

with his crew mates and radioed two other gun ships to come to the aid of the Vietnamese villagers. The ensuing standoff lasting 15 minutes provided the necessary time for the choppers to airlift a dozen villagers to safety. Had it not been for Mr. Thompson's intervention, many more villagers may have been included in the list of Vietnamese civilians killed that day. I am pleased to announce that this story, Mr. Speaker, will be reaching a final chapter on Friday, March 6, 1998 as he will be receiving public recognition by the United States Army for his efforts some 30 years ago. The prestigious Soldier's Medal will be awarded to him at the Vietnam Veteran Memorial citing his "heroic performance in saving the lives of Vietnamese civilians during the unlawful massacre of noncombatants by American forces."

Mr. Speaker, this high honor marks a long over-due recognition for an American who served his country with great distinction and who continues to do so in counseling veterans in Louisiana's 7th District. I wish to extend my heartfelt appreciation for Mr. Thompson's honorable service and all those who acted beyond the call of duty in saving the lives of those My Lai villagers. I am proud that our nation will do the same this Friday.

TRIBUTE TO THE OFFICERS OF
THE DIPLOMATIC SECURITY
SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF STATE; CALL FOR LEAP FOR
DSS PERSONNEL

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the Diplomatic Security Service (DSS) of the Department of State has been a vital law enforcement and national security asset of the United States government, although the DSS has been far less known than other federal law enforcement organizations. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of my colleagues to this valuable international asset, and pay tribute to DSS officers who play such a vital role in our nation's foreign policy and the security of all Americans.

Earlier this year, the normally low profile of the Diplomatic Security Service received a well-deserved boost when one of the U.S. Marshall Service's most wanted fugitives was apprehended as a result of the assistance of the DSS. For two years, Nathan Hill was one of our nation's most wanted criminal suspects. Law enforcement officials pursued him in Chicago, where he was indicted for the distribution of 9,000 pounds of cocaine through violent gangs in Chicago, Los Angeles, and Houston, and for ordering the killing of two individuals. After his indictment in 1996, Hill fled the United States.

U.S. officials suspected that Hill was in Conakry, Guinea, and the Diplomatic Security Service was pressed into service. They carried out a discreet investigation to confirm Hill's identity and his location in Guinea. DSS officers then worked with Guinean law enforcement officials to arrange the arrest of Hill, which was carried out in the presence of members of the DSS, and they work with Guinean officials to expedite his extradition to

the United States to stand trial. He is now being held without bond in Chicago, awaiting trial.

Mr. Speaker, this is only one of the more recent and public examples of the kind of outstanding law-enforcement and security assistance that the Diplomatic Security Service provides. The DSS has wide-ranging domestic and international law enforcement and security responsibilities. DSS agents are not only federal law enforcement officers, they also serve as members of the U.S. Foreign Service, and this combination makes the DSS truly unique.

For over 75 years, the DSS has been the law enforcement arm of the Department of State. It is at the forefront of the struggle against terrorism and transnational crime. No law enforcement agency of the U.S. government is more broadly represented overseas than the agents of the Diplomatic Security Service. Of the 660 special agents of the Diplomatic Security Service, some 240 are serving in 133 embassies, consulates, and U.S. interest sections abroad, and in most countries the DSS officer there is the sole representative of U.S. law enforcement.

DSS officers are trained criminal investigators, since they receive the same basic criminal investigative training as the Secret Service, U.S. Customs officials, and other federal law enforcement officers. DSS officers are given on-the-job training at domestic field offices for the first three to five years of their service. Subsequent assignments can be either domestic or foreign, and throughout a DSS officer's career he or she will have a blend of postings.

Domestically, DSS has responsibility for the protection of foreign dignitaries visiting the United States, and at 21 field offices throughout the country they are engaged in criminal passport and visa fraud investigations. Such investigations are vital to protecting our national security because terrorists and individuals engaged in international organized crime frequently use such bogus travel documents. For example, Mr. Speaker, four of the conspirators in the World Trade Center bombing were charged with passport fraud.

Overseas, DSS agents serving in U.S. diplomatic missions abroad serve as Regional Security Officers (RSO)—the principal advisor on security matters to the ambassador or chief of mission. The RSO manages the Marine Security Guards, the local guard program, security and counterintelligence briefing programs, and a broad criminal and personnel investigative program. In addition to these important functions for the security of each embassy or foreign mission, the RSO administers anti-terrorism assistance training for foreign police, and, in just the past decade, over 18,000 foreign law enforcement officers have been trained under the Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program. Abroad, DSS officers are frequently the principal liaison with foreign police and security services, in which position they assist U.S. law enforcement initiatives and investigations.

Mr. Speaker, the Diplomatic Security Service has provided invaluable security and law enforcement service in support of United States foreign policy and law enforcement objectives. The record of the men and women who comprise the DSS clearly reflects their dedication to duty and their determination to serve the American people in a wide variety of extremely difficult situations.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to report to my colleagues that in the First Session of this

Congress, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 and 1999 (H.R. 1757) which was adopted by this House on June 11, 1997, approved the inclusion of members of the Diplomatic Security Service under the provisions of the Law Enforcement Assistance Pay (LEAP). Section 1327 of H.R. 1757, which I adamantly supported in the face of considerable doubt and skepticism as the International Relations Committee went through the drafting of the legislation, provides the Diplomatic Security personnel who perform law enforcement and security functions will receive the same compensation as other federal law enforcement personnel, such as the FBI, Secret Service, and other agencies.

In light of the importance of the dedicated agents of the Diplomatic Security Service, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in this House to continue to support the LEAP provisions in the Foreign Relations Authorization legislation, and I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to work in a cooperative fashion to see that the conference report on H.R. 1757 is completed and approved quickly.

TRIBUTE TO IRENE PAPAN

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1998

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Irene Papan, a dedicated community leader who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Irene Papan has dedicated ten years and countless hours to John's Closet, a non-profit foundation she established in 1988 in memory of her late son John. John's Closet is an all-volunteer program that provides new clothing to more than 6,000 children in San Mateo County. Mrs. Papan believes that the new clothes promote confidence and self esteem, enabling low income children to more fully participate in school. She and her husband, The Honorable Louis J. Papan, have also established a Memorial Scholarship Fund that awards scholarships to special education programs and late blooming high school seniors. Mrs. Papan has been recognized by the cities of Pacifica, Daly City, and South San Francisco for her tireless efforts on behalf of children and was featured on a television program that focused on outstanding community volunteers.

Mr. Speaker, Irene Papan is an outstanding citizen and I salute her for her remarkable contributions and commitment to our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring and congratulating her on being inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

RECOGNIZING ZACH FOSTER AND
PAUL PLEMONS

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the honesty,

integrity, and good deeds of two of my constituents in Colorado.

Early last month, Mr. Zach Foster, a student at Colorado State University, along with roommate Paul Plemons, found a bag at a store parking lot. Looking in the bag, the two discovered over \$500 in cash. Doing what many would not have done, they turned the money over to a store manager, who then returned it to its rightful owner, Sam Ciocotta of Espresso di Cioncotta. They left no name, no address, and no phone number. Determined to find them, Ciocotta ran an ad in the local paper, and in this way he was able to locate and thank the two young men. So moved was Mr. Ciocotta that he offered a reward to the individuals who turned in the money.

Messrs. Foster and Plemons were looking for neither recognition nor notoriety. While the two were ultimately rewarded for their honesty, they neither expected nor sought any remuneration for their act. They turned in the money for one reason, and one reason alone—it was the right thing to do. As Plemons said, "This isn't something that should be rewarded." Indeed, honesty does not have a price tag, but these two young men are worthy of much praise. They truly are a credit both to my constituency and to the entire country.

Mr. Speaker, we are bombarded on a daily basis with stories that tell of the lowest common denominator of human behavior. It is so very rewarding to hear of actions which illustrate the strong ethics and morals that many of us still hold dearly. We must do more to emphasize what is right with America especially at a time when we are surrounded by reports of what is wrong. Mr. Speaker, Zach Foster and Paul Plemons are examples of what is right with America. Please join me in thanking them for having the honesty, commitment, and courage to do the right thing.

AMERICA MUST STAND BY
TAIWAN

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1998

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, the relationship between the United States, The Republic of China on Taiwan, and the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) was a top issue during last October's summit meeting between President Clinton and Jaing Zemin. Taiwan will be an even bigger topic of discussion at the next summit meeting later this year.

I have spent a lot of my time in Congress focusing on America's role in Asia. I believe that one of the most vital elements to promoting America's regional interests, the spread of freedom and prosperity in Asia, hinges on how well we lead on the cross-Strait issue.

In 1996, the PRC had ventured into a reckless policy of launching missiles towards the territory of Taiwan in an effort to undermine its plans for democratic Presidential elections. At the urging of Congress, the United States finally deployed two aircraft carriers with assorted escort ships into the Taiwan Strait. That show of commitment and friendship to Taiwan diffused the crisis. I am proud to have played a part during that crisis urging that Taiwan be defended.

The missile launchings, or so-called military exercises, were terror tactics designed by the PRC's politburo to frighten and intimidate the Taiwanese people. In those days before the first-ever election a Chinese president, the people on Taiwan braved the intimidation and added another achievement to their long and proud history. Bouyed by America's solidarity, the people of Taiwan flocked to the polls and elected Lee Teng-hui as their president.

I was honored to attend President Lee's inauguration and I look forward to seeing him again during my upcoming visit to Taiwan.

The U.S. military intervention of 1996 and your remarks, Mr. Speaker, that were made on the occasion of your visit to Taiwan last year, when you said that Taiwan should be defended if attacked, should be the basis of a new consensus concerning our strategic policy regarding the status of Taiwan. Deterrence works. We need to discourage the PRC from using force against Taiwan. The best way to encourage the right to happen in the relationship between Taiwan and the PRC is to ensure that reason rather than brute force play the dominant role in determining the future. Part of deterring PRC aggression should be to allow our friends on Taiwan to have access to the adequate defensive weapons.

Mr. Speaker, a prominent Asian scholar who I look forward to meeting someday, Dr. Arthur Waldron has written an essay, "Back to Basics: The U.S. Perspective on Taiwan-PRC Relations," which further illuminates some of the points I've made here. I recommend it to my colleagues.

RECOGNIZING SIX MILLION HOURS
OF SAFETY

HON. LINDSEY O. GRAHAM

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1998

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to and congratulate United Defense's Ground Systems Division of Aiken, South Carolina for an unprecedented safety achievement.

On January 30, 1998, GSD-Aiken employees successfully completed six million hours without a lost-time accident. This remarkable feat is directly attributed to the employees of GSD-Aiken. To accomplish something of this magnitude, every single employee had to work to ensure the safety of others. It was through their hard work and commitment to each other, GSD-Aiken was able to achieve this rare milestone.

An exemplary record in safety is nothing new for GSD-Aiken. Since 1994, GSD-Aiken has been certified by the South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation as a Palmetto Star facility under the Department's Voluntary Protection Program. Through this program, GSD-Aiken was notified of areas in need of improvement as well as confirming their accomplishments.

GSD-Aiken has set a standard in safety that all others should seek to emulate. Therefore, I take great pride in recognizing GSD-Aiken for this remarkable achievement.

TRIBUTE TO BONNIE WELLS

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1998

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Bonnie Wells, a dedicated community leader who is being honored as an inductee into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Bonnie Wells has devoted her entire professional and personal life to helping those in need. The trauma of being abandoned at birth by her mother and spending the five years of her life in an orphanage has given her a unique sense of the needs of others in difficult situations. Ms. Wells established the North San Mateo County Leadership Forum which provides community leaders with background on the operations of their community. She has served as a member of the Child Care Coordinating Council of San Mateo County, including two years as its President, and has received several awards for her service to city and county government, United Way of the Bay Area, Seton Medical Center and other community organizations.

Mr. Speaker, Bonnie Wells is an outstanding citizen and I salute her for her remarkable contributions and commitment to our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring and congratulating her on being inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

TRIBUTE TO LARRY DOBY

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1998

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the newest member of baseball's Hall of Fame, a fellow South Carolinian, and most importantly, a true pioneer. I rise today to pay tribute to Larry Doby.

As of Tuesday, Doby became the first native South Carolinian to be inducted into the baseball Hall of Fame. While his athletic accomplishments alone are an incredible honor, Doby should be honored as a pioneer in one of America's favorite professional sports and an ambassador of the baseball community.

Doby grew up in Camden, South Carolina, my father's hometown, where he learned to play stickball in the streets and eventually organized baseball on local diamonds. He attended Jackson School, the public school for black children, and later Mather Academy, my high school alma mater. Doby lived in South Carolina until his mid-teens when he went to New Jersey with his mother. There, he attended the integrated Eastside High School in Paterson, New Jersey, the city in which I was married.

From 1942 to 1943 and 1946 to 1947, Doby played for the Newark Eagles of the Negro League. When he signed a contract in 1947 to play with the Cleveland Indians, he became the American League's first black player. He also twice led the American League in home runs, beating out the famed Mickey Mantle. Doby played with the Indians from 1947 until 1955 when he went to the White Sox for the