



# *Juneteenth at Mercer's Smithsonian Voices and Votes Exhibit*

## WHAT IS Juneteenth?

KNOW THE PAST, SHAPE THE FUTURE

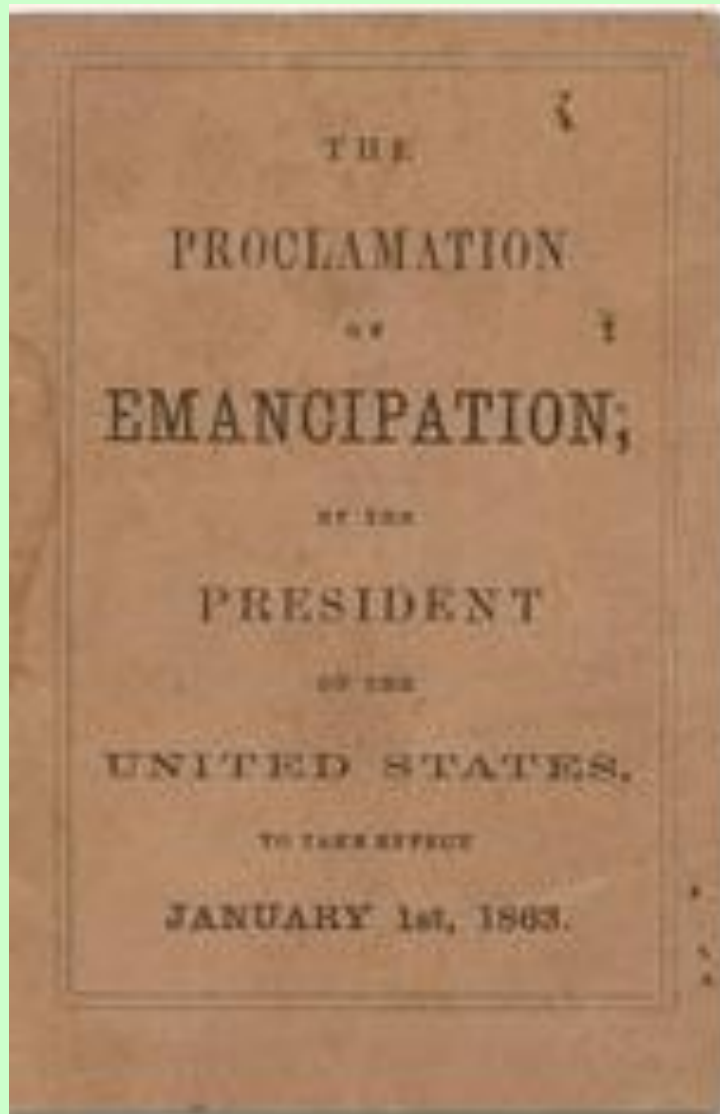
On January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln gave his **Emancipation Proclamation** with the intent to free all enslaved people.

Despite the proclamation, for **two years** slavery was still rampant throughout the Southern United States and parts of the North. In January 1865, Congress passed the **13th Amendment** that formally abolished slavery indefinitely.

The Civil War ended on April 9, 1865. On June 19th, known as "**Juneteenth**," General Gordon Granger and Federal troops arrived in **Galveston, Texas, to ensure all enslaved people were free**. The following year, freed men in Texas organized and celebrated "**Jubilee Day**" on June 19 to celebrate their freedom.







The Proclamation of Emancipation by the President of the United States, to take effect January 1st, 1863, 1862



Manuscript of Emancipation Proclamation on card, 1863-1880s

<https://nmaahc.si.edu/juneteenth>

# New Jersey, The Last Northern State to End Slavery

By Noelle Lorraine Williams, Director, African American History Program

New Jersey Historical Commission <https://nj.gov/state/historical/his-2021-juneteenth.shtml>

This year forty-seven states including New Jersey will observe Juneteenth (also known as Freedom Day or Emancipation Day) as a state holiday—a holiday that commemorates when enslaved Blacks in Galveston, Texas learned that they were, in fact, freed by President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation two and half years earlier. The date was June 19, 1865. Juneteenth then is a holiday of celebration and a mournful remembrance of deep injustice and loss. It reveals the injustice of slavery and the legal repression of African American freedom, extending beyond the nineteenth century.

But we must remember that there were still enslaved Black men and women in New Jersey even after Juneteenth. Imagine, New Jersey's death grip on slavery meant that until December 1865, six months after enslaved men, women, and children in Texas found out they were cheated of their freedom, approximately 16 African Americans were still technically enslaved in New Jersey.

But Why and How?

While there were many Black, mixed-race, and white people in New Jersey who fought against slavery, most legislators refused to condemn the institution. Profits from slaveholding organizations had built and maintained the state's major cities and regional centers like Newark and those in Bergen County.

Lincoln's 1863 Emancipation Proclamation did not free enslaved African Americans in the Northern States; it freed only those in the mostly southern "rebellious states." Two years later, New Jersey bitterly refused to ratify the Thirteenth Amendment, the United States Constitutional Amendment that abolished slavery and involuntary servitude across the country.

Slavery's final legal death in New Jersey occurred on January 23, 1866, when in his first official act as governor, Marcus L. Ward of Newark signed a state Constitutional Amendment that brought about an absolute end to

slavery in the state. In other words, the institution of slavery in New Jersey survived for months following the declaration of freedom in Texas.

To understand this historical development, one needs to take a step back to 1804 when New Jersey passed its Gradual Abolition of Slavery law—an act that delayed the end of slavery in the state for decades. It allowed for the children of enslaved Blacks born after July 4, 1804 to be free, only after they attained the age of 21 years for women and 25 for men. Their family and everyone else near and dear to them, however, remained enslaved until they died or attained freedom by running away or waiting to be freed.

In a period when the average life expectancy was 40 years old, the 1804 law essentially took more than half of these people's lives to satisfy the economic and political demands of New Jersey enslavers.

In essence, Juneteenth, not only marks the day African Americans in Texas realized that they had been robbed of two years of their freedom, following the Emancipation Proclamation. It also commemorates all of our ancestors here in New Jersey who were the last Blacks in the North to be ensnared in that bloody institution.

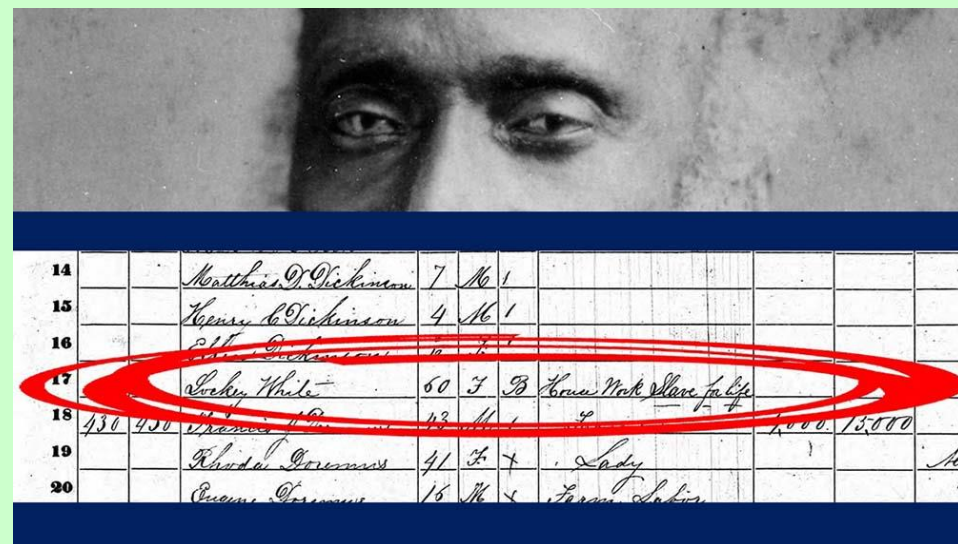
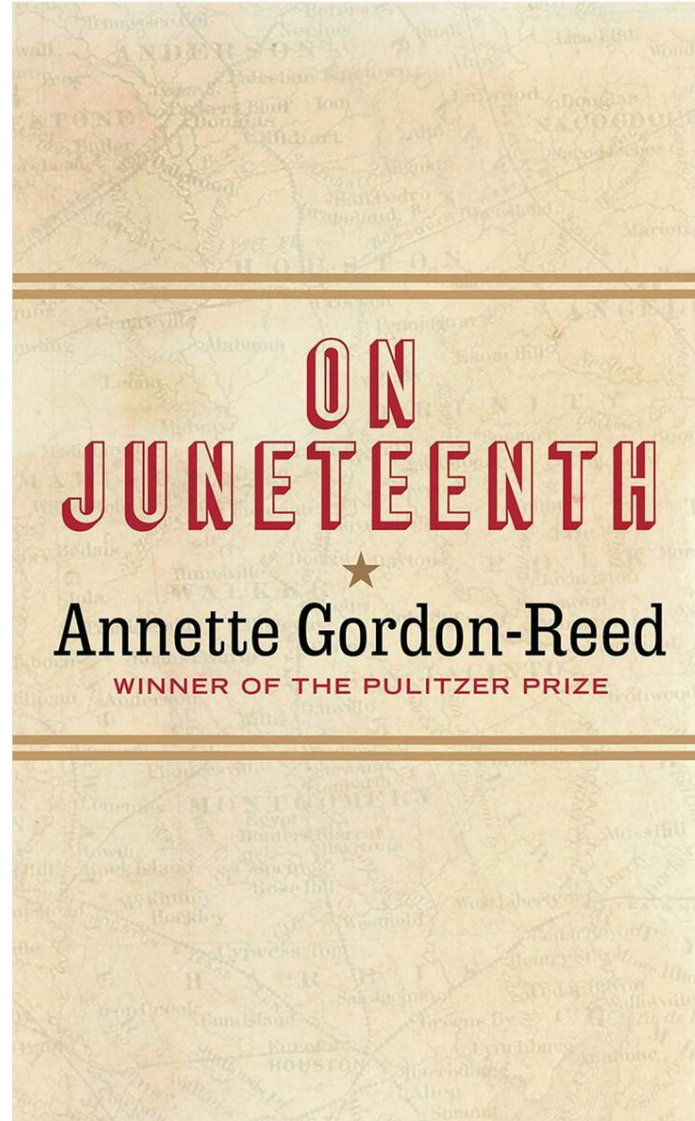


Image collage: Peter Lee who may have been illegally enslaved as a young man by the Stevens Family in Hoboken, NJ, and Lockey White's 1860 census entry indicating that she was a "slave for life."







Juneteenth celebration in 1900 at Eastwoods Park Austin History Center Texas via NMAAHC



# Juneteenth, the U.S.' Second Independence Day, Is Now a Federal Holiday

June 19, 1865, marked the end of slavery in Texas and, by extension, the Confederate states

Meilan Solly, Associate Editor, History, Smithsonian June 17, 2021



Early Juneteenth celebrations featured picnics, rodeos, horseback riding and other festivities. (Collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture, Gift of Jennifer Cain Bohrnsted)



Photograph from Juneteenth Emancipation Day celebration, June 19, 1900 Public domain via Wikimedia Commons

## Juneteenth: Our Other Independence Day

Two and a half years after the Emancipation Proclamation, American slavery came to an end and a celebration of freedom was born

*Since this article was first published in 2011, Juneteenth celebrations have attracted increased attention around the nation. According to [the National Juneteenth Observance Foundation](#), 45 states and the District of Columbia had, by 2017, passed legislation officially recognizing the holiday. Last year, protests across the country that arose after the murder of George Floyd brought renewed attention to the holiday.*

*Amid all of this, not to mention the COVID-19 pandemic that has disproportionately affected the country's black population, Americans have even more reasons to continue learning about the roots of racism in American history. We must confront the great contradiction in our past—that a “nation conceived in liberty” was also born in shackles.*

America's birthday is fast approaching. But let's not wait for July 4 to light the fireworks. Another Independence Day is on the horizon.

Juneteenth falls on June 19 each year. It is a holiday whose history was hidden for much of the last century. But as the nation now observes the 150th anniversary of the Civil War's onset, it is a holiday worth recognizing. In essence, Juneteenth marks what is arguably the most significant event in American history after independence itself—the eradication of American slavery.

For centuries, slavery was the dark stain on America's soul, the deep contradiction to the nation's founding ideals of “Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness” and “All men are created equal.” When Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, he took a huge step toward erasing that stain. But the full force of his proclamation would not be realized until June 19, 1865—Juneteenth, as it was called by slaves in Texas freed that day.

The westernmost of the Confederate states, Texas did not get news of Gen. Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox that April until two months after the fact. But they heard once Union Gen. Gordon Granger, a New Yorker and West Point graduate with a distinguished wartime service record, arrived in Galveston Bay with more than 2,000 Union troops.

It was on June 19 that he publicly read General Order No. 3, which began: “The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free.”

In amazement and disbelief, the 250,000 former slaves in Texas learned that they had been freed by the Emancipation Proclamation, which could not be enforced until the war was over. (It applied only to the states “in rebellion” at the time it was issued.) Shocked, disoriented, most likely fearful of an uncertain future in which they could do as they pleased, the liberated slaves of Texas celebrated. Their moment of jubilee was spontaneous and ecstatic, and began a tradition of marking freedom on Juneteenth. A grass-roots celebration highlighted by joyous singing, pig roasts, and rodeos, Juneteenth took root in many African-American communities during the late 19th century. But Juneteenth was never accorded official respect or recognition. In the bitterness of the Reconstruction and Jim Crow eras, few states of the former Confederacy had any interest in celebrating emancipation. And as many African-Americans migrated north, especially in the Depression era, Juneteenth became a largely forgotten vestige of the Civil War era. Before emancipation, America's slaves and anyone else who prized equality, freedom and liberty knew that the Declaration of Independence only meant equality, freedom, and liberty for some. “What, to the American slave, is your 4th of July?” Frederick Douglass, the abolitionist and escaped slave, asked in his Independence Day oration in 1852. “I answer: a day that reveals to him, more than all other days in the year, the gross injustice and cruelty to which he is constant victim.”

This year, let's remember Juneteenth, the holiday that doesn't mark a document, a battle, a birthday or a national tragedy, but the fundamental promise of America being more completely realized—the day on which Thomas Jefferson's rousing rhetoric finally rang true throughout America, for all Americans.

Kenneth C. Davis is the author of *Don't Know Much About History (Anniversary Edition)* and *A Nation Rising*.

2020

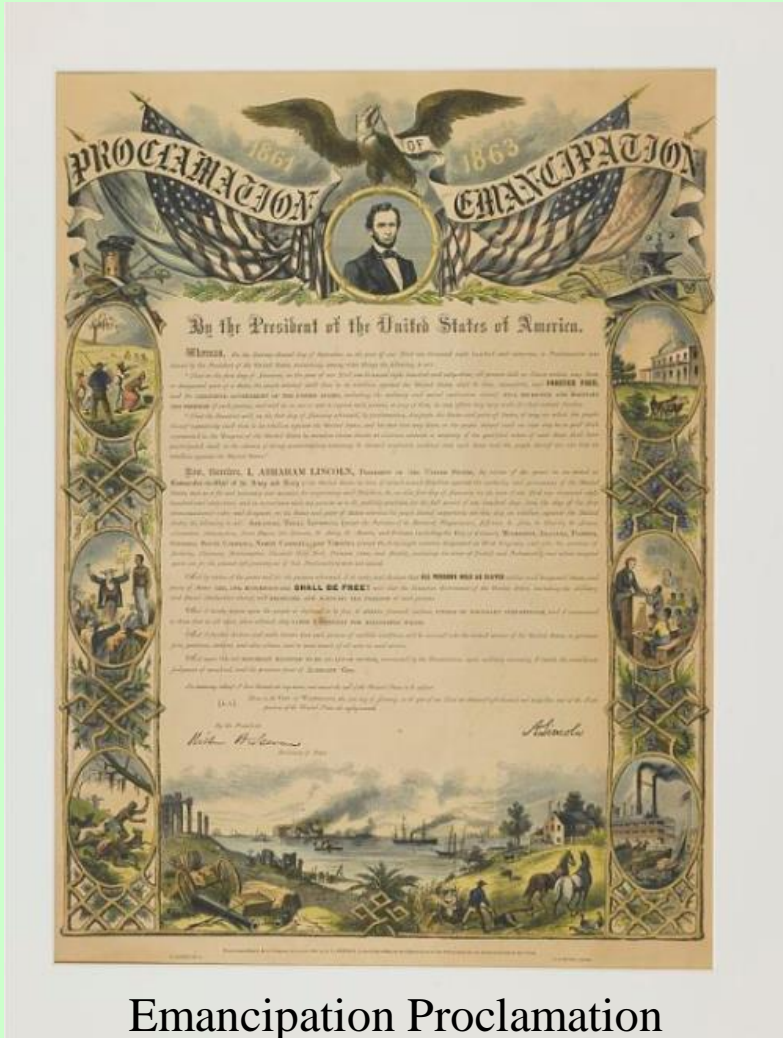
June 15, 2011 | Updated: June 12,





Photograph of ten people and a dog at a picnic table, 1919–1925 Collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture, © Douglas Keister

## The National Museum of African American History and Culture The Historical Legacy of Juneteenth Jun 19, 2019



### Emancipation Proclamation

Publishers throughout the North responded to a demand for copies of Lincoln's proclamation and produced numerous decorative versions, including this engraving by R. A. Dimmick in 1864.

National Museum of American History, gift of Ralph E. Becker

<https://nmaahc.si.edu/explore/stories/historical-legacy-juneteenth>

On "Freedom's Eve," or the eve of January 1, 1863, the first Watch Night services took place. On that night, enslaved and free African Americans gathered in churches and private homes all across the country awaiting news that the Emancipation Proclamation had taken effect. At the stroke of midnight, prayers were answered as all enslaved people in Confederate States were declared legally free. Union soldiers, many of whom were black, marched onto plantations and across cities in the south reading small copies of the Emancipation Proclamation spreading the news of freedom in Confederate States. Only through the Thirteenth Amendment did emancipation end slavery throughout the United States.

But not everyone in Confederate territory would immediately be free. Even though the Emancipation Proclamation was made effective in 1863, it could not be implemented in places still under Confederate control. As a result, in the westernmost Confederate state of Texas, enslaved people would not be free until much later. Freedom finally came on June 19, 1865, when some 2,000 Union troops arrived in Galveston Bay, Texas. The army announced that the more than 250,000 enslaved black people in the state, were free by executive decree. This day came to be known as "Juneteenth," by the newly freed people in Texas.

The post-emancipation period known as Reconstruction (1865-1877) marked an era of great hope, uncertainty, and struggle for the nation as a whole. Formerly enslaved people immediately sought to reunify families, establish schools, run for political office, push radical legislation and even sue slaveholders for compensation. Given the 200+ years of enslavement, such changes were nothing short of amazing. Not even a generation out of slavery, African Americans were inspired and empowered to transform their lives and their country.

Juneteenth marks our country's second independence day. Although it has long celebrated in the African American community, this monumental event remains largely unknown to most Americans.

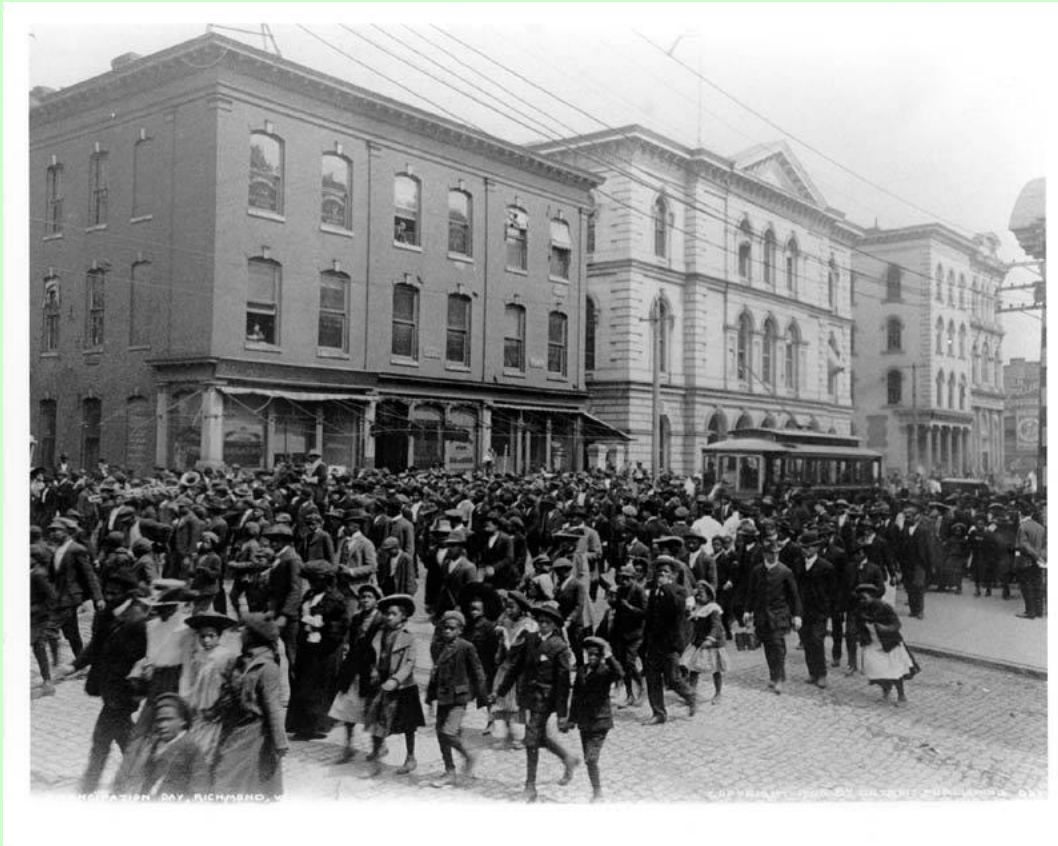
The historical legacy of Juneteenth shows the value of never giving up hope in uncertain times. The National Museum of African American History and Culture is a community space where this spirit of hope lives on. A place where historical events like Juneteenth are shared and new stories with equal urgency are told.



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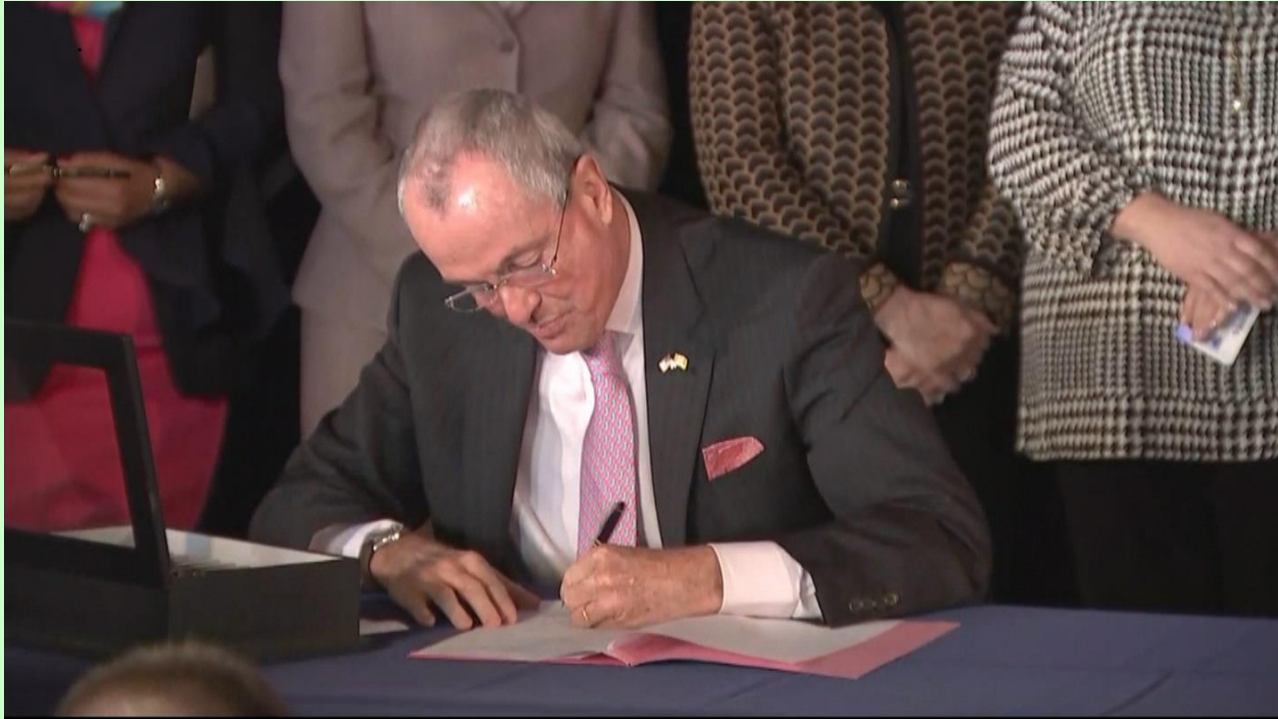
A Juneteenth celebration held in Richmond, Virginia, around 1905 Public domain via Wikimedia Commons



Photograph of large outdoor gathering, c. 1980 (Collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture, Gift of Princetta R. Newman)

## New Jersey Gov. Murphy Signs Legislation Designating Juneteenth A State, Public Holiday

By CBS Staff September 10, 2020



TRENTON, N.J. (CBS) — New Jersey Gov. Phil Murphy signed legislation on Thursday making Juneteenth a state and public holiday. The holiday commemorates the ending of slavery in America. The legislation designates the third Friday in June as a state and public holiday. “It gives me great pride to celebrate emancipation and New Jersey’s great diversity by designating Juneteenth as an official State holiday.” Murphy said.

“Commemorating this date is just one component of our collective approach to end a generational cycle of pain and injustice that has gone on for far too long. Every Juneteenth, we will celebrate the end of the physical chains which once held Black Americans down. While more work lies ahead to undo the oppression that remains, Juneteenth is important marker that reminds us of our mission to create a society that enables our Black communities to achieve the full equality which they deserve.”

New Jersey was recently named the fourth-most diverse state in the country, according to WalletHub.

<https://philadelphia.cbslocal.com/2020/09/10/new-jersey-gov-murphy-signs-legislation-designating-juneteenth-as-state-public-holiday/>





## MERCER COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

### VOICES AND VOTES: DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA A SMITHSONIAN EXHIBIT

TUESDAY  
JUNE 14 | 11:30 AM- 1 PM

CM 200- ART GALLERY  
WEST WINDSOR CAMPUS  
DISCUSSION TO FOLLOW IN CM 108

TUESDAY  
JUNE 14 | 6 PM- 8 PM

CM 200- ART GALLERY  
WEST WINDSOR CAMPUS  
TRENTON CITIZENS CAMPAIGN RECEPTION  
& DISCUSSION ON POLICE REFORM

WEDNESDAY  
JUNE 15 | 12- 1 PM

ZOOM  
REGISTER AT  
<https://forms.office.com/r/J5ftNFgdXB>

**COMMEMORATING THE END  
OF SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH:**  
A DISCUSSION ON THE HISTORY  
AND LEGACY OF JUNETEENTH

### FREEDOM SOCIAL: CHAT & CHEW CELEBRATION

THURSDAY  
JUNE 16 | 11:30AM- 1 PM  
KERNEY HALL  
JAMES KERNEY CAMPUS, TRENTON, NJ

FRIDAY  
JUNE 17 | 6 PM- 8 PM  
CM 200- ART GALLERY  
WEST WINDSOR CAMPUS  
A TRIBUTE TO NJ ASSEMBLYMAN JOHN S. WATSON  
(FATHER OF CONGRESSWOMAN  
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN)

**VOICES AND VOTES**  
DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA  
A SMITHSONIAN EXHIBIT

PRESENTED WITH THE WATSON FAMILY PARTNERSHIP WITH THE COUNCIL FOR THE HUMANITIES

SUNDAY  
JUNE 19

**JUNETEENTH**



For more information email: [dei@mccc.edu](mailto:dei@mccc.edu)

**Smithsonian's  
Museum on Main Street  
Voices and Votes  
at Mercer County Community  
College  
*Women and BIPOC  
Voting in New Jersey***

# LWW

LEAGUE OF  
WOMEN VOTERS®



LEAGUE OF  
WOMEN VOTERS®  
OF NEW JERSEY

[www.lwvnj.org](http://www.lwvnj.org)



**ENERGIZING  
YOUNG**



**VOTERS**

## ***Energizing Young Voters***

offers a suite of programs from the nonpartisan League of Women Voters and its partners designed to create a new generation of lifelong, active voters.

They offer a menu of interactive, in-school or virtual lessons that motivate and equip students and young adults to vote and take action.



### **FIGHTING FOR THE VOTE**

- Module 1: The Suffrage Timeline (What's It Worth?)
- Module 2: The Truth About Turnout (Who's Got The Power?)
- Module 3: Vote By Design (How Do I Choose?)
- Module 4: Casting Your Ballot (How Do I Vote?)
- Training Video
- Student Voting Advocate Toolkit (English and Spanish)

### **FIGHTING FOR CHANGE**

- Module 1: What's Your Issue?  
How Do I Determine Issues Important To Me?
- Module 2: I Am (Inform, Act, Monitor) How Do I Effect Change?
- Module 3: Across The Divide  
(How Do I Actively Listen?)
- Training Videos



*For more information and to schedule a lesson, visit:*

**[energizingyoungvoters.com/  
educators-and-community-groups](http://energizingyoungvoters.com/educators-and-community-groups)**







**THANK YOU ELECTION HEROES!**

**poll workers • election officials • ballot counters • volunteers**





# NEW JERSEY'S ELECTIONS: COVID-19 RESPONSE



Understanding Governor Murphy's Executive Order #144 regarding the upcoming July 7th Primary. Visit [LWVNJ.org](https://www.lwvnj.org) to learn more!

## AUTOMATIC VOTE-BY-MAIL

All active registered Republican and Democratic voters will automatically receive a vote-by-mail ballot. A pre-paid postage return envelope will be included. All unaffiliated voters and inactive Republican and Democratic voters will receive a postage-paid vote-by-mail application.

## DEADLINES



Vote-by-mail ballots must be postmarked on or before July 7 (Election Day) and must be received by the County Board of Elections by July 14.

## DROP BOX LOCATIONS



To the extent possible, there will be at least 5 readily accessible secure ballot drop box locations per county.

## NO SAMPLE BALLOTS



Voters will not receive sample ballots, but will receive notification of their polling locations.

## POLLING PLACES

A minimum of 1 polling location per municipality will be available and each county will open a minimum of 50% of its polling places (provided that sufficient poll workers are available). CDC guidelines for polling place safety and sanitation will be followed. Voters cannot return voted vote-by-mail ballots to polling places.

## PROVISIONAL BALLOTS



Voters who vote at polling places will vote using a provisional ballot. Voters with disabilities may vote on ADA-accessible voting machines.

VOTER REGISTRATION

VOTE BY MAIL

PARTY AFFILIATION  
DECLARATION

EARLY VOTING

POLLING PLACE LOCATOR

VOTE 411

POLL WORKERS

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

BALLOT ANALYSES

NONPARTISAN VOTER ENGAGEMENT TOOLKIT

GOTV OPPORTUNITIES

# Register to Vote

**The registration deadline for the 2022 Primary Election  
is May 17, 2022.**

You can register to vote if you are a U.S. citizen, 17 years old (with the understanding you may not vote before your 18th birthday), have been a resident of your NJ county 30 days before the elections, and you are not currently serving a sentence of incarceration for a felony conviction. Individuals on probation or parole are eligible to register to vote.

Register to Vote Online

Find the Voter Registration Form  
for Your County





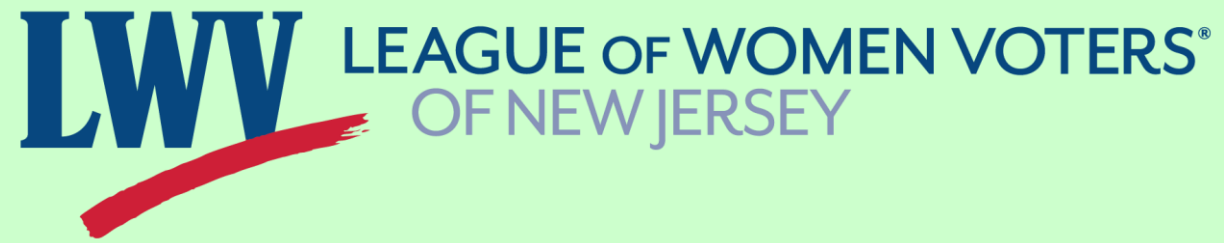




**#NJCENSUS  
2020**









WHITE PAPER ON CIVIC EDUCATION  
League of Women Voters of New Jersey Education Committee

**INTRODUCTION**

This white paper on Civic Education has been developed by the League of Women Voters of New Jersey Education Committee as a resource for local Leagues when they interact with the public in schools or voter outreach activities, and when representing the League to other civic organizations.

The goal of this white paper is to expand outreach opportunities by providing the resources our local Leagues need to create their own outreach activities. This white paper is divided into the following sections to assist Leagues in their outreach efforts

- The goals of effective civic education programs
- What local Leagues in New Jersey can be doing and saying publicly about civic education
- What advocacy means and how it differs from partisan activities
- How local Leagues can move beyond registering 17-year-olds and others, to supporting them as they become informed and engaged citizens
- A glossary of terms related to New Jersey government structures and League policies
- A list of useful resources
- Some suggested engagement projects and activities.





<https://www.lwvnj.org/header/newsroom>

Demonstrators associated with the League of Women Voters



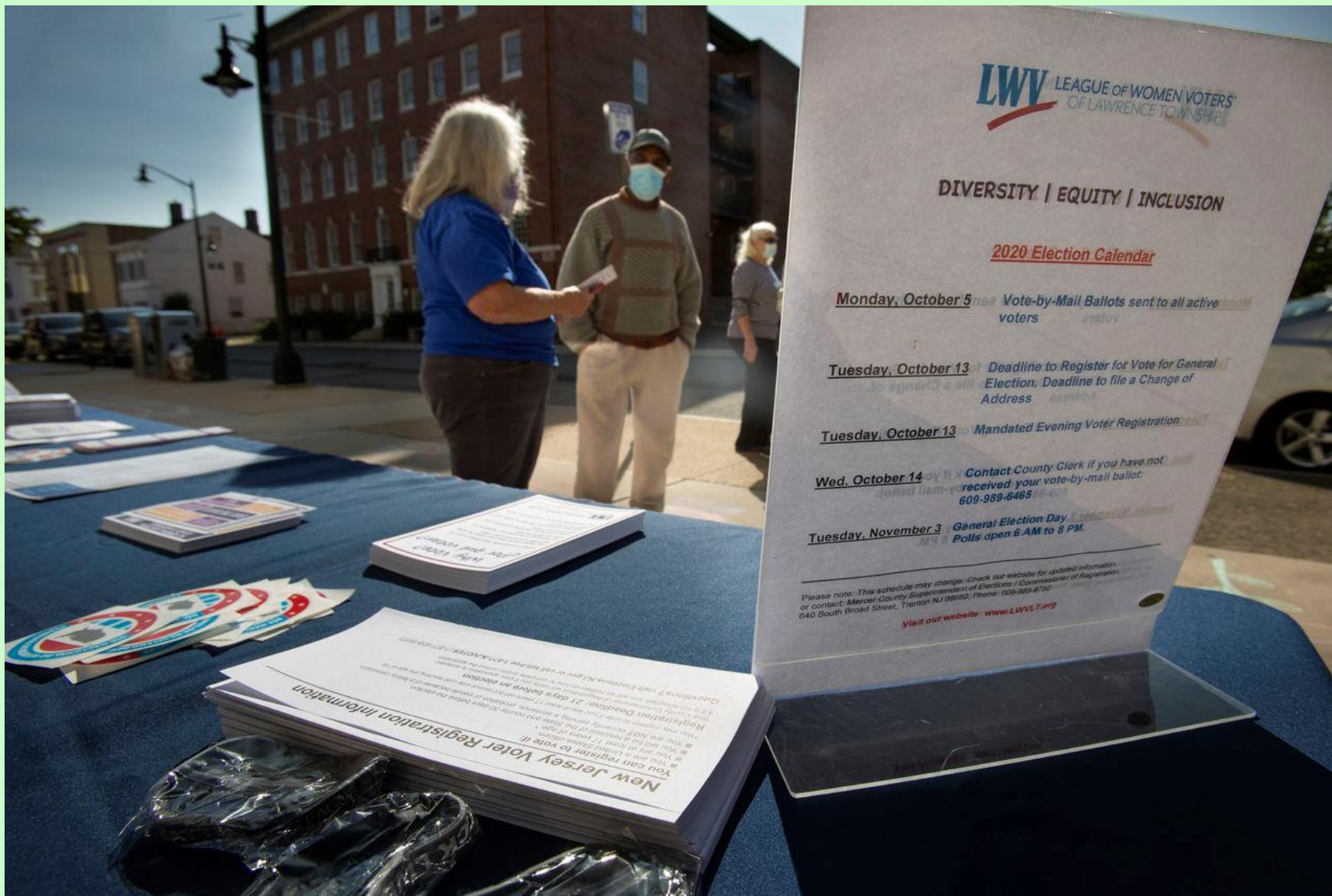








Rosa Parks in Trenton, NJ 1956



Voting and census literature on tables in front of the Trenton Public Library on National Voter Registration Day 2020.



Civil Rights Leader Edith Savage-Jennings



# NAACP

SPONSORED BY THE TRENTON BRANCH NAACP  
POLITICAL ACTION AND WIN COMMITTEES

**V**★**TE**  
2022

**BOOKS  
BALLOTS  
KNOWLEDGE**

VOTER REGISTRATION SERIES

**2**

**Locations**

JOHN O. WILSON CENTER COMMUNITY RESOURCE FAIR, HAMILTON, 10 AM – 2 PM  
TRENTON PUBLIC LIBRARY 120TH ANNIVERSARY BLOCK PARTY, 11 AM – 3 PM

**Saturday  
June 11th**

[https://media-exp1.licdn.com/dms/image/C5622AQFaq7\\_SbL5dRQ/feedshare-shrink\\_800/0/1653424722830?e=1656547200&v=beta&t=ChfKI2ZhgUpJQtnH46HLMQiU\\_U6EubEv5w369iiMz8k](https://media-exp1.licdn.com/dms/image/C5622AQFaq7_SbL5dRQ/feedshare-shrink_800/0/1653424722830?e=1656547200&v=beta&t=ChfKI2ZhgUpJQtnH46HLMQiU_U6EubEv5w369iiMz8k)



## NAACP chapter calls for Trenton police director's ouster

[https://www.nj.com/resizer/V6jX46F2YM\\_ZLI76cIT6ldz8UrY=/1280x0/smart/advancelocal-adapter-image-uploads.s3.amazonaws.com/image.nj.com/home/njo-media/width2048/img/centraljersey\\_impact/photo/city-hall-ceremony-honors-fallen-officers-d876d1db89c6a267.jpg](https://www.nj.com/resizer/V6jX46F2YM_ZLI76cIT6ldz8UrY=/1280x0/smart/advancelocal-adapter-image-uploads.s3.amazonaws.com/image.nj.com/home/njo-media/width2048/img/centraljersey_impact/photo/city-hall-ceremony-honors-fallen-officers-d876d1db89c6a267.jpg)





## Trenton honors 5 local leaders at Black History Month celebration

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GEMS Youth Development Program received \$2,500 to support its Diamonds and Pearls Step Teams, seen here performing at the Capital City Book Fair

[https://www.nj.com/resizer/6JQ\\_vq\\_hd1syjraws76BH9dvTcg=/1280x0/smart/advancelocal-adapter-image-uploads.s3.amazonaws.com/image.nj.com/home/njo-media/width2048/img/centraljersey\\_impact/photo/thdc-small-grants-aa65746b4e4ca0c8.jpeg](https://www.nj.com/resizer/6JQ_vq_hd1syjraws76BH9dvTcg=/1280x0/smart/advancelocal-adapter-image-uploads.s3.amazonaws.com/image.nj.com/home/njo-media/width2048/img/centraljersey_impact/photo/thdc-small-grants-aa65746b4e4ca0c8.jpeg)



2022-23

# SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION

OPEN FOR SUBMISSION

Applications Due:

**MAY 23<sup>RD</sup>**

at 11:59 P.M.



**NAACP**  
NEW JERSEY  
STATE CONFERENCE

[www.njscnaacp.org/education](http://www.njscnaacp.org/education)





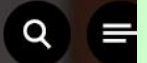
NAACP

KNOW THE ISSUES

TAKE ACTION

FIND RESOURCES

DONATE



← EVENTS

JUL 14 – 20, 2022

📍 ATLANTIC CITY, NJ

# NAACP NATIONAL CONVENTION

REGISTER →

#ThisIsPower







Civil Rights Leader Edith Savage-Jennings

**Smithsonian's  
Museum on Main Street  
Voices and Votes  
at Mercer County Community  
College  
*Women and BIPOC  
Voting in New Jersey***

*Penn's Treaty With the Indians. Painting by Benjamin West. Image via Wikipedia.*



“Each Lenape village was independent of the others and followed its own rules. A trusted spokesman, or sachem, was ‘in charge’ of each village; however, Lenape villages were democratic, and every member had a voice in important decision making. The role of the sachem was important for the village, though, in both times of peace and war. Eventually, Europeans began colonizing the Delaware River valley, and as relations between Native Americans and European settlers soured, these sachems assumed a larger role in village leadership, becoming recognized as chiefs.”



# Women in New Jersey, ALL women, Voted Until 1807

- Women voted in Revolutionary America, over a hundred years before the United States Constitution guaranteed that right to women nationally.
- The 1776 New Jersey State Constitution referred to voters as "they," and statutes passed in 1790 and 1797 defined voters as "he or she." This opened the electorate to free property owners, Black and white, male and female, in New Jersey. This lasted until 1807, when a new state law said only white men could vote.
- A newly discovered set of sources - lists of men and women, Black and white - who voted in New Jersey between 1798 and 1807 set off our quest to find the answers.
- In November 1807, the New Jersey State Legislature stripped the vote from women, people of color, and recent immigrants. They redefined the property qualification to include all white male taxpayers.









Photograph of Mrs. James Rector, Mary Dubrow, and Alice Paul [of Mt. Laurel, NJ] standing outside and holding a banner, "No self respecting woman should wish or work for the success of a party that ignores her self. Susan B. Anthony, 1872."



<https://www.alicepaul.org/about-alice-paul/>



In 1912, Alice Paul joined her NAWSA colleagues Lucy Burns and Crystal Eastman in a move to Washington, D.C. With little funding and in true Pankhurst style, Paul and Burns quickly got to work organizing a publicity event guaranteed to gain maximum national attention. The well-matched pair designed a massive and elaborate parade for thousands of women to march up Pennsylvania Avenue on March 3, 1913, the day prior to the inaugural parade of President-elect Woodrow Wilson.





Paul organized the pivotal 1913 suffrage march in Washington on which the teleplay "Votes for Women" is based. It was an event that also exposed the racial divisions within the movement, including a confrontation with activist Ida B. Wells, shown above.

<https://bronx.news12.com/play-depicting-life-of-new-jersey-women-s-suffrage-activist-alice-paul-filmed-at-her-childhood-home>



<https://suffragistmemorial.org/memorial-statues/>

## Alice Paul statue in Lorton, Virginia

**Alice Paul (1885-1977), born to Quaker parents in Mount Laurel returned to New Jersey from London where she had been active in the radical English suffrage movement.**

She later became the acknowledged leader of the radical wing of the national woman suffrage movement. Paul was the architect of some of the most outstanding political achievements on behalf of women in the 20th century. In fact, she dedicated her life to the single cause of securing equal rights for all women. Paul founded the National Woman's Party in 1914 and led the first picketers to the White House gates in the name of women's suffrage. When women won the right to vote in 1920, Paul turned her focus to the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) which she authored in 1923.

Additionally, Paul worked for international women's rights. As a result, she founded the World Woman's Party in 1938 with its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. Paul then succeeded in securing a sexual discrimination clause in Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. She lobbied Representatives to pass the ERA in her Moorestown nursing home. To this day, Paul's legacy lives on through the work of the Alice Paul Institute, located in her Mount Laurel childhood home, Paulsdale, which is now a National Historic Landmark.

<https://njwomenshistory.org/discover/biographies/alice-paul/>





Davide Carozza, "Jason de Caires Taylor, "Vicissitudes",  
*Deeps*, The Black Atlantic, Duke University,  
<http://sites.duke.edu/blackatlantic/> (accessed on (date)).



# National Association of Colored Women's Clubs

American organization By The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica

**National Association of Colored Women's Clubs (NACWC)**, formerly (1896–1904) **National Association of Colored Women (NACW)**, American organization founded as the National Association of Colored Women (NACW) in Washington, D.C., as the product of the merger in 1896 of the National Federation of Afro-American Women and the National League of Colored Women—organizations that had arisen out of the African American women's club movement. The founders of the NACW included Harriet Tubman, Frances E.W. Harper, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, and Mary Church Terrell, who became the organization's first president.

The NACW adopted the motto "Lifting As We Climb," with the intention of demonstrating to "an ignorant and suspicious world that our aims and interests are identical with those of all good aspiring women." Terrell established an ambitious and forward-thinking agenda for the organization, focusing on job training, wage equity, and child care. The organization raised funds for kindergartens, vocational schools, summer camps, and retirement homes. In addition, the NACW opposed segregated transportation systems and was a strong and visible supporter of the anti-lynching movement.

In 1904, the year in which it was incorporated, the NACW changed its name to the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs (NACWC). In 1912 the organization began a national scholarship fund for college-bound African American women. During the same year it **endorsed the suffrage movement, two years before its white counterpart, the General Federation of Women's Clubs.**

Into the 21st century the NACWC has continued its traditional community-based service projects, with equal pay and child care remaining as chief issues. Its headquarters are in Washington, D.C.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/National-Association-of-Colored-Womens-Clubs>



Harriet Tubman Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (neg. no LC USZ 62 7816)



Ida B. Wells-Barnett © Everett Historical/Shutterstock.com



Frances E.W. Harper, engraved portrait. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (reproduction no. LC-USZ62-75978)

# Rosa Parks Statue in New Jersey

Rosa Parks memorial stands in the heart of the Essex Government Complex in Newark, New Jersey. It is the first and only statue of Parks in New Jersey, and she is the only woman honored with a statue in this Complex.

Rosa Parks (1913-2005) was a civil rights activist who got famous when she refused to give up her bus seat to a white man on December 1st, 1955. Her act sparked the Montgomery bus boycott, one of the founding events in US history against racial segregation in transportation. Parks devoted her life to fighting for the cause of equal rights.

The statue was unveiled on October 1st, 2014, and was created by the Oregon artist, Thomas Jay Warren. The statue depicts Parks sitting on a bus seat, smiling, holding her purse. Her quote is inscribed on the seat next to her- "You must never be fearful of what you are doing when it is right."

More statues of Parks stand in – the US Capitol, Washington, DC, Montgomery, Alabama, Dallas, TX, and more.



Photo credit – WWP team <https://wanderwomenproject.com/places/rosa-parks-statue-in-new-jersey/>



## Alice Paul's Crusade: How A Young Quaker from New Jersey Changed the National Conversation and Got the Vote [excerpt] *By Mary Walton* (continues)

On March 2, 1918, a news item appeared on the front page of the Alaskan newspaper *The Seward Gateway*. Under the headline, “Alice Paul Has Measles,” was a report that the “militant suffrage leader” was confined to her room but carrying on her campaign through the door’s keyhole. Paul was largely unknown five years earlier when she arrived in Washington to work for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting voter discrimination based on sex. That a paper in a remote U.S. territory would now find her measles newsworthy, albeit embellished with a keyhole, suggested how she had captured the attention of the nation.

Seldom out of the news, Paul had orchestrated the first organized social protest parade in the nation’s capital. She and her followers were the first ever to picket the White House. They also staged auto parades, rallies, petition drives, and news-making publicity stunts. And that was the point of it all: to keep suffrage constantly in front of the public, even to the nation’s farthest frozen frontiers. Between 1913 and 1918, she had proved to be a master tactician, a pioneer in non-violent resistance, a talented fundraiser, a charismatic organizer and a public relations genius.

Paul and Burns offered to take over the National Women’s Suffrage Association’s moribund Congressional Committee in Washington, DC, which was tasked with promoting a constitutional amendment. Paul topped her action list with a plan for a parade, a spectacle of a sort never seen in Washington...

On March 3, 1913, the day before Woodrow Wilson’s presidential inauguration, a procession of some 8,000 mostly female marchers, wearing white or clad in colorful caps and capes, interspersed with mounted brigades and decorated floats, unspooled on Pennsylvania Avenue. The first float proclaimed: “We demand an amendment to the Constitution of the United States enfranchising the women of the country.”[3] “Demand” was an incendiary word, something nice women didn’t do. They were putting an unsympathetic Wilson on notice that they expected action.

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/alice-paul-s-crusade-how-a-young-quaker-from-new-jersey-changed-the-national-conversation-and-got-the-vote.htm>



Alice Paul. Collections of the Library of Congress (<https://www.loc.gov/item/2016866789/>)



Silent Sentinels stand with their banners outside the White House gates. Collections of the Library of Congress (<https://www.loc.gov/item/97500299/>)





Suffrage protestors burn speech by President Wilson at Lafayette Statue in Washington, D.C. Collections of the Library of Congress (<https://www.loc.gov/item/mnwp000192/>)

## Alice Paul's Crusade: How A Young Quaker from New Jersey Changed the National Conversation and Got the Vote {excerpt} *By Mary Walton* (continued)

...No sooner was Paul's parade underway than thousands of onlookers spilled into its path, blocking its progress. Men spit at the marchers, threw lighted cigarettes and hurled insults, while police stood calmly by. To the surprise of many, Paul was pleased by this chaos. The parade made news coast to coast...

When the 66th assembled in early 1919, the Nineteenth Amendment passed both houses. Suffragists rejoiced. But Paul was apprehensive. If women were to vote in the 1920 election, they had just 14 months to convince 36 legislatures, representing three-quarters of the states, to ratify the amendment.

Some states approved it quickly. In others, governors refused to call a special session. The South was united in opposition. [By June 1920, however, 35 states had ratified](#). Suffragists thought that Delaware would surely be the 36th. But no. "Suffrage Dead at Dover,"[9] intoned the *New York Times*.

The battle over the amendment shifted to Tennessee. Paul sent nine organizers but stayed in Washington, raising money for their support. So she didn't get to see [Harry Burn](#), the legislature's youngest member, cast the deciding vote. (In his pocket was a note from his mother. "Hurrah and vote for suffrage and don't keep them in doubt.") Soon after that, Paul's mother, Tacie, penned a brief entry in her scrapbook. "During the summer Suffrage was granted to women . . . Alice at last saw her dream realized."

# VOTER INFORMATION

## VOTER INFORMATION

The most important action you can take is to register to vote. Find information about how to register to vote and apply for an absentee ballot below. You can find more information on your state's elections website.

If someone tries to stop you from voting, call the Election Protection Hotline at **(866) 687-8683**

[How To Vote](#)

[Become A Poll Worker](#)

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**THE LEGACY OF BLACK WALL STREET**

**NJ STATE MUSEUM AUDITORIUM** NOVEMBER 6, 2021, 11:00 AM- 6:00 PM



Jasi Mikae Edwards, born and raised in Trenton, NJ, is a graduate from Trenton Central High School and Mercer County Community College. She is co-founder of Operation Rebuild Trenton, a city-based non-profit organization that works to cease gun violence by engaging residents in organized activities that encourage community and civic participation.

**JASI MIKAE EDWARDS**

is a full time Constituent Services  
Representative for US Congresswoman  
Bonnie Watson Coleman.



**COMPETITION**  
*categories*

FILMMAKING

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DRAWING

PLAYWRITING

DRAMATICS

POETRY

ORIGINAL  
ESSAYS

SHORT STORY

MUSIC VOCAL-  
CONTEMPORARY

ORATORY

DANCE

MUSIC  
INSTRUMENTAL

ARCHITECTURE

MATHEMATICS

PAINTING

TRENTON BRANCH NAACP



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MOKERS**

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# NAACP

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**2022**

**BOOKS  
BALLOTS  
KNOWLEDGE**

VOTER REGISTRATION SERIES

**2**

**Locations**

JOHN O. WILSON CENTER COMMUNITY RESOURCE FAIR, HAMILTON, 10 AM - 2 PM  
TRENTON PUBLIC LIBRARY 120TH ANNIVERSARY BLOCK PARTY, 11 AM - 3 PM

**Saturday  
June 11th**



**NAACP.**

**EVERY VOTE  
COUNTS.  
EVERY ELECTION  
MATTERS.**

113TH  
**NAACP** National  
Convention



**THIS IS**  
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**SAVE THE DATE**  
JULY 14-20, 2022 | ATLANTIC CITY, NJ

Visit [NAACP.ORG](https://naacp.org)

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# TRIO UPWARD BOUND OPEN HOUSE!

- ✓ open to 8th grade middle school students
- ✓ parents/guardians are welcome

**Fridays @ 3p.m.**



**Register here**



<https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=jSYNCFenoEiXZEU1ZUk8nKksrCdZ1XxFtPnW8XORDs9UNVE2SVI2SDA4STdJUERLWjIHR0dRUUo5US4u>  
OR

meet and greet with program staff • presentations • application info • more!

**Come learn what  
TRiO Upward Bound  
program has for you:**



- leadership development
  - internship opportunities
  - college and career prep
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  - after-school tutoring
  - summer enrichment
- program ...and much more!





First Lady Tammy Murphy invites you to



# **FAMILY FESTIVAL IN TRENTON**

**Saturday, December 8, 2018**

**11:00 am-2:00 pm**

**Hedgepeth-Williams Middle School**


**301 Gladstone Ave, Trenton, NJ**

**Enjoy Children's Activities**

**Discover Resources**

**Apply for Services**

**All are Welcome!**

The Nicholson  Foundation

  
Trenton Health Team

  
Trenton  
Public  
Schools



**For More  
Information:**

**[familyfestival@nj.gov](mailto:familyfestival@nj.gov)**



# EDUCATION TOWN HALL MEETING

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8TH @ 6PM  
MERCER COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
JAMES KERNEY CAMPUS

This Town Hall has been organized to provide the public an opportunity to be informed, ask questions and provide input into the discussion of what it will take to reform the Trenton Public School District

## INVITED TO PARTICIPATE

State & Local Legislators  
Trenton City Council Members  
Police Director

Hon. Reed Gusciora  
Mayor City of Trenton  
{Confirmed}

Trenton Board of Education  
TASA  
TEA  
James Kerney Campus Dean

Let's create a plan to improve our School District!

FOR MORE INFO OR TO RSVP PLEASE CALL:  
(609) 609.502.9163 or 609.570.3132/3183

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NJ Senator Shirley K. Turner





NJ Governor Murphy (D) and Laura Wooten





NJ Senator Linda R. Greenstein



U.S. Congressman Andy Kim (D-NJ3)



NJ Assemblyman Anthony S. Verrelli





NJ Assemblyman Daniel R. Benson



U.S. Congresswoman Bonnie Watson Coleman (D NJ-12)



NJ Assemblyman Wayne P. DeAngelo





Mercer County Commissioner Sam Frisby



U.S. Senator Menendez (D-NJ)



Mercer County Commissioner Nina Melker





Mercer County Commissioner Andrew Koontz



Mercer County Executive Brian Hughes



West Windsor Mayor Hemant Marathe





U.S. Senator Cory Booker (D-NJ)



Ewing Mayor Bert Steinmann



East Windsor Mayor Janice Mironov





Pennington Mayor James Davy



U.S. Congressman Chris Smith (R NJ-4)



Lawrence Mayor John Ryan





Robbinsville Mayor Dave Fried



Mercer County Commissioner Terrance Stokes



Hamilton Mayor Jeff Martin





Trenton Mayor Reed Gusciora



Princeton Mayor Mark Freda



Mercer County Commissioner Kristin McLaughlin





Hopewell Mayor Courtney Peters-Manning



NJ Assemblywoman Verlina Reynolds-Jackson



Mercer County Commissioner John Cimino





# PUBLIC HUMANITIES

CELEBRATING **50 YEARS** OF CONNECTIONS

# IN THE GARDEN STATE



# DEMOCRACY CONVERSATION PROJECT

Hundreds of New Jerseyans are participating in these online community events.

## PROGRAMS

### COMMUNITY CONVERSATIONS

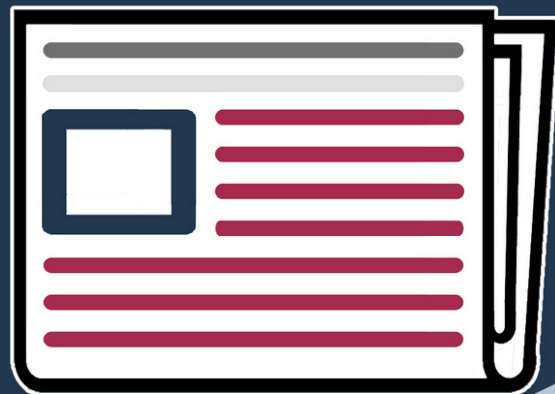
*Community Conversations is a public humanities program designed to foster discussions among New Jersey communities. Through online events, participants explore what democracy means, what opportunities are available, and what challenges exist for, nonprofits wishing to engage with civic life.*

### 2021 DEMOCRACY CONVERSATION PROJECT

Throughout March and April, 2021, eight New Jersey colleges will host two-part online discussions among scholars, students, and community members. The Democracy Conversation Project will also feature *In the Weeds*, a signature NJCH follow-up series of events. *In the Weeds* will be hosted exactly one week after each initial conversation at noon, and is designed to ensure that event participants have the opportunity to explore and consider both big picture concepts and real-life application. The Democracy Conversation Project is funded by the *Why it Matters: Civic and Electoral Participation* initiative, administered by the Federation of State Humanities Councils and funded by Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.



## DEMOCRACY AND THE INFORMED CITIZEN



### PROGRAMS

## DEMOCRACY AND THE INFORMED CITIZEN

*This grassroots initiative explores the essential role that the humanities and journalism play in creating an informed citizenry—and in turn, a healthy democracy. The initiative is funded by the Mellon Foundation with support from the State Federation of Humanities Councils.*

### OVERVIEW

Democracy and the Informed Citizen aims to raise media literacy and expand support for local journalism by:

- bringing the public and respected journalists and scholars together to discuss reliable and unreliable sources of information
- creating chances for local journalists to engage directly with communities to address their concerns
- tackling questions that are crucial for understanding the ever-changing media landscape, such as:

*What is the role of journalism in society? With so much information coming at us all the time, how should we know what to believe? What part does journalism play in raising and defining local and statewide issues?*

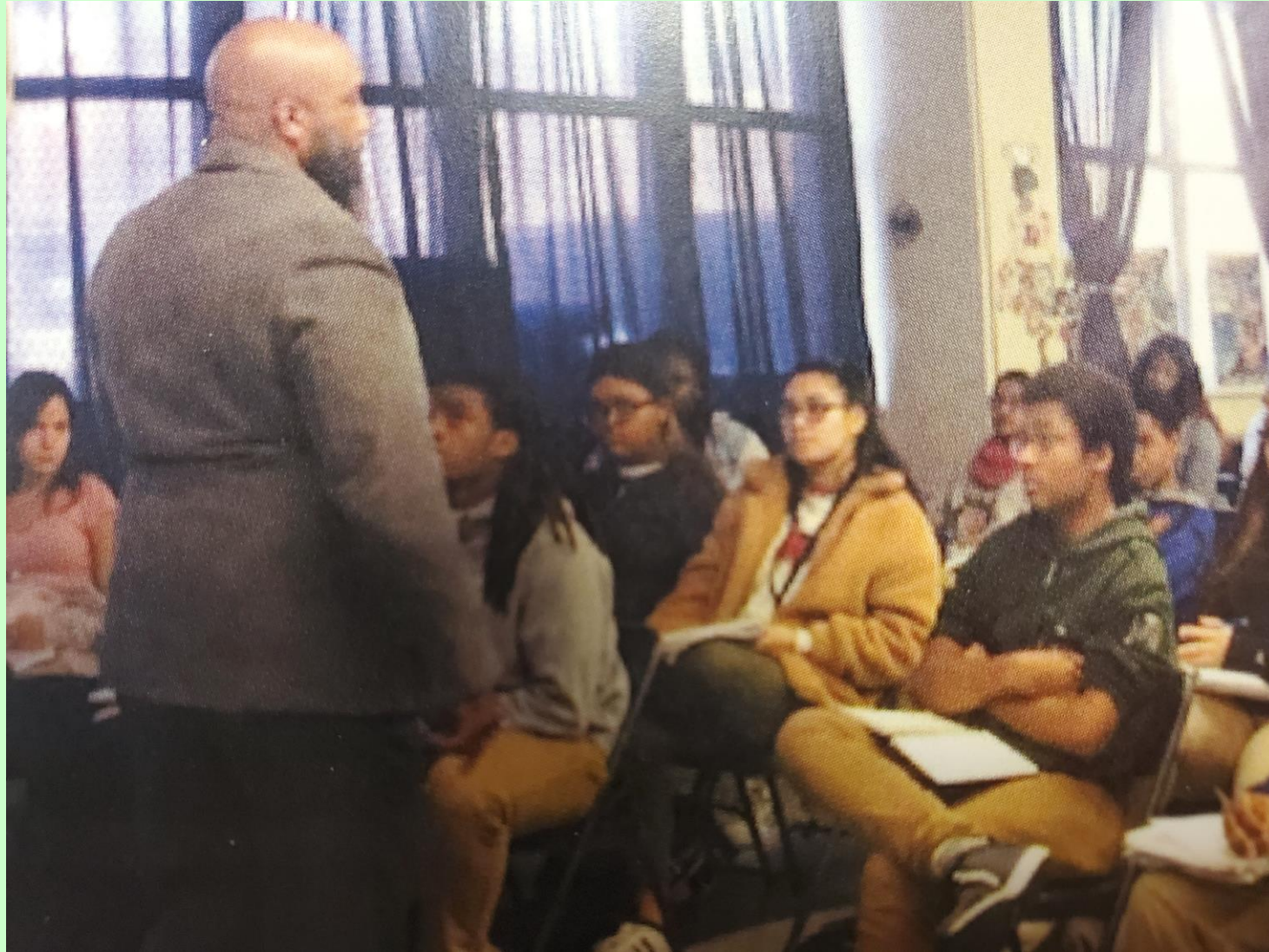


*The Citizens Campaign  
and the  
Trenton Civic Trust*



**Harry S. Pozycki, Esq. *Founder & Chairman, The Citizens Campaign***





*Trenton Civic Trustee Darren "Freedom" Green*

## **The Citizens Campaign Unveils Comprehensive Police De-escalation Policy “Tying Promotions to Officers’ Use of Appropriate Force” Excerpt INSIDER NJ June 22, 2020**

The Citizens Campaign today unveiled a comprehensive de-escalation policy designed to bring about the culture change in police forces essential to making ‘use of force as a last resort’ and state-of-the-art de-escalation practices the accepted and adhered to standards.

The Citizens Campaign Comprehensive Police De-escalation Policy is centered around the incentivizing of state-of the art de-escalation practices, including a specific and measurable use of force policy, substantial and continuing de-escalation training, and tying use of force as a last resort performance to officers promotions. . These measures, according to The Citizens Campaign’s Law and Policy Task Force, are proven to not only reduce excessive force incidents, but to also reduce police officer injuries and the costs of police abuse lawsuits.

Under the proposed policy, the Camden County Police Department definition of de-escalation is employed: “Actions taken by an officer meant to stabilize a situation and reduce the immediacy of a potential threat so that a potentially dangerous situation can be resolved with voluntary compliance and without resorting to force”.

“The cold blooded killing of George Floyd is driving home the need for fundamental culture change in our city police departments,” said Harry Pozycki, Founder of The Citizens Campaign. This comprehensive police de-escalation policy provides the incentives and practices required to change the culture of police departments by prioritizing de-escalation in everything from hiring to promotions.”

Jiles H Ship, President of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives( *NOBLE*) Northern New Jersey Chapter, and member of The Citizens Campaign Law and Policy Task Force said, “We know that de-escalation works. Putting this comprehensive policy in place will ensure that police departments fully incorporate state-of-the-art de-escalation practices into the day-to-day work of policing.”

Civic Trusts, facilitated by The Citizens Campaign, are beginning to present the basic elements of this de-escalation policies to their local governments in 6 Civic Trust cities including : Newark, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, Plainfield and Trenton. Plans will be adapted to factor in varying existing local police department policies and community needs. Civic Trusts are comprised of about two dozen Civic Trustees per city who meet in monthly No-Blame Solution Sessions to find and import cost-effective, evidence-based policy solutions that have proven successful in cities similar to their own.

Outlined briefly below are the general plan elements:

### **Policy Elements:**

- **Putting In Place Use of Force as a Last Resort Policy**
- **Substantial De-Escalation Training**
- **Tying Appropriate Use of Force to Promotions**
- **Requiring Body-Worn Cameras**
- **Tracking Use of Force Incidents Use Psychological Testing to identify police recruits who possess strong interpersonal skills**
- **Connect Police to the Community**

### **Background:**

The comprehensive police de-escalation policy was developed by The Citizens Campaign’s Law and Policy Task Force with input from Civic Trustees.





**Harry S. Pozyski, Esq. *Founder & Chairman, The Citizens Campaign***





**THE  
CITIZENS  
CAMPAIGN**



*Trenton Civic Trustees Meeting*

# Certificate

## CERTIFICATE OF TRAINING IN Leadership and No-Blame Problem Solving

Awarded to  
Student Name



Mary S. Pascale  
CHAIRMAN THE CLERK BOARD



WE BELIEVE OUR COMMUNITY AND COUNTRY BETTER TRUST FOR NO TRUTH BY PURSUING  
PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS INSTEAD OF JUST POINTING OUT PROBLEMS AND ASSIGNING BLAME





Mercer County Latino Civic Engagement Forum -  
A roundtable discussion with Congressman Rush Holt, 10/25/2012

# 10 TIPS TO WEED OUT MISINFORMATION AND "FAKE NEWS"







Think your community isn't getting the coverage it deserves?  
Learn about the various ways you can cover the news in your  
community at:

# THE CIVIC SUMMIT

"NEWSGATHERING IN YOUR COMMUNITY"

with

**Andaiye Taylor**, Founder and Editor of Brick City Live

**Joe Malinconico**, Editor of the Paterson Press

**Jacque Howard**, Founder of Trenton365

**Heather Taylor**, Manager of Digital Media and Programs at Dow Jones

Hands-on training to follow.

**SATURDAY, MAY 7**

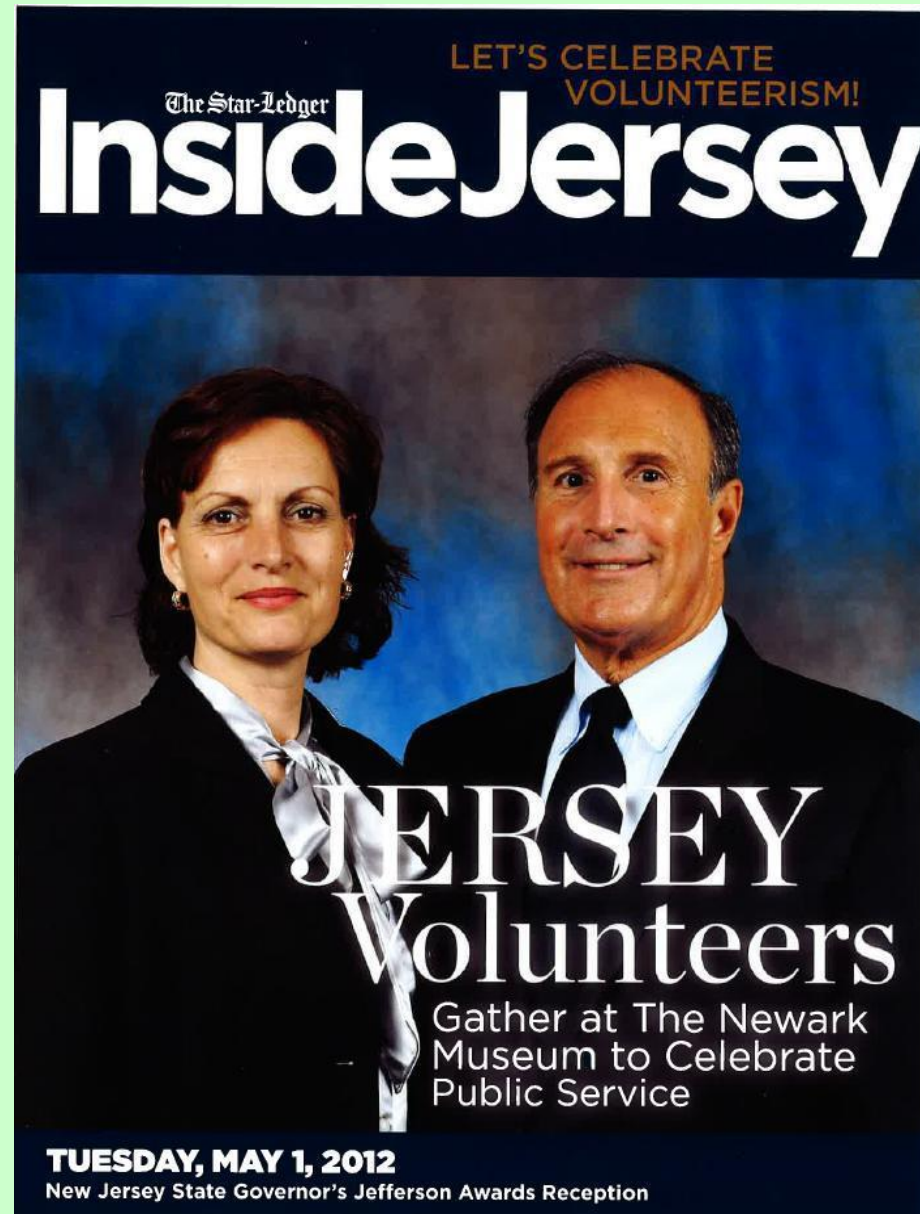
**9:30am – 3:30pm**

**Rider University**

2083 Lawrenceville Road, Lawrenceville, New Jersey

For more info, or to reserve your seat by Wednesday, May 4<sup>th</sup> by email  
Steven Galante at [steven@thecitizenscampaign.org](mailto:steven@thecitizenscampaign.org) or call at (732) 548-

9798



Citizen Journalist, Tracy Jordan and Citizens Campaign Chair Harry Pozzycki on the cover of the Star-Ledger's In Jersey magazine!

# *The Civic Pledge*

## *I pledge:*

- To leave my community and my country better than I found them
- To search for solutions instead of simply pointing out problems
- To work on solutions that are “doable,” that are cost-effective and based on evidence of success
- To pursue the adoption of solutions with a No-Blame approach



Using their No-Blame problem solving training and committing to work under the principles of The Civic Pledge, Civic Trustees work together in Civic Trusts to research and advance practical solutions to the issues facing their communities and our nation.

## The Citizens Campaign





Governors Tom Kean and Jim Florio, and civic rights leader Edith Savage-Jennings became high-profile Civic Pledge takers at Liberty House in Jersey City.

**YOU DON'T HAVE  
TO RUN FOR  
OFFICE TO BE A  
LEADER.**

*Find out more at  
[thecitizenscampaign.org](http://thecitizenscampaign.org)*







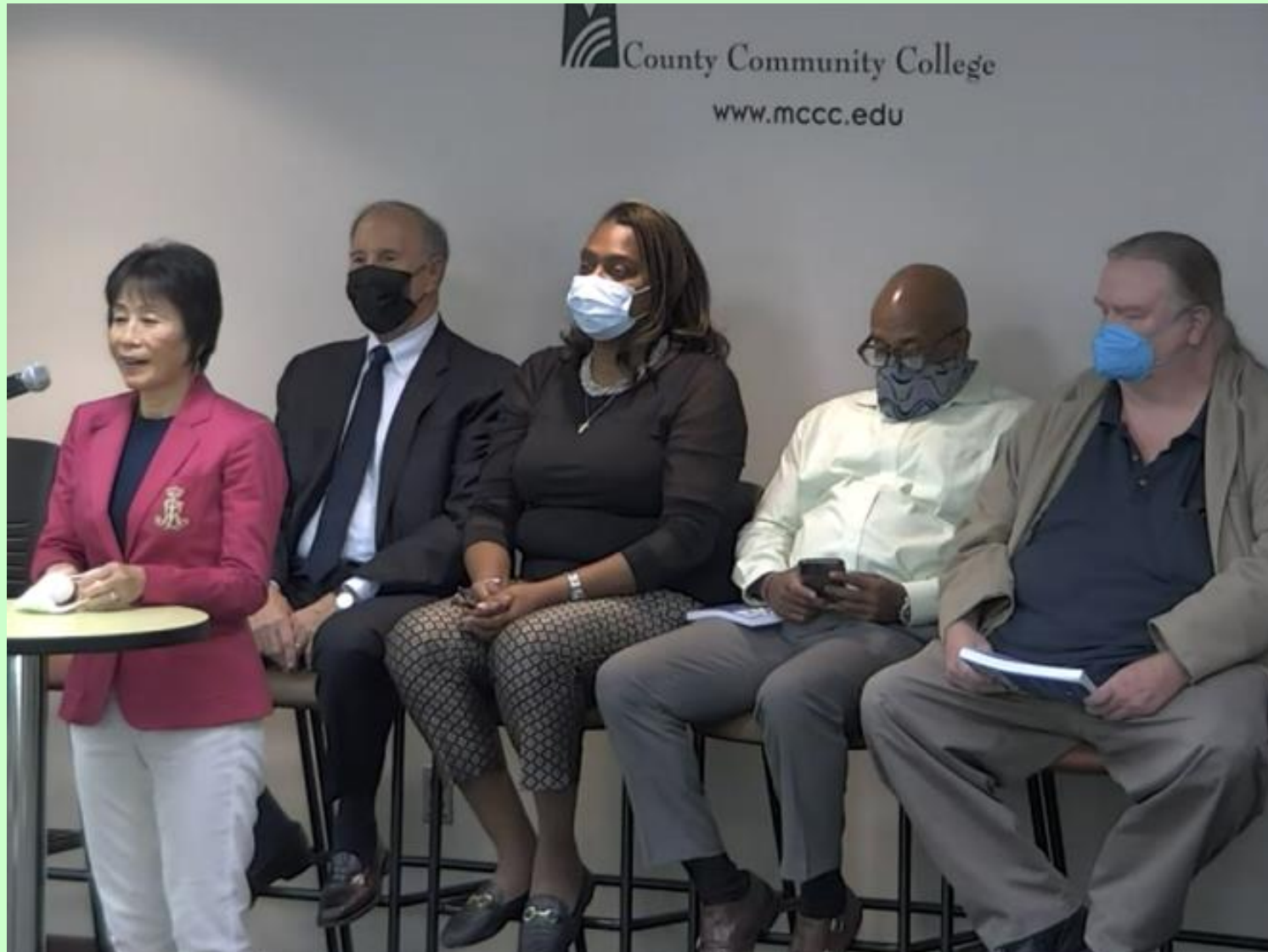
**The Citizens Campaign congratulates our Trustees who were awarded a resolution commemorating their service to the Newark Civic Trust. The resolution, signed by former governors Brendan Byrne, Tom Kean, Jim Florio, and Christine Whitman, was presented to the Trustees by Governor Florio at the annual Celebration of Citizen Leadership gala.**



"The most common way  
people give up their power  
is by thinking they don't  
have any."

*-Alice Walker*





The Citizens Campaign and Mercer County Community College announced the establishment of a Citizen Leadership Center on 10/20/2021. (Left to Right) MCCC President Jianping Wang, Harry Pozyski, Founder of The Citizens Campaign, Dean Tonya Perry Conley, Darren "Freedom" Green, Professor Ken Howarth

SERVICE • CIVILITY • PRAGMATISM



Building a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Democracy

# Power Tools for Public Citizens



Newark Civic Trustees and City Leaders  
Celebrate the Nation's First Civic City

**The Citizens Campaign's new catalog describes the Power Tools citizens, teachers and students can use to drive government from the bottom-up.**





The Citizens Campaign in discussion on auxiliary police in NJ kicks off with welcome & intro from Wilda Diaz, Mayor of Perth Amboy.



"You don't make progress by standing on the sidelines, whimpering and complaining. You make progress by implementing ideas."

SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

**In 1968 Shirley Chisholm became the first Black woman elected to Congress. Her legacy lives on today in Kamala Harris, the first Black woman elected as Vice President of the United States.**

The #1 issue in  
our country  
right now is  
hate mongering..  
And, it's not  
going to be  
solved in  
Washington!

A photograph of Harry Pozzycki, a middle-aged man with thinning hair, wearing a dark suit, light blue striped shirt, and dark tie. He is gesturing with his hands while speaking. The background is a blurred blue wall.

**CITIZENS CAMPAIGN**

**Harry Pozzycki, Founder of The Citizens Campaign**



The background of the entire slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes in a draped manner.

# WHAT IS A PRACTICAL SOLUTION?

It's based on evidence of success and  
is already working in other cities

It doesn't add anything to the  
budget, or saves money

It benefits all sides  
in the community



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NOVEMBER 10 | 7PM ET

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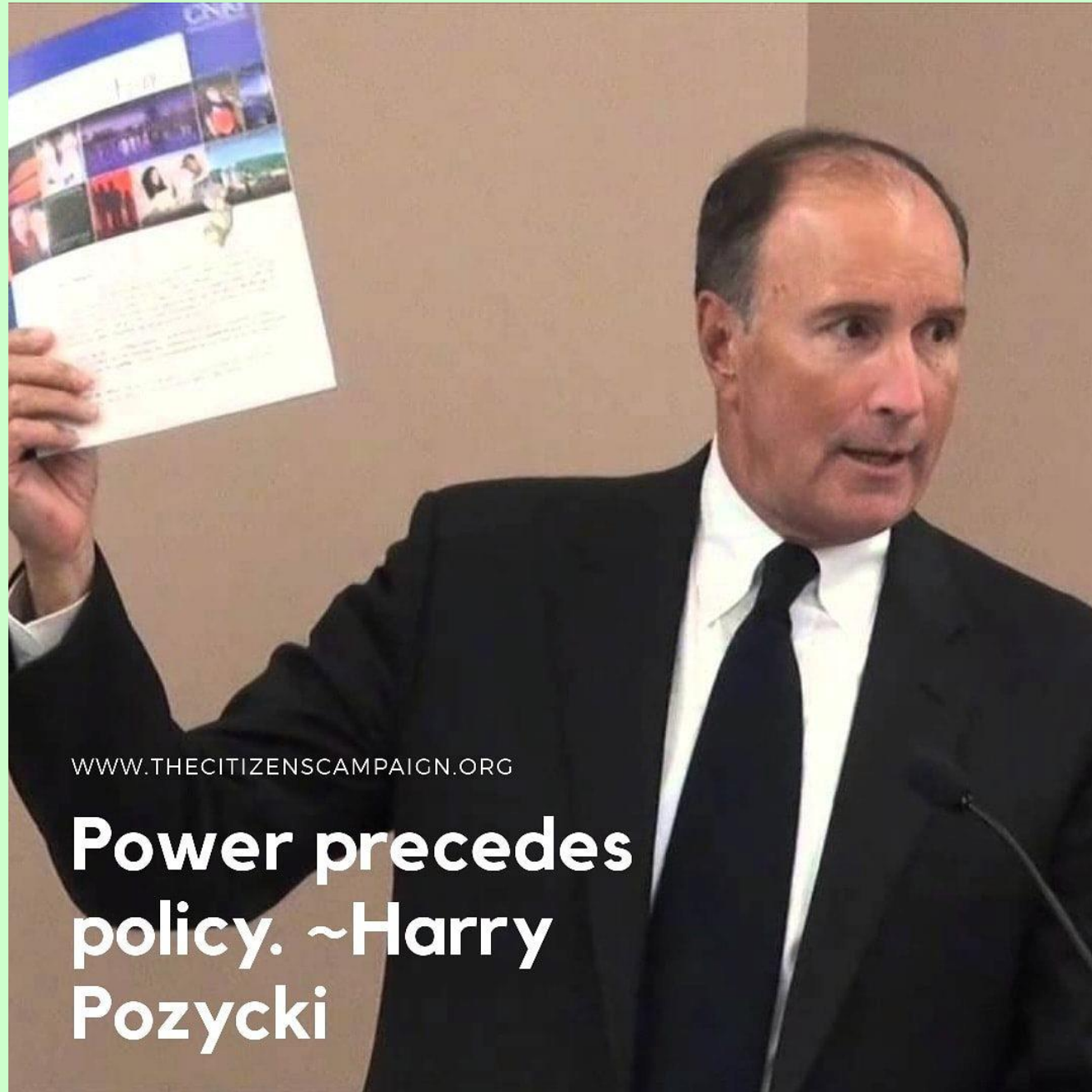


**YOU DON'T HAVE  
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*Find out more at  
[thecitizenscampaign.org](http://thecitizenscampaign.org)*







[WWW.THECITIZENSCAMPAIGN.ORG](http://WWW.THECITIZENSCAMPAIGN.ORG)

**Power precedes  
policy. ~Harry  
Pozyski**



YOU DON'T HAVE  
TO WAIT  
FOR THE  
GOVERNMENT  
ESTABLISHMENT  
TO ACT.

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**Russell Hicks in a Zoomed Meeting for The Citizens Campaign during COVID**





**Trenton Civic Trustees Meeting**