

reminder for these brave men and women—still numbering 90 strong—to promote the qualities the Medal of Honor embodies.

As the first U.S. Representative to be deployed into an imminent danger area since World War II, I know many of the sacrifices and challenges that men and women in our Armed Forces face. Almost every morning I think about the men and women I served with in Afghanistan when I left there in January.

This legislation helps us recognize the true heroes among that cadre. I think we will have some more heroes emerge from conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan that are award winners. But today, we mark the 97 who are living, and those 3,400 who all received the Medal.

This legislation will help us raise money for the foundation, will help us advance the values that these awardees embodied, and teach us a very, very painful but important lesson about how important this country is, how valuable it is, and how much it takes to defend her.

Mr. WATT. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARNEY), the primary sponsor of this bill on our side.

Mr. CARNEY. I thank the gentleman. I rise, obviously, in support of this bill. I do want to thank my good friend and shipmate, MARK KIRK, for working so hard across the aisle to get this done. It is always very heartening in this body when we can do the right thing, and this truly is the right thing to do. It's a commonsense approach that actually recognizes the members of the Armed Forces who have earned a Medal of Honor and provides a chance for the Medal of Honor Foundation to fill its coffers and continue to do the good work that it always intended to do.

The Medal of Honor was first authorized by Congress in 1861 as the United States Navy's highest personal decoration. At that time, the Army and Air Force also created Medals of Honor to award their members.

There have been a total of 3,447 recipients of the Medal of Honor. And as my good friend, Mr. KIRK, said, only 97 are living today.

I am proud to represent a district in Pennsylvania. And I will have you know that Pennsylvania is second only to New York State in Medal of Honor recipients.

It is my hope that these coins issued under this act will serve as a reminder of the importance of this medal and of the acts these brave men and women performed.

The surplus of funds raised from these coins will benefit the Congressional Medal of Honor Foundation, a not-for-profit organization chartered by the 85th Congress under legislation signed into law by Dwight Eisenhower on August 14, 1958.

The Congressional Medal of Honor Foundation is dedicated to perpet-

uating the Medal of Honor's legacy through outreach and collaborative efforts. It also raises funds for initiatives that promote the values that the Medal of Honor represents, which is courage, sacrifice, and patriotism.

Some of the examples of the Congressional Medal of Honor Foundation activities include working with the staff of the Smithsonian National Museum of American History to establish a dedicated Medal of Honor exhibit as part of the larger permanent exhibit called "The Price of Freedom." They also established a Medal of Honor scholarship program for outstanding students enrolled in the Reserve Officer Training Corps programs for the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, and the Marines. Collaborating in the production of two Medal of Honor documentaries released in 2006; one, "The Medal of Honor," produced by PBS, and two, "The Medal," syndicated for television across the United States. Established an Above & Beyond Citizen Honors program to recognize ordinary Americans who have exhibited in their daily lives the same ideals that the Medal of Honor recipients displayed in combat. The President of the United States joined the Medal of Honor recipients in the laying of a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns this year to initiate the Above & Beyond Citizen Honor ceremonies.

Finally, the foundation distributed more than 53,000 copies of the book "Medal of Honor: Portraits of Valor Beyond the Call of Duty" to public and private school students in every State.

These efforts deserve our support, and so do the men and women who have been awarded the Medal of Honor.

I urge my fellow Members to support this bill to help ensure that the legacy of the men and women whose brave acts earned them the Medal of Honor will be remembered.

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

Mr. WATT. Madam Speaker, it has just been a great, great pleasure for me to listen to the stories of Mr. KIRK and Mr. CARNEY honoring the brave men and women who have received Medals of Honor. I want to thank them for introducing this bill to provide funding to the foundation that is doing, obviously, a great deal of wonderful work in our Nation to honor men and women who have served in the military and those out in the public who have not served in the military. So I commend them.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1209.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. WATT. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a

quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

GOLD MEDAL FOR JAPANESE AMERICAN ARMY UNITS

Mr. WATT. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 347) to grant the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, United States Army, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 347

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On January 19, 1942, 6 weeks after the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese Navy, the United States Army discharged all Japanese-Americans in the Reserve Officers Training Corps and changed their draft status to "4C"—the status of "enemy alien" which is ineligible for the draft.

(2) On January 23, 1942, Japanese-Americans in the military on the mainland were segregated out of their units.

(3) Further, on May 3, 1942, General John L. DeWitt issued Civilian Exclusion Order No. 346, ordering all people of Japanese ancestry, whether citizens or noncitizens, to report to assembly centers, where they would live until being moved to permanent relocation centers.

(4) On June 5, 1942, 1,432 predominantly Nisei (second generation Americans of Japanese ancestry) members of the Hawaii Provisional Infantry Battalion were shipped from the Hawaiian Islands to Oakland, CA, where the 100th Infantry Battalion was activated on June 12, 1942, and then shipped to train at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

(5) The excellent training record of the 100th Infantry Battalion and petitions from prominent civilian and military personnel helped convince President Roosevelt and the War Department to re-open military service to Nisei volunteers who were incorporated into the 442nd Regimental Combat Team after it was activated in February of 1943.

(6) In that same month, the 100th Infantry Battalion was transferred to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, where it continued to train and even though the battalion was ready to deploy shortly thereafter, the battalion was refused by General Eisenhower, due to concerns over the loyalty and patriotism of the Nisei.

(7) The 442nd Regimental Combat Team later trained with the 100th Infantry Battalion at Camp Shelby in May of 1943.

(8) Eventually, the 100th Infantry Battalion was deployed to the Mediterranean and entered combat in Italy on September 26, 1943.

(9) Due to their bravery and valor, members of the Battalion were honored with 6 awards of the Distinguished Service Cross in the first 8 weeks of combat.

(10) The 100th Battalion fought at Cassino, Italy in January, 1944, and later accompanied the 34th Infantry Division to Anzio, Italy.

(11) The 442nd Regimental Combat Team arrived in Civitavecchia, Italy on June 7, 1944, and on June 15 of the following week, the 100th Infantry Battalion was formally made an integral part of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and fought for the last 11 months of the war with distinction in Italy, southern France, and Germany.

(12) The battalion was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation for its actions in battle on June 26-27, 1944.

(13) The 442nd Regimental became the most decorated unit in United States military history for its size and length of service.

(14) The 100th Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, received 7 Presidential Unit Citations, 21 Medals of Honor, 29 Distinguished Service Crosses, 560 Silver Stars, 4,000 Bronze Stars, 22 Legion of Merit Medals, 15 Soldier's Medals, and over 4,000 Purple Hearts, among numerous additional distinctions.

(15) The United States remains forever indebted to the bravery, valor, and dedication to country these men faced while fighting a 2-fronted battle of discrimination at home and fascism abroad.

(16) Their commitment and sacrifice demonstrates a highly uncommon and commendable sense of patriotism and honor.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of the Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design to the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, United States Army, collectively, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Following the award of the gold medal in honor of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, United States Army, under subsection (a), the gold medal shall be given to the Smithsonian Institution, where it will be displayed as appropriate and made available for research.

(2) SENSE.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Smithsonian Institution should make the gold medal received under paragraph (1) available for display elsewhere, particularly at other appropriate locations associated with the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, United States Army.

SEC. 3. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

Under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under section 2, at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

SEC. 4. NATIONAL MEDALS.

Medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; PROCEEDS OF SALE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund, an amount not to exceed \$30,000 to pay for

the cost of the medal authorized under section 2.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the sale of duplicate bronze medals under section 3 shall be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PAULSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WATT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WATT. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 347, a bill to award the Congressional Gold Medal collectively to the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, United States Army.

The 100th Infantry Battalion fought valiantly in World War II in the Italian, French and German theaters. The 100th Infantry Battalion consisted of Americans of Japanese descent that bravely fought for their country at a time when all people of Japanese ancestry, whether they were citizens or noncitizens, were sent to interment camps.

Members of the 100th Infantry Battalion were honored with six awards of the Distinguished Service Cross in the first 8 weeks of combat. And the battalion was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation for its actions in battle on June 26 and 27, 1944.

The United States remains forever indebted to the bravery, valor and patriotism of these men who fought fascism abroad and racism at home. They are true American heroes. And I am honored to support legislation awarding members of the 100th Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team the Congressional Gold Medal.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I also rise today in strong support of H.R. 347, introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF), and I seek its immediate passage.

This bill, cosponsored by 295 Members, would award a Congressional Gold Medal collectively to the United States Army's 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in recognition of their exemplary service during the Second World War.

In 1941, more than 5,000 Japanese Americans served in the various

branches of the United States Armed Forces, but that changed dramatically after the terrible attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Immediately, many Japanese Americans were classified unfit for military service or as enemy aliens, even if they were second generation Japanese Americans, known as "nisei," born in the United States.

In June of 1942, the 1,400 members of the Hawaii Provisional Infantry Battalion were shipped from the islands to Oakland, where they formed into the 100th Infantry Battalion and were sent to Wisconsin for training. Eight months later, based on the battalion's excellent training record, President Roosevelt and the War Department agreed to let the other nisei into the service, which led to the formation of the 442nd.

Madam Speaker, the 100th Infantry Battalion was deployed to the Italian front in late September of 1943 and, while it encountered heavy fighting, acquitted itself so well its members earned six Distinguished Service Crosses in their first 2 months of action. The 442nd arrived in the Italian theater 6 months later, and the two units joined together, fighting with distinction in Italy, France and Germany for the remainder of the war.

Together, it is important to note that they received seven Presidential Unit Citations, 21 Medals of Honor, 29 Distinguished Service Crosses, 560 Silver Stars with 28 Oak Leaf Clusters, 4,000 Bronze Stars with 1,200 Oak Leaf Clusters, 22 Legion of Merit Medals, 15 Soldier's Medals, 12 French Croix de Guerre with two Palms, two Italian Crosses for Military Valor, two Italian Medals for Military Valor, and more than 9,000 Purple Hearts. It is these Purple Hearts that gave the 100th Battalion the nickname "the Purple Heart Battalion."

Madam Speaker, in a war that was filled with heroes, a war that gave us the Greatest Generation, the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team clearly stand out. They truly lived up to their motto, "go for broke," and set a standard for bravery and valor. This bill provides for the awarding of a Congressional Gold Medal in recognition of their service and their bravery. The medal will be given to the Smithsonian for display and research purposes.

Madam Speaker, this award is long past due. I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) for taking the lead on this important legislation. I urge its immediate passage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1645

Mr. WATT. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the lead sponsor of this bill, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF).

Mr. SCHIFF. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in support of this legislation granting the Congressional Gold Medal

to the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, commonly known as the Go For Broke regiments, for their dedicated service to our Nation during World War II.

It is an honor and a pleasure to offer a humble contribution to this storied and inspirational group of men who answered their country's call in the face of tremendous adversity.

Today we pay tribute to these regiments who served our Nation at great risk and to those who sacrificed all for our freedom. These men served the Nation at a pivotal moment in our history, displaying their heroism and courage on two fronts, abroad in the fight against fascism and at home against the intolerance of racial injustice.

The bombing of Pearl Harbor incited doubts in many Americans about the loyalty of Japanese Americans. These men who enlisted to protect our Nation were faced with segregated training conditions, families and friends relocated to internment camps, and repeated questions about their combat ability.

To answer the call of duty requires exceptional courage and sacrifice. To respond with a vigor and persistence unaffected by those who sought to malign and impede their every achievement reveals an incredible spirit and admirable will. At a time when they could have easily turned their backs on the country that had sent their families to internment camps, these men chose instead to serve and to inspire, carrying the burden of knowing that at every step through successful missions and failures they would be judged not simply on effort or ability but also by the color of their skin. These men created a shining example of patriotism, courage and skill.

The story of the Japanese American regiments begins 6 weeks after December 7, 1941, the attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese Navy. Inspired by a growing hysteria and xenophobia in late January 1942, the U.S. Army discharged all Japanese Americans in the Reserve Officer Training Corps and made them ineligible for the draft. Similarly, Japanese Americans in the military on the mainland were segregated out of their units.

Following President Roosevelt's issuance of Executive Order 9066, which authorized the internment of tens of thousands of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and resident aliens from Japan, on May 3, 1942, General John L. DeWitt issued Civilian Exclusion Order No. 346, ordering all people of Japanese ancestry, whether citizens or noncitizens, to report to assembly centers where they would live until being moved to permanent relocation centers.

In June of 1942, 1,432 predominantly Nisei, that is second-generation Americans of Japanese ancestry, members of the Hawaii Provisional Infantry Battalion were shipped from the Hawaiian

Islands to Oakland, California, where the 100th Infantry Battalion was activated on June 12, 1942, and then shipped to Camp McCoy in Wisconsin for training.

Thanks to the excellent training record of the 100th Infantry Battalion, petitions from prominent civilian and military personnel helped convince President Roosevelt and the war department to reopen military service to Nisei volunteers.

In early 1943 the 100th Infantry Battalion was transferred to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, where it trained with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Though the combat team was ready to deploy shortly thereafter, the battalion was refused by General Eisenhower due to lingering concerns over the loyalty and patriotism of the Nisei.

Eventually their exemplary training record convinced the naysayers, and the 100th Infantry Battalion was deployed to the Mediterranean where they entered combat in Italy on September 26, 1943.

Due to their bravery and valor, members of the battalion were honored with six awards of the Distinguished Service Cross in the first 8 weeks of combat.

The 442nd Regimental Combat Team arrived in Italy in June of 1944 where the 100th Infantry Battalion was formally integrated as a part of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. As a unit, these regiments fought for the last 11 months of the war with selfless distinction in Italy, southern France and Germany, earning the nickname the Go For Broke regiments. These regiments went on to earn several awards for their distinctive service in combat including, as we have heard from my colleague, seven Presidential Unit Citations, 21 Medals of Honor, 29 Distinguished Service Crosses, 560 Silver Stars, 4,000 Bronze Stars, 22 Legion of Merit Medals, 15 Soldier's Medals and over 4,000 Purple Hearts, among numerous additional distinctions.

For their size and their length of service, the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team were the most decorated U.S. military units of the war. Their performance in combat revealed their ability as remarkable soldiers. But their poise, courage and patriotism showed also they were very remarkable men. They looked to support from their interned family, friends and communities. And in turn, their service and commitment inspired those supporters back home to pursue new-found aspirations of their own.

The Go For Broke regiments were not the only servicemen of Asian Pacific-Islander dissent to serve in World War II. Today we also recognize those groups who faced similarly daunting conditions at home and abroad. The Military Intelligence Service, the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion, the 1399th Combat Engineer Company, the Women's Army Corps, the Filipino Scouts and other heralded units.

The Go For Broke and other Japanese American brave men and women

who have served deserve our continual rededication and appreciation. The debt we owe them is immeasurable. Without their service, our country would surely not shine so brightly, stand so boldly or live so freely.

As our Nation endures these trying times, we can look to the example of the Go For Broke regiments to provide us with courage in the future. These men left the segregated country to fight, and unfortunately they returned to one. They defended America with no guarantee that their own freedom would be defended in return. Their true heroism lies in how they fought for the values of America, equality, justice, and opportunity, even when those values were not fully extended to them.

We will continue to look towards their example to provide hope to our communities, to look past our differences and to unite around our common bonds.

Men and women are able to serve their country today without regard to ethnicity, race or nationality because of what these men endured and accomplished.

Please join me in honoring these courageous men by supporting the granting of a Congressional Gold Medal collectively to the U.S. Army's 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

Mr. PAULSEN. Madam Speaker, at this time I have no other speakers.

I would like to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WATT. Madam Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume, up to the balance of our time, to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. I do want to thank my good friend, the gentleman from North Carolina, for giving me time to speak, and especially also to commend my good friend from California (Mr. SCHIFF) for his sponsorship of this important bill.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 347, to grant the Congressional Gold Medal collectively to the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, United States Army, in recognition of their dedicated service during World War II.

I want to also thank my colleagues from the State of Hawaii. I am sure they will be here later hopefully, my good friends and colleagues, Congressman ABERCROMBIE and Ms. HIRONO.

As a former member of the 100th Battalion 442nd Infantry Group, Madam Speaker, I would like to share with you the contributions of tens of thousands of Japanese American soldiers who volunteered to fight our Nation's enemies in Europe during World War II.

After the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, by the Imperial Armed Forces of Japan, there was such an outrage and public outcry

for an all-out war against Japan. Days after we were attacked, President Roosevelt and the Congress immediately formally declared war against Japan. Out of this retaliation against Japan, hundreds and thousands of Americans were caught in this crossfire. These Americans just happened to be of Japanese ancestry.

Our national government immediately implemented a policy, whereby over 100,000 Japanese Americans were forced to live in what were then called relocation camps but were actually more like prisoner concentration camps.

Their lands, their homes and their properties were confiscated by the military without any due process of law. One of our former colleagues and former Secretary of Transportation, Congressman Norm Mineta, and the late Congressman Bob Matsui from Sacramento spent the early years of their lives in these concentration camps.

Secretary Mineta shared one of the interesting features of these concentration camps, where there were many machine gun nests posted all over the camps. Everyone in the camp was told that these machine guns were necessary to protect them against rioters or others who wanted to harm them. But then Secretary Mineta observed, if these machine guns were to be posted to guard us and to protect us, why is it that they are all directed, aimed inside the prison camp and not outside? It was a time in our Nation's history when there was so much hatred and bigotry and racism displayed against our Japanese American community.

Despite all this, the White House at the time reluctantly accepted the request of tens of thousands of Japanese Americans to volunteer to join the Army, thus leaving their wives, their parents, their brothers and sisters behind barbed fences at these concentration camps. As a result of such volunteerism, two combat units were organized. The 100th Battalion and the 442nd Infantry Combat Group were created and immediately were sent to Europe to fight our enemies there.

Madam Speaker, in my humble opinion, history speaks for itself in documenting that none have shed their blood more valiantly for our Nation than these Japanese American soldiers who served in these two units while fighting enemy forces in Europe and World War II. The military records of the 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry are without equal. These Japanese American soldiers 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.

For your information, these units collectively received 53 Distinguished Service Crosses, the second highest medal given for heroism in combat, 560 Silver Stars, the third highest in combat, 9,486 Purple Hearts, and 7 Presi-

dential Unit Citations, the Nation's top award for combat units, were all awarded to these Japanese American units.

I find it unusual, however, at the time that only one Medal of Honor was awarded. Nonetheless, the 442nd Combat Group emerged as the most decorated combat unit of its size in the history of the United States Army.

A sad commentary, Madam Speaker, when these Japanese soldiers, full of decorations, coming back wounded couldn't even get a haircut in San Francisco simply because they were Japanese Americans.

President Truman was so moved by their bravery in the field of battle as well as the sacrifices of our African American soldiers during World War II that he issued an Executive Order to finally, finally desegregate all the branches of the armed services in our Nation.

I am proud to say that we must recognize Senator DANIEL INOUE and the late highly respected Senator Spark Matsunaga, both from Hawaii, 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 personal combat with two German machine gun posts. For his heroism, he was awarded a Distinguished Service Cross.

As a result of a congressional mandate that was passed in 1999 to review again the military records of these two combat units, President Clinton then presented 19 additional Congressional Medals of Honor to these Japanese American soldiers who were numbered in those two combat units. Senator INOUE was also one of those recipients of a Medal of Honor, and I was privileged to witness this historical event at a White House ceremony.

It is only proper, Madam Speaker, that we honor these soldiers and their families for their patriotism and courage by awarding them with the Congressional Gold Medal. I find encouraging that even at times when these Japanese Americans were segregated and isolated because of their ethnicity or racial background they managed to find the greatest courage to volunteer and fight for our country. And for many other volunteers, they gave the ultimate sacrifice to fight for something they strongly and truly believed in, and thus truly, the Go For Broke spirit.

The Go For Broke slogan, Madam Speaker, was a pidgin English phrase the boys from Hawaii used meaning, "give it all you got," "don't give up," "give 'em hell," and "no retreat, no matter what."

I urge my colleagues to support this important bill. Again, I thank the gentleman from California for sponsoring this important legislation.

Mr. PAULSEN. Madam Speaker, it is very fitting as we have heard from the author of the bill and from others on

the floor of the body today that we award the Congressional Gold Medal in recognition of courage, skill, service and bravery to the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

I would urge my colleagues to support H.R. 347.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WATT. Madam Speaker, once again, I have been privileged to be controlling the time and have the opportunity to listen to these wonderful stories that are both sad on the one hand because of the experiences that these brave people were experiencing at that time and exhilarating and deserve so much honor and respect on the other hand.

□ 1700

So I want to again thank my good friend from California (Mr. SCHIFF) for bringing the bill forward and thank the gentleman from American Samoa for his touching personalization of the story so that we can all be more edified.

With that, I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

Ms. HIRONO. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 347.

This legislation appropriately awards a Congressional Gold Medal to the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in honor of their dedicated service during World War II.

Comprised predominantly of Nisei, the American-born sons of Japanese immigrants, members of University of Hawaii's Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) aided the wounded, buried the fallen, and helped defend vulnerable areas in Hawaii after the attack at Pearl Harbor. In spite of these acts of courage, the U.S. Army discharged all Nisei in the ROTC unit, changed their draft status to ineligible, and segregated all Japanese-Americans in the military on the mainland out of their units. In the meantime, more than a 100,000 Japanese-Americans were forcibly relocated from their homes to internment camps.

Undaunted, members of the Hawaii Provisional Infantry Battalion joined the 100th Infantry Battalion in California to train as soldiers. The sheer determination and pursuit of excellence displayed by this battalion in training contributed to President Roosevelt's decision to allow Nisei volunteers to serve in the U.S. military again, leading to their incorporation into the 442nd.

Members of the 100th and the 442nd risked their lives to fight for our country and allies in Europe. The 442nd "Go for Broke" unit became the most decorated in U.S. military history for its size and length of service, with its component, the 100th Infantry Battalion, earning the nickname "The Purple Heart Battalion". The 100th and the 442nd received seven Presidential Unit Citations, 21 Medals of Honor, 29 Distinguished Service Crosses, 560 Silver Stars, 4,000 Bronze Stars, 22 Legion of Merit Medals, 15 Soldier's Medals, and more than 4,000 Purple Hearts, among numerous additional distinctions.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. HONDA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for H.R. 347,

which grants the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

More than 20,000 Nisei soldiers enlisted in the U.S. Army during World War II, collectively earning 21 Medals of Honor, 52 Distinguished Service Crosses, 559 Silver Stars, 4,000 Bronze Stars, nine Presidential Unit Citations, and 9,486 Purple Hearts.

The 100th Battalion played a pivotal role in our nation's military history. The unit was the first all-Japanese American Nisei military unit, and was formed from the Japanese—Americans who comprised a large part of the Hawaiian National Guard. These Nisei were sent to Camp McCoy, Wisconsin for combat training and later were moved to Camp Shelby, Mississippi for additional training.

Approximately 14,000 individuals served in the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, including the 100th Infantry Battalion, which became the most decorated unit for its size and length of service in American military history. The 442nd saw the highest percentage of casualties of any unit in the Army, earning it the nickname "Purple Heart Battalion." The 442nd is an example which highlights the stellar performance of these Nisei soldiers.

These men fought for the U.S. and its allies across Europe in many key battles. The 442nd fought eight major campaigns in France, Germany, and Italy. Most notably, the 442nd suffered more than 800 casualties to free 211 members of a Texas unit who were trapped by the Germans in the rescue of the Lost Battalion. Additionally, the Japanese American soldiers liberated towns such as Brueyeres, Biffontaine, and Belvedere. They also were among the first Allied troops to liberate the Dachau concentration camp in Germany.

Though many of their families were unjustly incarcerated in internment camps after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japanese Americans still fought to prove their loyalty to the United States of America and helped pave the way for full racial integration of the Armed Forces. They adopted the phrase "Remember Pearl Harbor" as their motto.

This bill will bring long overdue recognition to the unique sacrifice these soldiers made overcoming racial hatred at home, serving honorably overseas, and helping change the course of history with their bravery. The 442nd Regimental Combat Team and the 100th Battalion have earned the Congressional Gold Medal.

I am a proud original cosponsor of H.R. 347 and I commend my colleague, Representative ADAM SCHIFF, for his work in bringing this legislation to the floor today. I urge my colleagues to support the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion, and honor the service of our nation's Nisei veterans.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 347.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. WATT. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Res. 432, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 204, de novo.

The votes on H. Res. 377, H.R. 1209, and H.R. 347 will be taken tomorrow.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

PROVIDING FOR PASSAGE OF H.R. 2101, WEAPONS ACQUISITION SYSTEM REFORM THROUGH ENHANCING TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE AND OVERSIGHT ACT OF 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 432, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 432.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 428, nays 0, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 252]

YEAS—428

Abercrombie	Bonner	Carter	DeFazio	Kennedy	Olson
Ackerman	Bono Mack	Cassidy	DeGette	Kildee	Oliver
Aderholt	Boozman	Castle	Delahunt	Kilpatrick (MI)	Ortiz
Adler (NJ)	Boren	Castor (FL)	DeLauro	Kilroy	Pallone
Akin	Boswell	Chaffetz	Dent	Kind	Pascarell
Alexander	Boucher	Chandler	Diaz-Balart, L.	King (IA)	Pastor (AZ)
Altmire	Boustany	Childers	Diaz-Balart, M.	King (NY)	Paul
Andrews	Boyd	Clarke	Dicks	Kingston	Paulsen
Arcuri	Brady (PA)	Clay	Dingell	Kirk	Payne
Austria	Brady (TX)	Cleaver	Doggett	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Pence
Baca	Braley (IA)	Clyburn	Donnelly (IN)	Kissell	Perlmutter
Bachus	Bright	Coble	Doyle	Klein (FL)	Perriello
Baird	Brown (GA)	Coffman (CO)	Dreier	Kline (MN)	Peters
Baldwin	Brown (SC)	Cohen	Driehaus	Kosmas	Peterson
Barrett (SC)	Brown, Corrine	Cole	Duncan	Kratovil	Petri
Barrow	Brown-Waite,	Conaway	Edwards (MD)	Kucinich	Pingree (ME)
Barwick	Burton (IN)	Connolly (VA)	Edwards (TX)	Lamborn	Pitts
Bartlett	Burgess	Conyers	Ehlers	Lance	Platts
Barton (TX)	Butterfield	Cooper	Ellison	Langevin	Poe (TX)
Bean	Buyer	Costa	Ellsworth	Larsen (WA)	Polis (CO)
Becerra	Calvert	Costello	Emerson	Larson (CT)	Pomeroy
Berkley	Camp	Courtney	Engel	Latham	Posey
Berman	Campbell	Crenshaw	Eshoo	LaTourette	Price (GA)
Berry	Cantor	Crowley	Etheridge	Latta	Price (NC)
Biggert	Capito	Cuellar	Fallin	Lee (CA)	Putnam
Bilbray	Capps	Cummins	Farr	Lee (NY)	Quigley
Bilirakis	Capuano	Dahlkemper	Fattah	Levin	Radanovich
Bishop (GA)	Cardoza	Davis (AL)	Filner	Lewis (CA)	Rahall
Bishop (NY)	Blunt	Davis (CA)	Flake	Lewis (GA)	Rangel
Bishop (UT)	Bocieri	Davis (IL)	Fleming	Linder	Rehberg
Blackburn	Boehner	Davis (KY)	Forbes	Lipinski	Reichert
Blumenauer		Davis (TN)	Fortenberry	LoBiondo	Reyes
Blunt		Deal (GA)	Foster	Loeback	Richardson
Boccieri			Fox	Lofgren, Zoe	Rodriguez
Boehner			Frank (MA)	Lowe	Roe (TN)
			Franks (AZ)	Lucas	Rogers (AL)
			Frelinghuysen	Luetkemeyer	Rogers (KY)
			Fudge	Lujan	Rogers (MI)
			Gallegly	Lummis	Rohrabacher
			Garrett (NJ)	Lungren, Daniel	Rooney
			Gerlach	E.	Ros-Lehtinen
			Giffords	Lynch	Roskam
			Gingrey (GA)	Mack	Ross
			Gohmert	Maffei	Rothman (NJ)
			Gonzalez	Maloney	Roybal-Allard
			Goodlatte	Manzullo	Royce
			Gordon (TN)	Marchant	Ruppersberger
			Granger	Markey (CO)	Rush
			Graves	Markey (MA)	Ryan (OH)
			Grayson	Marshall	Ryan (WI)
			Green, Al	Massa	Salazar
			Green, Gene	Matheson	Sanchez, Loretta
			Griffith	Matsui	Sarbanes
			Grijalva	McCarthy (CA)	Scalise
			Guthrie	McCarthy (NY)	Schakowsky
			Gutierrez	McCaul	Schauer
			Hall (NY)	McClintock	Schiff
			Hall (TX)	McCollum	Schmidt
			Halvorson	McCotter	Schock
			Hare	McDermott	Schrader
			Harman	McGovern	Schwartz
			Harper	McHenry	Scott (GA)
			Hastings (FL)	McHugh	Scott (VA)
			Hastings (WA)	McIntyre	Sensenbrenner
			Heinrich	McKeon	Serrano
			Heller	McMahon	Sessions
			Hensarling	McMorris	Sestak
			Herger	Rodgers	Shadegg
			Herseth Sandlin	McNerney	Shea-Porter
			Higgins	Meek (FL)	Sherman
			Hill	Meeks (NY)	Shimkus
			Himes	Melancon	Shuler
			Hinche	Mica	Shuster
			Hinojosa	Michaud	Simpson
			Hirono	Miller (FL)	Sires
			Hodes	Miller (MI)	Skelton
			Hoekstra	Miller (NC)	Slaughter
			Holden	Miller, Gary	Smith (NE)
			Holt	Miller, George	Smith (NJ)
			Honda	Minnick	Smith (TX)
			Hoyer	Mitchell	Smith (WA)
			Hunter	Mollohan	Snyder
			Inglis	Moore (KS)	Souder
			Inslie	Moore (WI)	Space
			Israel	Moran (KS)	Speier
			Issa	Moran (VA)	Spratt
			Jackson (IL)	Murphy (CT)	Stearns
			Jackson-Lee	Murphy (NY)	Stupak
			(TX)	Murphy, Patrick	Sullivan
			Jenkins	Murphy, Tim	Sutton
			Johnson (GA)	Myrick	Tauscher
			Johnson (IL)	Nadler (NY)	Taylor
			Johnson, E. B.	Napolitano	Teague
			Johnson, Sam	Neal (MA)	Terry
			Jones	Neugebauer	Thompson (CA)
			Jordan (OH)	Nunes	Thompson (MS)
			Kagen	Nye	Thompson (PA)
			Kanjorski	Oberstar	Thornberry
			Kaptur	Obey	Tiahrt