

107TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2835

To authorize the payment of compensation to members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the United States who performed slave labor for Japan during World War II, or the surviving spouses of such members, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 5, 2001

Mr. COX (for himself, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. ROHRABACHER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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## A BILL

To authorize the payment of compensation to members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees of the United States who performed slave labor for Japan during World War II, or the surviving spouses of such members, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO PAY COMPENSATION TO MEM-**  
2 **BERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND CIVILIAN**  
3 **EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR**  
4 **SLAVE LABOR PERFORMED FOR JAPAN DUR-**  
5 **ING WORLD WAR II.**

6 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-  
7 ings:

8 (1) During World War II, members of the  
9 United States Armed Forces fought valiantly against  
10 Japanese military forces in the Pacific. From De-  
11 cember 1941 until May 1942, United States military  
12 personnel fought valiantly against overwhelming  
13 Japanese military forces on Wake Island, Guam, the  
14 Philippine Islands, including the Bataan Peninsula  
15 and Corregidor, and the Dutch East Indies, thereby  
16 preventing Japan from accomplishing strategic ob-  
17 jectives necessary for achieving a preemptive mili-  
18 tary victory in the Pacific during World War II.

19 (2) In military action in the Philippines, United  
20 States troops were ordered to surrender on April 9,  
21 1942, and were forced to march 65 miles to prison  
22 camps at Camp O'Donnell, Cabanatuan, and Bilibid.  
23 More than 10,000 Americans died during the march,  
24 known as the “Bataan Death March”, and during  
25 subsequent imprisonment as a result of starvation,  
26 disease, and executions.

1           (3) Beginning in January 1942, the Japanese  
2           military began to transport United States prisoners  
3           of war to Japan, Taiwan, Manchuria, and Korea to  
4           perform slave labor to support their war industries.  
5           Many of the unmarked merchant vessels in which  
6           the prisoners were transported, called “Hell Ships”,  
7           were attacked by American naval and air forces,  
8           which, according to some estimates, resulted in more  
9           than 3,600 American fatalities.

10          (4) Following the conclusion of World War II,  
11          the United States Government agreed to pay com-  
12          pensation to United States ex-prisoners of war  
13          amounting to \$2.50 per day of imprisonment. This  
14          compensation was paid from Japanese assets frozen  
15          by the United States Government and does not  
16          begin to fully compensate those ex-prisoners of war  
17          for the short-term and long-term costs of the slave  
18          labor they endured. Neither the Government of  
19          Japan nor any Japanese corporations admit any li-  
20          ability for further payment of such compensation.

21          (5) Other nations, including Canada, the  
22          United Kingdom, and the Netherlands, have author-  
23          ized payment of compensation to their surviving vet-  
24          erans who were captured by the Japanese during  
25          World War II and required to perform slave labor.

1 (b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to rec-  
2 ognize, by the provision of compensation, the heroic con-  
3 tributions of the members of the Armed Forces and civil-  
4 ian employees of the United States who were captured by  
5 the Japanese military during World War II and denied  
6 their basic human rights by being made to perform slave  
7 labor by the Imperial Government of Japan or by Japa-  
8 nese corporations during World War II.

9 (c) PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION AUTHORIZED.—  
10 The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may pay compensation  
11 to a covered veteran or civilian internee, or to the sur-  
12 viving spouse of a covered veteran or civilian internee, in  
13 the amount of \$20,000.

14 (d) COVERED VETERAN OR CIVILIAN INTERNEE DE-  
15 FINED.—In this section, the term “covered veteran or ci-  
16 vilian internee” means any individual who—

17 (1) was a member of the Armed Forces, a civil-  
18 ian employee of the United States, or an employee  
19 of a contractor of the United States during World  
20 War II;

21 (2) served in or with United States combat  
22 forces during World War II;

23 (3) was captured and held as a prisoner of war  
24 or prisoner by Japan in the course of such service;  
25 and

1           (4) was required by the Imperial Government of  
2       Japan, or one or more Japanese corporations, to  
3       perform slave labor during World War II.

4       (e) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PAYMENTS.—Any  
5       amount paid a person under this section for activity de-  
6       scribed in subsection (d) is in addition to any other  
7       amount paid such person for such activity under any other  
8       provision of law.

9       (f) INAPPLICABILITY OF TAXATION OR ATTACH-  
10      MENT.—Any amount paid a person under this section  
11      shall not be subject to any taxation, attachment, execu-  
12      tion, levy, tax lien, or detention under any process what-  
13      ever.

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