

America, the Secretary of Defense of the United States of America, the Secretary of the United States Navy, the President and Floor Leaders of the Senate of the United States of America, the Speaker and the Floor Leaders of the House of Representatives of the United States of America, the Secretary General of the United Nations, Amnesty International, the International Civil Rights Commission, and the Civil Rights Commission of Puerto Rico, and to the Human Rights Commission in Geneva, as well as to the media.

SECTION 3.—This Resolution shall take effect immediately after its approval.

POM-247. A resolution adopted by the House of the Legislature of the State of Michigan relative to the Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 409

Whereas, In 1934, Federal Prison Industries (FPI) was created as a wholly owned government corporation. Today, FPI operates 103 factories, with over 21,000 inmate workers and annual sales of more than \$500 million per year. The operation offers over 150 products. FPI enjoys significant advantages over private manufacturers making similar products because of government procurement policies, including a "mandatory source" requirement for government agencies; and

Whereas, With obvious personnel and benefits advantages over private sector firms, there is a clear penalty to employers and workers under the current situation. Some of the most respected companies in many fields suffer significantly from the unfair competition from FPI; and

Whereas, In Michigan, the impact of current FPI policies has been strongly felt by many working families. Last year, Michigan lost thousands of manufacturing jobs; and

Whereas, Congress is presently considering a measure that would bring comprehensive reforms to the operations of FPI. The Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act would address directly the present unfair government purchasing policies. This legislation, H.R. 1577, includes specific requirements that FPI would have to follow to achieve fairness and promote the training of inmates. Under the Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act, FPI would compete for contracts in a manner that minimizes unfair advantages and ensures that government agencies get the best value for taxpayer dollars. The legislation also includes numerous accountability measures, increased emphasis on preparing inmates for a return to society, and enhanced restitution for victims of crime; and

Whereas, A more appropriate approach to prisoner-based manufacturing will not only bring fairness to the marketplace and thousands of America's working families, but it also will enhance the federal corrections system; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives,* That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact the Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act; and be it further

*Resolved,* That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the numbers of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-248. A substitute joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Washington relative to designate the former Eagledale ferry landing on Bainbridge Island as a national memorial to remember the un-

constitutional internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

#### SUBSTITUTE HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 4026

Whereas, during World War II on February 19, 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, setting in motion the forced exile of more than one hundred ten thousand Japanese-Americans from Washington, Oregon, and California; and

Whereas, in Washington state, twelve thousand eight hundred ninety-two men, women, and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—experienced three years of unconstitutional internment, deprived of their rights granted under Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution to protect their life, liberty, and property through due process of law; and

Whereas, on March 30, 1942, two hundred twenty-seven Bainbridge Island men, women, and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—where escorted by United States Army soldiers to the former Eagledale ferry landing where they solemnly boarded the ferry Kehloken and departed on a lonely journey with an unknown destination and fate; and

Whereas, with only six days' notice they would be taken away and only allowed to bring whatever they could carry or wear, they were forced to hastily sell, store, or make arrangements for all of their possessions, businesses, and property; and

Whereas, the two hundred twenty-seven people from Bainbridge Island were the first Japanese-Americans in United States history to be forcibly removed from their homes by the United States Army and sent to the Manzanar internment camp located in a remote California desert; and

Whereas, not every Japanese-American from Bainbridge Island boarded that fateful ferry; some were drafted into the military, some were unjustly imprisoned, and some moved away, but all were forced to leave; and

Whereas, their only crime was being Nikkei—persons of Japanese ancestry; and

Whereas, to commemorate this momentous and tragic event in United States history, the Bainbridge Island WWII Nikkei Exclusion Memorial Committee, a joint endeavor of the Bainbridge Island/North Kitsap Interfaith Council and the Bainbridge Island Japanese-American Community, is working with members of Washington state's federal delegation and appropriate federal authorities to designate the former Eagledale ferry landing as a national memorial; and

Whereas, it is the vision and hope that the proposed national memorial will honor those who suffered, cherish the friends and community who stood beside them, and inspire all Americans to not repeat the mistakes of the past by safeguarding constitutional rights for all; and

Whereas, the proposed national memorial could become an international treasure, attracting, informing, and inspiring people from around the world by telling an important and timeless story for future generations; and

Whereas, it is vital that all Washington citizens remember and learn from this period of our nation's history;

Now, therefore, Your Memorialists respectfully pray that Congress continue its worthy endeavor to designate the former Eagledale ferry landing on Bainbridge Island as a national memorial to remember the unconstitutional internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II;

*Be it resolved,* That copies of this Memorial be immediately transmitted to the Honorable Goerge W. Bush, President of the United

States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each member of Congress from the State of Washington.

POM-249. A resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Buffalo, New York relative to the Clean Air Act; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following report of committee was submitted:

By Mr. BREAUX, from the Committee on Aging:

Special Report entitled "Developments in Aging: 1999 and 2000" (Rept. No. 107-158).

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire:

S. 2575. A bill to preserve the sovereignty of the United States over property owned by the United States, to preserve State sovereignty over and private property rights in non-Federal property surrounding Federal Property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 2576. A bill to establish the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BINGAMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mrs. CLINTON):

S. 2577. A bill to repeal the sunset of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 with respect to the exclusion from Federal income tax for restitution received by victims of the Nazi Regime; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DASCHLE:

S. 2578. A bill to amend title 31 of the United States Code to increase the public debt limit; read the first time.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DODD, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. Res. 280. A resolution designating June 5, 2002, as "National Hunger Awareness Day" and authorizing that the Senate office of Senator Richard J. Durbin be used to collect donations of food from June 5, 2002, until June 14, 2002, from concerned Members of Congress and staff to assist families suffering from hunger and food insecurity in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area; considered and agreed to.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 121

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 121, a bill to establish an