



Conference Room D
14343 Civic Drive
Victorville, CA
www.victorvilleca.gov

COMMUNITY SERVICES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**Special Meeting Agenda
Monday, November 6, 2023**

4:00 p.m. Special Session

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the (760) 243-1969 no later than 72 hours prior to the meeting.

- 1. Call to Order**
- 2. Roll Call**
- 3. Approval of Minutes**
 - a) Review and Approve Meeting Minutes from 08/21/2023
- 4. Public Comments**
- 5. Unfinished Business**
- 6. New Business**
 - a) Civil Rights Memorial Essay Contest - Ms. Ballou
- 7. Other Business – Committee Member Reports**
- 8. Staff Reports**

Attachment A



Conference Room D
14343 Civic Drive
Victorville, CA
www.victorvilleca.gov

Community Services Advisory Committee

Regular Meeting Minutes
Monday, August 21, 2023

4:00 p.m. Regular Meeting

Call to Order: The regular meeting of the Community Services Advisory Committee was called to order by Chair Smith at 4:00 p.m.

Roll Call

Present: Chair Pyle, Vice Chair Smith, Committee Member Dixon and Committee Member Starr-Bolden

Absent: None

Also Present: Community Services Director Meester, Recreation Manager Salgado, Facilities Manager Gleason, Administrative Analyst Krejckant, Coordinator Ballou, Recording Secretary Doornbos, Secretary Banks, and Secretary Seidler

1. Approval of Minutes

Regular Meeting Minutes of 05/15/2023.

Motion was made to approve regular meeting minutes.

Moved: Vice Chair Stone
Seconded: Committee Member Amaral

Motion passed 4-0.

Special Meeting Minutes of 07/17/2023.

Motion was made to approve special meeting minutes.

Moved: Vice Chair Stone

Seconded: Chair Smith

Motion passed 4-0.

2. Public Comments

Public comments from Nakia Wilson, Curtis Wilson, and Caitlyn Quick

3. Unfinished Business

4. New Business

a) Prop 68 Per Capita – Brentwood Project

Staff presented option to remove shelter and incorporate shade elsewhere within the park.

Moved to accept staff's recommendation: Vice Chair Stone

Seconded: Committee Member Amaral

Motion Passed: 4-0

b) November CSAC Meeting

Discussion to move regular scheduled meeting.

Moved to cancel regular meeting on November 20, 2023 and schedule special meeting on November 6, 2023: Chair Smith

Seconded: Vice Chair Stone

Motion Passed: 4-0

5. Other Business – Committee Member Reports

None

6. Staff Reports

Recreation Manager Salgado, Administrative Analyst Krejckant, and Coordinator Ballou provided updates.

Adjournment

Chair Smith adjourned the meeting at 4:31 p.m.

Attachment B

Luisa Moreno

Admirable, inspiring, and hardworking, these are just a few words to describe the wonderful woman that is Luisa Moreno. An underlooked woman in civil rights history, though being female, a domestic abuse survivor, and a Latin American, she never let that stop her from putting others before herself. She also took part in many important historic events, such as the Zoot Suit Riot, the labor movement, and the Sleepy Lagoon Murder Trial.

The Zoot Suit Riot was a protest that started on June 3, 1943, fueled by years and years of colonialism and white supremacy. Luisa protested many things, also being the person who held the first national Latino civil rights assembly just four years earlier. Her participation in this protest caused her to dive into investigations of cruelty against the Latin American population. Although Luisa was not a big part of this riot, it was a big part of her.

Next is the Sleepy Lagoon Murder Trial, which actually launched the Zoot Suit Riot. Luisa was one of the more involved people in this case, fighting for justice for a young man killed unexplainably. Even if she didn't know it yet, her position on this case would impact many people in the future. This case helped her to decide to make a committee to help wrongfully detained Latin Americans.

Now lastly, there was her most impactful movement, the labor movement. Luisa fought for the women who had cigarette burns on their hands after long hours of labor. She fought for those who were inhaling horrible chemicals while still being underpaid. She fought for the women who got arthritis from cracking walnuts all day with their bare hands in a dirty hazardous mess. Her work in the labor movement caused one of the most

effective strikes in U.S. history. It is inexplicable to imagine how many lives this woman has impacted throughout her life.

From labor to riots, Luisa Moreno has accomplished more than I could ever imagine. I chose her because in my opinion she is too overlooked and under appreciated. "The interests of labor and the people are one."— Luisa Moreno

Jayden Sanchez

10\23\23

ELA

Ms.Parm

John Lewis

John Lewis was an American civil rights activist who was born on February 21, 1940 close to Troy, Alabama. He was the son of Willie Mae and Eddie Lewis. John was the third child out of the ten children in the family. His parents worked as sharecroppers in Alabama and they were married just one year after they met. He had seven brothers and two sisters not including him. He sadly died on July 17, 2023.

John was a Civil rights activist and a politician who served in the House of Representatives in the United States. He became the chairman for SNCC and also ran for Georgia's fifth congressional district from 1987 to when he died. He fought for black people's rights to be equal to white people's rights, such as allowing black people to go to the same school as white people. He was against segregation and wanted black and white people to not be separated anymore. He wanted segregated hotels to become racially accepted among black and white people.

Before John Lewis became famous and was known everywhere, he did a lot of farm work especially cotton picking. He liked hanging out with the chickens even though it was hard work. As a student in school he took part in civil rights activities. He took inspiration from Martin Luther King. Martin Luther King inspired him into becoming a civil rights activist.

Due to John Lewis fighting for equal rights for colored people, colored people were able to share many things with other people, such as hotels and restrooms. It took him many years to

accomplish this milestone but was worth it. He is honored by many people because of his great accomplishment. Now people can live without segregation and unite. Thanks to John Lewis, colored people can now share many things.

John Lewis is a civil rights politician and changed many rules which helped unite colored people. People of color were able to come together to be treated equally. John Lewis continued to fight for health care for all people, poverty and improvement in education. The City of Victorville should recognize John Lewis for his belief in the education system which is extremely important to me.

Soham Prajapati

10/23/2023

Subject: ELA

Ms. Parm

Ida. B Wells

Ida. Barnett Wells had a huge impact on people in the year 1800 to the year 1900. Ida. B Wells was born on July 16, 1862, Holly Springs, MS (Mississippi) to stop segregation and give freedom to all the black people. Ida. B Wells was born when slavery was happening. Ida was African American and she wasn't getting the equal rights that white people did. After Ida and her family were threatened in Mississippi they had been forced to move to Chicago so they could be safe. Ida and her family moved to Illinois where Ida taught African- American kids for free so in the future Ida can be an educator.. She was the co- founder of the (NAACP), National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. She died on March 25, 1931, Chicago, IL.

Ida had multiple jobs, Ida went to many colleges like Rust College, Fisk University, and LeMoyne-Owen College. At age 14 she worked as an educator in Mississippi. And at the age of 24 she worked as an American Journalist. In 1886 Ida had written a newspaper and she had written some articles. After 2-3 years Ida had spoken in the Memphis Free Speech and Headlight. And she was chosen as an editor. Ida was also a vocal critic of segregated schools but in 1891 she was fired because of her criticism.

In her career she battled racism, sexism, she fought for justice and equal rights for people. Ida. B Wells wanted to be an educator because when Ida was younger she had to go to separated schools and she did not get much education.. When she grew up she wanted African American

children to get equal education as other races. Ida was an African American women's rights activist.

Ida. B Wells changed a lot in the 1800s-1900s and since she did that, many people were inspired by her. Ida gave many people confidence to never give up and keep trying until you succeed. Ida. B Wells taught many people to be brave. It doesn't matter what race you are, you can make a change to the world. She taught us to stand up for ourselves and be yourself. Ida. B Wells had accomplished many things that were very hard.

She inspired me and my family to always follow our dreams. She should be recognized in the city of Victorville because she gave inspiration to many little kids and women. It is because of her that people follow their dreams. Ida B Wells helped many people in need and she got justice for women and children. Nothing is impossible in life if you never give up- Ida. B Wells.

Kennedy M

Ms. Parm.

Subject: History

10/23/2023

Stokely Carmichael

Stokely was born in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on June 29th, 1941. He passed away on November 15th, 1998. Stokely soon moved to Harlem, New York City. He went to school at Howard University, The Bronx highschool of science and University of Toronto. Stokely Carmichael and Miriam Makeba had one child. The child was named Bokar Carmichael. His mother was Mabel R, and his father was Adolphus Carmichael.

As a college student, he participated in civil rights activities such as the Albany movement and New York hospital strikes. Stokely was a writer, actor, and political activist as a writer he published his collected essays. He was a leader in black power, He was better known as a rising young community organizer in the civil rights movement. Stokely Carmichael was only 19 when he partook in the 1961 freedom rides.

He was a leader in the student nonviolent coordinating committee (Sncc) and later became the chairman of the black panther party. Carmichael is known for his advocacy of black power. And his influential speeches. Including his famous call for "black power" during the Mississippi march in 1966. He dedicated his life to fighting against racial injustice and inequality, leaving a lasting impact on civil rights.

Stokely Carmichael was an American civil rights leader who fought for the rights of African Americans. He was a key figure in black power movement advocating self-determination

and racial pride. He was also a proponent of black nationalism, which called for the creation of separate institutions and societies voting rights, economic equality and an end to police brutality.

Stokely Carmichael should be recognized not just by the city of victorville but everywhere for his leadership skills and contributions to the civil rights movement. He was a passionate advocate for black liberation and helped shape the modern civil rights movement with his passionate speeches and activism. He is remembered for making the phrase“Black power” and leading the march from selma to montgomery in 1965. Carmichael was a leader of the student nonviolent coordinating committee (Sncc) and a founding member of the black panther party.

Counting on Katherine, by Sophia Burciaga

Today I'm going to be writing about Katherine Johnson. Who was the first African American woman to work for (NASA) as a mathematician. There will always be science, engineering and technology, and there will always, always be mathematics, which is one of many Katherine Johnson's quotes.

Katherine Johnson was born August 26th 1918, in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Her mother was a teacher and her father was a lumberman, farmer, and a handyman. Katherine loved counting things, by the age of 10 she was in high school. The college Katherine attended was called West Virginia State College (WVSC). Graduating at the age of 18 with a degree in mathematics.

Katherine referred to women in the pool as virtual, "Computers who wore skirts," and she was determined to change that, while the racial and gender barriers were always there, Katherine ignored them. Katherine always asked to be included in meetings, where no women had gone before, but Katherine wasn't just any woman she knew she was right where she belonged.

Although Katherine dealt with discrimination as a woman of color, she was determined to make a change. Katherine was the first woman in her division to have her name on a report for NASA. Katherine has worked on many missions for NASA, but she is recognized for John Glenn's orbit around the Earth. Even though NASA used computers for calculations, officials called Katherine to verify the computers numbers.

“Girls are capable of doing everything men are capable of doing. Sometimes they have more imagination than men.” This quote is what inspired me to write about Katherine Johnson. In my opinion Katherine Johnson should be honored as a Civil rights leader, because being a woman of color in that time wasn't easy, but Katherine was assertive and aggressive and didn't take no for an answer and her work showed for it. NASA was one of many who were always counting on Katherine.

Student Name La'Niiyaeh Waller

Teacher Lonnesha McCorvey

Daisy Bates

The civil rights leader daisy bates played a leading role in the little rock integration crisis of 1957. you might be asking What did she do in the civil rights movement? Daisy Bates Joined the civil rights movement and became the President of the Arkansas NAACP chapter in 1952. As the head of this branch Bates played a crucial role with desegregation. You also might be asking what her Famous quote is? No man or woman who tries to pursue an ideal in his or her Own way is without enemies.

Daisy bates worked for many years as a welfare worker amongst the aboriginal tribes of Western Australia. And through this She built up an extensive anthropology background. She fought for the black students who were attending an all-white school too kick off desegregation in schools in 1957. Prior to her advocacy for the little rock 9 base was president of the NAACP Arkansas branch in 1952 her civil rights involvement was instrumental for the long haul as she faced intense opposition, yet she never gave in. The state of Arkansas later went on to honor her by making the third Monday of February a state holiday. Why do you think she should be honored? Because she worked with the NAACP. Not only transformed the civil rights movement but also made Bates a household name.

Daisy grew up in the small town of Huttig, Arkansas she was adopted by Aurelie and Suzy smith when she was just seven years old after her mother's rape and mother by three men. Those men were never prosecuted, and this sparked a fire in daisy that filled her with hate, her father gave her some advice that would later encourage her to be a leader for change. "Hate can

destroy you...If you hate, make it count for something. Hate the humiliations we are living under in the South. Hate the discrimination that eats away at the soul of every black man and woman. Hate the insults hurled at us...and then try to do something about it..." Her first chance to do something was in 1941 when she and her husband Elsie Bates started their Own newspaper called the Arkansas. She inspires me because she fought for black children, and I'm black so that's important to me because black people used to get slaved.

Written by; Carlo Fuentes

Teacher; Lonnesha McCorvey

Mae Jemison in Space

Have you ever wondered who Mae Carol Jemison was? Well, she was an American engineer, Physician, and former Nasa astronaut. She became the first African - American woman to travel to space when she served as a mission specialist aboard the Space Shuttle Endeavour in 1992. Jemison was born in Decatur, Alabama on October 17, 1956. She graduated from Morgan Park high school when she was 12 years old, she joined a Dance Club in that high school, she enjoyed it a lot, she wanted to become a professional dancer, but she soon graduated and entered Stanford University, it was difficult for her to go to Stanford at the age of 16. During her senior year in college, she struggled with the choice between going to medical school or pursuing a career as a professional dancer after graduation.

In pursuit of becoming an astronaut, Jemison first applied to Nasa's Astronaut Training Program, but Nasa postponed the selection of new candidates after the Space Shuttle Challenger in 1985. Jemison reapplied in 1987 and was chosen out of roughly 2,000 applicants to be one of the fifteen people in the Nasa Astronaut Group 12, fun fact she wanted to be an astronaut when she was considerably young, anyway, And that's when Jemison became the first African - American woman to go to space, proving no matter how you look, you can go anywhere you want. Later Jamison left Nasa in 1993 and founded a Technology research company. She also appeared in television several times and made several books for children. But not everything is a smile, Jemison had faced racial and sexual discrimination in her school years, as well in her other two careers. She focuses on her work on encouraging and supporting minorities, Jemison started Jamison Group, encouraging science, technology, and social change/social justice. She also

served as president of the Black Student Union and choreographed a performing arts production called Out of the Shadows about the African - American experience. She conducted motion sickness and bone cell experiments on the crew during the mission.

Jemison inspires me because I also wanted to go to space someday, when I was 5 years old anyway hearing Jemison's Nasa career makes me think I might go to space someday. I think what Jemison did, is not something many people actually think about, and I think she should be honored for that achievement. Happy late birthday Jemison.

Ruby Bridges: A Brave Young Girl Who Changed History

Ruby Bridges is a brave inspiring hero that played a big part in the civil rights movement in the United States. She was the first African American to attend an all-white school. On the day of November 14th 1960 a young brave Ruby went to an all white school. In those days, many schools were segregated, which means that black and white kids couldn't go to the same school. Many people did not want Ruby to go to that school; they held up signs against Ruby's decision. Ruby Bridges had to get bodyguards to protect her because the people were even throwing things at her. Some people yelled at her and some would even threaten her but Ruby didn't let that stop her. She kept going to school everyday and she kept being brave.

At the young age of six, Ruby Bridges went to an all-white school called William Frantz Elementary School in New Orleans; this brave decision helped stop Segregation. Her teacher, Mrs. Henry was just as brave as Ruby and also wanted to stop Segregation. She was the only one to teach Ruby in her classroom. Mrs. Henry became a good friend to Ruby during this hard time. One day when Ruby Bridges was going to school she stopped to pray. Her teacher was curious why she was praying and at first she thought she was talking to the crowd. That day the teacher asked her about it and she said that she was praying for all those angry people that are in the crowd, this shows how kind and hopeful Ruby is.

Ruby Bridges' hopefulness and bravery has continued through her life as she went into adulthood. She went on to write a book called, "Through My Eyes" in 1995. The book is about her journey of bravery as a black kid in an all-white school. This book is to inspire people to stand up for what is right. Thanks to her parents brave decision to let their daughter Ruby go to an all-white school it helped change her life and helped change the course of history. A year after that event more and more black students started to go to all-white schools thanks to Ruby.

Ruby's actions showed people that segregation was wrong. Her Bravery helped make schools more Integrated as time went on. It has inspired many people that even at a young age you can make a big difference in the world. Ruby Bridges' actions were very brave and many people will always see her as a symbol of hope, courage and bravery. Ruby will always be remembered as the brave young girl who changed history.

Who Was Katherine Johnson.

Imagine living in a world where black people and white people can not use the same bathroom and water fountains. They couldn't even go to the same schools. Today I will tell you about a black woman who lived that way, but she never gave up. Her name was Katherine Johnson.

Let me begin by telling you who Katherine Johnson was. Katherine Johnson was born August 26 1918 in White Sulfur Springs, West Virginia. She was so good at math that she went to highschool when she was 10 and went to college when she was 15. She got hired by NASA to be a computer. She did math to make traveling to outer space safer. She was so good at it that she was asked to check all the other computers' work. She won the award of freedom from Barack Obama in 2015 for her work.

I think Katherine Johnson should be honored because she was a civil rights hero. She helped black girls and girls of every shade see they could do math. Even though women were told they could not do math because they were told they have smaller brains than the men. She fought for her place. She never gave up when she was always told no because she was black and a woman. But she always asked and eventually she was told yes. Segregation did not stop her.

I think Katherine Johnson is an inspirational person because she never gave up.

The Amazing Math Wiz

Imagine being told you have to use a different water fountain or go to different schools because of your skin color. Today I'm going to tell you about a wonderful woman who never gave up her name is Katherine Johnson.

Let me tell you about Katherine Johnson. Katherine Johnson was born on August 26 1918. She was really good at math. When she was just 10 years old she was doing high school math and went to college when she was 15. Can you believe that? Katherine Johnson was a computer at NASA, well not an actual computer she did all the math for them and also helped to figure out how to get the first american to space. She found out how to get to outer space safely. She won the medal of freedom in 2015 from President Barack Obama.

I think Katherine Johnson should be honored because she was a civil rights hero! She was told no many times but she never gave up or stopped trying. She encouraged a lot of people, especially girls to do math and follow their dreams. She always fought for her place, segregation never stopped her. Katherine Johnson is an inspirational woman because she made little boys and girls want to fight for their place too and never give up.

Name: Chloe Victoria Craig

School: Endeavour School Of Exploration

Grade: 6th

Who is one of the civil rights leaders and in my opinion, should be honored with a brass plaque to be placed within the City of Victorville's Civil Rights Memorial? To me, it should be Rosa Parks, an American activist. On December 1, 1955, she refused to give up her seat to a white man. She went to jail for that! She then gave strength to, or invigorated the struggle of racial equality. In 1965, she did her speech at the Alabama Freedom March. Her speech is about when she was growing up. She even said thanks to a few more important people. That speech inspired people. That's the speech of freedom! She also supported the Black voting rights and tried three times to vote in the 1940s. But at that time, African Americans had to pass a literacy test in order to register. On December 5, 1955, the boycott started. Rosa Parks and other people joined that workshop until December 20, 1956. During the boycott, they refused to ride city buses for 381 days. On June 5, 1956, Browder v. Gayle banned bus segregation. She did a lot of things for equality. So that's why I chose Rosa Parks to be honored with a brass plaque to be placed within the City of Victorville's Civil Rights Memorial.