Marne L. Levine Bio ("Meandered with a sense of purpose")

This statement made to the Washington Post on Dec. 6, 2012 is a lie. Levine very evidently follows the orders of Larry Summers and Sheryl Sandberg.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Primary Cartel Relationship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>MBA</td>
<td>Harvard University</td>
<td>Larry Summers, Sheryl Sandberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1993-2001</td>
<td>Understudy</td>
<td>Larry Summers, Treasury Secretary</td>
<td>Larry Summers, Sheryl Sandberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2001-2003</td>
<td>Chief of Staff to Larry Summers</td>
<td>Harvard University</td>
<td>Larry Summers, Mark Zuckerberg, James W. Breyer, Accel Partners, Ping Li, James Swartz, Reid Hoffman, Peter Thiel, Harvard Crimson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2004-2005</td>
<td>Product Manager</td>
<td>Cibernet Corporation</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Jan 01</td>
<td>Chief of Staff to Larry Summers</td>
<td>National Economic Council</td>
<td>Larry Summers, Barack Obama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Special Assistant to President Barack Obama for Economic Policy</td>
<td>The White House</td>
<td>Larry Summers, Barack Obama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Jun 24</td>
<td>Vice President for Global Public Policy</td>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>Larry Summers, Sheryl Sandberg, owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>May 01</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Chegg</td>
<td>Kleiner Perkins, funder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Jan 01</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>National Endowment for Democracy</td>
<td>U.S. Dept. of State, donor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Oct 07</td>
<td>Chief Operating Officer</td>
<td>Instagram</td>
<td>Larry Summers, Marc Andreessen, directors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

https://www.washingtonpost.com/postlive/marne-levine-ive-meandered-with-a-sense-of-purpose/2012/12/06/9a1d796c-3fb7-11e2-ae43-cf491b837f7b_video.html
The timeline proves that her “meandered” statement is a lie. Her career is a straight line of Larry Summers orders.

Marne L. Levine bio (to Washington Post (2010) about her bio: "Meandered with a sense of purpose")

- Harvard MBA
- U.S. Department of Treasury, Larry Summers, Secretary
- Harvard University: Chief of Staff to President, Larry Summers
- Cibernet: Unknown
- Revolution Money: Director of Product Management
- National Economic Council: Chief of Staff to Larry Summers
- Facebook: VP of Global Public Policy
- Instagram: COO

“Marne is a lackey for Summers & the Cartel.”

- Jun 22, 2003, Married
- Goldman Sachs, JPMorgan, Morgan Stanley, Citibank, Credit Suisse, AOL

https://youtu.be/P-MUF8Q9E
Meet Facebook's New DC Schmoozer

Nicholas Carlson, provided by

Facebook made Washington insider Marne Levine it's first vice president of global public policy yesterday.

Till then, Marne worked as the chief-of-staff for National Economic Council head Larry Summers.

# ACCORDING TO WASHINGTON LIFE, SHE'S MARRIED TO PHILIP DEUTCH "A MANAGING DIRECTOR OF PERSEUS, LLC, A WASHINGTON, D.C. AND NEW YORK CITY-BASED PRIVATE EQUITY FUND. DEUTCH FOCUSES ON VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTING IN THE ENERGY AREA."

Image: Washington Life
ACCORDING TO REALCLEARPOLITICS, SHE HAS A 3 1/2-YEAR-OLD AND A 9-MONTH-OLD.

This is not actually Marne's kid.

Image: vauvau on flickr

MORE FROM BUSINESS INSIDER

A massive fire engulfed a Dubai hotel near the world's tallest skyscraper

50 passengers were stuck on a ride at SeaWorld for over 2 hours

Chinese banks are using a ridiculously simple trick to limit the number of bad loans on their books

There is one force reshaping the entire world • and Wall Street is catching on

Virtual reality is teaching CEOs how to crush the competition

# SHE DONATED $4,600 TO PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS IN 2008 - $2,300 TO HILARY CLINTON AND $2,300 TO BARACK OBAMA
SHE USED TO BE DIRECTOR OF PRODUCT MANAGEMENT AT STEVE CASE’S STARTUP REVOLUTION MONEY.

DURING THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION, SHE WORKED AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AS DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR BANKING AND FINANCE IN THE OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC LIAISON.
SHE GRADUATED FROM MIAMI UNIVERSITY IN OXFORD, OHIO.

SHE HAS AN M.B.A. FROM THE HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL.
ACCORDING TO HER NEC BIO, "FROM 2001-2003, MS. LEVINE SERVED AS CHIEF OF STAFF FOR HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT LAWRENCE SUMMERS WHERE HELPED MANAGE OPERATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY'S 14,000 EMPLOYEES AND $2.4 BILLION OPERATING BUDGET."

SHE GOES OUT ON THE TOWN! HERE'S A PIC FROM SOCIETY MAGAZINE WASHINGTON LIFE...
...AND ANOTHER FROM WASHINGTON LIFE

Join the conversation about this story »
Something about Marne

June 26, 2010 by Elias Shams

Here are more information we digged out about the new facebook’s vice president of global public policy babe, Marne Levine, who just left her top position as the National Economic Counsel at the white house. I blogged about her yesterday.

According to Washington Life, Marne is married to Philip Deutch “a managing director of Perseus, LLC, a Washington, D.C. and New York City-based private equity fund. Deutch focuses on venture capital investing in the energy area.”
She donated $4,600 to presidential campaigns in 2008 – $2,300 to Hilary Clinton and $2,300 to Barack Obama.

She used to be director of product management at Steve Case’s start-up Revolution Money.
During the Clinton Administration, she worked at the Treasury Department as deputy assistant secretary for banking and finance in the office of legislative affairs and public liaison.

She graduated from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio.
She has an M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School.

According to her NEC bio, “From 2001-2003, Ms. Levine served as Chief of Staff for Harvard University President Lawrence Summers where helped manage operations of the universities 14,000 employees and $2.4 billion operating budget.”
She goes out on the town! Here’s a pic from society magazine Washington Life...

Possibly related posts: (automatically generated)

- Facebook snags White House economic adviser Levine as global policy head

Filed under DC Tales, social media Tagged with washington, white house, startup, facebook, Washington DC, Steve Case, d.c, barack obama, Marne Levine, National Economic Counsel, Office of Legislative Affairs, Public Liaison, vice president of global public policy, Philip Deutch, Perseus, presidential campaign, Hilary Clinton, Revolution Money, Clinton Administration, Treasury Department, deputy assistant secretary, banking, finance, Miami University, Harvard Business School, Lawrence Summers

About Elias Shams
Serial Washingtonian Entrepreneur in Telecom & Social media space and love Washington, DC
Marne Levine is Vice President, Global Public Policy and oversees the company’s efforts to educate governments and non-governmental organizations on its plans, products and services.

https://www.washingtonpost.com/postlive/marne-levine/2012/11/21/0ec44f94-33fa-11e2-9cfa-e41bac906cc9_story.html
policies to foster understanding and support for innovative technologies like Facebook.

Marne has substantial government experience working on international issues and particular sensitivity to navigating policy challenges in an Internet company. She joined Facebook from the Obama Administration, where she served as Chief of Staff at the White House National Economic Council. In that role, she helped coordinate the development of domestic and international economic policy along with the strategies for communicating these policies to stakeholders.

Previously, Marne helped launch an online peer-to-peer payment platform, and helped manage its privacy and compliance issues. She also served as Chief of Staff for Larry Summers when he was President of Harvard University. She began her career at the United States Department of Treasury, where she served in the Office of Legislative Affairs and Public Liaison.

Marne has a Bachelor's in Political Science and Communications from Miami University and an MBA from the Harvard Business School.
Marne Lynn Levine, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Mark Levine of Shaker Heights, Ohio, was married last evening to Philip Joseph Deutch, a son of Samayla D. Deutch of New York and John M. Deutch of Belmont, Mass. Rabbi Stuart A. Gertman officiated at the National Museum of Women in the Arts in Washington.

Ms. Levine, 32, is keeping her name. She is the chief of staff to Lawrence H. Summers, the president of Harvard. She graduated from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. Her father is a plastic surgeon at Associates in Ophthalmology in South Euclid, Ohio. Her mother, Teri Levine, is on the board of the Cleveland chapters of the American Red Cross and the Jewish Community Federation.

Mr. Deutch, 38, is a managing director and venture capitalist at Perseus, a venture capital and leveraged buyout company in Washington. He graduated from Amherst and received a law degree from Stanford. His mother is a lawyer in New York. His father, who was the director of Central Intelligence from 1994 to 1996, is an institute professor at M.I.T.

The bridegroom is a stepson of Patricia Deutch and of Richard Sigal. His previous marriage ended in divorce.

The bridegroom is a stepson of Patricia Deutch and of Richard Sigal. His previous marriage ended in divorce.

Photo (Ralph Alswang)
John Deutch

AKA John Mark Deutch

Born: 27-Jul-1938
Birthplace: Brussels, Belgium

Gender: Male
Religion: Jewish
Race or Ethnicity: White
Sexual orientation: Straight
Occupation: Government
Party Affiliation: Democratic

Nationality: United States
Executive summary: CIA Director, 1995-96

Former CIA Director, lost a PowerBook containing government secrets.

Wife: Patricia Lyon Deutch

University: BA History and Economics, Amherst College
University: BS Chemical Engineering, MIT (1961)
University: PhD Physical Chemistry, MIT (1966)
Professor: Chemistry, Princeton University (1966-69)
Professor: Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1970-77)
Administrator: Chairman, Department of Chemistry, MIT (1976-77)
Administrator: Dean of Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1982-85)
Administrator: Provost, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1985-90)
Professor: Institute Professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1990-)

CIA Director (1995-96)
US Energy Department Undersecretary (1979-80)
US Energy Department Director of Energy Research (1977-79)
Member of the Board of Citigroup
Member of the Board of Raytheon (1998-)
Member of the Board of Schlumberger (1997-)
Member of the Board of Cummins
Member of the Board of Ariad Pharmaceuticals (1997-?)
Boston Museum of Fine Arts Trustee
Bilderberg Group
Bill Bradley for President
Bretton Woods Committee
Carol Moseley Braun for President
Council on Foreign Relations
Forum for International Policy Trustee
Friends of Dick Lugar
Friends of Hillary
Gephardt for President
Gorbachev Foundation Senior Fellow
Hillary Clinton for President
New Leadership for America PAC
Nixon Center Advisory Council
Obama for America
Psi Upsilon Fraternity Amherst College
Resources for the Future Board of Directors
Mishandling Classified Materials pled guilty (19-Jan-2001)
Pardoned For unauthorized retention of classified material by President Clinton (20-Jan-2001)

New! Create a map starting with John Deutch

Do you know something we don't?
Submit a correction or make a comment about this profile

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# CIA Director

## US GOVERNMENT OFFICE

Head of the Central Intelligence Agency. See also [CIA Deputy Director](http://www.cia.gov/deputydirector) and [CIA employee](http://www.cia.gov/employee).

### Official Website:
http://www.cia.gov/dci/

<table>
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<th>End Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>10-Jun-1946</td>
<td>Sidney Souers</td>
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<td>10-Jun-1946</td>
<td>1-May-1947</td>
<td>Hoyt Vandenberg</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-May-1947</td>
<td>7-Oct-1950</td>
<td>Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter</td>
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<td>7-Oct-1950</td>
<td>9-Feb-1953</td>
<td>Walter Bedell Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>26-Feb-1953</td>
<td>29-Nov-1961</td>
<td>Allen W. Dulles</td>
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<td>29-Nov-1961</td>
<td>28-Apr-1965</td>
<td>John McCone</td>
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<td>28-Apr-1965</td>
<td>30-Jun-1966</td>
<td>William F. Raborn</td>
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<td>30-Jun-1966</td>
<td>2-Feb-1973</td>
<td>Richard Helms</td>
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<td>2-Feb-1973</td>
<td>2-Jul-1973</td>
<td>James R. Schlesinger</td>
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<td>4-Sep-1973</td>
<td>30-Jan-1976</td>
<td>William Colby</td>
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<td>28-Jan-1981</td>
<td>29-Jan-1987</td>
<td>William Casey</td>
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<td>5-Feb-1993</td>
<td>10-Jan-1995</td>
<td>James Woolsey</td>
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<td>11-Jul-1997</td>
<td>11-Jul-2004</td>
<td>George Tenet</td>
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<td>11-Jul-2004</td>
<td>22-Sep-2004</td>
<td>John E. McLaughlin</td>
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<td>22-Sep-2004</td>
<td>5-May-2006</td>
<td>Porter Goss</td>
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<td>30-May-2006</td>
<td>12-Feb-2009</td>
<td>Michael V. Hayden</td>
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<tr>
<td>13-Feb-2009</td>
<td>1-Jul-2011</td>
<td>Leon Panetta</td>
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<tr>
<td>6-Sep-2011</td>
<td>9-Nov-2012</td>
<td>David Petraeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-Mar-2013</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>John O. Brennan</td>
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</table>

Do you know something we don't?
Citigroup

COMPANY

Formed by the merger of Citicorp with Travelers Group in 1998.

Official Website:
http://www.citigroup.com/

Industry:
Banking

Ticker:
NYSE:C

Corporate headquarters:
New York City

Sales:
$3.6B (2007)

Employees:
350000 (2008)

EXECUTIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Known for</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shaukat Aziz</td>
<td>Head of State</td>
<td>6-Mar-1949</td>
<td></td>
<td>Prime Minister of Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajay Banga</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>c. 1960</td>
<td></td>
<td>CEO of Citibank Asia/Pacific</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winfried Bischoff</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chairman of Citigroup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erin Burnett</td>
<td>TV Personality</td>
<td>3-May-1976</td>
<td></td>
<td>Squawk on the Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisa M. Caputo</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td></td>
<td>EVP at The Travelers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Janet M. Clarke</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>c. 1952</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clarke Littlefield LLC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pete Dawkins</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td>8-Mar-1938</td>
<td></td>
<td>Winner, 1958 Heisman Trophy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert E. Denham</td>
<td>Attorney</td>
<td>27-Aug-1945</td>
<td></td>
<td>Partner, Munger, Tolles &amp; Olson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dinyar S. Devitre</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>c. 1946</td>
<td></td>
<td>CFO of Altria, 2002-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Druskin</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>c. 1947</td>
<td></td>
<td>CFO of Shearson Lehman Brothers, 1984-91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jay S. Fishman</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>4-Nov-1952</td>
<td></td>
<td>CEO of Travelers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steven J. Freiberg</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>c. 1957</td>
<td></td>
<td>Global Consumer Group, Citigroup</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brenda J. Gaines</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>c. 1949</td>
<td></td>
<td>CEO of Diners Club NA, 2002-04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keith W. Hughes</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>c. 1946</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vice Chairman of Citigroup, 2000-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajive Johri</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>c. 1950</td>
<td></td>
<td>First National Bank of Omaha</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas W. Jones</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>1949</td>
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<td>President of TIAA-CREF, 1993-97</td>
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## CURRENT BOARD MEMBERS OR DIRECTORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Known for</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alain J. P. Belda</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>23-Jun-1943</td>
<td></td>
<td>CEO of Alcoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winfried Bischoff</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chairman of Citigroup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy C. Collins</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>c. 1956</td>
<td></td>
<td>Private equity, Ripplewood Holdings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George David</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>7-Apr-1942</td>
<td></td>
<td>CEO of United Technologies</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Deutch</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>27-Jul-1938</td>
<td></td>
<td>CIA Director, 1995-96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert L. Joss</td>
<td>Educator</td>
<td>c. 1941</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dean, Stanford Business School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew N. Liveris</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td>CEO of Dow Chemical</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anne M. Mulcahy</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>21-Oct-1952</td>
<td></td>
<td>CEO of Xerox, 2001-09</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vikram Pandit</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td></td>
<td>CEO of Citigroup</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Parsons</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>4-Apr-1948</td>
<td></td>
<td>CEO of Time Warner, 2002-07</td>
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<td>Roberto Hernández Ramírez</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>1942</td>
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<td>CEO, Banco Nacional de Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lawrence R. Ricciardi</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>14-Aug-1940</td>
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<td>General Counsel for IBM, 1995-2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judith Rodin</td>
<td>Educator</td>
<td>9-Sep-1944</td>
<td></td>
<td>President of UPenn, 1994-2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert L. Ryan</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>c. 1943</td>
<td></td>
<td>CFO of Medtronic, 1993-2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diana Taylor</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>c. 1955</td>
<td></td>
<td>NY Superintendent of Banks, 2003-07</td>
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# PAST BOARD MEMBERS OR DIRECTORS

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Known for</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kenneth Bialkin</td>
<td>Attorney</td>
<td>9-Sep-1929</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mergers &amp; Acquisitions lawyer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keith W. Hughes</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>c. 1946</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vice Chairman of Citigroup, 2000-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Dibble Jordan</td>
<td>Educator</td>
<td>c. 1939</td>
<td></td>
<td>Professor, University of Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klaus Kleinfeld</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>6-Nov-1957</td>
<td></td>
<td>President and COO of Alcoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudley C. Mecum</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>c. 1935</td>
<td></td>
<td>Capricorn Holdings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles O. Prince</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>13-Jan-1950</td>
<td></td>
<td>CEO of Citigroup, 2003-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John S. Reed</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td></td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>CEO of Citibank, 1984-2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert B. Shapiro</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>4-Aug-1938</td>
<td></td>
<td>CEO of Monsanto, 1995-2000</td>
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# EMPLOYMENT

<table>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas C. Foley</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>9-Jan-1952</td>
<td></td>
<td>US Ambassador to Ireland, 2006-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul F. Walsh</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>c. 1950</td>
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<td>CEO of eFunds</td>
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# EXTRANEOUS

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<th>Death</th>
<th>Known for</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mukesh Ambani</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>19-Apr-1957</td>
<td></td>
<td>India's richest man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerald Ford</td>
<td>Head of State</td>
<td>14-Jul-1913</td>
<td>26-Dec-2006</td>
<td>38th US President, 1974-77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard J. Harrington</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>c. 1947</td>
<td></td>
<td>CEO of Thomson Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James M. Kilts</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>10-Feb-1948</td>
<td></td>
<td>CEO of Gillette, 2001-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris Tabakslat</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td></td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Chairman of Reed Elsevier, 1999-2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Wolfensohn</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>1-Dec-1933</td>
<td></td>
<td>World Bank president, 1995-2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorenzo H. Zambrano</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td></td>
<td>CEO of Cemex</td>
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CRIME

Presence on this list implies merely that, to the best of our knowledge, charges were filed against the people in question, or in some cases, a civil suit. It is not meant to imply guilt, and in fact many of the individuals listed may have been found innocent of said charges or claims. Some details of the charge in question can often be found inside the specific profiles linked.

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<td>Pled guilty to releasing classified documents</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Francis Bacon</td>
<td>Philosopher</td>
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<td>Hubert de Burgh</td>
<td>Judge</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>Chief Justiciar of England</td>
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<td>Julius Caesar</td>
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<td>13-Jul-100 BC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luís de Camões</td>
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<td>Terrorist</td>
<td>c. 1928</td>
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<td>Cuban terrorist in US custody</td>
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<td>Fidel Castro</td>
<td>Head of State</td>
<td>13-Aug-1926</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Head of State</td>
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<td>Henry Cisneros</td>
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<td>Relative</td>
<td>25-Jul-1956</td>
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<td>Thomas Cochrane</td>
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<td>31-Oct-1860</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Died</td>
<td>Notable Facts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leo Frank</td>
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<td>1-Nov-1597</td>
<td>Notorius forger and alchemist</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>30-Nov-1930</td>
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<td>Watergate criminal, talk-show-host</td>
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<td>17-Aug-1681</td>
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<td>Rapper</td>
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<td>11-Aug-2010</td>
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<td>Note</td>
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<td>Roh Tae Woo</td>
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<td>President of South Korea, 1988-93</td>
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<td>Sir Thomas Wyat</td>
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<td>1503</td>
<td>6-Oct-1542</td>
<td>Introduced sonnet to England</td>
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<td>Peter Yarrow</td>
<td>Singer</td>
<td>31-May-1938</td>
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<td>The Peter in <em>Peter, Paul, and Mary</em></td>
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Why Did Former CIA Director John Deutch Endanger America’s Most Vital Secrets?

By Andrew I. Killgore

“...CIA Director George Tenet told Congress he could not be sure the information on Deutch’s computer had been secure... CBS News reported
Why Did Former CIA Director John Deutch Endanger America's Most Vi...

Deutch e-mailed a Russian scientist on his AOL account.”
—Reuters report in the 2/4/00 Gulf News

“We have asked him to appear [before the Senate Intelligence Committee], we hope he will...This is strange behavior, very suspicious. It’s unprecedented to my knowledge.”

—Sen. Richard Shelby, chairman, Senate Intelligence Committee, quoted in an AP story in the International Herald Tribune, Feb. 2/5-6/00

John Deutch, born in Belgium in 1938, was brought to the United States as a young boy. He studied chemistry, earned a doctorate in his specialty at M.I.T., became a professor there and eventually won the chair of the department of chemistry.

Obviously a brilliant professor, Deutch did not come to public notice, as measured in mainline media attention, until 1994, when then-Secretary of Defense William Perry elevated Deutch from assistant secretary—to which he had been appointed in 1993—to deputy secretary of defense. In May 1995 Dr. Deutch moved from his number-two job at the Department of Defense to the top position of director of the Central Intelligence Agency, America’s spy agency. He held the directorship until he resigned in December 1996.

Deutch’s brilliance of mind did not enhance his reputation as CIA director. John Millis, a former CIA operations officer and chief staffer at the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, was quoted in the Feb. 18, 2000 issue of The Washington Post as saying Deutch was “the worst CIA director ever.” Millis thought the miscast Deutch also had earned the second-worst and third-worst rankings.

But it is the unloved John Deutch’s unfathomable side that excites the most compelling interest. Both at the Department of Defense and at the Central Intelligence Agency, he grossly violated rules for the protection of America’s secrets, including “special access programs” so secret that officials privy to them are authorized to lie to keep them from becoming public. Most such programs are kept secret from the CIA and only disclosed to the Pentagon’s top three or four officials. Deutch was briefed on many of these programs both when he was at the Defense Department and at the CIA, according to the Washington Times of Feb. 17, 2000.

Deutch’s open computer—loaded with the most carefully protected secrets—was a target for any computer hacker. That explains CIA Director George Tenet’s statement to Congress, quoted above, that he could not be sure that information on Deutch’s computer was secure.

U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee chairman Richard Shelby, also quoted above, was deeply suspicious of Deutch’s motives in leaving U.S. secrets open for grabbing. Shelby wanted Deutch before his committee, but whether Deutch ever appeared is doubtful. If he did, the session was in camera and the proceedings have not been published.

Deutch may have been so blindly arrogant that he treated the laws on
security protection as applying to others, but not to himself. This is the view of a retired CIA officer who is a friend of the writer.

Or, his gross defiance of the rules may have stemmed from some tangle of perversities that even Deutch did not understand.

Finally, he may have been a quiet but passionate Zionist seeking to help Israel, where he has relatives. His sophisticated excuse, if he had ever had to answer questions under oath, was that he was simply careless.

Deutch may well have been tried for his transgressions, and some cracking of the Deutch enigma might have been possible. But former President Bill Clinton took away that possibility when he pardoned Deutch on the last day of his presidency.

Why?

Andrew I. Killgore is the publisher of the Washington Report on Middle East Affairs.

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Robert4787 4 months ago
And Hillary was First Lady through all this. Then, years later, she risks foreign spy agencies hacking into her unsecured personal computer that received classified data? She doesn't seem to learn much from experience. Robert at OSINT News:
www.osintdaily.blogspot.com

Richard Lee 2 years ago
Why? Maybe because he had no choice. As DCIA Deutch had full knowledge of every Clinton screw-up and illegal operation.

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Clinton's final day includes pardons, new monument and note for his successor

January 20, 2001
Web posted at: 5:03 p.m. EST (2203 GMT)

WASHINGTON (CNN) -- President Clinton, just hours before leaving office, pardoned more than 130 people, including Whitewater figure Susan McDougal, former Housing Secretary Henry Cisneros, ex-CIA chief John Deutch and publishing heiress Patty Hearst.

The president pardoned his brother, Roger Clinton, who had been convicted on a cocaine charge in the 1980s after cooperating with authorities, and former Gov. Fife Symington of Arizona, a Republican whose conviction for bank and wire fraud was overturned on appeal. Prosecutors had sought a rehearing in the case.

Deutch had been under investigation by the Justice Department for mishandling secrets on a home computer. Hearst was kidnapped in the 1970's and then went to prison for bank robbery.

Cisneros entered a plea agreement as part of an investigation into payments he made to his ex-mistress. McDougal, the Clinton's business partner in the Whitewater land venture, was convicted of loan fraud and spent almost two years in prison for refusing to testify against Clinton before a federal grand jury empanelled by Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr.

Another Whitewater figure and former law partner of Hillary Rodham Clinton, Webster Hubbell, was not pardoned. Hubbell, who served in a top Justice Department position in Clinton's first term, had to resign and spent 15 months in prison for tax evasion and mail fraud.

No pardons for Milken or Peltier

The president also denied a pardon for financier Michael Milken, the 1980s "junk bond" king who served 22 months for swindling investors of $1 billion, and Leonard Peltier, convicted in the deaths of two FBI agents in 1975.

Federal law enforcement and security enforcement officials urged the president to deny a pardon for Milken, an outspoken cancer survivor and generous philanthropist. FBI agents had protested the possibility of pardoning Peltier after learning his name was on a list of those being considered.

Cisneros, former San Antonio mayor, Clinton's closest friend among his early Cabinet appointees and a rising political star when his career was unhinged by scandal, was convicted in a cover-up controversy involving payments he

http://www.cnn.com/2001/ALLPOLITICS/stories/01/20/clinton.pardon.02/
made to his ex-mistress.

Deutch, who stepped down as CIA director in 1996, had been considering a deal with the Justice Department in which he would plead guilty to a misdemeanor charge of keeping classified data on his home computers.

Hearst was kidnapped in the 1970s in Los Angeles by a domestic terrorist group known as the Symbionese Liberation Army and was convicted of later participating in a bank robbery with her abductors. She served part of her prison sentence before it was commuted by President Jimmy Carter.

Also denied a pardon was Jonathan Pollard, an American serving a long prison term for spying for Israel.

Former Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu personally appealed to Clinton for clemency in that case.

**Governors Island declared a national monument**

Before leaving office, Clinton also designated another monument, the Governors Island National Monument, in New York City, and announced the release of $100 million to fund 1,400 more police officers.

In keeping with tradition, the former president left a hand-written note for his successor, Jake Siewert, former White House press secretary told CNN.

Siewert and John Podesta, former White House chief of staff, both left notes for the men who will hold their jobs in the Bush administration, Ari Fleischer, the new White House press secretary, and Andrew Card, President Bush's chief of staff.

The outgoing president also made a decision about an ongoing domestic matter, whether or not the differences between Socks the cat, and Buddy the dog, could be resolved.

Apparently, Clinton could not negotiate a peace deal, so Socks will be given to Betty Currie, the president's long-time assistant, and Buddy will be going with the former first family to Chappaqua.
Bush address calls for unity in 'a nation of character'
Election reform rally held in Tallahassee, without Jesse Jackson
In one of his last acts as president, Clinton grants more than 100 pardons
Lott indicates confirmations likely this afternoon
Tribute to former President Bush yields discussion of Florida Election
Bill Press: Clinton walks off the stage
Stuart Rothenberg: For George W. Bush, the past is prologue
Robert Novak: Inauguration speech is Bush's first test
Bush receives Texas-sized welcome to Washington at Black Tie & Boots gala

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and that if the bill has not been reported by that time, it be automatically discharged and placed on the Senate Calendar; provided further, that if and when the Senate Commerce Committee reports H.R. 1139, it be sequentially referred to the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works for a period not to exceed 20 session days of the Senate; and that if the bill is not reported by that time, it be automatically discharged and placed on the calendar.

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

AUTHORIZING TESTIMONY BY SENATE EMPLOYEE AND REPRESENTATION BY SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 119, submitted earlier today by Senators DOLE and Daschle, authorizing representation by Senate legal counsel.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 119) to authorize testimony by Senate employee and representation by Senate legal counsel.

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered and agreed to, the preamble be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

So the resolution (S. Res. 119) was considered and agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2) (1994), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent committees, Members, officers and employees of the Senate with respect to subpoenas or orders issued to them in their official capacity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Darin Schroeder and any other employees in Senator Feingold's office from whom testimony may be necessary are authorized to testify and to produce records in the case of United States v. George C. Matthews, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

Sec. 2. That the Senate Legal Counsel is directed to represent Darin Schroeder and any other employee in connection with the testimony authorized under section 1.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the United States has issued a subpoena for Darin Schroeder, an employee on the staff of Senator Feingold, to testify at the trial of a defendant who was indicted last January for threatening to bring a bomb to a post office building in Milwaukee to kill or injure individuals and to damage or destroy the building. The defendant is alleged to have made the threat in a telephone conversation with Mr. Schroeder, who handles postal service constituent casework for Senator Feingold.

This resolution would authorize Mr. Schroeder, as well as any other employees on Senator Feingold's staff from whom testimony may be required, to testify and to produce records at trial, and to be represented by the Senate Legal Counsel.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1995

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, May 10, 1995; that following the prayer, the journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day and the Senate then immediately resume consideration of H.R. 956, the product liability bill.

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

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, a final passage vote is expected on the product liability bill at approximately 11:30 a.m. Also, at 12 noon, the Senate will begin consideration of calendar No. 74, the solid waste disposal bill. Therefore, votes can be expected to occur throughout the day on Wednesday.

RECESS UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:13 p.m., recessed until Wednesday, May 10, 1995, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 9, 1995:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

JOHN P. WHITE, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE JOHN M. DEUTCH.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate May 9, 1995:

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

JOHN M. DEUTCH, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE.
The legislative clerk read the nomination of John M. Deutch, of Massachusetts, to be Director of Central Intelligence.

The Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The debate on the nomination is limited to 2 hours, equally divided and controlled by the Senator from Pennsylvania and the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. SPECTER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, there have been requests only from Senator MOYNIHAN, who was on the floor, for 15 minutes and from Senator HUTCHISON for 10 minutes, in addition to statements which will be made by the distinguished Senator from Nebraska, the vice chairman, Senator KERRY, and a brief opening statement which I will make. So, in the event that there are any other Senators who wish to be heard on the subject, they ought to come to the floor now or at least let the managers know of their interest in speaking.

Mr. President, the nomination of John M. Deutch to be Director of Central Intelligence was reported to the Senate last week, pursuant to a unanimous vote in the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence with a recommendation that he be confirmed. It was a unanimous vote in the Senate Select Committee.

The committee held hearings on April 26 and then proceeded to that vote last week on May 3. There is a need to move expeditiously, as I see it, to have a strong Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

In consideration of Mr. John Deutch to be Director, we took up a wide variety of issues. We examined Mr. Deutch's background and qualifications. He has an extraordinary academic record. He has been a distinguished professor at MIT. He has an extraordinary academic record. He has been the provost there. He has worked in the Energy Department. He has worked in the Department of Defense. He currently serves as the Deputy Secretary of the Department of Defense.

It is my thought, and I believe with the concurrence of the committee members, that he has the kind of strength to take over as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

He comes to this position at a time of substantial difficulty. He comes to this position at a time when the agency is with substantial problems of morale. In the wake of the Aldrich Ames case, where the agency had a spy within the Central Intelligence Agency which they could not ferret out and eliminate themselves; hardly a recommendation for an agency which is charged with worldwide responsibility to gather intelligence.

There is, in my opinion, Mr. President, the need for intelligence gathering worldwide for the security of the United States. During the course of the hearings, we explored with Mr. Deutch whether there ought to be a reorganization. His confirmation hearings came in the wake of extraordinary success by the FBI in the Oklahoma City bombing case. We explored with Mr. Deutch whether perhaps the Federal Bureau of Investigation ought to take over on worldwide intelligence gathering. That has been suggested by some.

It would be an extraordinary change for the United States to do that. It would vest enormous authority in the FBI, perhaps more than is wise, in a country where we prize limitations on authority, where we prize separation of powers.

The FBI, though, is right now engaged in very extensive operations overseas in work on terrorism as it relates to least to prosecution, work on drug trafficking, work on organized crime, many of those activities being monitored by the CIA as well. But those were some of the subjects discussed.

I expressed at the hearings considerable concern about the Director of CIA being a member of the President's Cabinet. We have had the experience with Cabinet officers before of the CIA, specifically William Casey, where we had problems on Iran-Contra, and there has been a concern that the policymakers ought to be separated from the intelligence gatherers to the extent there is not the motivation to share intelligence-gathering with support policy, to sort of cook the evidence.

The Iran-Contra Joint Committee made a strong recommendation against that kind of a concern and that kind of activity. But in the final analysis, there is a need to move ahead with the confirmation of the CIA Director, so that it is my judgment, and I think the judgment of others on the committee who were concerned about having the Director in the Cabinet, that we should not hold up his confirmation in that respect.

Mr. Deutch has addressed that question very forcefully and directly, saying that he will be very mindful of those policy considerations and will comport himself so that intelligence gathering is separate from any matters of policy.

Mr. Deutch has made a very forceful statement on taking strong action. If there are those in the CIA, as there were in the Aldrich Ames case, who failed to act when there were lots of indications that Aldrich Ames was in fact not doing his job—when he was intoxicated on the job, when there were unexplained visits to foreign embassies, where he lost his files—Mr. Deutch was emphatic that if anybody was in a position of supervision over another Aldrich Ames and did not take forceful action, that person would be fired peremptorily.
Then the question was raised with Mr. Deutch about somebody who was in a supervisory capacity who did not know but should have known, and Mr. Deutch answered very forcefully that that person would be fired.

Mr. President, there are many people in the CIA who have long, distinguished careers, and there are many able men and women in the Agency who can carry on. It is my hope, I think the hope of the committee, that the morale can be restored by a very firm and forceful Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

We have recently had hearings on Guatemala which, again, were disturbing, with the Deputy Director of the CIA conceding flatly that the CIA failed in its duty to notify both the House Intelligence Committee and the Senate Intelligence Committee of what was going on in Guatemala.

In sum and substance, Mr. President, it is my view, and I think the view of the committee, that John Deutch is well qualified to take on a very, very tough job at this time.

Mr. President, the nomination of John M. Deutch to be Director of Central Intelligence was reported by the Senate last week pursuant to a unanimous vote of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, with a recommendation that he be confirmed. On behalf of myself and Senator Kerrey, in our capacities as chairman and vice chairman of the committee, we urge the Senate to act favorably on this nomination.

The committee made a complete and thorough inquiry of the nominee's qualifications as well as his views on issues of mutual concern, and concluded that he is qualified by both experience and temperament to hold this sensitive and critical position.

The Senate has moved expeditiously in the nomination. Nevertheless, the intelligence community has been without a confirmed director since last December—a delay that is particularly costly when the community so urgently needs a strong sense of direction, of mission, and of management. It is a critical time for the intelligence community. If Mr. Deutch is confirmed as DCI, he will come to the job at a time of exceptional promise and peril.

The peril is clear. It is now conventional wisdom that the euphoria which accompanied the fall of the Berlin Wall and the dissolution of the Soviet Empire was premature. While nostalgia for the balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union is not in order, it is apparent that the post-cold-war world is not any less dangerous or unstable—as the bombing in Oklahoma City, the World Trade Center bombing, and the gas attack in the Tokyo subway have made shattering clear. Global threats from international terrorism and narcotics smuggling, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and expanding organized crime networks present the intelligence community with targets for more dispersed and complicated than the traditional focus on Soviet military power. The role and the priorities of the intelligence community in the Government's efforts against these and other threats have now become significant diplomatic, economic, and law enforcement implications—very much in need of redefinition and reordering.

Moreover, a series of revelations have illuminated problems in the intelligence community that have severely damaged morale among the rank and file and have eroded the public confidence and trust that is essential for an intelligence apparatus operating in a democracy. From the abuses of power evident in Iran-Contra to the incompetence and lack of accountability that characterized the Aldrich Ames debacle, to charges of widespread sex discrimination, to the latest questions about policies and practices that resulted in, at the very least, an impression of culpability in murders in Central America, there is the sense of an intelligence bureaucracy that is not only incapable of meeting our national security challenges, but presents a recurring threat to our Nation's credibility and legitimacy overseas through its frequent missteps, miscalculation, and mismanagement.

The American people are looking for a Director of Intelligence who will provide strong leadership, accountability, and a clearly defined mission. And therein lies the promise. There is growing support within the intelligence community, the Congress, and the public for significant change in the way we conduct intelligence. The end of the bipolar superpower conflict that dominated the cold war provides new opportunities to build coalitions and achieve consensus on international threats. And thought application of continuing advances in technology can greatly enhance our efficiency and effectiveness.

This committee, along with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and a congressionally mandated commission chaired by Les Aspin and Warren Rudman, will be taking a hard look at the intelligence community—what its mission should be in the post-cold-war world and how it should be organized to accomplish that mission. The beginning of this process will be in the legislation early next year. This is an opportunity to look forward to; to begin a new era and establish a new American model for foreign intelligence.

A key issue for that future involves the nature of the office that Mr. Deutch seeks to assume. The DCI must have the ear and the trust of the President. Yet he cannot allow his role as confidante in any way to corrupt the intelligence process or his role as Intelligence Advisor—efforts which now have underlies questions about the wisdom of giving the DCI Cabinet status.

We have examined the nominee's views on a number of critical issues facing the intelligence community, sought and obtained assurances that his position as a member of the Cabinet would not politicize intelligence, and examined the potential impact of his earlier involvement with issues like the Gulf war on his new appointment. Our objective has been to determine whether he can assert the strong and independent leadership that is so desperately needed. I have concluded that he can and I urge his prompt confirmation by the Senate.

The remainder of my remarks, I will summarize for my colleagues the nature of the committee's inquiry, and highlight the key features of Mr. Deutch's testimony to the committee.

**SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE INQUIRY**

As you know, the former DCI, James Woolsey, resigned last December. In February, the administration announced that it planned to nominate retired Air Force General Michael C.P. Flynn to replace Woolsey as DCI. One month later, General Carns withdrew his name, citing immigration issues. The administration then turned to Deputy Secretary of Defense Deutch. Announcing on March 11, 1995, the decision to nominate Mr. Deutch as DCI, the White House also announced that the post would be elevated to Cabinet-level status. Mr. Deutch's name was formally submitted to the committee on March 29, 1995.

The committee required Mr. Deutch to submit sworn answers to its standard questionnaire for Presidential appointees, setting forth his background and financial situations. These were submitted to the committee on March 30, 1995.

On April 5, 1995, the committee received a letter from the Director of the Office of Government Ethics transmitting a copy of the financial disclosure statement submitted by Mr. Deutch. The Director advised the committee that is disclosed no real or potential conflict-of-interest.

The chairman and vice chairman also reviewed the FBI investigation done for the White House on Mr. Deutch.

The committee held a confirmation hearing on Mr. Deutch on April 26, 1995, at which time the nominee was questioned on a variety of topics. Subsequently, written questions were submitted to the nominee for additional responses.

Based upon this examination, the committee reported the nomination to the Senate on May 3, 1995, by a unanimous vote, with a recommendation that Mr. Deutch be confirmed.

**HIGHLIGHTS OF TESTIMONY**

**VIEWS ON THE ROLE OF THE DCI—CABINET STATUS**

In his opening remarks to the committee, Mr. Deutch described as the primary duty of the DCI “to provide objective, unbiased information about issues involving foreign events to the President and other senior policymakers.” He emphasized that “with the exception of policy that bears on
the Intelligence Community, the Director of Central Intelligence should have no foreign policy making role.” Speaking directly to the issue of making the DCI a member of the Cabinet, the nominee explained his belief that the President has made it clear that this is of the utmost importance he places on Intelligence and the confidence the President has in Mr. Deutch. The nominee went on to present his view that this status is important to ensure that the DCI will be presented policy issues as they arise so that he can present objective assessments of alternative courses of action and take away from those meetings a better understanding of policymaker needs.

I questioned Mr. Deutch on this issue in meetings prior to the confirmation hearing and again, for the record, in open session. I noted my own view that if you are in the Cabinet, you are much more likely to get involved in making policy than if you are not in the Cabinet. I referred to the congressional report on Iran-Contra and Secretary Shultz’s assertion, as reported therein, that the President was getting faulty intelligence about terrorism because there was a problem in keeping intelligence separated from policy. The committee concluded in that report that “the gathering, analysis, and recording of intelligence should be done in a way that there can be no question that the decisions are driven by the actual facts rather than by what a policy advocate hopes these facts will be.”

This need to separate policymaking from intelligence gathering and analysis is reflected in the statute defining the National Security Council. The National Security Act of 1947 sets forth the members of the NSC and then designates others, including the DCI and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as officials who are not members but who participate in the President’s direct responsibilities. It is my strong sense that this is the appropriate status for the DCI with respect to the Cabinet as well.

Mr. Deutch has assured the committee that he will hold to the proper standard of conduct and that he would “not allow policy to influence intelligence judgments and, not allow intelligence to interfere in the policy process.” I believe that Mr. Deutch has the best of intentions in this regard and that he is certainly capable of recognizing the line between intelligence and policy. The committee will be sensitive to any indication that this standard is not being met. Ultimately, however, the makeup of the Cabinet is a Presidential prerogative and is not statutorily defined.

Given the delay already experienced in naming Mr. Deutch, and given his strong qualifications in every other regard, I do not think this issue should stand in the way of his confirmation by the Senate.

With respect to DCI authorities, the nominee noted in response to questions at the hearing and those submitted later for the record, that in his view, the DCI could more effectively manage the intelligence community if he or she had budget execution authority over key segments of the community.

In further response, Mr. Deutch agreed that this was a propitious time to consider establishing a Director of National Intelligence—who would serve at the pleasure of the President and manage the entire intelligence community—and a separate head of the CIA who would have a 10-year tenure.

VIEWS ON THE MISSION OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

Mr. Deutch’s prepared statement outlined some of the significant dangers to our national security today: Regional conflicts; the spread of weapons of mass destruction; international terrorism, international crime, and drug trafficking; and their interconnection; instability in the former Soviet Union; and China—as a threat to its neighbors and supplier of missiles.

He then described four principal purposes to which the intelligence community (IC) should direct its efforts: First, as the advisor, policymakers have the best information available before making decisions; second, support to military operations; third, addressing international terrorism, crime, and drugs, particularly illegal drugs, and drugs of abuse; and fourth, counterintelligence (CI) that rigorously adheres to high security standards, accords priority to defensive CI and counterespionage, and includes full and early cooperation within the IC community.

He emphasized that the national priorities for intelligence collection established by the recent Presidential Decision Directive need to be implemented.

VIEWS ON MANAGEMENT

I applaud Mr. Deutch for his unusually candid and forthright opening statement. In it, he outlined for the committee the significant actions he would take immediately upon confirmation of his nomination. He began with the process of change that is so long overdue in the intelligence community, or “IC.” First, he indicated he would bring in several directors, at a time when there were in place only acting directors, to facilitate the exercise of leadership by a single individual. Moreover, when asked about reports that the supervisor of Mr. Ames, who knew that Ames had an alcohol dependency and had observed the negative consequences of this dependency, had not only failed to fire Ames, but had, instead, written a highly complimentary review of his performance, Mr. Deutch indicated that supervisor should be fired. When questioned further, he conceded that if the supervisor’s supervisor should have known about this improper conduct, that supervisor should also be fired.

The key in this exchange, as emphasized by the nominee, is the notion of accountability. It is a sense of accountability that was absent under the last DCI and that is an essential ingredient of any plan to revitalize our foreign intelligence apparatus.

Mr. Deutch has told the committee that if confirmed, he will review the Ames case and will consider the committee’s report on Ames in connection with any personnel action affecting the individuals involved.

VIEWS ON CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT

On the issue of congressional oversight, Mr. Deutch emphasized in his opening statement that he could not accomplish the significant change that is needed in the intelligence community without the strong support of Congress. “I consider you my board of directors,” he said. “I realize this means I must keep you fully and currently informed about the activities for which I would be responsible—both the good news and the bad news. I understand that I am accountable to you, and I expect you to hold me to a high standard of performance.”

Mr. Deutch conceded, when questioned, that while he could not imagine happening, if the President ever told him not to inform the committee, he, Mr. Deutch, would “happily go back to Massachusetts.”
Moreover, the nominee assured the committee that he interprets the requirement for timely notification of a covert action finding, in the absence of prior notification, to mean within 48 hours. Specifically, Mr. Deutch said, “I think that in all situations there should be prior notification. There may be remote instances where that is not possible, in a very, very tiny percentage of the cases. Then 48-hours is what I see as the measure of timely notification.”

COMMITMENTS FOR PROMPT ACTION

At the conclusion of the hearing, I asked for, and received, a commitment from Mr. Deutch to report back to the committee as promptly as possible if confirmed—preferably within 30 days of confirmation—regarding several issues of particular importance:

First, report on any needed changes to DCI authorities;

Second, improving the intelligence community’s fulfillment of its obligations to keep Congress fully and currently informed;

Third, the need for reorganization within the intelligence community;

Fourth, changes in personnel;

Fifth, proposal for how to achieve downsizing in a way which creates headroom, weans out poor performers, and leaves the intelligence community with the mix of skills required to accomplish its mission;

Sixth, intelligence reassessment of the possibility that U.S. forces were exposed to chemical or biological agents during Desert Storm;

Seventh, actions taken in response to events in Guatemala; and

Eighth, improving coordination with law enforcement.

The foregoing summarizes only the highlights of the record before the committee, of course, available to all Members in its entirety at the Intelligence Committee.

Based upon the nominee’s statements to the committee, however, his record of distinguished service and the absence of any disqualifying information concerning him, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence voted to report his nomination to the Senate with a recommendation that he be confirmed by the full Senate as Director of Central Intelligence.

Mr. President, before yielding the floor, I want to commend my distinguished vice chairman, Senator KERREY, for his outstanding work generally with the committee and on this nomination.

The only other speaker who is to come to the floor on our side is Senator HUTCHISON, who has an allotment of 10 minutes, but I think there will be more time within the unanimous-consent agreement if Senator HUTCHISON wants more time. Or if any other Republican Senators wish to partake in the discussion, they can take time on our side.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor. Mr. KERREY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, I rise in enthusiastic support of the nomination of John M. Deutch to be Director of Central Intelligence. While I cannot predict a length in time that he will be in service to his country in this capacity, I can predict with confidence, should he be confirmed, he will turn out to be one of the most effective and influential DCI’s in the history of this Agency.

The President of the United States, with John Deutch, is making a statement that he intends to send a man to take charge of Langley during what is obviously one of the most tumultuous periods ever experienced by Central Intelligence. The Aldrich Ames case and recent Guatemala revelations portray a troubled corporate culture at CIA.

In addition, many question whether the intelligence community has come to grips with the post-cold-war world and whether new collection methods and technologies are required to target the new threats that emerge.

The twin threats of international and domestic terrorism lead many to question the intelligence community’s proper role in supporting law enforcement. The very structure of the community is in question, as a joint President-congressional commission and several private study groups ask whether intelligence is necessary at all.

Mr. President, we have been watching, once again, another 50-year celebration in the last couple of days. This time the celebration is the 50th anniversary of the day that victory in Europe was declared over Nazi forces. That victory is being celebrated in part because we are also celebrating the fact that over the last 47 or so years, the United States and its intelligence efforts, a third world war. For a 75-year period, roughly from 1914, when the guns of August started World War I, until the fall of 1989 when the Berlin Wall itself collapsed and Eastern Europe began to liberate itself, during that 75-year period, it is, I believe, accurate to say we experienced the bloodiest 75 years in the history of mankind.

During that 75-year period, Mr. President, many things occurred, including the institution of a policy that had the United States of America leading an effort against a clearly identified enemy, and the celebration that takes place this year is not just a celebration of a victory over that enemy, but a sense that we have survived, as a human people, the forecast that we may annihilate ourselves through the use of nuclear weapons. It is a remarkable victory, and I dare not on this floor talk a great deal of time describing it, but it is a profound change that the new intelligence challenges we must face in this century must be remote instances where that is not possible, in a very, very tiny percentage of the cases. Then 48-hours is what I see as the measure of timely notification.

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we cannot stand pat on our collection technologies. Just to maintain the edge we have now, we must fund research and development on new technologies and make hard decisions about which road we will go down.

We also have to maintain the health of our industry, so the private companies that produce these remarkable systems. There are uniquely talented people working for these companies, engineers and technicians who turn the requirements statement into reality. If we do not keep these people at work in profitable undertakings, the Government will never be able to afford new systems. That is why Senator WARNER and I, last year, urged the administration to permit U.S. companies to sell 1-meter space imagery and imaging equipment. We did not want to see remote sensing, a technology in which we lead the world, go the way of the space launch. We also wanted America to dominate this growing industry. The administration saw the same way, and John Deutch is a champion of the administration policy. He knows that our industrial base is our true national treasure, and he will continue to watch over its health.

Intelligence technology routinely saves American lives, but we should be alert to opportunities to make it useful to Americans in other ways. For example, the National Information Display Laboratory in Princeton, NJ, noticed that the technology that helped imagery analysts understand images better could also be helpful to radiologists scanning a mammogram for early signs of breast cancer. NIDAL teamed with Massachusetts General Hospital to adapt the technology, and the outcome could be as many as 15,000 American lives saved each year.

Other opportunities abound for the dual-use intelligence technology. We have just begun to make public use of space images and other intelligence collected during the cold war. The declassification process has begun and we must push the process until we can fairly say that intelligence technology serves not just a handful of decisionmakers in Washington but the 250 million decisionmakers across our country.

Mr. President, when I was a young man operating in the U.S. Navy SEAL team, we had a piece of advice we tried to follow all of the time, which was that unless you had a need to know, you did not press the button and try to acquire it. We did not disassemble in order to get the parts, and we did not have a need to know. Mr. President, there are 250 million citizens of the United States of America who need to know increasingly a set of complex facts in order to make decisions about our foreign and domestic policy in order to make decisions about all sorts of things that are increasingly confusing our citizens.

Democracy cannot function unless citizens make the effort to understand those complexities and come to the table at election time and come to the table when it is time to influence their Senator or Representative or President with all of this information.

The Director of Central Intelligence is the President's national intelligence officer. John Deutch's Government background is in defense, and his testimony before the Committee made clear that he understands the role of intelligence support to the military. But he also understands the role of national intelligence, and he understands that not every problem facing the country is a military problem. He is aware, for example, of the intelligence community's contributions against international terrorism, against drug trafficking, against illegal trade practices. He knows how important intelligence is to this administration's international decisionmaking, and he knows that warning the President about the economic crisis in Mexico last year was at least as important as warning about a military crisis in some less important region of the world.

With the end of the cold war, the Director of Central Intelligence has a broader national charter than ever. It is an irony which John Deutch understands.

The intelligence community includes much more than the CIA. The National Security Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, FBI, and the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research all play their largely unique roles. But no question, CIA, unfortunately, lately has been at the center of controversy and likely will continue to be. At least initially, the heart of John Deutch's task will be to make the CIA more efficient and accountable to the American people. I am greatly encouraged by the Director's stated eagerness, by his testimony on the sense of accountability and responsibility that he intends to bring to CIA's Directorate of Operations. I have visited CIA officers in the field, and I know the high quality of the men whom John Deutch will lead. These are clear-headed, positive, enthusiastic Americans. The current senior managers should get credit for recruiting and training and motivating a fine crop of younger officers. Now it is time, as Mr. Deutch put it to me, to own his own affairs to let the younger officers take the reins.

As they take over, they must recruit and retain more women and minorities, and they must be alert to gender discrimination in assignments and promotions. The Directorate of Operations has never been an easy place for women to get a fair opportunity to make their mark. Not only is gender discrimination illegal, it is also stupid because it denies the American people the brain power of more than 50 percent of our people. It also creates resentments which can dangerously weaken the agency. I have heard all the excuses for discrimination, and none of them wash.

I am confident that John Deutch will not permit it. CIA's human intelligence activities, which consist mainly in getting foreigners to secretly provide information, will always take place in the shadows. Human sources will have to tell us what is so. If CIA does not inform Congress, or answer Congress' questions, failure to promptly inform is one of the most troubling aspects of both the Ames case and the Guatemala case. Bad news does not improve with age. The withholding of bad news— withholding information on an intelligence failure—jeopardizes the oversight system without which the United States cannot conduct foreign intelligence operations. John Deutch clearly understands his reporting responsibilities, and I believe the Director, together with Senator Woolsey and Studeman also understood. The challenge for John Deutch is to know what is happening inside his organization, so the bad news gets to him first. That is the mark of a tight, confident, organization. John Deutch has some great material to work with, but it is up to him to forget that kind of organization.

If anybody in this great country of ours is up to that job, John Deutch is the person to get the job done.

I yield the floor.

Mr. MOYNIHAN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] is recognized.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. I thank my gallant friend from Nebraska. I rise very much in support of the position he has taken and that of the distinguished chairman of the committee, the Senator from Pennsylvania.

I would say by way of introduction that in the 103d Congress and then on the first day of the 104th Congress, I offered legislation that would basically break up the existing Central Intelligence Agency and return its components to the Department of Defense and the Department of State in the manner that the OSS, the Office of Strategic Services, was divided and parceled out with the onset of peace in 1945 and 1946, to be followed, of course, by a cold war which has persisted almost all this time.

I had hoped to encourage a debate on the role of intelligence and of secrecy in the American society. That debate has taken place. Some of the results, I think, can be seen in the nomination of this distinguished scientist and public servant to this position.

It could not have been more clear than in his testimony in which he made a point, self-evident we would
suppose, but not frequently to be encountered in the pronouncements of potential DCI's. He said:

Spionage does not rest comfortably in a democracy. Secrecy, which is essential to protect sources and methods, is not welcome in an open society. To support intelligence activities, the people must be confident that our law and rules will be respected.

It may have come as a surprise—although it ought not to have—in recent months and weeks, to find how many persons there are in this country who do not have confidence that our laws and rules will be respected; who see the government in conspiratorial modes, directed against the people in ways that could be of huge consequence to Americans.

I am not talking about what Richard Hofstadter referred to when he spoke of "the paranoid style in American politics." I am talking about the widespread belief that the CIA was somehow involved in the assassination of President Kennedy, if we can imagine. But there it is.

It is important to understand how deep this is in our society. In 1956, even before Hofstadter spoke of it; Edward A. Shils of the University of Chicago—who just passed away—that great, great, social scientist, published his book, "The Torment of Secrecy," in which he wrote: "The exfoliation and intertemporal propagation of the various patterns of belief that the world is dominated by unseen circles of conspirators, operating behind our backs, is one of the characteristic features of modern society."

Such a belief was very much a feature of the Bolshevik society that took shape in 1917 and 1918. The conspiratorial decision to help found and fund the United States, a Communist party, half of which would be class desiring, was made before the archives were discovered in the archives in Moscow that John Reed received a payment of $1.5 million in 1920. Even as soft money, that would be a very considerable sum today.

In the pattern that societies go through, it is said that organizations become like one another. To an extraordinary degree we emulate the Soviet model in our own intelligence service.

Unintentionally, naturally, it happens that way, but a very powerful analyses of this has just been written by J. William muzzle in the Washington Post under the headline "Understanding Oklahoma" in an article entitled "Department of Secrecy: The Invisible Bureaucracy That Unites Alienated America in Suspicion."

Or by Douglas Turner, in an article this weekend in the Buffalo News. I spoke of these concerns in an earlier statement on the Senate floor entitled "The Paranoid Style in American Politics," which I ask unanimous consent be placed in the Record along with the articles by Douglas Turner and J. Vernon Morley.

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

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, what we have is so much at variance with what was thought we would get.

Allen Dulles was very much part of the foundation of postwar intelligence, having been in the OSS, served with great distinction in Switzerland during World War II.

Peter Grose, in his new biography, "Gentleman Spy: The Life of Allen Dulles," recounts the testimony Dulles gave before the Senate Armed Services Committee on April 25, 1947, as we are about to establish, passed the National Security Act of 1947 and created this small coordinating body, the Central Intelligence Agency

Personnel for a central intelligence agency, he argued, "need not be very numerous. The operation of the service must be neither flamboyant nor overshadowed with the mystery and abracadabra which the amateur detective likes to assume." In a lecturing tone, he tried to tell the Senators how intelligence is actually assembled.

Because of its glamour and mystery, overemphasis is generally placed on what is called "the intelligence that is obtained by secret means and by secret agents. . . . In time of peace the bulk of intelligence can be obtained through normal channels through our diplomatic and consular missions, and our military, naval and air attachés in the normal and proper course of their work. It can also be obtained through a variety of means, such as the press, the radio, and through the many thousands of Americans, business and professional men and American residents of foreign countries, who are naturally and normally in touch with what is going on in those countries.

A proper analysis of the intelligence obtainable by these overt, normal, and above-board means would supply us with over 80 percent. I should estimate, of the information required for the guidance of our national policy.

Mr. President, that could not happen, did not happen. We entered upon a five-decade mode of secret analysis, analysis withheld from the scrutiny, which is the only way we can verify the truth of a hypothesis in natural science or the social sciences.

The result was massive miscalculation, Nicholas Eberstadt in his wonderful new book, "The Tyranny of Numbers," writes "It is probably safe to say that the U.S. Government's attempt to describe the Soviet economy has been the largest single project in social science research ever undertaken." He said that, sir, in 1990, in testimony before the Committee on Foreign Relations. "The largest single project in sociology, science research ever undertaken," and it was a calamity.

No one that I know of has been more forthright than Adm. Stansfield Turner in an article in Foreign Affairs about this time. He said when it came to predicting the collapse of the Soviet Union, the corporate view of the intelligence community was wrong.

I can remember the first years of the Kennedy administration. I remember having a meeting with Walt Rostow, Chairman of the Policy Planning Council in the Department of State, in which he said of the Soviet Union, I am not one of those 6 percent forever people, but there it was, locked into the analyses. That is what the President knew.

Mr. President, in Richard Reeves remarkable biography of John F. Kennedy, he records that the agency told the President that by the year 2000 the GNP of the Soviet Union would be three times that of the United States. And that is what the President knew. A person might come to him with the most reasonable arguments, as did any number of economists. The great theorists, Friedman, Hayek, Stigler, said it could not happen, it would be theoretically impossible. Important work done by Frank Holzman, at Tufts, and the Russian Research Center at Harvard said, "No, no. That is all very well what you say professor. What I know is different.

The consequences have been an extraordinary failure to foresee the central event of our time. A vast over-reliance on military and similar outlays, that leave us perilously close to economic difficulty ourselves.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Those are the remarks I would like to make, sir. I have the confidence that John Deutch, as a scientist, will follow them. I have the concern that the administration will not.

We do know some things in social science. Mancur Olson, in his great book, "The Rise and Decline of Nations," on this day, V-E Day—I was a sailor on V-E Day, so I can remember that—I can remember the Boston Common, actually—Mancur Olson asked:

Why has it come about that the two nations whose institutions were destroyed in World War II, Germany and Japan, have had the most economic success since? Whereas Britain—not really much success at all; the United States—yes. We have come up with a simple answer. The defeat wiped out all those choke points, all those rents, all
One night early in March, 1854, a group of Know-Nothing's broke into the storage sheds on the monument grounds and dragged the Pope's marble off towards the Potomac. Save for the fact that we have not yet come to call such phenomena, it has never to be located since.

Work on the monument stopped. Years later, in 1887, Congress appropriated funds to complete the job, which the Corps of Engineers, under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas I. Casey did with great flourish in time for the centennial observances of 1888. 

Dread of Catholicism ran its course, if slowly. (Edward M. Stanton, then Secretary of War, called the assassination of President Lincoln was the result of a Catho-

lic plot.) Other manias followed, all brilliantly describe in Richard Hofstadter's re-

medy lecture "the Paranoiac Style in American Politics" which he delivered as the Herbert Spencer Lecture at Oxford University within days of the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Which to this day remains a fer-

tile source of conspiracy mongering. George Will cited Hofstadter's essay this past week-

end on the television program "This Week with Dan Rather." He deals with the same subject matter in a superb column in this morning's Washington Post which has this bracing conclusion: "It is simply too easy to remember that para-noics have always been with us, but have never defined us."

I hope, Mr. President, as we proceed to consider legislation, if that is necessary. In re-

response to the bombing, we would be mind-

ful of a history in which we have often over-

reached, to our cost, and try to avoid such an overreaction. We have seen superb performance of the FBI. What more any nation could ask of an internal security group I cannot conceive. We have seen the effectiveness of our State troopers, of our local police forces, fire de-

partments, instant nationwide cooperation which should reassure us rather than fright-

en us.

I would note in closing, Mr. President, that Pope John Paul II will be visiting the United States this coming October. I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Will's column be printed in the Record.

[From the Congressional Record, Apr. 25, 1995]

THE PARANOID STYLE IN AMERICAN POLITICS

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, as we think and, indeed, pray our way through the after-

math of the City bombing in New York, how such a horror might have come about, and how others might be prevented, Senators could do well to step outside the chamber and look down the mall at the Washington Monument. It honors the Revolutionary gen-

eral who once victorious, turned his army over to the Continental Congress and retired to his estates. Later, recalled to the highest office in the land, he served dutifully one term, then a second but then on principle not a day longer. Thus was founded the republic, the first democracy since the age of Greece and Rome.

There is no a more serene, confident, untroubled symbol of the nation in all the capital. Yet a brief glance will show that the color of the marble blocks of which the monument is constructed changes about a quarter of the way up. Thereby hangs a tale of another kind of conspiracy; not our first, just as surely, this will not be our last.

As befitted a republic, the monument was started by a private charitable group, as we would today say, the Washington National Monument Society. Contributions came in cash, but also in blocks of marble, many with interior inscriptions which visitors will not see; the steps can see to this day. A quarter of the way up, that is. For in 1852, Pope Plus IX donated a block of marble from the temple of Concord in Rome. In-

stantly, the American Party, or the Know-

Nothing's ("I know nothing," was their standard reply to queries about their platform) divined a Papist Plot. An installation of the blocks would be anathema to the Catholic Uprising. A fevered agitation began. As recorded by Ray Allen Billington in The Protest Crusade, 1850-1860.

"One pamphlet, The Pope's Strategem: "Rome to America!" An Address to the Protestants of the United States, against placing the Pope's block of Marble in the Washington Monument (1852), urged Protestants to hold indignation meetings and con-

tribute another block to be placed next to the Pope's "bearing an inscription by which all mankind will be aware that we are awake to the hypocrisy and schemes of that designing, crafty, subtle, far seeing and far reaching Power, which is ever grasping after the whole world..."

In dank corners of our society is a separate category: Those who subsist utterly in paranoia and propagate it. Like Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, they nurse on paranoia and propagate it.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., suggests this last category either exploits, or reflects, official infatuation with secrecy. He speaks of official Washington's "enor-

mous secrecy system... which just ex-

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Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Texas for her graciousness for al-

lowing me to speak when in fact in alter-

nation it would have been her turn.

[From the Congressional Record, Apr. 25, 1995]
see or evaluate—on Soviet weaponry and the economy, this country went on a military spending binge beginning with the Vietnam war and ending only three years ago. But it is an industrialized country that has been unable to justify quantum leaps in spending on the American defense establishment, and of course covert CIA. We will be paying for that build-up for the rest of our lives.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 30, 1995]  
**DEPARTMENT OF SECRECY**  
**THE INVISIBLE BUREAUCRACY THAT UNITES ALIENATED AMERICA IN SUSPICION**  
(By J efferson Morley)  
Scapegoating is a time-honored spring sport in Washington. Professionals of the pastime are already in fine mid-summer form on Topic A: Who is responsible for the Oklahoma City bombing? Skilful sound bites and indict various culprits: Right-wing talk radio, the NRA, lone nuts and (the ever-reliable) '60s counterculture.

But while the theories fly, the A-list of the Washington blame game somehow overlooks one of the leading suspects in the minds of the American people: the Department of Secrecy.

There is no official department of secrecy, complete with Cabinet officer and official seal. But there is the functional equivalent: the federal government that keeps the government's secrets. It consists of the offices and archives in the Pentagon, the intelligence agencies, the FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and other federal agencies that classify and guard all sorts of information considered too sensitive to be shared with the American public. The conspiracy is not a conspiracy but a conspiracy of information and the Oklahoma City bombing is not obvious but it is real.

First, the Department of Secrecy is a significant force in American society and politics. Viewed on an organizational chart, the federal secrecy system is bigger than many Cabinet agencies. According to a Washington Post report last year, the secrecy system keeps an estimated 32,400 people employed full-time—more than the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Energy combined. According to a report by the Office of Management and Budget, the bureaucracy of secrets may cost as much as $18 billion a year to run.

Second, mistrust of the government and its many secrets is now raging out of control. The assumption that the government is not accountable for its actions is now the norm. It is shared among many of the religious and paramilitary right (including, apparently, one of the bombing suspects in custody) that the federal government has not held itself accountable for the 1993 raid in Waco which left 85 people dead.

Liberal and the left were angered but not surprised by the recent revelations about the CIA in the name of promoting its "sources and methods," the agency shielded from justice the Guatemalan colonel who is the leading suspect in the murder of an American innkeeper and the husband of an American lawyer.

Robert McNamara's memoirs are an infuriating reminder to moderates that the veil of secrecy may cost as much as the combined budgets of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Energy, by all accounts, enjoys a significant presence in American society and politics.

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I believe that the importance of economic intelligence is increasing greatly with the much-discussed globalization of the U.S. economy. However, the cloak-and-dagger model is even more inappropriate to our new economic situation than it was to the successful prosecution of the Cold War recoversion that Galbaith's entertaining but wrong-headed view of economics as a failed profession. Galbaith says that much of the economic assessments of the Soviet Union, it is almost incredible that the U.S. government established an in-house monopoly on economic intelligence. The role of the economic centers for research in this area at Columbia and Harvard were allowed to wither away. Over the past decade, Frank Holzman of Tufts and Michael Adomas of the Russian Research Center at Harvard has been a lonely voice in opposition to the CIA view.

An important subsidiary lesson we can learn from the failure of the CIA Soviet assessments is the importance of 'sunshine'. Although economic intelligence is always going to be sensitive to somebody, it should be carried out in full sight of the public, including the professional peers of the intelligence analysts. I hope that the new National Research Council Board can contribute to the post-Cold War re-conversion of our economic intelligence into a positive way. As I see it, this is a daunting task. To use a medical analogy, this will require something more like a "life style" change than a simple remedy for a chronic disease.

I hope that you can find the time to present your perspective on this issue to the
The National Security Act of 1947 sets
forth the members of the National Se-
curity Council and then designates oth-
ers, including the Director of Central
Intelligence and the Chairman of the J
Joint Chiefs of Staff, as officials who
are not members but may attend and
participate in the issues they bring.
I believe that is also the appropriate role
for the DCI with respect to the Cabi-
net.

Mr. Deutch was asked these ques-
tions in our Intelligence Committee
confirmation hearing regarding the
Cabinet status of the Director of
Central Intelligence. He assured the
committee that he would hold to the
proper standard of conduct and that he
would not allow policy to influence in-
telligence judgments and not allow in-
telligence to interfere in the policy
process.

That is a very important distinction
that the new Director has adopted and
which I think is very important for us
to keep—the separation between intel-
ligence gathering and policymaking.
The committee is going to be sensitive
to any indication that this standard is
not being met, but I believe the make-
up of the Cabinet is the responsibility
of the President and it is one of those
issues that has been reiterated by every
person who works for the CIA, who willingly
comes to work for the CIA, will give basic financial disclosures. I think that
is going to be a very important tool for
us to show that there is an accountabil-
ity in the CIA and that an Aldridge
Ames case will not as easily be re-
peated and, if it is repeated, that we
will have the ability to go in imme-
diately and see what the assets are
that have been disclosed and if some-
thing seems to be amiss.

So these are two areas that I am satis-
fied that Mr. Deutch is going to ad-
dress, and he has already given me his
word that there is going to be financial
disclosures. I urge confirmation of John
Deutch as Director of Central Intelligence.

So in conclusion, Mr. President, I
support Secretary Deutch for the role
of Director of Central Intelligence.

Mr. Deutch said, and promised, that
he would make sure that every person
who works for the CIA, who willingly
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the Massachusetts community, John Deutch is a neighbor and a man who has built a national and international reputation as a leader and as a forceful and effective professional. I described him publicly, not long ago, as "superb and refreshingly reiterative." He is a leader of the American intelligence community today, without hesitation and with renewed respect and continued confidence in his extraordinary ability.

Let me add a few words about the task he will face and the talent he will bring to the position of Director of Central Intelligence. The world is undoubtedly changing. It will continue to change more quickly, perhaps, than at any other time in our history. We are seeing old threats and new threats emerge in a shifting political and economic atmosphere that will test our resolve and challenge our leadership.

Mr. President, John Deutch is undoubtedly up to the challenge, and he is a leader for his time. There is no question about that. He understands the critical task that he will face, and the importance of facing it with resolve, strength, and a firm hand. He has proven that he knows the need and has the expertise to address what we all realize are operational and administrative problems at the CIA. As Director of Central Intelligence he will face two daunting managerial tasks: First, he must try to restructure the U.S. intelligence community at a time when there is no longer a need—not the funds—for the level of intelligence activity to which we became accustomed during the cold war. He will have to balance proper and appropriate intelligence activity with increasing congressional and public scrutiny of scarcer and scarcer tax dollars.

Second, in the wake of recent events at the CIA, he will have to look critically at internal operations and move quickly to rebuild morale, public trust, and confidence in the integrity of America's intelligence capability. As far as restructuring the intelligence community, I believe John Deutch has one very important advantage over many who could have been chosen to serve. He is not an architect of either the current intelligence system or the processes that have been put into place. He is a fresh face, a new voice, a real leader with the talent and the foresight to succeed.

Now, as far as what Secretary Deutch will bring to the CIA, operationally and administratively, there is a need to act expeditiously to turn things around even if it means significant personnel changes, and I am confident that John Deutch has the necessary judgment and will to quickly act in the best interest of the Agency and the Nation.

Mr. President, the American intelligence community will be well served by the experience and leadership of John Deutch who rightfully observed in his statement to the Intelligence Committee that "changing intelligence priorities, as well as intelligence failures, dictate that we carefully re-examine the need for, and specific missions of, intelligence." He added that he sees "four significant dangers to our national security and the social and economic well-being of our citizens." He cites major regional conflicts; the spread of weapons of mass destruction; international drug trafficking; and the present nuclear danger that still exists in Russia and the Russian republics as they move toward democracy.

I also see the new Director of Central Intelligence moving, as he said he would, to improve the support that the intelligence community gives to law enforcement agencies in areas of narcotics trafficking, international crime, and terrorism. I agree with his assessments and I am confident he will move expeditiously to address the continuing threat of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and particularly the emerging threat of terrorist attacks with these weapons. I see the new Director re-defining and establishing new standards for the proper role for the intelligence community in the areas of economic intelligence, and addressing the issue of making information, when appropriate, more readily available to the public or through declassification. I see the new Director, like every other director of a Federal agency, looking for ways to economize and streamline the operations at CIA to give us more for our tax dollars.

From all we've heard about John Deutch, I believe he has the experience, the expertise, the professionalism, the reputation, the perseverance, the qualifications and the integrity to do the job, and I urge my colleagues to confirm his nomination.

Thank you, Mr. President, and I yield the floor.

Mr. President, I would like to add my voice in support of the nomination of Dr. John Deutch to be Director of Central Intelligence. This nomination is extremely important, Mr. President, because the Central Intelligence Agency is at a crossroads and I believe John Deutch has what it's going to take to redirect the Agency's course during its next few crucial years.

There is no question that strong leadership is critical for the CIA to be able to fulfill its mission into one that provides policymakers with timely, useful, and target-specific intelligence. CNN can cover the world; the CIA needs to bring greater attention and resources to bearing on countries and issues that represent a threat to our national security interests.

Dr. Deutch was brutally frank in his assessment of CIA successes and failures, and refreshingly candid about what he would like to accomplish. His words were unusually simple. He warned that nominal agencies normally go out of their way to avoid categorical statements about agendas and work plans. Dr. Deutch, in contrast, went out of his way to explain exactly where he is headed and what he would like to do.

During his confirmation hearing, I heard Dr. Deutch speak of bringing in a new generation of leaders at the CIA, streamlining imagery operations, and getting to the root of problems inside the Operations Directorate.

Mr. President, John Deutch brings with him a demonstrated track record of achievement in both government and academia. He is widely respected within the defense community for his service as Secretary Perry's deputy at the Pentagon and within the scientific community for his tenure at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. I believe he is more than equal to the task of restoring luster to the CIA.

As a member of the Armed Services Committee, I have worked with John Deutch, and I have seen firsthand the quality of his work and his conscientious commitment to our national defense and to the men and women who serve our country.

Finally, Mr. President, as a Senator from Virginia, I'm pleased that Dr. Deutch understands the distress of talented Agency personnel and alumni who have watched the CIA and other intelligence branches endure a rough patch. He is, in my judgment, the right man at the right time to restore dignity and respect to deserving and hardworking public servants working in the Intelligence Community.

Mr. President, I have high hopes for Dr. Deutch's tenure at the CIA, and I urge my colleagues to support his nomination.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The Nomination of John M. Deutch to be Director of Central Intelligence

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I am pleased to support the nomination of John M. Deutch to be the Director of Central Intelligence. Mr. President, because the nomination of Dr. Deutch, who presently serves as the Deputy Secretary of Defense, has received the unanimous, bipartisan support of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. This strong support reflects Dr. Deutch's outstanding qualifications, including his first-rate performance as Deputy Secretary of Defense and Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition.

I have had the opportunity to work closely with Secretary Deutch, both in my prior capacity as chairman of the Armed Services Committee and in my current role as ranking minority member. He has made an outstanding contribution at the Department of Defense, and is well-qualified to serve as the Director of Central Intelligence.

Secretary Deutch came to the Department of Defense following a long and distinguished academic and government career. His positions in academia included service as provost and professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and at the prestigious Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His prior Government experience included service on the staff of the Office of the Secretary of Defense during the early
1960's, and as Under Secretary of Energy during the late 1970's. In addition, he served on the Defense Science Board and on many other advisory boards over the years.

In 1993, he was nominated by President Clinton and confirmed by the Senate to serve as the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition. When Bill Perry became the Secretary of Defense in 1994, Dr. Deutch was nominated and confirmed to his current position as Deputy Secretary of Defense.

I have known Secretary Deutch personally for many years, including the periods of his service in the Department of Energy and during his tenure at MIT. His entire career—both in academia and in Government service—has been devoted to developing creative and thoughtful approaches to national defense and intelligence policy issues.

Secretary Deutch has compiled as solid record in the Department of Defense as a strong manager. He has served the Nation well, not only in the management of internal Department of Defense functions, but also as the DOD official with primary responsibility for interface with the intelligence community. His ability to solve problems, make clear decisions, and address pressing issues. On the Armed Services Committee, we have appreciated his breadth of knowledge, his candor, and his willingness to engage in dialog. He also has a good sense of humor, which he uses to put difficult issues in perspective—a quality that will be most useful in his new position.

The intelligence community faces many difficult challenges in the post-cold war era, particularly in the aftermath of the Amistad espionage matter. The Oklahoma City tragedy underscores the dangers of terrorism in the modern world. The tensions in the Persian Gulf and North Asia, as well as the problems of the former Soviet Union, are but a few of the difficult challenges facing the intelligence community. John Deutch has the experience and background to take on these challenges. I strongly urge the Senate to confirm his nomination to be Director of Central Intelligence.

Mr. KERREY addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DeWINE). The Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, there are, of course, many other Senators who wish to speak on this nomination. I will offer a couple of closing comments and then yield time, alerting colleagues who are watching of the possibility that we may be yielding the floor to them or having them say, so they can rush over here and say a few words.

In my statement, I indicated, and it is correct, that one of the problems we have with our intelligence effort is that as a consequence of needing to protect security, we are unable—the intelligence people are unable—to brag about successes, and thus not only is it difficult for us to give credit, but increasingly citizens are needing and asking for information that will enable them to judge whether or not their tax dollars are being well spent. I would argue that this condition of being unable to disclose sometimes puts us in a difficult position, to give citizens information or having them say, "Now I understand why we are doing this, and I believe we are in fact getting our money’s worth."

I would like as a consequence to identify for the Senate events that were publicly disclosed. And for the information of citizens, it is the President of the United States who has the controlling authority both to make a classification decision and to make a declassification decision. That decision is spelled out in statute. It is not a decision that can be made by either the Congress, in the absence of changing the law, or an individual Member of Congress. But two recent disclosures, by obliterating a decision made by the President to make the disclosure, underscore the importance of this intelligence effort.

The first was that the United States of America presented to the U.N. Security Council, clear and irrefutable evidence that North Koreans were engaged in a policy, a strategy, an active effort to acquire nuclear capacity. We could say that they were, and people did or did not believe it. They mostly said, "Well, it doesn’t look like United States is just sort of hung up again." Because we had the intelligence capacity, we presented information—in this case, images—to the Security Council, and the Security Council sees clearly North Korea is building nuclear capability and the Security Council takes actions supportive of the United States’ effort to make certain that North Korea does not become a nuclear nation.

Again, with the use of images disclosed by the public Ambassador to the United Nations, Madeleine Albright, at the direction of the President of the United States, at the time when the French and the Russians were weakening in their resolve in regard to sanctions of Iraq, buying into the Iraqis’ assertions that, "We are impoverished now; we don’t have very much money; and, no, we are not building any chemical or biological weapons capability, and we are not really a militaristic nation. You need not worry about that." Our Ambassador presents, in a week-long trip to I think 10 or 12 nations, again, images that are our intelligence images to these world leaders on the Security Council, information clearly indicating that the Iraqis built a $1.2 billion palace, hardly the sort of action taken by a nation that was impoverished; second, that chemical and biological capability continued to be a problem; and that the acquisition of Kuwaiti military equipment during their occupation of Kuwait was being integrated into the Iraqi forces, giving lie to all three of the statements made by the Iraqi leader and giving the United States the capacity, the President the capacity, through his United Nations, our U.N. Ambassador, the ability to make the argument to keep the sanctions still tightening around the nation of Iraq.

In both cases, the United States of America has received benefit. Who knows what the cost to the world would have been had North Korea been permitted to continue building its nuclear capability or had the sanctions been dropped from Iraq, a nation that continues to exhibit dangerous tendencies, indeed dangerous actions.

I cite those two amongst the least that have been disclosed publicly because citizens deserve to get enough information upon which they can make a decision about whether or not we are either sort of captive to the intelligence community, is very often suspected by many who are not on this Intelligence Committee, and perhaps other citizens as well, that we in fact are looking at these successes, insisting upon accountability, trying to assess the threats in the world and organize our intelligence efforts to meet those threats, to maintain the capability to keep the United States of America as safe as is humanly possible.

Let me, in addition, Mr. President, point out that there are two things Mr. Deutch is going to be addressing which in some ways are a consequence of both our successes and at times our failures of the past.

The first is, many of the threats that we are now dealing with are threats that are a consequence, sort of a residual, of the cold war. The proliferation threat on the nuclear, biological, and chemical is a threat that came as a consequence of our building capacity and the Soviets’ building capacity. This proliferation threat is a very real threat. We have to take the sort of residual problem of the cold war and move it to the top of the list knowing that the bombing in Oklahoma City would be magnified several thousand times over were either chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons to be used in a terrorist effort.

This is a very real and present problem. It requires the United States of America to lead. No other nation is going to do it. We saw recently, when the President put sanctions on Iran, our friends in Europe said, "Well, we think that’s a bad idea. We want to continue to engage with a country that’s involved with terrorism."

I do not know what they are going to do; I suspect wait until something terrible was to happen. Only the United States of America can lead on that issue, lead trying to get Russia not to sell nuclear technology to Iran. Only the United States of America, I believe, is willing to make the kind of diplomatic effort necessary to make this world safe in the area of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and the terrorism that comes from that.
There is a second problem, Mr. President, that our new, hopefully new Director of Central Intelligence is going to have to be dealing with. The distinguished Senator from New York in his comments referenced that, and that is not just towards the Government but a precise suspicion that the CIA is involved in all sorts of things that are bad. That the CIA is possibly responsible for the assassination of John Kennedy is something that is actually commonly believed by some Americans who see a conspiracy in which the Central Intelligence Agency perhaps played some central role.

We are going to have to face an awful lot of that, Mr. President, and we are going to have to face it very squarely and very honestly. As I said earlier, I am very excited watching the accounts of the celebration of the victory in Europe 50 years ago, watching old men recall the stories of bravery and heroism and sacrifice. I say, with no interest in disparaging that success—I thrilled in that success and am unable to measure truly the sacrifice and heroic behavior that was necessary, but it stands in stark contrast to an event that occurred, oh, I guess about a month ago when former Secretary of Defense Mc Namara published a mea culpa book saying that in 1966 the Secretary of Defense of the United States of America, with all the intelligence effort at its disposal, actually concluded that the war in Vietnam was unwinable.

Well, I was there in 1969. I do not remember McNamara saying anything about it then. And that kind of a statement is the example of the sort of thing, unfortunately, that feeds this cynicism and this conspiracy theory and causes people to say that the Government really is against rather than trying to be on their side in making their lives not only safe but their lives secure as well. It means that we are going to have to press the envelope a bit on secrecy. By that I mean we are going to have to take great care that a secret is, indeed, necessary to protect the American people rather than protecting those who are operating, either the Director of Operations or other sorts of entities. It cannot be that the Government is the example of the sort of thing, unfortunately, that feeds this cynicism and this conspiracy theory and causes people to say that the Government really is against rather than trying to be on their side in making their lives not only safe but their lives secure as well. It means that we are going to have to press the envelope a bit on secrecy. By that I mean we are going to have to take great care that a secret is, indeed, necessary to protect the American people rather than protecting those who are operating, either the Director of Operations or other sorts of entities. It cannot be that we keep a secret from the American people because we are afraid of what they will do to us if we tell them the truth. It must be that a secret is being maintained, and the concern about our inability to carry out an important security mission if full disclosure were to occur.

As I indicated, there is a tremendous capacity in the intelligence community to help citizens in a very difficult time acquire the information needed to become informed. When you are born in the United States of America, you are given enormous freedoms at birth and should have been told at some point during your public education or upbringing by your parents or upbringing by others, you should have been told that freedom is not free; that a contribution has to be made back of some kind. And our citizens are increasingly aware of the contribution of time and effort that they have to make to become informed about what is going on in Chechnya, what is going on in the former Yugoslavia, what is going on in Mexico, what is going on in places where they have difficult time pronouncing the name let alone making decisions about what our foreign policy ought to be. I believe the technologies that we have at our disposal, if we press the envelope judiciously and not in a reckless fashion, can indeed, help our citizens make decisions and make it more likely that government of, by, and for the people works both in foreign as well as domestic policy.

Mr. President, no one has traipsed over to the floor to provide additional testimony, and I am prepared to yield back what time is remaining and yield the floor.

Mrs. HUTCHISON addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. We will also yield back our time, and I will go forward and close.

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I ask unanimous consent that the Injunction of Secrecy be removed from the extradition treaty with Hungary (Treaty Document No. 104-5), transmitted to the Senate by the President today; and the treaty considered as having been read the first time; referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and ordered that the President’s message be printed in the Record. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The message of the President is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Hungary on Extradition, signed at Budapest on December 1, 1994. Also transmitted for the information of the Senate is the report of the Department of State with respect to this Treaty.

The Treaty is designed to update and standardize the conditions and procedures for extradition between the United States and Hungary. Most significantly, it substitutes a dual-criminality clause for the current list of extraditable offenses, thereby expanding the number of crimes for which extradition can be granted. The Treaty also provides a legal basis for temporarily surrendering prisoners to stand trial for crimes against the laws of the Requesting State.

The Treaty further represents an important step in combating terrorism by excluding from the scope of the political offense exception serious offenses typically committed by terrorists, e.g., crimes against a Head of State or first family member of either Party, aircraft hijacking, aircraft sabotage, crimes against internationally protected persons, including diplomats, hostage-taking, narcotics-trafficking, and other offenses for which the United States and Hungary have an obligation to extradite or submit to prosecution by reason of a multilateral treaty, convention, or other international agreement. The United States and Hungary also agree to exclude from the political offense exception major common crimes, such as murder, kidnapping, and placing or using explosive devices.

The provisions in this Treaty follow generally the form and content or extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States. Upon entry into force, it will supersede the Convention for the Mutual Delivery of Criminals, Fugitives from Justice, in Certain Cases Between the Government of the United States of America and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, signed at Washington, July 3, 1856, with certain exceptions.

This Treaty will make a significant contribution to international cooperation in law enforcement. I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.


EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mrs. HUTCHISON. As in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate immediately proceed to the consideration of the following nominations on the Executive Calendar en bloc: calendar Nos. 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, and 112. Further, that the nominations be confirmed en bloc, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc; that any statements relating to the nominations appear at the appropriate place in the Record; that the nominations be confirmed and confirmed en bloc; that the nominations be confirmed and confirmed en bloc:

THE JUDICIARY

Maxine M. Chesney, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California.

Eldon E. Fallon, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Curtis L. Collier, of Tennessee, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Joseph Robert Goodwin, of West Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of West Virginia.