

passion was Civil Rights; he chaired the coalition that successfully created a constitutional amendment which abolished the poll tax and set up a system of permanent voter registration. In 1965, President Johnson appointed him to the White House Conference on Civil Rights. Like many reformers before him, Dr. Luck was driven by a cause that was met with adversity. He met each challenge and cause with fervor that mystifies and inspires us to public service.

In addition to Civil Rights, Dr. Luck was committed to improving Arkansas higher education. He served as Trustee of Henderson State University in Arkadelphia from 1970 until 1982. He was appointed to the Arkansas State Board of Higher Education by Governor Bill Clinton, serving from 1988 until 1994.

His service went far beyond civilian life; Dr. Luck served in the U.S. Navy V-12 program during World War II. He also served as a Naval Medical Officer during the Korean War from 1950 to 1953.

Arkansas will be forever grateful that such a visionary leader came along, at the time he did, to lead us into a new era. I hope that you are as inspired as I have been by Dr. Luck's relentless determination to fight for such important causes. While Dr. Luck is no longer with us, his legacy lives on by the way he improved the quality of life for all Arkansans.

#### INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITIES

#### HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 8, 2005*

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, now that Congress has passed landmark legislation that will help reform our intelligence community, I believe we must now take a closer look at streamlining congressional oversight of that community. Therefore, I am pleased to share with my colleagues a recent opinion piece, which explores some of the reform options available to us.

The op-ed, entitled "Joint Intelligence Committee Overdue" was published on Dec. 3, 2004, in the News-Leader—Florida's oldest weekly newspaper. It was authored by Mr. Thomas Smeeton, who is the former U.S. House Minority Staff Director of the Iran/Contra Committee and Minority Counsel of the U.S. House Intelligence Committee. Mr. Smeeton also served as a CIA officer. I hope my colleagues will find the op-ed interesting and beneficial:

#### JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE OVERDUE

The collapse of Congressional efforts to reform the intelligence community dominated the news just before Thanksgiving. The proposed legislation embodied many of the major recommendations of the 9/11 Commission for fixing the executive branch's intelligence problems. Largely overlooked in this reform debate is Congress' failure, so far, to do enough to address its own problems. Yet the 9/11 panel noted that "of all of our recommendations, strengthening Congressional oversight may be the most difficult and important." The commission also pointed out that, "Congressional oversight for intel-

ligence and counterterrorism is now dysfunctional."

The main reason this critically important congressional responsibility is malfunctioning is because it is spread amongst too many committees. That is why the 9/11 Commission urged Congress to replace the current fragmented oversight arrangement with either a House-Senate joint committee or single panels in each congressional body with exclusive oversight and legislative power.

Consolidation along these lines would drastically reduce the time high level intelligence community officials spend on Capitol Hill repeating over and over again the same briefings and testimonies to the various committees now exercising jurisdiction over intelligence activities. Redundant congressional demands are becoming so time consuming that it is increasingly difficult for these senior officials to discharge their primary duties of attending to the many security issues confronting this nation.

The need to reform Congress' oversight of the intelligence community has been recognized by some members of Congress for years. Henry Hyde, currently chairman of the International Relations Committee in the House of Representatives, proposed legislation to create a Joint Intelligence Committee in 1984. He spelled out what he had in mind in numerous forums, including op-ed pieces that appeared in major newspapers. Nearly 17 years ago, Hyde's idea was the top recommendation of the Republican members of the Iran/Contra Committee. Among those endorsing the Hyde initiative were Dick Cheney, Mike DeWine and Orrin Hatch, who served with Hyde on the Iran-Contra Joint Committee. All of these political figures remain major players in Washington.

The reluctance of Congress to get its own house in order is politically understandable. A Joint Intelligence Committee would require a number of committees and their powerful chairmen to sacrifice their jurisdictions over intelligence matters. But given what is at stake, it is time to subordinate such parochial concerns to the national interest.

To really be effective, a Joint Intelligence Committee must have both oversight and legislative authority. Otherwise, those committees with an interest in intelligence issues will try to recapture their lost purviews. Historically, those committees have been Armed Services, Judiciary, Appropriations and Foreign/International Relations. To mollify these traditional bailiwicks, membership on the joint committee should include representatives from each of these committees. The panel must be small to ensure secrecy and promote individual responsibility and accountability. To encourage bipartisanship, neither political party should have more than a one-vote edge. The committee staff should be composed of apolitical professionals.

In summary, the time has come to think outside of the box and adopt radical congressional reforms to meet national security challenges in the post 9/11 world. The 9/11 Commission put it best when it warned that "the other reforms we have suggested—for a national counter-terrorism center and national intelligence director—will not work if congressional oversight does not change too. Unity of effort in executive management can be lost if it is fractured by congressional oversight."

INTRODUCTION OF THE "OMNIBUS NONPROLIFERATION AND ANTI-NUCLEAR TERRORISM ACT OF 2005"

#### HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 8, 2005*

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, early on the morning of October 11, 2001, as lower Manhattan still lay smoldering, President Bush was told by George Tenet, the Director of Central Intelligence, that a CIA agent was reporting that al Qaeda terrorists armed with a stolen Russian nuclear weapon were loose in New York City.

The threat was not made public for fear it would cause mass panic, but senior U.S. Government officials were evacuated, including Vice President CHENEY, to a series of undisclosed locations away from the capital. Nuclear Emergency Search Teams were dispatched to New York to look for the weapon, reportedly a 10 kiloton warhead that could have killed at least 100,000 people if it were detonated in Manhattan.

Thankfully, the CIA report turned out to be untrue, but the danger we face from nuclear terrorism is all too real. Osama bin Laden has termed the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction "a religious duty," while his press spokesman has announced that al Qaeda aspires to kill 4 million Americans, including 1 million children.

President Bush has deemed a nuclear terrorist attack on the United States the number one national security threat facing this country. In a valedictory interview with the Associated Press, Attorney General John Ashcroft also singled out the danger to America posed by terrorists armed with nuclear weapons.

We agree with the President and the Attorney General, and we share the conviction of almost every expert in and out of government who has looked at this problem: If we do not act now to secure existing nuclear material and weapons, as well as the expertise needed to build them, a nuclear terrorist attack on the United States is only a matter of time.

We have consulted with a range of experts to produce a comprehensive set of policies that we believe will be effective in enabling the United States to prevent what Graham Allison of Harvard University has termed "the ultimate preventable catastrophe."

Today, my colleague, Mr. SHAYS and I, are introducing the "Omnibus Nonproliferation and Anti-Nuclear Terrorism Act of 2005" which lays out a comprehensive plan to overhaul our nonproliferation program.

As with America's intelligence programs, nonproliferation and disarmament programs are spread across the United States government. Thus, the centerpiece of our proposal, is the creation of an Office of Nonproliferation Programs within the Executive Office of the President to coordinate and oversee America's efforts to prevent terrorists from gaining access to nuclear weapons and to manage the effort to secure existing nuclear material in the former Soviet Union and other places.

We need to modernize the Cooperative Threat Reduction program, created by Senator

RICHARD LUGAR and Former Senator Sam Nunn, by giving more flexibility to the President to carry out nonproliferation projects outside the former Soviet Union and by reducing red tape.

The most vulnerable nuclear sites around the world must be secure. Our bill enhances the Global Threat Reduction Initiative announced last year by former Secretary of Energy Spencer Abraham.

We also propose a number of multilateral and bilateral efforts to secure nuclear material. In order to prevent another A.Q. Kahn "nuclear supermarket," we urge the President to expand and strengthen his Proliferation Security Initiative to interdict the shipment of nuclear material. We also recommend that the President work with the international community to develop and implement standards to improve the security of nuclear weapons and materials and to explore ways to strengthen the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

We must address the vulnerability to theft of the Russian tactical nuclear arsenal, and our legislation authorizes the Department of Energy to assist Russia in conducting a comprehensive inventory of its tactical weapons.

The President's authority to fund non-defense research by Russian WMD scientists must be expanded so these scientists would not be tempted to sell their secrets to North Korea, Iran or al Qaeda.

As the nation grappled with the attacks of September 11, we repeatedly asked ourselves how we could have failed to foresee the danger posed by al Qaeda and taken steps to prevent 9/11. We know about the danger of nuclear terrorism; we have been warned repeatedly. We are in a race with terrorists who are actively seeking nuclear weapons. The choice is ours. We can continue doing what we are doing now and risk an almost inevitable nuclear attack or we can take action to prevent it. When one considers the consequences, the choice is really no choice at all.

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HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY  
OF OSSIE DAVIS

**HON. DANNY K. DAVIS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 8, 2005*

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the great life and legacy of Ossie Davis, a leader, innovator, and inspiration to us all.

Ossie Davis was the older of five children born in the small town of Cogdell, Georgia in 1917, but mainly grew up in nearby Waycross and Valdosta, Georgia. In 1935 he left home,

hitchhiking to Washington, DC, where he entered Howard University as a student of Drama. At the time he had plans of becoming a playwright and expressing his artistic ability on stage. In 1939 his career as an actor began with the Rose McClendon Players in Harlem where he developed for 3 years and gained his first professional acting debut in 1941 performing in "Joy Exceeding Glory". During World War II, Mr. Davis spent close to 4 years serving his country as a surgical technician in an Army hospital in Liberia, tending to wounded troops and the people of the country.

After the war in 1946 and back in New York, Mr. Davis debuted on Broadway in "Jeb" a fitting story about a soldier returning home from the war. His co-star in this love story was a well known actress Ruby Dee. In December of 1948, the couple jumped on a bus to New Jersey and got married on a day off from rehearsal. Since meeting on the 1946 Broadway production, Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee have stood out as a collaborative beacon of light leading generations of African Americans to follow in their footsteps in the field of fine arts and at the same time standing in the foreground of social consciousness.

The era of the Cold War brought with it feelings of uncertainty concerning political ideas and racial issues. During this period of social upheaval, Mr. Davis and others as Black performers found themselves under a watchful eye with McCarthyism on the rise. While the Cold War was in full swing, Mr. Davis stood by, most notably, Paul Robeson, a fellow actor and singer who was a well known communist sympathizer. Mr. Davis stood by his side like a true friend when others severed ties to Robeson, and along with his wife Ruby Dee, they resisted the ever growing threat of McCarthyism. Davis was remembered to have said, "We young ones in the theater, trying to fathom even as we followed, were pulled this way and that by the swirling currents of these new dimensions of the struggle."

Mr. Davis was also a leading activist in the Civil Rights era of the 1960's. He stood side by side with Martin Luther King Jr. in the movement for freedom, equality and unity within our Nation for all. As close friends of the Reverend Dr. King, Ossie and Ruby Dee served as Masters of ceremonies for the historic 1963 March on Washington. As a strong advocate of the African American identity, Mr. Davis stood by the stimulating words, moving persona, and in his words, "The manifestation of Black manhood" that was Malcolm X. He full heartedly felt Malcolm's message of determination, self Love, and Knowledge of self.

When Malcolm X and Dr. Martin Luther King passed away Mr. Davis eulogized them both at their funerals. Many believed Mr. Davis would lose his career as an actor for deliv-

ering an eulogy for Brother Malcolm X, an enormously controversial figure in American History. The courage of Mr. Davis to brave the fire for his allegiance to Brother Malcolm X displays his sensitivity to issues affecting the hearts and minds of the African Americans, and the strong foundation of his heritage that was rooted in his soul.

His efforts as a Civil Rights leader, activist and vanguard as an actor in Black Hollywood are a testament to his views on equality and freedom. Mr. Davis was also a firm believer of self love and righteousness within the Black community. His choice of acting roles and his written works reflect these ideas in a clear and unmistakable manner. Mr. Davis used his charisma and sheer talent on and off camera to explore and unfold the complex issues which affect our society and are most often swept under the rug. As a socially conscious actor, he could not sit back while such complex issues go unnoticed, making himself a part of such classical projects as Do the Right Thing, Jungle Fever, Malcolm X and most recently She Hate Me, all projects of writer, actor, director Spike Lee.

Before his untimely death, Ossie Davis began to give back to the community in a number of different fashions. He did not simply throw money at a problem, but took a more nurturing hand on approach to his philanthropy efforts. In 2004 Mr. Davis returned home to his Alma Mater, The Mecca-Howard University where he became a visiting professor in the John H. Johnson School of Communications. Additionally, he served as the orator for Howard's 2004 Charter Day where he also received a special citation of achievement.

In his community service Mr. Davis was also an advocate for issues affecting young Black males. In 2004 Mr. Davis and his wife Ruby Dee were the luncheon speakers and kicked off the State of the African American Male (SAAM) Conference which I hosted. Mr. Davis stated that it was his personal mission to reverse the trends affecting our young black males, such as drug addiction, high drop out rates and criminal issues.

Ossie Davis will forever live in our hearts and minds through his countless efforts to the community, his effortless talents on and off camera, and as a loving father and husband. He will also be recognized on the world stage as a pioneer of the Civil Rights movement, fighting for justice, equality and what he knew was right during a time of social uncertainty. Ossie Davis knew as a person not afraid to think outside the box that the issues facing this country were bigger than you or I and no one person could lead this country to the promised land. He felt a collective effort of change was needed and is quoted as saying, "It's not the man, it's the plan."