

## RECOMMENDED PLATFORM, PROPOSAL FOR ACTION AND STRUCTURE

RECOMMENDED POINTS

## UNDER THE PRINCIPLES OF UNITY

The following points are further elaborations on the five (5) basic principles of unity. They were developed by the coalition to help clarify and show specific ways in which the principles of unity could be implemented. We realise these points will be developed and updated to reflect changing events. At this national conference we encourage discussion and any clarifications/suggestions to help develop these points.

1. REDRESS/REPARATIONS MEANS MONETARY COMPENSATION TO INDIVIDUALS WHO SUFFERED EVACUATION AND/OR INCARCERATION OR THEIR HEIRS...

a. A minimum of \$25,000 is sought for each individual who was forced to relocate, voluntarily or involuntarily due to the actions of the U.S. government during World War II.

b. This figure is based on property losses, which are conservatively estimated at \$400 million plus interest and inflation, lost wages, educational and employment opportunities, as well as damages for unjust imprisonment, psychological and emotional suffering and other injuries.

c. This figure of \$25,000 may be adjusted upwards based on release of information and documentation of losses made available to the Japanese communities by the U.S. government.

d. Eligibility: All those who suffered losses and injuries as a result of Executive Order 9066 and/or related U.S. government and military orders, or their heirs. This includes people of Japanese ancestry taken from Central and South American countries, Hawaii, Alaskan Aleuts and others forced to relocate.

e. The first generation issei should be given first priority for payments as most are late in years and many have already passed away. There should be speedy payment process set up.

f. Payments shall be direct payments made by the U.S. government to individuals or their heirs and shall be free of all taxes and exempt from any administrative costs.

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2. REDRESS/REPARATIONS MEANS RESTITUTION TO THE JAPANESE AMERICAN COMMUNITY -- THE EXACT FORM TO BE DETERMINED BY THE NEEDS OF EACH RESPECTIVE COMMUNITY...

- a. The purpose of this fund shall be to counteract the affects of the incarceration on the Japanese American communities by, for example, funding the development of housing for the issei, funding needed services and cultural and educational projects.
- b. This "Japanese Community Trust Fund" shall be funded by appropriations from Congress as well as unclaimed or donated individual payments.
- c. These funds shall be administered by an independent body consisting of a wide range of individuals who are representative of the Japanese communities themselves.
- d. Administrative costs shall not come out of the fund, but shall be borne by the government.

3. REDRESS/REPARATIONS MEANS EXPOSING THE RACISM OF AND OVERTURNING THE LEGAL BASIS THAT HAS JUSTIFIED THE EVACUATION AND THE CAMPS...

- a. The Supreme Court cases of Hirabayashi vs U.S. (320 U.S. 81), Korematsu vs U.S. (323 U.S. 214), and Yasui vs U.S. (320 U.S. 115) still stand on the records today. Overturning the legal basis through Congressional action and legal action will act as a deterrent to the concentration camps happening again in the future.
- b. We shall also investigate legal possibilities of winning reparations/redress through examining legal precedents for reparations such as the Native American claims settlements, class action suits, etc.

*Review legal documents pertaining to Loyalty oath.*

4. REDRESS/REPARATIONS MEANS SUPPORTING OTHERS WHO HAVE OR ARE SUFFERING FROM UNJUST ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

We seek to work with others to insure that they will understand and support our efforts. Likewise, we will support efforts on the part of groups such as Native Americans, Native Hawaiians, Afro-Americans, Chicanos, and others struggling for reparations and justice.

5. REDRESS/REPARATIONS MEANS THAT WE SEEK THE EDUCATION OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC SO THAT FUTURE GENERATIONS MAY LEARN FROM THE MISTAKES OF THE PAST AND NOT KNOWINGLY ALLOW THEM TO HAPPEN AGAIN...

We seek to ensure that the U.S. government make every effort to present a truthful and accurate account of the World War II concentration camps experience and the history that led up to it.

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## 5. Principle (5) continues...

This could include:

- a. Incorporating the true circumstances and lessons of the incarceration into all U.S. history textbooks used in public schools and integrating this into the general educational system of this country.
- b. Designation of February 19th -- the day on which President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 -- as a National Day of Remembrance. On that day, educational programs and discussions should be held to educate people about the concentration camps.
- c. Preservation by the U.S. government of all the concentration camp sites and placing of plaques commemorating the unjust imprisonment at each site.