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but I did read where he has a resolution that's going to get a public hearing before one of the committees Friday where some veterans want the Japanese government not only to apologize to them for what happened when they were prisoners of war, but to give reparations. But this Legislature wouldn't consider seriously for a moment my saying that because of the years, count the years from 1619 to 1863, that we were enslaved in this country, subjected to murder, rape, child abuse by people like Thomas Jefferson, a child abuser, a pedophile, and our children are taught to worship these people, where are our reparations? Where is the apology to us from this United States Government? None of these people who are seeking an apology from Japan fought for the Japanese army, fought for the Nation of Japan. Black people have fought in every war this country ever had, every war, and during the Second World War, from which some of these old veterans hailed, the army was segregated. And, what some of you-all may not realize, there were German prisoners of war in this country and when black men were guarding these prisoners down South, the white Germans, whether Nazis, Waffen SS or whatever they were, were allowed to go into these white establishments and eat, but the black soldiers in American uniforms with an American flag could not go in there because black people were not served. Where is our apology? Where are our reparations? So when that comes before this body, if it's advanced by that committee, the Legislature's going to get a lesson in American history, in black history, in military history, and in the constitution. The provisions that enshrine slavery, I've discussed briefly the one where the slave trade was protected and the constitutional provision that protected it could not be amended pursuant to the terms of the constitution, a provision that said if any of my people were smart enough, persevering enough, daring enough to escape from slavery, then it was the duty and responsibility of this government to send them back to slavery. And Congress passed laws to do that also. And we're aware of the provision that said, in order that these racists that held us slaves in the South could have more representation in Congress, each one of us would count for three-fifths of a person. And we could not vote. We had no rights. We were not recognized as human beings but as property. And then somebody has the nerve to bring a resolution, and I welcome it because we're going to have a long discussion on that one and there is no cloture that can be invoked on a resolution.