

“As a way to further enhance the oversight work of Congress, the Joint Committee would encourage the Congressional Research Service to conduct on a regular basis, as it has done in the past, oversight seminars for Members and congressional staff and to update on a regular basis its Congressional Oversight Manual.” Mr. Kaiser contributed the chapter on congressional-executive relations to the final report of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress.

Mr. Kaiser sought to enhance public understanding of the Federal Government as well. He wrote the introductory-level CRS report “American National Government: An Overview,” which explains the American national government structure. He also served as project coordinator for updates of Congress’s booklet on the Federal Government for the American people, “Our American Government.”

Finally, Mr. Kaiser has been a respected member of the academic community, and he has participated in numerous symposia; served as an adjunct professor at American University and the University of Maryland; and consulted with the Congress, the Department of State, and the Agency for International Development on democratic institution building in emerging democracies. Mr. Kaiser’s work has also appeared in numerous journals, including the *Administrative Law Review*, *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, and the *International Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence*, and he has contributed to the *Encyclopedia of the American Presidency* and the *Encyclopedia of the U.S. Congress*.

As chairman of the subcommittee, I thank Mr. Kaiser for his dedication, professionalism, and lifetime of service to the Congress and our Nation. I wish him the best in retirement with his wife Carol and their children and grandchildren, and I am confident Congress, CRS, and the academic and professional community will continue to benefit from Mr. Kaiser’s research and analysis for many years to come.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL PETER W. CHIARELLI

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my Army Caucus co-chair, the senior Senator from Oklahoma, Mr. JIM INHOFE, I rise to congratulate GEN Peter W. Chiarelli, the 32nd Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, on his monumental contributions to our national security over the course of his distinguished 39-year career.

Throughout his career, General Chiarelli has been the consummate soldier’s soldier. His career is distinguished by excellence in command of troops from platoon to corps. General Chiarelli is known for his having an open mind and for his candor while addressing the issues affecting the Army today. He is a tremendous advocate for soldiers both within the Pentagon and

here on Capitol Hill. His advice, counsel, and friendship have been very valuable to us as Army Caucus cochairs, and he will be sorely missed. Who he is today though began being shaped many years ago.

After his graduation from Seattle University in 1972, Pete married his sweetheart, Beth, went to the Basic Course, and reported to his first assignment in the 9th Infantry Division at Fort Lewis, WA. After his time there, the Army offered him a job teaching at West Point, where he taught cadets in the distinguished Social Science Department.

In 1985, he graduated from the Naval Command and Staff College and returned to leading soldiers, this time in Germany with the 3rd Armored Division—the same division in which his father, also Pete Chiarelli, earned the Silver Star for heroism and a battlefield commission in 1945 as a tanker in World War II. It seems that character runs in the Chiarelli family. While in Germany, General Chiarelli showed his battlefield prowess—under his guidance, the U.S. tank crews won NATO’s distinguished Canadian Army Trophy for the nation with the best tankers.

After his success in Germany, he moved back to Washington in 1990, where took command of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Infantry Regiment, in the 9th Infantry Division. Following his time in command of the 2nd Battalion, he was sent to the prestigious National War College here in Washington, DC, and then to the 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Hood, TX, to serve as the operations officer. He continued to impress his peers and his superiors and was selected to return to his home State of Washington to command the 3rd Brigade of the 2nd Infantry Division at Fort Lewis.

In 1998, following his successful brigade command, he was hand-selected to be the executive officer to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe in Belgium, where he served for 2 years before heading back to the 1st Cavalry Division to be the assistant division commander in 2000. When the Nation was attacked on September 11, 2001, then-Brigadier General Chiarelli was serving in the Pentagon on the Army staff, where he played a key role in mobilizing Army forces for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. He was promoted to major general in 2003 and assumed command of the 1st Cavalry Division.

Over the next several years, General Chiarelli would spend the majority of his time deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. He served in Baghdad from 2003 to 2005 as the commander of Multi-National Division—Baghdad. At this time, Baghdad served as the center of gravity for Operation Iraqi Freedom. General Chiarelli was given the difficult task of maintaining order in this sprawling city of 7 million people. During his command, General Chiarelli was instrumental in developing several innovations that contributed to our success in Iraq. Chief

among these were job-creating civil service projects. His commitment to using “money as a weapons system” brought stability and saved the lives of Americans and Iraqis alike.

In 2006, General Chiarelli was given command of all troops in Iraq, totaling 160,000 at that time. As the commander of the Multi-National Corps-Iraq, he continued to innovate, pushing his troops to adopt practices that protected the populace even as they destroyed the insurgent networks. His time as the commander of day-to-day operations in Iraq was, perhaps, the most difficult period of our operations there, but General Chiarelli’s performance garnered the highest praise of then-Secretary of Defense Robert Gates.

After 5 years in Iraq, General Chiarelli earned his fourth star and was selected as the 32nd Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, an honor that speaks to the confidence that his superiors and peers had in his abilities. As the “Vice,” General Chiarelli is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Army staff and its responsibility to man and equip the world’s greatest Army.

In this capacity, he has excelled on many fronts. He has been the military’s principal advocate for caring for our veterans with psychological health issues such as post-traumatic stress and traumatic brain injury. These “invisible wounds” affect thousands of our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines, who have deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan. His 2010 report entitled “Health Promotion, Risk Reduction, Suicide Prevention” was an effective call to action for leaders at the tactical level within the Army. This transparent and forthright self-evaluation of the Army’s small-unit leadership contained 45 hard-hitting pages of conclusions and recommendations, and we have been pleased with the general’s progress at following up with those.

As the Nation focuses on deficit reduction and budget cuts, General Chiarelli has been an important voice urging leaders to carefully consider the options. In testimony before both Chambers of Congress, he has advocated measured, strategy-based decisions that would meet budgetary needs, while maintaining a force that balances end-strength and capabilities.

Throughout all this important work, General Chiarelli is widely recognized as one of the most genuine and personable senior leaders in the military. One widely repeated anecdote is applicable here. While at a dinner at the White House in February 2011, General Chiarelli was passing behind another distinguished guest who, having seen his uniform pants and nothing more, asked him to refill her wine glass. The woman almost immediately recognized her error and was understandably mortified. Rather than be angry or embarrassed, General Chiarelli, as the second-ranking officer in the most powerful Army in the world, graciously filled

the glass. That speaks a lot about the character of the officer about whom we are speaking today.

Mr. President, we both extend our heartfelt thanks to GEN Pete Chiarelli, to his wife Beth, and to his children and their families for their lifetime of service to the Nation. Words cannot characterize properly the extraordinary character of General Chiarelli's accomplishments.

The Nation thanks him and wishes him success and happiness in all his future endeavors.

HONORING REGINALD COOPER AUGUSTINE, JR.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. President, I rise in tribute to an American hero and Illinois resident who was laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery on December 2.

Reginald Cooper Augustine, Jr. was born on October 12, 1913 in Decatur, IL. His parents, Reginald and Pauline, were prominent members of the community, both serving at different times on the Decatur school board.

Reginald was an all American kid growing up in Illinois during the Great Depression. As a teenager in the 1920s, he spent his Saturdays at the silent moving pictures. In junior high, he spent a year delivering the Decatur Herald—getting up every morning at 3 a.m. and returning to bed by 5 a.m. During high school, he played football and participated in the school band, while also working at the Biflex Bumper Company.

After graduating from Decatur High School in 1931, Reginald attended Northwestern University as a member of the third entering class of Austin Scholars. This program, launched in September 1929, provided full room, board, and tuition for 4 undergraduate years, plus a year of all-expenses paid study and travel abroad. He received his bachelor's degree from Northwestern in 1935, with a major in Latin and a minor in German. These language skills proved pivotal in the direction of the rest of his life.

After college, Reginald spent 16 months touring Europe and North Africa on a Harley-Davidson motorcycle that he acquired in Rotterdam, perfecting his knowledge of German, French, Italian, Dutch, and Spanish. During an extended stay in Germany, he witnessed a Nazi party rally in Heidelberg that he later described as akin to a Fourth of July celebration with scarlet swastika banners and leather-booted storm troopers. He returned to the U.S. in late September 1937, never forgetting what he had witnessed.

The Selective Service Act of 1940 required all U.S. residents between the ages of 21 and 35 to register, and in 1940, Mr. Augustine was 27. He was to be drafted in February, 1942, but after the Japanese Empire bombed Pearl Harbor, he went straight to the enlistment center in Peoria to sign up and serve his country in the U.S. Army Air Corps.

During the Second World War, Mr. Augustine was selected to join an elite detachment of linguists, spies and scientists by COL Boris Pash, who headed a mission code-named Alsos. This mission was led by LTG Leslie R. Groves under the Manhattan Project. Groves suspected German physicists were engaging in a similar nuclear program and feared that they would complete a bomb first. The Alsos mission was tasked with determining whether the Nazis had developed an atomic bomb. Mission operatives moved into newly liberated areas just behind advancing Allied lines to find Nazi scientists, capture and interrogate them, as well as confiscate and secure stocks of refined uranium that were urgently needed by the Manhattan Project.

Reginald was selected as an ideal candidate and put in charge of field operations for this elite detachment because of his knowledge of French and German, as well as his extensive experience in Europe. During one operation in search of uranium in September 1944, he and Colonel Pash entered a plant located near Antwerp, Belgium where fighting was still going on between British and German forces. There, they found approximately 70 tons of refined uranium.

Far more difficult was a mission to southern France, which at that time was a dangerous no man's land, occupied by 2 competing resistance movements—one Communist, the other non-Communist. According to Reginald's memoirs, "no British or American forces, and not even any units of the regular French army" were present in the area. As part of a group of 6 Alsos officers, he conducted the negotiations with partisans and officials. At a French arsenal in Toulouse, armed with a Geiger counter, he discovered a major cache of uranium. Reginald, Colonel Pash, and a well-armed U.S. military contingent later returned to remove the uranium by force. Reginald accompanied the shipment of uranium back to the U.S. on a U.S. Navy ship. This uranium was eventually used in the Little Boy bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

Reginald went on many other critical missions, including one to recover the international radium standards from a small eastern German town only hours before it was handed over to Soviet forces. He oversaw the safe transfer of Nazi scientists, as well as American scientists, from one place to another. On one occasion, he found himself face-to-face with a Nazi checkpoint, manned by an armed German crew, but escaped unharmed.

Another mission that Reginald described as "a grand climax to all Alsos operations in the war," was the seizure of a strategic German atomic research center near Stuttgart. Once the area had been secured, he escorted several captured German scientists to American territory, including Otto Hahn, discoverer of the nuclear fission principle, Nobelist Max von Laue, and

physicists Karl Wirtz, Erich Bagge and Carl von Weizsacker.

Robert Norris, author of the 2003 book *Racing for the Bomb: General Leslie R. Groves, the Manhattan Project's Indispensable Man*, noted that "Alsos was one of the most successful intelligence operations of the war."

Reginald was promoted to the rank of captain by the end of the war. He was decorated for his service, including the Bronze Star and Order of the British Empire, which he received personally from King George VI.

After the war, he continued to serve his country for over two decades as a member of the Central Intelligence Agency. This included postings in Munich and Frankfurt during the 1950s and 60s, and to Saigon in 1968.

Reginald Augustine passed away on June 30 at the age of 97 and will be laid to rest today at Arlington Cemetery. He is an example of our nation's Greatest Generation of heroes that grew up during the Depression, responded to their country's call to arms during World War II, and continued to serve during the long Cold War against communism. As President Franklin D. Roosevelt described, "This generation of Americans [had] a rendezvous with destiny."

Mr. Augustine is survived by his wife of 61 years, two daughters, two sons-in-law, and two grandchildren. We owe him and his family, as well as his generation, a debt of gratitude.

HONORING JOHN KATZ

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. President, I rise today to commend the distinguished public service of a true statesman from my State of Alaska, John Katz. At the new year, John will step down as director of the State of Alaska's national office here in Washington, DC, after nearly three decades in that position. John Katz is an Alaska pioneer. He has been a key player in virtually every major public policy decision in Alaska for the past 40 years—and Alaska has only been a State for 52 years. John helped Alaska's transition to statehood in our formative years. He shaped and implemented key congressional laws, including the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

John laid the foundation for Alaska's robust resource-based economy, which at one point was providing this Nation a quarter of its domestic oil. John has helped transform the Last Frontier into a modern society, bringing basic facilities like water, sewer, and phone service to a territory one-fifth the size of the lower 48 States. Overall, John has helped carefully manage Alaska's often strained relationship with the Federal Government. After working as a high school teacher and coach in Baltimore public schools, John began his long career of service to Alaska when he joined the staff of Alaska Congressman Howard Pollock. My dad, Nick