

areas to join in and bring lake water to Bad Axe. Edwin is optimistic that there will be strong development in the Port Austin area over the next ten years and he plans to continue to remain a key player.

He could not have had such a successful career and fulfilled life without the support of his wife Doreen and their four children, 11 grandchildren and 1 great-grandchildren. His loyalty and dedication is evident through his job at Mayes IGA Foodliner where he has worked for 40 years and is now a manager.

Mr. Speaker, if we want citizens who are absolutely driven by the concept of community and family, then we must continue to praise individuals like Edwin Korn. I ask you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing Edwin Korn the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO MARIAN MANN

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1998

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

Marian Mann is an active community volunteer who gives generously of her time and talents to a wide variety of organizations and causes. She was a founder of Daly City's nationally acclaimed anti-graffiti program, as well as the Gateway Festival, an annual celebration of San Mateo County's diversity. Ms. Mann has worked extensively with developmentally disabled individuals and helped create an annual 'Funday' for young people from throughout the Bay Area. She also offers emotional and practical support to youth needing guidance to fulfill their terms of probation.

Mr. Speaker, Marian Mann 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.

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN BURTON

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1998

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD and I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and outstanding public service of our longtime friend and former colleague, State Senator John Burton of San Francisco.

In January, John Burton ascended to the highest elected position in the California State Legislature—president pro tem of the State Senate. The shock of the change in the ruling majority in Congress in 1994 was a mere tremor compared to the seismic occurrence that led to John's ascension to his current po-

sition. To say the least, John did not take the most traditional path to reach the second highest position in state government. But he would not have had it any other way.

John's career in public affairs has been unique and diverse. His public service has spanned several decades and two coasts. Through it all, he has maintained a reputation for his love of competitive sports, a remarkable sense of humor, and for telling it like it is.

John L. Burton was born in Ohio but was raised and educated in his beloved San Francisco. A standout in basketball, he attended San Francisco State College and graduated from the University of San Francisco Law School where he received the American Jurisprudence Award for outstanding scholarship. Incidentally, John worked his way through college and law school as a city playground director and bartender.

John got his start in the rough and tumble world of California politics as a protégé of his big brother, Phil Burton. Phil was elected to the State Assembly in 1956 and brought into his political operation his brother, John, and two close friends. One was George Moscone with whom John had played basketball on the courts of San Francisco. The second was a shy and retiring young man from Texas, a fellow student at San Francisco State College named Willie Brown.

John was elected to the California Legislature in 1964. Ten years later, he was elected to the House of Representatives. In 1982, he retired from public office and successfully completed a chemical dependency recovery program. He ran a successful law practice until winning a special election to the State Assembly in 1988 where he served until his election to the State Senate in 1996.

John Burton is from the old school of public affairs—where member to member contact is the key to building meaningful personal relationships and where one is only as good as his or her word. He is also a dyed-in-the-wool classic liberal—and very proud of it. As he begins his tenure as president pro tem, John has not only emerged from his brother's shadow, he is casting a pretty sizable shadow of his own.

Mr. Speaker, a friend of John Burton is a friend for life—even if he happens to live and work on the other side of the aisle. Please join us today in recognizing our very good friend, John Burton.

GALLATIN LAND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1998

HON. RICK HILL

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1998

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, today I join with my Montana colleagues, U.S. Senators CONRAD BURNS and MAX BAUCUS in introducing the "Gallatin Land Consolidation Act of 1998." This legislation is designed to protect key wildlife habitat in the Taylor Fork area near Yellowstone National Park, save taxpayer dollars through consolidation of checkerboard federal lands and enhance hunting and other recreational pursuits. This bipartisan solution is a major step towards ending the uncertainty regarding the future of these critical land areas.

This bill reflects input from a wide range of community and public interests gathered

through a series of meetings and discussions held over the last several months. While there are still details to be addressed with regard to balancing the assets identified for exchange, this bill provides the underlying framework for completing the final phase of the Gallatin Land Consolidation Act. This legislation also proves that it's possible to achieve a balance between responsible natural resource management, which includes preservation of public resources, recreational opportunities and jobs.

It's also important to recognize one of the goals of this exchange is to improve public access to the forest. This legislation directs the Forest Service to initiate a planning process that will involve the public in determining management of the lands to be acquired in this exchange. During the interim, existing public access to those areas will be maintained.

Mr. Speaker, one other important aspect of this legislation involves the use of federal timber as one of the assets for balancing this land exchange. Twenty million board feet of timber is dedicated over a two-year period to acquiring lands in the Taylor Fork. To ensure that the timber is available in that time frame, local conservationists and sportsmen have committed to the Montana Congressional delegation that they will work proactively with the U.S. Forest Service to review timber sales and resolve environmental concerns up front, rather than waiting to file appeals. That collaboration most clearly illustrates the high level of public support that exists for completing this exchange.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is important to my home state of Montana. With a hearing already scheduled in the Forests and Forest Health Subcommittee, I look forward to working with the rest of Montana's delegation and my House colleagues to complete this exchange during this session of Congress.

RECOGNIZING MR. HUGH THOMPSON

HON. CHRISTOPHER JOHN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 5, 1998

Mr. JOHN. Mr. Speaker, I would like for my colleagues to join me today in recognizing a true American hero from Lafayette, Louisiana.

Some 30 years ago, a forgotten story of personal courage and bold convictions unfolded in the village of My Lai in South Vietnam. A 24 year old Army helicopter pilot, Mr. Hugh Thompson, found himself thrown into the midst of a massacre—one which pitted him against his superiors and even his own fellow soldiers. His story has remained a dim light in this dark period of our military history. However, I am honored to share it with this body as it represents a patriotic act of great sacrifice, moral fortitude and uncommon valor.

Mr. Speaker, on March 16, 1968, Mr. Thompson, defying his superiors, landed his helicopter in front of helpless My Lai villagers gathered in a hut. He did so not to protect them from the assault of the enemy he was trained to combat in Vietnam but to protect them from the ongoing assault of soldiers wearing the United States' uniform. Shocked at the horror of witnessing innocent children, women and men being fired upon by fellow soldiers, Mr. Thompson moved to action along

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,