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### Alameda Sun Almanac

Date Rise Set

Today 7:01 17:46

Feb. 15 7:00 17:47

Feb. 16 6:58 17:48

Feb. 17 6:57 17:49

Feb. 18 6:56 17:50

Feb. 19 6:55 17:51

Feb. 20 6:53 17:52



Zac Bowling

## The State of Site A

Sun Staff Reports

A drone piloted by Alameda resident Zac Bowling captured the view of Alameda Point's Site A, currently under construction. The former Navy jet that greeted visitors to the Alameda Naval Air Station's East Gate appears in the green field halfway in the distance at left. Seaplane Lagoon lays just beyond. Building materials, recycled from the Navy base's former structures await repurposing in the multi-use development. Site A is a 68-acre parcel adjacent to the Seaplane Lagoon. The development plan for the site was approved in 2015, allowing for 800 housing units with 25 percent affordable. Site A is part of the larger Town Center and Waterfront planning area that was approved in 2014.

## Cops Need Help to Find Suspects

Ekene Ikeme

The Alameda Police Department (APD) is searching for a suspect in connection with a grand theft that occurred at the Burma Superstar restaurant last Wednesday, Feb. 6.

The unidentified male was caught on the restaurant's surveillance camera. The 36-second video shows the man walking up a flight of stairs to the office area. He is seen rifling through the room. He is seen picking up a folder and placing it back down. The video cuts away then shows the man putting what appears to be a wallet into his sweatshirt pocket. The wallet's owner is unknown. He then appears to leave the office area.

APD did not disclose what items the suspect took on its Facebook page, but did say he is wanted for suspicion of grand theft. The incident took place at 3 p.m. at the restaurant located at 1243 Park St.

According to APD's Facebook page, the suspect is a dark skin Black male, 35 to 45 years old, 5' 11" to 6' tall, weighing 180 to 230 pounds. The suspect was last seen wearing a grey Adidas baseball hat, grey sweatshirt with red lettering, black pants, black and white shoes and prescription eyeglasses.

To watch the video, visit the APD Facebook page.

### Island High Assault

APD issued a shelter-in-place order Friday, Feb. 8, for 10 Alameda schools after a male student at Island High School was assaulted by an unidentified male.

According to an APD Nixle report, at approximately 8:45 a.m. the student was approached by a suspect armed with a knife in the school bathroom. A brief struggle ensued before the suspect fled.

The Alameda Unified School District Twitter account tweeted at 9:36 a.m. that day saying Alameda Science and Technology Institute, Alameda Adult School, Encinal High, Island High, Paden Elementary, Ruby Bridges Elementary, Woodstock Child Development, Academy of Alameda, NEA and Alameda Community Learning Center were given the shelter-in-place order. The order was lifted several minutes later.

The student suffered minor injuries. The suspect has not been arrested. He is identified as a White male in his 20s, 5' 8" tall, with a thin build. He was last seen wearing a blue shirt and blue sweatpants, according to the APD report.

Anyone with information on either case should call APD at 337-8304.

## Black History Month

Early Black migrants to Alameda establish community

**Editor's note:** In celebration of Black History Month and the national theme of "Black Migrations," local writer Rasheed Shabazz has contributed a four-part series focused on Black migrants to Alameda during the 20th century.

### Rasheed Shabazz

Samuel G. Kimbrough fled Mississippi with his wife Mary and their children in 1915, fearing violence from the Ku Klux Klan. The family moved in with relatives in Alameda. By 1920, Samuel, a blacksmith, bought a home for the family on Lincoln Avenue near Grand Street.

The couple's oldest son, Jack Johnson, graduated from Alameda High School in 1926. After attending Sacramento Junior College, he transferred to University of California (Berkeley) and graduated with a degree in chemistry. He later became a dentist. As a leader with the San Diego branch chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and founder of the San Diego Urban League Chapter, Kimbrough advocated for racial integration in San Diego and has an elementary school named after him.

The Kimbroughs' story illustrates how violence forced Black migrants from their homes and how the promises of opportunities in education, housing and work pulled Black migrants to other destinations. Much of the racist sentiment in California at the turn of the century was directed at the Chinese, providing some space for the small Black migrant community to develop. Despite the existence of anti-Black attitudes in their new home, Alameda's early Black migrants still persisted in the struggle for racial justice.

The first Black migrants came to Alameda from throughout the African diaspora as early as 1860. Alameda's Black population grew slowly. Most Black migrants to Northern California in the early 1900s moved to areas like West Oakland or San Francisco, or South Berkeley if they had a bit more money. By 1900, 144 people identified as "Black" or "Mulatto" called Alameda home, including migrants from the West Indies and Cape

## Researchers Discover Doolittle's Hornet CV-8

Dennis Ewanosky

At the end of last month a research ship located the remains of the aircraft carrier that took Lt. Col. Jimmy Doolittle and his "Raiders" to Japan.

Today *USS Hornet (CV-12)* welcomes guests from all over the world. This aircraft carrier made history for the role its officers and crew played in recovering *Apollo 11* astronauts Neil A. Armstrong, Michael Collins, Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. after their epic landing on the moon. *USS Hornet (CV-12)* traces its lineage to a merchant sloop that the two-month-old United States Navy chartered from Captain William Stone in December 1775. Stone and his crew fitted out the first *Hornet* with 10 nine-pounder guns at Baltimore, Md., and set sail on Feb. 3, 1776.

In 1922, when the Navy added aircraft carriers to its fleet, it chose the letters CV to identify a ship as a carrier. *USS Langley* was the first to carry the new designation as CV-1. Two carriers named *USS Hornet* have had the CV designation: CV-8 went into service on Oct. 20, 1941, and CV-12 replaced CV-8 on Nov. 20, 1943.

*USS Hornet (CV-8)* became part of legend and lore when it carried Doolittle's planes, pilots and crew on their bombing mission over Japan in April 1942. Two months later the now-famous *USS Hornet (CV-8)* joined two other carriers — *USS Enterprise (CV-6)* and *USS Yorktown (CV-5)* — at the Battle of Midway.

*USS Hornet (CV-8)* played a key role in what the Navy calls a "turning point in the Pacific Campaign." Aviators from all three carriers attacked the numerically superior Imperial Japanese Navy and sunk all four of the Japanese carriers while paying the price of losing *USS Yorktown (CV-5)*.

Victory at the Battle of Santa Cruz Islands four months later cost the Navy *USS Hornet (CV-8)*. "The carrier weathered a withering barrage from Japanese dive bombers and torpedo planes — but the crew eventually had to abandon ship, leaving the *Hornet* to its sinking," the Navy later reported.

An estimated 140 of *USS Hornet (CV-8)*'s 2,200 sailors and air crew members paid with their lives for what the Navy called a "tactical victory."

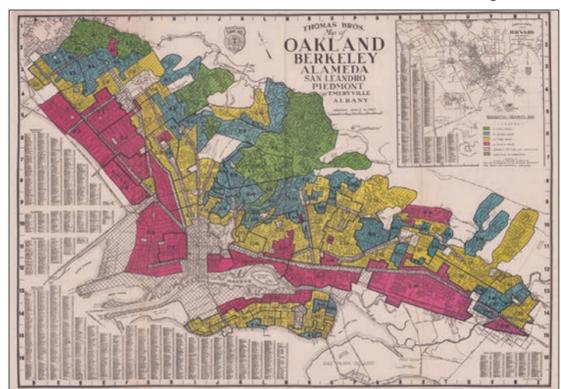
The Navy tried to sink *USS Hornet (CV-8)* with nine torpedoes and more than 400 rounds of 5-inch shellfire from its own destroyers *USS Mustin (DD 413)* and *USS Anderson (DD 411)*. Although ablaze from stem to stern, the wounded carrier refused to sink.

"The destroyers had to retire from the scene upon the arrival of (two) Japanese destroyers," the Navy reported. "The Japanese administered the coup de grace to *USS Hornet (CV-8)* by firing four 24-inch torpedoes at her blazing hull, finally sending her to the bottom at 1:35 a.m., Oct. 27, 1942."

*USS Hornet (CV-8)* served the Navy for a year and six days. She was the last American carrier sunk by enemy fire. In addition to the battles of Midway and the Santa Cruz Islands, officers and crewmembers aboard *USS Hornet (CV-8)* participated in the Buin-Faisi-Tonolai Raid, the Solomon Islands Campaign and the capture and defense of Guadalcanal.

After Japanese torpedoes sent *USS Hornet (CV-8)* to the bottom, the carrier lay untouched and undiscovered at a depth of nearly 17,500 feet until late January. The late Microsoft cofounder Paul Allen funded the research vessel *Petrel* that made the discovery.

The Sun will cover more of this developing story next week.



Author's collection

This 1935 map shows areas which were supposedly good for investment. Homogenous (White-only) areas received the highest ratings.

Verde. By 1940, that number had slowly increased to 249, according to the U.S. Census.

Racist housing practices in Alameda like restrictive racial covenants, zoning and "redlining" excluded Black migrants from calling the Island home. Realtors, homeowners and community builders placed racially restrictive covenants in deeds and homeowners associations that excluded non-White people from living in certain areas of Alameda. "There are restrictions against Japanese, Chinese and Negroes..." states a 1913 advertisement for Waterside Terrace. According to the advertisement, "These restrictions are thrown about this property, as it is the intent of the owners to make this the modern high-class home place of the city." The false association that Black people lowered property values continued to impact the racial geography of Alameda for decades.

Homeowners that purchased property in the Fernside around 1925 agreed to uphold Clause 16: "No person of African, Japanese, Chinese or of any Mongolian descent shall be allowed to purchase, own or lease said property or any part thereof." An exception was made for domestic servants. Similar restrictions were imposed in Fernside Marina in 1938 and the

Bayview Tract across the street from Encinal High School in 1939.

Zoning ordinances adopted by the city during and after World War I further codified segregation by citing industrial uses on the north side of the Island and protecting White-only, single-family districts. Today, many of these subdivisions are in census tracts which have the highest concentrations of White residents in Alameda.

Racist lending policies also impacted Black migration. In 1935, the federal Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) created "residential security maps." The maps evaluated the risk of making real estate investments for 239 areas in the country. The Residential Security Map for Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda "redlined" the flatlands of East Bay where non-White people lived while rating White-only areas in the hills and shoreline as green and blue, or better for lending.

In Alameda, the entire northern waterfront was "redlined." According to the HOLC description, "Red areas represent those neighborhoods ... characterized by detrimental influences in a pronounced degree, undesirable population or infiltration of it." On the East End, one neighborhood received a "C" grade, or low yellow "because of infiltration of colored families."

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