

NOMINATION OF LIEUTENANT
GENERAL DELL LEE DAILEY

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I wish to discuss the confirmation of Lieutenant General Dell Lee Dailey as the Coordinator in the State Department's Office of Counterterrorism.

Lieutenant General Dailey has had a distinguished military career. There can be no question about that. He is a graduate of West Point and has served as a battalion commander, regiment commander, and assistant division commander both at posts in the United States and abroad. Most recently, he served as director at the Center for Special Operations at MacDill Air Force Base. He has received numerous awards for his excellence including the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, two Defense Superior Service Medals, three Army Commendation Medals and six Meritorious Service Medals. He has spent his entire life defending this nation and I thank him for service.

The position to which he was confirmed last Friday is that of the State Department's Coordinator for the Office of Counterterrorism. While I did not object to Lieutenant General Dailey's confirmation, as a member of both the Foreign Relations Committee and the Select Committee on Intelligence, I would like to register my concerns.

While the nomination of a military official to a civilian post does not by itself cause concerns, this particular position requires an ability to develop and implement interagency strategies and to encourage the use of and mobilize non-DOD assets. In the context of this administration's tendency to employ military options against strategic problems, or to assign nonmilitary functions to the Department of Defense, it is particularly important that the Coordinator for Counterterrorism demonstrate a commitment to expanding and utilizing the resources of the State Department, USAID and other agencies of the U.S. Government.

I have talked with General Dailey and reviewed his writings, including a 2006 article in which he wrote that Special Operations forces, "doing what they do best," are "developing links within the population that will provide ongoing intelligence and personal relationships that will cement ties with allies around the world." When it comes to military engagements, Special Operations forces may, in fact, have this role. But in most of the countries and regions of the world where we are fighting al-Qaida and seeking to deny it safe haven, these activities should not fall to the Department of Defense. Indeed, "developing links within the population" and "cement[ing] ties with allies around the world" are the jobs of our diplomats. And, in far-flung regions of the world, where a U.S. diplomatic presence or foreign aid program can help deny terrorist organizations safe haven, we should be working to expand those efforts, not deferring to the Department of Defense. This is critical

for four reasons. First, our diplomats and foreign assistance professionals have the background and training to conduct these activities. Second, regardless of the skills of Special Operations forces, the very fact that uniformed officers are at the forefront of local diplomacy can be counterproductive by encouraging or reinforcing perceptions that U.S. policy is driven by our military. Third, if policy is to guide counterterrorism efforts—and that is the whole point of the Coordinator position—then diplomats, not soldiers, need to be leading the way. And, finally, we need our military to do what it does best in the struggle against al-Qaida and its allies, and that is conduct tactical operations as well as work directly with host country militaries and regional peacekeeping forces. The overextension of Special Operations or other military forces for other missions takes away from these efforts.

We need only look at Africa, where strategic counterterrorism policies are desperately needed, to understand the challenges ahead. In Somalia, DOD operations have been conducted in a near policy vacuum. Tactical efforts have not, and will not, address the conditions that have allowed terrorist organizations safe haven. Yet violence and instability continue to fester, at great cost to our national security, without adequate diplomatic, humanitarian or foreign assistance efforts. Elsewhere on the continent, in regions where extremism can take hold and where terrorist organizations might find sympathetic populations, neither the State Department nor USAID has sought to maintain a presence. Finally, AFRICOM's recent difficulties in finding a willing host country illustrate how diplomatic initiatives must precede efforts to expand our military footprint. I have supported AFRICOM and believe that African nations will recognize what the command may have to offer, but we must acknowledge that governments and local populations alike remain skeptical of initiatives that seem driven by our military.

It is in this context that I sought from General Dailey an understanding of this critical position, one whose primary mission is "to forge partnerships with non-state actors, multilateral organizations, and foreign governments to advance the counterterrorism objectives and national security of the United States." At his nomination hearing, I asked him the following question:

What points of collaboration do you see for the relative roles of U.S. military action, military assistance and nonmilitary assistance in the war against international terrorism?

Lieutenant General Dailey's response was:

The military has a huge source of non-lethal, non-kinetic resources that Department of State and the other agencies, I think, can rely on to be successful in that portion of the war on terror that gets to the hearts and

minds of the people. Civil affairs operations, public diplomacy—right now the Special Operations organizations have about 15 or 20 teams that help in public diplomacy that work specifically for the ambassadors in the embassies. That's just a small snapshot of what the military can bring to the table.

Unfortunately, this response appears to reflect the mindset of someone who sees combating terrorism through a military, or at least Department of Defense, prism. This answer suggests a lack of appreciation for the need to incorporate and balance civil, intelligence, and military initiatives when coordinating a U.S. counterterrorism strategy. It is not that the answer is wrong; it indicates a keen understanding of what the Department of Defense can bring to the table. But the Department of Defense does not need more champions in the interagency process. What is needed is a champion for the role of other agencies and departments, for aggressive diplomacy, for expanded foreign assistance efforts, for antipoverty and anticorruption programs that complement broader counterterrorism strategies, for effective public diplomacy, and for multilateral cooperation, including strengthening regional organizations in places like Africa and rediscovering the common ground with our allies in Europe and elsewhere that we had immediately after September 11.

I recognize that these challenges present an extremely high bar for any nominee. I also recognize that this nomination is colored by the failure of this administration to develop and implement effective interagency counterterrorism strategies. But it is precisely because of the critical importance of this position and the need for the nominee to resist this administration's overemphasis on military options that I have regarded General Dailey's nomination with such scrutiny. I do not register these concerns lightly and now that he has been confirmed, I look forward to working with General Dailey on developing coherent and comprehensive counterterrorism strategies, coordinating true interagency efforts and promoting the use of our diplomatic and other nonmilitary resources that are so critical to success in the fight against al-Qaida and its affiliates.

REMEMBERING SENATOR CRAIG
THOMAS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, Senator Craig Thomas was a very good friend. He served in the Senate with great honor and respect for the institution.

I got to know Senator Thomas best through the work of the Finance Committee. Senator Thomas was an active and dedicated participant in the business of the committee from tax policy, to health care, Social Security and international trade. When I was chairman of the committee, I could always count on his diligent, steadfast and

valuable involvement in the issues before us. I appreciated greatly his commitment to conservative principles and the responsibilities of governing.

In particular, as chairman of the Trade Subcommittee, Senator Thomas was a strong voice for opening new markets and opportunities for U.S. exports. He went above and beyond and engaged himself fully in efforts to achieve ambitious outcomes from trade negotiations. He demonstrated his commitment time and again with his own personal time and his personal resolve.

Senator Thomas was a true representative for his Wyoming constituents. He worked hard and sincerely for their good and for the good of our Nation every day. He will be missed so very much. Barbara and I extend our sincere and deep sympathies to his family and his staff.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I seek recognition to honor the life of my colleague, Senator Craig Thomas.

Craig, a real outdoorsman, would say he enjoyed nothing more than a horseback ride through Wyoming's spectacular wilderness area. Despite that, he found himself here in Washington, DC, working for the betterment of his Home State and the Nation. He was outspoken on government's need to provide adequate funding for national parks, a subject he knew well as chairman and ranking member of the National Parks Subcommittee on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

Senator Thomas was also a strong defender of his State's cattle industry and was a firm believer in the virtues of rural America. This passion stems back to his time at the University of Wyoming, where he received a degree in animal husbandry. Senator Thomas also served as an officer in the U.S. Marine Corps from 1955 to 1959, achieving the rank of captain, an experience that taught discipline and reinforced his commitment to the United States.

Before Craig came to Congress, he served as vice president of the Wyoming Farm Bureau, and once headed the rural electric trade association of Wyoming. After 5 years in the Wyoming House, Thomas won a special election to replace DICK CHENEY, who was appointed to be Secretary of Defense. As Wyoming's lone Member in the U.S. House of Representatives, he had the responsibility of representing over 450,000 constituents. Craig was reelected to that seat in 1990 and 1992, a testament to his ability to serve the people of Wyoming effectively. In 1994, he ran for the U.S. Senate and won, defeating popular Democratic Governor Mike Sullivan by 20 percentage points. He was elected to a second term in 2000 with a 74 percent majority, one of the largest margins in Wyoming election history. He was reelected to a third term in 2006 with 70 percent of the vote.

Senator Thomas had no doubts about who he was or what he represented. He

was not one to pick a fight, but if asked how he felt about a given issue, he would be sure to give his typically candid and honest response. When it came to issues he was passionate about, such as public lands and private property, he left little doubt as to his priorities. As a member of the Senate Energy Committee, and particularly in his leadership of the National Parks Subcommittee, Craig asked tough questions and made strong statements about the responsibility of the Federal Government to care for the land it already owned; the fundamental nature of private property rights; and Congress's need to consider the interplay between these principles when contemplating new national parks or historic sites. He was always a fair broker, and I found on many occasions that he would give my priorities fair consideration and due process.

I very much regret that Senator Thomas lost his battle to cancer. In 1970, President Nixon declared war on cancer. Had that war been prosecuted with the same diligence as other wars, my former chief of staff, Carey Lackman, a beautiful young lady of 48, would not have died of breast cancer. One of my very best friends, a very distinguished Federal judge, Chief Judge Edward R. Becker, would not have died of prostate cancer. All of us know people who have been stricken by cancer, who have been incapacitated with Parkinson's or Alzheimer's, who have been victims of heart disease, or many other maladies. I sustained an episode with Hodgkin's lymphoma cancer 2 years ago. That trauma, that illness, I think, could have been prevented had that war on cancer declared by the President of the United States in 1970 been prosecuted with sufficient intensity.

On a personal level, Senator Thomas had an extraordinary relationship with his wife Susan. As many of my colleagues can attest, Craig and Susan were quite inseparable and quick with humor. Even as Craig battled with acute myeloid leukemia he continued to serve in the Senate with extreme vigor and a smile. He leaves behind many friends and admirers, who have tried to emulate his courage, his tenacity, and his integrity.

I extend my deepest condolences to Susan, their four children, the whole Thomas family, and his very able staff.

Mrs. DOLE. Mr. President, it is with a heavy heart that I join so many Americans in mourning the passing of my dear friend and esteemed colleague, Senator Craig Thomas. Craig served the people of Wyoming with great integrity, honesty, and common sense. He was a true American patriot and dedicated public servant who never failed to put the best interests of his beloved state and country above personal ambitions.

Craig came from humble beginnings, working summers on his family's dude ranch near Yellowstone National Park. He earned a degree from the University of Wyoming, where he was a respected

student and accomplished athlete, and from there he went on to serve in the U.S. Marine Corps. It was these life experiences that taught Craig the values of hard work, perseverance, and personal responsibility. These principles guided him throughout his remarkable career, during which he worked for the Wyoming Farm Bureau, the American Farm Bureau, and the Wyoming Rural Electric Association before winning a special election to the U.S. House of Representatives.

In 1994, Craig was elected to the U.S. Senate, and went on to make his mark in a number of areas. He served with distinction on the Energy, Finance, and Agriculture Committees—posts he used to promote issues important to his constituents in the rural west and their quality of life. As the chairman of the National Parks Subcommittee, Craig worked tirelessly to protect America's natural treasures, and as the co-chairman of the Senate Rural Health Caucus, he made significant strides in improving rural health care infrastructure. No question, Craig's numerous accomplishments truly speak volumes about his commitment to the people of Wyoming and our entire Nation.

Craig's greatest commitment, however, was to his family. He was unwavering in his devotion to his dear wife Susan and his children Peter, Patrick, Greg, and Lexie. My husband Bob and I are blessed to have known and worked with Craig, and we keep Susan and the entire Thomas family in our thoughts and prayers.

Craig's memory and legacy indeed live on, across Wyoming, throughout the halls of Congress, in the countless lives he touched, and in the public servants who follow in his footsteps. Our Nation is grateful for his many years of service and positive contributions. May God bless the entire Thomas family in this time of sorrow, and may God continue to bless his beloved Wyoming and this great land of the free—America.

CELEBRATING INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I would like to take a few moments to commemorate the 231st birthday of our Nation, on this coming Fourth of July.

On the 4th of July, 1776, the Second Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence and our Nation was born. However, our forefathers would have to fight 7 more years and draft and ratify the Constitution before the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence could truly begin to be realized.

That was just the beginning of our Nation's story. It has taken the hard work and dedication of countless Americans to build the great and free Nation we know today. On this day we should pay tribute to the pioneers who struck out across the frontier to build new lives, the individuals who built the