

REDRESS & RECONCILIATION: A CLEAR PATH



REPARATIONS

monetary or other compensation payable by a country to an individual for a historical wrong

Discussion about reparations is not a solely "moral" issue. After all, America's moral compass once said: Black Americans less than human in the name of "science".

Further, No One On The Panel Here Today Have Expressed Opposition To America Paying Reparations To:

JEWS JAPANESE GUAM



CAPITALISM

Necescitates an upper & lower caste system, ideally based upon meritocracy.

AMERICA

picks winners & losers





ADOS ADVOCACY FOUNDATION

The engine behind the modern reparations movement across the United States.

The New York Times Yale University









ADOS ADVOCACY FOUNDATION







OUR STANCE:

Reparations is a federal responsibility and local municipalities should pressure the gov't to create federal reparations legislation, which include budgetary outlays.



ADOS ADVOCACY FOUNDATION







PRESENTING TODAY:

Why reparations?

Who gets it?

Who pays?

How much?

Benefits to America



WHY: Slavery



The Institution of Chattel Slavery lasted from 1619 - 1863 (and beyond)

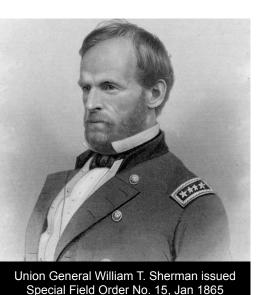
"...In [1860], the nearly 4 million American slaves were worth some \$3.5 billion, making them the largest single financial asset in the entire U.S. economy, worth more than all manufacturing and railroads combined."

Slavery Made America, The Atlantic

Worth \$91.1 trillion in today's dollars



WHY: Slavery



On January 16, 1865, General Sherman issued Special Field Order No. 15 which confiscated land as Union property and redistributed the roughly 400,000 acres of land to newly freed Black families in forty-acre segments.

March 3, 1865, President Lincoln established the <u>Freedmen's Bureau</u>. It was authorized to give legal title for forty-acre plots of land to freedmen and white Southern <u>Unionists</u>.

Fall of 1865, After Lincoln's assassination, U.S. president Andrew Johnson overturned Sherman's directive and **returned most of the land to the planters** who had originally owned it.



WHY: Slavery

Black People Were Enslaved in the US Until as Recently as 1963

By Rafi Letzter February 28, 2018

"I met about 20 people all who had worked on the Waterford Plantation in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana," Harrell told Vice. "They told me they had worked the fields for most of their lives. One way or another, they had become indebted to the plantation's owner and were not allowed to leave the property."

Harrell described the case of Mae Louise Walls Miller, who didn't get her freedom until 1963, when she was about 14.



WHY: Jim Crow



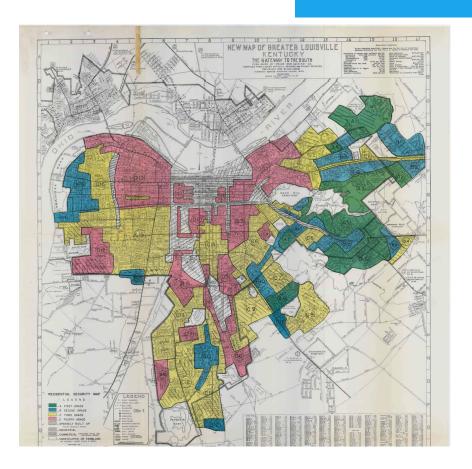
the most well-known being that of Tulsa, OK



Free labor via convict leasing undergirded as much at 78% of Alabama's GDP



WHY: Jim Crow



The areas of Louisville marked green for receiving loans was due strictly to the racial deed covenants & restrictions, not the desirability of the area at the time.



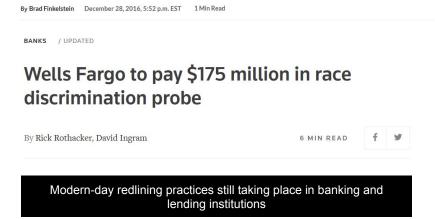
WHY: Post-CRM



Over 700,000 Black men are incarcerated in the United States, this makes up more than all incarcerated women in the world, combined.

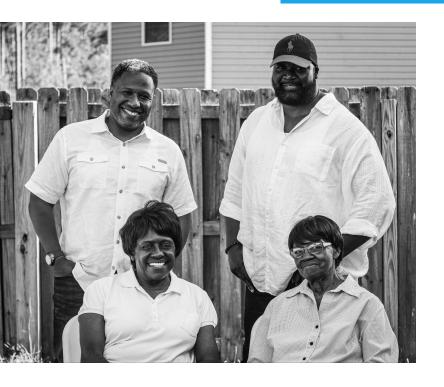
LAW AND REGULATION

DOJ Settles Redlining Case with Ohio Banks for \$9M





WHO GETS IT?



The Changing Definition of African-American

How the great influx of people from Africa and the Caribbean since 1965 is challenging what it means to be African-American

"According to the 1960 census, [black immigrant] percentage of the population was to the right of the decimal point."

- Trace 1 family member back to slavery
- ☐ 1 Black American/Negro Grandparent
- Identifies as Black, per birth certificate



WHO PAYS & HOW MUCH?



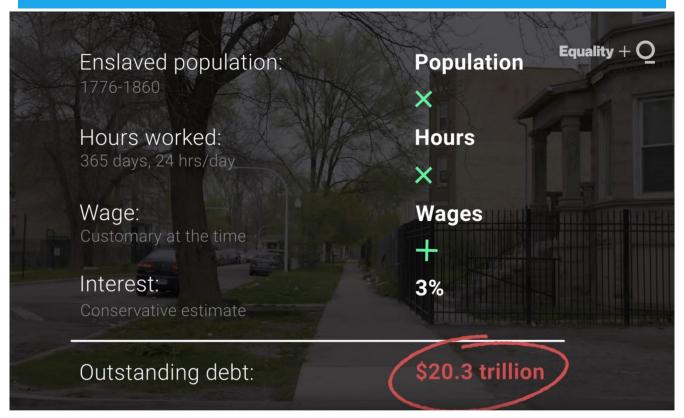
"My personal preference would be that there be a substantial cash component...

It will have to be paid back sooner rather than later because the wealth that was created is earning interest in more and more diffused hands. It's earning compound interest which grows exponentially, so the debt grows exponentially. Every year we wait, it'll be more.

Today, that number is approximately \$19 or \$20 trillion."



WHO PAYS & HOW MUCH?





BENEFITS TO AMERICA



Dana Peterson, Economist (formerly) CitiGroup

The cost to the U.S. economy of not closing racial gaps on wages, education, housing and investment runs to \$16 trillion.

"If the gaps were closed today, \$5 trillion can be added to U.S. gross domestic product over five years..."



Bill Gates on why he believes in foreign aid:

- 1. Reduction of crime & poverty related illness and mental health crises
- 2. Benefits from said country's prosperity & production



A VOTE FOR THIS RESOLUTION:

For Prosperity, Economic Inclusion & Fairness

For reducing poverty & its consequential associations like crime and homelessness

For bettering the American economy.



Q&A



Mission Statement

The American Descendants of Slavery (ADOS) Advocacy Foundation is a grassroots organization that arose in response to a national landscape rife with yawning racialized gaps.

With an eye toward the origins of these asymmetrical outcomes located in the institution of slavery, our organization prioritizes reparations for descendants of chattel slavery in the United States of America.

Ours is an experience defined by the unique, shared cost of multigenerational plunder. And as we stand in the shoes of our ancestors, we insist upon a specific group designation as essential to this undertaking.

We are a 501(c)(4) organization created to deliver justice to American Descendants of Slavery via Reparations & a Transformative Black Agenda.



Contact Information

ADOSFoundation.org

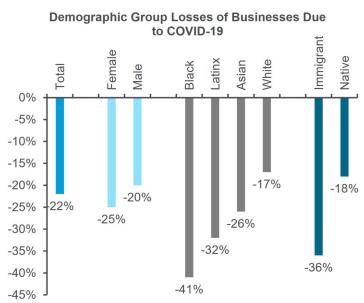
@ADOSorg

Yvette Carnell:

YvetteCarnell@ADOSFoundation.org

@BreakingBrown

Figure 11. Black-Owned Businesses Suffered Brunt of COVID-19 Disruptions

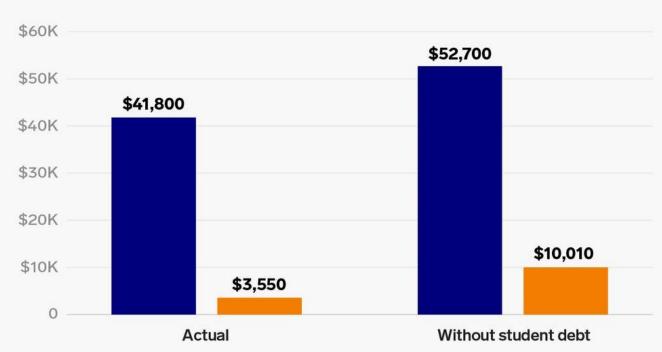


Source: NBER, Citi Research

Median household wealth among 25-40 year olds

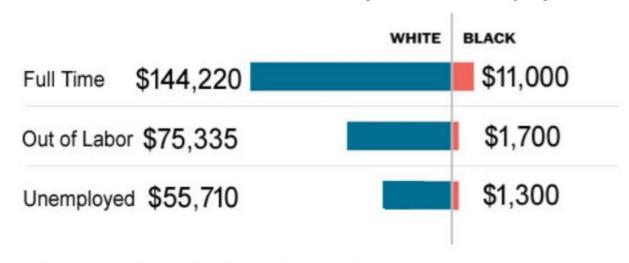


Wealth



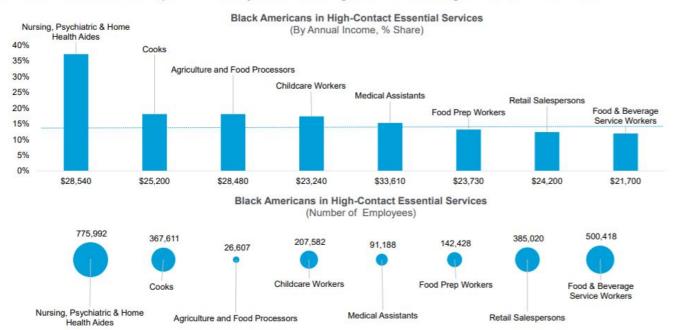
Source: Marshall Steinbaum/Matt Bruenig analysis of data from Federal Reserve 2016 Survey of Consumer Finances

Figure 2: Median Household Net Worth by Race and Employment Status



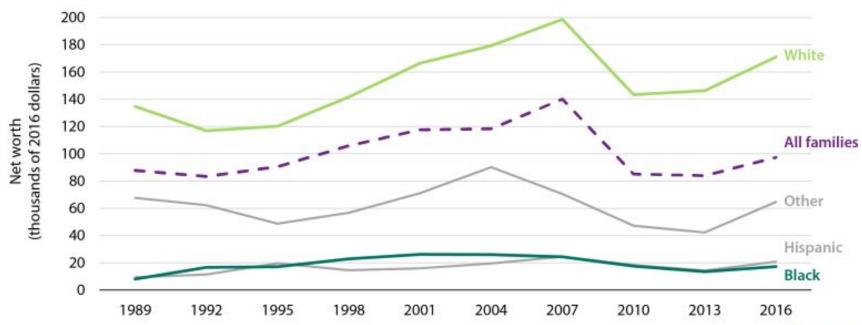
Source: Authors' calculations, SIPP, 2014.

Figure 19. Black Workers Are Overrepresented in Many of the Lowest Wage Jobs Considered High-Contact, Essential Services



Note: Dotted line denotes Black workers as a percent of the civilian non-institutional population 20 and over or 12.6 percent. Source: McKinsey Global Institute analysis, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Citi Research estimates

Median Net Worth by Race/Ethnicity, 1989–2016

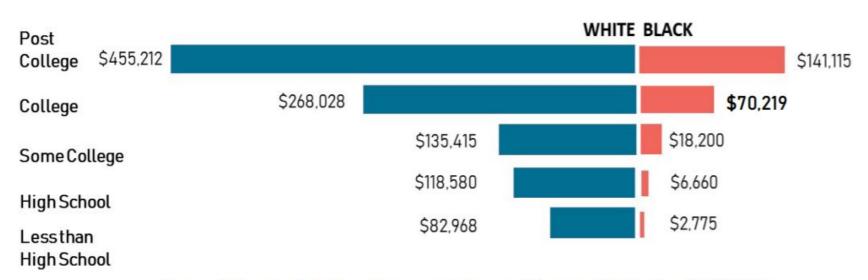


Source: Survey of Consumer Finances 1989–2016.

Note: Net worth refers to the difference between assets and debt for a household head. Place and ethnicity are those of the survey respondent.



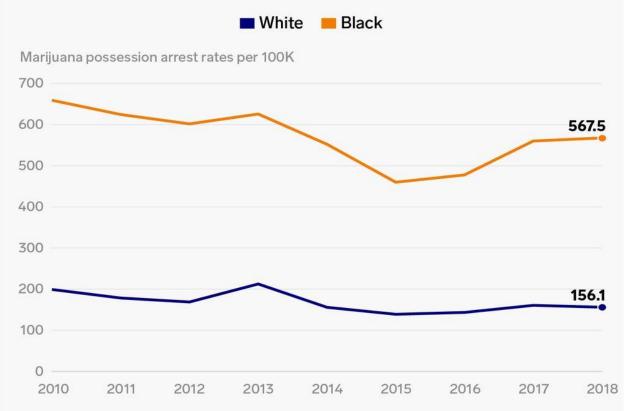
Figure 1: Median Household Net Worth by Race and Education



Source: Authors' calculations, Survey on Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 2014.

Note: Many of these figures were updated from a prior report entitled *Umbrellas Don't Make it Rain: Why Studying Hard and Working Hard Isn't Enough for Black Americans* (Hamilton et al. 2015).

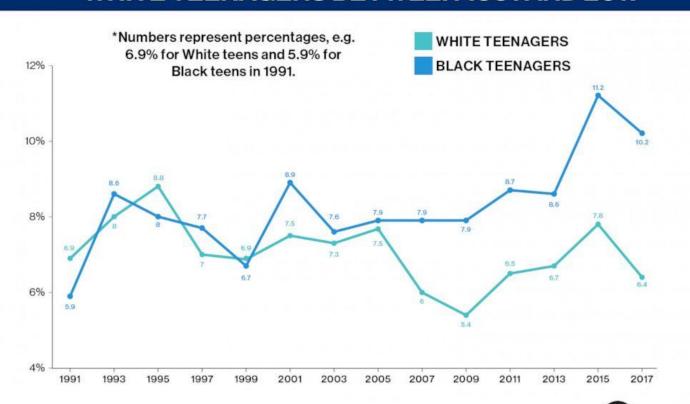
Marijuana possession arrest rates, by race



 ${\bf Sources:}\ {\sf FBI/Uniform}\ {\sf Crime}\ {\sf Reporting}\ {\sf Program;}\ {\sf US}\ {\sf Census}$

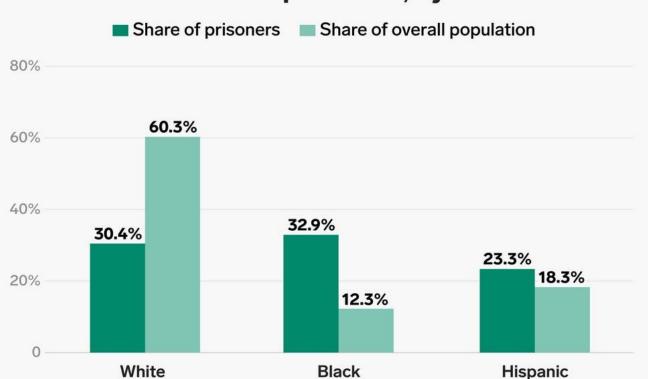
BUSINESSINSIDER

SUICIDE ATTEMPTS FOR BLACK TEENAGERS AND WHITE TEENAGERS BETWEEN 1991 AND 2017







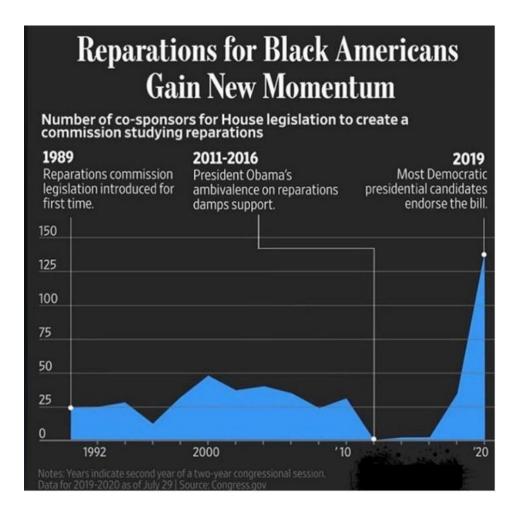


Note: Sentenced prisoners include prisoners under jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2018; American Community Survey, 2018

BUSINESS INSIDER

HR40



Political Education

- By 2053, median wealth of Black families will fall to zero.
- Half of homeless families are Black families.²
- Accrued disadvantage of lineage from chattel Slavery, not poverty, explains the racial wealth gap. ³
- Income isn't wealth and wealth fuels the economy.
- Racial discrimination costs the American economy \$16 Trillion. ⁴

Median wealth of black Americans 'will fall to zero by 2053', warns new report

² More than 50% of homeless families are black, government report finds

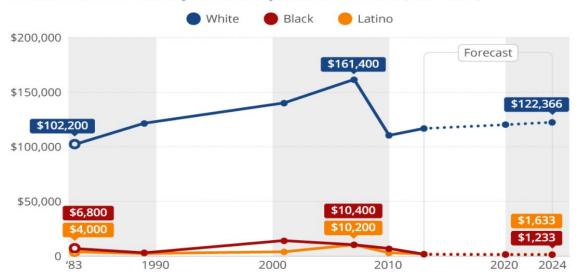
The 100-Year-Old Penalty for Being Black

^{4 &}lt;u>Economist Found \$16 Trillion When She Tallied Cost of Racial Bias</u>

RACIAL WEALTH GAP

Racial Wealth Inequality Is Rampant In The U.S.

Median household wealth by race/ethnicity in the United States (1983–2024)







RACIAL WEALTH GAP

Wealth component	White (US\$ Trillions)	Black (US\$ Trillions)	Hispanic (US\$ Trillions)	Other (US\$ Trillions)
Real estate	25.93	1.87	1.78	4.20
Consumer durables	5.02	0.43	0.41	0.51
Corporate equities and mutual fund shares	33.48	0.42	0.17	3.32
Pension entitlements	23.61	2.73	1.04	2.49
Private businesses	11.52	0.25	0.23	1.12
Other assets	21.31	0.98	0.41	2.52