

Post-secondary Pathways Racial Equity Self-Assessment

1. Do you have disaggregated data by race and ethnicity along the post-secondary pathways?
2. How is your community building a shared language and understanding of structural and institutional racism?
3. Do you know your community's local history of racism and resistance?
4. What are the patterns of residential segregation in your community?
5. What policy changes is your community working on to create equity structures?
6. Are you utilizing the research on implicit bias to improve system/program/self outcomes?
7. How are you connecting with the lived experience of youth and families to:
 - a. Humanize systems & programs?
 - b. Evaluate success of initiatives?
 - c. Build integrated interracial/genuine relationships?
8. How are you practicing and educating yourself on equity?
9. What are you hopeful about in creating equity?

HISTORY OF SEGREGATION & RESISTANCE IN FORT LAUDERDALE

(extracted from *My Soul is a Witness: A History of Black Fort Lauderdale* by Deborah Work)



1920s

- **1920s**
- White leaders decided it was bad business to mingle the races
- White tourists did not want to see Blacks except as help.
- Use of Eminent Domain - many Black families forced to sell houses East of US 1 for less than value
- **1922**
- Dr. James Sistrunk- Black Physician arrived
- Planning officials created city grid that solidified segregation
- City officials restricted where black families could live and set curfews at 8pm or needed permission from White people
- Jim Crow practices in effect: black & white entrances, water fountains, Blacks not able use library, hospital
- Black Beach- substandard open 2 days/week, need ID card. Owners not wanting to see Blacks on the beach
- White Business forced to leave Colored Town
- Police force and White Vigilante justice created fear and mistrust
- Black children only allowed to go to school 3 months of the year once Black only school built in 1924



1930s

- Dillard School went up to 10th grade but had no funding for supplies.
- Black students had to walk from Oakland Park & Dania to get to school because buses were only for White children
- Black neighborhoods had no sidewalks and limited sanitation services
- Violence by whites against blacks was common place in the 30s including hangings, shooting, cutting to death.
- Attempt to organize Ft. Lauderdale's Black businessmen failed because there was not enough Black capital.
- **1937**
- Dr. Von D. Mizell arrived
- **1938**
- James L. Bass 1st Black dentist arrived
- **1939**
- Ft. Lauderdale's 1st public housing project build



1940s

- Dr. Mizell requested Library, park, and beach access, sanitary sewage system, increase police protection; not granted until 1960s*
- **1940**
- Segregated Hospital was created (Provident) – Black doctors were not allowed to do surgery in White hospitals and Blacks could not receive treatment in White hospitals
- **1941**
- 1st year black children get 9 months of school- whites fought it wanted them to work in the fields
- **1945**
- Dr. Von Mizell and Eula Johnson founded the Ft. Lauderdale NAACP to fight against police practice of arresting black people at random and making them work in the fields when they could not pay fines.
- **1946**
- Federal Government mandated 9 month school year for Black children
- **1947**
- First 2 Black cops were hired



1950s & 1960s

- **1950s** Sit ins due no access to restaurants, libraries and beaches.
- **1961**
- Voting barriers were in place for Blacks
- **1963**
- Blacks had the legal right to swim anywhere, yet it took years to integrate, not allowed in restaurants or hotels
- **1964**
- Integration of hospitals was mandated- Blacks received poorer service in White hospital, Black doctors not allowed to work in White hospital, Black doctors lost jobs
- **1966**
- Confederate flag in Fort Lauderdale flown at protest of Blacks for poor prison conditions.
- NCAAP protested "colored men & women signs" at Fort Lauderdale middle school
- **1960s** - Alcee Hastings sued hotels and restaurants to integrate
- **1969** Fort Lauderdale Riot



1960s & 1970s

- Civil rights movement prevalent in Ft. Lauderdale
- School desegregation continues
- KKK maintained a strong presence & responded violently to freedom rides, sit-ins, & mass demonstrations
- **1973**
- Andrew DeGraffenreidt elected 1st black City Commissioner.
- **1972**
- Thomas J. Reddick appointed 1st black Circuit Court Judge.
- **1974**
- K.C.W. (Kathleen C. Wright), first Black female, elected to school board
- **1970s** - residential segregation increases as middle class whites abandoned urban residential areas for new developments in suburbs.