

throughout the world. U.S. diplomatic installations rely on the ability of the DSS to provide a secure area in which to conduct sensitive functions. These programs provide the secure technical foundation in computer and information security which is so necessary in today's technological age.

The DSS has continually provided crucial support services for our foreign policy and law enforcement objectives. Their contributions have been recognized by the granting of heroism awards by organizations such as the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (FLEOA) and the International Organization of Chiefs of Police (IACP).

In the first session of Congress, the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999 (H.R. 1757), approved the inclusion of members of the DSS under the provisions of the Law Enforcement Availability Pay (LEAP). A separate proposal, H.R. 633, would also include these personnel under the law enforcement retirement provisions. These measures, which provide long overdue parity for DSS personnel with federal law enforcement colleagues, will be important in determining the future role of DSS agents.

I would like to thank the Diplomatic Security Service for the tireless role that they have played in combating terrorism and transnational crime as well as helping to protect U.S. businesses, embassies, and all the branches of the U.S. government represented abroad. They have continually provided crucial services in support of our foreign policy and law enforcement objectives, often at substantial risk to their own lives.●

NATIONAL PEACE OFFICERS' MEMORIAL DAY

● Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I rise in recognition of the National Peace Officers' Memorial Day and to pay tribute to the 305 officers of the law who lost their lives in the line of duty during the past year. I want to recognize specifically the six officers in North Carolina who put community safety ahead of their own lives. These six individuals approached the job valiantly. Their courage is inspiring, and their commitment to duty provides the kind of example so desperately needed in today's society.

I would, of course, be remiss if I did not mention the families of the officers I now recognize. I extend my heartfelt gratitude and deepest admiration for those who everyday watch and support their husbands, wives, parents, and children on the front line of crime fighting. Their sacrifice is beyond measure, and we are forever indebted to these brave men and women.

I call to the attention of Congress the names and survivors of North Carolina's six fallen officers and ask that my colleagues join me in saluting these courageous individuals.

Sergeant William Earl Godwin who served with the Morrisville Police De-

partment. Sergeant Godwin's survivors include his wife, Allison, and their daughter, Mercedes.

Detective Paul Andrew Hale who served with the Raleigh Police Department. Detective Hale's survivors include his wife, Connie, and their daughters, Jessica and Stephanie.

Chief of Police Willard Wayne Hathaway who served with the Sharpsburg Police Department. Among Chief Hathaway's survivors is his son, Shaun.

Corporal David Walter Hathcock who served with the Cumberland County Sheriff's Office. Corporal Hathcock's survivors include his wife, Barbara, and his sons, Phillip, Daniel, and Kevin.

Sergeant Lloyd Edward Lowry who served with the North Carolina Highway Patrol. Sergeant Lowry's survivors include his wife, Dixie, his daughters, Lori and Melissa, and his grandchildren, Dustin, Brooke, and Nolan.

Officer Mark Allen Swaney who served with the Davidson Police Department. Officer Swaney is survived by his parents, Larry and Glenda.

Mr. President, every North Carolinian mourns the loss of our six peace officers. I am privileged to convey the State's resounding and unanimous sentiment of appreciation, and our continuing respect for the skills, bravery, and dedication of our law enforcement officers.●

1998 JAMES FORRESTAL MEMORIAL AWARD

● Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, on the evening of May 6th, I had the honor of being in the audience to witness the presentation of the 1998 James Forrestal Memorial Award by the National Defense Industrial Association to the distinguished senior Senator from Alaska, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee and Chairman of the Defense Subcommittee, Senator TED STEVENS. The first recipient of this impressive award was President Dwight D. Eisenhower, followed by a number of most distinguished citizens who were personally involved in helping our nation during difficult times, and who guided the development of a close working relationship between our government and private industry toward the requirements of National Security.

I have had the privilege of working with Senator STEVENS for nearly 30 years. It is no secret that I admire and deeply respect our colleague. Our nation is truly fortunate to have as Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, an individual as dedicated to public service and to the maintenance of military strength and readiness.

Upon receipt of this award, Senator STEVENS shared with the audience his views on the status of the military and our nation's future. These, perhaps provocative, but, definitely profound remarks should be studied and restudied by all who believe in the importance of our military forces.

Mr. President, I ask that Senator STEVENS' address be printed in the RECORD.

The Address follows:

ADDRESS BY SENATOR TED STEVENS

As one who admired Sec. James Forrestal, it is a great honor to receive this award which bears his name. The name of a great leader who responded with vision and insight to the defense organizational, and leadership, needs of our Nation after World War II.

Indeed, Secretary Forrestal, serving as Secretary of the Navy, demonstrated great courage and wisdom as an advocate for a restructuring of the Department of War and Department of Navy—a restructuring we all know led to today's Department of Defense.

The Forrestal Award is especially meaningful coming from your organization—NDIA. By insuring that industry has a strong, clear voice on defense issues, NDIA serves our Nation well.

Secretary Forrestal's visionary leadership established a national security structure which has seen us through over fifty years of peace and war. With only modest adjustments, the course he charted allowed us to navigate through the cold war.

Some of Secretary Forrestal's observations from 1947 provide a thoughtful perspective on current defense issues.

In testimony on the National Security Act of 1947, Secretary Forrestal said the bill "provides an organization which will allow us to apply the full punitive power of the United States against any future enemy. It provides for the coordination of the three armed services, but what is to me even more important than that, it provides for the integration of foreign policy with national policy, of our civilian economy with military requirements."

Just as our Nation faced a "Post World War" environment in 1947, we now prepare for the 21st century and military contingencies which differ greatly from the cold war. Tonight I will focus on some common themes which motivate us, like Secretary Forrestal, to ponder the need for adjustments in the current defense establishment.

After World War II, the nation had to devise a new military-industrial structure to prepare us for an uncertain future. In 1947 testimony, Secretary Forrestal outlined his thinking—he said:

"First, there is a need, apparent during and since the war, for the planned integration of all of the elements, energies, and forces in our Nation which have to be drawn upon to wage successful war. In these categories come not merely the Army and Navy and the State Department, but industry, and by 'industry' I mean industrial management, which I regard as one of the keystones which produce success in war."

All these concerns are valid today, but the facts underlying the need he discussed will be significantly changed. DOD will be buying in a less competitive environment than ever—requiring careful attention to ensure that innovation and foresight are not lost.

Further, today's defense systems are more complex, take dramatically longer to develop and build, and cost significantly more to acquire, maintain and operate. In the first nine months of 1945, we accepted delivery 5,111 P-51 Fighters. Now, at the peak rate, we will build 36 F-22's and 48 F-18 E/F's, both with long lead times greater than 33 months.

Not only are there fewer prime defense contractors, but each one is moving to be more efficient; inevitably this process will limit or eliminate excess production capacity. The speed and success of Desert Storm demonstrated the new role for industrial management in a "come as you are" war.

I remember visiting Joint Stars in Saudi Arabia—a system in the demonstration/validation phase of development, but being used