

In particular, I'd like today to briefly discuss one of the most crucial areas of the commission's report, and one that has a substantial relationship to the work I've done on both of the committees I mentioned earlier—counterintelligence.

The commission report lays out, quite frankly, a rather bleak picture of U.S. counterintelligence over the past decade. To quote the report, ". . . since the Cold War . . . while our enemies are executing what amounts to a global intelligence war against the United States, we have failed to meet the challenge. U.S. counterintelligence efforts have remained fractured, myopic, and only marginally effective." The report states that these circumstances have produced "a cycle of defeat that cannot be indefinitely sustained."

Thankfully, the report suggests a number of what I believe are good, solid recommendations for working our way out of this counterintelligence "wilderness." Like the other changes that are already slated to take place throughout the intelligence community, these reforms will not be easy. But I agree with the commission members in their conclusion that systemic changes are required to prevent the kind of counterintelligence failures we've seen in the past—failures that I fear in the future could have even more devastating consequences.

The commission recommends that:

"The National Counterintelligence Executive (NCIX)—the statutory head of the U.S. counterintelligence community—become the DNI's Mission Manager for counterintelligence, providing strategic direction for the full breadth of counterintelligence activities across the government. In this role, the NCIX should also focus on increasing technical counterintelligence efforts across the Intelligence Community;"

"The CIA create a new capability dedicated to conducting a full range of counterintelligence activities outside the United States;"

"The Department of Defense's Counterintelligence Field Activity assume operational and investigative authority to coordinate and conduct counterintelligence activities throughout the Defense Department;" and

"The FBI create a National Security Service that includes the Bureau's Counterintelligence Division, Counterterrorism Division, and the Directorate of Intelligence. A single Executive Assistant Director would lead the service subject to the coordination and budget authorities of the DNI."

Each of these changes can play an important role in repairing and enhancing our current counterintelligence structure and capabilities. But I feel the first recommendation—related to empowered, centralized, strategic leadership in the counterintelligence community—is particularly important, and worthy of additional comment.

As the rest of the intelligence community as a whole begins to adjust to the new structure we've all read and heard so much about, it's important to note that some considerable progress has already been made in working to centralize leadership and stimulate change within the microcosm of the counterintelligence community.

Last month, President Bush approved the first National Counterintelligence Strategy of the United States—a document that sets forth a clear and unified direction for our nation's counterintelligence activities. This document

further advances the importance of undertaking counterintelligence as a strategic venture—a venture that ought to be incorporated into our overall national security policy just as is any other substantial instrument of national power.

In the context of this discussion of strategic counterintelligence, I am especially encouraged to see a new commitment by senior U.S. policymakers to shift our counterintelligence efforts away from the "defensive" activities of the past to a more robust, "offensive" endeavor as we look toward the future. From our many successes in the War on Terrorism, we have learned that an offensive approach—taking the battle to our enemies before they can bring it to us—is essential to success. Each of the commission's recommendations serve the achievement of that goal.

Mr. Speaker, it's my hope that the report of the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction will not only assist in reshaping our future overall intelligence structure, but will also further enable the realization of many reforms that are already underway in our counterintelligence community. I look forward to working with President Bush and my colleagues in this body to fully consider these changes and help make them a reality.

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RECOGNIZING MATTHEW KUEHL  
FOR ACHIEVING THE RANK OF  
EAGLE SCOUT

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HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 20, 2005*

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Matthew Kuehl of Platte City, Missouri, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 351, and in earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Matt has been very active with his troop, participating in many Scout activities. During the 4 years Matt has been involved with Scouting, he has worked his way through the ranks and earned 30 merit badges. Matt has held a variety of leadership positions within his troop, serving as Librarian, Quartermaster, and Scribe. Matt is also a Brotherhood Member in the Order of the Arrow, a Warrior in the Tribe of Mic-O-Say, and attended H. Roe Bartle Scout Reservation for four years. Matt participated in Junior Leader Basic training and World Conservation, has 101 service hours, spent 53 nights camping, and 26 miles hiking. He is truly an exemplary Scout.

For his Eagle Scout project, Matt purchased and planted three trees at the Platte County Fairgrounds in Platte City, Missouri, mulched and tied the trees for wind resistance, and watered the trees for 4 months to ensure proper growth.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Matthew Kuehl for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

HONORING THE LATE FRED  
TOYOSABURO KOREMATSU

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 20, 2005*

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the late Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, a man who through quiet determination and an unwavering belief in justice became one of the icons of the American Civil Rights movement of the 20th Century. As we reflect on Mr. Korematsu's remarkable life and his wonderful legacy, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in saluting this true American hero.

The son of Japanese immigrants, Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu was born in Oakland, California on January 30th, 1919. After graduating from high school, Fred went to work as a welder, a job that Fred would keep until war broke out between the United States and Japan. In February of 1942, 120,000 residents of Japanese ancestry, including American citizens, were ordered out of their homes and into camps following Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor. Fred, at the age of 22, watched as his parents vacated their home, but he decided to defy the order and remain behind because he felt it was wrong for innocent and loyal citizens to be rounded up at once.

In May of 1942, Fred was stopped by police and charged with violating the military's exclusion order. Fred was ultimately turned over to the FBI, and convicted and jailed for failure to report for evacuation. During his imprisonment, Fred was visited by Ernest Besig, the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California at the time. Mr. Besig, who was seeking for cases to test the constitutionality of the internment, posted \$5,000 in bail to free Fred, but the military police would not oblige. Fred was eventually transferred to a camp in Topaz, Utah, where he was generally ostracized by his fellow inmates for having attempted to dodge internment.

Fred's case against the government's internment of Japanese Americans was ultimately heard and struck down by the Supreme Court. Justice Frank Murphy, one of three dissenting Justices, called the internment order "legalization of racism." Fred tried his best to lead a normal life as he worked as a welder in Salt Lake City toward the end of the war.

At the end of the internment in 1944, Fred returned to the San Francisco Bay Area, where he and his wife, Kathryn, raised a daughter, Karen, and a son, Ken. Fred had a long career as a draftsman, but he could not get a job at a larger firm or government agency because of his prior felony conviction.

Legal historian and author Peter H. Irons discovered the government had lied to the high court while researching a book on wartime internment in the early 1980s. This discovery caught the attention of civil rights attorney Dale Minami. Mr. Minami, along with a team of dedicated attorneys, petitioned the U.S. Circuit Court in San Francisco to correct the error that was made before the court, which was that government prosecutors suppressed, altered and destroyed material evidence during its prosecution of the original case. After an arduous 2½-year process, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals vacated Fred's original and wrongful conviction on November 10, 1983.