



City of Wilmington

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Health, Aging & Disabilities Committee

Ernest "Trippi" Congo, II, Chair
Ciro Adams
Rysheema J. Dixon
Christofer C. Johnson
Va'Shun "Vash" Turner
Dr. Hanifa Shabazz, Ex-Officio Member

➤ REVISED NOTICE

Virtual Health, Aging & Disabilities Committee Meeting

June 24, 2020 at 5:00 p.m.

Agenda

- Presentation by Christiana Care - Racial Disparities and COVID-19
- A Resolution in Defense of Black Lives and a Commitment to Enacting Policies That Unequivocally Defend Black Life and Aim to Undo the Effects of Systemic Racism Affecting Black People In The City Of Wilmington
- Discussion of Body Cameras

The public can access the meeting by clicking the following link:

<https://zoom.us/j/94155689279>

Webinar ID: 941 5568 9279

Or by Telephone by dialing: (929) 205-6099 or (301) 715-8592

You will be asked for the Webinar ID. Please enter **941 5568 9279** and then #. You can press # again when prompted to immediately enter the meeting

Rev. 2 (06//23/2020)

If public comment is permitted during this committee meeting, any member of the public who wishes to speak during the committee meeting will be limited to three minutes per agenda item. If the public's permission to comment is abused, the Chair may exercise greater discretion in limiting public comment.

DRAFT

Wilmington, Delaware
July 2, 2020

#XXXX

Sponsor:

**Council
Member
Dixon**

WHEREAS, the first enslaved Africans were brought to America as captives to what is now the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1619; and

WHEREAS, Black people were bought and sold as slave labor for nearly 250 years and suffered unspeakable acts of violence, including: assault, rape, mutilation, and murder at the hands of their captors; and

WHEREAS, even at the founding of Wilmington, Delaware, and by no accident, many Africans were brought to the Swedish colony as enslaved skilled workers, because very few artisans were willing to make the trip from Sweden. Still, no records show that Africans had social status in the Swedish colony, because none were included by name in any documents, except for one, “Black Anthony.” Historical documents record Anthony as the first Black in Delaware territory, who was captured by the skipper of the Fogel Grip in 1638. In 1639, "Black Anthony" was delivered to Fort Christina and nine years later, he served as special assistant to Governor Printz; and

WHEREAS, in what has been called the Red Summer of 1919, here in the City of Wilmington, Delaware, on November 13, 1919 there was a violent racial riot between White and Black residents, when a robbery lead to the shooting of one police officer and the death of another. In retaliation, a mob of 300 Whites went rampaging through the Black part of town, when they encountered four Black men. The two parties shot an one another, and African American Bannel Fields was wounded with a shot to the head; and

WHEREAS, in April of 1968, yet another race riot occurred in the City of Wilmington, following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The riot ensued after peaceful protest in the City’s Rodney Square, transgressed to looting. No fatalities occurred, however significant injuries and arrests were recorded and many of the City’s iconic buildings and businesses burned. The calamitous events culminated in then-Governor Terry ordering the National Guard to patrol the streets of the city for the remaining nine months of that year –

reportedly the longest occupation of an American city by armed forces since the Civil War; and

WHEREAS, on May 30, 2020 thousands gathered, in Wilmington's Rodney Square to join Americans – White and Black, across the country - who decried the treatment and ultimate death of George Floyd, an African American man who was killed as a result of police brutality in Minneapolis, Minnesota. This well-planned, peaceful gathering devolved into looting and extensive property damage, not only to Downtown Wilmington, its businesses and residents, but then spread across northern Delaware; and

WHEREAS, just one week later, on June 5, 2020 a peaceful rally was held at the City's beloved Tubman-Garrett Park. Protestors marched up North King Street to the Leonard L. Williams Justice Center. At the event's culmination, despite heavy rain, heated verbal discourse between ralliers and the police, ended peacefully, when Police Chief Tracey and fellow Wilmington police officers agreed to leave their positions and walk with the group for eight minutes – which is about the length of time that the Minnesota police officer had his kneed on George Floyd's neck, ultimately leading to his death; and

WHEREAS, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution were enacted following the end of this country's Civil War, which resulted in the abolishment of the practice of slavery and the extension of civil and legal protections to Black people who were formerly enslaved; and

WHEREAS, Jim Crow laws perpetuated the racist legal and social system existing prior to the Civil War and resulted in Black people being treated as second-class citizens; and

WHEREAS, as articulated in peaceful gatherings, this country's ugly history of state-sanctioned violence against Black people persists despite the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments and the adoption of the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968; and

WHEREAS, even in our city, Black people, still generally, are unfairly targeted and profiled by law enforcement throughout this country at rates beyond what can be reasonably explained; and

WHEREAS, racial profiling of Black people by law enforcement and general citizenry results in disproportionate rates of arrest, incarceration, and overall exposure to the criminal legal system for Black people; and

WHEREAS, Black people continue experience inequalities across many aspects of daily living, including, but not limited to, housing, education, employment, and health as a result of this country's aforementioned history, laws, and law enforcement practices, which erodes the quality of life for Black people; and

WHEREAS, Black people are justifiably outraged by this country's devaluation of Black life and humanity; and

WHEREAS, approximately fifty-five percent (55%) of the residents of the City of Wilmington identify as Black or African American; and

WHEREAS, these residents deserve to be treated fairly, with dignity, and to have their humanity, existence, and contributions valued; and

WHEREAS, it is indisputable that Black lives matter.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council of the City of Wilmington, Delaware will commit to enacting and supporting policies that unequivocally defend Black life and aim to undo the effects of systemic racism affecting Black people in the City of Wilmington.

Passed by City Council,

Attest: _____
City Clerk

SYNOPSIS: This Resolution provides examples of the City of Wilmington’s history of racially motivated violence against Blacks and seeks to contextualize the City’s own racially motivated acts of violence against the police, as well as against its own Black citizens. This Resolution solidifies and pledges that City Council will keep this evolving history of pain and healing at front-of-mind as the Legislative Body seeks solutions to preserve life and acknowledges input from Citizens and groups who agree that Black life in the City of Wilmington should be acknowledged as an extension of the City’s history, as well as a motivation for a better community for everyone who lives, works and plays here, going forward.

DRAFT