

1 SEGREGATION was SOCIAL NORMS
2 and JIM CROW LAWS

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7 PERMITTING UNCONSTITUTIONAL
8 RACIAL SEPARATION

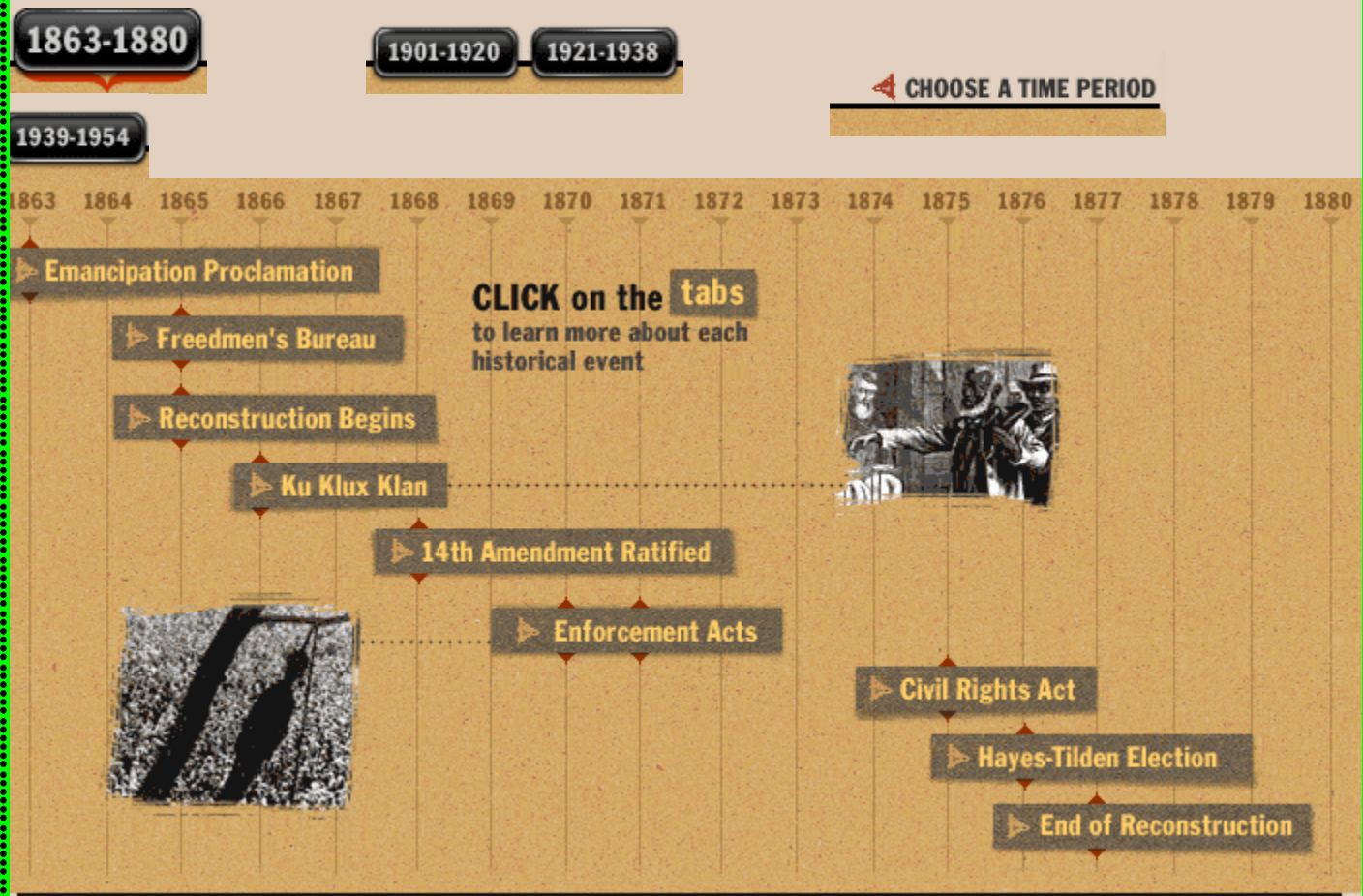
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13 All People have Suffered from Racial Separation in the
14 Form of Segregation - Racial Separation in the Form of
15 Sovereignty will be Good for all Races - It will Give the
16 Races Time and a Reason to Appreciate or Tolerate their
17 Differences - They will Form a Love for Self a Love for
18 Their Own Race - and be Civil and Fair with All Others

Segregation was Repressive Social Norms and Illegal Jim Crow Laws for Separation
But Now it is a Legacy of Deceitfullism Racism and Oppression

udies have Proved that African-Americans and all Blacks in the U.S. have Suffered just as much
Segregation as they did in Slavery - as Measured by Social Emotional and Economic Standard



A Century of Segregation Explore our interactive timeline to learn more



Racial segregation is separation of different [racial groups](#) in daily life, such as eating in a restaurant, drinking from a water fountain, using a rest room, attending school, going to the movies, or in the rental or purchase of a home.^[1] Segregation may be mandated by law or exist through social norms. Segregation may be maintained by means ranging from [discrimination](#) in hiring and in the rental and sale of housing to certain races, to [vigilante](#) violence such as [lynchings](#). A situation that arises when members of different races mutually prefer to associate and do business with members of their own race would usually be described as *separation* or *de facto separation* of the races rather than *segregation*. Legal segregation was required and came with "[anti-miscegenation laws](#)" (prohibitions against [interracial marriage](#)), and laws against hiring people of the race that is the object of discrimination in any but menial positions. There were laws passed against discrimination and slavery in 1863, but the same social norms and parameters of segregation remain intact to this day!

Segregation in hiring practices contributes to [economic disparities and imbalances](#) between the races. Segregation, however, often allowed close contact in [hierarchical](#) situations, such as allowing a person of one race to work as a servant for a member of another race. In other words, it's OK for you to shine my shoes, fix my food, and baby-sit my kids, but I do not ever want you around me in any other way, shape, form, or fashion. Segregation can involve [spatial](#) separation of the races, and mandatory use of different institutions, such as [schools](#) and hospitals by people of different races.

After the [Thirteenth Amendment](#) abolished [slavery](#) in America, racial discrimination became regulated by the so called [Jim Crow laws](#), which mandated strict segregation of the races. Though such laws were instituted shortly after fighting ended in many cases, they only became formalized after the end of [Republican](#)-enforced [Reconstruction](#) in the 1870s and 80s during a period known as the [nadir \(worst era\) of American race relations](#). This legalized segregation lasted up to the 1960s, primarily through the deep and extensive power of [Southern Democrats](#).

{While the majority in 1896 [Plessy](#) overtly upheld only "separate but equal" facilities (specifically, transportation facilities), Justice [John Marshall Harlan](#) in his [dissent](#) protested that the decision was an expression of [white supremacy](#). He predicted that segregation would "stimulate aggressions and hostilities... upon the admitted rights of colored citizens," "arouse race hate" and "perpetuate a feeling of distrust between the races".}

Institutionalized racial segregation was ended as an official practice by the efforts of such [civil rights activists](#) as [Clarence Mitchell, Jr.](#), [Medgar Evers](#), [Rosa Parks](#) and [Martin Luther King Jr.](#). Working during the period from the end of World War II through the passage of the [Voting Rights Act](#), and the [Civil Rights Act of 1964](#), and was supported by President [Lyndon B. Johnson](#). Many of their efforts were acts of [non-violent civil disobedience](#) aimed at disrupting the enforcement of racial segregation rules and laws, such as refusing to give up a seat in the back part of the bus to a white person (Rosa Parks), or holding [sit-ins](#) at all-white [diners](#).

By 1968 all forms of segregation had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court and by 1970, support for formal legal segregation had dissolved. Formal racial discrimination was illegal in school systems, businesses, the [American military](#), other civil services and the government.

1 Separate bathrooms, water fountains, and schools all disappeared and the civil rights movement
2 had the public's full support.

3 Since then, African-Americans have played significant roles as mayors, governors, and state
4 officials in both Southern and Northern states. On the national level they have been on the Supreme
5 Court, in the House of Representatives and the Senate, in presidential cabinets, as head of the joint
6 chiefs of staff, and in 2009, the next President.

7 Redlining is the practice of denying or increasing the cost of services, such as banking, insurance,
8 access to jobs, access to health care, or even supermarkets, to residents in certain, often racially
9 determined, areas. The most devastating form of redlining, and the most common use of the term,
10 refers to mortgage discrimination. Over the next twenty years, a succession of further court
11 decisions and federal laws, including the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act and measure to end
12 mortgage discrimination in 1975, would completely invalidate de jure racial segregation and
13 discrimination in the U.S., although de facto segregation and discrimination have proven more
14 resilient. According to the Civil Rights Project at Harvard University, the actual de facto
15 desegregation of U.S. public schools peaked in the late 1980s. Since that time, the schools have,
16 in fact, become more segregated mainly due to the ethnic segregation of the nation with whites
17 dominating the suburbs and minorities the urban inner city centers.

18 {As of 2005, the present proportion of black students at majority white schools "are a level lower
19 than in any year since 1968." Which means the country has made no progress and even took a step
20 back in race relations}. **That is why all Black people should want and demand AARS, to**
21 **improve integration, expand repatriation and create sovereignty at home and abroad!!**

22 Black-white segregation is declining fairly consistently for most metropolitan areas in the US.
23 Despite these pervasive patterns, many changes for individual areas are small. Racial segregation
24 or separation can lead to social, economic and political tensions. Thirty years after the civil rights
25 era, the United States remains a residentially segregated society in which Blacks, Whites and
26 Hispanics (whether black, white or yellow) inhabit different neighborhoods of vastly different
27 quality.

28 Dan Immergluck writes that in 2002 small businesses in black neighborhoods still received fewer
29 loans, even after accounting for businesses density, businesses size, industrial mixes,
30 neighborhood incomes, and the credit qualities of local businesses. {Gregory D. Squires wrote in
31 2003 that it is clear that race has long affected and continues to affect the policies and practices of
32 the insurance industry. Workers living in American inner-cities have a harder time finding jobs
33 than suburban workers}.

34 {The desire of many whites to avoid having their children attend integrated schools has been a
35 factor in white flight to the suburbs}. Recent studies in San Francisco showed that groups of
36 homeowners tended to self-segregate in order to be with people of the same education level and
37 race. By 1990, the legal barriers enforcing segregation had been mostly replaced by decentralized
38 racism, where whites pay more than blacks to live in predominantly white areas. Today, many
39 whites are willing, and are able, to pay a premium to live in a predominantly white neighborhood.
40 Equivalent housing in white areas commands a higher rent. By bidding up the price of housing,

1 many white neighborhoods again effectively shut out blacks, because blacks are unwilling, or
2 unable, to pay the premium to buy entry into white neighborhoods. {Through the 1990s, residential
3 segregation remained at its extreme and has been called "hypersegregation" by some sociologists
4 or "American Apartheid"}.

5 In February 2005, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Johnson v. California* [125 U.S. 1141](#) (2005)
6 that the California Department of Corrections' **unwritten practice** of racially segregating prisoners
7 in its prison reception centers - which California claimed was for inmate safety (gangs in
8 California, as throughout the U.S., usually organize along racial lines). {It is normal for people to
9 want to be near members of their own race. The problem comes to the surface when it is recognized
10 that whites get preferential treatment, as **blacks** are excluded}.

11 Connecting Slave Rebellions, Abolitionist, Quakers, the Underground Railroad, and the Civil
12 Rights Movement,
13 Brotha Cliff Pruitt

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15 {{{These facts indicate a great need for all Black People to prepare for and maintain a Global
16 Human and Civil Rights Movement via the KRP News and Social Media - to Discuss and Demand
17 the **African-American Reparations/Sovereignty (AARS) Global Black Reparations Plan**}}!!!
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