CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

COMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Thursday, September 12, 2024

Start: 9:54 a.m. Recess: 10:08 a.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

B E F O R E: Public Advocate, Jumaane Williams

Hon. Nantasha Williams, Chair

#### COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Rita C. Joseph Christopher Marte, Rafael Salamanca, Jr. Kevin C. Riley

Other Council Members Attending: Hudson and Louis

### COMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

# APPEARANCES (NONE)

## COMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS (BLANK PAGE)

SERGEANT MESITI: This is a microphone check for the vote on Civil and Human Rights. Today's date is September 12, 2024; located in the Chambers; recording is done by Rocco Mesiti.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good morning, welcome to the New York City Council vote of the Committee on Civil and Human Rights.

At this time, please silence your cell phones. At this time and going forward, no one is to approach the dais, I repeat, no one is to approach the dais.

Chair, we are ready to begin.

Good morning, everyone, my name is Nantasha
Williams, and I am Chair of the Committee on Civil
and Human Rights. I want to start off by thanking

everyone joining us here for this early morning vote.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: (GAVEL SOUND) (GAVELING IN)

This legislation we are voting on today has been, to put it simply, a long time coming. Not only because these bills were first introduced and heard last session, but because the issues that we are intending to help remedy are ones that have afflicted our city since its founding due to centuries long practice of slavery.

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While slavery has been outlawed in the United

States for a 164 years, and even longer in New York

State, its legacy lives in the systematic racism and inequity that still effects Black Americans today.

It is my hope that bills being voted on today, one of which I am the proud sponsor of, will strengthen ongoing efforts to atone for the atrocities committed during slavery, and will help to rectify the longstanding negative impacts the institution of slavery and racism has had on descendants of slaves.

This morning, we will be voting on Introduction 279-A, sponsored by Council Member Farah Louis, in relation to studying the impacts of slavery and its legacies in New York city and recommending potential reparative measures for resulting harms.

Introduction 242-A, sponsored by Council Member Crystal Hudson, in relation to the creation of a truth, healing, and reconciliation process.

Introduction 833-A, sponsored by the Public

Advocate Jumaane Williams, in relation to requiring
the installation and maintenance of an informational
sign at the intersection of Wall and Pearl Streets in

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2 Manhattan to mark the site of New York's first slave market.

Lastly, my bill, previously sponsored by, Council Member Chris Marte, who's been a long advocate of the Freedom Trail. Uh, and Introduction 471-A will establish a New York city freedom trail task force.

I'd like to thank my colleagues for being here, and both my staff and committee staff, uh, Jessica, most importantly, who worked really hard. She was here many late nights negotiating with the Admin, uh, to make sure that these— these bills advance. So, thank you so much. And, of course, Wiam.

I will now turn it over to my fellow sponsors for some remarks on their respective bills, starting with Council Member Louis.

COUNCIL MEMBER LOUIS: Thank you, Chair, and good morning. Thank you, Chair, for the opportunity to return to discuss Introduction 279 and its passage today - which I am immensely proud to have championed this legislation to mandate a comprehensive study on reparations related to slavery and its enduring legacies here in New York, since New York City is fundamentally and essential to this council's goals to eliminate inequities and disadvantages in all our

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public and private structures and systems -especially those factors perpetrated after slavey.

These factors often discuss, but without resolve,
including educational segregation, redlining, and
exclusion in housing opportunities, zoning.

Environmental disparities have existed for decades,
if not centuries, and addressing these compounded
injustices is essential to forming a more just
municipality and society.

I want to thank Chair Williams for her leadership in pushing all of these bills forward. I want to thank Council Member Hudson for her leadership as well. And, I also want to thank Linda Tigani, from the Commission on Racial Equity, for navigating the path in working with the Administration on this bill, as well as Jessica Boulet, Committee Counsel, for her tireless work and effort to craft this legislation to lead to a powerful and effective study in our municipal government.

Leading up to this important day, we have heard countess testimonies and conducted numerous hearing revealing the ongoing impacts of historical injustices.

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By passing Introduction 279 today, along with the other bills, and documenting, and quantifying the impacts of enslavement and its legacies, we take crucial steps towards justice and equity. I am passionately committed to the urgency of this study, and I look forward to joining my colleagues in driving this work forward. Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER HUDSON: Good morning, and thank you, Chair Williams, for giving me the opportunity to speak on Introduction 242-A, which the Committee is voting on today.

It should be no surprise that our city is still reckoning with the long shadow cast by the enslavement of African and Indigenous American people and its enduring impact on Black Americans.

Since slavery was banned in New York in 1827, our city still generated significant income from the illegal trade of enslaved people, and Black New Yorkers continued to experience racially motivated discrimination, riots, segregation, and violence.

And, these practices continue to this day. Black
New Yorkers are eight times more likely to be stopped
by the police under suspicion of a crime, because of
nothing more than the color of their skin. Black

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homeowners in previously redlined neighborhoods are preyed upon by real estate speculators looking to trick them into signing away their homes, commonly

known as deed theft.

New York City must confront these injustices head on and prioritize the needs of its Black residents to forge a path toward genuine equity and healing.

My Black agenda for New York City, originally published in 2021, includes a comprehensive citywide ruth, healing, and reconciliation process to acknowledge the breadth of the historical mistreatment of Black New Yorkers and confront the City's racist practices.

I am proud that the passage of Introduction 242-A now makes this a reality. By passing 242-A, alongside Introduction 279-A, introduced by Council Members Louis and Williams, and a number of other bills, the City Council underscores its commitment to confronting and acknowledging the destructive racist policies that have harmed Black communities.

I look forward to continuing to work alongside my colleagues in the Council to dismantle the generations of systemic and structural anti-Black racism engrained in our city.

COMMITTEE CLERK: Council Member Joseph?

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Aye.

COMMITTEE CLERK: By a vote of 4 in the affirmative, 0 in the negative, and no abstentions all items have been adopted by the Committee.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you, I'll leave it open as we await our wonderful Public Advocate.

(PAUSE)

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay, we are now joined by the Public Advocate, who we will turn to for his remarks, even thought voted out your bill, so, yay!

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Thank you, Madam Chair, much appreciated.

Good morning, my name is Jumaane Williams, I am the Public Advocate of the city of New York. Thank you very much, Chair Willaims and members of the Committee on Civil and Human Rights, for not only holding a hearing to vote, but actually voting on the bill and these important legislative matters.

I was planned to ask, and so I'm glad my colleagues did vote, yes, on Introduction 0883-A, which would ensure that we place a sign at Pearl and Wall Street, which is a common location of where the first slave trade market took place in 1711. The sign will also include a description that describes

the role of the slave market in the City's economy,

3 through all of the City's government established in

4 | the market and the use of the market, and the use of

5 the market in the sale of African and Indigenous

6 persons.

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I first introduced this bill in 2014 when I was a council member, and the bill was known as
Introduction 0036. The bill was never voted on, the de Blasio Administration agreed to proceed with the placing of a sign in Manhattan Park on the corner on Wall and Water Street. It has been 10 years since it was installed, and while I am grateful that a sign was placed conveying our history, it is not at the correct location.

In 2022, members of my staff encountered a senior citizen standing in front of the sign. She told them that she saw a documentary on the New York slave trade on Manhattan Neighborhood Network, MNN. She told them that she went searching for the sign on three separate occasions and found it on that day on her fourth search. She had been looking at the correct location, which is not where the sign was placed.

The wealth of America to this day was born from 2 3 violence and greed of human chattel slavery. after slavery was outlawed in New York, our city 4 remained the center of the illegal international slave trade. The Emancipation Proclamation, along 6 the with 13th Amendment's ratification in 1865 began to dismantle the institution of chattel slavery in 8 America. Inequity of resources hardly ended there, from the adoption of the Black (INAUDIBLE) during 10 11 construction to the implementation of Jim Crow laws, 12 to the fight against a living minimum wage, we can 13 directly see the ways this violence and deliberate exclusion from economic safety has provided 14

At this very moment, Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Tennessee introduced legislation to not teach this history. So, it's critical that people can see the connection between what is happening today and what happened at this market.

prosperity to our city today.

Enslaved New Yorkers were emancipated on paper, but shared... but shared no part of the wealth, land, and the institutions that their labor had financed and created.

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These structures have never been adequately addresses, especially since this nation employed the separate but equal doctrine, a doctrine that the Supreme Court said is inherently unequal.

The centuries that followed, clearly show the reclamations of slavery, continuing through institutional and systemic racism. It is vital that we never forget this part of our country's history and address this impact. We sometimes talk about the enslavement in America as just "part of our past", but communities still feel the crippling generational effects of the brutal violence that built the wealth of the banks that, to this day, surround the locational placement of this signage.

Passing this legislation will allow us as a city to acknowledge the enslaved men, women, and children and pay our respects to their decedents. So, I am glad that folks voted yes to help cement this history into the infrastructure of New York City.

I also note today throughout the country, people are being lied to about what created our society and the privileges and wealth that is there. And, I think people are being lied to about what caused us

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2 to get here, so they can be lied to about what it

3 | takes to actually maintain it.

I would like to thank all those who worked on this bill. Thank you to K Bain who was my previous Legislative Director when I was first... when I first introduced this bill in 2014. Thank you to historian Christopher Cobb, who worked with my team and actually brought this to my attention. And, lastly, thank you to Veronica Aveis, my current Chief Deputy Public Advocate for Policy, and Rosie Mendez my current Director of Legislation and Policy who worked on this bill from 2023 - 2024. Thank you.

Sorry, uh, just, one thing I wanted to add, because, uh, when we talk about this, I think sometimes folks hear the wrong thing. And, I always want to make sure I'm clear that there is no one Black, white, brown responsible for the systemic institution of slavery or systems that have come into play since then, but I do believe that all of us all responsible for the systems that we leave to our children and our grandchildren. And, there's a place for everyone to try to change the impacts, thank you.

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### COMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS 16 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you, Mr. Public Advocate. And, with that, this committee meeting is adjourned. (GAVEL SOUND) (GAVELING OUT)

World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date September 13, 2024