

The President will go in June. We will be in session the rest of June and July. We will break in August, come back in September. No arms control agreement has ever been ratified that quickly by a Senate, and the President knows that. So he will not have to get the support of the Congress in the next session. It will be either Al Gore or George W. Bush.

So my advice to the President would be, bring in Republicans and Democrats, Mr. Speaker; have an honest discussion with us about our approach with the Russians; clear up the START II treaty; get rid of those two protocols that were never a part of the START II treaty that the Senate ratified in 1993 and bring in George W. Bush along with Al Gore and involve both of them in any discussions with the Russians, because if the President does not, Mr. Speaker, if he does not do that then we could only read his intent as being purely political; purely political because the President knows that his only attempt would be to, one, change his own legacy and, two, bolster Al Gore's campaign and not to a sincere effort to get this country's legislative bodies to ratify a substantive agreement with Russia, because if that were the case the President would involve this Congress and he would involve George W. Bush in this process before he goes to Moscow.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to convey their concerns, as I will be doing.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4425, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

Mr. DREIER (during the special order of Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-618) on the resolution (H. Res. 502) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4425) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001 and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, a few years back I was privileged, along with my Asian Pacific colleagues on Capitol Hill, to attend a special White House ceremony where President Clinton signed an official proclamation declaring May, this month, as it is true each year, as National Asia Pacific Heritage Month.

Tomorrow, my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDER-

WOOD), who is currently the chairman of our Congressional Asian Pacific Caucus, along with our other colleagues, will hold a special order commemorating the month of May which honors Asian Pacific Americans.

I commend and thank the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) for his strong leadership of the Congressional Asian Pacific Caucus, which he has brought to the forefront and addressed many of the critical issues facing our Nation.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, I will not be able to participate in the special order tomorrow, as I have a prior commitment to give an Asian Pacific American Heritage Month speech at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and then at Fort Hood, Texas, this coming weekend.

On that note, Mr. Speaker, I have just returned from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where last week I delivered addresses to our service men and women at their Asia Pacific Heritage Month programs.

I certainly want to extend my deepest appreciation to Major General William Boykin of the U.S. Army Special Forces headquarters and Brigadier General Thomas Turner of the U.S. Army 82nd Airborne, both groups at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and also my good friend Major General James Peake, the commanding general at Fort Sam Houston, for their warm and gracious hospitality and the courtesies that were extended to me when I visited them earlier this month.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to be here tonight to share with our great Nation a legacy of those Americans whose roots extend from the soils of nations in the Asia and Pacific region. Mr. Speaker, the Asian Pacific region is a dynamic area of the world where two-thirds of the world's population reside. Our Nation's trade with the Asian Pacific region is almost twice of any other region, including Europe.

I recall Senator DANIEL INOUE of Hawaii once elaborated or illustrated our trade with the Asian Pacific region and Europe in this fashion, he once made the comment that for every one or single 747 that flies between the Atlantic and the East Coast of our Nation four 747s fly between the Asian and Pacific region to our country.

Asians, or Americans of Asian Pacific descent, over 10.5 million strong, are among the fastest growing demographic groups in the United States today. Over the last decade, the Asian Pacific American community has more than doubled and this rapid growth is expected to continue in the 21st century. By 2050 the Asian Pacific American population is projected to exceed 40 million people.

As many of my colleagues are aware, the immigrants of the Asian Pacific countries are amongst the newest wave to arrive in the United States in recent years. However, they are merely the latest chapter in a long history of Asian Pacific Americans in our Nation.

During this time of celebration, Mr. Speaker, it is only fitting that we honor our fellow citizens of Asian Pacific descent both from the past and the present that have blessed and enriched our Nation. I submit that Asian Pacific Americans have certainly been an asset to our country's development and it is most appropriate that our President and the Congress recognize these achievements by establishing a National Asian Pacific Heritage Month.

The peoples of the Asian Pacific have contributed much to America's development. For example, in the fields of sciences and in medicine nothing exemplifies this more than Time Magazine's selection a few years ago of a Chinese American as its Man of the Year, Dr. David Ho, head of the prestigious Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center at New York University Medical School.

Dr. Ho's journey, starting as a 12-year-old immigrant from Taiwan to gracing the cover of Time Magazine, has given hope to millions of people around the world afflicted by the HIV virus. His story is a stirring testament to the significant contributions that Asian Pacific American immigrants have made to our Nation. As one of the foremost AIDS scientists in the world, Dr. Ho pioneered a treatment for the HIV infection with the usage of an anti-viral drug. This has fundamentally changed the approach of combating AIDS, stated Time Magazine in honoring Dr. Ho. Dr. Ho's work is greatly responsible for containing the AIDS epidemic in America and today less than 1 percent of our citizens are infected.

The rest of the world is not so fortunate, Mr. Speaker. Just recently, the Clinton administration announced that global spread of AIDS has reached catastrophic dimensions that threaten to overwhelm foreign governments, ignite wars and destabilize entire regions of the world. With 16 million dead from AIDS and over 33 million infected worldwide, the AIDS crisis has spread from Africa to South Asia to the former Soviet Union and even Eastern Europe.

The global AIDS pandemic is now so serious that the National Security Council of the United Nations has declared it a national security threat even to our own nation.

Against this backdrop, Dr. Ho's medical research is increasingly front and center stage in the worldwide battle to contain this destructive disease. By restoring hope to millions of patients around the world suffering from this deadly virus, Dr. Ho is a credit to our Nation and the Asian Pacific American community.

Dr. Ho's scientific advances continue a long record of service by other Asian Pacific Americans. For example, in 1899 a Japanese immigrant arrived on the shores of this Nation. After years of study and work, this man, Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, isolated a syphilis

germ leading to a cure for this deadly widespread disease.

For decades, Dr. Makio Murayama conducted vital research in the United States that laid groundwork for combat in sickle-cell anemia.

In 1973, Dr. Leo Esaki, a Japanese American, was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics for his electron tunneling theories, and in engineering few have matched the architectural masterpieces created by the genius of Chinese American I.M. Pey.

In the fields of business and commerce, the names of prominent Asian Pacific American and corporate leaders and legal scholars are too numerous to mention. One need only read our Nation's top periodicals and newspapers to document that Asian Pacific students, both in secondary schools and universities, are among the brightest minds that our Nation has produced.

For example, a recent Stanford graduate, Jerry Yang, a Taiwanese American who cofounded Yahoo, the Internet directory, Yang's Internet company recorded \$588 million in sales last year and is valued at over \$11 billion today.

Just last week, Mr. Speaker, USA Today announced its top 20 high school students around the Nation, and among the 20 top students that was announced by USA Today, Mr. Speaker, 13 were Asian Pacific Americans.

In the entertainment fields in sports, American martial arts expert Bruce Lee captivated the movie audiences of this Nation destroying the stereotype of that passive, quiet Asian American male.

Worldclass conductor Seiji Ozawa has led the San Francisco and Boston Symphony Orchestras through brilliant performances over the years.

Mr. Speaker, a native Hawaiian by the name of Duke Kahanamoku shocked the world by winning the Olympic Gold Medal for our Nation in swimming 7 decades ago; followed by Dr. Sammy Lee, a Korean American who won the Olympic Gold Medal in high diving.

Then there was Tommy Kono, a Japanese American from the State of Hawaii, also a Gold Olympic Medalist in weightlifting and, yes, perhaps the greatest Olympic high diver ever known to the world, a Samoan Greek American by the name of Greg Louganis, whose record in gold medals and national championships and international tournaments will be in the books for a long, long time to come.

□ 2045

There is Japanese American Kristi Yamaguchi, and Chinese-American Michelle Kwan's enthralling ice skating performances at the Winter Olympics continued the milestone achievements by Asian Pacific Americans.

In professional sports, we have Michael Chang blazing new paths in tennis, and Pacific Islanders Brian Williams and Michael Jones in world rugby, and many others.

Of course, we cannot forget the tens of dozens of Polynesian Americans, like Samoan All-Pro linebacker Junior Seau of the San Diego Chargers, and former All-Pro guard Jesse Sapolu of the San Francisco Forty-Niners, former All-Pro tackle Dan Saleaumua of the Kansas City Chiefs, and All-Pro tackle Luther Ellis of the Detroit Lions, who have made their mark as stars in the National Football League.

Yes, I am also impressed with dot you end, a Vietnamese American who won numerous college awards as a top linebacker, and will expect to play first string this year with the Dallas Cowboys.

In professional boxing, which a fast rising Samoan challenger in heavyweight professional boxer Dat Nguyen, a Vietnamese American, who is now ranked number one in the world heavyweight division by the International Boxing Federation.

USA Today just 2 days ago gave David Tua as ranking number 3 overall in the world, just ahead of Evander Holyfield and Lewis Lennox. It is expected that David Tua will be fighting for the heavyweight title sometime in November of this year.

Mr. Speaker, one of the brightest stars to emerge recently from our community is, yes, none other than Tiger Woods, a professional golfer who has identified himself not only as an African-American but as an Asian American, too, due to his mother being of Thai ancestry.

In routing the field in the Masters Tournament a few years ago, Tiger made history. He continued making history this year by winning 6 PGA golf tournaments in a row, matching the second longest winning streak in history. Before Tiger Woods' career is finished, Mr. Speaker, this American will reinvent the game of golf.

I recall when someone asked Tiger who he was or who he is in an article, he said he is part African-American, he is Native American, he is white, he is Asian American, and that makes him a pure golfer.

Another professional golfer, Mr. Speaker, we must honor is Vijay Singh, originally from the island of Fiji and is now an American resident. This Pacific Islander showed great discipline and tremendous heart in winning this year's Masters Tournament despite grueling weather conditions and competition from the world's best golfers. The win was Vijay's second major victory establishing his place certainly among golf's elite.

We also have Asian Americans who are making their mark, Mr. Speaker, in history, not in our country but even in the Far East. We have Samoan American Salevaa Atisanoe, who only weighs 578 pounds as a former sumo wrestler in Japan for 15 years; a wrestler by the name of Konishiki. He was the first foreigner in Japanese centuries-old sport to break through to the rarefied area of sumo's second-highest rank. Another Samoan/Tongan

American, Leitani Peitani, known in Japan as Musashimaru, has now attained the last position in sumo wrestling known as Yokozuna, or grand champion.

Along with him is a native Hawaiian by the name of Chad Rowen, or Akebono as he is known in Japan. He has scaled even greater heights in sumo by attaining the exalted status of grand champion.

Until this Polynesian American arrived on the scene no foreigner had ever been permitted to assume this sacred position, as the Japanese associated the Yokozuna with the essence of Shinto's guardian spirits.

The ascendancy to grand champion sumo status goes to the heart of the Japanese religion and culture, and it is a tremendous achievement by this native Hawaiian and certainly a credit, a tribute to the Asian American community.

Mr. Speaker, in honoring the Asian American Americans that have served to enrich our Nation, I would be remiss as a Vietnam veteran if I do not honor the contributions of the Japanese Americans who served in the U.S. Army's 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry Combat Group.

History speaks for itself in documenting that none have shed their blood more valiantly for America than the Japanese Americans who served in these units while fighting enemy forces in Europe during World War II.

The records of the 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry, Mr. Speaker, are without equal. These Japanese American units suffered an unprecedented casualty rate of 314 percent and received over 18,000 individual decorations, many awarded posthumously for bravery and courage in the field of battle.

Mr. Speaker, a total of 52 Distinguished Service Crosses, 560 Silver Stars, and 9,480 Purple Hearts were awarded to the Japanese American soldiers who fought in the 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry.

Given the tremendous sacrifice of life, however, it was highly unusual that only one Medal of Honor was given. Nonetheless, the 442nd Combat Group emerged as the most decorated group unit of its size ever in the history of the United States Army.

President Truman was so moved by their bravery in the field of battle, as well as that of the African-American soldiers and sailors who fought during World War II, that President Truman then issued an executive order to desegregate the Armed Forces.

I am proud to say that we can count Senator DANIEL K. INOUE, a highly respected Senator, and the late Senator Spark Matsunaga of Hawaii as soldiers who distinguished themselves in battle with the 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry.

It was while fighting in Italy that Senator INOUE, then a young lieutenant, was shot in the abdomen and leg and had his arm shattered by a grenade

while advancing alone and personally eliminating three German machine gun nests that had pinned down his platoon. The Senator lost his arm and spent 20 months recovering in Army hospitals before receiving the Distinguished Service Cross, the second highest medal for bravery awarded by our Nation.

Last week, Mr. Speaker, Secretary of the Army Lewis Caldera and the Department of Defense announced they have completed a reevaluation of the exceptional heroism displayed by the soldiers of the 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry. As a result, I am very proud to say that next month, on June 21, in a special White House ceremony, Senator DANIEL INOUE from Hawaii and 18 of his fellow Japanese American soldiers shall be awarded this Nation's last military decoration, the Medal of Honor.

Additionally, two other soldiers, a Filipino American and a Chinese-Hawaiian American, shall also receive Medals of Honor at the White House ceremony.

For the past 12 years, Mr. Speaker, I have been complaining about this injustice, where anti-Japanese and anti-Asian prejudice prevented these American heroes from being properly recognized. On that point, Mr. Speaker, Senator DANIEL K. AKAKA of Hawaii deserves tremendous credit and our Nation's gratitude for introducing legislation that passed in 1996 which mandated that the Pentagon review and reevaluate the courageous exploits of the soldiers of the 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry.

Finally, the records are being changed to reflect the legendary bravery of these Asian American warriors, and finally justice is being done. It took 50 years, Mr. Speaker, and today there are only seven survivors out of the 21 Medal of Honor recipients, but this is what makes America a great Nation, Mr. Speaker, I submit. I am pleased to see that this injustice has been corrected.

Mr. Speaker, despite this change where we will now honor 21 Asian Pacific Americans to become recipients of our Nation's highest award in the field of battle, that of the Medal of Honor, there are complaints from some so-called experts that the only reason why we made these changes is because of political pressures, and that it is done because it was politically expedient.

I say to such criticism, they are full of baloney. What I would say is also the word *Awaha*, in the Hawaiian language, a bunch of hot air.

Let me share with my colleagues and with the American people, Mr. Speaker, why the U.S. Army and the Department of Defense has properly upgraded these Distinguished Service Cross recipients to the Medal of Honor.

For example, Staff Sergeant Rudolph DaVila, of Vista, California, in the Army's breakthrough from a beachhead in Anzaio, Italy, in 1943, he single-handedly saved 130 riflemen from Ger-

man machine gun fire by silencing several gun positions.

Private Barney Hajiro of Waipahu, Hawaii, charged uphill in eastern France in 1944, where he destroyed two German machine gun nests and killed two snipers, a member of the 442nd Infantry.

Private Mikio Hasemoto, Hawaii-born, killed in action December 1, 1943, in Italy, a member of the 100th Battalion.

Private Joe Hayashi of Pasadena, California, killed in action. He led attacks that took strategic hills near Tendola, Italy, a member of the 442nd.

Private Shizuya Hayashi of Pearl City, Hawaii, charged with his automatic rifle near Cerasuolo, Italy. He killed nearly 20 Germans and took four prisoners, a member of the 100th Battalion.

Second Lieutenant DANIEL INOUE, now a United States Senator, April, 1945, he destroyed three German machine gun positions, staying on the field to direct his troops, after his right arm was shattered by an enemy grenade, a member of the 442nd Infantry.

Tech. Sergeant Yeiki Kobashigawa of Waianae, near Lanuvio, Italy, where he had a companion, destroyed two German machine gun defense emplacements, a member of the 100th Battalion.

Staff Sergeant Robert Kuroda, a medal awarded posthumously, killed in action in October, 1944, a member of the 442nd Infantry.

Private First Class Kaoru Moto of Makawao, Maui, who died in 1992. Alone, he wiped out a machine gun nest and later crawled 100 yards under fire to capture prisoners, a member of the 100th.

Private First Class Kiyoshi Muranaga, killed in action. His mortar fire forced the Germans to withdraw an 88 millimeter Howitzer threatening his platoon. A shell from a German gun killed him, a member of the 442nd Infantry.

Private Masato Nakae, Hawaii. He died in 1998. When his submachine gun was damaged, he picked up a wounded comrade's rifle to hold off the advancing enemy with rifle grenades. Also throwing hand grenades, he forced an enemy retreat; a member of the 100th Battalion.

Private Shinyei Nakamine of Hawaii, killed in action, age 24, while attacking machine gun nests, a member of the 100th.

Private First Class William Nakamura, killed by a sniper in 1944 in Italy during a bitter firefight in which he pinned down German gunmen to allow his platoon to withdraw, member of the 442nd Infantry.

Private First Class Joe Nishimoto of Fresno, California, killed in action 8 days after the heroism in France for which he is honored. Fiercely attacking alone he forced enemy withdrawal and broke a 3-day stalemate; member of the 442nd Infantry.

Sergeant Alan Ohata of Hawaii, died in 1977. Eight days off the ship, he and

a companion advanced through fire and killed at least 51 attacking Germans; a member of the 100th Battalion.

Tech Sergeant Yukio Okutsu from Hilo, Hawaii, destroyed two machine gun nests, captured a third at Mount Belvedere in Italy; a bullet bounced off his helmet; member of the 442nd Infantry.

Private First Class Frank Ono who died in 1980. In 1944 in Italy he silenced a machine gun, killed a sniper, defended a position with hand grenades, and helped rescue his wounded platoon leader; a member of the 442nd Infantry.

Sergeant Kazuo Otani of Rivers, Arizona, killed in action, multiple acts of bravery while his platoon was pinned down in an open field; a member of the 442nd.

Private George Sakato of Denver, Colorado. His squad was pinned down in France. He led a charge that destroyed a stronghold; a member of the 442nd Infantry.

Tech Sergeant Ted Tanouye, killed in action 2 months after his arrival in Italy. He led men to capture a hill, refused aid for a wound, then led a long-odds night attack to break a 2-day German resistance, member of the 442nd.

And there was Captain Francis Wai, posthumously awarded for his actions of bravery in the fight for freedom in the Philippines.

Mr. Speaker, I do not consider these acts of heroism as politically expedient.

Mr. Speaker, I include these two articles as part of the RECORD, these newspaper articles.

The articles referred to are as follows:

[From the USA Today, May 12, 2000]

21 ON MEDAL OF HONOR LIST

(By Martin Kasindorf)

President Clinton yesterday upgraded the World War II decorations of 21 Asian-American heroes to the coveted Medal of Honor, including at least 10 men from Hawaii.

For ethnic groups whose fighting ability and even patriotism were once doubted by the nation's leaders, the action 55 years after the war is the final stamp of commendation.

Clinton signed documents accepting Pentagon recommendations of higher honors for men who had received the Army's second-highest medal, the Distinguished Service Cross. Seven are still living. Eleven were killed in action.

Nineteen names on the list are those of Japanese Americans who fought in Europe with the racially segregated 442nd Regimental Combat Team or 100th Infantry Battalion. Among those receiving the medal: U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, 75, who lost his right arm in battle as a platoon leader with the 442nd in Italy.

Another medal recipient, Francis Wai, an infantry captain, was of Chinese and Hawaiian ancestry. A UCLA football star before the war, Wai was killed during Gen. Douglas MacArthur's 1944 liberation of the Philippine island of Leyte.

Recipient Rudolph Davila, 84, of Vista, Calif., is of Filipino and Spanish ancestry.

Presentation of the medals at an outdoor White House ceremony on June 21 will bring to 462 the number of Medals of Honor awarded for the highest gallantry in World War II, in which 15 million Americans served in uniform. Only two fighting men of Asian or Pacific island ancestry, Army Pvt. Sadao

Munemori and Sgt. Jose Calugas of the Philippine Scouts, previously had received the blue-ribboned medal for that conflict.

Asian-American veterans say the additional Medals of Honor validate a long drive for justice. Suspecting that wartime prejudice had limited their recognition, veterans of the 442nd and 100th persuaded U.S. Sen. Daniel Akaka, D-Hawaii, to sponsor 1996 legislation that ordered a Pentagon search for Medal of Honor candidates among Asian Americans and Pacific islanders.

The law was patterned on an Army study that led to the 1997 award of Medals of Honor to seven black World War II soldiers. No blacks had won the medal during the war because of a biased "racial climate," the Army admitted.

At least four of the Asian Americans named yesterday to receive the Medal of Honor were originally recommended for it by their commanders. They got the Distinguished Service Cross instead.

The Asian-American medal study provoked controversy. When Army historian James McNaughton described the project in 1998 to the Legion of Valor, a group whose members earned the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Navy Cross and Air Force Cross, he was beset with protests about race-based "political correctness."

Former Legion of Valor President Mike Gilroy now says: "I think there probably would be a concern about it being a politically motivated thing, but it needs to be done."

The citations of those being upgraded speak of astonishing acts of courage: enemy machine guns and tanks silenced by men who charged at point-blank range; wounded comrades carried to safety through galling fire.

HARD TO BELIEVE

The living recipients, making no claims of past discrimination, were quietly delighted when aides to Army Secretary Louis Caldera phoned them with the news.

"It was hard to believe it," Shizuya Hayashi, 82, of Pearl City said. "During the war, we didn't think about medals. We just wanted to do our job. I was surprised they gave us medals."

Under Akaka's bill, the Army reconsidered 104 Asian Americans and Pacific islanders who had won the Distinguished Service Cross. The Navy reopened the files of the single Asian American who had won its equivalent medal, the Navy Cross. A Navy decorations board ruled that Cmdr. Gordon Chung-hoon didn't merit higher commendation.

Historians at the Army's Presidio of Monterey in California unearthed the old citations of 47 Japanese Americans, one Korean American, one Hawaiian-Chinese American, 54 Filipinos and one Filipino American. Davila, who served in the Third Army in Europe, is the lone Filipino American.

Army lawyers determined that 23 Filipinos who got the Distinguished Service Cross from MacArthur were ineligible by law for the Medal of Honor. They had served in the Philippine Army or constabulary, not the U.S. Army.

But 25 Philippine Scouts, attached to the U.S. Army, were considered for the top-ranking medal. None were recommended for it by the Army's three reviewing boards of senior generals, headed by Gen. Eric Shinseki before he became Army chief of staff in June.

HEAVILY DECORATED UNITS

Their dominant share of the new Medals of Honor won't surprise wartime admirers of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion.

After months of initial suspicion by military leaders, political lobbying by Japanese Americans in Hawaii won the community's

young men the right to serve in 1942. The 1,300-member 100th and later the 4,500-member 442nd were organized in Hawaii and fought in France and Italy.

One-third of the units' enlistees volunteered from Mainland relocation camps where 110,000 Japanese Americans had been interned by presidential order. At least four of those named yesterday for the Medal of Honor left the camps to go to war.

The Asian-American units, which were commanded by whites, were thrown into the thickest fighting. Casualties were heavy. Their loss of 650 men killed and 8,836 wounded marked the highest casualty percentage among Army formations.

At the same time, the 442nd and 100th were the most decorated units of their sizes in Army history. A partial medal count, updated yesterday: 20 Medals of honor, 48 distinguished Service Crosses, 560 Silver Stars, 4,000 Bronze Stars, 9,468 Purple Hearts.

[From the Honolulu Advertiser, May 12, 2000]

PERSONAL GLORY WAS NEVER GOAL OF JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOLDIERS

(By Mike Gordon)

They fought for their country. They fought for the honor of Americans of Japanese ancestry. And they fought to win World War II and come home alive.

They never fought for medals.

But now the bravery of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion will be rewarded with the Medal of Honor, decades after their battles became the stuff of Army legend.

Now 19 more will forever be tied to the nation's highest honor.

Shizuya Hayashi is 82, and the words and the memories of that long-ago war come in fits and spurts. But in 1943, in Italy, the young private charged a German position and killed 20 enemy soldiers. He also took four prisoners.

Next month the Pearl City resident will be at the White House for the special ceremony. He'll meet a president who wasn't born until after the war.

"It's kind of surprising," he said. "A lot of other boys deserve it, but they're not here. Those days, we didn't think about medals. You were there to do a job. It was something you had to do."

Barney Hajiro fought, too. He helped to rescue the Lost Battalion, a Texas unit trapped behind enemy lines. He was wounded three times.

On Tuesday, he got a telephone call from Washington, informing him of the medal.

"I was thinking a long time ago about this," Hajiro said yesterday. "They turned me down, so I didn't care. Then it came up again, and I said I would accept it for my buddies who died in the war, not for myself."

U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye also is one of the recipients. Inouye lost an arm during the war.

"I am deeply grateful to my nation for this extraordinary award," he said. "The making of a man involves many mentors. If I did well, much of the credit should go to my parents and the gallant men of my platoon. This is their medal. I will receive it on their behalf."

Ed Ichiyama, a veteran of the 442nd and one of those who researched old military documents to support the awards, said yesterday that he feels like a new father. He is 76.

"The AJAs left a legacy of valor, loyalty and self-sacrifice," he said. "We like to think we opened the door of opportunity slightly for succeeding generations."

He, too, plans to be in Washington for the ceremony, proud to honor his comrades living and dead.

"To think these guys, in spite of their fear, did what they did, is simply awesome," Ichiyama said, "I don't know how they generated the courage to do what they did."

[From the Honolulu Advertiser, May 12, 2000]

MEDAL OF HONOR'S ROSTER OF WARTIME VALOR

These are the World War II winners of the Distinguished Service Cross who were upgraded to the Medal of Honor by President Clinton. In some instances, a more detailed summary of actions was not available. Members of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team or 100th Infantry Battalion are noted.

Staff Sgt. Rudolph Davila, 84, of Vista, Calif. In the Army's breakout from a beachhead on Anzio, Italy, in 1943, he single-handedly saved 130 rifleman from German machine-gun fire by silencing several gun positions.

Pvt. Barney Hajiro, 82, of Waipahu. Charging uphill in eastern France in 1944, he destroyed two German machine-gun nests and killed two snipers. 442nd.

Pvt. Mikio Hasemoto, Hawaii-born, killed in action Dec. 1, 1943, at Cerasuolo, Italy. 100th.

Pvt. Joe Hayashi, of Pasadena, Calif., killed in action April 22, 1945. He led attacks that took strategic hills near Tendola, Italy. 442nd.

Pvt. Shizuya Hayashi, 82, of Pearl City. In a charge with his automatic rifle near Cerasuolo, Italy, in 1943, he killed nearly 20 Germans and took four prisoners. 100th.

2nd Lt. Daniel Inouye, 75, now a U.S. senator. In April 1945 he destroyed three German machine-gun positions, staying on the field to direct his troops after his right arm was shattered by an enemy grenade. 442nd.

Tech. Sgt. Yieki Kobashigawa, 82, of Waianae. Near Lanuvio, Italy, on June 2, 1944, he and a companion destroyed two German machine-gun defense emplacements. 100th.

Staff Sgt. Robert Kuroda, medal awarded posthumously for actions on Oct. 20, 1944, at Bruyeres, France. 442nd.

Pfc. Kaoru Moto, of Makawao, Maui, who died in 1992. Alone, he wiped out a machine-gun nest and later crawled 100 yards under fire to capture prisoners. 100th.

Pfc. Kiyoshi Muranaga, killed in action June 26, 1944. His mortar fire forced the Germans to withdraw an 88mm howitzer threatening his platoon. A shell from the German gun killed him. 442nd.

Pvt. Masato Nakae, Hawaii. He died in 1998. When his submachine gun was damaged, he picked a wounded comrade's rifle to hold off the advancing enemy with rifle grenades. Also throwing hand grenades, he forced an enemy retreat. 100th.

Pvt. Shinyei Nakamine, of Waianae. Killed in action June 2, 1944, at age 24, while attacking machine-gun nests. 100th.

Pfc. William Nakamura, killed by a sniper on July 4, 1944, at Castellina, Italy, during a bitter firefight in which he pinned down German gunmen to allow his platoon to withdraw. 442nd.

Pfc. Joe Nishimoto, of Fresno, Calif., killed in action eight days after the heroism of La Houssiere, France, for which he is honored. Fiercely attacking alone, he forced enemy withdrawal and broke a three-day stalemate. 442nd.

Sgt. Alan Ohata, of Hawaii. He died in 1977. Eight days off the ship to Europe, he and a companion advanced through fire and killed at least 51 attacking Germans. 100th.

Tech. Sgt. Yukio Okutsu, Hilo. He destroyed two machine-gun nests and captured a third at Mount Belvedere, Italy, in April 1945. A bullet bounced off his helmet. 442nd.

Pfc. Frank Ono, who died in 1980. On July 4, 1944, in Castellina, Italy, he silenced a machine gun, killed a sniper, defended a position with hand grenades and helped rescue his wounded platoon leader. 442nd.

Sgt. Kazuo Otani, of Rivers, Ariz., killed in action July 15, 1944, near Pieve di Santa Luce, Italy. For multiple acts of bravery after his platoon was pinned down in an open field. 442nd.

Pvt. George Sakota, 79, of Denver. When his squad was pinned down at Biffontaine, France, in October 1944, he led a charge that destroyed a stronghold. 442nd.

Tech. Sgt. Ted Tanouye, killed in action two months after July 1944 heroism in Italy. He led men to capture a hill, refused aid for a wound, then led a long-odds night attack to break a two-day German resistance. 442nd.

Capt. Francis Wai, posthumously, for actions at Leyte, the Philippines, Oct. 20, 1944.

Mr. Speaker, these Asian Pacific Americans paid their dues in blood to protect our Nation from its enemy. It is a shameful black mark on the history of our country when the patriotic survivors of the 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry returned to the United States, many of these soldiers were reunited with their parents, their brothers and sisters and loved ones who were locked up behind barbed wire fences, living in concentration camps.

Members might be interested to know that our colleagues, the gentleman from California (Mr. MATSUI) and former Congressman, Mr. Mineta, were children of these concentration camps.

The wholesale and arbitrary abolishment of the constitutional rights of these hypothetical Japanese Americans will forever serve as a reminder and testament that this must never be allowed to occur again, Mr. Speaker.

When this miscarriage of justice unfolded in World War II, Americans of German and Italian ancestry were not similarly jailed en masse. Some declare the incident as an example of outright racism and bigotry in its ugliest form.

After viewing the Holocaust Museum recently in Washington, Mr. Speaker, I understand better why the genocide of some 6 million Jews has prompted the cry, never again, never again. Likewise, I sincerely hope that the mass internments on the basis of race will never again darken the history of this great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, to those that say, well, that occurred decades ago, I say, we must continue to be vigilant in guarding against such evil today.

Not long ago we had the case of Bruce Yamashita, a Japanese American from Hawaii who was discharged from Marine Corps officer training program in an ugly display of racial recission. His superiors taunted him with ethnic slurs and told him, "We don't want your kind around here. Go back to your own country."

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The situation was made worse by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, a four star general, who appeared on television's "Sixty Minutes" and stated, "Marine officers who are minorities

do not shoot, swim or use compasses as well as white officers." The Commandant later apologized for his remarks, but it was a little too late.

After years of perseverance and appeals, Mr. Yamashita was vindicated after proving that he was the target of vicious racial harassment during his officer training program. The Secretary of the Navy's investigation into whether minorities were deliberately discouraged from becoming officers resulted in Bruce Yamashita receiving his commission as a captain in the Marine Corps.

I am also greatly disturbed, Mr. Speaker, by events of recent years involving political campaign funding, where the integrity of the Asian Pacific American community has been unfairly tarnished in the media for political contribution transgressions of a few.

I find this racial scapegoating to be repugnant and morally objectionable. At least I find this quite objectionable, Mr. Speaker. Playing up fears of the Asian connection serves to alienate the Asian Pacific Americans from participating in our political process. Moreover, this negative reporting acts to marginalize Asian Pacific American political empowerment at a time when we are coming of age in American politics.

Perhaps these attacks are a convenient way to ostracize a growing American political force. When mainstream Americans raise money for political purposes, it is called gaining political power; but when Asian Pacific Americans begin to participate, we are accused of being foreigners trying to infiltrate the mainstream of our Nation's political system. On this note, Mr. Speaker, remember the Oklahoma City bombing incident? Americans of Arab descent or Arab Americans were immediately targeted and investigated as terrorists by local and Federal law enforcement agencies. Mr. Speaker, I submit it is wrong, and this type of negative stereotyping must not continue.

This is nothing new, Mr. Speaker. One need only look at the history of this country to see that scapegoating of Asian Pacific Americans as foreigners has been used as an excuse to burn down Asian Pacific communities in the 1880s and deny Asian Pacific Americans the right to own land, marry our own kind, and practice many professions in the early 1900s.

Today, in a time of heightened tension between the United States and the People's Republic of China, many Asian Pacific Americans question whether the same issue of racial scapegoating are being raised again in the case of Taiwanese American scientists Wen-ho Lee. As my colleagues may know, Mr. Speaker, Dr. Lee is the target of a heavy-handed Federal prosecution for the alleged crime of mishandling classified materials while working in Los Alamos National Lab. After 3 years, Mr. Speaker, after a 3-year FBI investigation, however, there

is no evidence that Dr. Lee disclosed classified information, and he, in fact, has not been charged with espionage.

While Dr. Lee is in jail in manacles and held in solitary confinement, former CIA Director John Deutch, who similarly mishandled classified materials by accessing files through an unsecured home computer connected to the Internet, was left off with a slap of the wrist.

Mr. Speaker, the double standard and selective prosecution has not gone unnoticed. Asian Pacific American researchers employed at the U.S. National Labs report that they work in a climate of fear and paranoia. As one Taiwanese American scientist stated, "They want us to be Americans and work in their defense labs, but they never treat us as Americans. They always treat us like foreigners, like Chinese."

Mr. Speaker, incidents like these sadden me. To protect America's greatness, we should all be sensitive to the fact that full acceptance of and democratic participation by people of all races and backgrounds, including Asian Pacific Americans, is crucial to our Nation's health and vitality.

I think the cases of Dr. Bruce Yamashita and Dr. Wen-ho Lee, and the hysteria surrounding Asian Pacific American contributions, bear implications, not just for the military, the government, and the media, but for our society as a whole. It asks the question, how long do we have to endure the attitude of those who consider Asian Pacific Americans and other minorities as lesser Americans?

I applaud Dr. Yamashita and others like him who have spoken out to ensure that racial discrimination is not tolerated. During this month as we recognize the diverse experiences and contributions of the Asian Pacific American community to our great Nation, I hope that we all take inspiration from them.

When I envision America, Mr. Speaker, I do not see a melting pot designed to reduce and remove racial differences. The America I see is a brilliant rainbow, a rainbow of ethnicities and cultures, with each people proudly contributing in their own distinctive and unique way.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, I did not have to be categorized as a Pacific Island American or Chinese American or Asian American or black American. I do not hear anybody calling themselves French Americans or British Americans or European Americans.

Asian Pacific Americans wish to find a just and equitable place in our society that will allow them, like all Americans, to grow, to succeed, to achieve, and to contribute to the advancement of this great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to close my remarks this evening by asking, what is America all about? What is this great Nation all about? I think it could not have been said better than on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial on that

summer day in 1963 when a black minister by the name of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., said, "I have a dream. My dream is that one day my children will be judged, not by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today, on account of personal business.

Mr. BECERRA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today, on account of official business.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today, on account of personal reasons.

Ms. BERKLEY (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today, on account of an airline cancellation.

Mr. McNULTY (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and Tuesday, May 16, on account of attending the state convention.

Mr. STUPAK (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week, on account of personal reasons.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and Tuesday, May 16, on account of official business.

Mr. VENTO (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today, on account of health reasons.

Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today, on account of travel delays.

Mr. ENGLISH (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today, on account of transportation problems in getting back to Washington, DC.

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today, on account of illness in the family.

Mr. SCHAFER (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today, on account of official business.

Mrs. WILSON (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mrs. TAUSCHER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. COMBEST, for 5 minutes, on May 16.

Mr. SIMPSON, for 5 minutes, on May 16.

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, for 5 minutes, on May 16.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following date present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

On Thursday, May 11, 2000:

H.R. 2412. To designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 1300 South Harrison Street in Fort Wayne, Indiana, as the "E. Ross Adair Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 07 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 16, 2000, at 9 a.m., for morning hour debates.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

7574. A letter from the Regulatory Liaison, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Regulations Issued under the Packers and Stockyards Act (RIN: 0580-AA64) received April 6, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7575. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Marketing Order Regulating the Handling of Spearmint Oil Produced in the Far West; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FVOO-985-4 IFR] received April 7, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7576. A letter from the Assistant, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's final rule—Home Mortgage Disclosure [Regulation C; Docket No. R-1053] received April 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

7577. A letter from the Director, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Financial Crimes Enforcement Network; Amendments to the Bank Secrecy Act Regulations—Requirement that Money Transmitters and Money Order and Traveler's Check Issuers, Sellers, and Redeemers Report Suspicious Transactions (RIN: 1506-AA20) received March 16, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

7578. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations—received April 14, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

7579. A letter from the Associate Bureau Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Implementation of Section 3(n) and 332 of the Communications Act [GN Docket No. 93-252] Regulatory Treatment of Mobile Services; Amendment of Part 90 of the Commission's Rules to Facilitate Future Development of SMR Systems in the 800 MHz Frequency Band [PR Docket No. 93-144] Amendment of Parts 2 and 90 of the Commission's Rules to Provide for the Use of 200 Channels Outside the Designated Filing Areas in the 896-901 MHz Band Allotted to the Specialized Mobile Radio Pool [PR Docket No. 89-553] Received April 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

7580. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Division of Investment Management; Division of Corporation Finance, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Rulemaking for EDGAR System [Release Nos. 33-7855; 34-42712; 35-27172; 39-2384; IC-24400 File No. S7-05-00] (RIN: 3235-AH79) received April 24, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

7581. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that on May 12, a U.S. C-17 aircraft is scheduled to deliver urgently required ammunition and other supplies and equipment to Sierra Leone for the Jordanian contingent in UNAMSIL; (H. Doc. No. 106-236); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

7582. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report to the Congress on Chemical and Biological Weapons Defense, submitted pursuant to Condition 11(F) of the resolution of advice and consent to ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and the Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted by the United States Senate on April 24, 1997; to the Committee on International Relations.

7583. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled "Recent Inspection of Community Correctional Center No. 4 Confirms Overcrowded Condition and Building Code Violations," pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7584. A letter from the Chairman, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, transmitting the Council's fiscal year 1999 annual report, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 470(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7585. A letter from the Administrator and Chief Executive Officer, Department of Energy, transmitting the 1999 Annual Report of the Bonneville Power Administration, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7586. A letter from the United States Trade Representative, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the FY 2001 Performance Plan and the FY 1999 Annual Performance Report; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7587. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the FY 2001 Annual Performance Plan and FY 1999 Performance Evaluation Report; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7588. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting the annual report to Congress on the operations of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for Fiscal Year 1999, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635g(a); to the Committee on Government Reform.