

have joined forces to craft an effective approach combining the best principles of private sector real estate practice with the benefits of public-private partnerships and have, in this fashion, generated bipartisan support with a notion that already has long-standing bipartisan support, that of public-private partnerships.

The piece of property in question here is 55 acres of prime land along the Anacostia River, less than a mile from our Nation's Capitol. This property has been undeveloped for the last 3 decades. The Office of Management and Budget has tried various schemes to figure out how to pay for its development. Meanwhile, the area surrounding it has deteriorated.

The partnership that has finally been worked out here and, again, great tribute to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), who really does dig in to the issues of the District and works with neighborhood groups and with the city council and the mayor and with several committees of the Congress concerned with the affairs of the District, has done a superb job in pulling the business community together with the District government, the Federal Government, to bring together a partnership that will combine a government real estate asset with private sector financial assets.

In this case, the government indeed does have an asset in land but has limited financial resources to develop that asset. The private sector, on the other hand, is searching for sound investment opportunities. At the end of the term of this agreed-upon arrangement, the government will have an enhanced asset. The private sector will have had an opportunity to achieve some profit. Both will benefit. Several Federal agencies have authority to enter into some form of public-private partnerships. The Veterans Administration, for example, has enhanced leasing authority. The National Park Service can enter into public-private arrangements to construct facilities on park lands. This legislation extends to GSA, the agency that primarily has responsibility for overall Federal real estate management, the same type of authority to develop this Southeast Federal Center property.

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The goal will be to enhance the Federal inventory, generate revenue from the use of the asset, revenue that will go into the Federal Buildings Fund. This approach is consistent with private sector practices. It encourages GSA to enter into private partnerships to bring this asset into the Federal Government portfolio as a producing facility, rather than one that simply drains revenue from the Federal Buildings Fund. But in the long run, the larger purpose, the larger benefit, I think, will be to the southeast community surrounding this piece of property.

I hope that there will be some very significant Federal structures estab-

lished in this piece of property. I am hoping that we will have at least one major anchor, Federal Government activity, that will serve as a magnet to attract other government, as well as private sector, activities to revitalize the whole surrounding neighborhood, create more jobs, enhance property values, and, in the process, generate revenue into the Federal Buildings Fund.

This is a very innovative approach, a constructive approach. It is one that is long overdue, and one that benefits both the Federal Government and the private sector. I urge an aye vote.

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 3069.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM KENZO NAKAMURA UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5302) to designate the United States courthouse located at 1010 Fifth Avenue in Seattle, Washington, as the "William Kenzo Nakamura United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5302

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 1010 Fifth Avenue in Seattle, Washington, shall be known and designated as the "William Kenzo Nakamura United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "William Kenzo Nakamura United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER).

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this legislation to name the courthouse in Seattle, Washington, the William Kenzo Nakamura United States Courthouse.

Private Nakamura volunteered for the 442nd Regimental Combat Team during World War II. On July 4th, 1944, in Italy, Private First Class

Nakamura's actions of heroism freed his platoon's position from gunfire twice. He first advanced an enemy's machine gun nest and allowed his platoon to move forward with minimal casualties. Later that day, Private Nakamura provided cover against machine gun fire to slow the enemy, which allowed his platoon to retreat to safety. Private First Class Nakamura suffered fatal gunshot wounds to the head while the platoon was able to return to safety. More than 100 Members of the 442nd, including Nakamura, received the Distinguished Service Cross, and 55 years later Private First Class Nakamura rightfully received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

This Courthouse naming him is supported by the entire Washington State delegation, I am told, and many, many other prominent patriotic groups; and I strongly urge support for this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5302, a bill to designate the courthouse located at 1010 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, Washington, as the William Kenzo Nakamura Courthouse. The bill has the support of the entire Washington delegation, and I congratulate the gentleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT) for his tireless efforts on behalf of this bill.

The story of William Nakamura is a story of an American hero. He was born and raised in Seattle. As a young man, in 1942, he and his family were forcibly relocated to a Federal internment camp. While at Minidoka Relocation Center in Iowa, William and his brothers then enlisted in the U.S. Army. In their minds, their loyalty to the United States was unquestionable.

He was assigned to the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. It is now well documented that this unit was one of World War II's bravest fighting units and was one of the most decorated units in the history of our Nation's military.

On the 4th of July, 1944, William Nakamura distinguished himself with astonishing bravery and remarkable heroism in a raging battle outside of Castellina, Italy. While his entire platoon was pinned down by enemy machine gun fire, he crawled within 15 feet of the enemy bunker and destroyed the machine gun nest with four hand grenades. Later in the battle he provided extraordinary cover for his platoon as they returned to safety. Tragically, Private Nakamura lost his life to sniper fire in the process.

Although he was nominated for the Medal of Honor, the racial environment at the time prevented him and many other soldiers of color from receiving the honors to which they were due and entitled. In the spring of 2000, over 50 years after Private Nakamura made the ultimate sacrifice for his country, he was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly fitting and proper that William Kenzo Nakamura be honored with this designation in his hometown of Seattle, Washington. I support this legislation, and urge my colleagues to join me in honoring a true American hero.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the ranking member on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure might also have a subtitle, the Committee on Commendation of Great Americans. There are few opportunities for us in this body to memorialize Americans who have made great contributions to their country, sacrifice in many ways including, as in this case, sacrifice of their very lives.

It is our good fortune to have jurisdiction over Federal buildings to the extent even of naming those Federal buildings; and we have on this committee, on a bipartisan basis, reserved that responsibility for very special cases. We carefully review the many bills introduced to name structures for figures important locally or statewide or nationally; and in the end, our judgment on a bipartisan basis has been to reserve the naming of a building for someone who has truly made an extraordinary contribution.

This afternoon we have had at least one example of that with the naming of the George Brown building. Here, with the naming of the William Kenzo Nakamura United States Courthouse in Seattle, we have an opportunity to acknowledge, pay tribute to and memorialize for time everlasting, or at least as long as this structure will last, a true American hero, William Kenzo Nakamura.

One of our colleagues on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure who came to Congress with me in the same class, the 94th Congress, and later was chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, as it was known then, Mr. Minetta, was, like Private Nakamura, with his family, taken off to an internment camp in the American desert, simply because he was Japanese and because of the very powerful outpouring of feeling after the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

But Mr. Nakamura and his brothers, and while, of course, I cannot speak for their sentiments, but I know from Mr. Minetta, they were bewildered, they were resentful, they could not understand why their loyalty was being questioned. Americans of German ancestry were not hustled off to camps and sequestered from the rest of the country.

Mr. Nakamura and his brothers felt that they were unquestionably loyal to the United States, and they enlisted in the United States Army. The story of Mr. Nakamura's service in World War II with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team has already been told by the

chairman and by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS).

What an extraordinary account. What an extraordinary life. To not hold it against your country or your fellow countrymen for discriminating against you or your family, but, indeed, to offer your service, including your very life, for your country, one of the greatest acts of patriotism, meriting the Congressional Medal of Honor, along with other honors.

But today we take an opportunity to stop, reflect and make things right in the long run for Private Nakamura, for his family, and for all Americans of Japanese ancestry who were so unfairly treated in World War II, but, in this case, who rose above discrimination to become a true American patriot.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to compliment my good friend, and while I do not want to withdraw my compliment, I certainly want to let that stand, I will withdraw anything else I might say because I see the gentleman who we have been waiting for with bated breath has now arrived, so this filibuster, at least on this side, now can end.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Seattle, Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT).

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I should start first by thanking the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Chairman SHUSTER) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) for delaying this process, or extending it. Whatever you want to say, the delaying action was in.

Mr. Speaker, it is a particularly important moment for Seattle, because in 1941, at the time of the height of the Second World War, the United States chose to send to concentration camps all over the West Japanese Americans. One of them was Private First Class Nakamura.

His story is largely unknown, really was unknown in Seattle, and designating this courthouse in his name is really a fitting way to acknowledge not only his memory as a true American hero, but also to acknowledge a blot on our political situation that many of us have tried hard to remove over the years. Naming this courthouse after him will certainly begin or continue that process.

Bill Nakamura was born and raised in an area of Seattle called Japan Town. In 1942, while attending the University of Washington, he and his family and 110,000 other Japanese Americans were forcibly relocated to Federal internment camps. While living at the Minidoko Relocation Camp in Idaho, Nakamura and his brothers enlisted in the United States Army.

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They were assigned to what was to become the most decorated unit in the

United States military, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. The courageous service of this unit is matched by no other unit in our history. Mr. Nakamura distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism and action on the 4th of July, 1944 near Castellina, Italy.

His platoon approached the city; and as it did, it came under heavy fire. Acting on his own initiative, PFC Nakamura crawled within 15 yards of an enemy machine gun nest, used four hand grenades to neutralize the enemy fire which allowed his platoon to continue its advance. Nakamura's company was later ordered to withdraw from the crest of the hill, but rather than retreat with his platoon, PFC Nakamura took a position to cover the platoon's withdrawal. As the platoon moved towards safety, they suddenly became pinned down once again by machine gun fire.

PFC Nakamura crawled toward the enemy position and accurately fired upon the machine gunners, allowing his platoon to return to safety. It was during this heroic stand that PFC Nakamura lost his life, an enemy sniper got him. He was immediately nominated by his commanding officer for a Medal of Honor, but the racial climate in 1944, 1945 prevented him and other soldiers of color from receiving the Nation's highest honor. This year, 56 years later, after he made the ultimate sacrifice for his country, he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor as the part of the process by which a number of soldiers records were reviewed. Naming the courthouse in his honor will put really an exclamation point on how we treated him and other Japanese Americans and how they repaid us, how they fought to protect the country that had done them not so well.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take all the credit here, Steve Finely, one of the people in my district came up with the idea, the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DUNN) has worked very hard in getting the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Chairman SHUSTER) to bring this bill through. This bill has not been on the docket for more than about 3 weeks. So this is a rather rapid transit through this House, and I want to thank again the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Chairman SHUSTER) and his staffer, Matt Wallen, for their efforts, as well as the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR). There are a whole list of organizations in Washington that participated in making this possible, one person I think that needs to be recognized is June Oshima, who is Mr. Nakamura's sister. She was part of the group that asked and persuaded the Department of Defense to look at these men who had served bravely and had not been recognized.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very important thing, not a big thing in the history of the world, but it is important that people who are willing to do the right thing, even when other people have not done the right thing to them, they need to be recognized. For that reason, I urge the passage of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5302, legislation which designates the United States courthouse in Seattle, Washington, as the "William Kenzo Nakamura United States Courthouse".

This legislation has the strong support of the entire Washington State delegation, Robert Matsui, Representative PATSY MINK, and Representative DAVID WU and locally elected officials in the Pacific Northwest. The legislation is broadly supported by veterans groups including the Nisei Veterans Committee, Northwest Chapter of the Military Intelligence Service, Mercer Island VFW Post 5760, Lake Washington VFW Post 2995, Renton VFW Post 1263, The Seattle Chapter of the Association of the U.S. Army.

Pfc. Nakamura's story is largely unknown; designating the U.S. Courthouse in his name is a fitting way to acknowledge the memory of a true American hero, who for so many years was denied the honor he so justly deserved.

William Kenzo Nakamura was born and raised in an area of Seattle that used to be known as "Japantown." In 1942, while attending the University of Washington, William Kenzo Nakamura, his family, and 110,000 other Japanese Americans were forcibly relocated to federal internment camps. While living at the Minidoka Relocation Center in Idaho, Nakamura and his brothers enlisted in the United States Army. William Kenzo Nakamura was assigned to serve with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. The courageous service of this unit during World War II made it one of the most decorated in the history of our nation's military.

William Kenzo Nakamura distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action on July 4, 1944, near Castellina, Italy. As Pfc. Nakamura's platoon approached Castellina, it came under heavy enemy fire. Acting on his own initiative, Pfc. Nakamura crawled within 15 yards of the enemy's machine gun nest and used four hand grenades to neutralize the enemy fire which allowed his platoon to continue its advance. Pfc. Nakamura's company was later ordered to withdraw from the crest of a hill. Rather than retreat with his platoon, Pfc. Nakamura took a position to cover the platoon's withdrawal. As his platoon moved toward safety they suddenly became pinned down by machine gun fire. Pfc. Nakamura crawled toward the enemy's position and accurately fired upon the machine gunners, allowing his platoon time to withdraw to safety. It was during this heroic stand that Pfc. Nakamura lost his life to enemy sniper fire.

Pfc. Nakamura's commanding officer nominated him for the Medal of Honor but the racial climate of the time prevented him, and other soldiers of color, from receiving the nation's highest honor. This year, fifty-six years after he made the ultimate sacrifice for his country, William Kenzo Nakamura was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

I would like to acknowledge June Oshima, Pfc. Nakamura's sister. This legislation confirms what she and the Nakamura family have long known, William Kenzo Nakamura is an American hero. William Kenzo Nakamura embodies the American spirit—an individual who faced enormous inequity imparted on him by his country, yet nobly volunteered to protect it paying the ultimate sacrifice. The "William K. Nakamura Courthouse" will stand to remind us all of his and other Japanese-American's contributions and sacrifices for this country. Nam-

ing the Courthouse in his honor of William Kenzo Nakamura would be a fitting honor for him and other Japanese Americans.

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5302.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 5110, H.R. 5302, and H.R. 3069.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

AMENDING PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ACT

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4965) to amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, to extend the time period during which persons may file a complaint alleging the preparation of false inspection certificates at Hunts Point Terminal Market, Bronx, New York.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4965

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF TIME PERIOD FOR FILING CERTAIN COMPLAINTS UNDER PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1930.

Section 6(a)(1) of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930 (7 U.S.C. 499f(a)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following: "Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, a person that desires to file a complaint under this section involving the allegation of false inspection certificates prepared by graders of the Department of Agriculture at Hunts Point Terminal Market, Bronx, New York, prior to October 27, 1999, may file the complaint until January 1, 2001."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PETERSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the bill, H.R. 4965, a bill to extend the time period to file a complaint

arising from the incident at the Hunts Point Terminal Market.

I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. CONDIT) for introducing this legislation. I also would like to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Livestock and Horticulture for holding a hearing on the Hunts Point matter on July 27. I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. STENHOLM) for his assistance in bringing this bill to the floor.

On October 27, 1999, eight USDA produce inspectors and individuals from 13 wholesale firms were arrested at the Hunts Point Terminal Market and charged with bribery. These arrests were the result of a 3-year investigation by the USDA's Office of Inspector General. All total, Federal prosecutors were able to obtain convictions for nine USDA inspectors involved in this illegal activity, in addition to the charges filed against 14 wholesale firms.

The AMS inspectors were charged with accepting cash bribes in exchange for reducing the grade of the produce they inspected, which then allowed the wholesale company to purchase produce more cheaply at the expense of the farmer.

The Perishable Agriculture Commodities Act, PACA, enacted in 1930, governs the fair trade of fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables. PACA guidelines provide a mechanism to resolve commercial disputes that arise in the produce trade. PACA also establishes a code of business practices and enables USDA to penalize violations of these practices.

Mr. Speaker, all who believe they suffered from the financial damages as a result of the fraudulent inspection at the Hunts Point Market may seek to recover these damages by filing a PACA complaint. However, PACA guidelines require all claims be filed within 9 months of the incident. In this case, any party seeking damages from the Hunts Point incident would have had to file a claim by July 27, 2000.

Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that the earliest any producer received a copy of the fraudulent inspection certificates was March 21 and some did not receive theirs until June 23. These certificates, along with other records, are necessary to establish the amount of damages. As my colleagues can see, many did not have adequate time to assemble the required documentation to file a claim by the deadline. H.R. 4965 extends the deadline for filing the PACA claim resulting from the Hunts Point incident to January 1, 2001.

This will provide farmers and others with a claim to gather the information they need to present a claim for compensation resulting from illegal inspection activities.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.