

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 ANNI- VERSARY 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

of all people under one God and preached Christian and Muslim ethics along with Hindu. Gandhi also led the fight to rid the country of the caste system and defend the rights of the untouchables. Once independence was gained, Gandhi focused his energies on spreading his message of religious tolerance. His hunger strikes and prayer vigils were no longer in protest of colonial rule, but in protest of violence between Hindus and Muslims. He was on one such vigil in New Delhi when he was fatally shot by an extremist who objected to Gandhi's message of tolerance.

In conclusion, I would like to say that we all owe a great debt to Mahatma Gandhi and his teachings, and I hope that by taking this day to remember his contributions and his struggles we can again benefit from his wisdom.

HONORING BISHOP THEODORE
BROOKS FOR OUTSTANDING
COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 1999

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, February 21, Bishop Theodore Brooks celebrated the Confirmation of his Doctrine of Ministry. As pastor of Beulah Heights First Pentecostal Church, Bishop Brooks has proven an outstanding member of the New Haven Community, as he and his congregation have unfailingly worked to resolve social problems faced by residents of the Greater New Haven area. His commitment to social justice and his leadership in these communities has never wavered.

Bishop Brooks' work on behalf of numerous New Haven community organizations has earned him our respect and admiration. His efforts have contributed tremendously to the city and its residents. As Chief Executive Officer of the Beulah Land Development Corporation since 1990, Bishop Brooks successfully pursued the renovation and rehabilitation of the Orchard Street Town Homes, a project that will enhance our community with new, affordable family housing. This project would not have become a reality without the hard work and leadership of Bishop Brooks.

As a member of several Boards and Committees in various community-based organizations, Bishop Brooks has worked tirelessly to strengthen families and help residents in the community develop a more positive self-image. His work reflects his dedication to helping society's least privileged develop the cognitive skills they need to remain productive members of the community.

Among his many accolades, Bishop Brooks was recognized by the White House for his leadership in building community empowerment zones.

Bishop Brooks' work embodies the spirit and vitality of the New Haven Community he so tirelessly represents. I look forward to working with him in the future as we have in the past, to further advance social justice and promote sound economic growth.

It gives me great pleasure to join his many friends and family in thanking him for his leadership over the years. I congratulate Bishop Theodore L. Brooks on yet another great achievement—the Confirmation of his Doctrine of Ministry.

THE FEDERAL PROTECTIVE
SERVICE REFORM ACT

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 23, 1999

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "Federal Protective Service Reform Act of 1999." This legislation makes much needed reforms to the Federal Protective Service (FPS). These reforms will allow FPS to better meet the growing threat posed by terrorism to federal buildings and the people who work in and visit federal buildings. The legislation is similar to legislation I introduced in the last Congress.

On April 19, 1995, a truck bomb destroyed the Alfred P. Murrah federal building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. That tragic and despicable act killed 168 people and wounded hundreds of others. The Oklahoma City bombing served as a sober reminder that the United States is not immune to acts of terror. The bombing also revealed that we were woefully unprepared for such an act.

I was deeply disturbed to learn that there was only one contract security guard on duty in Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995. That contract guard was responsible for providing security at the Murrah building and two other federal buildings in Oklahoma City. There is evidence that those responsible for bombing the Murrah building caused the building in the days and weeks leading up to the bombing. The fact that the Murrah building in the days and weeks leading up to the bombing. The fact that the Murrah building was, for the most part, unprotected, could have played a role in the decision of the terrorists to bomb that building.

In the wake of the Oklahoma City bombing, the Public Building Service (PBS) of the General Services Administration (GSA) has made great strides in improving the physical security of the 8,300 federal buildings under its control. But, at hearings held last year by the Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Economic Development revealed, the security upgrade program initiated in the wake of the Oklahoma City bombing has been hindered by mismanagement and a reduction in staffing. In addition, structural and personal problems within the Federal Protective Service are also hindering GSA's ability to upgrade and improve security.

At the present time the FPS is a unit within PBS. The head of FPS reports to the PBS commissioner. The PBS commissioner does not have a law enforcement background and his main responsibility is real estate management—not law enforcement. While we do have a very able and talented PBS commissioner, I do not believe that security is best served by having FPS as a sub-entity within PBS.

While I recognize that the use of contract guards is necessary, I am concerned that the use of contract guards may not be appropriate at certain federal buildings. I am also concerned over the fact that contract guards do not undergo the same type of background checks as FPS officers. All FPS officers undergo a full and detailed background investigation, including a review by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Contract guards, on the other hand, only undergo a cursory background check. At the present time there are

only 668 uniformed FPS officers, as opposed to more than 5,000 contract guards. The best deterrent to a terrorist bombing or attack on a federal building is a highly trained, professional and fully staffed FPS.

I have great admiration for the men and women who serve so ably on the FPS. That's why I am deeply troubled that FPS officers are paid significantly less than other federal law enforcement officers that perform the same function. This is not fair. Equally as disturbing, the low level of compensation combined with poor communication between management and the rank and file is causing a morale and turnover problem that could further compromise security. Morale plays a key role in the effectiveness of any law enforcement agency. The Federal Protective Service Reform Act will make the changes needed to boost morale, improve management and make FPS better also to respond to terrorist threats to federal buildings.

Quite simply, Mr. Speaker, the goal of my legislation is to remake the FPS into an elite federal law enforcement agency with a well trained, professionally led, highly motivated and appropriately compensated cadre of officers. Another goal is to ensure that decisions to how best to ensure the security of federal buildings are based on sound law enforcement and intelligence analysis—not on budgetary considerations. The main features of the Federal Protective Service Reform Act will:

Establish, by statute, the Federal Protective Service as a freestanding service within GSA, with the responsibility of serving as the principal law enforcement and security agency in the United States with respect to the protection of federal officers and employees in buildings and areas under GSA's control (under the Public Buildings Act, the GSA Administrator has the authority to appoint special police officers and investigators, but the Act does not require GSA to establish a FPS).

Make FPS a service within GSA, separate from PBS. Under the bill, the FPS would have its own commissioner who will report directly to the GSA Administrator (currently the head of FPS has the title of Assistant Commissioner within PBS).

Clarify the responsibilities and authority of FPS officers, including giving them the ability to carry firearms to and from work, providing officers with a "buffer zone" of responsibility extending to property adjacent to a federal building, and clearly delineating the circumstances under which FPS officers can make arrests.

Establish a pay scale and benefit package for FPS officers similar to that of the Uniformed Division of the Secret Service.

Require GSA to hire at least 730 full-time FPS officers within one year of enactment of the bill into law, and bar GSA from reducing the number of full-time FPS officers unless specifically authorized by Congress (the PBS commissioner stated last year in Congressional testimony that GSA's long-term goal is to have 724 full-time FPS officers).

Require contract guards to undergo the same background checks as FPS officers, and require GSA to prescribe adequate training standards for contract guards.

Direct a General Accounting Office study of the feasibility of merging all federal building security services under FPS.

Require that the FPS Commissioner be a career civil servant with extensive law enforcement experience.