

the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate at 9:30 a.m., Thursday, May 23, 1996, for a hearing on encouraging responsible fatherhood.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REFORM OF U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

• Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I would like to briefly discuss the need for reform of our intelligence agencies. This is a subject that has occupied the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence at least since I was vice chairman during the mid-1980's, and I am encouraged that the Congress and the administration are making progress on this. I applaud the work of Chairman SPECTER and Vice Chairman KERREY for their efforts in this area.

I do not think there is any longer a serious question that our intelligence agencies need reform. The issue is what kind of reform, and how much.

For over 40 years, the CIA, the DIA, the State Department's Intelligence and Research Bureau, and every other agency or department that has ever had any pretensions of playing a role in national security or foreign policy, geared their intelligence activities to the necessities of the cold war. The entire structure, which was poorly coordinated, duplicative, inefficient, and often ineffective, was set up to respond to the Soviet threat.

Billions of dollars were spent on activities which today have little relevance to our intelligence needs or budgetary realities and more importantly, failed to even predict the greatest event since World War II—the disintegration of the former Soviet Union.

Appalling lapses have only recently come to light, the Aldrich Ames case being the most notorious example. The CIA's payment of thousands of dollars to a Guatemalan colonel who it had reason to believe had been involved in the murder of an American citizen, is another. Unfortunately, there are others.

But beyond these widely publicized lapses in judgment and intelligence analysis, a culture developed within the intelligence community that at times resulted in intelligence officials withholding crucial information from other officials in the administration and Congress who were formulating and implementing policy. There are examples of station chiefs failing to disclose information to our ambassadors about a matter of grave importance. In Guatemala, the CIA station chief reportedly failed to inform our Ambassador of information relating to the murder of an American citizen by Guatemalan soldiers. The Ambassador, left in the dark, told the victim's family that the Embassy had no information about this crime.

I did not rise today simply to point out the failures of the intelligence community. Our intelligence agencies are comprised of hard working, dedicated people who often provide critical and accurate information to the Congress and the executive branch. However, since the end of the cold war our intelligence needs have changed dramatically while our intelligence agencies have not.

The U.S. intelligence community must reinvent itself to address more effectively the growing threats to our national security, including regional conflicts, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, international organized crime, narcotics trafficking, and terrorism. In order to do so effectively, the intelligence community must reduce duplication between agencies, increase efficiency, create a greater accountability for the Director of Central Intelligence, and increase the role of oversight to ensure that the reforms are cost effective.

In response to the changing role of U.S. intelligence, in 1994, former Senator Dennis DeConcini and the senior Senator from Virginia, Senator JOHN WARNER, proposed the creation of a bipartisan commission made up of Members of Congress, the administration, and the private sector to review the current condition of the intelligence community and propose ideas for how best to make lasting reforms. The Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995 created the Commission on the Roles and Capabilities of the U.S. Intelligence Community chaired by former Secretary of Defense Les Aspin. Unfortunately, Les passed away several months after his appointment, but his enthusiasm and hard work were not lost on the Commission's members or its staff.

The Commission's goal was to review the role of the U.S. intelligence community in the post-cold war world. After almost a year's work, the Commission issued its findings and recommendations on March 1, 1996.

The Commission recommended that U.S. intelligence agencies should integrate intelligence into the policy community, expand cooperation between agencies and the Congress and create greater efficiency in order to meet the intelligence requirements of the 21st century. I strongly support these goals.

But the Commission did not go far enough. I am convinced that substantive reforms will not take root unless the Director of Central Intelligence is given more authority and control over the entire intelligence budget.

I have no doubt that Director Deutch is one of the CIA's finest Directors. However, he does not have sufficient resources at his disposal to fully reform the many different intelligence agencies throughout the Federal Government.

Although Director Deutch is responsible for approving the annual budget for our national intelligence agencies,

over 95 percent of the intelligence budget is funded through the Department of Defense and 85 percent of the intelligence budget is utilized by agencies not under his control. This must change.

I am encouraged that the Senate Intelligence Committee recently took a step toward providing the DCI with greater control over the intelligence budget. On April 24, the committee supported the Clinton administration's proposal to declassify the amount spent on the intelligence budget. More importantly, the committee supported proposals to give the DCI a role in appointing the heads of all the intelligence agencies and greater control over the entire intelligence budget, including those intelligence agencies within the Pentagon. I applaud the committee's actions and while I hope the Senate will debate this further, I urge the members of the Senate Armed Services Committee to support the Intelligence Committee's goals.

In addition to providing the DCI with more control over the intelligence budget, I believe that the cloak of secrecy should be removed from the intelligence community to as great an extent as possible. As a government that prides itself on its openness, the United States should not restrict access to information that does not jeopardize national security.

Mr. President, I have the greatest respect for the senior Senator from New York, Senator MOYNIHAN, the former vice chair of the Intelligence Committee. Senator MOYNIHAN's knowledge of history and his experience both before and during his service in the U.S. Senate give him tremendous insight into how the intelligence community should be reformed.

I agree with Senator MOYNIHAN's concern about secrecy in the intelligence community. The extraordinary and excessive efforts to classify harmless information wastes money, discourages informed debate, and leads to inaccurate information treated as fact by the people who are responsible for crafting U.S. foreign policy. In reality, much of what is deemed to be secret can be found by picking up the morning paper or watching CNN.

I hope that the Congress and the executive branch will work together to reform the U.S. intelligence community. The report on the Commission on the Roles and Capabilities of the United States Intelligence Community is a good place to start, but its proposals should not be the only reforms discussed. We must continue to work to ensure that the intelligence community becomes cost effective and addresses the intelligence needs of the 21st century.●

TRIBUTE TO THE TOWN OF ALTON'S BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AND 200 YEARS OF HISTORY

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Alton, NH, on

the occasion of their community bicentennial celebration. Almost 200 years ago on June 16, 1796, the town of Alton was incorporated by the New Hampshire House and Senate and approved by then-Governor Gilman. To honor 200 years of history, the citizens of Alton have designated 1996 as a year of bicentennial celebrations with a variety of special town activities. Alton's big Bicentennial Day celebration is planned for June 16 and the bicentennial parade will take place August 17.

The history of Alton began around 1770 when the first pioneers arrived in the area. Early settlers worked diligently to construct roads and bridges, schools and churches. The area now known as Alton these settlers first moved to was truly majestic—the southern tip of Lake Winnepesaukee along the shores of the Merrymeeting River, and nestled by the mountains. Today, Alton still sits in a very picturesque area of the lakes region of New Hampshire—not too far from my hometown of Tuftonboro.

Alton's first town hall meeting was held at the home of Capt. Benjamin Bennett. Town officers were elected on that day, March 13, 1797, and other pertinent town matters were discussed. For hundreds of years now, Alton has continued the town meeting tradition. As Alton's bicentennial proclamation states on behalf of Alton's residents, "the principles of democracy and self-governance have prevailed on issues such as spending appropriations, building of meeting houses, support of education, construction of highways and bridges, collection of taxes, election of political representatives, and enforcement of laws."

A number of significant events occurred for Alton in the 1800's. In 1849, the railroad arrived in the town and the trains continued to stop in the Alton Bay area until 1935. Then, in 1872, the steamer, *Mount Washington*, was first launched in Alton Bay after being constructed there. From 1880 to 1920, the Rockwell Clough Co. employed a number of residents and became nationally known as the first manufacturer of cork screws and the company that invented paper clips.

Recently, the people of Alton suffered through a devastating flood that destroyed many homes. I had the opportunity to visit the area after the flood and witnessed how quickly this community had joined together to rebuild. Rescue teams and volunteers, along with families and friends, worked together day and night to help their neighbors who were victims of the flood. I was very impressed with the strength and fortitude this community displayed.

The public officials and residents of Alton have planned some festive activities to recognize the 200 years of history their town has enjoyed. A number of exhibits will be on display in the townhall featuring clay pipes, summer camps, railroads, and the Alton Central School. The Alton Historical Society

will provide a walking tour of the city and conduct various other historical programs. A haunted hay ride and haunted house are also planned later in the year for Halloween. June 16 will mark the big anniversary celebration with day-long activities including a family picnic, fireworks, and a bicentennial march to Alton Central School.

My wife taught school in Alton, so this scenic lakeside town holds a special place in the hearts of the Smith family. I congratulate all the residents of Alton on this historic milestone and wish them all an enjoyable year of celebration and remembrance. You all should be very proud of your heritage and 200 years of history.●

MARK HIMEBAUGH

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to observe Mark Himebaugh's 16th birthday.

For those who do not know Mark, he is one of America's many missing children. In November 1991, when he was 11 years old, Mark left his home in Cape May County, NJ, to play. He was never seen again. His parents have not seen him in 4½ years. Despite the efforts of his parents, law enforcement, and an outstanding group of volunteers, his parents say they are no closer to recovering Mark than in November 1991.

Mr. President, it is difficult to imagine the heartache and suffering of a parent who has a missing child. With each passing day, there is continuing concern, continuing fear, and continuing prayers for a safe return.

Unfortunately, each year, thousands of people across the country disappear. Most of these are children. Despite the increased awareness and the additional tools law enforcement has acquired, the problem continues to be serious.

Our children are our most precious resource. They are our future. I hope with all my heart that the Himebaugh family is reunited with their son in the near future. And I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing them strength to continue their search for Mark.●

PREVENT TELEPHONE FRAUD

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I would like to briefly highlight the work of several telecommunications companies and organizations, which together have created the Alliance To Outfox Phone Fraud. This cooperative alliance, which includes the Illinois Consolidated Telephone Co., is working to educate and enlist the assistance of consumers in preventing telephone fraud, a rapidly growing crime which costs consumers nearly \$3.7 billion every year.

As telecommunications technology continues to improve, the potential for fraudulent activity also rises. As hackers have become sophisticated enough to keep pace with new technology, telephone fraud has grown because consumers are often unaware of the new dangers. Telecommunications fraud takes many forms—"shoulder surfers

watch or listen as customers enter their calling card numbers on pay phones; criminals posing as police officers or telephone company representatives try to bill calls to homes; and high-technology cellular thieves use cloning devices to steal cellular phone serial numbers.

Summer travelers are particularly susceptible to telephone fraud. As we approach the hectic summer travel season, I urge consumers to take precautions to ensure that they do not become victims of this increasing crime. Certainly, the efforts of the Alliance To Outfox Phone Fraud to increase consumer awareness are a step in the right direction.●

JOSEPH GARDNER: A LIFE DEDICATED TO MAKING LIFE BETTER FOR PEOPLE AND EXPANDING THEIR OPPORTUNITIES

● Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, last week, the city of Chicago, the State of Illinois, and the United States of America suffered a grievous loss because of the death of Joseph E. Gardner. Joe Gardner's life was devoted to helping people, to helping communities, to bringing people into our economy, to bringing economic growth and hope to communities without much of either, and to expanding opportunities for everyone.

I first met Joe when he was working at the Woodlawn Organization, more years ago than I care to remember. And our paths have crossed frequently ever since then. Joe worked on a wide variety of issues, but all of them were fundamentally about helping people, and especially poor people, make their lives better. I always admired his commitment to people and to neighborhoods, and the energy, the enthusiasm, and the savvy he brought to his work.

Chicago is a city of neighborhoods, and Joseph Gardner was a product of Chicago neighborhoods. He was raised in the Lawndale neighborhood on Chicago's West Side, and he graduated from Mount Carmel High School in Woodlawn. He earned his undergraduate degree at Loyola, an institution in Chicago, and went back to the West Side for a masters degree from the University of Illinois at Chicago.

With his education and his obvious gifts, he could have done almost anything. But for Joseph Gardner, education was not a means to get away from his community and his neighbors. Rather it was a way to open doors for poor neighborhoods and poor people who faced closed doors, and who had the doors to opportunity slammed in their faces for far too long.

Joseph Gardner chose to give back to his city, and to his community. He chose to devote his life to making it possible for disadvantaged young people to match and exceed what he had accomplished. He fought for jobs, for decent housing, for education, for safe neighborhoods, for families, and for children. Throughout his career at the