



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 the 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 8 pm 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
- The 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 commonplace 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 the 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
- 1<sup>st</sup> 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 to no access to restaurants, libraries, and beaches.
- 1960 - Alcee Hastings sued hotels and restaurants to integrate
- 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 a protest of Blacks for poor prison conditions.
- NAACP protested "colored men & women signs" at Fort Lauderdale middle school
- 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 the school board
- 1970s - residential segregation increases as middle-class whites abandoned urban residential areas for new developments in suburbs.



1980's-2015

- Florida & Nation
- War on drugs-Sentencing for Blacks results in significant disparity in prison population
- McDuffie Riots in Miami when police were acquitted of murdering an insurance salesman, Arthur McDuffie
- Racial profiling
- Racial wealth gap due to redlining into segregated spaces through 1960s legality (still happening today)
- Predatory lending disproportionately affected people of color
- People of color disproportionately live in concentrated pockets of poverty
- 20% of African-American voters in Florida are disenfranchised (i.e., felons)
- 2005 US Senate apologizes for not passing anti-lynching Bill
- Harvard report on school segregation showing that 70% of African American students are in segregated schools (2000)
- Community of Promise
- Grassroots Partnerships
- Broward Municipal Services District Work Plan
- Other