

DRAFTSUMMATION: NCRR BILLS

The following is a brief summation of the major points included in the Redress/Reparations bills which were introduced into the 97th Congress. The bills were sponsored by Congressman Mervyn Dymally of California and contain the position of NCRR.

CJA encourages individuals to write to their local Congressmen asking for a copy of these bills, in order to show them there they have local constituents who are interested in this issue. We will also have full texts of the bills available at our "Day of Remeberance Program."

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97th Congress , December 8, 1982.

#HR 7383	"Japanese American and Aluet American Relocation and Internment Community Redress Act"
#HR7384	"Japanese American and Aluet American Relocation and Internment Individual Redress Act."

Summation:

Both bills begin with findings and purpose of the acts. They state, The Congress shall find that:

1. No legal, judicial, military or moral justification exists for the relocation and internment of 120,000 civilian individuals during WW II.
2. that E.O. #9066 vauased economic, political and social loss to evacuees
3. that the U.S. government has a legal and moral obligation to restore economic and social well-being to J/A and and Aleut/A
4. Congress has the power to do this under Article, I, Sec. 8

Summation - 2 -

of the U.S. Constitution.

In order to restore economic and social well being to the evacuees, Congress must set up (a) Compensation funds to the evacuees (under the conditions set by the Individual Redress Act) and (b) Community Resettlement Funds (Community Redress Act).

The bills define an Evacuee as any Nisei (any person of Japanese descent who is a citizen or permanent resident alien of the US), Aleut or individual who was,

- a. detained in Camps or any other place of incarceration (by related actions of Federal Government included in E.O., Presidential proclamation, Act of Congress, or directive of military).
- b. forced to evacuate from the West Coast --from 12-7-44 to 6-30-46.
- c. Suffered loss of,
 - property
 - earnings
 - educational opportunities
 - life
 - physical and mental disability
 - emotional distress

rights of constitution

HR # 8814 - Individual Redress Act

The Individual Redress Act goes on to state that Congress waves the legal basis to say it's too late to file a claim and if the claim has already been paid by the existing law of 1948.

Summation - 3 -

~~The Individual Redress Act goes on to state that Congress~~

It then states, that "Each evacuee or in the event that the evacuee is diseased, the evacuees surviving spouses, or if the spouse is diseased, the evacuee's children, shall be entitled to a single-payment benefit in the amount of \$25,000."

Those who feel that their losses were greater than \$25,000 can file with the Attorney General for more, and upon supporting evidence, be entitled to more.

The sum awarded to evacuees shall be untaxed.

The Attorney General shall identify and notify those eligible for any funds, determine their eligibility, and make payment.

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HR #8313

"Community Redress Act"

In addition to the finding and purposes set forth, the Community Redress Act seeks to establish a method by which Japanese American communities throughout the US can be funded for projects which will benefit the communities.

A Community is defined as a group of 10 or more evacuees; spouse and/or children of evacuees residing within the same county on the date of application to funding.

The community can make an application to fund the following category of benefits:

1. education and training
2. business and agricultural development loans
3. health care of the elderly
4. housing and daycare for the elderly

Summation - 4 -

5. mental health, alcoholism, and drug abuse care and treatment
6. low income housing
7. health care
8. child daycare
9. culturel maintenance, reseach, and expresssion
10. improvement of communications within the evacuee community

The application for funding will go to the Community Fund local Board who will be made up of 7 people elected at large by evacuees. ~~from the following~~

8 Regions of the country are proposed to administer the local Community Funds Local Boards:

1. Region 1: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Delaware, Washington D.C., North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Gerogia, Florida, Louisiana, Puerto Rico.

2. Region 2: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa

3. Region 3: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Nevada

4. Region 4: Washington, Oregon

5. Region 5: North Calif, counties north of and inclu. Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Sacramento, and El Dorado

6. Region 6: Hawaii, the Pacific Trust Territories, middle Calif, south of region 5 inclu. Santa Barbara, Bakersfield, and Inyo Counties

Summation - 5-

7. Region 7: Southern Calif. including all counties south of region 6.

8. Region 8: Alaska, the Aleutian and Pribilof Isl.

The main purpose of the Local Boards is to (1) Inform the evacuee community of procedures and deadlines for applications of grants and loans from the Community Fund (2) Make an initial review of grant and loan applications from the evacuee community (3) Make a recommendation to the Community Fund National Board of Directors based on a majority of votes from members on the Local Board (4) Prepare an Annual Report on the activities of the Local Boards (5) elect a representative to the National Board of Directors.

The Community Fund National Board of Directors shall exist of 11 members, three appointed by the President with the advice and consent of Congress; and 8 elected from the Community Fund Local Board. All members shall be evacuee community. The duties of the National Board will be to administer the rules by which an evacuee community may apply for grants and loans. make the final determination for those grants and loans, and for the amounts. They will prepare a report and make the necessary arrangements to administer the terms of this bill.

Effective as of 10/1/84, the Treasury shall appropriate 3 billion dollars to establish the community fund. It will dissolve within 6 months after the funds are depleted.