

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
 Adam B. Schiff, Chairman
 1999-2000 Regular Session

SB 2199	S
Senator Hayden	B
As Amended May 2, 2000	
Hearing Date: May 9, 2000	2
Insurance Code	1
JMR:cjt	9
	9

SUBJECT

Slavery Era Insurance Policies

DESCRIPTION

This bill would:

Require the state insurance commissioner to request and obtain information from insurers doing business in this state regarding any records of slaveholder insurance policies issued by any predecessor corporation during the Slavery Era;

Require the state insurance commissioner to obtain the names of any slaveholders or slaves described in the above-described insurance policies, and make the names available to the public and the Legislature;

Require the state insurance commissioner to hold a public hearing to determine whether there is a basis to compensate descendants of any slaves named in the above-described insurance policies under existing law, or whether a change in law is required.

This bill also would state that descendants of slaves are entitled to full disclosure and legal standing to seek compensation or other remedies under these provisions.

BACKGROUND

In 1998, the Legislature enacted AB 1334 (Knox, Ch. 43, Stats. of 1998), which extended the statute of limitations on Holocaust insurance claims until December 31, 2010, and

(more)

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granted California superior courts jurisdiction over those

claims.

Last year the Legislature enacted SB 1245 (Hayden, Ch. 216, Stats. of 1999), which authorizes any World War II slave labor victim or World War II forced labor victim, or heir of the victim, to bring an action in superior court to recover compensation, from any entity or successor in interest thereof, for whom the labor was performed, either directly or through a subsidiary or affiliate. It also provides that any action brought under these provisions shall not be dismissed for failure to comply with the applicable statute of limitation, provided the action is commenced on or before December 31, 2010.

Also set for hearing on May 9, 2000, is SB 1915 (Poochigian), which would permit Armenian Genocide victims and their heirs or beneficiaries to file suit in California until December 31, 2010, against an insurer doing business in California or whose contacts with the state satisfy the requirements for imposition of personal jurisdiction, to recover proceeds due under a life, annuities, dowry, educational or casualty insurance policy which was sold directly by that insurer or through a related company to persons in Europe or Asia at any time between 1875 and 1923.

CHANGES TO EXISTING LAW

Existing law prohibits insurers licensed in California to engage in discriminatory practices.

Existing law also requires insurers to provide the insurance commissioner with information about policies sold by a related company in Europe between 1920 and 1945 for possible entry into the Holocaust Era Insurance Registry. If an insurer fails to do so, the commissioner may suspend its license. (Insurance Code Sections 13800 through 13807.)

Existing law also provides that if an insurer or any affiliate of an insurer has failed to pay any valid claim from Holocaust survivors, the certificate of authority of the insurer shall be suspended until the insurer, or its affiliates, pays the claim or claims. (Insurance Code

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Section 790.15.)

This bill would state that the Legislature finds and declares that insurance policies from the Slavery Era have been discovered in the archives of several insurance companies, documenting insurance coverage for slaveholders for damage to or death of their slaves, issued by a predecessor insurance firm. The bill would state that these documents provide the first evidence of ill gotten profits from slavery, which profits in part capitalized

insurers whose successors remain in existence today.

This bill also would require the state insurance commissioner to request and obtain information from insurers doing business in this state regarding any records of slaveholder insurance policies issued by any predecessor corporation during the Slavery Era.

This bill also would require the state insurance commissioner to obtain the names of any slaveholders or slaves described in the above-described insurance policies, and make the names available to the public and the Legislature.

This bill also would require the state insurance commissioner to hold a public hearing to determine whether there is a basis to compensate descendants of any slaves named in the above-described insurance policies under existing law, or whether a change in law is required.

This bill also would state that descendants of slaves are entitled to full disclosure and legal standing to seek compensation or other remedies under the provisions of the bill, and would state that California has a moral and public policy interest in assuring that this occurs.

COMMENT

1. Stated need for legislation

In support of this bill, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of Greater Los Angeles states:

In this state, the political climate in recent years gives the impression that we are not better off

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speaking about racism and redressing the historic injustices against African Americans. However, healing is not possible without full disclosure of the scope and depth of an illness. The truth that Africans in America were dehumanized to the level of beasts of burden or only useful for the economic benefit of white slaveholders is more than a sad chapter in our national past. It is an awful reality that has shaped the collective life of the ancestors of slaves. This history directly affects more than 10% of the state population. Your passage of this bill can be the basis for a process that not only discloses the past but also makes healing possible in the future.

2. Would this bill provide unrealistic expectations of recovery ?

This bill would provide that: "Descendants of slaves, whose ancestors were defined as private property,

dehumanized, divided from their families, forced to perform labor without appropriate compensation or benefits, and whose ancestors' owners were compensated for damages by insurers, are entitled to full disclosure and legal standing to seek compensation or other remedies pursuant to this chapter." It is unclear whether the bill seeks to provide a remedy for descendants against the insurance companies for profiting from the sale of these policies, or against descendants of slaveholders for benefits received from the policies. Nevertheless, it seems highly questionable that recovery would be permitted against either party based on the issuance of the insurance policies at issue.

While slavery is clearly more than "a sad chapter in our national past," the unchangeable fact is that it did exist and was legal at the time it existed. Likewise, as immoral and offensive as it sounds, the unchangeable fact is that it was legally permissible for insurance companies to issue insurance policies to slaveholders for damage to or death of their slaves during that time. Thus, the insurance policies at issue under this bill were valid contracts between slaveholders and insurance companies. Any attempt to modify by legislation the legal rights of the parties ex post facto would seem to

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be an unconstitutional impairment on the obligations of contracts, as well as a deprivation of a person's vested rights. (7 Witkin, Summary of California Law, Constitutional Law, 9th Ed., Section 486, citing Roberts v. Wehmeyer (1923) 191 Cal. 601, 612.)

Moreover, the insurance policies in this bill are strikingly different than the policies in the legislation regarding Holocaust and Armenian Genocide victims. In those cases, the parties are seeking to recover under insurance policies that were purchased and paid for directly by them or their ancestors for their own benefit. In other words, the Holocaust and Armenian Genocide victims were parties to or beneficiaries under the contract. The only issue is whether the benefits were paid to them or improperly withheld by the insurers. Conversely, under the circumstances discussed in this bill, neither the slaves nor the descendants of the slaves were beneficiaries, nor is there an assertion that the insurers failed to honor claims; the issue here is whether any monies exchanged between an insurer and a slaveholder as part of an insurance agreement should be disgorged at least 140 years later.

In light of the highly questionable legal grounds for recovery under this bill, it would seem prudent to obtain a more thorough legal analysis on the issue before the provisions of this bill are adopted. The bill would require the state insurance commissioner and insurance

companies to expend an enormous amount of time and expense to research hundreds of years of records in order to comply with the provisions of this bill - all of which may prove futile if there are no legal grounds for recovery. Thus, as suggested in the analysis by the Senate Insurance Committee, instead of requiring a public hearing to determine the legal issues, perhaps the author should seek an in-depth legal opinion from Legislative Counsel or the Attorney General to determine if there is any possible way to permit recovery under the insurance policies at issue. This analysis does not imply that the descendants of slaves are not entitled to compensation for the human rights violations of slavery. Rather, the question is whether there is a more legally sound approach than that taken under this bill to assure that restitution for the suffering of African Americans as a

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result of slavery occurs.

SHOULD A LEGAL OPINION ON THE POSSIBILITY OF RECOVERY BE OBTAINED BEFORE ADOPTING THE COSTLY AND EXTENSIVE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS BILL?

3. Would this bill violate the privacy rights of descendants of slaves and slaveholders ?

The bill would require the state insurance commissioner to request and obtain the names of any slaveholders or slaves described in insurance records, and require the commissioner to make the information available to the public and the Legislature.

It is unclear exactly what the author hopes to achieve by publicly disclosing the names of any slaveholders or slaves. As discussed above, it is highly unlikely in the absence of any major change in law that any legal action could be taken against the descendants of a slaveholder to recover on any insurance policy proceeds. On the other hand, public disclosure of a family name could undoubtedly cause some families to suffer public humiliation, harassment and possibly even retaliation. The costs of forcing descendants of slaveholders to bear the scarlet letter "S" for the sins and injustices of their ancestors in which they played no part would be indeed high, and potentially divisive. Moreover, it would seem that a descendant of a slave should have the right to decide whether or not they want their family name made public in connection with the issues of this bill.

4. Is a public hearing by the state insurance commissioner the appropriate forum to answer complex legal questions on the validity of claims ?

The bill would require the state insurance commissioner

to hold a public hearing to examine whether there is a basis to compensate descendants of slaves under existing law, or whether a change in law is required.

It is questionable whether a public hearing by the state insurance commissioner would be the appropriate forum to examine whether there is a legal basis to compensate

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descendants of slaves under existing law, or whether a change in law is required. While a hearing may be valuable to gather information, or disclose information, it is hardly conducive to resolving the complex legal issues set forth in this bill. As suggested above, instead of requiring a public hearing to determine the legal issues, perhaps the author should seek a legal opinion from Legislative Counsel or the Attorney General. Subsequently, even after a legal opinion is rendered, it would seem more appropriate to have the policy debate on whether a change in the law is needed or appropriate in the Legislature.

5. Concerns regarding the drafting of the bill

There are concerns regarding the current drafting of the bill, including:

The bill would require certain information be obtained from insurance companies from the "Slavery Era," but the bill fails to define this term;

The bill would require the commissioner to request and obtain information regarding any records of "slaveholder insurance policies," but fails to define this term. It is unclear whether the bill is seeking information only as to those policies that provided coverage for damage to or death of slaves, or whether it seeks information regarding all policies held by slaveholders;

It is unclear whether insurers would be required to provide the commissioner information regarding policies issued to slaveholders only in this state or issued in any state (see, proposed Section 13813).

If the bill is voted out of Committee, these drafting issues should be resolved.

Support: Southern Christian Leadership Conference of Greater Los Angeles; California State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Black American Political Association of California; New Frontier Democratic Club; Drive-By Agony; Rainbow Push Coalition; John M. Langston Bar Association

Opposition: None Known

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HISTORY

Source: Author

Related Pending Legislation: None Known

Prior Legislation: None Known

Prior Vote: Senate Insurance Committee: 7-2

SENATE COMMITTEE ON INSURANCE
 Senator Jackie Speier, Chair

SB 2199 (Hayden)

Hearing Date: April 26,

As Introduced: March 16, 2000

Fiscal: Yes

Urgency: No

SUMMARY

Requires the Insurance Commissioner (IC) to obtain information from California licensed insurers regarding records on slaveholder insurance policies issued by a predecessor corporation during the Slavery Era.

DIGEST

Existing law

1. Prohibits insurers licensed in California to engage in discriminatory and practices and, more specifically, it requires insurers to provide the IC with information about policies sold by a related company in Europe between 1920 and 1945 for possible entry into the Holocaust Era Insurance Registry.

This bill

1. Makes a statement of findings that inquiries from African-American individuals and organizations seeking disclosure, apologies and reparations related to slaveholder insurance policies led to the discovery of such policies in the archives of Aetna, Inc., which, in turn, wants to demonstrate its commitment to racial equality and diversity.
2. Directs the IC to obtain from insurers licensed to do business in California any records of slaveholder insurance policies during the Slavery Era; and in doing so the IC would do the following:
 - a. Hold public hearings to determine if there is a

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basis for compensating descendents of slaves, or if a

change in law is required;

- b. Make slaveholder record information available to the public.
3. Requires each insurer to research its files for evidence of slaveholder policies that provided coverage for damage to or death of their slaves.
 4. Specifies that descendants of slaves whose owners were compensated by insurers for " damage " to these slaves are entitled to full disclosure and legal standing to seek compensation or other remedies; and further directs that California has a moral and public policy interest to ensure that the aforementioned occurs.

COMMENTS

1. Purpose of the bill . According to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of Greater Los Angeles (SCLCGLA), this bill will trigger full disclosure of facts surrounding the sale of slaveholder policies by California insurance companies and that, in turn will help the African American community heal the wounds of racism and injustices. _
2. Support . In a letter to the committee, the SCLCGLA writes the following: " The truth that Africans in America were dehumanized to the level of beasts of burden or only useful for the economic benefit of white slaveholders is more than a sad chapter in our national past. It is an awful reality that has shaped the collective life of the ancestors of slaves. This history directly affects more than 10% of the state population. "
3. Opposition . The author also carried 1999 chaptered legislation, SB 1245, that provided that victims of slave labor related to W.W.II, or heirs of these victims, may bring an action to recover compensation from the entity for whom the work was performed.
4. Points of discussion. The bill provides that a public hearing will be held to examine if there is a basis to

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compensate descendants of slaves under existing law, or if a new law is needed, presumably to provide for compensation. Would a legal opinion from the Attorney General, or Legislative Counsel be more beneficial than a public hearing? Given the length of time that has passed since slaveholder policies were issued and the mobility of this country's population, is it practical to consider individual compensation? Is residency in California necessary to claim compensation should this bill become law? Should the IC be directed to report

periodically on insurer compliance with the bill's provisions? Should there be more than one hearing, and should the hearing(s) be held after insurers have supplied information to the IC regarding the scope of slaveholder policies?

POSITIONS

_____ Support

_____ Southern Christian Leadership Conference of Greater Los Angeles

_____ Oppose

_____ None

Consultant: Richard Steffen, 445 0825

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periodically on insurer compliance with the bill's provisions? Should there be more than one hearing, and should the hearing(s) be held after insurers have supplied information to the IC regarding the scope of slaveholder policies?

POSITIONS3

Support

Southern Christian Leadership Conference of Greater Los Angeles

Oppose

None

Consultant: Richard Steffen, 445-0825

HR 40 IH

107th CONGRESS

1st Session

H. R. 40

To acknowledge the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to examine the institution of slavery, subsequently de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African-Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African-Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**January 3, 2001**

Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. OWENS, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. TOWNS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To acknowledge the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to examine the institution of slavery, subsequently de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African-Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African-Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'Commission to Study Reparation Proposals for African-Americans Act'.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS- The Congress finds that--

(1) approximately 4,000,000 Africans and their descendants were enslaved in the United States and colonies that became the United States from 1619 to 1865;

(2) the institution of slavery was constitutionally and statutorily sanctioned by the Government of the United States from 1789 through 1865;

(3) the slavery that flourished in the United States constituted an immoral and inhumane deprivation of Africans' life, liberty, African citizenship rights, and cultural heritage, and denied them the fruits of their own labor; and

(4) sufficient inquiry has not been made into the effects of the institution of slavery on living African-Americans and society in the United States.

(b) **PURPOSE-** The purpose of this Act is to establish a commission to--

(1) examine the institution of slavery which existed from 1619 through 1865 within the United States and the colonies that became the United States, including the extent to which the Federal and State Governments constitutionally and statutorily supported the institution of slavery;

(2) examine de jure and de facto discrimination against freed slaves and their descendants from the end of the Civil War to the present, including economic, political, and social discrimination;

(3) examine the lingering negative effects of the institution of slavery and the discrimination described in paragraph (2) on living African-Americans and on society in the United States;

(4) recommend appropriate ways to educate the American public of the Commission's findings;

(5) recommend appropriate remedies in consideration of the Commission's findings on the matters described in paragraphs (1) and (2); and

(6) submit to the Congress the results of such examination, together with such recommendations.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT AND DUTIES.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT-** There is established the Commission to Study Reparation Proposals for African-Americans (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the 'Commission').

(b) **DUTIES-** The Commission shall perform the following duties:

(1) Examine the institution of slavery which existed within the United States and the colonies that became the United States from 1619 through 1865. The Commission's examination shall include an examination of--

(A) the capture and procurement of Africans;

(B) the transport of Africans to the United States and the colonies that became the United States for the purpose of enslavement, including their treatment during transport;

(C) the sale and acquisition of Africans as chattel property in interstate and intrastate commerce; and

(D) the treatment of African slaves in the colonies and the United States, including the deprivation of their freedom, exploitation of their labor, and destruction of their culture, language, religion, and families.

(2) Examine the extent to which the Federal and State governments of the United States supported the institution of slavery in constitutional and statutory provisions, including the extent to which such governments prevented, opposed, or restricted efforts of freed African slaves to repatriate to their homeland.

(3) Examine Federal and State laws that discriminated against freed African slaves and their descendants during the period between the end of the Civil War and the present.

(4) Examine other forms of discrimination in the public and private sectors against freed African slaves and their descendants during the period between the end of the Civil War and the present.

(5) Examine the lingering negative effects of the institution of slavery and the matters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) on living African-Americans and on society in the United States.

(6) Recommend appropriate ways to educate the American public of the Commission's findings.

(7) Recommend appropriate remedies in consideration of the Commission's findings on the matters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4). In making such recommendations, the Commission shall address, among other issues, the following questions:

(A) Whether the Government of the United States should offer a formal apology on behalf of the people of the United States for the perpetration of gross human rights violations on African slaves and their descendants.

(B) Whether African-Americans still suffer from the lingering effects of the matters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4).

(C) Whether, in consideration of the Commission's findings, any form of compensation to the descendants of African slaves is warranted.

(D) If the Commission finds that such compensation is warranted, what should be the amount of compensation, what form of compensation should be awarded, and who should be eligible for such compensation.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS- The Commission shall submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to the Congress not later than the date which is one year after the date of the first meeting of the Commission held pursuant to section 4(c).

SEC. 4. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) **NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT-** (1) The Commission shall be composed of 7 members, who shall be appointed, within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, as follows:

(A) Three members shall be appointed by the President.

(B) Three members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(C) One member shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate.

(2) All members of the Commission shall be persons who are especially qualified to serve on the Commission by virtue of their education, training, or experience, particularly in the field of African-American studies.

(b) **TERMS-** The term of office for members shall be for the life of the Commission. A vacancy in the Commission shall not affect the powers of the Commission, and shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(c) **FIRST MEETING-** The President shall call the first meeting of the Commission within 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, or within 30 days after the date on which legislation is enacted making appropriations to carry out this Act, whichever date is later.

(d) **QUORUM-** Four members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(e) **CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR-** The Commission shall elect a Chair and Vice Chair from among its members. The term of office of each shall be for the life of the Commission.

(f) **COMPENSATION-** (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), each member of the Commission shall receive compensation at the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, for each day, including travel time, during which he or she is engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission.

(2) A member of the Commission who is a full-time officer or employee of the United States or a Member of Congress shall receive no additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of his or her service to the Commission.

(3) All members of the Commission shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties to the extent authorized by chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 5. POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) **HEARINGS AND SESSIONS-** The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and at such places in the

United States, and request the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as the Commission considers appropriate. The Commission may request the Attorney General to invoke the aid of an appropriate United States district court to require, by subpoena or otherwise, such attendance, testimony, or production.

(b) **POWERS OF SUBCOMMITTEES AND MEMBERS-** Any subcommittee or member of the Commission may, if authorized by the Commission, take any action which the Commission is authorized to take by this section.

(c) **OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA-** The Commission may acquire directly from the head of any department, agency, or instrumentality of the executive branch of the Government, available information which the Commission considers useful in the discharge of its duties. All departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the executive branch of the Government shall cooperate with the Commission with respect to such information and shall furnish all information requested by the Commission to the extent permitted by law.

SEC. 6. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) **STAFF-** The Commission may, without regard to section 5311(b) of title 5, United States Code, appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as the Commission considers appropriate.

(b) **APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN CIVIL SERVICE LAWS-** The staff of the Commission may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that the compensation of any employee of the Commission may not exceed a rate equal to the annual rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) **EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS-** The Commission may procure the services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the highest rate payable under section 5332 of such title.

(d) **ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES-** The Commission may enter into agreements with the Administrator of General Services for procurement of financial and administrative services necessary for the discharge of the duties of the Commission. Payment for such services shall be made by reimbursement from funds of the Commission in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Commission and the Administrator.

(e) **CONTRACTS-** The Commission may--

- (1) procure supplies, services, and property by contract in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriations Acts; and

(2) enter into contracts with departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government, State agencies, and private firms, institutions, and agencies, for the conduct of research or surveys, the preparation of reports, and other activities necessary for the discharge of the duties of the Commission, to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in appropriations Acts.

SEC. 7. TERMINATION.

The Commission shall terminate 90 days after the date on which the Commission submits its report to the Congress under section 3(c).

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

To carry out the provisions of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated \$8,000,000.

END

Bill Summary & Status for the 107th Congress

NEW SEARCH | HOME | HELP

H.R.40Sponsor: Rep Conyers, John, Jr. (introduced 1/3/2001)

Latest Major Action: 1/3/2001 Referred to House committee

Title: To acknowledge the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to examine the institution of slavery, subsequently de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African-Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African-Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes.

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TITLE(S): (*italics indicate a title for a portion of a bill*)• **SHORT TITLE(S) AS INTRODUCED:**

Commission to Study Reparation Proposals for African-Americans Act

• **OFFICIAL TITLE AS INTRODUCED:**

To acknowledge the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to examine the institution of slavery, subsequently de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African-Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African-Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes.

STATUS: (*color indicates Senate actions*)**1/3/2001:**Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

COMMITTEE(S):**Committee/Subcommittee:**House Judiciary**Activity:**Referral

RELATED BILL DETAILS:***NONE***

AMENDMENT(S):

NONE

COSPONSORS(9), ALPHABETICAL [followed by Cosponsors withdrawn]: (Sort: by date)Rep Fattah, Chaka - 1/3/2001Rep Hastings, Alcee L. - 1/3/2001Rep Hilliard, Earl F. - 1/3/2001Rep Jefferson, William J. -Rep Johnson, Eddie Bernice - 1/3/2001 Rep Meek, Carrie P. - 1/3/2001Rep Owens, Major R. - 1/3/2001Rep Rush, Bobby L. - 1/3/2001Rep Towns, Edolphus - 1/3/2001

SUMMARY AS OF:

1/3/2001--Introduced.

Commission to Study Reparation Proposals for African-Americans Act - Establishes the Commission to Study Reparation Proposals for African-Americans to examine slavery and discrimination in the colonies and the United States from 1619 to the present and recommend appropriate remedies.

Authorizes appropriations.

NEW SEARCH | HOME | HELP | ABOUT STATUS

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Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

Bill Summary & Status for the 107th Congress

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H.R.40Sponsor: Rep Conyers, John, Jr. (introduced 1/3/2001)

Latest Major Action: 1/3/2001 Referred to House committee

Title: To acknowledge the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to examine the institution of slavery, subsequently de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African-Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African-Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes.

SUMMARY AS OF:

1/3/2001--Introduced.

Commission to Study Reparation Proposals for African-Americans Act - Establishes the Commission to Study Reparation Proposals for African-Americans to examine slavery and discrimination in the colonies and the United States from 1619 to the present and recommend appropriate remedies.

Authorizes appropriations.

COMPLETE BILL HISTORY

BILL NUMBER : S.B. No. 2199
 AUTHOR : Hayden
 TOPIC : Slavery era insurance policies.

TYPE OF BILL :

Inactive
 Non-Urgency
 Non-Appropriations
 Majority Vote Required
 Non-State-Mandated Local Program
 Fiscal
 Non-Tax Levy

BILL HISTORY

2000

Sept. 30 Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 934, Statutes of 2000.
 Sept. 29 Approved by Governor.
 Sept. 19 Enrolled. To Governor at 11 a.m.
 Aug. 31 Senate concurs in Assembly amendments. (Ayes 25. Noes 3. Page 6419.) To enrollment.
 Aug. 30 In Senate. To unfinished business.
 Aug. 29 Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 56. Noes 19. Page 8623.) To Senate.
 Aug. 28 Read third time. Amended. To third reading.
 Aug. 24 Read second time. To third reading.
 Aug. 23 From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 14. Noes 6.)
 Aug. 10 Joint Rule 61(b)(13) suspended.
 Aug. 7 From committee: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 5.) Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
 June 6 To Com. on INS.
 May 25 In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.
 May 25 Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 23. Noes 9. Page 4704.) To Assembly.
 May 24 Read second time. To third reading.
 May 23 From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 10. Noes 0. Page 4647.)
 May 16 Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
 May 15 From committee: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 1. Page 4491.)
 May 9 Joint Rule 61(b)(5) suspended.
 May 4 Set for hearing May 9 in JUD. pending suspension of rules.
 May 2 Read second time. Amended. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.
 May 1 From committee: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 7. Noes 2. Page 4309.)
 Apr. 10 Set for hearing April 26.
 Mar. 30 To Coms. on INS. and JUD.
 Mar. 17 From print. May be acted upon on or after April 16.
 Mar. 16 Introduced. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print.

CURRENT BILL STATUS

MEASURE : S.B. No. 2199
AUTHOR(S) : Hayden (Coauthor: Assembly Member Aroner).
TOPIC : Slavery era insurance policies.
+LAST AMENDED DATE : 08/28/2000

TYPE OF BILL :

Inactive
Non-Urgency
Non-Appropriations
Majority Vote Required
Non-State-Mandated Local Program
Fiscal
Non-Tax Levy

LAST HIST. ACT. DATE: 09/30/2000
LAST HIST. ACTION : Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 934,
Statutes of 2000.
FILE : SEN UNFINISHED BUSINESS
FILE DATE : 08/31/2000
ITEM : 33

TITLE : An act to add Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 13810)
to Division 3 of the Insurance Code, relating to
insurance.

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 2001 Madison Newspapers, Inc.
Wisconsin State Journal

February 11, 2001 Sunday, ALL Editions

SECTION: FRONT; Pg. A5

LENGTH: 644 words

HEADLINE: CRY PERSISTS FOR SLAVERY PAYBACK;
ABOUT 100 REPARATIONS CONVENTION PARTICIPANTS IN CHICAGO THINK IT'S TIME
BLACKS ARE REPAID FOR CENTURIES OF SLAVERY.

DATELINE: CHICAGO

BODY:

Brother Howshua is certain. The burly black man in the black suit, black leather hat, black boots and spirit to match knows he has the prescription for his people's psychic and financial ills on the piece of paper in his weathered hands.

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Howshua thumps the paper for emphasis, then continues:

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It hasn't.

In fact, the rising interest in reparations matches a greater awareness among blacks to the enslavement of Africans, which began in 1619 and was abolished when the 13th Amendment was ratified in 1865.

The ranking Democrat on the House Judiciary Committee, **Conyers** said he believes his long-offered bill -- which would establish a commission to examine **slavery**, its lasting impacts and their possible remedies -- could come up for a hearing in the current congressional session.

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"I am in agreement that it is time our nation explore the issue of slavery reparations through dialogue, public testimony and hearings," he said.

LOAD-DATE: February 13, 2001

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 2001 Associated Press
AP Worldstream

February 13, 2001; Tuesday

SECTION: International news

LENGTH: 1410 words

HEADLINE: AP Photo NY434

BYLINE: PAUL SHEPARD

DATELINE: CHICAGO

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Conyers' bill and the planned lawsuits represent only the latest attempts to repay blacks.

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LOAD-DATE: February 13, 2001

5TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press State & Local Wire

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

February 10, 2001, Saturday, BC cycle

SECTION: State and Regional

LENGTH: 1398 words

HEADLINE: Once on fringes, fight for slavery reparations gains steam

BYLINE: By PAUL SHEPARD, AP National Writer

DATELINE: CHICAGO

BODY:

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GRAPHIC: AP Photo NY434 of Feb. 11

LOAD-DATE: February 11, 2001

10TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 2001 Facts on File, Inc.
Facts on File World News Digest

January 3, 2001

SECTION: Pg. 52D1

LENGTH: 103 words

HEADLINE: Civil Rights:Slavery Reparations Considered

BODY:

Representative John Conyers (D, Michigan) January 3 reintroduced a bill, which he had been introducing since 1989, to create a slavery reparations commission. The proposed commission would study how to compensate black Americans for many years of **slavery** and government-sanctioned discrimination. **Conyers** was the most senior black member of the House.

The Reparations Assessment Group, a group of high-profile trial lawyers led by Charles Ogletree of Harvard University, was planning a lawsuit against the U.S. government and businesses that had profited from slave labor, it was reported January 7.

LOAD-DATE: February 9, 2001

21ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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National Post
(formerly The Financial Post)

September 23, 2000 Saturday NATIONAL EDITIONS

SECTION: FINANCIAL POST: NEWS; Pg. D03

LENGTH: 769 words

HEADLINE: Some still chained to slavery issues: Civil litigation about to bring reparation in U.S. to forefront

BYLINE: Diane Francis;dfrancisfnationalpost.com

BODY:

Some of Germany's largest corporations agreed this year to pay billions of dollars in reparations to individuals enslaved in their factories during the Second World War. These include DaimlerChrysler, Deutsche Bank, Siemens and Volkswagen who created wealth partly through slavery, which is a crime against humanity. Closer to home, the Anglican Church faces bankruptcy as a result of claims arising from aboriginals who were abused in church homes.

Now a similar, but potentially gigantic, issue simmers south of the border.

For the past 10 years, a perennial bill has been rejected every year by Congress, which would study the issue of reparations from corporations that profited in some way from 250 years of slavery in America. Civil litigation is about to be launched which will bring this issue to the front burner.

Spearheading this is Deadria Farmer-Paellmann, a 34-year-old lawyer, who says she has turned up connections between a handful of modern corporations and predecessor companies which benefitted from the slave trade. The issue is attracting attention from others, too.

'My goal is to encourage American corporations that profited directly from slavery to apologize and pay restitution into a trust fund for the benefit of the descendants of ex-slaves,' said Ms. Farmer-Paellmann in a recent telephone interview. 'My work commenced with the exposure of Aetna Inc. for its historical role in writing slave policies that benefitted slave owners. In the coming days, lawsuits will be filed against about a dozen corporations that profited from the enslavement of Africans in the United States.'

Ironically, Aetna Inc. is an insurance giant based in Hartford, Conn., not in the deep south where slavery was a way of life until the Civil War. But Aetna insured slave owners against the loss of their 'assets'. Worse yet, the underwriter obviously understood the horrific conditions under which slaves existed because the policy included a rider which exempted the insurer from paying compensation if a slave was lynched, worked to death or had committed suicide.

When called about this, Aetna spokesman Fred Leberge said in a telephone interview that Ms. Farmer-Paellman called several months ago asking if Aetna had ever insured the lives of slaves. A corporate archivist unearthed only six such policies. They cost \$25 or \$50 apiece.

He added that no charges have ever been laid against the company, no demands for reparations or charges had been made and only six such policies ever existed.

'Aetna has long acknowledged that for several years shortly after its founding in 1853, the company may have insured the lives of slaves,' said a press release issued by Aetna after the policies had come to its attention. 'Despite limited and incomplete information in our archives on the extent of our participation, we express our deep regret over any participation at all in this deplorable practice.'

'We are proud of our commitment to a diverse workplace and society. We believe that any policy decisions made in the distant past are today more than outweighed by our record of diversity and support of fairness and equality for all people,' it said. 'We have concluded that, beyond our apology, no further actions are required, considering our strong, consistent commitment to diversity over many years and the numerous philanthropic and workplace diversity initiatives we undertake and for which we have been publicly recognized.'

Predictably, others are getting involved in this issue.

'Legislation has been introduced by several parties related to reparations/restitution for slavery,' wrote Ms. Farmer-Paellmann. 'The short list includes: U.S. Congressman John **Conyers**' 'HR 40' to create a commission to study the effects of **slavery** on African Americans today [tabled in Congress]; Alderwoman Dorothy Tillman's bill supporting Congressman Conyers' bill [passed in Chicago city council this Spring]; and State Senator Tom Hayden's 'Aetna bill' requiring reporting by companies that wrote slave policies and the provision of access to such information to descendants of slaves [passed in California State Senate, pending in California State Assembly].'

Reparations, particularly those so ancient, are indeed a thorny issue. But in the litigious and racially politicized United States this movement will pose serious problems to companies linked to slavery. On another note, it's an interesting development because it will underscore the fact that generations of African-Americans contributed greatly toward making the United States the richest nation in the world.

LOAD-DATE: September 23, 2000

15TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 2000 SOFTLINE INFORMATION, INC.
The Ethnic NewsWatch
New York Amsterdam News

November 1, 2000

SECTION: Vol. 91; No. 43; Pg. 3

LENGTH: 624 words

HEADLINE: Reparations strategies discussed in mainstream magazine

BYLINE: Boyd, Herb

BODY:

Reparations strategies discussed in mainstream magazine

There is perhaps no better indication that the issue of reparations for Black Americans is flowing in mainstream journalism than a recent article in Harper's magazine (November 2000). It is a thoroughgoing discussion among panelists who have demonstrated some success in winning class-action lawsuits.

Moderated by Jack Hitt, a contributing editor at Harper's, the panelists include Willie E. Gary, who won a \$500-million judgment against the world's largest funeral home and cemetery operators in 1995, and \$240 million against The Walt Disney Company last August; Alexander J. Pires Jr., who won a \$1-billion settlement for Black farmers in their discrimination case against the U.S. Department of Agriculture and is currently working on a multi-billion-dollar class-action lawsuit on behalf of Native Americans; Richard F. Scruggs, who three years ago won the historic \$368.5-billion settlement for the states in their suit against tobacco companies and is now working on a suit against HMOs; and Dennis Sweet, who won a \$400-million settlement in last year's "fen-phen" diet-drug case against American Home Products and \$145 million against the Ford Motor Company.

In the article, entitled "Making the Case for Racial Reparations," the attorneys recall some of the tactics that were useful in their victories and how they might apply them in the complex reparations issue. Under subheads such as Cause of Action, Legal Strategy, Breach of Contract, Damages, Multiple Torts, Due Process, Pro Bono and Meta-Strategy, they thoughtfully dissect reparations through the lens of who the plaintiffs and defendants might be as the case proceeds.

"I think you have two defendants here," said Sweet, "the government and private individuals." More problematic for the lawyers is who the plaintiffs will be. "You interview a lot of people to pick somebody who's articulate, who's got an appealing case, and who is typical of the class that he's going to represent," said Scruggs.

The lawyers discuss damages, both monetary and social, and they cover with insight the matters of breach of contract as a legal strategy and statute of limitations as they apply to reparations. Along with their enlightening

exchanges, the article includes a reparations timeline where there is mention of Queen Mother Moore and James Forman and their contributions to the struggle, as well as the beginnings of the issue at the end of the Civil War, down to the House Resolutions authored by Cong. John Conyers.

There is a long sidebar on the legislative and judicial history of American slavery and its aftermath, which is very informative and so current that it cites last year's investigation on "driving while Black" on the nation's turnpikes.

At the end of the article there is an editor's note indicating that the participants in the forum have been contacted by Professor Charles Ogletree of the Harvard Law School, who is seeking to continue and to expand the discussion with the ultimate intention of filing a lawsuit for the injustice of slavery and its aftermath against the government of the United States.

This is the kind of resource material of paramount importance to those who want to know more about the reparations issue, and it will be totally rewarding for those activists and advocates such as the National Coalition of Blacks for Reparations in America (N'COBRA), who have devoted so many years and efforts on this project. Get it before it leaves the stand and pass the word. By the way, the photo of "Emerging Man" on the magazine's cover, is one of Gordon Parks' famous shots.

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ETHNIC-GROUP: African American/Caribbean/African

LOAD-DATE: January 30, 2001

1975 ASSEMBLY BILL 395

February 18, 1975 - Introduced by Representative BARBEE. Referred to Committee on State Affairs.

AN ACT to create 101.85 of the statutes, relating to partial compensation for Wisconsin residents disadvantaged by ancestral slavery or persecution of Indians, and making an appropriation.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill requires the state to pay reparations not exceeding \$10,000 to any resident whose ancestors were enslaved or held in involuntary servitude, or whose ancestors were American Indians.

For further information, see the fiscal note which will be printed as an appendix to the proposal.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 101.85 of the statutes is created to read:

101.85 INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE REPARATIONS. (1) It is the intent of the legislature by this section to partially compensate those Wisconsin residents disadvantaged by ancestral slavery or persecution of Indians.

(2) The state shall be liable for payment of reparations to every resident whose ancestors were enslaved or held on condition of

1 involuntary servitude any place in the United States prior to 1865,
2 or whose ancestors were American Indians.

3 (3) Claims hereunder shall be filed within one year of the
4 effective date of this act (1975) with the claims board under s.
5 16.007.

6 (4) (a) Reparations payable shall be based on the Wisconsin
7 adjusted gross income, as defined in s. 71.02 (2) (e), of the indi-
8 vidual applicant for the calendar year 1974 or corresponding fiscal
9 year. Payment of reparations shall be limited to:

10 1. \$10,000 to individuals with Wisconsin adjusted gross
11 income not exceeding \$5,000.

12 2. \$7,100 to individuals with Wisconsin adjusted gross income
13 not exceeding \$8,000.

14 3. \$4,200 to individuals with Wisconsin adjusted gross income
15 not exceeding \$10,000.

16 4. \$1,200 to individuals with Wisconsin adjusted gross income
17 not exceeding \$15,000.

18 (b) No reparation shall be payable to individuals whose Wis-
19 consin adjusted gross income exceeds \$15,000.

20 SECTION 2. The appropriation in section 20.505 (3) (a) of the
21 statutes, is increased by \$ _____ for the fiscal year 1975-76 and by
22 \$ _____ for the fiscal year 1976-77 for the purpose of paying
23 involuntary servitude reparations under section 101.85 of the stat-
24 utes.

25

(End)

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FISCAL NOTE TO 1975 ASSEMBLY BILL 395

FISCAL NOTE: This bill requires the state to pay reparations of varying amounts to any state resident who is an American Indian or whose ancestors were enslaved. Payments are to be based on Wisconsin adjusted gross income.

A first approximation or estimate of increases in expenditures implied by this legislation is \$912,252,000 during the 1975-77 biennium to be paid out of general funds. This includes payments to all American Indian residents of the state and to seventy-five percent of Wisconsin's black residents.

The impact of increasing the workload of the Claims Board by 115,087 claims would be difficult to estimate, but would be substantial. It is assumed that the response to the increased workload would result in only 10% of potential reparations being paid in fiscal 75-76 and the balance in fiscal 76-77.

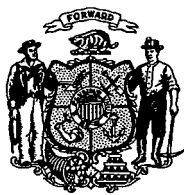
LONG-RANGE EFFECTS NARRATIVE: No long range effects.

SUMMARY ITEMS	1975-77 BIENNIUM
GPR Revenues	
Other Revenues	
Expenditures	912,252,000
Net State Fiscal Impact	912,252,000
Additional Positions Required	()

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
February 26, 1975

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gjs

2001 ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION

[Handwritten signature]

1 **Relating to:** urging Congress to enact H.R. 40 of the 1st Session of the 107th
2 Congress, which acknowledges the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality,
3 and inhumanity of slavery and establishes a commission to examine the
4 institution of slavery and make recommendations to ~~the~~ Congress on
5 appropriate remedies.

6 Whereas, approximately 4,000,000 Africans and their descendants were
7 enslaved in the United States and colonies that became the United States from 1619
8 to 1865; and

9 Whereas, the institution of slavery was constitutionally and statutorily
10 sanctioned by the Government of the United States from 1789 through 1865; and

11 Whereas, in 1865, the Freedmen's Bureau, created by the government to help
12 newly freed slaves, pledged 40-acre parcels and the loan of a federal mule to work
13 the land, but President Andrew Johnson reneged on the pledge; and

1 Whereas, the slavery that flourished in the United States constituted an
2 immoral and inhumane deprivation of Africans' life, liberty, African citizenship
3 rights, and cultural heritage, and denied them the fruits of their own labor; and

4 Whereas, sufficient inquiry has not been made into the effects of the institution
5 of slavery on living African-Americans and society in the United States; and

6 Whereas, H.R. 40 establishes a commission to:

7 *open quote* (1) examine the institution of slavery which existed from 1619 through 1865
8 within the United States and the colonies that became the United States, including
9 the extent to which the Federal and State Governments constitutionally and
10 statutorily supported the institution of slavery; ✓

11 (2) examine de jure and de facto discrimination against freed slaves and their
12 descendants from the end of the Civil War to the present, including economic,
13 political, and social discrimination;

14 (3) examine the lingering negative effects of the institution of slavery and the
15 discrimination described in paragraph (2) on living African-Americans and on
16 society in the United States; ✓
STET: leave as typed
STET: leave as typed
against freed slaves and their descendants

17 *STET: leave as typed* (4) recommend appropriate ways to educate the American public of the
18 Commission's findings;

19 (5) recommend appropriate remedies in consideration of the Commission's
20 findings on the matters described in paragraphs (1) and (2); and
STET: leave as typed

21 (6) submit to the Congress the results of such examination, together with such
22 recommendations; and

23 *close quotes* Whereas, California has enacted chapter 934, statutes of 2000, which directs
24 the commissioner of insurance to investigate and report to the legislature and the

California

California

1 public all records of insurance companies regarding slaveholder insurance policies,
2 and determine ^{whether} if the insurers profited from slavery; and ^{at which}

3 Whereas, a National Reparations Convention was held this year in Chicago,

4 ^{according to} ~~It was reported in~~ ^I the Wisconsin State Journal of February 11, 2001, ^e ~~that~~ convention
5 participants joined a growing group of academics, activists, and governmental
6 officials who ^{believe} say that repaying ~~blacks~~ ^{African-Americans} for the 246 years of unpaid labor of their
7 ancestors could relieve poverty and hopelessness among modern-day ~~blacks~~; and

8 Whereas, it was reported in the Wisconsin State Journal of February 11, 2001,
9 that one reason why people are now willing to talk about reparations may be that
10 other groups victimized because of their religion, skin color, or nationality have won
11 apologies and even cash payments for their suffering. ^{and} ^{Whereas,} A letter of formal apology and
12 \$20,000 were given by the U.S. government to each Japanese-American held in

13 internment camps during World War II. ^{and} ^{Whereas,} Austria has established a \$380,000,000 fund
14 to compensate Nazi-era slave laborers. ^{and} ^{Whereas,} ^I It was reported in the National Post of

15 September 23, 2000, that some of Germany's largest corporations agreed to pay
16 billions of dollars in reparations to individuals enslaved in their factories during the
17 Second World War and ^{that} the Anglican Church in Canada faces bankruptcy as a result
18 of claims arising from aboriginals who were abused in church homes; and

19 Whereas, ^{Representative} Rep. F. James Sensenbrenner of Wisconsin, the House Judiciary
20 Committee Chairman, has indicated that it is too early to determine ^{whether} if H.R. 40 will
21 be on the committee's agenda; ^{and} ^{now, therefore, be it}

22 **Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That** the legislature of
23 the state of Wisconsin hereby urges Congress to pass H.R. 40; and, be it further

24 **Resolved, That** the assembly chief clerk shall provide a copy of this joint
25 resolution to the president and secretary of the U.S. senate, to the speaker and clerk

1 of the U.S. house of representatives, and to each member of the congressional
2 delegation from this state attesting the adoption of this joint resolution by the 2001
3 legislature of the state of Wisconsin. ✓

4 (END)

✓



State of Wisconsin

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

100 NORTH HAMILTON STREET
5TH FLOOR
MADISON, WI 53701-2037

STEPHEN R. MILLER
CHIEF

LEGAL SECTION: (608) 266-3561
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February 19, 2001

MEMORANDUM

To: Representative Morris-Tatum

From: Attorney Peter J. Dykman, General Counsel

Re: LRB-2293 Support Rep. Conyer's legislation in Congress regarding reparations for African-Americans

The attached draft was prepared at your request. Please review it carefully to ensure that it is accurate and satisfies your intent. If it does and you would like it jacketed for introduction, please indicate below for which house you would like the draft jacketed and return this memorandum to our office. If you have any questions about jacketing, please call our program assistants at 266-3561. Please allow one day for jacketing.

JACKET FOR ASSEMBLY JACKET FOR SENATE

If you have any questions concerning the attached draft, or would like to have it redrafted, please contact me at (608) 266-7098 or at the address indicated at the top of this memorandum.

If the last paragraph of the analysis states that a fiscal estimate will be prepared, the LRB will request that it be prepared after the draft is introduced. You may obtain a fiscal estimate on the attached draft before it is introduced by calling our program assistants at 266-3561. Please note that if you have previously requested that a fiscal estimate be prepared on an earlier version of this draft, you will need to call our program assistants in order to obtain a fiscal estimate on this version before it is introduced.

Please call our program assistants at 266-3561 if you have any questions regarding this memorandum.