
YOU DRANK THE LEMONADE, TOOK A SEAT AT
THE TABLE AND WON A SEAT IN CONGRESS.
SO, NOW WHAT?

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✓ **CHECK IN**



ALLOW ME TO INTRODUCE MYSELF...





“.... the peculiar institution...”

- Alexis de Tocqueville
(Democracy in America)

AN AMERICAN HISTORY

1513 & 1534 | Juan
Garrido & Esteban
"the Moor"

1756 | Priscilla
(Charleston, SC)

1619 | Antony
Johnson "Antonio the
Negro (Jamestown,
VA)

RACE DE JURE

Negro

**VA
Colony
Court**

Alien

NEGRO COUNTRY

1756 Charleston, SC |

more black enslaved people than
white citizens

- 40 % of all enslaved people who were kidnapped to the U.S. entered through Charleston
- Rice plantations:
 - 1/3 of enslaved people in SC died within the first year of arrival
 - 2/3 of enslaved children were dead before the age of 16

AN AMERICAN HISTORY

1776 | U.S.
Declaration of
Independence
(700,000 enslaved
people)

1838 | Slavery
ends throughout
British Empire

1830 | Indian
Removal Act
(Indigenous
populations
"removed" for slave
plantations)

AN AMERICAN HISTORY

1861-1865 |
U.S. Civil War

1868- 1876 | 2,000
Black Americans in
political office
(Reconstruction Era)

June 19, 1865 |
Emancipation
Proclamation
becomes real

WHAT IS THE PECULIARITY?

- Forks of the Road- Natchez, MS: 2nd largest slave market in the U.S. during the Second Middle Passage (movement of enslaved people from the South to the Deep South)
- Particular interest in enslaved women in these markets: for their ability to reproduce the next slave generation (to breed a labor force vs. continuing to buy this labor force)
- Of all the slave economies in the world ONLY in the U.S. did enslaved populations “naturally” increase over time.
- What began as 400,000 kidnapped and enslaved Africans imported to the U.S. had grown to almost 4 million enslaved persons of African descent by the start of the U.S. Civil War (1861)

WHY START WITH SLAVERY?

- 2019-1776 | U.S. = 243 years old
- 1807: Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves (took effect 1808, per the U.S. Constitution)
- 1808 = 211 years ago the U.S. prohibited the importation of enslaved people
- December 6, 1865 – 13th Amendment Abolishing Slavery = 154 years ago
- First 89 years of U.S. existence included, de jure slavery; in fact this is how the U.S. was built
- 1964 = Civil Rights Act | de jure end to American apartheid = 55 years ago | 188 years of U.S. 243 year history includes the enslavement of Black people = more than 1/2 of U.S. existence

STRUCTURING RACE IN THE U.S.

- Mum Bett (1781)
- Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)
- Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
- Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
- Miranda v. Arizona (1966)
- Roe v. Wade (1973)
- 1996 Welfare Reform (Clinton Administration)

SO, NOW WHAT!?

- “ When we speak we are afraid our words will not be heard or welcomed. But when we are silent, we are still afraid. So it is better to speak.”
- “ I have come to believe over and over again that what is most important to me must be spoken, made verbal and shared even at the risk of having it bruised or misunderstood.”



Current
Reality

ADVOCACY

Aspired
Reality

JOHN EHRLICHMAN

(CHIEF DOMESTIC ADVISOR TO PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON)

“The Nixon Campaign in 1968 and the Nixon White House after that had two enemies: the antiwar left and black people. You understand what I’m saying? We knew we couldn’t make it illegal to be either against the war or black...but by getting the public to associate the hippies with marijuana and blacks with heroin and then criminalizing both heavily, we could disrupt those communities. We could arrest their leaders, raid their homes, break up their meetings and vilify them night after night on the evening news. Did we know we were lying about the drugs? Of course we did.”

[Re: The War on Drugs]

- 1970 U.S. prison population: 357,922 | 1980 U.S. prison population: 513,900
- Nixon > Reagan > Clinton

POLICY AS POWER

How many times was “slave” or “slavery” mentioned in the 3 founding documents of the U. S. (Declaration of Independence, U.S. Constitution, U.S. Bill of Rights)

A. 10

B. 0

C. 3

WHAT IS POLICY?

Made (a construct) in response to an issue or problem that requires a solution

What the government chooses to do (actual) or not do (implied) about the issue or problem

Policy

May take the form of law, regulation or set of laws and regulations that govern an issue or problem

Ongoing process that does not always have a clear beginning or end- continually reassessed, revisited and revised

Who Makes Policy ?

Legislature and other local elected bodies (i.e. School Board, County Supervisors, City Council)

The Executive (Mayor & Governor) = signs or veto bills, proposes the budget, makes appointments (except DOJ & DPI- elected positions)

Who Makes Policy ?

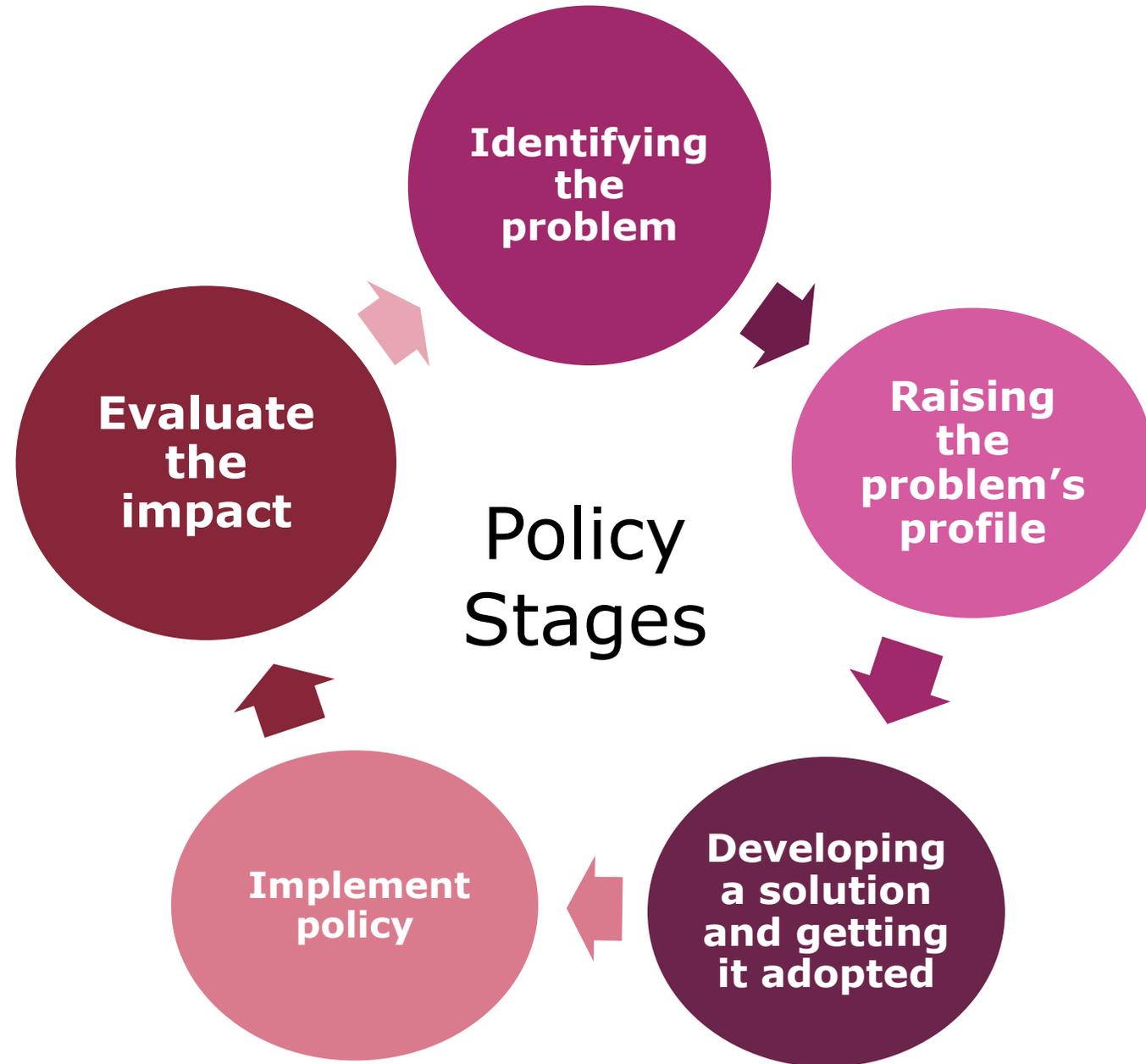
Departments & Agencies (i.e. DHS) = create and administer programs, develop and implement regulations and rules, monitor, evaluate and study

The Judiciary (Courts) = interpret legislative intent, hears and decides lawsuits

What does the Legislature do?

Pass laws and resolutions
Sets & Approves a budget

Holds hearings and other fact finding activities. Provides assistance to constituents.



HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW IN WI

"SCHOOL HOUSE ROCK REMIX"

- **Step 1:** The bill is drafted
- **Step 2:** The bill is assigned to the Senate or Assembly
- **Step 3:** The bill is referred to a committee
- **Step 4:** A hearing is held on the bill
- **Step 5:** The committee votes on the bill
- **Step 6:** The bill is scheduled for a vote on the floor
- **Step 7:** A floor vote is conducted
- **Step 8:** The bill is sent to the opposite legislative body and the same process repeats

QUICK REFERENCE

- ❑ legis.wi.gov
- ❑ 33 State Senators in WI (4 year terms)
- ❑ 99 Assembly State Representatives (2 year terms)
- ❑ Speaker of Assembly and Leader of Senate:
 - Name committees
 - Choose committees
 - Decide committee chairs and members of their party on the committee
 - No due process in this decision making

- ❑ Joint Committee on Finance = unique to WI with the combination of budget and finance
 - Other states have a separate budget and appropriations committee
 - Assembly and Senate sit together on this Committee
 - 16 members- 9 affirmative votes to pass
- ❑ Bill: language before signage
- ❑ Act: language after signage- law in effect
- ❑ Legislative Reference Bureau (LRB) = translators, typically lawyers, non partisan
 - Take the legislators "solution" to a "problem" and put it in "bill" language

“HEALTHY WOMEN, HEALTHY BABIES”

- **What it says?**
- **What it does?**
 - **Responses**

REVOLUTION

- an overthrow or repudiation (a rejection)
- the thorough replacement of an established government or political system by the people governed

WHAT'S IN YOUR POLICY?

- What's the issue?
- What makes this important?
- Who is impacted?
- What is the desired outcome?
- Where does power exist to get to this desired outcome?
- What are the unknowns?
- Who do you need to include?

RUN TOWARDS THE ROAR



QUESTIONS



Sources

- Henry Louis Gates Jr. | PBS, African Americans: Many Rivers to Cross African Americans
- 13th | Netflix Documentary By: Ava DuVernay
- American Bar Association | Public Education | "Landmark U.S. Supreme Court Cases (https://www.americanbar.org/groups/public_education/Programs/constitution_day/landmark-cases/)