one application in their country and in their language—receive protection by each member country of the Protocol.

There is opposition neither to the legislation, nor to the substantive portions of the treaty. The State Department continues its attempts to resolve differences between the Administration and the European Union regarding the voting rights of intergovernmental members of the Protocol in the Assembly established by the Protocol. More specifically, the European Union receives a separate vote in addition to the votes of its member states. While it may be argued that the existence of a supra-national European trademark issued by the European Trademark Office justifies this extra vote, the State Department views the provision as antithetical to the fundamental democratic concept of one vote per state. The State Department also has raised concerns that this voting structure may constitute a precedent for deviation from the one-state-one-vote principle in future international agreements in other areas.

These differences need to be settled before the Secretary of State will recommend to the President that a ratification package be presented to the Senate. The State Department is working closely with the Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property of the Committee on the Judiciary, which I chair, to formulate a proposal to the European Union, and subsequently to the members of the Protocol, to amend the Assembly voting procedures in a way which would provide for input by the European Union without circumventing the one-member-one-vote principle.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to move this legislation forward at this time to encourage negotiations between the State Department and the European Union; and to assure American trademark holders that the United States stands ready to benefit from the Protocol as soon as it is ratified.

IN HONOR OF FOUR OUTSTANDING JERSEY CITY POLICE OFFICERS

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 1999

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of James Crampton, Paul Pawchak, Jr., Edward Bergin, and John Riggs; four outstanding Jersey City police officers who are retiring from the force after 25 years of service to their community.

Before being appointed to the Jersey City Police Department, Officer James Crampton proudly served our country in the Navy and served as a Patrolman in the Plainfield Police Department. Over his remarkable career, Officer Crampton earned twelve Excellent Police Service Awards, one commendation, and one POBA Valor Award. James Crampton was also recognized by Police Director Michael Moriarty for his excellent work on the Wegman Parkway homicide and was commended by Police Chief William J. Thynne for apprehending a dangerous criminal.

Officer Paul Pawchak Jr. has served with distinction for over twenty five years on patrol, as a Police Academy instructor, on the Narcotics Unit and as a member of the Neighborhood Task Force Unit. His achievements include three commendations, five Excellent Police Service Awards, and one POBA Valor Award. Officer Pawchak has also earned multiple training certificates from the Department of Justice, the New Jersey State Police, and the Jersey City Police Department.

Officer Edward Bergin has enjoyed great success as a police officer, but he has also been recognized for his community service. In particular, he has been commended by the Jersey City Chief of Police for his work on National Night Out and relief efforts following Hurricane Georges. Officer Bergin has also received two commendations, five Excellent Police Service Awards and one POBA Valor Award.

During Detective John Riggs' successful career he has served on patrol and on the Crimes Against Property and Special Investigations Units. Many of this country's most profitable companies owe a large debt to Detective Riggs for his remarkable efforts to investigate property crime. The companies which have commended his work include Rolex Watch USA, Inc., for enforcing trademark infringements; Bell Atlantic and AT&T for breaking a stolen phone ring; and Twentieth Century Fox, Universal, Walt Disney and Parmount Pictures for the apprehension of individuals associated with motion picture theft. Detective Riggs has also distinguished himself through his work on security detail for both the President and Vice President. John Riggs has earned seventeen Excellent Police Service Awards, five commendations, and one Combat Cross.

These four officers have served Jersey City and my district proudly for 25 years. I am sure I speak for the entire Congress when I say thank them for their work and wish them the best in their retirement.

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT—WHY WE NEED TO STAY THE COURSE

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on January 27, 1999, I had the privilege to address all of America's National Guard Adjutants General here in Washington. I spoke about the need for America to stay engaged in the world. My speech to that group is set forth as follows:

INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT—WHY WE NEED TO STAY THE COURSE

It has been more than ten years since the fall of 1988, when the communist government of Poland agreed, under great popular pressure, to permit free elections—elections which ultimately led to the ''velvet revolution'' throughout Eastern Europe. It has been nine years since the historic fall of 1989, when the border between Hungary and Western Europe opened, and thousands of East Europeans first swept aside the Iron Curtain and then brought it crashing down. It has been eight years since the two Germanies agreed to reunification, and seven years since the Soviet Union disintegrated.

For the United States, the events of a decade ago were the beginning of the end of long struggle—a struggle that was characterized by terrible sacrifices in Korea and Vietnam; by periods of great national confidence and occasional episodes of uncertainty; by debates in the halls of Congress that were sometimes historic and solemn and sometimes partisan and shrill; and, above all, by a widely shared sense of national purpose that endured despite occasionally bitter internal divisions.

The constancy with which the United States carried out its global responsibilities over the long course of the Cold War is a great testimony to the character of the American people and to the quality of the leaders who guided the nation through often trying times. In spite of the costs, in the face of great uncertainties, and despite grave distractions, our nation showed the ability to persevere. In doing so, we answered the great question about America that Winston Churchill once famously posed—''Will you stay the course?'' he asked, ''Will you stay the course?'' The answer is, we did.

Today, I think we need to raise a similar question once again, but this time for ourselves and in a somewhat different form. Churchill's question, ''Will you stay the course?'' implied that there might some day be an end to the struggle, as there was, indeed, to the Cold War, though no one foresaw when and how it would come. Today the key question is perhaps more challenging, because it is more open-ended. It is ''Will we stay engaged?''

The term ''engagement,'' to be sure, has not yet captured as broad a range of support among political leaders and the public as those who coined it, early in the Clinton Administration, evidently hope it would. But neither did the notion of ''containment'' capture broad public support until several years after it was articulated during the Truman Administration. Indeed, some political leaders who later championed containment as the linchpin of our security initially criticized the notion as too passive and even timid.

''Engagement,'' while not yet widely embraced as a characterization of our basic global posture, seems to me to express quite well what we need to be about today—that we need to be engaged in the world, and that we need to be engaged with other nations in building and maintaining a stable international security system.

Engagement will not be easy to sustain. Indeed, as has become clear in recent years, it will be as challenging to the United States to remain fully engaged today as it was to stay the course during the Cold War.

We now know much more about the shape of today's era than we did eight or four or even two years ago.

We know that we have not reached the end of history.

We know that we face challenges to our security that in some ways are more daunting than those we faced during the Cold War.

We know that it will often be difficult to reach domestic agreement on foreign affairs because legitimate, deeply held values will often be hard to reconcile.

We know that we will have to risk grave dangers and pay a price to carry out our responsibilities, and because of the costs, it will sometimes be tempting to think that we would be more secure if we were more insulated from turmoil abroad.

We know that we will have to struggle mightily not to allow domestic travails to divert us from the tasks that we must consistently pursue.

But we also know that our political system, which encourages open debate, and which constantly challenges leaders to rise to the demands of the times, gives us the opportunity, if we are thoughtful and serious about our responsibilities, to see where our interests lie and to pursue our values effectively.

Today I want to say a few things about engagement in the world—why it may sometimes be difficult to sustain; why it is nonetheless necessary; and, finally, how it has succeeded in bolstering our security.

WHY ENGAGEMENT IS DIFFICULT

Engagement is difficult, first of all, because it entails costs and carries risks. Provocations by Saddam Hussein and terrorist attacks in Africa will not be the end of our struggle. In an age of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons of mass destruction, the United States faces particularly grave dangers in its conflict with these forces. To quail in the face of these risks would, I think, be far more damaging to our security than to confront them—but we should not underestimate the dangers we face.

Engagement is also difficult because it requires us to make policy choices in which values we hold dear are troubling to reconcile. The debates in Congress over policy toward China illustrate this point forcefully. All of us find China's human rights abuses to be abhorrent. For my part, I believe that U.S. security interests are well served when we stand up for human rights. Tyranny has crumbled all over the globe in large part because of our active commitment to human rights and because we hold out an example of freedom that millions all over the world hope to emulate.

On the other hand, a policy of isolating China would be self-defeating. The United States and China have interests in common—stability in Asia; preventing war in Korea; and halting weapons proliferation, to name just a few.

Constructive engagement with China, therefore, requires that we reconcile our deeply held convictions about what is right with our national interests.

Engagement with long-standing allies may also be turbulent at times. Many, if not most, of our allies have not, for example, wholeheartedly supported our efforts to enforce sanctions on nations that we believe guilty of sponsoring international terrorism or that we see as threats to the peace.

A related difficulty of engagement is what might be called the paradox of burdensharing—getting the allies to do more often requires that we do more as well. Engagement is difficult, therefore, because it means that we will sometimes become embroiled in undertakings overseas that, on the face of it, cost us more than our immediate interests appear to justify. The obvious example is Bosnia. The reason we must, nonetheless, be engaged, is that our overarching interest in building effective security cooperation with our allies requires that we exercise leadership.

Engagement is also difficult for domestic political reasons. To be blunt, no one gets elected by promising to devote a great deal of time and attention to foreign affairs. Those in positions of responsibility must make compromises, choose between alternatives that are often bad and less bad, take risks to get things done, and bear the criticism when initiatives fail.

Finally, engagement is difficult because it is financially expensive. In recent years, it has been difficult to find the resources to meet obvious needs in defense and foreign affairs because of pressures to reduce the budget deficit. Now that the deficit has been brought under control, a part of the discussion of budget priorities ought to be how to restore a reasonable level of investment in meeting our international security requirements.

WHY ENGAGEMENT IS NECESSARY

Despite these difficulties, I believe that there is no alternative to continued, active U.S. engagement in the world. We persevered in the Cold War precisely because we felt it our responsibility as a nation to defend against tyranny. In the name of that moral mission, we may sometimes have asked too much of ourselves, and particularly of our young sons and daughters in the military—but it was nonetheless a goal worthy of our people.

Now we have a very different moral responsibility before us, which may be somewhat more difficult to express, but which I think is equally important. As I see it, our responsibility now is to use our unchallenged position of global leadership in a fashion that will make the universal hope for peace, prosperity, and freedom as much as possible into the norm of international behavior. If the United States were not to try, at least, to use our current position of strength to help construct an era of relative peace and stability, it would be a moral failure of historic magnitude. More than that, to fail to exercise our strength in a fashion that builds global cooperation would also, in the long run, leave us weaker and more vulnerable to dangers from abroad.

We need to be engaged because only the United States can provide the leadership necessary to respond to global and regional challenges to stability and only the United States can foster the growth of regional security structures that will prevent future challenges from arising.

We need to be engaged because our continued presence gives other nations confidence in our power and in our reliability and makes us the ally of choice if and when conflicts arise.

We need to be engaged because only by actively shaping effective regional security systems can we create an environment in which nations that might otherwise challenge stability will instead perceive a community of interests with the United States and with our regional allies.

We need to be engaged because only by recognizing and responding to the security concerns of other nations can we export them to support our security interests and concerns.

We need to be engaged because cooperation from other nations is essential to deter and defeat enemies who want to undermine global order.

Not everyone agrees on the necessity for engagement. Some traditional champions of a strong national defense still complain that the demands of engagement appear to divert attention away from our real national security interests. Engagement, they argue, embroils us in regional conflicts that seem remote. It appears to put too much emphasis on peacekeeping or humanitarian missions that are costly and that are not obviously directly related to the overriding responsibility of U.S. military forces—to prepare for major conflicts.

For others, who believe the world ought to be more peaceful and less militarized since the end of the Cold War, engagement has seemed to require too much U.S. military involvement in distant parts of the globe. It appears to justify military and other ties with regimes that are distasteful or worse. It seems to emphasize security matters at the expense of other interests—such as human rights, fair trade practices, or environmental protection. It appears to some, even, to be a questionable rationale for continued high military spending in a world with no direct, obvious threats.

In my opinion, those who see themselves as proponents of a strong national defense and as advocates of assertive American power should reconsider their position in view of the compelling evidence that engagement is essential to our military security. Similarly, those who believe that conflicts can be prevented by promoting multilateral cooperation should understand that military engagement abroad is essential to build and enforce a more peaceful, cooperative world order in which our other interests and values can flourish.

Two points must be made—first, it is a fact that smaller-scale operations demand more resources than military planners had assumed. The answer is not to forswear such operations, which I don't believe we can do, but rather to acknowledge the resource demands and meet those requirements. Second, it is important to be selective in making commitments and in using the military—above all, we need to ensure a balance between the interests we have at stake and the commitments we are making.

Effective international engagement requires much more active and extensive U.S. military involvement abroad than many expected. In the wake of the Cold War, we decided to maintain a permanent military presence of about 100,000 troops both in Europe and in Asia. These deployments, in retrospect, hardly appear excessive. On the contrary, our forces in Europe, if anything, have been badly overworked. They have been involved in countless joint exercises with old and new allies and with former enemies that have been critically important in building a new, cooperative security order in Europe.

Engagement has also entailed a constant, rotational presence in the Persian Gulf—a commitment which, we now should recognize, is on a par with the commitments we have maintained in Europe and the Far East. It has involved military intervention in Haiti, an ongoing peacekeeping operation in Bosnia, and literally dozens of smaller-scale military operations. One thing should be clear—as long as we are actively engaged abroad, the pace of military operations is likely to be much more demanding than any of us had imagined a few years ago.

As you know better than anyone, engagement on this level would not be possible without our Reserve Component Forces. As part of our ''Total Force'' concept, the Guard and Reserve are indispensable to U.S. military operations. Just look at the role our Reserve Component Forces have played in Bosnia. Since December 1995, over 16,000 Guard and Reserve personnel have supported Operation Joint Endeavor, Operation Joint Guard, and now Operation Joint Forge from bases in Bosnia, Croatia, the U.S., Hungary, Germany, Italy, and elsewhere in Europe. Reservists have performed combat and combat support missions including artillery fire support, civil affairs, logistics, public affairs, medical support, and other critical functions.

Since the end of the Cold War, significant reductions in the size of U.S. Active Forces has resulted in an increased reliance on Reserve Component Forces. Today, 54 percent of the U.S. Army is in the Reserve Component. Our Guard and Reserve are essential to the success of nearly every military operation during peace and war. Changing a stereotype is sometimes difficult, but let me try: You are no longer the ''Weekend Warriors'', you are the ''Seven-Day-a-Week, 365-Day-a-Year Warriors''. I, for one, appreciate what you do for our nation. You, and those who serve under you, have my respect and admiration.

ENGAGEMENT HAS SUCCEEDED

The final point I want to make—and perhaps the most important thing we need to keep in mind—is that the U.S. policy of engagement has been a success. Yes, we have suffered some failures. No, we have not accomplished everything we might have hoped. Yes, we have made some mistakes. But failures, shortcomings, and mistakes are inevitable in international affairs—there has

never been a government in history that has not run into such difficulties.

Engagement is as centrally important to our security—and to the prospects for peace in the world—as containment was during the Cold War. Perhaps above all, the key issue is whether we will persist despite the fact that the struggle to maintain relative international peace will never be concluded. This is not a struggle we can see through to the end—it is, nonetheless, an effort that we as a nation must continue to make.

BAKER SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 1999

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, today, I have introduced legislation that would create four new schools of government across the Country. These schools would be dedicated to the study of public policy and government. This bill has a number of original cosponsors from both sides of the aisle.

In the last Congress, this legislation passed the Senate by unanimous consent. Unfortunately, the House Calendar did not allow for the legislation to be brought to the floor. Each of these schools will be named after great Americans, members of both sides of the aisle, who have served the public in the United States Senate.

While I admire and respect all of these gentlemen, I would like to primarily speak about one of them—Senator Howard Baker.

Specifically, this legislation would create the Howard Baker School of Government at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville.

I believe this legislation is a fitting tribute to Senator Baker's extraordinary career and public service.

Senator Baker was a Member of the U.S. Senate for 18 years where he served as Minority Leader as well as the Majority Leader. He also served as President Reagan's Chief of Staff.

The White House Chief of Staff has to be the person who tells others ''no'' for the President. As a result, many people have left this job with unpopular reputations.

However, Senator Baker left this job more popular than when he began it. I believe this is a real testament to the type of person he is.

In fact, Senator Baker has often been called the Greatest Living Tennessean. I concur with these remarks. I would also add that he is one of the greatest statesmen in the history of the State of Tennessee.

In addition, he has been recognized a great deal here in Washington. In fact, the Senate Majority Leader's office in the U.S. Capitol Building is named the Howard H. Baker, Jr. Room. This is a very fitting tribute to one of our Nation's greatest public servants.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to have introduced legislation to name a federal courthouse in Knoxville, Tennessee, after Senator Baker. This will serve as a reminder to Tennesseans of the great work of Howard H. Baker, Jr.

Senator Baker has a wonderful, loving wife—Senator Nancy Kassebaum. I think they make a great team, and they both continue to work to ensure that this Country is a better place for our children to live.

In spite of all the success Senator Baker achieved in the White House, the Senate, and now his private law practice, he has not lost his humility.

He now lives in Tennessee where he can be close to the people he represented for so many years. He continues to work to help others. Despite his national recognition he speaks at very, very small events if it is a worthwhile cause.

As I stated earlier, I have great admiration for all of the gentlemen honored in this bill. However, I think this is an especially fitting tribute to the Greatest Living Tennessean—Senator Howard Baker.

I urge my Colleagues to support this legislation which will honor four great Americans and at the same time provide additional learning opportunities for our young people.

HONORING THE CORAM NOBIS LEGAL TEAM

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 1999

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the National Japanese American Historical Society's Day of Remembrance dinner honoring the Coram Nobis Legal Team.

In the 1940s, three Americans of Japanese ancestry challenged the United States Government's order of a racially selective curfew and incarceration of Japanese Americans in internment camps. At that time, these three men were all convicted and their sentences upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Decades later, the Coram Nobis Legal Team challenged these convictions citing previously suppressed evidence. This team of young lawyers, led by Dale Minami, Peggy Nagae, and Rod Kawakami, worked hard on behalf of Fred Korematsu, Minoru Yasui, and Gordon Hirabayashi.

All three convictions were vacated some 40 years after World War II thanks to the intellect and legal acumen of this fine judicial team. Their work has become an important part of the history of Japanese Americans in this country.

I salute the courage and commitment of the young attorneys that helped to close such a dark chapter in our Nation's history. At the same time, their tireless efforts opened the door to Redress and Reparations for all those Americans of Japanese ancestry falsely interned in the 1940s.

Together, these lawyers and their clients became eternal symbols of justice and freedom in the United States of America. They ultimately fulfilled our common destiny as a nation of equal justice under law.

They will be honored by the National Japanese American Historical Society based in San Francisco, California, as part of its Day of Remembrance activities. Founded in 1981, this organization is dedicated to the preservation, promotion, and dissemination of educational materials relating to the history and culture of Japanese Americans. I strongly support its important mission.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in not only recognizing the National Japanese American Historical Society and the Day of Remembrance, but also in commending the attorneys who helped to successfully exonerate the wartime internees. Together, they upheld the very highest standards of justice in the American legal system.

HONORING THE NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER—INDIAN HEAD DIVISION

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 1999

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head Division, for their large contribution to the Combined Federal Campaign. In particular, I want to thank Captain John Walsh, Commander Michael Donch and Chris Adams for their leadership, enthusiasm, dedication and ingenuity. the Naval Surface Warfare Center, Indian Head Division, raised over $116,000, a 31-percent increase over last year. They were also able to motivate 1,120 people to participate in the campaign.

Your contribution to enriching the Navy's culture of giving by planning and implementing a highly successful plan of action is most appreciated. Individuals will have better health, quality of life, education or a safety net because you took the time to care. Thousands will benefit due to your hard work. Your efforts are a positive reflection on yourself, the Navy and the Department of Defense. You demonstrate the military not only serves and protects but also is a positive force in the community, the Nation and the world. Congratulations on your fine success.

IN HONOR OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARTYRDOM OF MAHATMA GANDHI

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 1999

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi, one of the most influential political, religious and cultural leaders of the Twentieth Century.

In my district a service will be held at the Mahatma Gandhi Elementary School in Jersey City, which may be the first school in the United States renamed in his honor. I thank Mr. Hardyal Singh, President of the International Mahatma Gandhi Association, for putting together this important event.

Politically, Mr. Gandhi was of tremendous importance in India's struggle for independence from Great Britain. After practicing law and becoming an advocate for Indian rights in South Africa, Gandhi returned to India to become a leader in the nationalist movement. Once there he perfected the use of passive resistance to gain political power. He suffered through many periods of imprisonment and through many fasts with the sole purpose of gaining independence for his people. Due in no small part to his efforts, India finally gained independence from British rule in 1947.

Beyond his tremendous contributions to Indian politics, Gandhi was also a dominant religious and cultural figure. He asserted the unity