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**RESOLUTION 22-412**

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**Resolution of Mayor and Council of Princeton Endorsing the  
Enactment of NJ Assembly Bill A938/S386, the "New Jersey  
Reparations Task Force Act"**

**WHEREAS**, Assembly Bill A938 and Senate Bill S386, companion bills collectively referred to as the “New Jersey Reparations Task Force Act”, will authorize research and development of reparatory proposals and recommendations to address the generational harms caused by New Jersey’s role in America’s institution of slavery and its legacy of systemic racial discrimination; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Municipality of Princeton is committed to racial justice and equity; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Municipality of Princeton recognized racism as a public health crisis in Resolution 20-195; and,

**WHEREAS**, over four hundred years ago, enslaved Africans were brought to Jamestown, Virginia as captives; and,

**WHEREAS**, from 1619 to 1865, approximately 4,000,000 Africans and their descendants, under a practice that was constitutionally and statutorily sanctioned, were enslaved in the United States and the colonies that became the United States; and,

**WHEREAS**, the system of slavery that flourished in the United States constituted an immoral, shameful, and inhumane deprivation of the life, liberty, humanity, citizenship, and cultural heritage of Africans and also denied them, among other things, the fruits of their own labor upon which this country, and its economy, was built; and,

**WHEREAS**, an overwhelming body of scholarship, legal and community evidentiary documentation, and the modern day lived experiences of the descendants of enslaved Africans form the basis for inquiry into the ongoing effects of the institution of slavery and its legacy of persistent systemic structures of discrimination on living Black people and communities in the United States; and,

**WHEREAS**, following the abolition of slavery, state actors at the federal, state, and local level perpetuated, condoned, and profited from practices that continued to brutalize and systemically disadvantage Black people, including sharecropping, convict leasing, Jim Crow laws, segregation, redlining, unequal education, and disproportionate treatment at the hands of the criminal (in)justice system; and,

**WHEREAS**, slavery was not just a Southern institution and took root very deeply in New Jersey. In the early 17th Century, the first enslaved African people arrived in New Netherland, a Dutch settlement established in the Mid-Atlantic, which included portions of present-day New

Jersey. As the demand for labor increased, the number of enslaved African people imported to New Jersey increased, with Bergen County becoming the largest slaveholding county in the Province of New Jersey. In 1704, the Province of New Jersey introduced the “Slave Code,” which prohibited enslaved Africans and free Africans from owning property and made certain actions, like staying out past curfew, illegal for Black people. Although New Jersey outlawed the importation of enslaved Africans in 1786 and enacted a law in 1804 to abolish slavery gradually, the State Legislature passed “Peace Resolutions” in 1863 denying President Lincoln’s power to emancipate slaves and later voted against the 13th amendment to the United States Constitution; and, that the white supremacy system continues to be perpetuated in our institutions to the present day, to restrict the freedom of African Americans and the flourishing of African American culture and prosperity; and,

**WHEREAS**, in 1844, New Jersey also restricted access to the ballot box by denying the vote to people with criminal convictions the same year it restricted voting to white men in its Constitution, and was the first state in the Northeast to do so. While many Northern states abolished slavery following the Civil War, New Jersey opposed the Emancipation Proclamation and was the last Northern state to abolish slavery. Following the Civil War, New Jersey refused to ratify the Reconstruction Amendments; and,

**WHEREAS**, Princeton University had a reputation as being a school fit for white Southerners- throughout the Antebellum period, nearly 40% of its students originating from the slave states, on average. This impacted the manner in which the institution’s money was allocated, and additionally shaped its longtime exclusion of African Americans. African American graduates from Princeton University were nonexistent until the late 1800s. In 1935, Bruce Wright, who was raised in Princeton, applied to the University and was awarded a scholarship but later excluded from attending after the authorities discovered he was Black. In spite of this, Bruce Wright rose to become a New York State Supreme Court Justice and authored *Black Robes, White Justice*, a book about the role of race in the judicial system; and,

**WHEREAS**, Princeton students attempted to lynch an abolitionist in September 1835, mobbed and nearly killed an African American man in June 1846, and dressed in Ku Klux Klan robes in response to classmates who protested the acquittal of Emmett Till’s murderers in 1955; and,

**WHEREAS**, local newspapers in the Princeton area were once peppered with advertisements for Princeton runaway slaves and slave sales. A record exists of an auction for enslaved people from the household of Princeton University President Reverend Dr. Finley, held in 1766 in front of the President’s house (now Maclean House) near Nassau Street; and,

**WHEREAS**, Furthermore, Princeton’s public and private facilities and establishments- including schools, restaurants, taverns, and pools- were segregated by race. It was not until the state legislature passed the Freeman Bill in 1949 that New Jersey law guaranteed equal access to schools, restaurants, stores, public transportation, theaters, and beaches. Discrimination in housing, however, remained legal until 1967; and,

**WHEREAS**, New Jersey's deep roots in American slavery and its vestiges have endured to the present day. A direct line can be traced from New Jersey's role in American slavery to its system today of voter suppression, racial wealth disparities, mass incarceration, racial segregation, environmental injustice, and crumbling infrastructure in Black communities in New Jersey, resulting in the current elevated lead levels in water and homes; and,

**WHEREAS**, the full effects of the institution and legacy of slavery on Black people and communities in New Jersey have not been sufficiently examined, nor have there been sufficient remedies for past injustice and present harm, or sufficient efforts at transformation; and,

**WHEREAS**, as a result of historic and continued systemic racial discrimination, Black people in New Jersey confront some of the worst racial disparities in America, including but not limited to these areas; and,

**WHEREAS**, New Jersey suffers from racialized voter disenfranchisement, denying the vote to people who are incarcerated, over half of whom are Black, although Black people comprise just 15 percent of the State's population. In addition, prior to 2020, more than 80,000 adults on probation or parole could not vote; and,

**WHEREAS**, New Jersey continues to have a very high incarceration rate of Black adults and youth. As of January 2020, 62% of adults incarcerated by the New Jersey Department of Corrections were Black and 22% were white. Further, generations of Black children have experienced racism in the youth justice system. Just two years after the Civil War, New Jersey opened Jamesburg, the state's largest youth prison for boys. Even though Black and white children commit most offenses at similar rates, Black children are substantially more likely to be locked up than white children. In this regard, New Jersey has maintained one of the highest racial disparity rates in the country. As of 2022, Black children are incarcerated about 9 times more than their white counterparts; and,

**WHEREAS**, New Jersey also experienced racially restrictive covenants that prohibited Black people from buying, leasing, or occupying property based on race, and redlining, which targeted Black people who were refused housing loans. That legacy of systemic housing discrimination spills into today's vast discrepancy in New Jersey home ownership rates: 75.9 percent for white households and 38.4 percent for Black households. Home ownership is a primary driver of wealth and Black people in New Jersey confront one of the starkest racial wealth gaps in the nation, with the state's white families holding \$322,500 at the median compared to only \$17,700 for the state's Black families. New Jersey also leads the nation in home foreclosures, according to ATTOM Data Solutions; and,

**WHEREAS**, racial segregation itself, born from the vestiges of slavery, pervades New Jersey, which, while one of the most racially diverse states in America, is also among the most segregated. New Jersey's racial diversity and racial segregation, combined with its extreme wealth and punishing poverty, has created in New Jersey's public classrooms some of the fiercest segregation by race, ethnicity, and income in this country. Nearly half of New Jersey's

Black and Latino students attend schools that are more than 90 percent nonwhite. Almost two-thirds go to schools that are more than 75 percent nonwhite; and,

**WHEREAS**, to address these systemic challenges in New Jersey, the “New Jersey Reparations Task Force” will research, write, and publish a report that will examine the institution of slavery in New Jersey as well as the extent to which the State of New Jersey and the federal government prevented, opposed or restricted efforts of Black people to thrive upon the ending of slavery and make recommendations for what remedies should be awarded in New Jersey and outline policy recommendations that seek to repair the harm that has resulted from slavery in New Jersey; and,

**WHEREAS**, it is in the interest of the State and of the people of New Jersey for the government to educate the populace and encourage/support community dialogue for the purpose of achieving truth, transformation, and reparation. Therefore, it is in the interest of the State and the people of New Jersey to establish the “New Jersey Reparations Task Force” to urge New Jersey to take responsibility for its role in American slavery and its aftermath, and to set forth comprehensive and sweeping policy recommendations aimed to develop profound and reparative financial and other investments in Black communities impacted by New Jersey’s history of systemic racial discrimination; and,

**WHEREAS**, the urgency for the establishment of this task force is compelling. The elder African-American population, some of whom are the grandchildren of formerly enslaved Black people and can bear direct witness to slavery, is advancing in age. As too many generations of Black people have already passed without benefit of any remedies for the injustices they endured, it is imperative that New Jersey establish this task force; and,

**WHEREAS**, it shall be the duty of the “New Jersey Reparations Task Force” to study and develop reparations proposals for Black people in this State. In performing this duty, the commission shall: Identify, compile, and synthesize the relevant corpus of evidentiary documentation of the institution of slavery that existed within the United States and the colonies that became the United States from 1619 through 1865. The task force’s documentation and examination shall include the facts related to: (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; (d) the treatment of enslaved Africans 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; (e) sexual abuse, chattelization of persons, and extensive denial of their humanity; (f) the role of the federal and state governments of the United States in supporting the institution of slavery in constitutional and statutory provisions, including the extent to which the governments prevented, opposed, or restricted efforts of formerly enslaved Africans and their descendants to repatriate to their homeland; (g) the federal and state laws that discriminated against formerly enslaved Africans and their descendants who were deemed United States citizens from 1868 to the present; (h) other forms of systemic racial discrimination in the public and private sectors against enslaved African people and their descendants who were deemed United States citizens

from 1868 to the present, including redlining, Jim Crow segregation, restrictive covenants, mass incarceration, voter suppression, educational funding discrepancies, medical experimentation, and predatory financial practices; and (i) the lingering negative effects of the institution of slavery and the matters described in this paragraph on living African-Americans and on society in the United States; and,

**WHEREAS**, this resolution by the Council of Princeton endorses that the task force recommend appropriate ways to educate the New Jersey public of the task force's findings; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Council of Princeton recommends appropriate remedies in consideration of the task force's findings. In making recommendations, the task force shall address among other issues: (1) how the recommendations comport with international standards of remedy for wrongs and injuries caused by the State, that include full reparations and special measures, as understood by various relevant international protocols, laws, and findings; (2) how the State of New Jersey will offer a formal apology on behalf of the people of New Jersey for the perpetration of gross human rights violations and crimes against humanity on African slaves and their descendants; (3) how New Jersey laws and policies that continue to disproportionately and negatively affect African-Americans as a group and how those that perpetuate the lingering effects, both material and psychosocial, can be eliminated; (4) how the injuries resulting from slavery and its aftermath can be reversed and appropriate policies, programs, projects, and recommendations to reverse the injuries; (5) how, in consideration of the task force's findings, any form of compensation to the descendants of enslaved Africans is calculated; (6) what form of compensation should be awarded, through what instrumentalities, and who should be eligible for such compensation; and (7) how, in consideration of the task force's findings, any other forms of rehabilitation or restitution to African descendants is warranted and what the form and scope of those measures should take. The "New Jersey Reparations Task Force" shall issue an interim report of its progress to the Governor and the Legislature no later than 12 months following the initial meeting, and shall submit its final report and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature no later than 24 months following the initial meeting. The interim and the final report shall be submitted to the Legislature in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of 15 P.L.1991, c.164 (C.52:14-19.1). The task force shall expire upon issuance of its final report; and,

**WHEREAS**, the "Say the Word: Reparations" campaign, powered by the advocacy of thousands of people across New Jersey and led by the New Jersey Institute for Social Justice and partners, has called on New Jersey to become the second state to establish a statewide reparations task force; and,

**WHEREAS**, in line with the advocacy of the "Say the Word: Reparations" campaign, we call on the Senate President and the Speaker of the Assembly to hold committee hearings on the "New Jersey Reparations Task Force" bill, call on the Legislature to pass the "New Jersey Reparations Task Force" bill as soon as possible thereafter and then call on the Governor to sign the bill into law; and,

**NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Council of Princeton that this body fully endorses the enactment of the “New Jersey Reparations Task Force” bill; and,

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Municipal Clerk is hereby directed to forward a certified copy of this resolution to the New Jersey Assembly and the New Jersey Senate.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Municipality of Princeton in the County of Mercer and State of New Jersey, on this November 14, 2022.

Councilperson	Absent	Present	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Yea	Nay	Abstain	Disqualified
Ms. Pirone Lambros								
Ms. Niedergang								
Mr. Cohen								
Ms. Fraga								
Ms. Sacks								
Mr. Newlin								
Mayor Freda								

I, Delores A. Williams, Municipal Clerk of Princeton, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a resolution adopted by the Mayor and Council of Princeton at a meeting held November 14, 2022.

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Delores A. Williams, Municipal Clerk

**ATTACHMENTS:**

- Civil Rights Commission Statement on Resolution Endorsing Assembly Bill A938 (DOCX)