

JUST
THE FACTS

A NATION BUILT ON THE BACK OF SLAVERY AND RACISM



Why Reparations?

It began with **246 years** of legal slavery in which we extracted wealth from the lives of African Americans. At the time of the Civil War, close to **4 million African Americans** were enslaved, **13 percent of America's total population**. After the war, institutional injustices focused on stealing their land and jobs and ensuring that African Americans did not build wealth as fast as the rest of Americans. The economy we have today was built on this.



1

Slavery launched modern capitalism and turned the U.S. into the wealthiest country in the world.

Slave-harvested cotton dominated the 19th-century international market.

U.S. COTTON PRODUCTION

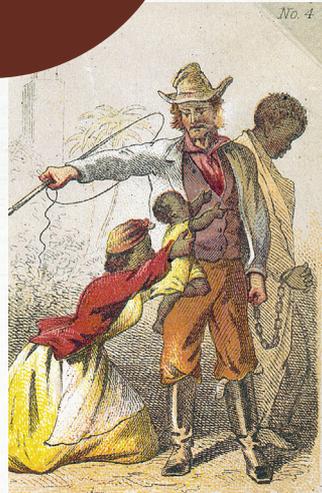
1859
2.25 billion pounds

1790 1.5 million pounds

U.S. COTTON USED IN BRITISH TEXTILE INDUSTRY

By the 1830s

77%



Cotton built New York City into a commercial and financial center.

For every dollar cotton made, about 40 cents ended up in New York as the city supplied insurance, shipping, and financing.

NEW YORK'S SHARE OF ALL COTTON REVENUE

40%

The nation paid reparations to slave holders—not to slaves.

No

40 ACRES AND A MULE

President Andrew Johnson overturned Gen. Sherman's famous promise, which would have redistributed roughly 400,000 acres to newly freed black families.

\$300

PER FREED SLAVE

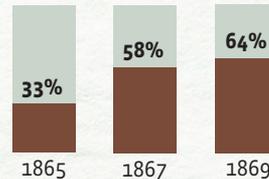
On April 16, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln signed a bill ending slavery in the District of Columbia, providing for compensation to former owners.

Vagrancy laws allowed police to sweep up black men and then rent them out as convict labor.

Following the war, convict leasing programs shifted the Southern prison populations to predominantly black.



BLACK CONVICTS IN NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE'S MAIN PRISON



2

Emancipation did not bring economic freedom to former slaves.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the market value of slaves in the U.S. exceeded that of banks, factories, and railroads combined.

Slaves' worth \$3 billion

48%

of total wealth of the South in 1860

Currency in circulation \$450 million

Discriminatory business policies kept white people economically ahead.

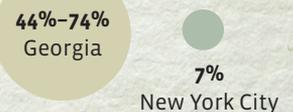
Black Codes were enacted to stop African Americans from owning their own businesses.

BUSINESS LICENSING FEES Under Black Codes in 1870



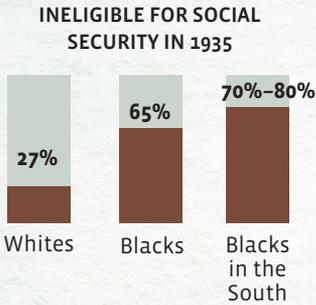
Southern merchants used unfair credit to impede black wealth building.

INTEREST RATES CHARGED BY MERCHANTS 1881-1889



Social safety nets have missed African Americans.

Social Security originally excluded domestic and agricultural workers—mostly African Americans, especially in the South.



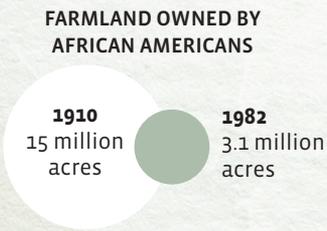
4
The result: African Americans have not been able to get a foothold in the economy.

The income gap has not budged since 1970.

3
Discriminatory policies then kept African Americans from receiving help other citizens received.

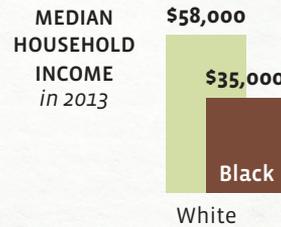
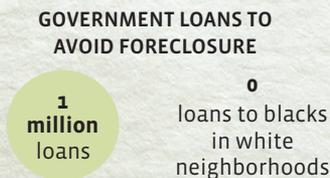
Racist policies contributed to the decline of black farmers.

By 1982, only 1.5 percent of farmers were black, and the USDA's Civil Rights Office—which investigated loan program discrimination complaints—was closed.



Money meant for distressed homeowners supported segregation.

In 1933, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation was created and helped more than 1 million homeowners. The HOLC was the origin of "redlining" maps.



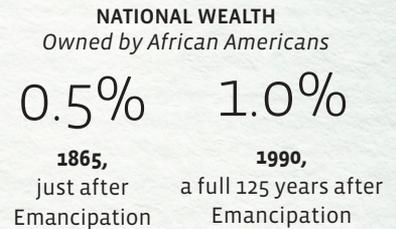
For every dollar of assets white households have ...

... black households have a dime.



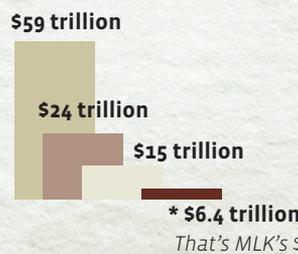
African Americans have barely any of the nation's wealth, and therefore little to pass down to future generations.

Economists estimate that up to 80 percent of lifetime wealth accumulation depends on intergenerational transfers.



Can we calculate the economic damages?

Estimates range from:



Martin Luther King Jr. calculated that making good on the promise of 40 acres and a mule (\$20 a week since the late 1700s for 4 million slaves) would total \$800 billion.* "They owe us a lot of money."

That's MLK's \$800 billion in today's dollars.

Source citations at yesmagazine.org/JTF74
 YES! infographic by Jeff Neumann and Tracy Loeffelholz Dunn.
 Research by Heidi Bruce and Clo Copass. Images from Library of Congress.