

First, the contention that Michael Hayden is a kind of intelligence technocrat, knowledgeable only in signal intelligence, is pure canard. A liberal-arts man, Gen. Hayden has a masters degree in history, and was the broad-based senior intelligence official for the Air Force and the U.S. European Command before entering the technical domain of the National Security Agency. He worked on the National Security Council staff, in the U.N. Command and U.S. Forces Korea, and in these positions was a senior level consumer of intelligence as well as an earlier producer of it. Those who make such accusations do not know him or, more broadly, what they are talking about.

Some complain, secondly, that Gen. Hayden was somehow complicit in the domestic eavesdropping undertaken by the NSA at the president's direction. Gen. Hayden's sin in this case seems to stem from his calm and rational defense of an embattled president's heretofore secret program. No legal infractions attended anyone's behavior in what was, and remains, a policy response to a clear and present threat. Moreover, if Gen. Hayden had objected—having been assured by the attorney general, the Department of Justice, the White House counsel and the NSA general counsel that the program was legal—his position would have been unprofessional and ill-advised.

Third, there is the objection that Gen. Hayden is, well, a general—a military man—as if that automatically disqualifies him for the job. Since the National Security Act of 1947 created the CIA, four military officers have held the director's job—plus two more who directed the postwar predecessor to the CIA. So there is ample precedent for Gen. Hayden's nomination. But the complaint here is not so much about precedent as the presumption that Gen. Hayden would docilely do the bidding of the bureaucratic imperium represented by the present secretary of defense. To believe this is to ignore his professional history.

Gen. Hayden was the only high-ranking active-duty general to testify against Secretary Donald Rumsfeld's desires as the National Intelligence Directorate was debated by Congress in 2004. He did so, he believed, in the interests of a more rational template for oversight, and control of those intelligence agencies now under the Defense Department whose customers are multidepartmental. Gen. Hayden was a man of convictions with the courage to defend them when he was a lieutenant colonel, and has lost neither of those characteristics as he ascended into the senior ranks of his profession.

Most important, the best guarantee against coercion of the CIA director by any cabinet-level official—or president—may be stated in one word: professionalism. And Michael Hayden, as I have observed for nearly 20 years, is a professional par excellence.

Those who wish to harm the president seem intent on using Gen. Hayden as a bank shot into the Oval Office. This is a great shame, and stands to be an important missed opportunity, for the confirmation process—were it to focus truly on the national interest—could do a great deal of good at this time of tumult in the intelligence community.

There has been, for a long time, a tendency on the part of some presidents to select CIA directors who were amateurs in the craft. Their political or ideological leanings have sometimes been a more important factor in their appointment than their knowledge and capabilities in the arcane world of intelligence. With those chosen for such reasons comes a weakened ability to resist pressure to marshal intelligence in ways tailored to support the policy objectives of a president: pressure to give the president what he wants

rather than what he needs. It is fair, I believe, to claim that the intelligence failures of recent years were a long time in the making, and that they were failures not so much of the institution but of a flawed intelligence leadership selection process.

“Amateur” is not, by definition, a swear word; we have had, on occasion, some very talented non-professional directors of Central Intelligence. But there is no substitute for the professional knowledge and ethos at the top that legitimate and protect the intelligence function from a host of political pressures and insinuations.

Gen. Hayden's confirmation hearings should, first of all, result in his confirmation. But beyond that, the hearings could do the country an important service if they were to consider a more thoroughgoing reform—modeling the key intelligence positions in the U.S. government on that of the chairman of the Federal Reserve, or of the Joint Chiefs, whose term does not run parallel to that of the president, and whose professional credentials are critical elements in his selection. More than anything else the Congress can do, such a reform would help restore the professionalism that is crucial to the intelligence function in a democracy. That would be no bank shot, but a slam-dunk for national security.

IN TRIBUTE AND APPRECIATION OF RONALD SHAIKO

HON. CHARLES F. BASS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 2006

Mr. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a distinguished resident of New Hampshire, Mr. Ronald Shaiko.

Sixteen Dartmouth students from all over the country have come to the Nation's Capital to serve as interns in various political positions throughout the District. This bright, energetic group has been led by a capable professor who shares their enthusiasm for governmental affairs. Mr. Shaiko has dedicated many years of service to higher education and has inspired many of his students to undertake successful ventures in their fields of choice throughout the country. He is the author of several political science publications and is currently acting as Visiting Associate Professor of Government at Dartmouth College. Recently, Mr. Shaiko visited the West Bank and Gaza as part of a United States observer delegation to the Palestinian Legislative Council elections despite the American embassy's security concerns.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute to Mr. Ronald Shaiko's service to New Hampshire and the Nation.

A NEW MEXICAN FALLEN HERO, DEPUTY JAMES “JIMMY” MCGRANE

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 2006

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today I bring to your attention Bernalillo County Sheriff's Deputy, James McGrane. Deputy McGrane was killed in the line of duty on

March 22, 2006. He was only 38 years old and leaves behind his wife, Connie; his parents James and Rita McGrane; and his sister Ida.

Deputy McGrane was killed while conducting a nighttime traffic stop. Law enforcement officers avoid using the word routine, because they are always exposed to danger during these events. James McGrane dutifully made that stop on the evening of March 22. Deputy McGrane knew that a dangerous traffic stop could come at any time, but he also knew it was his job to protect the people of Bernalillo County and he gave his last breath honoring his commitment.

James McGrane always wanted to be in law enforcement. Even as a senior at Hope High School in Albuquerque, he talked about a career as a police officer. He joined the New Mexico State Police in 1992 when he was only 21 years old but he may not have been ready for his first assignment. James then went to work for the U.S. Postal Service, where he met the love of his life—Connie. But law enforcement was in his blood, so no one was surprised when he joined the Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department in 2002. It wasn't just a job, it was his hobby. Deputy McGrane was assigned to the East Mountain Area of the County. It was a natural fit because he enjoyed the style of community policing common to a rural area.

While James McGrane was a model law enforcement officer, he had his eccentric side. For example, right before midnight, he would walk into the squad room with a large bowl of cold oatmeal, sit in the same chair and eat it as his Sergeant conducted the nightly briefing. His fellow officers would tease him about being a health nut, how he was concerned about his appearance and being scared of the supernatural. James would take the good natured ribbing and continue working. If he didn't have a call he would find something to do. He would look to help out his fellow deputies by looking for wanted felons or running a radar station. As his wife Connie so graciously stated, “He was proud to put on that uniform.”

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me and all the residents of New Mexico in honoring our fallen hero, Deputy James “Jimmy” McGrane. This man never quit, never complained and in the end, gave his life for something he loved. We thank his parents and his wife for sharing their son and husband with us. We owe them a tremendous amount of gratitude for James's service and devotion to his community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. AL GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 17, 2006

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I was unavoidably delayed and missed the vote on the Jackson-Lee amendment to H.R. 5122, the National Defense Authorization Act, rollcall 143.

I respectfully request the opportunity to record my position. Had I been present I would have voted “yea” on rollcall 143.

At this time I would ask for unanimous consent that my position be entered into the RECORD following that vote or in the appropriate portion of the RECORD.