

The dreadful famine that engulfed Ukraine, the northern Caucasus, and the lower Volga River area in 1932–1933 was the result of Joseph Stalin's policy of forced collectivization.

The heaviest losses occurred in Ukraine, which had been the most productive agricultural area of the Soviet Union. Stalin was determined to crush all vestiges of Ukrainian nationalism.

Thus, the famine was accompanied by a devastating purge of the Ukrainian intelligentsia and the Ukrainian Communist party itself.

The famine broke the peasants' will to resist collectivization and left Ukraine politically, socially, and psychologically traumatized.

The death toll from the 1932–33 famine in Ukraine has been estimated between six million and seven million.

This memorial will authorize the Government of Ukraine to build a memorial on federal land so that no one will forget what the Ukraine people suffered at the hands of a dictator and the horrible consequences of forced collectivization.

Again, I urge passage of this legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 562, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE HISTORIC CONFINEMENT SITES WHERE JAPANESE AMERICANS WERE DETAINED DURING WORLD WAR II

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1492) to provide for the preservation of the historic confinement sites where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1492

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

SECTION 1. PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC CONFINEMENT SITES.

(a) **PRESERVATION PROGRAM.**—The Secretary shall create a program within the National Park Service to encourage, support, recognize, and work in partnership with citizens, Federal agencies, State, local, and tribal governments, other public entities, educational institutions, and private nonprofit organizations for the purpose of identifying, researching, evaluating, interpreting, protecting, restoring, repairing, and acquiring historic confinement sites in order that present and future generations may learn and gain inspiration from these sites and that these sites will demonstrate the Nation's commitment to equal justice under the law.

(b) **GRANTS.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the Japanese American National Heritage Coalition, shall make grants to State, local, and tribal governments, other public entities, edu-

ational institutions, and private nonprofit organizations to assist in carrying out subsection (a).

(c) **PROPERTY ACQUISITION.**—

(1) **AUTHORITY.**—Federal funds made available under this section may be used to acquire non-Federal property for the purposes of this section, in accordance with section 3, only if that property is within the areas described in paragraph (2).

(2) **PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS.**—The property referred to in paragraph (2) is the following:

(A) Jerome, depicted in Figure 7.1 of the Site Document.

(B) Rohwer, depicted in Figure 11.2 of the Site Document.

(C) Topaz, depicted in Figure 12.2 of the Site Document.

(D) Honouliuli, located on the southern part of the Island of Oahu, Hawaii, and within the land area bounded by H1 to the south, Route 750 (Kunia Road) to the east, the Honouliuli Forest Reserve to the west, and Kunia town and Schofield Barracks to the north.

(3) **NO EFFECT ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.**—The authority granted in this subsection shall not constitute a Federal designation or have any effect on private property ownership.

(4) **MATCHING FUND REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary shall require a 25 percent non-Federal match for funds provided under this section.

(e) **SUNSET OF AUTHORITY.**—This Act shall have no force or effect on and after the date that is 2 years after the disbursement to grantees under this section of the total amount of funds authorized to be appropriated under section 4.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act the following definitions apply:

(1) **HISTORIC CONFINEMENT SITES.**—(A) The term "historic confinement sites" means the 10 internment camp sites referred to as Gila River, Granada, Heart Mountain, Jerome, Manzanar, Minidoka, Poston, Rohwer, Topaz, and Tule Lake and depicted in Figures 4.1, 5.1, 6.1, 7.1, 8.4, 9.2, 10.6, 11.2, 12.2, and 13.2, respectively, of the Site Document; and

(B) other historically significant locations, as determined by the Secretary, where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II.

(2) **SECRETARY.**—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) **SITE DOCUMENT.**—The term "Site Document" means the document titled "Confinement and Ethnicity: An Overview of World War II Japanese American Relocation Sites", published by the Western Archeological and Conservation Center, National Park Service, in 1999.

SEC. 3. PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.

No Federal funds made available to carry out this Act may be used to acquire any real property or any interest in any real property without the written consent of the owner or owners of that property or interest in property.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary \$38,000,000 to carry out this Act. Such sums shall remain available until expended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1492, introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), would establish a grant program within the Department of the Interior to protect, preserve, and interpret historic confinement sites where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II.

While there are two units in the National Park System that recognize the internment period, Manzanar National Historic Site and Minidoka Internment National Monument, there are many who believe other internment sites should also be preserved short of becoming a unit of the National Park System.

This bill would further that purpose by providing Federal funds with a partial private match. I urge adoption of the bill.

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

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

(Mr. RAHALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, while the temptation to sweep this shameful chapter of American history under the rug is powerful, we must resist that urge.

The pending legislation will, we hope, prevent future discrimination against groups of Americans based on race, ethnicity, or religious belief by preserving and interpreting a dark chapter in American history when our actions fell far short of our ideals.

Mr. Speaker, it is sobering to realize that the internment of Japanese Americans did not take place in some far distant past history. Rather, the horror of internment camps are real for many Americans, among them a very good friend and colleague of ours and now the Secretary of Transportation, Mr. Norm Mineta.

After he and his family were forced from their home and interned, Secretary Mineta devoted his life to serving the country which had treated him so shamefully to ensure that such injustice will never be repeated.

Secretary Mineta overcame the labels placed on him as a child and went on to carry labels including soldier, city councilman, mayor, Congressman, Mr. Chairman, and now Mr. Secretary. Throughout this distinguished career, he was often the first Asian American to hold those titles.

Another great American victimized by internment was our friend and former colleague, the late Bob Matsui. Like Norm Mineta and many others, Bob Matsui overcame injustice and adversity suffered as a child to build a career of distinguished public service.

His widow and dear colleague of ours today will be heard from in just a moment. While he might have been forgiven for being bitter or angry, Bob Matsui was universally praised as one

of the most diplomatic and cordial Members of this body.

He took his experiences as a child and turned them into a passion for serving the young, the sick and the elderly, those most at risk for uncaring treatment by government.

Representative Matsui's life work has been taken up by his wife, Representative DORIS MATSUI. She, along with Representative MIKE HONDA, has worked tirelessly to bring this measure to the floor; and they are to be commended for their efforts.

This legislation is not only a tribute to those who suffered the injustice of internment but also to the triumphs of these distinguished former colleagues. We urge support for H.R. 1492 in their names and in the names of all of those who have faced or continue to face injustice.

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

(Mr. THOMAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to finally bring this bill to the floor because it puts a closing note on what was to a very great extent my upbringing in California with personal friends through the 40s and the 50s. In addition to that, I had the honor and pleasure of serving in the California Assembly with Floyd Mori.

As was mentioned by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), Norm Mineta and Bob Matsui, and Floyd were Nisei, American born, first generation. Their parents are known as Issei, those who came over from Japan. Their grandchildren are Sansei. And it does mark a period in our history where native-born American citizens were in essence rounded up.

I got to know it personally, but as I went through school and I went through constitutional law classes and looked at *Korematsu v. United States*, I realized that the majority's opinion in *Korematsu* was written by Justice Hugo Black, who is known probably as one of the premier First Amendment-freedom Justices on the Court; and it underscored the extent that this concept permeated American society.

I am very, very grateful to the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) and his committee that voted this bill out unanimously, notwithstanding the fact that we have created a separate fund which will help pay for, in a public-private match, to preserve what is rapidly slipping away since these internment camps were for obvious reasons in rural areas across mostly western United States. I am most familiar with Manzanar which is in Inyo County, and I have represented Inyo County for more than a decade in the Congress. And we were able to preserve that in a location fairly close to Southern California.

But in working with my friend and former colleague, Floyd Mori, in looking at where these locations are in Utah, Wyoming, other States, we realized that just the ongoing growth and partial urbanization of these areas would forever cover up these particular sites.

It is not so much that I think people are ashamed of them. I think they are principally ignorant of them. And whether it is desire to forget out of knowledge or ignorance, neither one is acceptable. So I am very pleased that Leadership has allowed us to move today a very modest approach, quite rightly unifying public and private where appropriate under what circumstances, working with those people who are in the area, and in some instances Indian tribes, to allow those who are still alive and have memories to pass them on to the young ones. And for those of us who take trips across the country to visit sites, there are several different reasons, but probably first and foremost is that great people, and I believe Americans are great people, can make mistakes. What you need to do is admit it and remember it and do not make it again. And for that reason it is very fulfilling that this bill is before us.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1492. I greatly appreciate the House's consideration of this important legislation as well as the assistance Chairman POMBO, Representatives DORIS MATSUI, MIKE HONDA, and DEVIN NUNES have provided to develop it and bring it to the floor today.

Very simply, this legislation is a modest effort to provide the structure and resources necessary for citizens, schools, communities, and others to undertake projects in order to preserve and interpret an aspect of American history that many, quite frankly, would much prefer to ignore or never know. Nations, as do people, have the opportunity to recognize their mistakes and use the lessons learned from those mistakes to improve themselves. However, to do so, the mistake must not only be recognized, the lesson must be learned and remembered.

The United States of America has recognized the terrible mistake it made between 1942 and 1945, when pursuant to Executive Order 9066, over 120,000 Japanese Americans were forcibly removed from their homes and detained in government assembly and then relocation centers. Moreover, this mistake taught the United States that racial prejudice and wartime hysteria do not justify the denial of human dignity and the fundamental freedoms afforded by the U.S. Constitution. Thus, the legislation before the House today is designed to help ensure the United States and, more importantly, its citizens, never forget the lesson learned from this mistake.

Those who do not know the facts of this aspect of American history are undoubtedly quite surprised to learn that the U.S. Government, while rightly fighting to preserve freedom throughout the world, on March 2, 1942, wrongly declared over 100 areas in the States of Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington as "prohibited areas" to those of Japanese ancestry. While thousands of people voluntarily moved out of these prohibited areas,

thousands more who wanted to voluntarily leave the prohibited areas could not, either because their assets had been frozen at the beginning of the war or because other States were unwilling to accept them as residents.

On March 24, 1942, the U.S. Army began to evacuate residents of the prohibited areas; the evacuees included newborns, children, even those who had been adopted by non-Japanese parents, and the elderly. Sadly, those being evacuated were given just 6 days notice and, as they could only take those items the family could carry, were forced to dispose of nearly all of their possessions, often for ridiculously small sums. In addition, and of particular importance in California, people were not given the opportunity to harvest their crops; in fact, the only act of "sabotage" by a Japanese-American occurred when a farmer plowed his strawberry crop under when his request for the opportunity to harvest it was denied.

As they waited to be transported to one of 10 "relocation centers," the evacuees were temporarily housed in 17 assembly centers in Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington, 12 of which were in California. One of those 12 was located at the Tulare County Fairgrounds in Tulare, CA, which I formerly represented. The assembly centers were surrounded by barbed wire fences, which were patrolled by military police, and consisted of hastily constructed military barracks, with separate communal bathrooms and dining halls. However, thousands of people, including 8,500 at Santa Anita alone, lived in horse stables at the Santa Anita and Tanforan assembly centers in California.

By the end of October, the evacuees were moved by train into one of the following 10 relocation centers or internment sites: Jerome and Rohwer in Arkansas; Colorado River—Poston—and Gila River in Arizona; Tule Lake and Manzanar in California; Granada in Colorado; Minidoka in Idaho; Heart Mountain in Wyoming; and Central Utah—Topaz. Like the assembly centers, the relocation centers were surrounded by barbed wire fences but also had guard towers. The centers were designed to be self-contained and self-sustaining communities, and like the assembly centers, they primarily featured barracks-type housing. In addition, the relocation centers were dusty, muddy, and often subject to extreme temperatures. Finally, the use of the Japanese language was restricted.

In December 1944, the U.S. Government announced the relocation centers would be closed within a year. While nine closed before the end of 1945, Tule Lake was not closed until May 1946 because it continued to hold those who had renounced their U.S. citizenship. Unfortunately but not surprisingly, the Government provided only minimal assistance to those who it had wrongfully detained as they left the centers to rebuild their lives.

As I have stated, the U.S. Government has admitted its mistake in this instance. It has sought to make some degree of recompense to those evacuated by paying reparations and issuing a formal apology; a memorial has been constructed in Washington, DC, within sight of the Capitol. In addition, six of the relocation centers are listed on the National Register, Manzanar and the cemetery at Rohwer are National Historic Landmarks, and Minidoka is a National Monument. As a result of legislation—P.L. 102-248— I cosponsored and

worked with my former colleague Representative Mel Levine to enact, Manzanar, which I formerly represented, has been established as a National Historic Site. With regard to the assembly centers, seven, including the one in Tulare, do not have some form of marker or plaque to remind future generations of our past wrong.

While the legislation before the House today certainly is designed to authorize the funding necessary to facilitate projects that involve bricks and mortar—for example, the construction of a museum at Granada or the stabilization of a hospital chimney at Heart Mountain—its intent is not to completely reconstruct or restore the infrastructure at every relocation site or assembly center for the sake of show and tell. Rather, the legislation is designed to be as flexible as possible in recognition of the wide differences in the current conditions at the pertinent sites of historic significance, as well as to allow for grantees to conduct a wide variety of projects in many different forms to ensure the lesson taught by the sites is preserved forever. For instance, a project could be as simple as a citizens' group buying and placing a plaque on a stable; another could involve an effort by students to collect, preserve, and interpret the memories of surviving evacuees, a generation we are rapidly losing.

This flexibility is necessary and recognizes that the only common thread that binds the sites related to the confinement of Japanese-Americans is Executive Order 9066. As with each of the 50 States, which are bound together by the U.S. Constitution, each of the sites has its own unique history and characteristics. Thus, the preservation projects needed that would be undertaken with monies authorized under H.R. 1492 necessarily must be unique to the individual sites.

The legislation provides the U.S. Secretary of the Interior with the flexibility to approve projects related to sites other than the 10 relocation and 17 assembly centers. An example of such a site is the Crystal City World War II Alien Family Internment Camp in Texas, which was run by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, and which housed Japanese immigrants and nationals sent to the United States from Latin America.

It is important to note that, upon request, I have included limitations in this legislation. Specifically, the legislation contains a 25 percent non-Federal match requirement, a cap on the amount of monies authorized, and a sunset. The legislation also limits the use of these Federal funds to acquire private property to just four locations—Jerome, Rohwer, Topaz, and Honouliuli—and further requires the written consent of the pertinent private property owners.

Finally, it is fitting that we are considering this legislation as we return from observing Veterans Day as the segregated Japanese-American 100th Infantry Battalion and 442nd Regimental Combat Team, which had a total of 25,000 men during the war, together became the most decorated combat unit for its size in U.S. history. In fact, the men who served in this unit were awarded 8 presidential unit citations, 9,486 Purple Hearts, and 18,143 individual decorations, including 52 Distinguished Service Crosses, the second-highest award for valor. Moreover, the only Japanese-American World War II veteran awarded the Medal of Honor during the war, PFC Sadao Munemori, earned his citation on April 5,

1945, when he dove on a hand grenade to save the lives of two of his comrades during the Po Valley Campaign in Italy. Poignantly, at the time of his death, Munemori's mother and brother were interned at Manzanar.

Accordingly, I now ask that you join with me to pass this important legislation, not just to honor Private First Class Munemori, not just to honor those interned, but to ensure that the United States does not forget and repeat the grievous mistake it made.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to our dear and, in every sense of the word, distinguished colleague from California (Ms. MATSUI).

(Ms. MATSUI asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from West Virginia for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, history plays a significant role in this country. Not only does it influence and inform our decisions today, but it clearly shows the successes and failures of this Nation to ensure every citizen is protected under the Constitution.

Sixty years ago, Executive Order 9066 permitted the Federal Government to uproot 120,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry from their homes and their communities, forcibly intern them in one of several camps across the western United States. This included my husband, Bob, who was at that time just an infant, and his family. They were held a short time at Tule Lake in California before being sent to Caldwell, Idaho. After being expelled from their community, my parents met at the internment camp in Poston, Arizona, where I was born at the end of World War II.

It was one of the greatest suspensions of liberty in our Nation's history, an avoidable consequence of racial prejudice and wartime hysteria.

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These camps are the physical, tangible, representation of our government's failure to protect the constitutional right of every American. However, they are also a symbol of this Nation's ability to recognize and acknowledge our mistakes.

For both of these reasons, it is essential that the internment camps and sites be preserved and maintained. In protecting them, we are reaffirming our belief in the Constitution and the rights and protections it guarantees for each and every American.

The bill before us embraces this idea. H.R. 1492 allows for camp committees; private citizens; and State, local and tribal governments to partner with the Federal Government to preserve the historical sites from this period. By preserving the history behind these physical landmarks, new generations of Americans will learn the lessons of this tragic period, and significantly, the lesson will not fade from our national memory.

I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to Congressman

BILL THOMAS for his passionate leadership in working with this bill and in bringing it to the floor. I would also like to thank Congressman HONDA, Chairman POMBO and Ranking Member RAHALL for their bipartisan dedication to this issue. I would also like to acknowledge Mike Holland with Congressman THOMAS' personal staff.

Finally, I would like to thank my good friend Gerald Yamada, who originally brought this to my husband's attention last year, for his tireless effort behind the scenes on behalf of the Japanese-American community.

Through this legislation, we refresh the pact established in our Constitution between citizen and government which ensures our government is a protector of our rights and liberties.

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO), a very distinguished member of our Resources Committee whose help was tremendous on this legislation.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for the time.

I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1492, the Preservation of World War II Internment Sites Act. Introduced by our colleagues from California, Mr. THOMAS, and I thank him for his perseverance, Mr. HONDA and Ms. MATSUI, this legislation would go far in preserving the memory and the history, however troubling and painful they may be, of our government's decision to intern Japanese-Americans during the Second World War.

I thank Chairman POMBO and Ranking Member RAHALL for their very hard work in reporting this bill from the Resources Committee.

Both U.S. history and the American conscience now view Executive Order 9066, which directed the Japanese Americans be interned, as totally wrong.

President Jimmy Carter signed into law legislation that led to the 1982 "Report of the U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians." That report concluded that "Executive Order 9066 was not justified by military necessity." Further, the report concluded that the underlying rationale for Executive Order 9066 was shaped by "race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership."

When signing the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 into law, President Ronald Reagan said: "Here we admit a wrong. Here we affirm our commitment as a Nation to equal justice under the law." The Civil Liberties Act provided a long overdue apology for the imprisonment of Japanese-Americans during World War II.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1492 directs the Secretary of the Interior to create a program within the National Park Service to support and work in partnership with citizens, governmental

and tribal organizations, educational institutions, and private nonprofit organizations for the purpose of identifying, protecting, and acquiring historic confinement sites where Japanese-Americans were detained during World War II in order to gain inspiration from these sites and to demonstrate the Nation's commitment to equal justice.

The initiatives that will be funded by this bill, and the history that these initiatives will preserve, are important to our country. The Second World War was a great battle for freedom. However, 120,000 Japanese Americans were forced from their homes and ordered to live in seclusion.

Answers to the questions: Why did this happen, where did this happen, and to whom did it happen, and what was it like for those who experienced it, this should remain available for future generations of Americans to study, to interpret, to reflect upon and to learn from.

Passage of H.R. 1492 will go far in achieving these goals. It deserves our support, Mr. Speaker, and I commend the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) who has long worked to preserve this story and those sites of historical significance.

I also again thank the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI) for their leadership, and I urge support for H.R. 1492.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE).

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1492, which I am truly honored, especially representing Hawaii, the State with the highest number of Americans of Japanese ancestry, to cosponsor.

I, like others, express my deepest appreciation on behalf not only of our AJAs, but all Americans, to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA), the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI), the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), for bringing this vital measure before the people's House.

The internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II is a tragic and shameful chapter in our history, replete with misunderstanding by too many and courage by too few. Although AJAs on the U.S. mainland, particularly the west coast, bore the brunt of this national mistake, Japanese-Americans throughout our country were affected.

After Pearl Harbor, about 10,000 people in Hawaii were investigated, and almost 1,500, mostly AJAs, were detained on all of Hawaii's main islands. The principal camps were at Sand Island and Honouliuli on Oahu. I attach to these remarks a compelling article from the June 2, 2004, Honolulu Star-Bulletin reporting the remembrances of some of Hawaii's surviving detainees.

Mr. Speaker, it is right and appropriate that we provide for permanent memorials of this difficult time, when good people did bad things out of fear and ignorance. I especially appreciate that among these memorials will be Honouliuli, so that the people of Hawaii and elsewhere may put a place and a reality to the words of Harry Urata, of Hawaii, who said: "They made a mistake. Everybody makes mistakes. But don't repeat that."

Mahalo.

[From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, June 2, 2004]

THE WWII INTERNMENTS—"A SAD TIME . . . A CHALLENGING TIME"

(By Rosemarie Bernardo)

In March 1943, FBI agents arrived at the Honolulu Planning Mill in Kakaako where Shozo Takahashi worked as a woodworker. Authorities issued Takahashi a warrant for his arrest, but allowed him to go home to pick up some of his belongings. His brother and wife dropped him off at the FBI office, where he was questioned.

Takahashi was then taken to the immigration station, where he was photographed and fingerprinted. All the while, he wondered what he had done to be treated like a criminal.

But it would take the federal government 45 years to tell Takahashi why it detained him at the Honouliuli internment camp.

An exhibit will open Saturday at the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawaii, 2454 S. Beretania St., telling the story of Takahashi and other Japanese Americans who were detained at internment camps in Hawaii during World War II.

Takahashi and other former internees are expected to attend the opening from 1 to 3 p.m.

"Dark Clouds Over Paradise: The Hawaii Internees Story" will be displayed in the center's community gallery Tuesdays through Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. until July 31. Admission is free.

Many people are not familiar with the history of Japanese Americans who were held in internment camps in Hawaii, said Keiko Bonk, president and executive director of the Japanese Cultural Center.

The detained Japanese "had to ask themselves these serious questions of who they were and where they belong and how these things could be happening to them," Bonk said.

"It was quite a sad time, as well as a challenging time for the Japanese community," she said.

The Japanese have to speak and educate people about the injustices, Bonk added.

About 10,000 people in Hawaii were investigated shortly after the Pearl Harbor attack. Buddhist priests, ministers, Japanese school principals and community leaders were detained on the night of Dec. 7, 1941. Within two years, the FBI picked up a number of kibeis—Japanese Americans who moved to Japan during their youth to obtain an education and later returned to the United States. An estimated 1,250 Japanese Americans were detained in Hawaii during the war.

Japanese Americans, along with some Germans and Italians, were held at internment camps on Maui, Kauai and the Big Island before they were transported to a Sand Island camp in May 1942. Officials later decided that detainees should be held inland to avoid the possibility of an attack.

Detainees were taken to Honouliuli in Leeward Oahu on March 1, 1943. Takahashi said they were treated well.

"We all cooperate, no trouble," said Takahashi, whose wife, Yuriko, assisted as an interpreter.

He noted that detainees had the opportunity to do various jobs in the camp to earn coupons at 10 cents an hour. Takahashi said he and another man counted spoons before and after meals after they had heard that a detainee at Sand Island had sharpened a spoon into the shape of a knife in an attempt to commit suicide.

"If we miss some, gotta go all over," Takahashi said.

Takahashi said he took English classes, played his violin and attended Christian services on Sundays, when he prayed for the war to end.

At Honouliuli, Takahashi met Harry Urata, and the two became friends.

Yuriko Takahashi, who remained in Kaimuki, sent Takahashi a fingerprint of their first daughter, who was born in October 1943. In his excitement, Takahashi showed it to Urata. It was only then when Urata learned that Takahashi's wife was his former coworker.

A year later, Takahashi went on a conditional release from Honouliuli. He was required to report to authorities once a month until he was let go in February 1945.

Takahashi, a kibeis who was educated, underwent ROTC training and taught in Japan for 24 years before he returned to Hawaii, wrote to the government in 1988 and requested a copy of his internment records.

A report cited in Takahashi's 1992 autobiography "An Autobiography of a Kibeis-Nisei" stated he had dual citizenship and had "never attempted to be expatriated." It further stated that he lived in Japan for more than 20 years, where he attended school, received military training and taught students for four years. It also mentioned that he was a Japanese-language teacher in Honolulu for three years.

Takahashi said the authorities thought he was pro-Japanese.

Both Takahashi and Urata, who were born in Hawaii, had taught at the Waiialae Japanese Language School at different times before the war started.

After the internment, Takahashi worked as a carpenter with his brother-in-law. He later returned to teaching at Japanese schools in Honolulu, had two more children and built a house for his family in Kaimuki, where he and his wife still live.

Takahashi, now 89, continues to take English classes once a week.

In March 1943, Urata was called to the principal's office at Mid-Pacific Institute, where two FBI officers were waiting.

The officers questioned Urata for two days before he was taken to the immigration station, where he was held for two weeks in a shack surrounded by a barbed-wire fence.

He joined other Japanese Americans, many of them issei (first-generation Japanese), at Honouliuli. Urata read books in English and Japanese, played his guitar and sang songs to occupy his time. He also played baseball, practiced kendo and cut kiawe bushes outside the camp, which was also surrounded by a barbed-wire fence.

"You get to go out from the wire, fresh air," Urata said. While he was being held in Honouliuli, Urata said he often wondered why he was detained because he was an American citizen.

"Everytime I used to think like that inside the camp. I thought it was a mistake," Urata said.

Urata speculated he was held at the camp because he was a kibeis who left for Japan when he was 6 and returned to Hawaii 13 years later.

Urata said he was among 69 men who were sent to the Tule Lake internment camp from

Honouliuli in November 1944 after he described himself as being "hardheaded."

After he was released from Tule Lake, he taught Japanese at the University of Minnesota for a couple of months before returning to Honolulu in December 1945, the year the war ended.

Urata opened a music studio in Palama, where he taught piano, guitar and voice lessons to generations of students. His studio moved to a few other locations before it settled in its current location in downtown Honolulu. He later married and continues to give voice lessons.

More than four decades later, Takahashi, Urata and thousands of former surviving internees each received a \$20,000 reparation check and a letter of apology from the U.S. government for its injustice toward Japanese Americans during the war.

Urata, 85, said he is not bitter about his experience.

"They made mistakes," Urata said. "Everybody makes mistakes. But don't repeat that."

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA), a very important member of our Resources Committee.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in full support of H.R. 1492, a bill to provide for the preservation of historic internment facilities where our fellow Americans who happened to be of Japanese ancestry were detained during World War II.

I also want to especially commend my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), for his leadership and commitment for authoring this important legislation, in recognizing the need for some kind of a program to identify and provide a historic recognition of these so-called relocation camps or internment camps. I call them concentration camps, where well over 100,000 men, women and children, all Americans who happened to be of Japanese ancestry, all within the borders of our own country, were forced to move into these camps that were, in actuality, more like prison camps. Their homes and properties were confiscated without any compensation and certainly without any due process of law.

Despite all of this, and I want to share this with my colleagues if they do not know this, tens of thousands of Japanese-Americans requested to join our military to fight for our country during World War II. It was at the recommendation of George Marshall to President Roosevelt that we should establish a military force composed of these Japanese-Americans. That was the result of our establishing the 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry groups who fought for our country in Europe against the Nazi Germans.

History documents the bravery of these Japanese Americans I submit, Mr. Speaker. The military records of the 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry

are without equal. These units received over 18,000 individual declarations, many awarded posthumously, for courage in the field of battle; 9,480 Purple Hearts; 560 Silver Stars; 52 Distinguished Service Crosses; and only one Medal of Honor. I submit, Mr. Speaker, something was wrong here, one Medal of Honor. The 442nd combat group emerged as the most decorated combat unit of its size ever in the history of the United States Army.

Because of the tremendous sacrifices made by Japanese-American soldiers and African-Americans during World War II, President Truman was so moved by this that he issued an Executive Order to desegregate our Armed Forces.

I am proud to say that the Honorable DANIEL K. INOUE, the senior Senator from the State of Hawaii, and the late highly respected Senator Spark Matsunaga of Hawaii were among those who distinguished themselves in battle as soldiers of the 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry.

It was while fighting in Europe that Senator INOUE lost his arm while engaged in battle. After congressional mandate to review the military records of our Japanese-American veterans, I was privileged to attend the White House ceremony officiated by then-President Clinton that provided an additional 19 Congressional Medals of Honor to these Japanese Americans. I submit, Mr. Speaker, how beautiful it is to see justice, including for Senator INOUE who was also awarded with the Congressional Medal of Honor.

When the patriotic survivors of the 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry returned to the United States, many were reunited with their parents and brothers and sisters in these relocation camps. I do not even know if I could have done what they did. Despite all the hatred and the bigotry, the racism that was heaped upon these Americans, when they came back, they could not even get a haircut in San Francisco simply because they were Japanese-Americans. Full with their decorations and a uniform, they could not even get a haircut in San Francisco simply because they were Japanese.

I believe these sites must be preserved because they remind us to be vigilant, never to forget what happens if we allow our judgments to be clouded by bigotry and racism. Preserving these sites is how great America can truly be for our mistakes rather than sweeping them under the rug, and we learn from our mistakes in order to move to closer equality for all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I wish I did not have to call myself a Pacific American or Japanese-American or African-American. I have not heard anybody refer to themselves as European American or French-Americans. I do not know why we are forced into this kind of a situation. I would just like to say we are all Americans. I hate these labels. I wish we could have done a better job.

I thank my dear friend for allowing me the time. I want to especially commend the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA), my colleague and Chairman of our Asia Pacific Congressional Caucus, and also the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI), Mr. John Tateishi, the National Director of the Japanese-American League and my good friend, Floyd Mori, the Washington representative for JACL.

I want to share this point with my colleagues and the public about what happened.

I remember a former colleague and Member of this House for many years, my good friend, Secretary Norm Mineta, an 11-year-old in these camps. They had these machine gun nests posted all over the camps, and he was telling me this story. We asked, well, why do you have these machine guns around the camp? He said, they are to protect you from invaders coming in from outside. He said, if that is true, how come the machine guns are pointed all inside the camp?

Mr. Speaker, I think this bill is well-deserved of consideration and approval by our colleagues here, and again, I want to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), my good friend, for his leadership in getting this bill in, and I sincerely hope that the Members of this institution will approve this legislation.

Again, I thank my good friend for allowing me this additional minute to say these things.

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Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA), whose determination and dedication helped bring this bill to the floor today.

(Mr. HONDA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) for yielding me this time and also special thanks to Chairman THOMAS for his impassioned advocacy of this bill. We owe him a lot.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1492, a measure to provide for the preservation of the historic confinement sites where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II. I thank Chairman THOMAS for his steadfast leadership in introducing and working so effectively in moving this bill forward. I am also pleased to be on this measure as an original cosponsor with the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI).

This bill creates a grant program to provide funding for local communities to implement plans to repair, restore, and preserve historic confinement sites so that current and future generations can learn the lessons of the internment period.

The bill uses the phrase "confinement sites" so that funds may be used not only for the 10 internment camps

but for associated sites as well. As stated in the bill, by preserving these sites, we will be showing to all Americans and to the world that we are a Nation that can deal honestly with past wrongs and further show that we can learn from our own mistakes. Ultimately, through this preservation program, we will demonstrate the Nation's commitment to equal justice under the law.

When I was a member of the California State Assembly, I had the privilege of passing legislation to create the California Civil Liberties Public Education Program. The measure created an education program to provide competitive grants for educational activities and the development of educational materials to ensure that the events surrounding the exclusion, forced removal, and incarceration of civilians and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry would be remembered.

The Public Education Program has also shed light on how Executive Order 9066, the order paving the way for the internment, impacted others such as the Italian and German Americans as well as people of Japanese ancestry living in Latin America. I know that H.R. 1492 in a similar fashion will add to the depth of knowledge we have regarding the internment period. Only by understanding the causes leading to the internment can we as a Nation put ourselves in a better position to avoid making similar mistakes.

While my State bill in California helped to preserve the stories of the internment period, the legislation that Mr. THOMAS has authored will help to preserve the physical, tangible reminders of this period and will have a deep impact on our ability to make the stories real for future generations.

The internment sites, Manzanar, Topaz, Minidoka, Heart Mountain, Tule Lake, Gila River, Poston, Amache, Rohwer, Jerome, and related confinement sites stand as an important and powerful lesson for this Nation.

I commend the groups making up the Japanese American National Heritage Coalition and the work of Gerald Yamada and Floyd Mori in bringing this issue to Congress. And, again, I truly want to thank Chairman THOMAS for his efforts in making this bill a reality today and thank all of my colleagues who have joined as cosponsors of this measure.

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

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, in conclusion of the debate on this bill, I appreciate my colleagues across the aisle and the wonderful heartfelt comments that have been made. It is deeply moving to hear some of the personal testimonies, and when the gentleman from Samoa spoke saying he wished he were not referred to as a Pacific American, I

was reminded of the events immediately after 9/11. Such a horrible evil thing when evil people filled with hate wanting to destroy innocent Americans came and crashed into our buildings, leaving so many devastated and destroyed and killed.

But I recall the day after 9/11, and like that flower that grows after a terrible event, so many all over America held hands and sang songs. I remember the day after that event there were no hyphenated Americans in the United States anywhere. We were all Americans. And that was one of the few things that we came away from. What a wonderful thing. Race did not matter. Background, socioeconomic conditions did not matter. We were Americans, and we were proud to be Americans.

The other comment that has been made that should be highlighted is that it is important to learn from our mistakes, and that is one of the great things about America. It is one of the very few nations in this world that will stand up and say, you know what, we made a mistake and we are going to fix it. We are going to notice it.

Some say Satchel Paige made the quote that often is used: "Don't look back. They may be gaining on you." But I read that he also had a quote later in life: "It's okay to look back. Just don't stare." This bill will allow us to look back, see that we made a mistake, and make sure that it is corrected.

With regard to our troops that come home from Iraq and Afghanistan who are doing the service of this country, it is important also that we learn from our mistakes, and without regard to race, creed, sex, gender, socioeconomic conditions, we welcome them home; we thank them for their bravery.

In the meantime, this is a good bill. We urge the passage of this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1492, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS
THAT RUSSIAN FEDERATION
MUST PROTECT INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY RIGHTS

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 230) expressing the sense of the Congress that the Russian Federation must protect intellectual property rights.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 230

Whereas the protection of intellectual property is critical to the Nation's economic competitiveness in the 21st century;

Whereas Russia remains on the Special 301 Priority Watch List compiled by the United States Trade Representative (USTR), and the Congress is gravely concerned about the failure of the Russian Federation to live up to international standards in the protection of intellectual property rights, a core American asset;

Whereas the Congress wants to ensure that the Russian Federation redoubles its efforts to adopt and enforce aggressive laws, policies, and practices in the fight against piracy and counterfeiting;

Whereas the Congress is particularly concerned that the Russian Federation is, in the words of Senate Concurrent Resolution 28, a place where "piracy that is open and notorious is permitted to operate without meaningful hindrance from the government";

Whereas, according to USTR, enforcement of intellectual property rights in Russia "remains weak and caused substantial losses for the U.S. copyright, trademark, and patent industries in the last year. Piracy in all copyright sectors continues unabated, and the U.S. copyright industry estimated losses of \$1.7 billion in 2004.";

Whereas the Russian Federation must understand that failure to adequately protect and enforce intellectual property rights will have political and economic ramifications for its relationship with the United States;

Whereas accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) represents an agreement to conform one's practices to the rule of law, and to international standards in the WTO Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS);

Whereas notwithstanding some recent legislative improvements, Russia's regime to protect intellectual property rights does not conform with TRIPS standards;

Whereas the United States can ill afford deterioration of the world trading system by permitting the entry of a country into the WTO that has not demonstrated its willingness and ability to conform its practices to the requirements of the TRIPS; and

Whereas the leaders of the G-8, including President Putin of the Russian Federation, recently pledged to reduce intellectual property piracy through more effective enforcement: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Russian Federation should provide adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights, or it risks losing its eligibility to participate in the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program; and

(2) as part of its effort to accede to the World Trade Organization, the Russian Federation must ensure that intellectual property is securely protected in law and in practice, by demonstrating that the country is willing and able to meet its international obligations in this respect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW).

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

Today I rise in strong support for H. Con. Res. 230. I commend the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) for sponsoring this resolution and focusing congressional attention on this issue.

Russia's copyright piracy problem ranks with China as the two most serious in the world, and it appears to be