

for Serbia and Montenegro. The United States has extended normal trade relations (NTR), and we have continued to cultivate relations between Washington and Belgrade.

Additionally, along with my colleagues, I was thrilled to see Boris Tadic's clear victory on June 27, 2004 to serve as the next President of Serbia. The significance of this development cannot be overstated. Voters in Serbia embraced democratic reform and European integration and rejected nationalism that has for too long marred the past. It remains my sincere hope that this is a sign of things to come in Serbia and Montenegro.

However, it is clear that challenges remain. Perhaps highest among them is cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). We made clear to Prime Minister Kostunica that he must take a leadership role to ensure that indicted war criminal Ratko Mladic and others are behind bars at The Hague. This is essential if Serbia and Montenegro hopes to move toward Europe's democratic institutions, including the European Union. It is also critical if Serbia and Montenegro chooses to join NATO's Partnership for Peace.

I have been urging Vojislav Kostunica to further cooperation with the War Crimes Tribunal since he became President of Serbia in October 2000, and I continue to call on him to take action on this matter in his capacity as Serbia's Prime Minister. Thankfully, there are those in Serbia, including President Tadic, Foreign Minister Draskovic and others, who understand the importance of ICTY cooperation and are trying to make the case to the Serbian people. I am hopeful that they will prevail in the end, and Serbia and Montenegro will move toward European integration.

On a more positive note, I was glad to hear that economy is slowly improving. This was underscored by the President of the American Chamber of Commerce of Serbia and Montenegro. This is important to the Serbian people, and it will also help to further democratic reforms in the country.

I was also inspired by the good work of nongovernmental organizations, such as the German Marshall Fund's Balkan Trust for Democracy, as well as the charitable work that is being done by Crown Prince Alexander and Crown Princess Katherine.

During my time in Belgrade, I continued to be encouraged by the forward thinking of President Boris Tadic and his advisors, who ran on a platform of democratic reform and European integration. This is the type of agenda that will help to ensure a stable, secure and prosperous future for the people of Serbia and Montenegro.

We concluded our travel in Venice, Italy for the fall session of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly. In my view, this is an important forum where legislators and parliamentarians from NATO member and partner countries

gather to discuss transatlantic issues. I have regularly attended these meetings, and I serve as Vice Chairman of the Assembly's Political Committee.

Our participation in the session was limited to the first two days, as we had to return to Washington for work in the Senate for the conclusion of the 108th Congress. However, we had two solid days of work, including meetings with our Permanent Representative to NATO, Ambassador Nick Burns, and NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Schaeffer. We discussed a number of issues impacting the NATO Alliance, including NATO's role in Afghanistan and Iraq, the capabilities and contributions of NATO allies, and the NATO Response Force, among other things.

In celebration of its 50th anniversary, the NATO Parliamentary Assembly convened a special plenary session with the North Atlantic Council. NATO Secretary General de Hoop Schaeffer delivered an impressive speech, in which he challenged delegates to the meeting to encourage their respective constituencies to enhance participation in NATO as the Alliance looks to meet new challenges in Afghanistan, Iraq and the war against terrorism.

As our meeting demonstrated, the NATO Alliance remains strong. NATO is playing a critical role in efforts to promote stability and security in Afghanistan. Many soldiers from our NATO allies are standing alongside American forces in Iraq, and other NATO members are providing training for Iraqi security forces. Moreover, NATO remains integral to peace-keeping missions in the Balkans.

That being said, it is clear that challenges remain as the Alliance reviews its role in Afghanistan and Iraq and the broader war against terrorism, and it is important that we remain engaged and active to help meet these challenges.

THE NISEI INTELLIGENCE WAR AGAINST JAPAN

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, the World War II war against Japan has been described in John Dower's book "War Without Mercy" as the most savage, bitterly fought racial war in history. Caught in between this epic struggle as innocent victims were the Nisei, American citizens of Japanese ancestry, who were neither accepted nor trusted by both America and Japan. The widespread question and doubt as to their loyalty to America extended to grave uncertainty of whether the Nisei would be willing to fight against an enemy of their same ancestry. This calls for the telling of the little-known story that there were over 6,000 Nisei who more than willingly and resolutely fought against the Japanese enemy during World War II as military intelligence linguists serving in the American and Allied forces. Briefly, this is that story.

As the probability of war against Japan mounted in the summer of 1941,

the U.S. War Department realized its deficiencies in the intelligence operations against Japan. The Military Intelligence Service Language School, MISLS, was hastily authorized and created to train linguists skilled in interpretation, translation and interrogation in the Japanese language, established at the Fourth Army Intelligence School located at Crissey Field, Presidio of San Francisco. With a meager budget of \$2,000 and an initial enrollment of 60 students, the first classes commenced their studies of military Japanese on November 1, 1941, a scant 5 weeks before the Pearl Harbor attack by Japan. After a grueling 6 months of training, only 45 of the initial enrollment of 60 students survived to graduate in May 1942, 35 of whom were immediately assigned and deployed out to the Alaskan and Guadalcanal campaigns.

From the outset the Army recognized that the American Nisei possessed the best qualifications, competence and potential for Japanese intelligence specialist training, yet harbored grave doubts about the Nisei's loyalty to America. Soon news came back from the field of vast sources of new Japanese intelligence uncovered by a pioneer linguist team lead by Captain John Burden of Hawaii in the battle of Guadalcanal, and field commanders began flooding the MISLS with demands for more Nisei linguists. The need to meet this surging demand for Japanese language linguists led the MISLS in December 1942 to recruit 58 Nisei from the 100th Battalion then training at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, to secure the transfer of 250 Nisei from the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, RCT, at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, to scour the 10 relocation camps to recruit MIS students from behind their barbed wire enclosures, and to conduct two recruiting trips to Hawaii in June 1943 and February 1944 to enlist over 500 Hawaii Nisei for intelligence training at MISLS.

With the forced evacuation of 110,000 Japanese from the West Coast under Executive Order 9066 in the spring of 1942, the MISLS was transferred to Camp Savage, Minnesota where it continued to recruit, train and graduate successive classes of Japanese linguist specialists at roughly six month intervals totaling some 1,600 graduates. The ever-increasing enrollment overtaxed the facilities at Camp Savage forcing the MISLS to move to larger facilities at nearby Fort Snelling in the spring of 1944. Here, classes training WAC students, oral language training and occupation civil affairs administration were added to the curriculum. By V-J Day in August 1945, 10 classes had been trained and graduated from MISLS at Camp Savage and Fort Snelling and another 3,000 students were enrolled and learning Japanese at the Snelling facilities at that time. In all, during its history MISLS trained and graduated 6,000 students for combat and occupational duty against Japan in World

War II. In June 1946, MISLS was then moved to the Presidio at Monterey, California and was renamed the Defense Language Institute where it teaches over 25 languages in the military intelligence field.

MISLS graduates served in every combat theater and engaged in every major battle fought against Japan during World War II. Nisei linguists were assigned to and served with the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force, as well as with British, Australian, New Zealand, Canadian, Chinese, and Indian combat units fighting on all fronts against the Japanese. Trained for duties as interrogators, interpreters and translators, cave flushers, radio interceptors, radio announcers and propaganda writers, the MIS graduates served as "the intelligence eyes and ears" of American and Allied Forces in the war against Japan. The Nisei linguists were sent out to serve in every battle front where war was being waged against the Japanese enemy.

South Pacific Command: Commencing in May 1942 Nisei linguist teams were sent out from Admiral Halsey's command headquarters in New Caledonia to participate in the battle for Guadalcanal where Japan suffered its first defeat, in the invasion of New Georgia and Bougainville and in the encirclement and cut off of Rabaul, New Britain to neutralize Japan's main Pacific stronghold. In April 1943, linguist Harold Fudenna intercepted and translated a Japanese radio message which outlined the schedule of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's inspection trip to Bougainville. American P-38 fighters flown out of Guadalcanal intercepted and shot down Yamamoto's plane over Bougainville. General MacArthur described this incident as "one of the singularly most significant actions of the Pacific War."

Southwest Pacific Command: In July 1942 General MacArthur established the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section, ATIS, of his Intelligence Division in Melbourne, Australia to become the largest military intelligence center to wage the tactical war against Japan. Throughout its history over 3,000 Nisei linguists served with ATIS, translating over 350,000 captured Japanese documents and interrogating more than 10,000 Japanese POWs. Nisei language teams were assigned to and participated in the two-year campaign of jungle warfare along the east and northern coast of New Guinea and Borneo, invading and defeating Japanese defenses along the way. The Nisei were part of the invasion of the Philippines in October 1944 where General MacArthur made his triumphal "I have returned" landing at Leyte. In March 1944, the "Z" Plan containing Japan's total defense strategy for the Western Pacific fell into American hands following the fatal crash of Admiral Koga in the Philippines. The document was rushed to ATIS in Australia where two Nisei, Yoshikazu Yamada and George

"Sankey" Yamashiro, translated the "Z" Plan, and copies were distributed to every command in the U.S. Navy.

When the invasion of the Marianas Islands began in June 1944, the counterattacking Japanese aircraft were virtually wiped out by U.S. Navy carrier planes in "The Great Marianas Turkey Shoot" by virtue of the prior knowledge of Japanese strategy contained in the "Z" Plan.

Southeast Asia Command. (CBI Theater): Nisei linguists joined British, Indian, Chinese and U.S. forces in the China-Burma-India Theater to drive Japanese invaders out of Burma and to reestablish the Burma Road supply lines to China. They were part of the two ground forces in Burma, the Merrill's Marauders and Mars Task Force, performed guerrilla tactics behind the enemy lines with the OSS Detachment 101, provided radio intercept work for the 10th Army Air force, manned the Southeast Asia Translator & Interrogation Center, SEATIC, in New Delhi, India, made propaganda broadcasts for the Office of War Information, and were leased out to the British forces fighting in southern Burma. In China, Nisei MIS performed intelligence services for the "Dixie Mission" to Communist China Headquarters at Yen'an and OSS Detachment 202 in Kunming, and fought with Chiang Kai Shek's Forces against the Japanese in southwestern China.

Central Pacific Command: Admiral Nimitz organized the "Joint Intelligence Center Pacific Ocean Area (JICPOA) operating out of Pearl Harbor, staffed by hundreds of Nisei translator/interrogators who were assigned out to serve with the U.S. Army, Navy, Marine and Air Force units waging the Pacific War against Japan. Nisei participated in the amphibious landings and land battles of the Marine Corps to capture Tarawa, Makin, Kwajalein and Eniwetok and were part of Marine and Army attacking units invading and capturing Saipan, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. Nisei radio interceptors flew as crews on U.S. Air Force bombing missions over the Japanese mainland. With their language skills they called into caves at Saipan, Iwo Jima and Okinawa to persuade hundreds of Japanese soldiers and civilian natives to surrender and save their lives without needless mortality. T/Sgt Hoichi Kubo assigned to the U.S. 27th Division entered a cliffside cave alone at Saipan to face 9 armed Japanese soldiers to successfully persuade them not only to release the 120 civilians held captive there but for the soldiers themselves to surrender. Kubo was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the highest decoration received by any Nisei in the Pacific War. Nisei linguists attached to the front line of American invading forces not only assumed the normal hazards of combat but also faced the additional danger of being mistaken for an enemy Jap and shot at by their own troops, so they were assigned personal bodyguards at their sides at all times!

Japan's Surrender and Occupation: With the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan accepted the terms of the Potsdam Declaration and surrendered on August 15, 1945. OSS Nisei like Fumio Kido, Dick Hamada and Ralph Yempuku parachuted down into Japanese POW prison camps at Hankow, Mukden, Peiping and Hainan as interpreters on mercy missions to liberate American and Allied prisoners.

Over 5,000 Nisei served as the vital link between General MacArthur's Occupational headquarters and the Japanese people during the seven year occupation of Japan, contributing to the promotion of peaceful and harmonious relationships between occupation forces and Japanese citizens. Nisei were part of military government offices established all over Japan to ensure proper implementation of occupational policies, interpreting the directives and verifying that local governments carried them out. Nisei buttressed U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps efforts to detect and prevent subversive activities against Occupation Forces, screened hundreds of thousands of Japanese soldiers repatriating back to Japan against communist influences, helped design the Land Reform Law, and provided vital translator/interpreter services at the War Crimes Trials against Japanese war criminals. Nisei participated in every major assignment covering military government, disarmament, civil affairs and intelligence and helped to frame the new Japanese Constitution which pledged that Japan would "forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation." A personal assessment of the Nisei's role in the occupation is stated by Harry Fukuhara, a combat veteran of the Southwest Pacific campaign and himself a member of the occupation forces, thusly: "The role of the Military Intelligence Personnel during the Occupation of Japan also was very important in assisting the rapid recovery that helped Japan to be accepted back into the family of nations. Nisei soldiers, with their language fluency and knowledge of Japanese culture and customs, bridged the gap between U.S. forces and the Japanese government. This was one of the key elements contributing to the recovery of war-torn Japan, its people and economy. Nisei efforts also laid the groundwork for the bilateral relationships that exists today between the United States and Japan."

Summary: Such in brief is the story of the Nisei MIS linguist, America's little known "secret weapon" against Japan during World War II. Their story is little known because their identity and their work was conducted under the strictest security and secrecy and their vital role in waging the successful intelligence war against Japan remained classified for until over 30 years after the War. Their role was considered indispensable because they possessed and employed the most effective weapon knowledge to be able to

comprehend and pierce the enemy's complex, difficult language and their services contributed tremendously to the Allied victory. General MacArthur stated that "Never in military history did any army know so much about the enemy prior to actual engagement." On April 1, 2000, the President of the United States bestowed upon the Nisei MIS the Presidential Unit Citation, the highest honor that can be awarded to any military unit. The major part of the citations reads:

The key contributions made by the members of the Military Intelligence Service in providing valuable intelligence on military targets helped advance the United States and Allied cause during World War II and undoubtedly saved countless lives and hastened the end of the war. The significant achievements accomplished by the faithful and dedicated service of the linguistic-intelligence specialist graduates of the Military Intelligence Service will never be forgotten by our grateful nation. Their unconquerable spirit and gallant deeds under fire in the face of superior odds, and their self-sacrificing devotion to duty are worthy of the highest emulation.

The Nisei served with distinction and honor; not a single case of subversion or disloyalty was ever charged against them. Little is known that nineteen Nisei gave up their lives in the line of duty in the Pacific War. They convincingly proved that Japanese Americans were more than willing and able to fight against an enemy of their own race, and validated the truism "Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry. Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart."

MULTIVITAMIN USE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, over the last several years, a significant and growing body of scientific research has emerged detailing the important role micronutrients play in the prevention of many types of chronic disease.

While the science supporting optimal nutrition for disease prevention has grown, the average American's diet has progressively gotten worse. As we have heard so often, a large percentage of Americans do not eat the right mix of foods to meet the Government's RDIs—or recommended daily intakes.

Our top nutrition priority should be getting people to eat a more varied, balanced diet. However, there is a simple and inexpensive way to help Americans get many of the micronutrients they need—encourage the use of a daily multivitamin. Multivitamins—as a complement to a healthy diet—are a simple, safe and cost-effective preventive measure.

Indeed, several recent studies have shown their efficacy. For example, in June 2002, an article published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* recommended that all Americans take a multivitamin daily to help prevent chronic diseases such as heart disease, cancer and osteoporosis. A year later, the *Journal of Nutrition* published the results of the Stockholm

Heart Study, which showed that the use of multivitamins may aid in the prevention of heart attacks.

In March, a study published in the *Annals of Internal Medicine* found that multivitamin use decreased the risk of infection for people with diabetes. And the science continues to mount demonstrating the potential of daily multivitamin use which can have a whole range of benefits. These include reducing the incidence of neural tube defects by 50 percent or more, decreasing the number of sick days in the elderly due to infectious illnesses by up to 50 percent, delaying or avoiding more than 20 percent of hip fractures caused by osteoporosis, delaying the onset of cataracts and age-related macular degeneration, reducing the incidence of heart disease, stroke and possibly Alzheimer's, and protecting against some types of cancer.

Additionally, I would like to recognize a study that was commissioned by Wyeth Consumer Healthcare and conducted by The Lewin Group. The study examined the potential cost savings—within the Medicare health care model—that could occur if more of our aging population took a daily multivitamin. This study also served as a means for evaluating the impact daily multivitamin use can have on preventive health, particularly in the areas of cardiovascular disease and immune function. The results of the study indicate that increased multivitamin use by adults over 65 could result in an estimated savings to Medicare of more than \$1.6 billion over a 5-year period.

Research shows that a significant number of elderly in our country do not receive proper amounts of essential vitamins, minerals and other nutrients, making them more vulnerable to disease and infection. By adding a multivitamin to their diets, seniors—and all Americans—can help ensure they get the nutrients they need to stay healthy.

While it is always prudent for an individual to take supplements in close consultation with his or her health care advisers, it is obvious from the research that dietary supplements continue to have important health care benefits for consumers and policymakers alike.

I ask unanimous consent that the attached release outlining the Lewin study printed in the *RECORD*.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

NEW STUDY FINDS INCREASED MULTIVITAMIN USE BY THE ELDERLY COULD SAVE MEDICARE \$1.6 BILLION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 2003.—The results of a new study released today show that the daily use of a multivitamin by older adults could lead to more than \$1.6 billion in Medicare savings over the next five years. The study, funded by Wyeth Consumer Healthcare and conducted by The Lewin Group, was presented at "Multivitamins and Public Health: Exploring the Evidence," a meeting which brought together leading experts from government agencies, top research universities

and health advocacy organizations to examine the current science supporting daily multivitamin use and help chart the course for future research.

The study, the first of its kind, included a systematic literature review of the most rigorous research available and examined the health effects of multivitamin use among adults over 65 years old. The researchers used an analysis of Medicare claims files and widely accepted Congressional Budget Office (CBO) cost accounting methods to determine the costs and potential savings, monetizing the potential preventive health benefits of multivitamin supplementation.

"We were able to identify significant cost savings based on improved immune functioning and a reduction in the relative risk of coronary artery disease through providing a daily multivitamin to the 65 and over population," said Allen Dobson, Ph.D., senior vice president and director of Healthcare Finance at The Lewin Group. "In my experience, finding any cost savings for preventive measures is unusual and finding cost savings of this magnitude is very rare."

Over the five-year period from 2004-2008, the study results show potential savings from a reduction in hospitalizations for heart attacks, as well as from a reduction in hospitalizations, Medicare nursing home stays and home healthcare associated with infection.

While the evidence most strongly supports the beneficial effects of multivitamins in improved immune functioning and a reduction in the relative risk of heart disease, researchers also reviewed literature that examined the preventive benefits of multivitamin supplementation as it relates to colorectal cancer, prostate cancer, diabetes and osteoporosis. These other conditions were not included in the cost estimation, however, because the research currently available in these areas did not support a direct translation from health effect to reduced health care utilization within a health insurance framework.

These disease states, along with a wide range of additional topics, were among the themes at the Multivitamins and Public Health: Exploring the Evidence meeting yesterday. The invited panel of multidisciplinary thought leaders reviewed the current state of the science and discussed the role multivitamins play in reducing the risk of developing chronic disease, as well as their role in immunity and public health. They came to the following conclusions:

Most Americans do not get optimal amounts of key micronutrients through diet alone, despite the evidence that poor nutritional status increases the risk of birth defects, and infectious and chronic disease;

Daily multivitamins should be recommended to help close this nutritional gap;

Multivitamins are safe, affordable, cost-effective and accessible;

There is promising evidence supporting multivitamin use for the prevention of some chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease, making it prudent to recommend that all adults take a daily multivitamin.

"Despite our efforts to maintain a healthy diet, research indicates most of us fall short of getting the vitamins and minerals we need," said David Heber, M.D., Ph.D., director of the UCLA Center for Human Nutrition and a co-chair of Multivitamins and Public Health. "A daily multivitamin is a simple and cost-effective way to help ensure good health."

"The current research indicates that multivitamins can help protect against the cell damage that makes us vulnerable to the development of many diseases common among older adults," said meeting co-chair Jeffrey Blumberg, Ph.D., a professor in the