

# STATE OF NEW YORK

9435

## IN ASSEMBLY

March 7, 2022

Introduced by M. of A. SOLAGES, AUBRY, DICKENS, PRETLOW, WILLIAMS, WALKER, PEOPLES-STOKES, COOK, VANEL, HYNDMAN, CAHILL, JEAN-PIERRE, BICHOTTE HERMELYN, TAYLOR, DILAN, DARLING, JOYNER, BENEDETTO, EPSTEIN, FRONTUS, REYES, NOLAN, O'DONNELL, CRUZ, ZINERMAN, JACKSON, BURGOS, FORREST, ANDERSON, GONZALEZ-ROJAS, J. RIVERA -- read once and referred to the Committee on Governmental Operations

AN ACT to acknowledge the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality and inhumanity of slavery in the city of New York and the state of New York; to establish the New York state community commission on reparations remedies, 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 and to make determinations regarding compensation; and providing for the repeal of such provisions upon expiration thereof

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "New York  
2 state community commission on reparations remedies".  
3 § 2. Legislative intent. Contrary to what many people believe, slav-  
4 ery was not just a southern institution. Prior to the American Revo-  
5 lution, there were more enslaved Africans in New York City than in any  
6 other city except Charleston, South Carolina. During this period, slaves  
7 accounted for 20% of the population of New York and approximately 40% of  
8 colonial New York's households owned slaves. These slaves were an inte-  
9 gral part of the population which settled and developed what we now know  
10 as the state of New York.  
11 The first slaves arrived in New Amsterdam, a Dutch settlement estab-  
12 lished at the southern tip of Manhattan Island, around 1627. These  
13 enslaved Africans did not belong to individuals, but worked for the  
14 Dutch West India Company. The Dutch East India Company had established  
15 Fort Amsterdam, a fortification located on the southern tip of the  
16 island of Manhattan, for the purpose of defending the company's fur  
17 trade operations in the North River, now known as the Hudson River. In

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [-] is old law to be omitted.

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1 1624, New Amsterdam became a provincial extension of the Dutch Republic  
2 and it was designated the capital of the province in 1625.

3 These first enslaved Africans cleared forests, prepared land for agri-  
4 culture and built an infrastructure of roads, buildings and walls of  
5 timber and earthwork, including the wall that gives Wall Street its  
6 name. During the following years, more and more enslaved Africans were  
7 brought to the New World for the purpose of expanding the settlement.

8 New Amsterdam came under English control in 1664 and was renamed New  
9 York in honor of the then Duke of York, in whose name the English had  
10 captured it. Three years later, the Dutch gave up their claim to the  
11 town and the rest of the colony, in exchange for control of certain  
12 trade routes and areas.

13 The change of control of the city did not deter slavery; it was an  
14 enormously profitable enterprise and it continued under the English. New  
15 York businesses engaged directly in slave trade and also in the  
16 production of supplies used in the slave trade. They supplied food,  
17 tools and grain to slave plantations in North America and in the West  
18 Indies. Slave labor built and maintained ships used for trade between  
19 North America, Europe, the Caribbean and Africa. Slaves produced goods  
20 for sale and worked in private homes. Even newspapers benefited from  
21 slavery: advertisements of slaves for purchase were a major source of  
22 revenue for the papers during the eighteenth century.

23 Life was repressive for enslaved Africans in New York. The New York  
24 City Common Council passed a number of restrictive laws designed at  
25 curtailing the rights and freedoms of slaves. Slaves were barred from  
26 owning significant property and from bequeathing what they did own to  
27 their children. The number of people of African descent who could gather  
28 in one place was limited. Restrictions on movement included requiring  
29 slaves to carry lanterns after dark and to remain in certain geographic  
30 areas.

31 Penalties for breaking these and other laws were severe. Beatings,  
32 mutilations and executions were common.

33 Enslaved Africans refused to submit to the slave existence. The condi-  
34 tions of their lives gave rise to rebellions and the development in the  
35 city of a network of the Underground Railroad.

36 Not all citizens of New York agreed with slavery. A powerful aboli-  
37 tionist movement developed, but the end of slavery in New York did not  
38 come easily or quickly. Those who profited from the slave economy fought  
39 to maintain the system.

40 In 1799 the New York state legislature passed "An Act for the Gradual  
41 Abolition of Slavery". This legislation was a first step in the direc-  
42 tion of emancipation, but did not have an immediate effect or affect all  
43 slaves. Rather, it provided for gradual manumission. All children born  
44 to slave women after July 4, 1799 would be freed, but only after their  
45 most productive years: age 28 for men and age 25 for women. Slaves  
46 already in servitude before July 4, 1799 were reclassified as "inden-  
47 tured servants", but in reality, remained slaves for the duration of  
48 their lives.

49 In 1817, the Legislature enacted a statute that gave freedom to New  
50 York slaves who had been born before July 4, 1799. This statute did not  
51 become effective until July 4, 1827, however.

52 Despite these laws, there were exceptions under which certain persons  
53 could still own slaves. Non-residents could enter New York with slaves  
54 for up to nine months, and allowing part-time residents to bring their  
55 slaves into the state temporarily. The nine-months exception remained

1 law until its repeal in 1841, when the North was re-defining itself as  
2 the "free" region in advance of the civil war.

3 In 1991, a huge African burial ground was discovered in the heart of  
4 New York's financial district during construction of a skyscraper. The  
5 excavations that followed the termination of the construction project  
6 yielded the skeletal remains of 419 Africans, many of whom were women  
7 and children.

8 The slavery that flourished in the New York state constituted an  
9 immoral and inhumane deprivation of Africans' life, liberty, African  
10 citizenship rights, and cultural heritage, and denied them the fruits of  
11 their own labor. Sufficient inquiry has not been made into the effects  
12 of the institution of slavery on living African-Americans and society in  
13 New York.

14 § 3. Establishment, purpose and duties of the commission. a. Estab-  
15 lishment. There is hereby established the New York state community  
16 commission on reparations remedies (hereinafter referred to as the  
17 "commission").

18 b. Duties. The commission shall perform the following duties:

19 (1) Examine the institution of slavery which existed within the state  
20 of New York and in the city of New York. The commission's examination  
21 shall include, but not be limited to, an examination of:

22 (A) the capture and procurement of Africans;

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

26 (C) the sale and acquisition of Africans as chattel property in inter-  
27 state and intrastate commerce; and

28 (D) the treatment of enslaved Africans in the city of New York and the  
29 state of New York, including the deprivation of their freedom, exploita-  
30 tion of their labor, and destruction of their culture, language, reli-  
31 gion, and families.

32 (2) Examine the extent to which the federal and state governments of  
33 the United States supported the institution of slavery in constitutional  
34 and statutory provisions, including the extent to which such governments  
35 prevented, opposed, or restricted efforts of freed enslaved Africans to  
36 repatriate to their homeland.

37 (3) Examine federal and state laws that discriminated against freed  
38 enslaved Africans and their descendants during the period between the  
39 end of the Civil War and the present.

40 (4) Examine other forms of discrimination in the public and private  
41 sectors against freed enslaved Africans and their descendants during the  
42 period between the end of the Civil War and the present.

43 (5) Examine the lingering negative effects of the institution of slav-  
44 ery and the matters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of  
45 this subdivision on living African-Americans and on society in the  
46 United States.

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

49 (7) Recommend appropriate remedies in consideration of the commis-  
50 sion's findings on the matters described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3),  
51 and (4) of this subdivision. The commission shall determine the form of  
52 compensation, the amount of compensation and who should be eligible for  
53 such compensation.

54 c. Report to the legislature. The commission shall submit a written  
55 report of its findings and recommendations to the temporary president of  
56 the senate, the speaker of the assembly, the minority leaders of the

1 senate and the assembly and the governor not later than the date which  
2 is one year after the date of the first meeting of the commission held  
3 pursuant to subdivision c of section four of this act.

4 § 4. Membership. a. Appointment of members. The commission shall be  
5 composed of eleven members who shall be appointed within 90 days after  
6 the effective date of this act, as follows:

7 (1) one member shall be appointed by the governor;

8 (2) one member shall be appointed by the speaker of the assembly;

9 (3) one member shall be appointed by the temporary president of the  
10 senate;

11 (4) one member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the assem-  
12 bly;

13 (5) one member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the  
14 senate;

15 (6) two members shall be appointed by the National Coalition of Blacks  
16 for Reparations in America (N.C.O.B.R.A.);

17 (7) two members shall be appointed by the December 12th Movement; and

18 (8) two members shall be appointed by the Institute of the Black  
19 World.

20 b. Qualification of members. All members of the commission shall be  
21 persons who are especially qualified to serve on the commission by  
22 virtue of their education, training, or experience, particularly in the  
23 field of African-American studies.

24 c. First meeting. The chair shall call the first meeting of the  
25 commission within 120 days after the effective date of this act.

26 d. Quorum. Six members of the commission shall constitute a quorum,  
27 but a lesser number may hold hearings.

28 e. Chair and vice chair. The commission shall elect a Chair and Vice  
29 Chair from among its members.

30 f. Compensation. The members of the commission shall receive no  
31 compensation for their services as members, but shall be reimbursed for  
32 their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their  
33 duties.

34 § 5. Powers of the commission. a. Hearings and sessions. The commis-  
35 sion may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act,  
36 hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and at such places in  
37 the United States, as the commission considers appropriate.

38 b. Powers of subcommittees and members. Any subcommittee or member of  
39 the commission may, if authorized by the commission, take any action  
40 which the commission is authorized to take by this section.

41 c. Obtaining official data. The commission may acquire directly from  
42 the head of any department, agency, or instrumentality of the state,  
43 available information which the commission considers useful in the  
44 discharge of its duties. All departments, agencies, and instrumentalities  
45 of the state shall cooperate with the commission with respect to  
46 such information and shall furnish all information requested by the  
47 commission to the extent permitted by law.

48 § 6. Termination. The commission shall terminate 90 days after the  
49 date on which the commission submits its report to the temporary presi-  
50 dent of the senate, the speaker of the assembly, the minority leaders of  
51 the senate and the assembly and the governor as provided in subdivision  
52 c of section three of this act.

53 § 7. This act shall take effect immediately and shall expire and be  
54 deemed repealed 90 days after the New York state community commission to  
55 study reparations remedies submits its report to the temporary president  
56 of the senate, the speaker of the assembly, the minority leaders of the

1 senate and the assembly and the governor as provided in subdivision c of  
2 section three of this act; provided that, the chair of the New York  
3 state community commission to study reparations remedies shall notify  
4 the legislative bill drafting commission upon the submission of its  
5 report as provided in subdivision c of section three of this act in  
6 order that the commission may maintain an accurate and timely effective  
7 data base of the official text of the laws of the state of New York in  
8 furtherance of effecting the provisions of section 44 of the legislative  
9 law and section 70-b of the public officers law.