

He should hear the outrage of the American Jewish community, angry that 115 people were murdered by these bombings, the worst act committed against Diaspora Jews since the Holocaust.

Most important, however, President Menem should see how Americans deal with terrorists who kill in our country. We use all available resources to track down these cowardly murderers. Americans would never stand for such incessant delays in bringing them to trial.

I understand that by mentioning these tragedies, I am bringing to his attention some of the unpleasant realities that exist in Argentina. It would be much easier for President Menem to turn a blind eye to the problems of terrorists and Neo-Nazism in his country.

But, President, Menem, you need to hear that the world will continue to look at Argentina with a jaundiced eye until there is action in this case.

You need to hear that anti-semitism is unacceptable in a democracy.

And you need to hear that we will not rest until justice is served.

Listen, carefully, President Menem. We hope we are heard.

#### REMEMBERING THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN INTERNMENT

#### HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 11, 1998*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, we have always prided ourselves in being one Nation, one people. The United States is truly a country composed of immigrants, and the great attraction continues to be the hope of a better life in this dynamic land. However, February 19 represents the tragic betrayal of that American dream to a group of Americans singled out for their race. On February 19, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066 which authorized the relocation and incarceration of thousands of Americans of Japanese descent in camps all over the United States.

After the American declaration of war against Japan, Executive Order 9066 went into effect. Japanese-American families endured terrible living conditions under these camps administered by an organization called the War Relocation Authority. Food shortages, cramped, communal living quarters and lack of sanitation facilities were only a few of the hardships. Although Japanese-Americans were later allowed, and sometimes forced, to enlist in the American military service, they were paid sub-level wages and fought for a country which imprisoned their families. Some courageous Japanese-Americans legally challenged the executive order; however, the Supreme Court upheld its validity.

On December 17, 1944, President Roosevelt revoked Executive Order 9066 and Japanese-Americans were allowed to return home. Many families were forced to start their lives from scratch. Although the American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948 was supposed to compensate Japanese-Americans, less than 10% were paid in property losses of over 26,500 claims. On August 10, 1988, President Reagan issued an apology and offered restitution for those who survived the camps. How-

ever, half of the 120,000 incarcerated Japanese-Americans died even before the bill was signed into law.

Japanese-American imprisonment in the 1940's is a tragic episode in American history which cannot be repeated. February 19, is a fateful day and should remind us of the lessons learned from Executive Order 9066. The racial connotations attributed to that order resulted in the mass betrayal of thousands of Americans who were constantly moved to exhibit their loyalties to the United States.

In 1998, there are those who have not even heard of the Japanese-American internment. We must educate our constituents on the importance of this day. I am happy to note that the Museum of American History has provided an extensive exhibit on this subject. I encourage my colleagues to view this exhibit. As Americans, we owe it to our constituents to educate ourselves about this terrible and unfortunate experience in our history.

IN HONOR OF REP. RONALD V. DELLUMS

#### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 11, 1998*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, Rep. Ronald V. Dellums leaves the House of Representatives after twenty-six years of dedicated service to the people of California's ninth district and to all Americans. His unyielding determination and leadership curbed military spending and aided the reserve of the nuclear arms race. His resolution for change led him to develop alternative agendas and budgets to take the burden of the Cold War off the next generation. Investment in education, economic development and the reinstatement of a progressive tax base were his weapons. Dellums' desire for justice for all, shadowed his support of the 1991 Civil Rights Restoration Act, the reauthorization of the 1967 Voting Rights Act and for reparations for Japanese-Americans interned in concentration camps during World War II. His intensity for justice did not stop on the shores of America. In 1971, Rep. Dellums was the first to introduce legislation for economic sanctions against the racist apartheid regime of South Africa. Fifteen years later his bill passed the House, leading to the imposition of sanctions. South Africa is now free.

What do you say to a man who has devoted his career to justice and peace? You say . . . Thank you, Mr. Dellums. Thank you for standing tall against the forces that be. Thank you for being independent and outspoken. Thank you for supporting what was always the greater good.

The retirement of Rep. Ronald V. Dellums will be a great loss in the halls of Congress, but his legacy of peace will live on.

#### A TRIBUTE TO A BASEBALL GIANT

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 11, 1998*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my admiration and deep grati-

tude for an outstanding athlete and a magnificent human being. Andre (The Hawk) Dawson. On February 21, 1998, Andre will be honored with a tribute for his many accomplishments in the field of baseball and for his achievements as a father and a mentor to thousands of young people who have reaped the benefits of his dedicated work in our community and throughout our nation.

For his outstanding accomplishments, Southwest Miami Senior High School Alumni Association, will proudly induct Andre into the Southwest Miami Senior High School Hall of Fame. Our high school athletes will be performing on the playing field of "Andre Dawson Field", and SW 50 Terrace (between 88 and 89 Avenue) will become "Andre Dawson Drive".

Andre has dedicated his ability and love of baseball to the game, thus achieving a multitude of awards since 1977. He began as Rookie of the Year in 1977, winning the Silver Slugger Award from 1980-'87, Gold Glove Award, 1980-'88, Allstar Team Selection from 1980-'89, Sporting News Player of the year in 1987 and the National League Most Valuable Player Award in 1987. He played for professional baseball teams, including the Boston Red Sox, Chicago Cubs, and the Florida Marlins.

Andre's stellar achievements go above baseball. He is a wonderful role model for our young people because of his deep religious faith and his commitment to family and community. He has worked tirelessly through fundraising events to raise money for children's benefits and making appearances on behalf of children's causes. He devotes much of his time to the Jimmy Ryce Foundation, a foundation formed to find missing children, and he has raised money for Alzheimer's disease research. He also has a private Andre Dawson Foundation, which is dedicated to helping the needy.

Andre is truly deserving of his upcoming honor. He has been blessed with a great talent, a compassionate heart, and a passion for helping his fellow man. We have been blessed to have Andre Dawson as our hero on and off the field.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO THE TOWN OF GARRETT PARK

#### HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 11, 1998*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Town of Garrett Park, Maryland which is celebrating 100 years of incorporation this year. Throughout the year the town will be celebrating numerous centennial events, including a New Year's Eve party and a New Year's Day Open House.

The Town of Garrett Park is named for Robert W. Garrett, who was president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the late 1800's. The railroad, which first opened in the Washington, D.C. area in 1873, helped jump-start development in Montgomery County and ultimately, helped lay the groundwork for the incorporation of Garrett Park.

The one hundredth anniversary of Garrett Park's incorporation is a great achievement. This lovely town, which is located on the

banks of Rock Creek, has grown from its simple beginnings into a model for other municipalities to emulate. Garrett Park is a town which has embraced modern technology and yet still maintained a strong association with its rich history.

When you ask the people of Garrett Park to describe themselves and their town, they usually speak of their "independence" and "civic duty". They have a great respect for their local government and strive to look after one another. Garrett Park's greatest attribute may be the sense of close-knit community, from which stems its national recognition.

Again, I congratulate Garrett Park on this milestone. It is an achievement that all America should look up to and honor.

TRIBUTE TO MR. WALTER HAMEL,  
LAST SURVIVING WORLD WAR I  
VETERAN OF HAVERILL, MASSA-  
CHUSETTS

**HON. JOHN F. TIERNEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 11, 1998*

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Mr. Walter Hamel, the last surviving World War I veteran in the City of Haverill, Massachusetts.

Mr. Walter Hamel is a true American patriot and war historian. Born 97 years ago, one of seven children, he enlisted in the war. Still underage at only 17 years old, Walter entered the service with the permission and blessing of his mother. During World War I, Walter was assigned to the U.S. Army Signal Corps in Hawaii. Not only did he gallantly serve in this post during World War I, his patriotism for the United States never waned. Upon his return, Mr. Hamel participated in many parades and walked from nursing home to nursing home to distribute flags on Veterans' Day. Last November, the Haverill Gazette, located in my district, profiled Mr. Hamel as "An Enduring Patriot" for his actions.

Indeed, Mr. Hamel is not only a source of inspiration to his friends and family, but also to us all. Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the accomplishments of Mr. Walter Hamel; his military service and civil pride are to be commended. I hope my colleagues will join with me today in wishing Mr. Walter Hamel the very best as he continues to inspire us all.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD C. VALDEZ

**HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 11, 1998*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Edward C. Valdez for his commitment and dedication to the Hispanic community. Edward Valdez is a prominent attorney and was awarded the 1997 Latin American Businessman of the Year. His accomplishments with the Hispanic community are noteworthy and warrant recognition.

Born in Castrovilla, California, Valdez spent much of his childhood in the fields picking fruit and vegetables. Valdez did very well in school, but had the notion that college and

higher education was for non-Hispanics. He grew up in a community where people worked in the fields all of their lives and no one ever went to college. This discouragement caused him to join the Army instead of continuing on with school.

In the service, Valdez began to meet college graduates and realize that he could also go to college. In 1964, Valdez finished his military obligation and enrolled in junior college. His college studies and determination paid off in the late 1960s when AAA Insurance hired him as a claims adjuster. The company soon promoted Valdez to a job in Fresno, where he continued his education at California State University, Fresno. In 1969, he began law school and worked as a paralegal by day and studied by night.

After graduation, Valdez and several other lawyers formed a partnership that became well known for work with the under-served Valley populations and Hispanic leaders. When his partners left the firm to become judges, Valdez built his firm into a solo practice. He continued his motivation by providing help with several community service projects. Valdez supports the Central California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and the positive effects it has on business in the Valley.

Valdez credits much of his success as a result of his education. I praise his emphasis in the importance of higher education. He encourages lifting Valley farm-labor populations into enterprises that bring jobs and money through higher education.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to Edward C. Valdez for his accomplishments and dedication to the Hispanic community. His passion for the legal profession and his encouragement for Hispanic youth is both refreshing and inspirational. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Edward Valdez many more years of success.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER RE-  
PORTS RAMPANT LABOR ABUSES  
IN U.S. COMMONWEALTH

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 11, 1998*

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the following article is the second of two that appeared in the February 9, 1998 Philadelphia Inquirer and describes the plights of tens of thousands of foreign workers who live and labor in one of our U.S. territories, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). This article, "For Workers, Island Jobs can be a Losing Proposition," describes the desperate situations of these workers once they arrive in the CNMI deeply in debt and prone to exploitation.

Every independent reporter who has traveled to the CNMI to investigate the working and living conditions of the tens of thousands of imported foreign workers there has found that the principles behind the labor and immigration situation in the CNMI are contrary to those defined by established ideals of American democracy. The CNMI economy is based on the exploitation of a large, disenfranchised, foreign population, and laws to protect these workers on U.S. soil are neither being adequately applied, nor enforced, and perpetrators of justice are not being punished.

The article describes fifty-five men from China who each paid \$7,000 to a Chinese recruiter for "transportation, passports, and the promise of construction jobs. Most had to borrow money from friends, family members or loan sharks." Once they arrived in the CNMI, these men found no jobs waiting. Although the men marched in protest to the offices of the U.S. Department of Labor, the federal government could not help them because the CNMI has sole authority over immigration policy and controlling recruiters.

A similar story is repeated for 134 men from Bangladesh who paid \$5,000 to recruiters for jobs that did not exist. In both cases, the recruiters responsible for bringing these men from China and Bangladesh to the CNMI have fled, while the men remain disenchanting, hungry and desperate for employment.

The article also details the story of one 22 year old Chinese worker who tells of being summoned four times by her garment factory supervisor in his attempts to pressure her into returning to China to have an abortion after she became pregnant. The worker refused to have an abortion and, after losing several days of work because of a pregnancy related illness, was fired. She is now jobless and fears deportation back to China, where she would likely be subjected to a late-term abortion because she is unmarried.

Nowhere else in America would these practices be allowed to continue. Congress must act to change this situation. I have introduced legislation, HR 1450—the "Insular Fair Wage and Human Rights Act" that would place the CNMI immigration system under federal law, bringing the CNMI into conformity with every other U.S. territory. Further, this legislation will incrementally increase the local minimum wage until it reaches the federal level, and provide that garments only be allowed to bear the "Made in USA" label if all federal laws were adhered to in the manufacture of the garment. Passage of this legislation would bring additional federal oversight to the policies practiced in this remote corner of America.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Feb. 8, 1998]  
FOR WORKERS, ISLAND JOBS CAN BE A LOSING  
PROPOSITION

(By Jennifer Lin)

SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS.— They arrive on the red-eye flight from Hong Kong pulling little suitcases on wheels into the humid, predawn blackness. Poor, tired and hungry for work, these young men and women from China are hoping for a slice of the American Dream.

They have paid thousands of dollars to agents at home for jobs in clothing factories on this faraway island that few can find on a map. At the airport, they stand out from the Japanese tourists heading off to luxury hotels on blossom-scented beaches. They are whisked away by waiting van's to spartan barracks.

For many desperate Asians, dreams of working in America have turned into living nightmares in Saipan. Men from Bangladesh and China have turned over their life savings to middlemen for jobs that never materialize. Young women from the Philippines have come to work in bars and been forced into prostitution. Garment workers from China have found themselves toiling in sweatshops for employers who cheat them out of their wages or limit their freedom.

Chinese garment worker Tu Xiaomei, 22 and pregnant, is one of the many unlucky ones. She is broke, jobless, and fearful of being deported.