



RECLAIMING RUSSELL CITY

A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO
REPARATIVE JUSTICE AND
COMMUNITY RENEWAL



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INTRODUCTION

The story of Russell City is fraught with complexities, often marked by numerous atrocities that its residents and their descendants have faced over the years. Adding to the issue, the history of this community has been regularly shrouded in misinformation or silence. Recognizing the need for careful documentation and analysis, this report is committed to uncovering the truth behind this multifaceted narrative. One of the primary goals is to facilitate reparative justice by comprehensively understanding the nature and extent of the harm that has historically and currently impacted the community.

To provide a complete picture, the report has several key focuses. The first is the documentation and comprehensive analysis of the impact of the harm experienced due to the forced relocation prompted by the Russell City Redevelopment Project enacted by the County of Alameda in collaboration with the City of Hayward from 1963-1968. The scope and severity of the harm inflicted upon the residents of Russell City and their descendants will be thoroughly evaluated not just within the relocation period itself but a full analysis of daily life in Russell City and the aftermath of the lost community of Russell City. This report will include an overview of the historical wrongdoings and ongoing challenges the community faces in the aftermath of forced relocation. The objective here is not merely to recount the struggles but to serve as a foundational study that can help measure and redress the impact.

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

On November 16, 2021, the City of Hayward’s City Council issued an apology that served as an acknowledgment of a painful history—one steeped in racial injustice, forced evictions, and financial hardships that have left a lasting impact on the Russell City community. This public act signaled a willingness to delve into the complexities of institutional discrimination, particularly as they reverberate into the present day. The legacy of Russell City is a haunting tapestry of social and economic inequities that, in many ways, have not been fully accounted for.

Preliminary research, notably done by Dr. Elizabeth Brown and Dr. George Barganier of San Francisco State University, offers a window into the struggles that plagued Russell City’s residents. From fights for essential services like water and sanitation to standing against systemic discrimination, the community had faced it all. While the research has illuminated key concepts like racial segregation, economic disparities, and environmental injustice, it is not exhaustive. Multiple dimensions require a more nuanced understanding and interdisciplinary approach for comprehensive assessment. For example, quantifiable data is still lacking on the economic sectors that benefited from the dislocation of Russell City, which would throw light on the irreversible loss of human capital.

There's also a vital need to evaluate the social and cultural toll of forced displacement, an aspect often overshadowed by economic considerations. The breaking apart of community networks, the loss of family services, and the erasure of cultural heritage are less tangible but equally devastating repercussions that have not been adequately explored. These gaps in our understanding prevent a full grasp of the multifaceted impacts of Russell City's tragic history.

Emerging from the ancestral territories of the Jalquin Ohlone^[1], the forebears of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, Russell City experienced demographic shifts, transforming into a racially diverse community by the 1940s. This community became home to a mosaic of residents, including African Americans, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Filipinos. Available records and accounts present a dual perspective: on the one hand, some depict Russell City as a thriving community; on the other, there are indications of economic challenges and infrastructural shortfalls. While considering policy implications, it's essential to assess both viewpoints objectively. Historical evidence underscores the residents' resilience in seeking equity, from securing basic amenities like water to advocating for broader civil rights. Concurrently, there were evident challenges surrounding property rights and community cohesion. It's imperative to consider and balance these narratives, offering a nuanced understanding of the community's history and challenges to contextualize the harm of redevelopment further.

The redevelopment of Russell City was marred by controversies, often around unfair financial practices and land acquisitions. It was initiated in the early 1960s and spanned through the late 1960s, ironically under the banner of 'eliminating a slum area.' The county significantly exceeded its initial cost estimate of \$1.423 million for land acquisitions, eventually spending a whopping \$2,442,000[2]. Such discrepancies, including the notorious purchase of the Santucci Hog Farm for \$510,000—far more than its assessed value of \$24,075[3]—prompted widespread scrutiny and suspected grand jury investigations[4].

The City's approach to relocation exacerbated the problem. Initially, federal funds were consciously avoided to sidestep relocation requirements, such as compensation for residents to assist in their transition out of Russell City[5]. When it became apparent that federal funds would be needed, the city claimed that relocation expenses would be covered but provided no concrete plan, eliciting criticism from figures like Oakland Mayor John Houlihan[6]. He warned that such inadequacies could result in displaced residents moving to already stressed neighborhoods like West Oakland, shifting the problem rather than solving it.

Moreover, the redevelopment process alienated the community it was claiming to help. Despite forming a Citizens' Advisory Committee[7] and holding public hearings, the residents' voices were largely marginalized. Their pressing concerns about displacement, broken social ties, and the future of their community were raised but largely ignored.

The area was sold to developer Cabot, Cabot, and Forbes for \$2.45 million by the County of Alameda[8], and the City of Hayward rezoned Russell City for industrial use after the process of annexation in 1968. This transaction fulfilled the city and county's vision but at a devastating cost to the residents who called Russell City home. Russell City became a harsh lesson in the consequences of sidelining community voices and prioritizing financial gains over human welfare.

In conclusion, the story of Russell City serves as a stark cautionary tale. It teaches us that ignoring the human and cultural aspects of a community can lead to displacement and a ripple effect of financial and social crises that question the integrity of public planning and governance. It underscores the urgent need for a comprehensive understanding of these factors to genuinely begin the long journey toward restitution, healing, and restoration.

THE CITY OF HAYWARD'S ROLE IN THE FORCED RELOCATION FROM RUSSELL CITY

The City of Hayward's role in the forced relocation from Russell City reveals a detailed account of government actions, resolutions, and planning initiatives that directly impacted the community.

At the heart of these actions was the Hayward City Council's decision, as outlined in Resolution No. 67-002. This amendment to Hayward's Master Plan explicitly targeted the West Hayward Shoreline Area, laying the groundwork for Russell City's redevelopment. The proposal for this amendment, an orchestrated effort by the Alameda County Planning Department in tandem with the City of Hayward Planning Department, was crafted and meticulously documented in maps and papers under titles such as "Use and Development Standards for Industrial Development of Russell City Area (West Hayward Shoreline Area as amended)."

In an attempt to facilitate transparency and legal compliance, a public hearing was scheduled for January 3, 1967, at Hayward's City Hall. While this gesture ostensibly offered a platform for public discourse, the subsequent events revealed a different narrative. Notwithstanding the absence of formal objections during the hearing, the City Council moved decisively, adopting the proposed plan as an official amendment. This hasty progression underscored a pre-decided agenda with little room for divergent views or reconsideration.

Digging deeper into the city's archival records, another pivotal government action emerges, Resolution No. 63-117. Through this resolution, the Hayward City Council authorized and endorsed the Redevelopment Cooperative Agreement for the Russell City project. This wasn't a mere administrative move. It symbolized the city's commitment to an extensive collaboration that involved multiple governmental bodies, including the County of Alameda and the Redevelopment Agency of the County of Alameda. The City of Hayward's City Manager was even granted authority to sign this agreement, underscoring the city's vested interest and active role in the redevelopment.

THE CITY OF HAYWARD'S ROLE IN THE FORCED RELOCATION FROM RUSSELL CITY

An in-depth analysis of the "Proposed Use and Development Standard for Industrial Development of Russell City Project Area and Environs" report reveals the meticulous planning behind the redevelopment. Crafted by the Alameda County Planning Department and the Hayward City Planning Department, it set forth specific objectives and standards to guide the area's transformation. This document wasn't just a proposal; it was a blueprint, a clear and detailed roadmap of how the governmental bodies envisioned Russell City's future.

The planning sessions, reviews, and endorsements, whether through joint meetings with the Planning Commission, Industrial Commission, or Public Services Commission, weren't merely procedural formalities. The city's actions demonstrated a thorough and deliberate approach to redevelopment, ensuring every aspect was considered. The emphasis on periodic reviews, as advocated by the Planning Commission and endorsed by the City Council, offered an illusion of oversight. Still, in reality, it further strengthened the government's hold over the project's direction and pace.

In conclusion, the City of Hayward's government actions, from passing resolutions to endorsing plans and actively collaborating with county agencies, played an instrumental role in the wrongful seizure and consequent harm that befell the residents of Russell City. The series of planning, agreements, and endorsements indicates a government leading in directing Russell City's redevelopment, which resulted in the relocation of its longstanding residents.

THE CITY OF HAYWARD'S ROLE IN THE FORCED RELOCATION FROM RUSSELL CITY



The image above juxtaposes the City of Hayward's industrial park in 2020 with the rural-residential landscape of Russell City in 1954. Together, they underscore 66 years of Hayward's urban evolution and the complete destruction of the Russell City community. (Courtesy of the City of Hayward)

COMPREHENSIVE DEFINITION OF HARM IMPACT: WRONGFUL SEIZURE

"Harm Impact" is a comprehensive framework to understand the multifaceted damages inflicted on individuals and communities due to racially discriminatory or unjust actions and policies. This term encompasses tangible and intangible damages, such as economic loss, psychological stress, social disintegration, and health disparities. It is particularly relevant in the context of wrongful seizure of properties and assets, often seen through the lens of racial segregation and structural racism in the United States.

Wrongful seizure of property imposes multiple types of harm on the affected residents and their descendants. One of the critical issues is inadequate compensation. Often, the financial restitution provided—if any—is woefully insufficient to cover the losses endured by these individuals or communities. This exacerbates existing cycles of poverty and limits opportunities for upward mobility. Moreover, residents are frequently not given proper notice before their properties are seized or their neighborhoods are gentrified. This lack of transparency leaves them with few relocation or legal recourse options.

Additionally, decisions related to land seizure or changes in community resources are often made without meaningful consultation or participation from those most affected. This lack of representation underscores the inequity in decision-making processes. Furthermore, many instances of wrongful seizure blatantly disregard established legal procedures, denying affected individuals due process rights guaranteed by law^[1]. Even when relocation does occur, it is often carried out without any assistance, straining the financial and emotional resources of displaced people.

Several factors contribute to these harmful impacts in the case of Russell City. Structural racism is at the forefront, as it creates an environment conducive to wrongful seizures, often without consequences. Economic inequality also plays a role; those with limited resources cannot afford to engage in legal battles or seek alternative solutions. A lack of political representation further exacerbates the situation, as communities most affected by wrongful seizures often don't have the political influence to drive systemic change.

COMPREHENSIVE DEFINITION OF HARM IMPACT: WRONGFUL SEIZURE

The consequences of wrongful seizure aren't confined to the present generation but ripple through time to affect future generations[2]. Children in these communities may face reduced educational opportunities due to financial instability and loss of property. The psychological trauma associated with the loss and displacement can manifest in stress-related disorders in future generations[3]. Furthermore, health inequities often arise from forced displacement, resulting in decreased access to healthcare and increased exposure to environmental hazards.

Understanding the harmful impact of wrongful seizures requires an acknowledgment of the historical and current contexts surrounding racial segregation in America. Discrimination isn't an isolated act; it is systemic and deeply rooted in American society. For example, racially restrictive covenants emerged in the 1920s across the country to prevent homeowners from selling or leasing properties to certain racial groups[4]. These private contracts circumvented public laws and contributed to racial segregation.

The real estate industry's role in endorsing and implementing racially restrictive covenants can't be overstated. These practices remained prevalent until the 1960s, with the federal government indirectly endorsing such covenants by requiring them for federally-funded housing in new suburbs[5]. Establishing the first all-white neighborhood in Berkeley, California, was a landmark event facilitated by these racially restrictive covenants[6].

The Great Depression of the 1930s further complicated matters. Economic hardships slowed specifically Black migration from the South to the North, and the federal response was to introduce housing programs like mortgage insurance, which were predominantly accessible to white Americans. This further widened the gap in racial inequalities. Subsequently, the practice of redlining emerged, with neighborhoods categorized based on their racial composition[7]. This appraisal system effectively denied mortgage insurance and loans to communities labeled as 'hazardous,' furthering the economic divide.

COMPREHENSIVE DEFINITION OF HARM IMPACT: WRONGFUL SEIZURE

The era post-World War II brought significant changes. War-related job opportunities led to an increase in Black migration from the South to the North. At the same time, the federal government's investment in suburbs, mainly for the benefit of white families, encouraged "white flight" from urban centers[8]. Unethical practices like blockbusting and contract sales exploited Black Americans, who were already excluded from federal home loan programs.

The legacy of housing discrimination in the U.S. has deep-seated roots, affecting minority communities profoundly. Many of these communities, compelled by circumstances, engaged in exploitative contract purchases. These unscrupulous practices drained billions of dollars from minority neighborhoods from the 1940s to the 1970s. Further exacerbating the issue was the introduction of public housing. While federally funded, these units, overseen by local entities, were frequently racially segregated and in disrepair, thus perpetuating cycles of poverty, unemployment, and violence.

Such patterns of discrimination were not confined to a single group. Minority groups, especially Latinos, faced challenges akin to Black Americans. The post-1950s saw a significant migration of Latinos to urban regions, influenced by discriminatory housing policies and the allure of opportunities like the Bracero program[9]. However, federal "urban renewal" funds sometimes aggravated the problem, displacing many Latino communities[10]. And while legislative milestones like the Civil Rights Act of 1964[11] and the Fair Housing Act of 1968[12] were established, housing and lending disparities endured. The challenges from housing discrimination and racial segregation, coupled with the effects of programs like Bracero, hindered their seamless integration into American society.

Examining specific areas, such as Russell City, within the broader context of Hayward illustrates a localized representation of these widespread national challenges. Here, geographic segregation became an insidious tool, allowing institutions to discriminate without overt racial profiling subtly. Present-day zoning policies inadvertently perpetuate such divisions. Using Russell City and Hayward as case studies, this section emphasizes the necessity to confront and redress the deep-rooted issue of segregation in the U.S. To craft impactful policies, it's paramount to grasp the multi-dimensional consequences of these practices, aiming not just to amend past wrongs but also to pave the way for a just and inclusive future.

REPARATIVE JUSTICE RECOMMENDATIONS

The concept of reparative justice aims to address historical injustices, striving to restore affected individuals and communities to a state of dignity and wholeness. This aligns with broader nationwide movements advocating for restorative justice and governmental accountability. In the U.S., numerous organizations are championing policy changes to rectify systemic inequities, especially those adversely affecting marginalized communities[1]. Our framework for reparative justice is enriched by international guidelines, notably those set by the United Nations[2]. These guidelines provide extensive protocols for reparations for communities impacted by forced displacements and other injustices. We have determined the inclusion criteria for reparations based on historical data, self-identification, and other verifiable means to ensure a fair approach.

Incorporating insights from various research findings and surveys, which echo the lived experiences and perspectives of the affected community, we've delineated our recommendations under five key pillars: Restitution, Compensation, Rehabilitation, Satisfaction, and Guarantee of Non-Repetition. Each pillar comprises specific action items targeting the restoration of dignity and justice to the descendants of Russell City. Collectively, these recommendations aim to present a comprehensive and inclusive approach to reparative justice.

To formulate effective and relevant policy recommendations, the Steering Committee of the Russell City Reparative Justice Project (RCRJP) generated a word cloud. This visual tool captured key terms highlighted by community members and stakeholders, such as "Repair," "Harm," "Land," "Value," and "Restitution." Using the insights from this collective voice, the word cloud served as a foundational guide to shape recommendations that align with the community's specific needs and aspirations.

REPARATIVE JUSTICE RECOMMENDATIONS



The image is a word cloud with emphasis on themes of "harm," "repair," and "restore," related to property and historical injustices. Terms like "accountability," "land value," and "descendants" suggest a focus on reparations and restoring lost value or rights. (Courtesy of the Russell City Steering Committee)

REPARATIVE JUSTICE RECOMMENDATIONS

One of the recurring terms in the word cloud was "Repair and Restore." This suggests an urgent need to heal the emotional and physical scars left on the community. Solutions may range from reviving dilapidated properties to facilitating community dialogues that can address emotional trauma. These restorative acts serve the dual purpose of acknowledging harm and taking palpable steps toward healing.

Another set of terms that stood out were "Harm" and "Loss." This drives home the need for a reparative framework that comprehensively accounts for both tangible and intangible forms of harm. Whether it's the loss of land, economic opportunities, or emotional well-being, each facet warrants meticulous evaluation and redressal.

Emphasizing the material aspects of justice were the terms "Land" and "Property." They point to the community's demand for concrete restitution, perhaps in land returns. There is also a call for the just valuation of properties, ensuring that any monetary compensation fairly reflects the value of land and assets lost.

"Value" and "Fair Compensation" prominently emerged in the word cloud, underscoring the community's demand for equitable treatment in various facets of reparative justice. Whether in the valuation of land, acknowledging emotional harm, or compensating for loss, the term "Fair" emphasizes that justice should not only be served but also be visibly recognized. Further, justice must not only be done but be seen to be done.

REPARATIVE JUSTICE RECOMMENDATIONS

The term "Descendants" appeared frequently, indicating that any reparation should extend beyond the immediate victims to their offspring. This recognizes that the impact of injustices often trickles down through generations, affecting the life chances and well-being of descendants in ways that demand redress.

Flexibility in financial compensation was signaled through terms like "Monetary," "Paid," "Money," "Quarterly," and "Monthly." These terms suggest that lump-sum payments may not be the sole option and that more sustainable, ongoing forms of remuneration could be considered to meet individual and community needs better.

The appearance of "Education" and "Scholarships" in the word cloud denotes a focus on long-term, sustainable interventions. Investments in educational opportunities could serve as a pathway to generational wealth and social mobility, addressing long-standing cycles of inequality and disadvantage.

REPARATIVE JUSTICE RECOMMENDATIONS

Another element captured by the word cloud was "Accountability." This term's prominence suggests a strong community desire for transparent processes and public acknowledgment of past wrongs by government bodies at various levels. In addition, terms like "Full Accountability" and "Not Revisionist History" clarify that the community seeks a truthful recounting of past injustices, free from historical whitewashing.

The term "Generational Wealth" echoes the idea of looking beyond immediate remedies to construct long-term solutions that provide financial security for future generations. Whether through property rights, educational scholarships, or other avenues, the focus is on sustainable wealth-building.

Finally, "Effective Legislation" and "Ensure" were also key terms, emphasizing the need for enforceable laws that guarantee the implementation of these recommendations. It's not enough to make promises; they must be codified into law and rigorously monitored to ensure ongoing compliance and effectiveness.

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY SURVEY INSIGHTS ABOUT THE LEGACY OF RUSSELL CITY'S HISTORICAL DISPLACEMENTS

The RCRJP Steering Committee, in association with Ceres Policy Research, conducted a detailed community survey involving 377 participants to delve into Russell City's historical narrative. A rich diversity of respondents spanned ages from 12 to over 80, with a pronounced representation of females (58%) and racial diversity including African American/Black (51%) and Latinx/Chicanx/Hispanic (36%). Remarkably, 37% were former Russell City residents, and 90% were direct descendants, majorly from their parents (61%) and grandparents (57%).

Following forced relocations, residents faced difficulties assimilating into new environments. Alienation and discrimination became commonplace, intensified by racial disparities, housing segregation, and unfair lending practices. Environmental challenges like poor air quality and inadequate infrastructure further burdened the community. Despite this, communal bonds remained strong, a beacon of hope.

A consistent theme throughout the survey was the call for reparations. Respondents sought symbolic gestures like public monuments and tangible redressals such as financial compensation and property restitution. The community expressed a clear desire for solutions addressing past wrongs and future precautions. Within this framework, respondents emphasized incorporating Russell City's history into academic curriculums and erecting enduring monuments.

The survey shed light on deep emotional wounds, revealing stories of economic hardships, strained family ties, and generational trauma. Environmental adversities, such as contaminated water sources and pollutants, were also underscored, hinting at the community's physical and mental health challenges.

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY SURVEY INSIGHTS ABOUT THE LEGACY OF RUSSELL CITY'S HISTORICAL DISPLACEMENTS

Statistical findings revealed that 84.7% of respondents were still awaiting moving assistance from Alameda County. A substantial 89% experienced financial setbacks, primarily from moving expenses and loss of property. Health issues were rampant due to the city's environmental conditions, while 78% reported significant financial hardships from the relocation.

When exploring details around relocation, responses varied, with some highlighting personal challenges and experiences. The aftermath of the eminent domain application was particularly revealing. Several respondents expressed uncertainty or dismay over compensation, with comments highlighting limited or nonexistent assistance.

The profound loss of land or businesses resonated deeply. One respondent's father, for instance, faced health issues due to the resulting stress. These losses also led to emotional, psychological, and economic repercussions, significantly impacting familial and community bonds.

On the topic of reparations, there was a unanimous call for public acknowledgment, including initiatives like museums or commemorative installations. Financial compensation for property losses and support for descendants also stood out as pressing concerns. The feedback highlighted aspirations for rebuilding, encompassing communal spaces, and addressing environmental racism. Emphasis was placed on integrating the history of Russell City into educational systems and creating educational foundations.

This survey paints a vivid picture of a community's resilience despite facing significant adversities. Their experiences provide invaluable insights into the complexities of displacement and underscore the urgent need for reparative justice and acknowledgment.

FIVE PILLARS OF REPARATIVE JUSTICE: RESTITUTION, COMPENSATION, REHABILITATION, SATISFACTION, GUARANTEE OF NON-REPETITION FOR RUSSELL CITY

Drawing from the in-depth insights of the community survey, the Russell City Reparative Justice Project (RCRJP) Steering Committee is charting an ambitious yet evolving pathway toward reparative justice. This roadmap is anchored in restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, and satisfaction. Engaging in a continuous dialogue with various stakeholders, the intent is to address and amend historical wrongs, simultaneously laying a solid foundation for achieving future equity. Recognizing the plan as an instrumental step forward, it remains pivotal to be cognizant of the intricacies and challenges that await. This collective initiative aspires to redefine Russell City's legacy, harmonizing its rich history and envisioning its future in a concerted journey toward justice and equity.

Now, turning to the specific initiatives and recommendations under each pillar:

Restitution addresses not only the restoration of unethically seized lands but also the much-needed overhaul of the community's neglected infrastructure.

Compensation and Rehabilitation are the foundation for sustained community programs and infrastructure development[1]. Compensation extends beyond financial remedies, targeting emotional and social healing. Concurrently, rehabilitation efforts aim to rejuvenate the community's physical and societal structure, with programs like an education fund and health initiatives designed to break cycles of poverty and discrimination.

Satisfaction captures the essence of formal government apologies, restoring original community names, and erecting memorials that pay tribute to the history and residents of Russell City.

Lastly, the **Guarantee of Non-Repetition** envisions policy alterations, educational endeavors, and legal revisions, especially around housing and eminent domain.

These proposals have been carefully crafted in consultation with the RCRJP Steering Committee Members and aim to address the complex layers of injustices faced by the Russell City community. Our discussion begins below:

Restitution

- **Property Restoration and Fair Compensation in Russell City:** Addressing the historical injustices faced by property owners in Russell City requires a multifaceted approach. For owners unable to reclaim their lands due to existing infrastructure or businesses, it is imperative that compensation be provided at the full 2023 market value. Additionally, for lands currently under lease to companies, redirecting leaseback payments to the original owners or their descendants is a just course of action. Beyond the land itself, the county must recognize the inherent value of the homes and structural investments made by residents. In instances where direct property restoration is not feasible, compensation should reflect both current market values and the historical significance of these properties. All reparative actions should be undertaken with transparency, and it's crucial to actively involve the affected descendants in decision-making to ensure a truly equitable and just resolution.
- **Restitution for Denial of Infrastructure and Community Base:** The term 'infrastructure' encompasses more than tangible assets like sewers or roads. It includes the backbone of a thriving community: schools, healthcare facilities, parks, and other social amenities. Historically, Russell City faced not just a physical but also a socio-cultural infrastructural deficit, impacting generations. Lack of essential services like sewers magnified the social and economic divide, making it an issue of generational wealth. Hence, proper restitution for these systemic denials is not just desirable but necessary.
- **Recommendations Based on Human Rights and Restoration of Property:** Tying restitution to universally acknowledged human rights as defined by the UN assures that the recommendations transcend local politics and biases. The focus is to achieve a universally fair and just outcome that values human dignity and liberty.

Restitution

- **Russell City Comprehensive Housing Initiative:** In light of the historical adversities faced by Russell City residents, the City of Hayward should explore a dual-faceted housing approach. Central to this consideration is the Housing Preference Policy, which emphasizes affordable housing for descendants affected by the Russell City Redevelopment Project (1963-1968) and those currently experiencing homelessness. This policy suggests collaboration with developers to allocate specific units for eligible parties, supported by thorough documentation processes and continuous community consultation, all under the guidance of a specialized oversight committee. Alongside this, the introduction of semi-permanent and permanent housing options should be evaluated to meet the essential housing stability needs of both former Russell City residents and their descendants. Collectively, these proposals aim at addressing historical injustices, enhance community relations, and ensuring a sustainable future for the legacy of Russell City.

Compensation

- **Establishment of a Community Fund:** For consistent community support, a stable financial foundation is essential. The City of Hayward could consider creating a Community Fund, which would be financed by a portion of local taxes and proceeds from the sale of community lands. This fund could provide a continuous financial basis for community programs and infrastructure projects. By directing revenues from these sources into the Community Fund, it may allow for dependable funding for the community's needs. The projected annual revenue from these sources could be instrumental in maintaining and enhancing the initiative's effectiveness.
- **Compensation and Support for Russell City's Former Residents:** The forced evictions in Russell City left lasting impacts, both tangible and intangible. Beyond the physical property loss, these evictions represented a significant infringement on the residents' civil rights, dignity, security, and overall well-being. It is vital that any compensation provided accounts for both these tangible losses and the broader civil rights violations with long-term societal implications. An effective approach to address this can be the introduction of a Guaranteed Basic Income (GBI) for living former residents of Russell City. Drawing inspiration from successful models like the Stockton, California's basic income pilot, a GBI could have profound benefits on recipients' overall quality of life. However, the challenge lies in securing adequate funding. A multifaceted funding approach, leveraging governmental resources, philanthropic contributions, and private sector collaborations, is advocated. Initially targeting Russell City's living former residents ensures immediate redress to those directly impacted, with a potential to expand coverage later. This GBI initiative, beyond financial assistance, stands as a symbol of acknowledgment and reparation, aiming to benefit all individuals affected, regardless of their current financial standing.
- **Free Education for Descendants:** Generational wealth is not just property; it's education. To rectify past educational discrimination, descendants of Russell City should receive free education and scholarships. This education fund would be a cornerstone in leveling the playing field and opening doors that were unjustly closed to previous generations.

Rehabilitation

- **Infrastructure Development:** Restoration requires more than just returning lands; it calls for equipping those lands with modern amenities and services to ensure residents and their descendants can build a prosperous future.
- **Environmental Justice and Health Initiatives:** Addressing Russell City's health and environmental challenges necessitates acknowledging the link between environmental factors and community well-being. This suggests a need for clinics specializing in environmental hazard testing in light of the community's ongoing and past environmental concerns. Tools like the Total Quality of Life Index can provide a broader understanding of community challenges. Given the substantial youth demographic, integrating the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) framework is essential, emphasizing the lasting impacts of environmental and psychological strains. Mental health resources tailored to address historical and current challenges are vital. This recommendation, deeply informed by various insights, strives to promote environmental justice and overall community health.
- **Employment and Economic Opportunities:** Grants for entrepreneurship should be extended to descendants irrespective of their location. Concurrently, businesses operating in the Industrial Park area of Hayward should be encouraged to create job opportunities specifically for these descendants.
- **Educational Scholarships and Support:** Scholarships and living stipends for academic pursuits can act as catalysts for community upliftment, breaking cycles of poverty and discrimination.
- **Preventing Recurrence and Legal Changes:** Advocacy for changing laws and policies aims at preventing the recurrence of the injustices that Russell City faced.
- **Russell City Community Center:** Community centers serve as nodes of social interaction, education, and recreation. Establishing one within the old Russell City boundaries would serve as a beacon of community development and well-being.

Satisfaction

- **Official Apologies and Acknowledgment:** No reparative justice is complete without acknowledgment of the wrongs committed. The government must issue formal apologies and symbolic gestures like restoring Russell City's original name and borders.
- **Memorials and Commemoration:** Memorabilia and monuments serve to honor the memory and contributions of Russell City's residents, providing not just acknowledgment but also a form of community pride.
- **Transparency and Accountability:** A dedicated platform that isn't controlled by the City of Hayward will ensure transparency and accountability plus safety to have trauma-informed conversations, providing information about the ongoing efforts in real-time to former residents and their descendants.
- **Education and Documentation:** Accurate documentation of Russell City's history is vital. A dedicated documentary and textbooks can ensure that the true story is told, preserving the community's legacy.
- **Recognition of Russell City Luminaries and Documentation of Contribution:** Celebrate the diverse contributions of Russell City's veterans and servicemen, athletes, entertainers, activists, and other distinguished figures from both past and present through a comprehensive, permanent historical archive. Supplement this with a dedicated website displaying audiovisual testimonials from surviving community members, ensuring that the Russell City narrative is authentically chronicled, preserved, and disseminated by its very people for forthcoming generations.
- **Revitalization of Russell City's Heritage and Community Spaces:** Prioritize the reinstatement of Russell City's original street names to reflect its rich history and foster community pride. Complementing this, develop green spaces or parks that not only serve as recreational hubs but also as cultural and educational centers. Such initiatives, paired with educational scholarships and business grants, will promote both community cohesion and socio-economic advancement for the descendants.

Satisfaction

- Russell City Cultural Heritage Preservation Commission: To address the potential loss of Russell City's significant cultural heritage, the City of Hayward should establish the Russell City Cultural Heritage Commission (RCCHC). This independent commission would oversee preservation efforts, ensuring representation from Russell City descendants and cultural specialists. Key initiatives would encompass cultural mapping, designating a Russell City Cultural Heritage Month, founding a dedicated cultural center, and incorporating Russell City's heritage into Hayward's educational curriculum. With the advent of technology, digitizing the heritage is crucial for broader access. Funding in the form of grants can support grassroots projects, while partnerships with cultural institutions can enhance the narrative's reach. Through these efforts, the commission aims not just to preserve, but to connect future generations with their rich history, fostering community identity and respect for its past.

Guarantee of Non-Repetition:

- **Policy Changes:** Champion legal reforms and policies that prevent recurrences of past injustices. Tools like Community Benefits Agreements and Inclusionary Zoning should be meticulously defined, ensuring that they serve as effective safeguards against potential inequities. This includes the implementation of Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH), Transit-Oriented Development (TOD), and Community Land Trusts (CLTs) as mechanisms for reparative justice in the City of Hayward.
- **Education and Awareness Programs:** In collaboration with statewide partners and educational agencies, develop school curricula that integrate the history of Russell City, forced displacement, and racial injustice. Concurrently, implement public awareness programs to promote a broader understanding of Russell City's history and the implications of forced displacement.
- **Community Engagement and Accountability:** Create community advisory groups consisting of Russell City descendants, residents, community leaders, and stakeholders for participatory decision-making. Advocate for specialized training for county and city officials on the history and needs of Russell City, and demand public apologies and accountability from communities complicit in historical injustices.
- **Publication and Storytelling:** Disseminate the history of Russell City through various media, including publications and documentaries. Advocate for mandatory inclusion of Russell City's history in educational curricula from grade school to college.
- **Community Land Trusts and Housing Policies:** Support and fund community land trusts for affordable housing and community ownership. Encourage the adoption of inclusionary housing policies and renter's protection ordinances.

Guarantee of Non-Repetition:

- **Revised Eminent Domain Law and Community Governance:** Reform eminent domain laws to ensure community protection. Establish a governance body, representative of Russell City's diverse demographic, to oversee and ensure that land acquisition aligns with community welfare and interest. Advocate for legal and policy changes aimed at preventing the recurrence of historical injustices and protecting communities like Russell City.

The quest for reparative justice in Russell City is fueled by a relentless commitment to redressing historical wrongs while crafting a future that embodies dignity, fairness, and community well-being. The initiative is designed to incorporate principles that resonate on a national and international level through the Five Pillars of Reparative Justice.

Guidelines for Eligibility and Documentation: Ensuring Transparent Reparative Justice for Russell City

The pursuit of reparative justice for the Russell City community emphasizes addressing systemic injustices experienced over generations. A central pillar in this approach is the eligibility criteria. Setting clear and just criteria is essential for identifying rightful beneficiaries and ensuring the reparative process remains transparent and fair. This criteria acts as a guiding framework, directing efforts towards deserving individuals. It plays a crucial role in recognizing and addressing the needs of Russell City's descendants and survivors. Thus, establishing comprehensive eligibility criteria is more than a procedural step; it's integral to the success and integrity of the reparative justice initiative.

Eligibility Criteria

1. **Property Ownership:** Verification through Redevelopment Agency records, including deeds. Direct descendants of owners can also be verified similarly.
2. **Displaced Residents and Descendants:** Individuals directly displaced between 1963-1968 due to the Russell City Redevelopment Project, and their direct descendants, qualify.
3. **Other Forms of Evidence:** Records such as census data, voter registration rolls, birth certificates, marriage licenses, etc., may establish residency or business ownership between 1907-1968.
4. **Residency Duration:** Individuals should have lived in Russell City for at least three years. Descendants qualify if a direct parent or grandparent resided for at least two generations.
5. **Prioritization:** Elders, with verifiable proof of residency, will be prioritized in the reparations process.

Documentation Process

1. **Identification and Verification:** Claimants must provide evidence as per the criteria. Redevelopment Agency records will be key for property ownership verification. The submission of sworn affidavits, proof of heirship or legal representation, and clarification of spouse/widow distinctions versus bloodline may be necessary.
2. **Application Process:** A structured application demanding information, historical documentation, and supporting evidence should be developed.
3. **Review Process:** A committee with experts in historical research, legal fields, and community stakeholders will assess and validate applications.
4. **Ownership Claim:** After approval, claimants should receive appropriate reparations. If a claimant has passed away, the City of Hayward should establish a policy that follows the state's estate planning and succession laws, ensuring that benefits can be transferred to eligible heirs or beneficiaries.

The detailed eligibility and documentation criteria serve as a foundation for the reparative justice efforts in Russell City. By defining the parameters for qualification and ensuring transparency throughout the process, it instills confidence in the community, ensuring that justice is not only done but also perceived to be done. For the descendants and survivors of Russell City, these criteria affirm their rightful place within the reparative dialogue. As we move forward, it is imperative that these guidelines are upheld, refined if needed, and consistently applied. Only then can the journey towards true justice for the Russell City community, one that rectifies past wrongs and provides a clear path to healing, be fully realized.

Reparative Justice and Russell City: A Holistic Blueprint

The path to justice in Russell City demands a holistic approach, addressing systemic injustices endured by this community over generations. The vision encapsulated within this document builds upon Dr. Marcus Anthony Hunter's "Radical Reparations" concept, presenting a comprehensive, multi-dimensional reparative framework, with implications at both national and global levels.

Grounded in seven core tenets, this reparations framework and approach seeks transformative solutions across political, intellectual, legal, economic, social, spatial, and spiritual domains:

- **Political Reparations:** Emphasize inclusive representation, championing direct descendant participation in governance, evidenced by initiatives like the Russell City Reparative Justice Project.
- **Intellectual Reparations:** Celebrate Russell City's legacy, exemplified by proposed museums and annual cultural events.
- **Legal Reparations:** Advocate for restorative justice through policy reforms, transparency measures, and community-driven oversight mechanisms.
- **Economic Reparations:** Encompass community funds, job creation, entrepreneurship support, and educational provisions.
- **Social Reparations:** Blend formal acknowledgments, commemorative projects, and infrastructure development.
- **Spatial Reparations:** Highlight geographical restoration, inclusive of original property and infrastructural restoration.
- **Spiritual Reparations:** Promote community healing by establishing sacred sites and reintroducing indigenous ceremonies.

Reparative Justice and Russell City: A Holistic Blueprint

The focus remains not just on past redress but future protection for the Russell City community. Thus, education about Russell City's history, policy revisions, and establishing community advisory bodies are paramount. This Harm Analysis took a multi-faceted approach to understanding the impacts of forced relocation on this community. Underpinned by interdisciplinary research, including archival studies, legal analyses, and community surveys, this report proposes:

- Financial Restitution: Compensation based on rigorous economic models.
- Community Reinvestment: Emphasis on local development projects.
- Historical Commemoration: Cultural hubs capturing Russell City's essence.
- Legal Amendments: Reforming zoning and eminent domain policies.
- Healthcare Commitment: Ensuring healthcare for former residents and descendants.
- Beneficiary Continuation: Ensuring reparative benefits extend to future generations.

Reparative Justice and Russell City: A Holistic Blueprint

A cohesive strategy requires concrete steps in order to keep the work moving forward. The following action steps can begin the process to create a future characterized by justice and community empowerment:

- **Outreach Ambassadors:** To maximize the program's reach and effectiveness, designated ambassadors familiar with the community's history will be tasked with identifying and contacting former residents and their descendants. These positions are stipended.
- **RCRJP Coordinator:** Reporting to the currently vacant Race Equity Officer position (Class Code: U340) within the City of Hayward, this individual will act as the central contact between the initiative and the community. Their primary responsibility will be to maintain open communication and ensure the program is consistently implemented as intended.
- **Implementation Oversight and Advisory Body:** This volunteer body will act as an additional layer of accountability to ensure that the reparative measures are executed as intended, without compromise or misunderstanding.
- **Data Acquisition Coordination:** A coordinated effort between local governmental agencies such as Alameda County and the City of Hayward will aim to acquire critical historical and current data, ensuring that the initiative is grounded in empirical evidence without barrier to access.
- **Russell City Descendant as a Designation:** Inspired by similar programs, this administrative measure would prioritize descendants of Russell City for various city services, institutionalizing the reparation process.

Reparative Justice and Russell City: A Holistic Blueprint

- **Future Research:** Ongoing studies will be necessary to adapt and update the initiative's recommendations, ensuring they remain timely and effective.
- **Community Feedback Mechanism:** A system will be established to continually gauge community response to reparative measures, facilitating necessary adjustments.
- **Legal Provisions and Policy Changes:** Consultation with legal experts will inform necessary changes to laws surrounding eminent domain and community governance.
- **Public Awareness and Education:** Awareness campaigns and educational programs will educate the broader community about Russell City's history and contributions.
- **Financial Allocation and Planning:** A dedicated committee within the City of Hayward will determine the financial feasibility of the recommendations and identify avenues for additional funding.

In essence, the RCRJP Steering Committee's strategy serves as both redress and a forward-looking blueprint for equitable urban development. It underscores the importance of learning from historical oversights, paving the way for a future where all community stakeholders benefit from a just and inclusive approach.

APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- **Russell City:** A historically rich community known for its racial diversity, which faced significant challenges, particularly during the 1963-1968 redevelopment project.
- **Reparative Justice:** A method of addressing and mending historical injustices to restore dignity and integrity to affected communities.
- **Resolution No. 67-002:** A City of Hayward resolution central to the redevelopment project that targeted the Russell City community for industrial transformation.
- **Harm Impact Framework:** A conceptual framework introduced to quantify the extensive damages resulting from racially biased actions and policies.
- **Restrictive Covenants:** Legal provisions in property deeds preventing certain groups, often based on race or ethnicity, from buying or occupying property.
- **Redlining:** A discriminatory practice where services like loans or insurance were denied or priced higher for residents in specific areas, often due to racial or ethnic composition.
- **Blockbusting:** A tactic where real estate agents and developers encouraged white homeowners to sell their houses at a loss, preying on fears of racial minorities moving into the neighborhood.
- **Jalquin Ohlone:** The indigenous ancestral inhabitants of the land that eventually became known as Russell City.
- **Five Pillars of Reparative Justice:** The five foundational principles for reparative initiatives: Restitution, Compensation, Rehabilitation, Satisfaction, and Guarantee of Non-Repetition.
- **Eminent Domain:** The right of the government or its agent to expropriate private property for public use, with payment of compensation.

APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- **Descendants:** Refers to the family members who come from a particular ancestor, in this context, the original residents or property owners of Russell City.
- **Dr. Marcus Anthony Hunter's "Radical Reparations" Concept:** An approach to reparative justice that addresses systemic injustices across various facets, aiming for holistic redressal.
- **RCRJP Coordinator:** Refers to the Russell City Reparative Justice Project Coordinator, a central liaison between the initiative and the community.
- **Community Fund:** A proposed financial reservoir supported by taxes and land sale proceeds, dedicated to aiding community endeavors.
- **Guaranteed Basic Income:** A periodic cash payment delivered to eligible individuals without work requirements or conditions.
- **Environmental Health Initiatives:** Efforts to understand and address health concerns that arise from environmental factors or conditions.
- **Cultural Heritage Preservation Commission:** A proposed commission to oversee the preservation of Russell City's cultural and historical heritage.
- **Outreach Ambassadors:** Designated individuals responsible for identifying and connecting with former Russell City residents and their descendants.
- **Community Land Trusts:** Nonprofit organizations developed to create and oversee affordable housing, community gardens, civic buildings, commercial spaces, and other community assets.

APPENDIX B

SURVEY RESULTS

The following appendix provides a condensed overview of the results from the Russell City Community Survey. In this document, for each question, we detail the percentage of respondents (n=377) who answered and offer a thematic breakdown of the responses.

SECTION I: WHO ANSWERED THE SURVEY?

These are all important descriptors of who answered the survey. It also provides a sample of who is a former resident versus a direct descendent.

Age:

12 - 18 | 2%
19 - 29 | 5%
30 - 45 | 19%
46 - 64 | 37%
65 - 79 | 27%
80+ | 9%

Sex/Gender:

Female | 58%
Male | 41%
Missing/Failed to Answer | .8%

Ethnicity:

Latinx/Chicanx/Hispanic | 36%
African American/Black | 51%
Indigenous/Native American | 1%
White | .6%
Other | 8%
Missing/Failed to Answer | 2%



Are you a former resident of Russell City, CA?

Yes | 37%

No | 59%

Missing/Failed to Answer | 4%

Are you a direct descendant of someone who lived in Russell City? **If your parents, grandparents, or great-grandparents lived in Russell City, and you are directly related to them, then you are their direct descendant.*

Yes | 90%

No | 3%

Missing/Failed to Answer | 6%

If you answered yes to questions 8 and 9, please indicate how you are related to the person who resided in Russell City: (You may select multiple options.)

Parent | 61%

Grandparent | 57%

Great Grandparents | 28%

Self | 16%

Other | 13%



SECTION II: Full Population Insights

This section provides a distilled overview of the impacts of displacement from Russell City, highlighting that a vast majority of families faced significant financial and emotional hardships without adequate support. The statistics illuminate the community's struggle with health risks, psychological distress, and the disruption of social and economic stability. Recommendations for reparations suggest a community eager for rectification, encompassing financial, property, and educational redress, as well as mental health support. An overwhelming majority express a desire to engage in ongoing dialogues with the city, indicating a strong commitment to influencing future policies and outcomes.

Full Population (%/s):

- My family did not receive any moving assistance from the county of Alameda: 84.7%
- The forced relocation resulted in financial costs (e.g., moving): 89%
- The loss of land or business impacted your family's integrity: 84%

My family has had:

- Difficulty re-establishing a new home or business: 51.3%
- Emotional or psychological stress: 62.1%
- Family cohesion deteriorated due to financial strain: 46.2%
- Loss of standing and relationships in the community: 48.7%
- Impediment to building intergenerational wealth: 43.7%

Types of emotional or psychological distress from relocation:

- PTSD: 35.9%
- Anxiety: 52.6%
- Depression: 54.6%
- Trauma: 52.6%

Health impacts of living in Russell City:

- Exposure to polluted air: 40.7%
- Exposure to polluted hazardous materials: 46%
- Limited access to clean water: 45.4%
- Limited access to emergency services: 52.9%
- Noise pollution: 39.6%
- Lack of basic services: 50.7%
- Limited access to health care: 46.5%
- Food desert: 41.5%

Relocating from Russell City has caused major financial hardship:

- Loss of property or land: 67.5%
- Loss of income or wages: 49.3%
- Loss of business or employment opportunities: 37.6%
- Loss of educational opportunities: 36.8%
- Unplanned expenses were a burden: 56%

Recommended reparations:

- Financial compensation: 68.2%
- Restoration of Property Rights, meaning the land is returned: 37%
- Return Russell City to its original boundaries before annexation: 24.8%
- Educational scholarships and stipends: 37.9%
- Healthcare benefits for former residents: 35.4%
- Programs for Community Development: 24.2%
- Arts and Cultural Spaces: 28.8%
- Business support and grants: 26.2%
- Job training and employment opportunities for descendants: 31.5%
- Mental health and counseling services: 31.8%
- Mortgage Forgiveness: 33.4%
- Homeownership Grants (e.g., low-interest loans and down payments): 39.8%
- A commemorative gate or archway at a key site to mark the community: 32.9%
- Official Russell City Holiday and Recognition by City Council: 29.8%
- Designated Community Center for Russell City: 28.1%

I would like to be a part of ongoing discussions with the city: 85.1%



SECTION II: Policy Considerations

This section distills the core themes from a range of open-ended responses. These responses were elicited to shape policy suggestions and to gain insight into the lived experiences of our respondents. We have synthesized the predominant themes for each question posed, pinpointing these by meticulously reviewing and noting the repetitive concepts across the responses.

#12: Official government records show that the relocation of Russell City residents began in 1963. Were you or any family members residents or property owners in Russell City at the time this official relocation process began? (Other)

1. **Specific Years Provided:** This question encompasses responses where respondents mentioned specific years, ranges, or narrow timeframes. Examples: "1960", "1962", "1963-1964", "Between 1963 & 1965", "1964-1967", etc.
2. **Uncertainty with Specific Year Mentioned:** Many respondents expressed uncertainty but still provided a potential year or timeframe. Examples: "1963 + not sure", "Could have been the end of 1963", "I am unsure but my great grandmother was the last resident to leave. I believe it was between 1966-1967", "I believe my parents and my siblings moved out of Russell City around 1962 because I was a teenager still and was not married until 1965 so this was before then", etc.
3. **General Uncertainty:** Responses where respondents expressed that they did not know or were unsure without specifying a potential year or timeframe. Examples: "Do not know the year", "Don't know yet", "Don't remember", "I do not have that information", "idk", "Not sure", "Unknown", etc.
4. **Negative Responses:** Responses where respondents indicated that they or their family were not residents or property owners during the timeframe, or the question was not applicable to them. Examples: "n/a, I was not a resident of RC and forced to relocate", "No", etc.
5. **Additional Context or Story Provided:** Responses where respondents shared a deeper context, story, or other circumstances related to the relocation. Examples: "I am not quite sure of the year, I know there was talk that their home was burned", "My grandparent's house was burned down", "My great grandmother was the last resident to be forced to leave Russell City", "Not sure when they left. Mom and I had to leave earlier due to my schooling and transportation issues. We knew we would have to leave. I think we left in 1959. My father took no responsibility for us so we kids were scattered. One went to the Marines... Mom and I rented rooms with welfare help. Father eventually gave me 40 dollars a month but I was an adult and married to have a permanent way of life", etc.

#13: If you answered yes to the previous question, were you or any family members forced to relocate from Russell City due to the implementation of eminent domain? If so, which year did this occur? (Other)

1. **Definite Year or Year Range:** This question captures responses where respondents provided a clear year or a range of years, indicating a definitive period of relocation. Examples: "1960", "1962", "1963-1964", "Between 1963 & 1965", "1964-1967", etc.
2. **Uncertainty with Year Mentioned:** This question includes answers where respondents expressed uncertainty but also indicated a potential year or timeframe for the relocation. Examples: "1963 + not sure", "Could have been the end of 1963", "I am unsure but my great grandmother lived there between 1966-1967", "I believe... around 1962", "I do not know what year, unfortunately. It would be before 1965", etc.
3. **General Uncertainty/No Specific Year:** This question captures responses where the exact year or timeframe of relocation is unknown or unspecified by the respondent. Examples: "Do not know the year", "Don't know yet", "Don't remember", "Dont know", "Exact date unknown", "I don't know the year", "idk", "Not sure", "Unknown", etc.
4. **Additional Context or Narrative:** This question had responses where respondents shared more detailed personal stories, background, or added context about the relocation. Examples: "I know there was talk that their home was burned", "My grandparent's house was burned down", "Not sure when they left. Mom and I had a hard time finding a permanent way of life", "My family was forced to relocate from Russell City, but unclear of the early 60's timeframe", etc.

#14: If you or your family were residents or property owners in Russell City, did you move out before the land was converted into an industrial park? Alternatively, if you answered "No" to question 12, was your land or business taken over by Alameda County and the City of Hayward? (Other)

1. **Definite Relocation:** This question captures responses where respondents clearly indicated they or their family were forced or had to relocate, whether prior to or after the industrial park development. Examples: "Forced to move and then the building began", "kicked out before the industrial park", "Of course we had to move out, we were forced out with no money", "One of the last to get forced out", "We had to move out", "We were forced to move out & sell our property", "Yes, was forced to leave", etc.
2. **Uncertainty about Relocation:** There were responses that expressed doubt, ambiguity, or a need for more clear information about the process of relocation. Examples: "Don't know yet about that of my family", "Don't know. I believe my father and his parents moved to Hayward when there talks about it", "I don't know", "I'm not sure of what happened to the business of my brothers in-laws", "not sure", "Unknown", "Unkown", "Unsure", "We did, but I do not know the specifics", "Unknown but will do my research", etc.
3. **Specifics of the Experience:** There were responses that provided particular details or events surrounding the relocation process, such as dates, personal anecdotes, and circumstances. Examples: "My grandmother was the property owner and they were forced to leave. My grandfather was passed on at this time", "They had to relocate and family members had to take residency in different locations misplacing my family", "We were the last residents to leave Russell City", "YES, NOVEMBER 1961", "Yes our home was burned down", etc.
4. **Involvement of Authorities:** There were responses that specifically mention the involvement or actions of Alameda County and the City of Hayward. Examples: "Taken over by Alameda", "yes for my parents, but I was no longer resident", etc.
5. **Disconnected from Experience:** Responses that suggest the respondent was either too young at the time, was not directly affected, or was distanced from the event due to other circumstances. Examples: "I was too young to know anything", "yes for my parents, but I was no longer resident", "I'm not sure of what happened to the business of my brothers in-laws but I can find out since it was a big one. My brother work in it but I was transferred with with military husband and lost touch", etc.

#15: Following the implementation of eminent domain, did you or any family members receive any form of relocation assistance, either monetary or in-kind, from Alameda County or the City of Hayward? (Other)

1. Uncertainty or Lack of Information: This question captures responses where participants expressed doubt or needed more concrete knowledge about any assistance received. Examples: "Not sure what they paid the man I called my stepdad", "Not sure. It would have gone to my grandmother", "UNKNOWN", "Unknown", "unsure", "Unsure if any relocation financial assistance was received", "Was too young I don't know if parents did or not", etc.
2. Definite Absence of Assistance: Responses where participants indicated they or their family members did not receive any assistance—examples: "NOT THAT I AM AWARE OF", etc.
3. Minimal Assistance: This theme highlights responses that suggest the assistance provided needed to be more substantial or insufficient. Some responses indicated that some assistance was given, but the exact nature or amount needs to be specified. Examples: "Very little", "Very little money was given to my family", "Very little", "we only got the eminent domain amount", etc.

#18: How has the loss of land or business impacted your family's intergenerational wealth? (Other)

1. Health and Well-being Impact: This question captured responses that indicate a significant toll on the physical or mental health of family members due to the loss of land or business. Examples: "My father took sick, very stressed and died from a heart attack", "father depressed and not able to recover", etc.
2. Professional and Economic Displacement: Responses suggested that former residents had to shift in their professions, economic status, or needed to find new jobs or professions due to the loss. Examples: "MY FAMILY WERE FARMERS, AND LARGE LAND OWNERS. THEY HAD TO GO AND FIND NEW HOUSING AND FIND A NEW PROFESSION", "had to find a new job", etc.
3. Direct Loss of Generational Wealth: In this question, responses directly state or imply a considerable loss of wealth that would have been passed down through generations—examples: "Loss of Generational wealth", etc.
4. Family Cohesion and Displacement: This question provided responses that reflect the emotional and relational impacts on family cohesion, unity, or living situations. Examples: "It broke our family apart, we could not live together", etc.
5. Lack of Knowledge or Distance from Experience: In this question, responses indicate that some respondents lacked direct knowledge about the impact or were too young at the time to fully understand. Examples: "I'm not sure I was young my parents would know", "I do not have enough information to know", etc.

#19: What specific challenges have you or your family faced as a result of losing land or a business? (Other)

1. Financial Hardship and Instability: This theme captures responses that indicate significant monetary difficulties or setbacks experienced by respondents and their families due to the loss. Examples: "With my fathers business barely starting to grow we did not have much money as a large family to relocate..Losing both my family home as well as my grandmothers home caused immense stress on our family not just financially but emotionally as well.", "My grandmother was also forced out of her home when it was burned down...", "My third great grandmother owned a restaurant...", "My grandparents owned a home, a store, and a service station...", "Great mother lost her business and houses", etc.
2. Emotional and Mental Strain: Responses to this question highlight emotional distress, feelings of being mistreated, depression, or other mental health challenges resulting from the loss. Examples: "Losing both my family home as well as my grandmother's home caused immense stress on our family not just financially but emotionally as well", "Felt mistreated and abandoned", "Divorce, My dad was very depressed as a child, and said he was suicidal as a boy", etc.
3. Displacement and Loss of Community: Responses to this question encapsulated feelings of displacement, the loss of connection to one's community, and the challenges faced in new environments after being forced to relocate. Examples: "i lost all connections with my friends. our sense of community. we were not welcome in the new city...", "From what was shared with me as an adult by another family member, Russell City was a vibrant, close-netted community", "Destroyed our culture and connection to family", etc.
4. Racial Discrimination and Prejudice: Responses indicating experiences of racial hatred, discrimination, or prejudice stemming from their relocation from Russell City or loss of community. Examples: "we encountered racial hatred and discrimination in the new town", "Felt mistreated and abandoned. Mother was illiterate and spoke Spanish. I was treated as a minority Puerto Rican and as a black inferior person", etc.
5. Uncertainty or Lack of Information: Responses to this question suggest that respondents either needed more direct knowledge or are unsure about the specific challenges faced. Examples: "Not sure", "unknown yet", "No.", "n/a, I did not own land or have a business in Russell City", etc.

#20: Have you or your family experienced any psychological or emotional distress due to the historical injustices? (Other)

1. **Mental Health and Psychological Disorders:** This question captures responses directly mentioning mental health conditions, psychological disorders, or specific ailments attributed to historical injustices. Examples: "Alcoholism", "At the age of 25, the State of Ca. Declared me disabled... I'm currently on anxiety meds. Have ADHD and Bipolar disorder. Severe insomnia. Agoraphobia...", "Father was very depressed", "Major Depression and other Mental Health issues", "Three suicides of uncles", etc.
2. **Cultural and Racial Tensions:** Responses to this question include experiences related to racism, cultural displacement, or prejudices arising from historical injustices. Examples: "Racism, never felt while living in Russell City...", "My grandmother told me not to speak to white people", etc.
3. **Uncertainty or Distance from Experience:** Responses suggest respondents either needed to gain direct knowledge, was too young at the time, or are unsure about the specific psychological or emotional challenges faced. Examples: "It is difficult to know", "N/A", "n/a, I was not a resident of RC...", "no", "Not sure", "Too young to be shared with", "Unknown", etc.
4. **Financial and Economic Impact:** Responses expressed the emotional distress or psychological impacts stemming from financial hardships or economic challenges directly or indirectly related to the historical injustices. Examples: "Financial stress, had new higher mortgage", "My great grandmother lost her estate after several decades residing in Russell City", etc.

#21: How would you describe the long-term psychological and emotional impact of the historical injustices on yourself or your family members? Please provide a brief description below:

1. **Traumatic Experiences and Mental Health Challenges:** Respondents mentioned specific mental health issues or traumatic experiences as a direct result of the historical injustices. Examples: "Became withdrawn. No interest in anything", "Deal with anxiety and PTSD", "Depression, PTSD", "emotional and financial stress", "flashbacks, difficult relationship", "generational mental anguish", "It was very draining on my mother", "It has given my family anxiety, depression and emotional trauma", "Long term anxiety and depression", "My mother endure racial hatred and discrimination", "Papa grew bitter and didn't like the neighbors being so close", etc.
2. **Family Disintegration and Strained Relationships:** Responses mentioned families breaking apart, strained relationships, or issues stemming from the loss or displacement. Further, references related to physical and emotional displacement, loss of homes, community, relationships, or identity, and the resulting feelings of alienation or abandonment were present. Examples: "Broke the family up and suffered mentally from it", "Broke up the cohesive family unit", "Family was divided", "fathers drinking would affect family", "Grandparents and my mother did not know where they would live", "It ripped our family into pieces", "It was very dramatic, to relocate", "It's still with my siblings and me", "Our family was split and spread all over the state. We lost our family identity", "It stays with generation after generation", "My ancestors dream and hard work was taken away from them", "We lived in fear of racial tension", etc.
3. **Economic Struggles and Displacement:** This question captures mentions of financial hardships, loss of properties, and the challenges of relocation. Examples: "Cause financial stress", "Dues to these historical injustices, my family has not been able to thrive in the Bay Area", "family had anxiety/depression and hardship trying to find a place to live", "Finding somewhere to relocate, money hardship", "It has held our family back", "It's held my family back from gaining generational wealth", "Lack of stability, homelessness, intergenerational trauma", "My family suffered extreme poverty", "My family suffered trauma and economically hardship", "We do not have a home to return to", "We were forced to relocate and start all over", "Our family was lost", "When I was born, my mother was essentially homeless", "When my dad was alive, he had a saying", etc.

#21: How would you describe the long-term psychological and emotional impact of the historical injustices on yourself or your family members? Please provide a brief description below: (CON'T)

1. Loss of Identity, Community, and Trust: Respondents highlighted a loss of personal or communal identity, broken community bonds, and a lack of trust in larger institutions or systems. Examples: "Loss of identity and opportunities I cannot imagine", "Feeling that it could happen again", "Feelings of abandonment", "Feeling that at any time you can be uprooted and that your voice and community, particularly a community of color, does not have value or worth", "Helplessness in the ability to receive justice", "Lack of trust of Government", "I feel a deep sense of pain and injustice", "Feeling that at any time you can be uprooted and that your voice and community does not have value", "Our family was displaced and can never return to the family home", "My mother's family was large. This created housing challenges", "Our Family would have most likely stayed there", etc.
2. Distrust, Fear, and Lasting Trauma: Further descriptions of enduring mistrust towards institutions or individuals, fears about the recurrence of similar events, or continuous traumatic memories were central in the responses. Examples: "Scared to purchase property in rural areas due to fear of history repeating itself", "My uncle lived in a trailer on my grandparent's property after his property was taken", "Still have flashbacks about the fires", etc.
3. Generational Impact and Inherited Trauma: The responses indicate that historical injustices have had effects that span multiple generations, from the direct victims to their descendants. Further, responses mention the trauma and emotional distress passed down through multiple generations, highlighting the prolonged nature of the impact. Examples: "generational trauma", "generational trauma, family separation", "generational mental anguish", "I feel a deep sense of pain and injustice when reflecting on the long-term psychological and emotional impact of historical injustices on my family members", "The generational trauma passed down through stories and experiences", "It has created a stressor that at any moment the government will come and take everything", "It destroyed future generations hope for success", "The traumatic events have caused a generational emotional duress", "We were in a new environment and culture", "The family farm was lost", "The impact on my parents was very difficult they lost their bus.", "We owned the Baptist church and lost our place of worship", etc.

#22: How did the environmental conditions in Russell City impact you and/or your family's health? Please select all that apply: (Other)

1. Direct Health Impacts: Responses indicated specific health issues, diseases, or conditions caused by the environmental conditions in Russell City. Examples: "Horrific. A car accident...", "leukemia", "Rodent infestation", "Rodents infestations", etc.
2. Living Conditions and Infrastructure: Some respondents detail their experiences of poor living conditions, infrastructure issues, or lack of basic amenities in Russell City. Examples: "Inside house concrete floors and no concrete outside only dirt fields", "It was rodent infested prime and pump outhouse", "Lack of paved roads", "No grocery stores", "our house burned down in around 1954 we had to rebuild", "We also had to dig holes for the outhouse", "WE LIVED ON A FARM, WE RAISED MOST OF OUR FOOD", etc.
3. Educational and Developmental Challenges: Respondents mention a need for educational opportunities or obstacles in educational attainment and personal development due to environmental conditions. Examples: "Lack Education", "Lack of education", "walk to school- walk over train tracks to school. School was outside city boundaries", etc.

#23: If you experienced health harms due to the environmental conditions in Russell City, please provide a brief description of your experiences:

1. Direct Health Impacts: Responses indicated specific health issues, diseases, or conditions caused by the environmental conditions in Russell City. Examples: "Horrific. A car accident...", "leukemia", "Rodent infestation", "Rodents infestations", etc.
2. Living Conditions and Infrastructure: Some respondents detail their experiences of poor living conditions, infrastructure issues, or lack of basic amenities in Russell City. Examples: "Inside house concrete floors and no concrete outside only dirt fields", "It was rodent infested prime and pump outhouse", "Lack of paved roads", "No grocery stores", "our house burned down in around 1954 we had to rebuild", "We also had to dig holes for the outhouse", "WE LIVED ON A FARM, WE RAISED MOST OF OUR FOOD", etc.
3. Educational and Developmental Challenges: Respondents mention a need for educational opportunities or obstacles in educational attainment and personal development due to environmental conditions. Examples: "Lack Education", "Lack of education", "walk to school- walk over train tracks to school. School was outside city boundaries", etc.

#25: What types of financial losses has your family incurred due to historical injustices in Russell City? (Other)

1. **Loss of Property and Assets:** Responses to this question mentioned the direct loss of homes, land, personal property, or contents of homes due to external forces or actions, such as fires. Examples: "Loss of home contents due to the home being burned down," "Loss of personal property due to the house being set on fire," "Loss of priceless land and personal property," "They had to sell their house," etc.
2. **Economic Displacement and New Expenditures:** Respondents mention having to start over financially, incurring new expenses, or facing hardships due to relocation or loss of property. Examples: "Moving to another area was so expensive. My mother had to work outside the home", "My parents were well established and had to start over! They were made to go into debt to buy another house, which they shouldn't have had to do", "Need to buy land and build another home", etc.
3. **Loss of Income and Livelihood:** Responses highlighting the loss of regular income, businesses, or means of livelihood because of historical injustices. Examples: "Loss of farm income and homes," "My dad lost all 3 of his business due to this injustice", "my dad was a mechanic who rebuilds cars and sold them, which was a large part of our income," etc.
4. **Educational and Developmental Setbacks:** Respondents mention loss associated with education, personal growth, or developmental opportunities. Examples: "Lack of education growth," "Loss of Education," "No access to transportation to and from school, etc.", etc.
5. **Uncertainty, Lack of Knowledge, or Distance from Experience:** Answers to this question indicate that the respondent either does not have direct knowledge, was too young at the time, or is unsure about the specific financial losses faced. Examples: "I was around 10 years old. So I don't really know", "N/A," "Not sure," "Not being a resident of Russell City myself, I can only see and understand that these financial losses could occur," "Not too sure I was too young," etc.

#29: Are there any other expenses or damages incurred due to the forced relocation that you would like to report? Please provide a brief description.

1. Loss of Property, Assets, and Investments: Respondents spoke of tangible and intangible assets lost during the relocation, including homes, businesses, and other possessions. Examples: "All our belongings were taken away," "Land in and around Russell City," "my parents owned a store," "We had over 200 chickens and sold eggs", "Lost of intangible items like photos, cultural and family treasures," "WE LOST A LOT OF SENTIMENTAL AND FAMILY HEIRLOOMS," "Family Legacy was destroyed," etc.
2. Emotional and Psychological Impact: Responses mention trauma, distress, mental issues, and other emotional and psychological impacts of the forced relocation. Examples: "Emotional trauma and decreased lifespan cannot be quantified," "EMOTIONAL TRAUMA/DISTRESS," "There were definitely emotional and mental tolls," etc.
3. Economic Strain and Additional Expenses: Respondents mention unexpected costs, increased living expenses, lost wages, and financial hardships because of the relocation. Examples: "Higher cost of rent", "storage expense", "The cost of living increased significantly", etc.
4. Breakdown of Family and Community Ties: Responses highlight the separation of families, loss of community support, and the scattering of people. Examples: "broke apart family", "family was forced to live in very poor living conditions," "Oh, yeah, there were lots of friends because most of them I don't know where most of them went," "Psychological; hardship; depression; family disconnect/separation," etc.

#30: We want to hear your thoughts on what reparations would feel like justice to you. Please select all preferred forms of reparations from the following options: (Other)

1. Public Recognition and Education: Respondents mention the need for the broader community to acknowledge the injustices, remember the history, and educate future generations. Examples: "A museum dedicated to telling the story," "Designate an area, i.e., commemorative gate," "Highly publicized acknowledgement of wrongdoing," "Development of education modules," "Permanent Historical physical accounting by Russell City Residents," "Apologize publicly," "Those individuals that deliberately worked to force Russell City out of existence should be made public," "we are entitled to all of this and more," "My big regret is that my children cannot experience what I was fortunate enough to experience," etc.
2. Financial Compensation and Economic Initiatives: Respondents desire monetary reparations, property returns, business development funds, or other financial support mechanisms. Examples: "compensation of the true value of the property," "Financial help for the children," "create a dedicated fund to support & develop minority-owned businesses," "student loan and debt forgiveness," "free tuition and stipends," etc.
3. Restorative Community Initiatives: Suggestions related to rebuilding the community, creating communal spaces, and implementing programs that address broader injustices were mentioned. Examples: "Care for the elderly: retirement homes," "Create a Community development fund," "Legal initiatives to address environmental racism and forced relocations," "Establishment of 501c3 to receive and disburse funds", "Have a Russell City Day in Hayward," etc.
4. Land and Property Restitution: Some responses highlighted the desire for land or property returns or recognition of former property rights. Examples: "Land or property given to former residents and descendants," "Relocate Russell City Church," "Return the naming of streets to their original names," "Russell City needs to be Russell City again," etc.

#31: Do you have any ideas, suggestions, or recommendations for reparations in Russell City? What would you like to see happen to repair the harm?

1. Educational and Public Awareness: Respondents emphasize integrating the history of Russell City into educational curriculums and creating educational foundations. Examples: "Include this story in schools of Hayward," "Establish a permanent exhibition and collection in the city library," "Establish an educational foundation that supports scholarship," etc.
2. Monetary Compensation and Economic Opportunities: Responses prioritized financial reparations, support for business opportunities, and other forms of economic compensation. Examples: "Pay the descendants based on the current value of the assessed growth," "Compensation to those family members," "appropriate financial repercussions to families and heirs," "Financial compensation for all affected," etc.
3. Public Recognition and Commemoration: Respondents expressed a desire for public acknowledgment, commemorative sites, and events to ensure that the history of Russell City is not forgotten. Examples: "A commemorative sign letting people know that a once thriving and loving community existed," "Establish the Russell City Blues Festival as a permanent art and cultural event," "A Declaration by the City of Hayward," "historical monument," etc.
4. Restitution and Property Rights: Some responses revolved around the concept of returning land and property or granting property-related benefits to the descendants. Examples: "Return the naming of streets", "Give back to the R.C. original families", "Restoration of Property Rights", "rebuild a new community", "Give people their money and pieces of property", etc.
5. Community Development and Support: Suggestions related to rebuilding the community, creating communal spaces, support mechanisms, and programs that benefit the descendants were primary concepts discussed. Examples: "Create and support a Russell City park if one is not already in existence", "scholarships for all the younger descendants", "Business opportunities", "Healthcare and education", "Support the families impacted by the forced removal", etc.

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Background and Context

1. Muwekma Ohlone Tribe. (2023). Historical Overview. Available at: <http://www.muwekma.org/historical-overview.html>
2. County hires Russell City appraisers, Oakland Tribune, 5/29/1963, p. 19; Hog Ranch: Negotiations said proper, Daily Review, 7/10/1964, p. 1; Redevelopment Agency of Alameda County. (1963). The Redevelopment Plan. Alameda County. Located at Alameda County Recorder Office, Digital Reel, Book 1905, page 435.
3. Hog Ranch: Negotiations said proper, Daily Review, 7/10/1964, p. 1.
4. The Santucci Hog Farm received the most compensation out of all the property owners in the Russell Redevelopment Project Area. Santucci received \$510,000 for their parcels, which would be equivalent to \$2.4 million in today's dollars. This amount translates to \$255,000 per lot at that time. The total redevelopment budget for property acquisition was \$2,788,883. Out of the 700 lots and 200 acres in total, Santucci owned 35 acres. The compensation Santucci received accounted for a majority of the budget. Specifically, the property acquisition budget was \$2,442,000, with \$159,373 allocated for agency salaries and \$78,510 for maintenance. To determine the amount per lot that all families should have received equally in the past, we can consider the compensation received by Santucci. If Santucci received fair and just compensation, it can serve as a benchmark for the amount per lot for all families.
5. Russell City to Talk Annex, Daily Review, 11/17/1956, p. 1; Russell City Annex 'Rush' Fear Calmed, Daily Review. 11/20/1956, p. 2.
6. Support For Russell City Plan Arises, Daily Review, 10/16/1961, p. 1.
7. Russell City Plan Sent to Supervisors, Daily Review, 4/24/1962, p. 9; Board to appoint Russell City Unit, Daily Review, 5/3/1962, p. 33.
8. Russell City Site Bid By Developers, Daily Review, 8/17/1967, p. 1.

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Comprehensive Definition of Harm

Impact: Wrongful Seizure

1. Walter E. Block. "Eminent Domain: A Legal and Economic Analysis." *Property Rights: The Argument for Privatization* (2019): 219-229.
2. Hollis, Adrienne L. "Eminent Domain and Compensation-From the Trial of Tears to Hurricane Katrina: Is it Just." *Rutgers Race & L. Rev.* 8 (2006): 349.
3. The psychological and systemic repercussions of racism, classism, and disenfranchisement significantly impact marginalized communities. Notably, structural racism manifests in various institutional mechanisms like residential segregation, perpetuating health disparities. Intersecting with classism, it exacerbates challenges faced by marginalized groups in attaining optimal health outcomes. Disenfranchisement, a byproduct of systemic racism and discrimination, can further compound psychological distress. Such systemic obstacles negatively influence not only immediate well-being but can also impede early childhood development and perpetuate generational trauma as noted by the Harvard Center on the Developing Child.
4. Jones-Correa, Michael. "The origins and diffusion of racial restrictive covenants." *Political Science Quarterly* 115, no. 4 (2000): 541-568.
5. Rose, Carol M., Richard RW Brooks, A. Brown, and V. Smith. "Racial covenants and housing segregation, yesterday and today." *Race and real estate* (2016): 161-76.
6. Lorey, Maya Tulip. "A history of residential segregation in Berkeley, California, 1878-1960." *The Concord Review* 24, no. 2 (2013).
7. Fishback, Price V., Jessica LaVoice, Allison Shertzer, and Randall Walsh. *Race, risk, and the emergence of federal redlining*. No. w28146. National Bureau of Economic Research, 2020.

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8. "White flight" refers to the large-scale migration of white populations from urban areas to suburban areas, predominantly observed in the mid-20th century in the United States. This migration was spurred by various factors including desegregation policies, perceived increases in crime, and the desire for more homogeneous communities. As a result of white flight, many urban centers experienced demographic shifts, economic downturns, and decreased property values.

9. The Bracero Program (1942-1964) was a series of bilateral agreements between the United States and Mexico permitting Mexican laborers to work temporarily in the U.S., primarily in agriculture. Initiated to address World War II labor shortages, the program influenced Mexican urban migration patterns, offering many Mexicans economic opportunities but also drawing criticism for exploitative conditions and affecting U.S. labor dynamics.

10. Santizo, Natalie. *Critical Latinx Foodways: Racial Formation, Regional Identity, and Placemaking in the San Gabriel Valley, 1900–1968*. University of California, Los Angeles, 2022.

11. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is a landmark U.S. federal legislation that aimed to end segregation in public places and banned employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. The Act served as a pivotal moment in the American civil rights movement, addressing longstanding racial injustices and laying the groundwork for subsequent anti-discrimination policies.

12. The Fair Housing Act of 1968 is a key U.S. federal law that prohibited discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of housing based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, or disability. Enacted as a follow-up to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, this legislation was a critical step in combatting residential segregation and ensuring equal housing opportunities for all Americans.

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Reparative Justice Recommendations

1. Restorative justice emphasizes understanding and addressing the harm caused to individuals and communities by criminal actions. This comprehensive conceptual justice framework places emphasis on fostering understanding, empathy, and repairing harm rather than solely focusing on punitive measures. In the U.S., the drive for restorative justice is echoed in the efforts of numerous organizations advocating for systemic change to address long-standing racial and social inequities. Groundbreaking initiatives like the reparations programs in Evanston, IL and Asheville, NC exemplify this commitment at the local level, as communities actively seek to redress historical injustices like redlining, slavery, and Jim Crow laws. Efforts across the nation underscore the importance of both acknowledging past wrongs and striving for a more equitable future.
2. Additionally, throughout history, various nations have implemented mechanisms for reparative justice to redress past injustices. Examples include: Rwanda's Gacaca courts, addressing the 1994 genocide; Colombia's Land Restitution Program for communities affected by armed conflict; South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, confronting apartheid-era violations; the U.S. Native American Reparations Fund of 1978; Brazil's Community Reparations for Mothers and Children program; Japan's Reparations Movement for wartime "comfort women"; Germany's compensation for Holocaust survivors; New York City's Slavery Reparations Task Force; Canada's program for residential school survivors; and New Zealand's Māori Land Wars Tribunal. These efforts exemplify the international commitment to restorative justice and underline the importance of addressing systemic inequities and historical wrongs.

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Five Pillars of Reparative Justice: Restitution, Compensation, Rehabilitation, Satisfaction, Guarantee of Non-Repetition for Russell City

1. Infrastructure development refers to the planning, construction, and maintenance of foundational services and systems crucial for a society's economy, welfare, and overall functioning. This includes transportation (e.g., roads, bridges, railways, airports), utilities (e.g., water supply, electricity, sewage treatment), telecommunication networks, and public institutions, among others. Effective infrastructure development supports economic growth, enhances quality of life, and ensures the sustainable operation of a region or country.