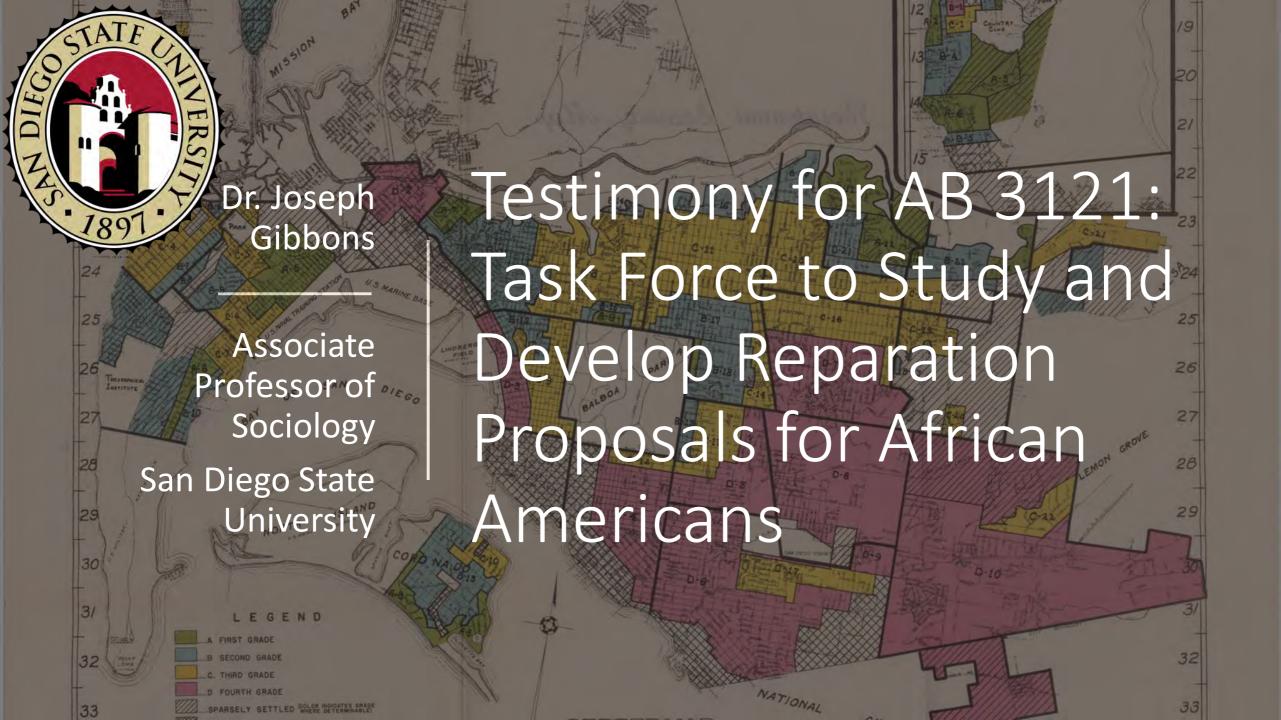
#### **Meeting Materials Part 2 Table of Contents**

- Agenda Items 4, 7, 8, and 16: Additional Available Witness Statements and Presentations (Not all witnesses have submitted witness statements and presentations) (Pg. 850)
- Additional Email Summary and PDF of Emails Received Between 12.01.21 and 12.03.21(pg. 908)

#### AGENDA ITEMS 4, 7, 8, and 16

## ADDITIONAL AVAILABLE WITNESS STATEMENTS AND PRESENTATIONS (Not all witnesses have submitted written statements and presentations)





#### Overview

New Deal era government home financing programs used percent Black as a direct criteria for investment. Known today as 'redlining.'

These programs adversely influenced the longterm character of Black neighborhoods.

This redlining would later prove influential as for where gentrification would take place



# Federally and Locally Sanctioned Disinvestment

#### **Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC)**

In operation from 1933 to 1954

Principle objective to offer home mortgage refinancing

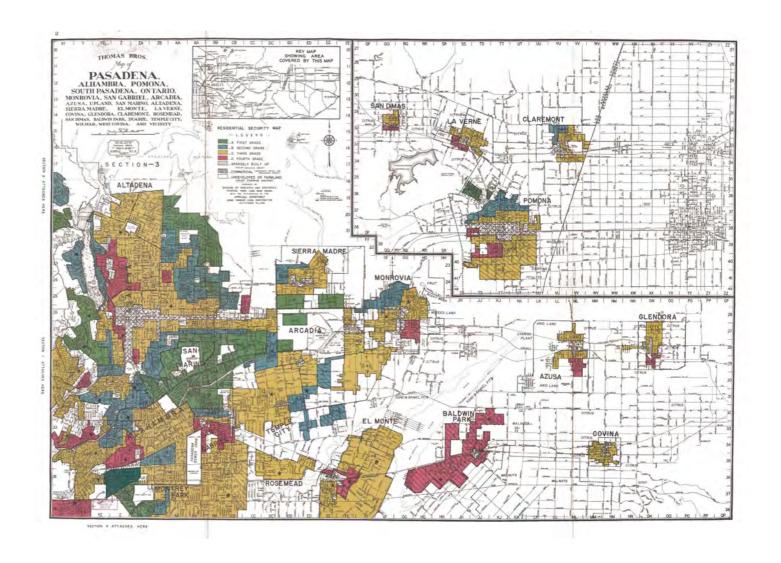
Refinanced 20% of American mortgages by 1935 (Calder 2009, 280)

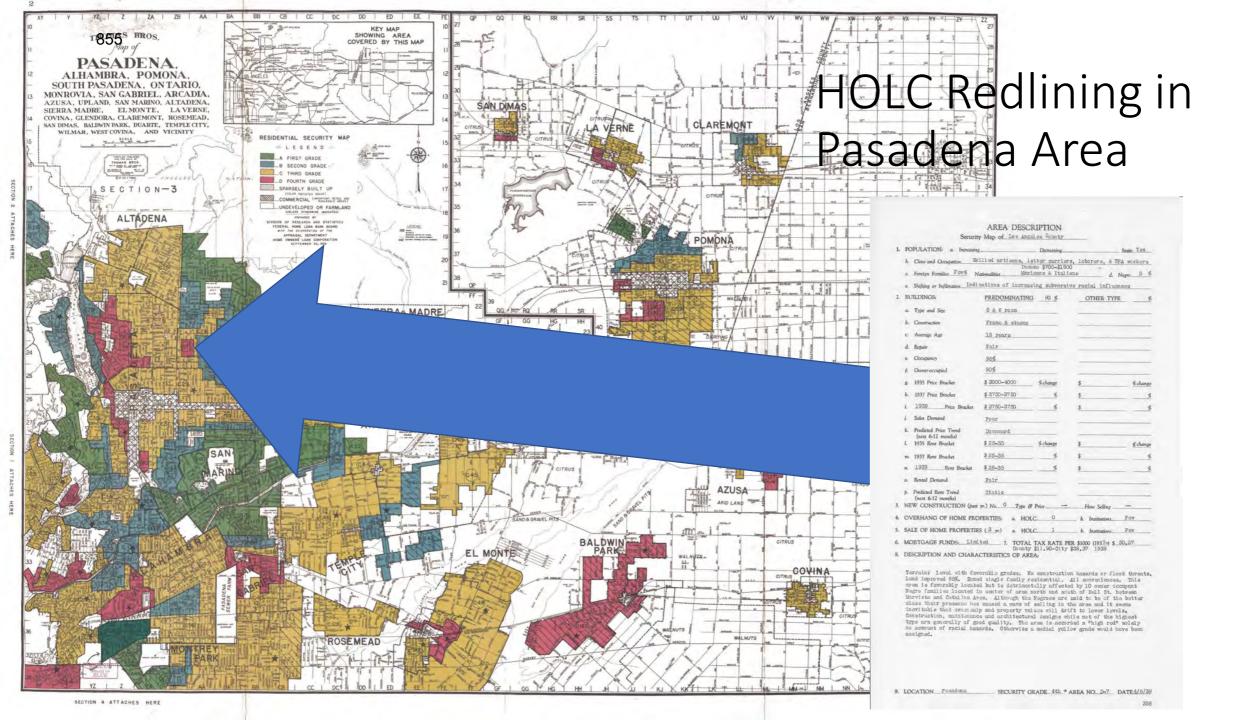
Used neighborhood characteristics to establish risk in granting mortgages

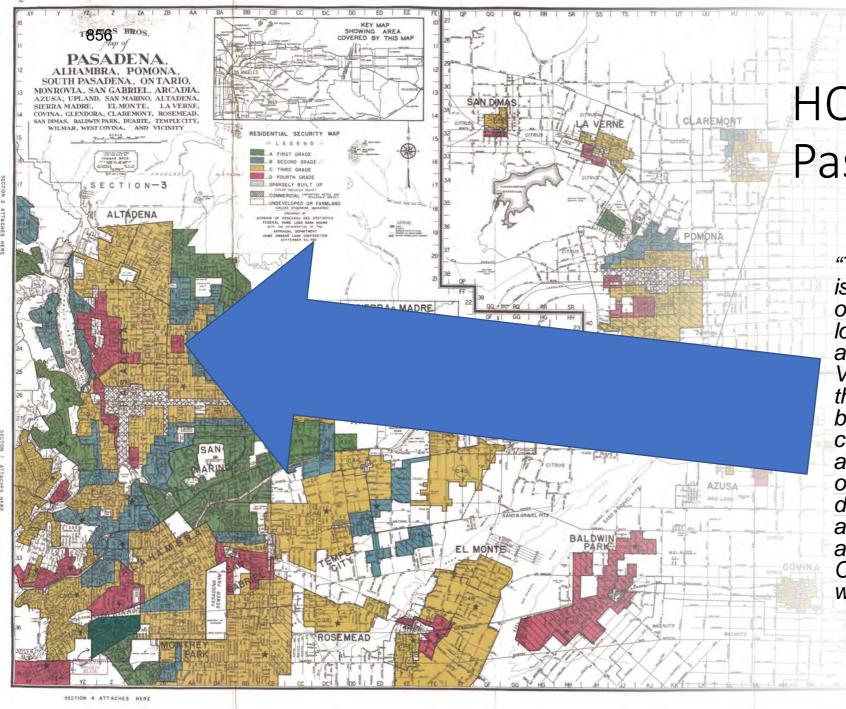
Race was a key factor in these choices

#### HOLC Redlining in Pasadena Area

- Graded based on risk for investment.
- Green Areas
  - Safest Investment
- Blue Areas
  - Mostly safe investment
- Yellow Areas
  - Risky investment
- Red Areas
  - Hazardous investment

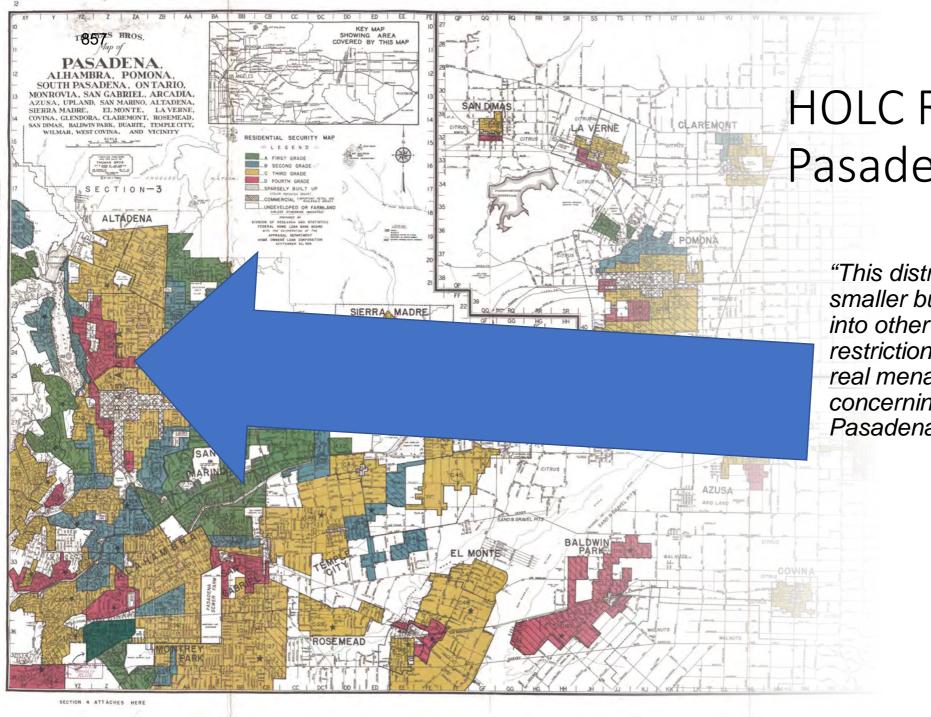






## HOLC Redlining in Pasadena Area

"This area is favorably located but is detrimentally affected by 10 owner occupant Negro families located in the center of area north and south of Sell St. between Mar Vista and Catalina Aves. Although the Negreos are said to be of the better class their presence has caused a wave of selling in the area and it seems inevitable that ownership and property values will drift to lower levels... The area is accorded a "high red" solely on account of racial hazards. Otherwise a medial yellow grade would have been assigned"



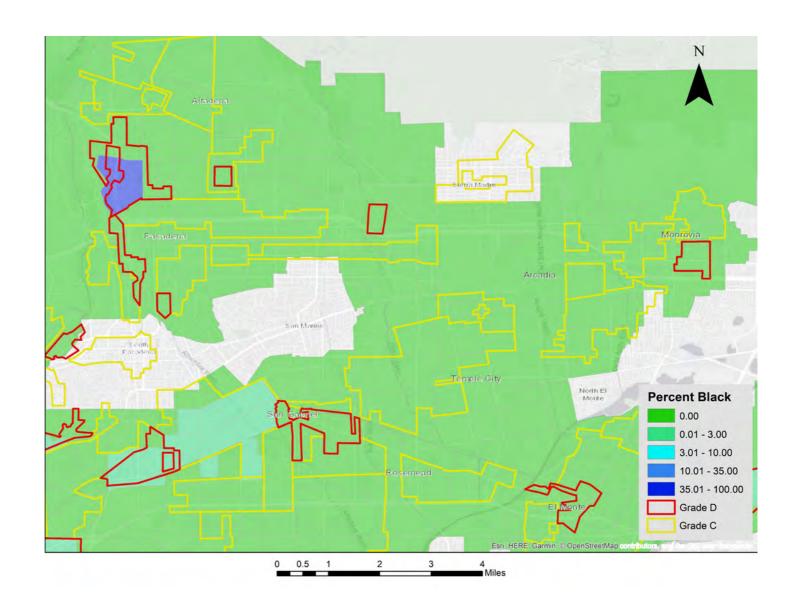
## HOLC Redlining in Pasadena Area

"This district was originally much smaller but constant infiltration into other sections as deed restrictions expired has create a real menace which is greatly concerning property owners of Pasadena and Altadena." Historic Current
Demographics of
Redlined Areas
in California
compared to
state

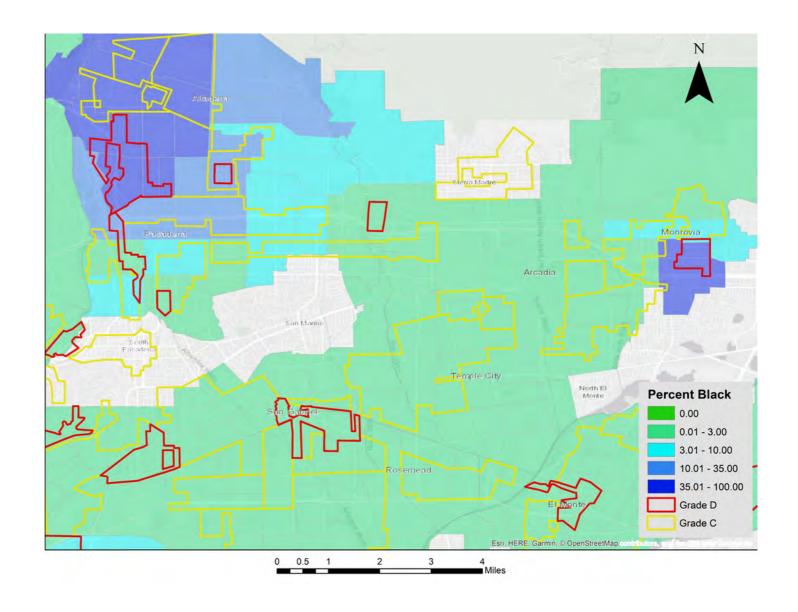
#### Black Populations in California Cities By HOLC Grade

Grade	1940	1980	2019
Α	0.00%	4.64%	5.03%
В	0.00%	11.39%	7.73%
С	0.31%	20.36%	9.12%
D	6.18%	23.64%	9.08%
Overall	0.63%	12.70%	7.56%

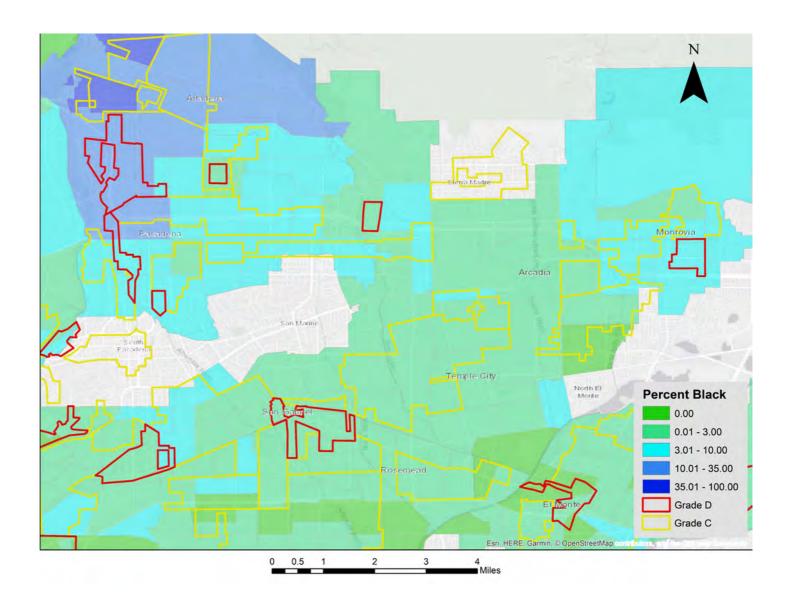
HOLC Redlining and Black Populations
1940 in Pasadena Area



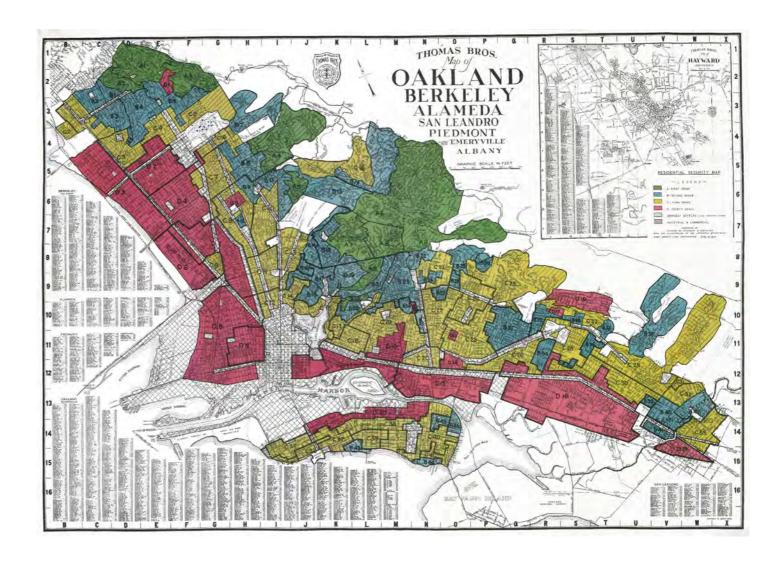
HOLC Redlining and Black Populations 1980 in Pasadena Area



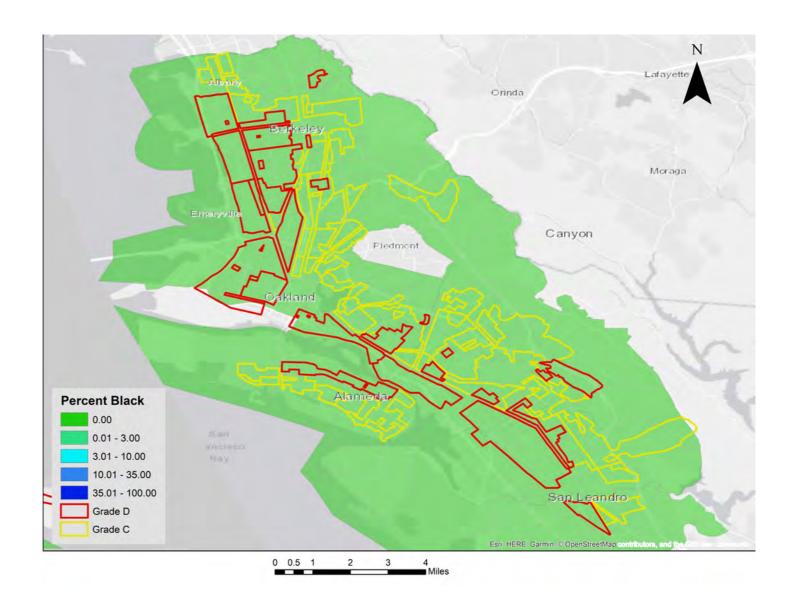
HOLC Redlining and Black Populations 2019 in Pasadena Area



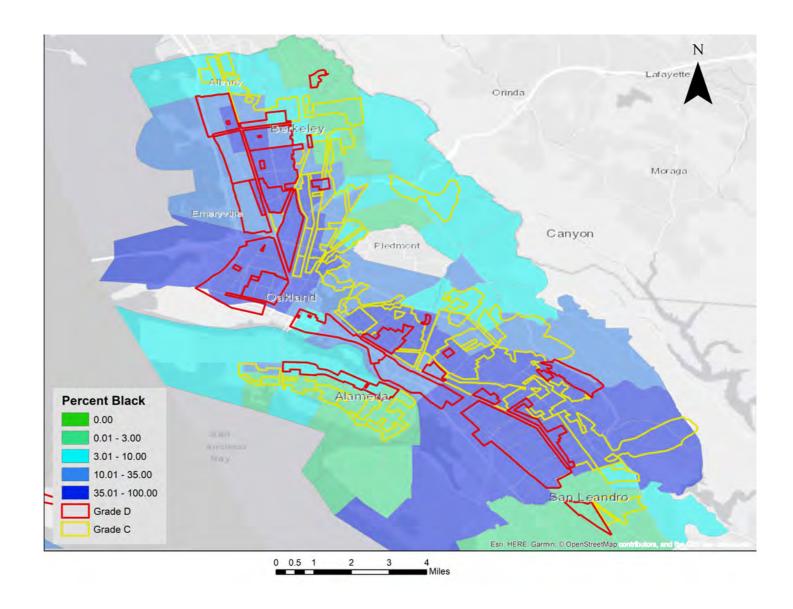
HOLC Redlining in East Bay



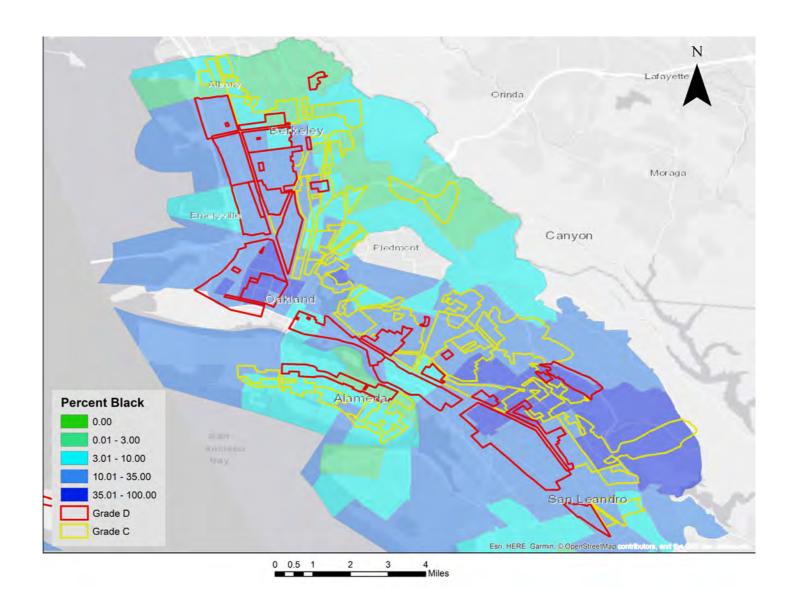
HOLC Redlining and Black Populations 1940 in East Bay



HOLC Redlining and Black Populations 1980 in East Bay



HOLC Redlining and Black Populations 2019 in East Bay



#### How Redlining Influences Gentrification

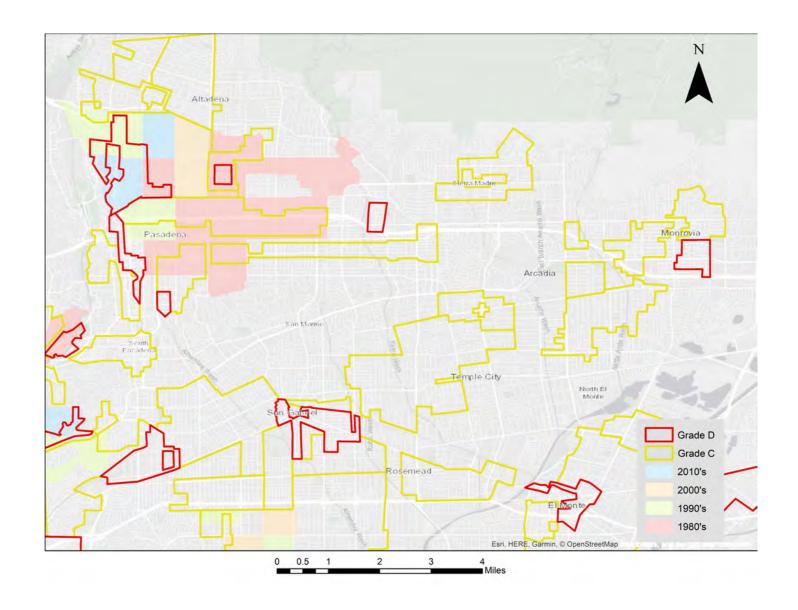
#### Directly

- Government-sanctioned undervaluing
- Creating a considerable gap between current and potential land values

#### Indirectly

- Influencing where communities of color live in the long term
- Non-white communities Increasingly appealing to new residents and developers

HOLC
Redlining and
Gentrification
in Pasadena
Area



HOLC
Redlining and
Gentrification
in East Bay



Share of HOLC Redlined Areas Gentrifying in CA

## Gentrification in California Cities By HOLC Grade by Year Started

Grade	1980	1990	2000	2010
Α	5.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
В	17.24%	6.90%	4.60%	2. 30%
С	18.25%	15.61%	12.70%	9.79%
D	17.34%	18.95%	9.27%	10.08%
Overall	13.49%	9.95%	8.43%	6.83%

#### Impact of Gentrification

#### For Those Displaced

- Loss of social networks
- Loss of existing community identity
- Economic cost of relocation

#### For Those Not Displaced

- Anticipatory stress of displacement
- Social isolation

# Gentrification can be an opportunity

- It is reinvestment in previously deprived places
  - Local residents often approve of some of the improvements
- Through the right intervention from the government, it can be used to revitalize communities for all

### What Reparations Can Be

Giving Black residents a stake in the neighborhoods as they change

 Low interest loans for Black-owned businesses

Giving Black residents security in knowing they will not be pushed out of neighborhoods as they change

 Cash-based assistance for Black homeowners AND renters

#### Discussion

Historic redlining based explicitly on racial criteria adversely impacts Black communities in the long term

This vulnerability makes them appealing for eventual gentrification

Reparations are the government taking a more direct responsibility to right its past wrongs

#### Acknowledgements

- Research Assistance from Tabatha Page and Katie Brandi
- Mapping Inequality Project from the University of Richmond

#### Data and Methods

- Census 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010
- American Community Survey 2015-2019
- Mapping Inequality
- Historic Census and HOLC data combined to contemporary Census Tract boundaries with GIS
  - Multiple methods used to ensure robustness Aerial overlay, tract centroid

#### Data and Methods (cont.)

- To be gentrifying, a tract must meet the following four criteria
- 1. be in the primary city of its metropolitan area at the start of the gentrification (T1)
- 2. have a median income less than the primary city median at T1
- experience a percentage increase in college educated greater than the primary city median increase during the period between T1 and after 10 years (T2)
- 4. experience an increase in real housing prices (rent or home value) greater than the primary city median increase between T1 and T2(Ding, Hwang, and Divringi 2016).

## Statement of Deborah N. Archer Professor of Clinical Law and Faculty Director of the Center on Race, Inequality and the Law at NYU School of Law President, American Civil Liberties Union

For too long, reparations have been considered taboo in mainstream America. Yet, in 2020 we saw COVID's devastating and racially disparate impact, we fought sweeping efforts to suppress and weaken the Black vote, and heard the millions of people who took to the streets in response to police violence against Black people nationwide to demand a more racially just tomorrow.

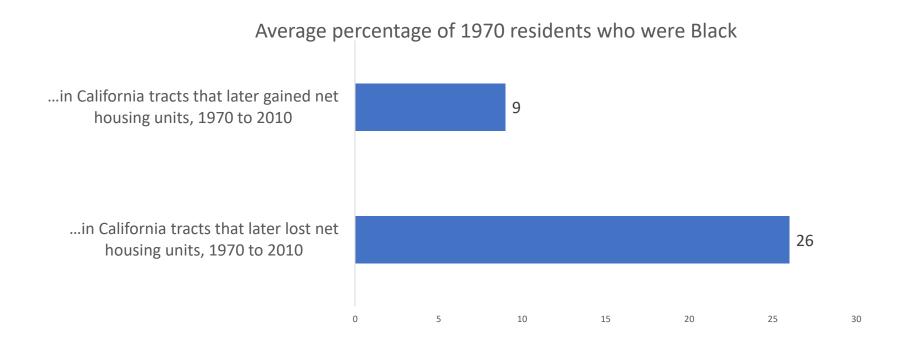
Intentional public policies have systemically destroyed families for generations and prevented entire communities from prospering—and those policies have been validated and perpetuated through our laws for the entirety of our national history. One often overlooked area is transportation infrastructure and policy. Our transportation infrastructure and policies have always been a driver of racial inequality and helped make many Black communities inhospitable for health, success, and economic opportunity. The nation's transportation infrastructure was built at the expense of Black communities and – from highways, to roads, bridges, sidewalks, and public transit - have been planned, developed, and sustained to contribute to the underdevelopment of Black communities. For decades, using public transportation was a daily reminder of the legal and social inferiority of Black people, particularly in the South. Black people were relegated to the back of the bus and required to give up their seats to white people on demand. In train stations, Black people were forced to wait in separate waiting areas, with separate bathrooms and drinking fountains. Today, transportation policy and infrastructure remains a daily reminder of how Black people have been, and continue to be, sacrificed to feed America's growth and expansion.

The renewed momentum in the century-long fight for reparations offers America the opportunity to grapple with how to address the full legacy of slavery, including the government-sponsored efforts that drove Black people from their homes, the theft of Black peoples' land, wealth, and community, and the isolation and destruction of Black communities.

#### Testimony to the A.B. 3121 Task Force to Study and Develop Reparations Proposals for African Americans

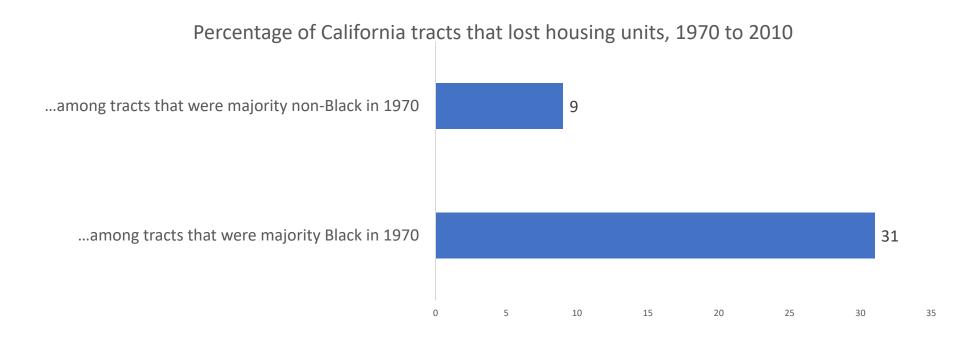
Isaac Martin December 7, 2021

## California Census tracts that lost net housing units after 1970 were disproportionately Black



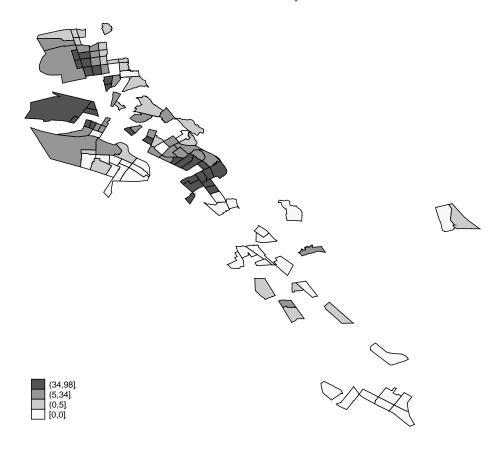
Source: Analysis of 1,064 California Census tracts whose 1970 boundaries could be matched to 2010 Census tract boundaries

## Census tracts a majority of whose residents were Black were three times more likely than other tracts to lose net housing units

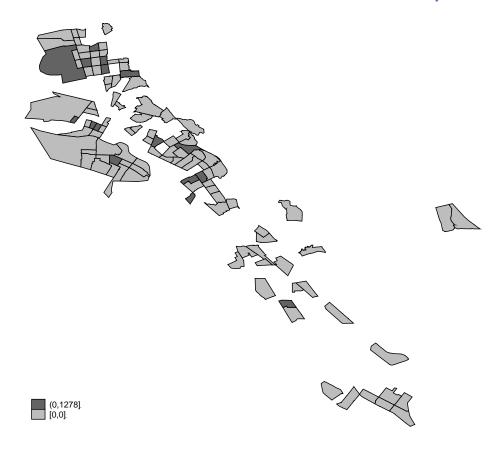


Source: Analysis of 1,064 California Census tracts whose 1970 boundaries could be matched to 2010 Census tract boundaries

## Percentage of residents who were Black in selected Census tracts, Alameda County, 1970



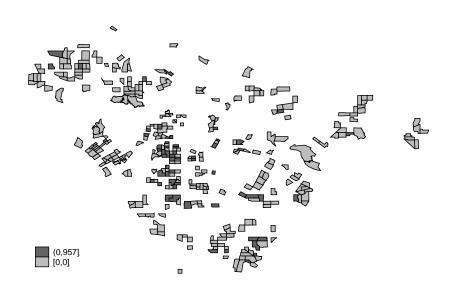
Tracts that did and did not lose housing units, among selected Census tracts, Alameda County, 1970 to 2010



## Percentage of residents who were Black in selected Census tracts, Los Angeles County, 1970



## Tracts that did and did not lose housing units, among selected Census tracts, Alameda County, 1970 to 2010



# Black Leaders of Leisure, Their California Dream during the Jim Crow Era and the Implications of these Stories Today





#### Speaker:

# Alison Rose Jefferson, M.H.C. | Ph.D. Historian and Heritage Conservation Consultant www.alisonrosejefferson.com

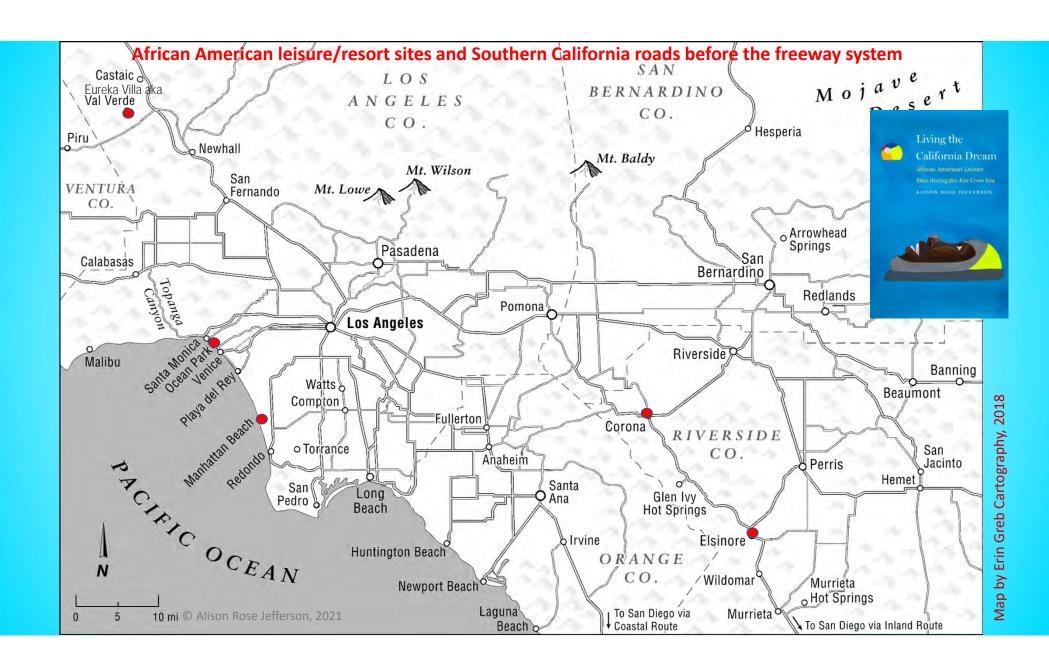
Photograph Credits: At California's Bay Street Beach, Santa Monica (left) and the Manhattan Beach shoreline of Bruce's Beach (right) circa late 1920s. African Americans enjoying the beach and performing beauty, femininity, masculinity, and SoCal beach cultural identity. Los Angeles Public Library Digital Collection and the LaVera White Collection of Arthur and Elizabeth Lewis © Alison Rose Jefferson, 2021

The white man came and we came with him; and by the blessing of God we will stay with him side by side; wherever he goes will we go; and should another Sutter discover another El Dorado, be it where it where it may...no sooner shall the white man's foot be firmly planted there than looking over his shoulder he will see the black man, like his shadow, by his side.

at the First State Convention of the Colored Citizens of California, 1855



Crowds gather in Santa Monica to buy lots in "The City By the Sea," 1875. Los Angeles African Americans Jeremiah Redding, Charles Owens and George Smith were among those Buying lots and their dream. Los Angeles Public Library Collection



The Eagle newspaper (The California Eagle, the most remember name of the publication) December 5, 1908

One of the oldest African American-owned newspapers in the west and based in Los Angeles, California, the *Eagle* covered news its primarily black readership wanted to know.

The publication also provided housing, employment, and other information essential to surviving in a new environment, including information on relaxation and recreation destinations.

Mayme Clayton Library and Museum Collection

Beautiful Southern California. THE GREATEST SPORTING GOOD HOUSE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

© Alison Rose Jefferson, 2021



Owner of the black owned accommodation, Bruce's Lodge, Mrs. Bruce [l] with daughter-in-law Meda [c] and her sister, Manhattan Beach, CA, 1920s.

California African American Museum

Bruce's Beach Manhattan Beach, California

From right to left, Mrs. Willa Bruce, and her son, Harvey Bruce with his wife, Meda under a pop up wooden tent structure that served as the early place of business for what became Bruce's Lodge in Manhattan Beach, California, ca. 1912-1920. California African American Museum



#### Los Angeles Times, June 27, 1912

Montattan Beach.

# COLORED PEOPLE'S RESORT MEETS WITH OPPOSITION.

Right caption with line drawing image:
"Mrs. Willa A. Bruce, Colored woman,
who has created a storm at Manhattan
Beach by establishing a seaside resort for
the members of her race."

Quote from article: "Property-owners of the Caucasian race [including land developer and city founder George H. Peck] who have property surrounding the new resort deplore the state of affairs, but will try to find a remedy, if the negroes try to stay."





# Bruce's Beach Manhattan Beach, California

On the boardwalk north of Bruce's Lodge at the Pacific oceanfront area that became known as Bruce's Beach, circa 1920. Left to right: Fannie Washington, Lieut. Journee W. White with his wife, Mamie Cunningham White and Elbridge Lee.

A real estate entrepreneur, Journee White was a leader in the investment group which bought the Parkridge Country Club venture from whites in Corona, California in 1927.

Miriam Matthews Collection / UCLA Library Special Collections

#### Manhattan Beach News

An anonymous telephone intimidation campaign and other harassment actions may have been organized by the Klu Klux Klan, or at least their sympathizers, to terrorize the Bruces and other African Americans who visited the South Bay region.

KKK Meeting advertisement. *Manhattan Beach News*, June 6, 1924. "Public Meeting – All Welcome," ironically reads the last text line of the ad.

Manhattan Beach Historical Society
Archives

### THE TRUTH about the ADDRESS BY Dr. J. Rush Bronson **Nationally Famous Orator and** Lecturer **Entrance to Pier** HERMOSA BEACH Saturday Eve. June 7-7:30 p.m. **Half Hour Band Concert** Public Meeting-All Welcome

Bruce's Beach is in the limelight.
On last Sunday a good day was
reported and quite a few enjoyed a
day at this pleasure place.

-- California Eagle
July 18, 1914



A Day at Bruce's Beach, Manhattan Beach, California, July 10, 1927. Sweethearts Margie Johnson and John Pettigrew pause from their fun in the surf to strike a pose to create their photograph memory of this day at the crowded Pacific Ocean shoreline. LaVera White Collection of Arthur and Elizabeth Lewis

Woman with umbrella on the beach in front of her establishment, Manhattan Beach, CA, 1920s. California African American Museum



Bruce's Beach Manhattan Beach, California



Los Angeles area community member Eric Moore (left) and others standing in front of the new Bruce's Beach sign at the renaming of the park event, March 31, 2007. On this day, the media and a few hundred California residents and visitors came out to this site overlooking the Pacific Ocean to pay tribute to the African American pioneers who were dispossessed of their property and business venture due to white supremacist actions in 1924. Photograph courtesy of Karen Moore

# Bruce's Beach can return to descendants of Black family in landmark move signed by Newsom

By Roxanna Xia

Los Angeles Times, Oct. 1, 2021

In a history-making move celebrated by reparations advocates and social justice leaders across California, Gov. Gavin Newsom has authorized the return of property known as Bruce's Beach to the descendants of a Black couple that had been run out of Manhattan Beach almost a century ago.

Photograph: From left, Assemblyman Al Muratsuchi, Sen. Steven Bradford, Gov. Gavin Newsom, Los Angeles County Supervisor Janice Hahn and Anthony Bruce, great-great grandson of Charles and Willa Bruce, during Newsom's signing of SB 796, authorizing the return of ocean-front land to the Bruce family. Jay L. Clendenin/Los Angeles Times









<u>Top</u>: Bruce's Lodge, Manhattan Beach, CA, circa 1920s. Moss planted in sand row after row. Between 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> Street, west of Highland. Manhattan Beach Beach Historical Society

Right: Almost a century ago, the City of Manhattan seized the properties that makes up the park known as Bruce's Beach. The Bruce land parcels were about where the pink box is located. In 1995 the parcels closest to the ocean were transferred to Los Angeles County ownership. Photograph by Allen J. Schaben / Los Angeles Times

© Alison Rose Jefferson, 2021

### Bruce's Beach City of Manhattan Beach, California



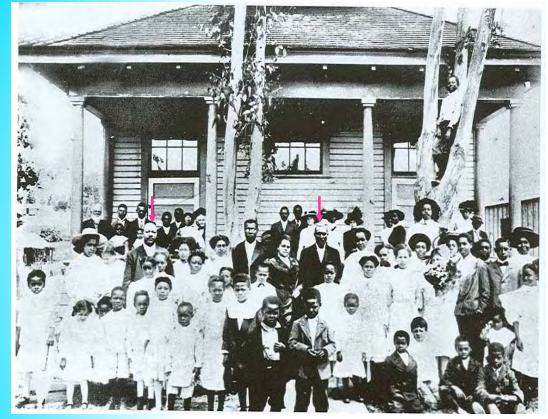
### Santa Monica, California



Ocean Park beach scene looking south to the Ocean Park Pier, 1920, photography by H.F. Rile. Santa Monica Public Library Image Archives



Miss Diden, a resident of Ocean Park on the beach with the Ocean Park Pier in the background. Cristyne Lawson Collection



# Santa Monica, California Phillips Chapel CME

Yesterday...1909



Today...The church was remodeled in the 1940s.

First building for the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church on the West Coast—the Phillips Chapel Church in Santa Monica, California. The building was purchased from the School Board of Santa Monica in 1908. Shown in the front of the building are Bishop Charles H. Phillips (center right foreground) and the Sunday School Convention of the Los Angeles District in 1909. The church's first pastor, Rev. James A. Stout is also in this photo (left foreground). Santa Monica has the oldest African American community that developed in California beach communities beginning in the late nineteenth century with the founding of the town. Santa Monica Public Library Image Archives

© Alison Rose Jefferson, 2021



Picture here the northern part of South Santa Monica including: the beach, part of the Ocean Park district; the Belmar neighborhood removed in the 1950s due to construction of the Santa Monica Civic Auditorium and **Los Angeles County** Courthouse we know today; and the neighborhood north of Santa Monica High razed due to school building expansion and the construction of the Interstate 10 Freeway. Note the City Hall was not built yet. Fairchild Aerial Survey, 1937

# F CALIFORNIA FA

Phone 15014

A PAPER WITH A HEART AND SOUL

\$2.00 The Year

Volumn Thirty-Six

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, APRIL 1, 1922

Number Four

## The Color Line at Santa Monica

Blacks Again Feel Iron Fist of of Race Prejudice.

are in the first as as Benedict Arnold, the traitor is an arnold of the property of the proper

ode that will gather to witness a soople's tricum. But of the series of



from white and colleted good reports of thank good reports of thank distinctuabed editor of addressed the Speach (edits) has been colleted whose has accorded a few many age.

· Beavers, Jr. Tuesday ev ening. April 4th at the many beautiful and edit OF THINKS A CENTURY IN THE INC. A CENTURY IN

June 9, 1922

#### CAUCASIANS ORGANIZE PROTECTIVE LEAGUE

SEGREGATION OF RACES AT BEACHES OBJECT OF SANTA MONICA BODY

By a "Times" Staff Correspondent (EXCLUSIVE DISPATCEL)

VENICE, June 8 .- The Santa Monica Bay Protective League was organized as a permanent body last night and officers elected. The organization was created on a platform of "eliminating all objectionable features or anything that now is or will prove a menace to the bay district.' The following officers mere alas

July 27, 1922

#### Fight Against Beach Dance Halls Success

By a "Times" Staff Correspondent (EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)

SANTA MONICA, July 26 .- An ordinance prohibiting dancing at any public hall in the residential districts of Santa Monica and Ocean Park was adopted by the City Commissioners today.

The ordinance was aimed at Caldwell's negro dance hall on inira street, which has caused many complaints from near-by residents during the past year. The Commissioners first passed an ordinance prohibiting dancing in the

July 30, 1922

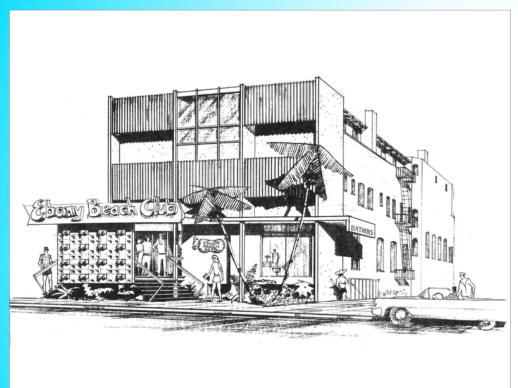
#### SETTLEMENT OF NEGROES **OPPOSED**

Santa Monica and Ocean Park . Block . Plans . for Colony of Colored Folk

Through action recently taken by the Santa Monten Bay Protective League, composed of property owners of Santa Monica and Ocean Park, the recently announced plan for the establishment of a negro amusement center and settlement near the beach communities has

2021 lefferson,

### Santa Monica, California



Drawing from the Ebony Beach Club promotional brochure, ca. 1958. The planned Black membership-based club at Ocean Avenue and Pico Blvd. was "the pleasure, social enjoyment, recreation and entertainment of its members..." Renowned pianist and pop vocalist Nat King Cole was a charter member of the club. Constance White Collection

© Alison Rose Jefferson, 2021



Future Ebony Beach Club site, ca. 1959. The City of Santa Monica took over the land through eminent domain proceedings for a purported parking lot, forcing Black investors to abandon the project. The investors put up a giant sign asserting racial discrimination and tried to stop the City's proceedings in Superior Court, but lost. Santa Monica History Museum Collection

# Youngsters empowering themselves to empower their communities with knowledge for progress and equality...

California Coastal Commissioner Effie Turnbull-Sanders talks
with Los Angeles youth on a field trip coordinated by the Santa
Monica Conservancy, who participated in learning about
history, heritage conservation, cleaning up our environment,
and community service at Santa Monica's Bay St. beach, Int'l
Coastal Cleanup Day, September 16, 2017. Photo by author





South Los Angeles youth on field trips and others at Nick Gabaldón Day <u>above</u> on June 2, 2018 are enjoying wave riding on boogie boards and <u>right</u> are participating in marine shoreline exploration activities while others are learning about the site's heritage on June 3, 2017 at the Bay Street Beach Historic District which became Santa Monica's first district listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2019.



© Alison Rose Jefferson, 2021





History underpins Santa Monica's new commemorative justice multifaceted programming, Belmar History + Art.

- African American history manuscripts
- Grade school lesson plans
- Outdoor exhibition of history interpretative panels and a large sculpture
- Website https://www.santamonica.gov/arts/be **Imar**
- Community engagement activities













### Venice, California

Edward A. Reese (1896–1945) moved from Louisiana to Venice, California a few years before this photograph was made in 1917 at a Kinney Pier studio. This handsome man in dapper attire appears poised and serious with a relaxed confidence. He sits on an elaborate wicker chair and in front of an fantastical Italian Venetian imagery background of the ocean, boat and buildings.

A graduate of Louisiana's Southern University, Edward Reese was one of the early residents of the African American enclave that remains in the twenty-first century in what is now known as the Oakwood neighborhood of Los Angeles' Venice district. Young Edward followed several of his family members in a move to the Los Angeles environs.

Around the time of the photograph, with his brother Arthur L. Reese, he owned and ran a gondola boat concession that was part of Venice of America amusement facilities.

Sonya Reese Greenland Collection



© Alison Rose Jefferson, 2021





TODAY...Marcus Chatman, 2012 El Porto Beach, City of Manhattan Beach, CA

YESTERDAY...California Eagle newspaper, Summer 1925. Note in the establishment advertisements for three different resorts which were popular with African Americans during the Jim Crow era: Lake Elsinore, Love Nest Inn/Strider and Sons; Eureka Villa; Santa Monica, La Bonita Hotel; and Pacific Electric street car rides to Manhattan Beach, Venice, Santa Monica and other beach cities.

© Alison Rose Jefferson, 2021

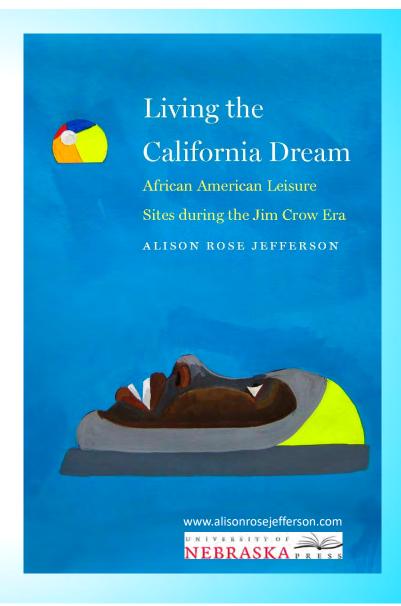
### **Black History Matters!**

Thank you!



International/California Coastal Cleanup Day 2013 Bay Street, Santa Monica, CA

**Black Lives Matter!** 



Additional Email Summary and PDF of Emails Received Between 12.01.21 and 12.03.21

### Quick Email Summary:

2 additional emails received from December 1, 2021, at 5:00 p.m. to December 3, 2021, at 5:00 p.m.

#### ReparationsTaskforce

910

**From:** ca-reparations-task-force-public-community-group@googlegroups.com on behalf of

Chris L

Sent: Friday, December 3, 2021 8:26 AM

**To:** CA Reparations Task Force Public Community Group

Subject: December 2021 California Reparations Task Force Newsletter From CJEC

EXTERNAL EMAIL: This message was sent from outside DOJ. Please do not click links or open attachments that appear suspicious.

#### Peace!

#### It's Chris Lodgson of CJEC, Coalition for a Just and Equitable California!

Hoping all is well with you, your family, and your community. Wishing you and yours a happy and healthy holiday season. As we connect with friends and loved ones over the coming weeks, let's make a point to put Reparations in our conversations!

Below is your 2021 California Reparations Task Force Newsletter from CJEC! As always, feel free to send back any questions or feedback you have!

**1: December Meeting:** The December meeting of the California Reparations Task Force is scheduled for Tuesday, December 7th, and Wednesday, December 8th, 9 AM - 4 PM each day. December's meetings will focus on racism in the entertainment industry, as well as the impacts of gentrification on Black California. <u>Click here to view the meeting agenda</u>.

You can watch the December meeting LIVE on YouTube @ ETM Media Group.

Click here to watch the October California Reparations Task Force meeting.

**Click here** to watch a recap of the October meeting!

2: CJEC Community Engagement: Right now CJEC is making Community Engagement plans for 2022 focused on California Reparations. To us, Community Engagement means informing, involving, consulting, collaborating, conversing, & decision-making w/ our Community.

What does Community Engagement mean to you?

As you know, CJEC has been collecting and sharing YOUR thoughts and ideas for community engagement with the California Reparations Task Force. If you have thoughts about how you want the California Reparations Task Force to engage your community, <u>click here</u>, let us know, and we'll share your thoughts with them.

Don't forget, you can always share YOUR thoughts & ideas with the California Reparations Task Force directly! CALL and leave a voicemail for the Task Force at (213) 519-0504 OR send an email to <a href="ReparationsTaskForce@doj.ca.gov">ReparationsTaskForce@doj.ca.gov</a>.

#### 911 DOJ did not respond

Great Migration Stories: How/why did you or your family come to California? CJEC is *STILL* collecting Great Migration stories to submit to the California #Reparations Task Force. Click here to share your story!

**3.** California Reparations Task Force Community Engagement: The California Reparations Task Force is expected to launch its community engagement efforts in January 2022. Their community engagement plan includes outreach and coordination with community-based organizations, and at least 12 community listening sessions. The community engagement effort is being coordinated by the Ralph Bunche Center at UCLA. We'll have more details when they are available!

Those are your December 2021 California Reparations Task Force updates! Stay tuned for our next update coming soon!

Feel free to reach out and/or respond with any questions, comments, feedback, or ideas here, on our website <u>cjecofficial.org</u>, or CJEC on Facebook, Twitter, TikTok, and Instagram @CJEC.

Best, Chris Lodgson CJEC, ARCC cjecofficial.org

#### P.S/FYI's

Right now, as it relates to the California Reparations Task Force, CJEC's objectives are:

- 1. To Ensure the Task Force is open and responsive to community voices.
- 2. To Ensure the Task Force creates strong Reparations proposals.

Do you agree with our goals? <u>Click here</u> to take our poll and let us know! Interested in helping CJEC achieve these goals? <u>Click here</u> to volunteer!

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You received this message because you are subscribed to the Google Groups "CA Reparations Task Force Public Community Group" group.

To unsubscribe from this group and stop receiving emails from it, send an email to <u>ca-reparations-task-force-public-community-group+unsubscribe@googlegroups.com</u>.

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#### 912 DOJ did not respond

#### ReparationsTaskforce

From: Solo Mio

Sent: Friday, December 3, 2021 9:57 AM

To: ReparationsTaskforce

EXTERNAL EMAIL: This message was sent from outside DOJ. Please do not click links or open attachments that appear suspicious.

Dear Ms. Turner,

Thank you for the invitation -- I will try to attend live (not sure yet).

Please forward my 2 questions (below) to the Task Force:

- 1) If a Reparations program is successfully implemented, would African-Americans in California finally feel that restorative justice has been fulfilled (would this be enough)?
- 2) After Reparations, will California move out of the past and into a future free of further blame (so that we can ALL finally heal and begin a peaceful coexistence)?

Thank you.

#### Kay Blanco

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