

# Endarch: Journal of Black Political Research

---

Volume 2017  
Issue 1 Fall 2017

Article 4

---

2017

## *Endarch*, Fall 2017

Leslie Small  
*Clark Atlanta University*

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.auctr.edu/enda>

---

### Recommended Citation

Small, Leslie (2017) "Endarch, Fall 2017," *Endarch: Journal of Black Political Research*: Vol. 2017 : Iss. 1 , Article 4.  
Available at: <http://digitalcommons.auctr.edu/enda/vol2017/iss1/4>

This Full Issue is brought to you for free and open access by the Journals of Clark Atlanta University at DigitalCommons@Robert W. Woodruff Library, Atlanta University Center. It has been accepted for inclusion in Endarch: Journal of Black Political Research by an authorized editor of DigitalCommons@Robert W. Woodruff Library, Atlanta University Center. For more information, please contact [cwiseman@auctr.edu](mailto:cwiseman@auctr.edu).

**Fall 2017**



***ENDARCH***

**JOURNAL OF BLACK POLITICAL  
RESEARCH**

A Publication of  
The Clark Atlanta University  
Department of Political Science and  
Atlanta University Center Robert W. Woodruff Library

# Endarch

## Journal of Black Political Research

### About

*Endarch: Journal of Black Political Research* is a double blind peer-reviewed journal published by Clark Atlanta University Department of Political Science in partnership with Atlanta University Center Robert Woodruff Library. The journal is an online publication. *Endarch* seeks to reflect, analyze, and generate activity, which will ultimately lead toward the expansion, clarification, and solidification of black political thought. For this purpose, the journal publishes articles that report original investigations and contribute new scholarship to the field of political science.

For more information or to read the current and previous editions please visit <http://digitalcommons.auctr.edu/enda/>

### Editorial Board

Leslie Small, M.A - Editor, Clark Atlanta University Department of Political Science  
Kurt B. Young, PhD. - Chair, Clark Atlanta University Department of Political Science

### Editorial Review Board

William Boone, Ph.D. Clark Atlanta University  
Daphne Cooper, Ph.D. Indian Rivers State College  
Dorian Brown Crosby, Ph.D. Spelman College  
Teri Fair Platt, Ph.D. Clark Atlanta University  
Nasrolah Farokhi, Ph.D. Morris Brown College  
Rickey Hill, Ph.D. Jackson State University  
Alecia Hoffman, Ph.D. Alabama State University  
Zenzele Isoke, Ph.D. University of Minnesota  
Nathaniel Jackson, Ph.D. Clark Atlanta University  
Joseph L. Jones, Ph.D. Philander Smith College

Mack Jones, Ph.D. Clark Atlanta University  
Terza Lima-Neves, Ph.D. Johnson C. Smith University  
Guy Martin, Ph.D. Winston Salem State University  
Mueni W. Muiu, Ph.D. Winston Salem State University  
Dwight Mullen, Ph.D. UNC-Asheville  
Adolph Reed Jr., Ph.D. University of Pennsylvania  
Maziki Thame, Ph.D. University of the West Indies  
Carmen Walker, Ph.D. Shaw University  
Alex Willingham, Ph.D. Williams College  
Zaphon Wilson, St. Ph.D. Augustine's University

**Disclaimer:** Articles published in *Endarch* do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the editorial board or Clark Atlanta University. Selection and acceptance of articles rests solely with the editorial board but responsibility for views and accuracy of statements contained in articles is the burden of the authors.

A Publication of  
The Clark Atlanta University  
Department of Political Science and  
Atlanta University Center Robert W. Woodruff Library

## Statement of Purpose\*

In a decade characterized by the complete atrophy of all struggle from the sixties and the defection of most of the former participants, the principal question must be, why? What has happened consistently to denature and distort incipiently progressive impulses that appear among black people? That question must be answered if we are to build a movement, and it cannot be answered apart from careful analysis of the economic, political and sociological structures and functions of capitalism in all its national and international, social and existential mediations. It is time that the victims move seriously to grapple with Leviathan.

Endarch, as its name would suggest identifies with motion; not any haphazard or desultory movement but movement that is conscious of its origins and destinations. As an embodiment of aggregate but mutually consistent perspectives, this journal seeks to reflect, analyze and generate activity which will ultimately lead toward the expansion, clarification and solidification of Black political thought.

The conscious nature of movement is derived from a clear social and analytic methodology. An approach which views the world as a totality but also diaphanously understands that the components comprising this world are not of equal importance. With this in mind, and given Black peoples historical grounding in oppression and exploitation, Endarch sees of paramount importance those phenomena and groups of phenomena which operate in the system of oppression and exploitation. Recognition of such phenomena must lead to the discernment of those vital elements, the crucial essences of which define and condition the world. Our purpose is to expose those essences and through this explication illuminate the totality from the vantage point of a specific oppressed people. Such is the task of a conscious and critical black political thought imbued with the task of defining the black experience in politics. It is toward this goal that we aim.

- Reprint, Endarch, Fall 1974

## **CONTENTS**

### **Post-racial America and the Presidency of Barack Obama**

Dr. Dewey Clayton and Sean Welch

### **Race as an Institutional Factor in the Arrest, and the use of Excessive and Deadly Force against African American Males**

Dr. Larry D. Stokes, Dr. Zaphon R. Wilson, Dr. Kenneth A. Jordan and Davida M. Harris

**Authors:**

Dr. Dewey Clayton is a Professor of Political Science at the University of Louisville. He received a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Missouri-Columbia, M.P.A. in Public Administration from North Carolina Central University, and a B.A. in Political Science from Morehouse College. He is the author of two books: *African Americans and the Politics of Congressional Redistricting* (2000), and *The Presidential Campaign of Barack Obama* (2010). His research interests include race, law, and politics.

Davida Harris, MA Sociology from University of Akron- Akron, OH. Former Assistant Professor at Savannah State University-Savannah, GA. Currently an Instructor at Ogeechee Technical College-Statesboro, GA. Research Interest are Race Relations, Family & Life Course and Gender Relations.

Dr. Kenneth A. Jordan is Professor of the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at Savannah State University. He received his B.A. at North Carolina Central University in Durham, North Carolina and the PhD in Urban Geography and Planning at the University of California at Berkeley, California. His research interests include cultural factors in ghetto formation and the development of urban subsystems, Black Political Behavior and Civil and Human Rights.

Dr. Larry D. Stokes is an associate professor in sociology and criminology at Savannah State University. He received a B.S. and Master of Science degree from the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, and a PhD in Sociology from Howard University. His research has been in the area of social inequality, law enforcement and race relations.

Sean Welch received his MA in Political Science from the University of Louisville in May 2015. With segments presented at the Southern Political Science Association annual conference and Notre Dame's Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, Sean's MA thesis was a comparative analysis of Latin American resistance campaigns from 1956 through 2006. Sean also holds a BA in Political Science (Honors), with minors in International Studies and Philosophy, from Indiana University Southeast.

Dr. Zaphon R. Wilson is Dean of the School of Social and Behavioral Sciences and Professor of Political Science at Saint Augustine's University in Raleigh, NC. He received his B.A. and MA degrees in Political Science from Appalachian State University, and the PhD in Political Science from The Atlanta University.

## “Post-racial America and the Presidency of Barack Obama”

---

**Dr. Dewey Clayton**

University of Louisville

**Sean Welch**

University of Louisville

### **Abstract**

*President Obama’s presidential victory in 2008 was seen as a historic moment, and many people claimed Obama’s election made America a post-racial society. However, since his election, Obama’s growing opposition asserted that their antipathy was based on his party and policies, but this resistance may instead be rooted in a subtle racism. Though Obama has sought to transcend race, this opposition suggests that America is not at all a post-racial society.*

### **Introduction**

Ushering in a new style of running for president, Barack Obama’s 2008 campaign was innovative in its strategies and mobilization tactics. Appealing to liberals, independents, and disaffected Republicans in a way that crossed class, racial, ethnic, and party lines, Obama’s bid for president was race-neutral. Obama ran a deracialized campaign and sought to transcend his race, a significant departure from prior African American presidential campaigns. Some even considered Obama to be emblematic of a “post-racial brand.”<sup>1</sup> After NBC News’ Brian Williams called the election for Obama, he asked NBC News analyst Tom Brokaw for his reaction.

Brokaw<sup>2</sup> said:

This is a very emotional moment for everyone in this country and for the world for that matter. This is not just a moment in American history; this is a profoundly important passage out of the deep shadows of our racist past that began with that first slave off-

---

<sup>1</sup> J. Heilemann and M. Halperin. *Game Change: Obama and the Clintons, McCain and Palin, and the Race of a Lifetime*. New York: Harper, 2010.

<sup>2</sup> NBC News, “NBC News Calls Election for Obama,” NBC News, Transcript, November 4, 2008, <http://icue.nbcunifiles.com/icue/files/icue/site/pdf/38832>.

loaded on a ship. Race has been a curse for America for a long time.

With its sordid history of racism, the ascendancy of Obama to the White House was interpreted by many as redemption; “a new day” in which America had finally stepped out of the shadows of its racist past.<sup>3</sup> Others claimed that, “the myth of racist white voters was destroyed by the [2008] presidential election.”<sup>4</sup>

Obama’s election in 2008 was seen not only as the beginning of a post-racial America, but also a post-partisan America.<sup>5</sup> If not post-partisan, Obama’s victory in 2008 was at least post-Republican, as it was considered transformative to such an extent that Obama was compared to the likes of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The November 24, 2008, cover of *Time* magazine even featured Obama in a convertible car with a cigarette in a silver holder à la FDR. Similarly, many considered the Republicans to have been irrevocably weakened by the 2008 elections. As Theda Skocpol<sup>6</sup> said, “Reduced to a hard core centered in the once-Confederate South and the inner West, Republicans were virtually written off by many commentators in late 2008.”

However, opposition was hardly eviscerated as the Republicans made significant gains in the 2010 elections. While such electoral swings are not uncommon in American politics, the conservative backlash was a unique coalescence of both mainstream and fringe, including the Republican Party, the Tea Party, Fox News, and paramilitary groups. In what strikes one as unprecedented vitriol, some of those in the negative coalition against President Obama have questioned whether he is a natural-born American citizen, whether he is a Christian, whether he

---

<sup>3</sup> G. Ifill. *The Breakthrough*. New York: Doubleday, 2009. A. Gillespie. *Whose Black Politics?: Cases in Post-Racial Black Leadership*. New York: Routledge, 2010. T. Davis. *Black Politics Today*. New York: Routledge, 2012.

<sup>4</sup> A. Thernstrom, & S. Thernstrom. “Racial Gerrymandering is Unnecessary.” *The Wall Street Journal*, November 11, 2008. Retrieved April 23, 2015, from <http://www.wsj.com/articles/SB122637373937516543>.

<sup>5</sup> V. Sinclair-Chapman & M. Price. “Black Politics, the 2008 Election, and the (Im)possibility of Race Transcendence,” *PS: Political Science and Politics* 41, no. 4 (2008): 739.

<sup>6</sup> T. Skocpol. *Obama and America’s Political Future*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2012: 4.



is truly patriotic, and, essentially, whether he legitimately occupies the White House as the President of the United States. Ironically, with all of the discussion after President Obama's historic victory about this nation having become post-racial, it now appears that the election of Barack Obama has brought into focus the myth that America is a post-racial society.

After reviewing the literature on racism in America, this article analyzes some of the demographic features of Obama's winning coalition in 2008 and 2012 and why this coalition may have caused a backlash among some whites. Covering the opposition to Obama from numerous segments of the American population, particular attention is given to the Tea Party, a populist political movement staunchly opposed to Obama. As such, the results from the 2010 Multi-State Survey of Race and Politics, which inspects the attitudes of the Tea Party supporters on issues of race and character traits concerning blacks and President Obama, are critically examined here. Importantly, other elements of the oppositional coalition beyond the Tea Party will be examined, fleshing out the multifaceted, yet relatively homogeneous, opposition to Obama. Finally, several major public events involving President Obama, including the town hall meetings surrounding the passage of the Affordable Care Act, Obama's healthcare program and the centerpiece of his legislative agenda during his first years in office, will be discussed as the backdrop against which the opposition manifested itself. Lastly, we hope to show that the continuing attacks on President Obama have not only had an impact on his effectiveness but also on the office of the presidency itself.

## **Literature Review**

Race regulates, conditions, and controls. Formally and informally, half a century after the formal rejection of legal segregation and racial inequality, race continues to serve as the cornerstone of the contemporary social hierarchy. Simply, race still matters and racism is a constant. Race can even be thought of as similar to Foucauldian notions of power; like Foucault's notion of power, race is encompassing and inescapable in our social world. Yet, race and racism are not static and immutable, but are dynamic as they are continually modified and shifting.<sup>7</sup> That race and racism are dynamic has led some to distinguish between new racism and old racism. Regarding the latter, this form of racism was open and straightforward bigotry based on the idea of white supremacy.<sup>8</sup> The "racial institutional orders"<sup>9</sup> of old racism were chattel slavery and the Jim Crow South. Many consider the era of explicit racist positions to have faded.<sup>10</sup> But, in its place is a new racism, which is "more indirect, more subtle, more procedural, more ostensibly nonracial."<sup>11</sup> Whereas the blatant prejudice of old racism was "hot, close, and direct," the new subtle prejudice is "cool, distant, and indirect."<sup>12</sup>

This new racism has found a home in the American ethos, opposing changes to the status quo because policies aimed at decreasing inequality are believed to violate the traditional American values of individualism, the Protestant work ethic, and discipline.<sup>13</sup> In other words, the

---

<sup>7</sup> M. Foucault. *The History of Sexuality, Volume I: An Introduction*, trans. Robert Hurley. New York: Vintage, 1990, 99.

<sup>8</sup> R.A. Strickland & M. L. Whicker. "Comparing the Wilder and Gantt Campaigns: A Model for Black Candidate Success in Statewide Elections," *PS: Political Science and Politics* 25, no. 2 (1992): 205.

<sup>9</sup> D.S. King and R.M. Smith "Racial Orders in American Political Development," *American Political Science Review* 99, no. 1 (2005): 75.

<sup>10</sup> D. Kinder, D. R. & Sears, D.O. "Prejudice and Politics: Symbolic Racism Versus Racial Threats to the Good Life." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 40, no. 3 (1981): 414-431; R.W. Meertens & T. F. Pettigrew. "Is Subtle Prejudice Really Prejudice?" *The Public Opinion Quarterly* 61, no. 1 (1997): 54-71; Y. M. Kim. "Whites' Explanations of Blacks' Socioeconomic Underachievement: Individualism, Structuralism, and Status Inconsistency." *Current Research in Social Psychology* 5, no. 8 (2000): 126-150.

<sup>11</sup> T. F. Pettigrew "Racial Change and Social Policy," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 441, no. 1 (1979): 118).

<sup>12</sup> Meertens & Pettigrew, "Is Subtle Prejudice Really Prejudice?," 54.

<sup>13</sup> Strickland & Whicker. "Comparing the Wilder and Gantt Campaigns: A Model for Black Candidate Success in Statewide Elections," 205.

new racism holds that nonwhites are “violating cherished values.”<sup>14</sup> The new racism is part and parcel of a “color-blind racial order,” which insists that all Americans be judged by their character and not their color, thus preserving patterns of racial inequality and sustaining white advantages.<sup>15</sup> New racism and the concomitant color-blind racial order perceive white achievements as having nothing to do with race but are attributed to hard work and merit. Accordingly, race-conscious policies are considered unnecessary and even a disadvantage to whites through reverse racism.<sup>16</sup>

Many whites see race as a zero-sum game, so that less inequality for nonwhites means more inequality for whites.<sup>17</sup> With that said, some have argued that there may be an unconscious component to racism, and political scientist Marjorie Hershey<sup>18</sup> said, “Although a small percentage of the American people is willing to express overt racism, social psychologists argue that a substantially larger proportion holds racially biased attitudes of which they may barely be conscious: what some sociologists term ‘racism without racists.’” Nonetheless, the claims of new racism are post-racial claims that are more ideological than empirical as they deny persistent structures and patterns of inequality in race relations.<sup>19</sup>

In many respects, new racism was a response to the civil rights movement and the “urban crisis,” which became the crucible for an alliance between neo-liberals and right-wing traditional conservatives. Specifically, out of the 1960s and 1970s was a concerted assault on social welfare and big government, as well as attacks on crime by emphasizing the need for “law and order”

---

<sup>14</sup> J. McConahay & J. C. Hough. “Symbolic Racism.” *Journal of Social Issues* 32, no. 2 (1976): 23-45.

<sup>15</sup> D. S. King and R.M. Smith. “Strange Bedfellows? Polarized Politics?: The Quest for Racial Equity in Contemporary America,” *Political Research Quarterly* 61, no. 4 (2008): 688.

<sup>16</sup> E. Anderson et al. “The Legacy of Racial Caste: An Exploratory Ethnography,” *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 642, no. 1 (2012): 37.

<sup>17</sup> M. I. Norton & S.R. Sommers. “Whites See Racism as a Zero-Sum Game That They Are Now Losing,” *Perspectives on Psychological Science* 6, no. 3 (2011): 215-218.

<sup>18</sup> M. Hershey. “The Media: Coloring the News.” In *The Elections of 2008* (Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2010), 131.

<sup>19</sup> Anderson et al., “The Legacy of Racial Caste: An Exploratory Ethnography,” 40.

that could be achieved through “broken windows” policing.<sup>20</sup> The discourse of new racism is a coded language. For example, Richard Nixon sought to attract disaffected Southern white voters by “appealing to the fears of whites in response to the growing political power and demands of African Americans.”<sup>21</sup> Such appeals were made by Nixon through coded language, that is, with phrases like “law and order” and “B-U-S-I-N-G.”<sup>22</sup> Such racial codes have been referred to as “dog whistle” racism and almost always allow a level of plausible deniability, permitting the perpetrator to feign ignorance.<sup>23</sup>

Regarding new racism’s opposition to big government and welfare, some have posited that strong opposition to big government is a proxy for racism.<sup>24</sup> Indeed, the rise of new racism and the shift in the discourse to emphasize limited government and self-reliance is very much indicative of the color-blind racial order. It is worth noting that the biological elements of old racism, that blacks were naturally and essentially deficient,<sup>25</sup> can be seen in new racism. For example, attacks on big government and welfare are rooted in the belief that these had created a culture of poverty, a pathologically deficient underclass.<sup>26</sup> Yet, culture of poverty and underclass

---

<sup>20</sup> A. O’Connor. “The Privatized City: The Manhattan Institute, the Urban Crisis, and the Conservative Counterrevolution in New York.” *Journal of Urban History* 34, no. 2 (2008): 333-353.

<sup>21</sup> A. Greenblatt & Marshall, P. “Changing U.S. Electorate.” In *Issues in Race and Ethnicity*, Congressional Quarterly Researcher, 5th ed., 55-80. Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2011, 37-38.

<sup>22</sup> D.M. Clayton. *The Presidential Campaign of Barack Obama: A Critical Analysis of a Racially Transcendent Strategy*. New York: Routledge, 2010, 52.

<sup>23</sup> I. Haney-López, I. *Dog Whistle Politics: How Coded Racial Appeals Have Reinvented Racism and Wrecked the Middle Class*. New York. Oxford University Press, 2014.

<sup>24</sup> S. P. Huntington. “American Ideals versus American Institutions.” *Political Science Quarterly* 97, no. 1 (1982): 1-37; Kinder & Sears, “Prejudice and Politics: Symbolic Racism Versus Racial Threats to the Good Life,”; J. Gainous. “The New ‘New Racism’ Thesis: Limited Government Values and Race-Conscious Policy Attitudes.” *Journal of Black Studies*, 43 (2012): 251-273.

<sup>25</sup> N.A. Valentino, & T. Brader. “The Sword’s Other Edge: Perceptions of Discrimination and Racial Policy Opinion after Obama.” *Public Opinion Quarterly* 75, no:2 (2011): 204.

<sup>26</sup> O’Connor, “The Privatized City: The Manhattan Institute, the Urban Crisis, and the Conservative Counterrevolution in New York,” 333-353; A. Reed. “The ‘Underclass’ as Myth and Symbol: The Poverty of Discourse about Poverty.” In *Stirrings in the Jug: Black Politics in the Post-Segregation Era* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1999), 179-196.

theories could also be read as positing a natural and innate inferiority of certain beings, notably blacks.<sup>27</sup>

New racism's dog whistle of law and order also can be seen as suggesting an essential inferiority of blacks. Time in prison and contact with the prison system has become a normal life stage for many young black men, who are incarcerated at rates about eight times higher than those for whites.<sup>28</sup> Some see the prison as genealogically linked to the ghetto, Jim Crow South, and chattel slavery as institutions defining, confining, and controlling African Americans.<sup>29</sup> Importantly, as John Wideman<sup>30</sup> said:

It is not racist to be against crime, even though the archetypal criminal in the media and the public imagination [is the African American male]. Gradually, 'urban' and 'ghetto' have become code words for terrible places where only blacks reside. Prison is rapidly being relexified in the same segregated fashion.

Indeed, being a black male has come to be seen as probable cause, as it is synonymous with being a criminal.<sup>31</sup> In effect, with the actor divorced from the act, the young black male is seen as a criminal even without committing a crime.

Given this persistence of racism, it has been difficult for black politicians to achieve success. Many of the blacks who would become mayors, state legislators, and congressional representatives have organized outside of traditional party networks and formed independent organizations that allowed for relatively autonomous black leadership.<sup>32</sup> That said, black candidates have to be cautious so that they are not perceived solely as "black candidates," that is,

---

<sup>27</sup> Reed, "The 'Underclass' as Myth and Symbol: The Poverty of Discourse about Poverty," 179-196.

<sup>28</sup> B. Pettit & B. Western. "Mass Imprisonment and the Life Course: Race and Class Inequality in U.S. Incarceration." *American Sociological Review* 69, no. 2 (2004): 151-169.

<sup>29</sup> L. Wacquant. "From Slavery to Mass Incarceration: Rethinking the Race Question in the U.S." *New Left Review* 13 (2002): 41.

<sup>30</sup> J. E. Wideman. "Doing Time, Marking Race." *The Nation* 261, no. 14 (1995): 504.

<sup>31</sup> Wacquant, "From Slavery to Mass Incarceration: Rethinking the Race Question in the U.S.," 56.

<sup>32</sup> Sinclair-Chapman & Price, "Black Politics, the 2008 Election, and the (Im)possibility of Race Transcendence," 739.

they have to run color-blind campaigns. Even black candidates who run moderate campaigns can fall victim to racist attacks and racist sentiments amongst the electorate. For example, overt resentment about big government and its support for black demands contributed to Tom Bradley's defeat in California's 1982 gubernatorial race, though Bradley had presented himself as a color-blind, moderate candidate.<sup>33</sup> Likewise, in the 1990 U.S. Senate race in North Carolina, Jesse Helms heralded himself as having "North Carolina values," while Harvey Gantt was framed as an extremist with views and values outside the mainstream of American culture.<sup>34</sup>

L. Douglas Wilder, who, having been elected governor of Virginia in 1989, became the first black to be elected governor in the nation's history, and Edward Brooke, who in 1966 became the first black to serve in the Senate since Reconstruction, have advocated that black candidates be race-neutral and run race-neutral campaigns. Neither of these two politicians presented themselves as black candidates. Rather, Brooke and Wilder presented themselves as candidates who happened to be black. As Brooke said, "I wanted to be perceived as a qualified candidate, not a black candidate." Likewise, Wilder said, "I have never been a civil rights activist of any kind."<sup>35</sup> This kind of deracialized campaign would also be run by Barack Obama in his 2008 presidential run. Indeed, like himself, Wilder has said that Obama does not see politics through the strict prism of race. Discussing his own conversations with Obama, Wilder said, "[O]ne thing we discussed is that there are no such things as 'black issues.' Health and education

---

<sup>33</sup> J. Citrin, D.P. Green, & D.O. Sears. "White Reactions to Black Candidates: When Does Race Matter?" *Public Opinion Quarterly* 54, no. 1 (1990): 74-96.

<sup>34</sup> Strickland & Whicker, "Comparing the Wilder and Gantt Campaigns: A Model for Black Candidate Success in Statewide Elections," 204-212.

<sup>35</sup> J.L. Jeffries. "U.S. Senator Edward W. Brooke and Governor L. Douglas Wilder Tell Political Scientists How Blacks Can Win High-Profile Statewide Office," *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 32, no. 3 (1999): 586.

are not black issues. Improvement of job opportunities is not a black issue. Many whites resent people campaigning as if all whites have it made or as if all whites are in a position of luxury.”<sup>36</sup>

Obama’s 2008 presidential campaign was emblematic of deracialization and an attempt to transcend race.<sup>37</sup> Rather than speaking on African-American trauma, going back to his 2004 speech at the Democratic National Convention, Obama has offered a “rhetoric of consilience.”<sup>38</sup> In contrast to figures like Al Sharpton or Jesse Jackson, Obama neither came out of the African American community nor had highly visible connections in the field of civil rights.<sup>39</sup> There was even concern as to whether Obama was “black enough” insofar as he, among other things, was not the descendant of plantation slaves like the majority of black Americans.<sup>40</sup> Further, Obama has continually emphasized programs, principles, and purposes that are meant to advance the common values and goals of all Americans,<sup>41</sup> while his own story is a testament and embodiment of the American ethos—of individual achievement, hard work, and ingenuity.<sup>42</sup>

In addition to other than Obama, other contemporary, high-level black politicians like Harold Ford Jr., Deval Patrick, and Cory Booker have pursued deracial strategies.<sup>43</sup> In some respects, the reluctance to discuss race reaffirms the rules of the game in an “Anglo-conformity”<sup>44</sup> that is acceptable to white elites as it does not threaten the color-blind racial order.

---

<sup>36</sup> J. Curiel. “The Year of Keeping Up with Obama—Democrat Candidates Courting Black Voters,” March 11, 2007. Retrieved April 23, 2014, from <http://www.sfgate.com/opinion/article/The-year-of-keeping-up-with-Obama-Democrat-2578336.php>.

<sup>37</sup> Clayton, *The Presidential Campaign of Barack Obama: A Critical Analysis of Racially Transcendent Strategy*.

<sup>38</sup> D.A. Frank & M.L. McPhil. “Barack Obama’s Address to the 2004 Democratic National Convention: Trauma, Compromise, Consilience, and the (Im)possibility of Racial Reconciliation.” *Rhetoric and Public Affairs*, 8, no.4 (2005): 571-594.

<sup>39</sup> R. Walters. “Barack Obama and the Politics of Blackness,” *Journal of Black Studies*, 38, no. 1 (2009): 15.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid, 9

<sup>41</sup> D.S. King & R.M. Smith. “Barack Obama and the Future of American Racial Politics,” *Du Bois Review* 6, no. 1 (2009): 32.

<sup>42</sup> Sinclair-Chapman & Price, “Black Politics, the 2008 Election, and the (Im)possibility of Race Transcendence,” 739.

<sup>43</sup> A. Gillespie, *Whose Black Politics?: Cases in Post-Racial Black Leadership*. New York: Routledge, 2010; Ifill, *The Breakthrough*.

<sup>44</sup> Huntington, *Who Are We? The Challenges to America’s National Identity*, 145.

It is interesting to consider, albeit briefly, the aforementioned in terms of critical race theory. More precisely, Derrick Bell, a legal scholar and critical race theorist, has argued that throughout American history, significant progress for blacks has been achieved only when their goals coincide with the perceived needs of whites.<sup>45</sup> However, although Obama has distanced himself from race, perhaps consciously to assert post-racial bona fides,<sup>46</sup> Obama is not a post-racial figure. After all, the significance of Obama's presidency and some of the opposition it has garnered have been rooted in race. And, given the pervasiveness of racial problems in this country, to speak of America as a post-racial society, as if race were in the rearview mirror, is not only absurd, it is also dangerous.

### **The New Coalition Forged by Obama**

In his bid for the presidency, Obama forged a new coalition of voters nationwide that cut across racial and ethnic lines. As in 2008, in 2012, the black vote went almost unanimously for Barack Obama. This coalition included 93 percent of African Americans, down two percentage points from 2008; 71 percent of Hispanics in 2012, up from 66 percent of Hispanics in 2008, and 73 percent of Asians, up from 63 percent in 2008 – and a two percentage point higher rate than Hispanics. Among white voters with college or post-graduate education, Obama received 42 percent of the vote, down five percentage points from 2008. Overall, Obama received only 39 percent of the white vote in 2012, down from 43 percent in 2008. Romney received 59 percent of the white vote in 2012 – thus, becoming the first presidential candidate to receive so large a share of the white vote and lose the presidential election. The white portion of the presidential

---

<sup>45</sup> D.A. Bell. *Race, Racism, and American Law (6th Ed.)*. Aspen Publishers, 2008.

<sup>46</sup> M.C. Dawson. *Not in Our Lifetimes: The Future of Black Politics*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2011, 67.



electorate has been steadily declining for decades – from 87 percent in 1992 down to 72 percent in 2012.<sup>47</sup>

What this means is that the Republican Party’s white base is dwindling and the election of the president is no longer determined by the white vote alone. Obama’s loss of the white vote is most evident in the South, where he fared poorly in 2008 and 2012. Obama garnered less than 50 percent of the white vote in each of the eleven states of the Old Confederacy in 2008 and 2012. In eight of those states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, in 2008 and 2012, he received less than 35 percent of the white vote (see Table 1). Though he employed an aggressive strategy to win Southern states, Obama won three Southern states in the 2008 election (Virginia, North Carolina, and Florida), but only two Southern states in 2012. Even in the Southern states he won, he lost a majority of the white vote in both 2008 and 2012. As shown in Table 3, compared to Table 2, Obama’s white support declined from 2008 to 2012 in the two Southern states he won.<sup>48</sup>

The new and broad coalition built by Obama was made up of those who predominantly favor color-blind policies, but who do want to see real, material racial progress and can tolerate some race-conscious measures, along with those who think significant race-conscious measures are needed, but who are willing to put them on the back burner if progress can be achieved through other means.<sup>49</sup> Nevertheless, similar to 2008, the 2012 election highlighted the shifting demographics within the American electorate, and, as Dick Morris, in not-so-shrouded coded language said, “This isn’t your father’s America.”<sup>50</sup> The new coalition of voters has been fueled

---

<sup>47</sup> H. Wolff. “Race and the 2012 Election.” *The American Renaissance*, November 9, 2012. Retrieved April 13, 2015, from <http://www.amren.com/features/2012/11/race-and-the-2012-election/>.

<sup>48</sup> Wolff, “Race and the 2012 Election.”

<sup>49</sup> King & Smith, “Barack Obama and the Future of American Racial Politics,” 31.

<sup>50</sup> D. Chinni. Election Exit Polls Provide Mountain of Data. *PBS.org*, 2012. Retrieved November 21, 2014, from <http://www.pbs.org/newshour/rundown/patchwork-nation-from-election-exit-polls-a-mountain-of-data/>

by an increase in non-white immigration and a decline in the percentage of white voters overall in this country. Hispanics, of whom there are 48 million, have replaced African Americans as the largest minority and account for 16.7 percent of the total population but only 10 percent of voters in 2012. African Americans comprise 13 percent of the population and 13 percent of the electorate. Though Asians now make up 5 percent of the population, they account for only 3 percent of the electorate.<sup>51</sup> By 2050, many demographers predict that whites will no longer be in the majority, and that the United States will be a majority minority nation.<sup>52</sup> Already, four in ten Millennials are nonwhite.<sup>53</sup>

### **Race & Opposition to Obama**

While Obama's 2008 victory was heralded as a "new day" and the Republicans were considered a dying breed, the honeymoon period was relatively short-lived. On February 19, 2009, CNBC commentator Rick Santelli, speaking from the floor of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, went on a tirade against the nascent Obama administration, specifically assistance to underwater mortgage holders, many of whom were lower-income and minority Americans. By subsidizing "the losers' mortgages," Santelli exclaimed the "government is rewarding bad behavior." Santelli invited America's "capitalists" to a "Chicago Tea Party" to protest such government intervention, signifying a revolt of "real" Americans against an overreaching government and "freeloaders."<sup>54</sup> Around the same time as Santelli's explosion, on February 23, Fox News' Glenn Beck had a special show in which he and his guests spoke of the possibility of

---

<sup>51</sup> Wolff, "Race and the 2012 Election."

<sup>52</sup> Greenblatt & Marshall, "Changing U.S. Electorate," 56.

<sup>53</sup> P. Taylor. "The Next America," April 10, 2014. Retrieved April 6, 2015, from <http://www.pewresearch.org/next-america/#Two-Dramas-in-Slow-Motion>.

<sup>54</sup> T. Skocpol, & V. Williamson. *Tea Party and the Remaking of Republican Conservatism*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2012: 50-51.

another Civil War in what was a discussion wrapped in fear of big government and thinly-veiled racism.<sup>55</sup>

Despite attempts by the Obama campaign to run a race-neutral campaign, race was ever-present in 2008, and the vitriol was there even before Obama's election as president. Though the Obama campaign had been relatively race-neutral throughout 2007, race crept in during the South Carolina primary as the Clintons began to use race-baiting, alluding to Obama as a Jesse Jackson-like figure.<sup>56</sup> It has even been reported that Senator Ted Kennedy endorsed Obama after the South Carolina primary because he, "worried that the Clintons were trying to turn Obama into the black candidate—the Jesse Jackson of 2008."<sup>57</sup> After receiving the nomination, the Obama campaign became the target of racist attacks by the mainstream media and the fringe of the conservative movement.<sup>58</sup> In September of 2008, Congressman Lynn Westmoreland of Georgia referred to the Obamas as "uppity." Though benign in isolation, the adjective is loaded with connotations of repression in the context of the historically segregated South.<sup>59</sup>

In July 2008, the cover of *The New Yorker* magazine, a liberal-leaning publication, portrayed Obama as a Muslim in sandals and a turban, while Michelle was dressed in camouflage fatigues, combat boots, with an AK-47 strapped over her shoulder, and wearing an afro.<sup>60</sup> Meant to be ironic, *The New Yorker* cover confirmed the fears of some that the 1970s-era armed black radical was in cahoots with the 21<sup>st</sup> century jihadist. Additionally, according to African American scholar Molefi Asante, Obama was the "first presidential candidate in history

---

<sup>55</sup> Dawson, *Not in Our Lifetimes: The Future of Black Politics*, 80-81.

<sup>56</sup> M. Tesler & D.O. Sears. *Obama's Race: The 2008 Election and the Dream of a Post-Racial America*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010: 30-31

<sup>57</sup> D. Balz & H. Johnson. *The Battle for America 2008: The Story of an Extraordinary Election*. New York: Viking, 2009, 173.

<sup>58</sup> Dawson, *Not in Our Lifetimes: The Future of Black Politics*, 64.

<sup>59</sup> R.P. Formisano. *The Tea Party: A Brief History*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2012, 43.

<sup>60</sup> Clayton, *The Presidential Campaign of Barack Obama: A Critical Analysis of Racially Transcendent Strategy*, 80.

to receive Secret Service protection so early in the campaign...on April 3, 2007, because of serious threats against his person by numerous detractors.”<sup>61</sup> Finally, unable to directly and explicitly use race against Obama, the McCain campaign tried to raise concerns that Obama would pursue race-conscious policies that would expand opportunities for African Americans. These efforts were accompanied by attempts to cast Obama as fundamentally different and outside of the mainstream with ads asking “Who is the real Barack Obama?” and “Vote for a real American, John McCain.”<sup>62</sup>

The racially-attuned opposition to Obama that emerged in 2008 and remained after his re-election has been persistent. Mark Potok, the Director of the Intelligence Project for the Southern Poverty Law Center, an organization that monitors hate groups, has noted:

The 1990s saw the rise and fall of the anti-government ‘Patriot’ movement, made up of paramilitary militias, tax defiers, and so-called ‘sovereign citizens.’ By early in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, they had largely disappeared. After disappearing for almost a decade, right-wing militias, tax defiers, and sovereign citizens are reappearing across the country.<sup>63</sup>

What is different? As Potok said, “A key difference this time is that the federal government is now headed by a black man.” Potok believes that the election of Barack Obama, along with a loss in the percentage of whites in this country overall, on top of high levels of non-white immigration, have all helped to racialize the Patriot movement, which in the past was not primarily motivated by race hate.<sup>64</sup>

In fact, the Patriot movement, comprised of right-wing armed militias, rose exponentially after Obama’s election. Consistently below 200 between the years of 2002 and 2008, the number

---

<sup>61</sup> M. Asante. “Barack Obama and the Dilemma of Power: An Africological Observation,” *Journal of Black Studies*, 38, no. 1(September 2007): 105-115.

<sup>62</sup> King & Smith. “Barack Obama and the Future of American Racial Politics,” 30.

<sup>63</sup> Telephone Interview, 16 Dec. 2011

<sup>64</sup> Ibid.

of Patriot groups was 500 in 2009. Growing consistently from then on, there were nearly 1,400 Patriot groups by 2012.<sup>65</sup> Perhaps the most visible act by such groups during Obama's time in office was the standoff at Cliven Bundy's ranch in Nevada in which the anti-government Patriot groups stood armed against federal agents until the federal agents backed down.<sup>66</sup> Indeed, there are some federal and local law enforcement groups who view the domestic terror threat from such groups as equal to or greater than the threat from foreign Islamic terror groups like ISIS.<sup>67</sup>

Another highly vocal and visible manifestation of resistance to Obama was the Tea Party, which formed in early 2009. Composed primarily of white males over 45 and wealthier than most Americans,<sup>68</sup> the Tea Party espouses anti-government, anti-debt, and anti-deficit principles. At least on its face, the Tea Party falls in line with a long tradition of conservative opposition to the encroachment of big government.<sup>69</sup> But, the Tea Party "expresses a 'heartland' ethos of ethnocentrism among older white Americans experiencing rapid change in the kinds of people who make up the nation."<sup>70</sup> In fact, despite proposed libertarian principles, generally speaking, the Tea Party is more akin to reactionary conservatism in the tradition of the Know-Nothing Party, the Ku Klux Klan, and the John Birch Society.<sup>71</sup>

---

<sup>65</sup> VICE. "Watch Host Gianna Tboni Debrief Our New HBO Episode About American Militant Groups," March 21, 2015. Retrieved April 6, 2015, from <http://www.vice.com/read/watch-host-gianna-tboni-debrief-our-new-hbo-episode-about-american-militant-groups-014>.

<sup>66</sup> M. Strasser. "For Militiamen, the Fight for Cliven Bundy's Ranch is Far From Over." *Newsweek*, April 23, 2014. Retrieved April 6, 2015, from <http://www.newsweek.com/2014/05/02/militiamen-fight-over-cliven-bundys-ranch-far-over-248354.html>.

<sup>67</sup> E. Perez & W. Bruer. "DHS Intelligence Report Warns of Domestic Right-Wing Terror Threat." CNN.com, February 19, 2015. Retrieved April 6, 2015, from <http://edition.cnn.com/2015/02/19/politics/terror-threat-homeland-security/>.

<sup>68</sup> L. Pitts. "Obama, Race, and Tea Party Supporters." *Louisville Courier-Journal*, April 24, 2010. Retrieved April 26, 2010, from <http://www.courier-journal.com/article/20100425/OPINION04/4250318/Leonard-Pitts-Obama-race-tea-party-supporters>.

<sup>69</sup> M.A. Smith. *The Right Talk: How Conservatives Transformed the Great Society into the Economic Society*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2007.

<sup>70</sup> Formisano, *The Tea Party: A Brief History*, 110.

<sup>71</sup> M.A. Barreto & C.S. Parker. *Change They Can't Believe In: The Tea Party and Reactionary Politics in America*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2013, 4.

In 2010, the University of Washington's Institute for the Study of Ethnicity, Race, and Sexuality conducted a multi-state survey on race, finding that the Tea Party supporters were predisposed to racial intolerance.<sup>72</sup> According to the survey results, approximately 45 percent of white respondents either strongly support or somewhat support the Tea Party movement. Commenting on the results, Christopher Parker, the principal investigator in the study, said, "If one believes that blacks don't try hard enough, use slavery as an excuse, and...have received more than they deserve (racial resentment), they are 37 percent more likely than those who don't believe this...to support the tea party."<sup>73</sup> Moreover, Parker said, "Once you control for partisanship, party identification and ideology, there's STILL a significant, robust effect for race."<sup>74</sup> To facilitate comparisons across a range of support for the Tea Party, the study divided support for the Tea Party into four distinct categories: True Skeptics of the Tea Party, Middle of the Road, True Believers, and Never Heard Of.<sup>75</sup>

For the survey, respondents were asked a series of questions about blacks in general: whether they thought each group was hard-working, intelligent, or trustworthy. Of those who strongly supported or somewhat supported the Tea Party, only 35 percent believed blacks are hard-working, only 45 percent believed blacks are intelligent, and only 41 percent believed blacks are trustworthy (see Table 4). It is worth noting, as Theda Skocpol and Vanessa

---

<sup>72</sup> The survey is drawn from a probability sample of 1,006 cases, stratified by state. The Multi-State Survey of Race and Politics included seven states, six of which were battleground states in the 2008 presidential election. It includes Georgia, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, and California. Survey respondents include 494 whites, 380 blacks, 77 Latinos, and 64 members of other races and ethnicities. The study has a margin of error of plus or minus 3.1% and was conducted by telephone from February 8 through March 15, 2010.

<sup>73</sup> Quoted in Pitts "Obama, Race, and Tea Party Supporters."

<sup>74</sup> Ibid

<sup>75</sup> Respondents were required to answer a question that asked whether or not they "strongly approved" or "somewhat approved" of the Tea Party. True Believers were those who strongly approved of the movement and True Skeptics were those who strongly disapproved of the Tea Party. Middle of the roaders were those who either somewhat disapproved or somewhat approved. Also included was a column for the group who claimed to have never heard of the Tea Party, and so have no opinion of the movement.

Williamson<sup>76</sup> said, “Compared to other Americans, Tea Partiers rate *whites* relatively poor on these characteristics, too. Tea Partiers have negative views about all of their fellow citizens.” When analyzing the responses of all whites surveyed for the same three questions, the results are startling, as only 40 percent of all whites interviewed felt that blacks are hard-working, only 49 percent of all whites felt that blacks are intelligent, and only 47 percent of all whites felt that blacks are trustworthy. Less than 50 percent of both Tea Party True Believers and all whites surveyed felt that blacks are hard-working, intelligent, or trustworthy. Indeed, whether they are Tea Party supporters or not, the data show that the whites surveyed hold negative stereotypes towards blacks, perhaps even assigning an essential deficiency to blacks.

Additionally, respondents were asked to react to whether they felt a series of phrases described President Obama either extremely well or quite well. The phrases given to respondents were: knowledgeable, intelligent, moral, or a strong leader. Of the Tea Party True Believers, only 38 percent described the president as knowledgeable, only 37 percent described the president as intelligent, only 32 percent described the president as moral, and only 44 percent described the president as a strong leader (see Table 5). These numbers provide a stark contrast to the results of all whites, which showed that 60 percent felt the president was knowledgeable, 63 percent felt that he was intelligent, 61 percent felt he was moral, and 64 percent felt he was a strong leader (see Table 5). Since the majority of Tea Party members tend to be white and Republican, there is the possibility that the low percentage of Tea Party True Believers who had unfavorable perceptions of Obama on the four traits may be due to partisanship and not racism. Nonetheless, that so many respondents would believe Obama to be unintelligent and unknowledgeable seems to fly in the face of reality. After all, Obama has a bachelor’s degree from Columbia University and a law degree from the Harvard School of Law. While at Harvard, Obama was the first black

---

<sup>76</sup>Skocpol & Williamson, *Tea Party and the Remaking of Republican Conservatism*, 69.

elected president of the prestigious Harvard Law Review. Moreover, Obama is an accomplished author and served as a law professor at the University of Chicago Law School. In his *Kill the Messenger* stand-up special, comedian Chris Rock poignantly observed this social reality that blacks must be truly exceptional to achieve a certain status that ordinary whites occupy.<sup>77</sup> That said, Obama's accomplishments are extraordinary by any standard, not just for a black man.

Although Tea Party members are vehement in arguing that race has nothing to do with their opposition to President Obama, it is clear from the data that we do not live in a post-racial society, and that the perceived racial superiority among whites still has a significant impact on their negative stereotyping of blacks in America. Echoing this, Logan said that the "most controversial aspect of the [Tea Party] movement in 2009/2010 was the way its supporters positioned themselves with regard to race."<sup>78</sup> For example, at Tea Party rallies one could see several signs depicting Obama as a terrorist, as an African witch doctor with a bone through his nose, or as Hitler. In the summer of 2010, the NAACP even passed a resolution condemning the racism of the Tea Party.<sup>79</sup> No doubt, the racial sentiments here are nuanced. Arceneaux and Nicholson<sup>80</sup> posit that racial resentment does color the judgments of the Tea Party members about government aid to the poor, but that racial animus is not the primary force behind their opposition. Furthermore, describing the Tea Party Convention held in February 2010, Jonathan Raban<sup>81</sup> observed that there were those in attendance clearly motivated by a vehement racism, though he noted that others were repulsed by it. Nevertheless, the aforementioned examples indicate racial undertones and overtones are constitutive elements of the opposition to Obama.

---

<sup>77</sup> C. Rock. *Kill the Messenger*. New York: HBO Video, 2009.

<sup>78</sup> E. Logan. *'At this Defining Moment': Barack Obama's Presidential Candidacy and the New Politics of Race*. New York: New York University Press, 2011.

<sup>79</sup> Ibid

<sup>80</sup> K. Arceneaux & S.P. Nicholson. "Who Wants to Have a Tea Party? The Who, What, and Why of the Tea Party Movement." *PS: Political Science & Politics*, 45, no. 4 (October 2012): 700.

<sup>81</sup> J. Raban. "At the Tea Party." *The New York Review of Books*, March, 2010. Retrieved November 20, 2014, from <http://www.nybooks.com/articles/archives/2010/mar/25/at-the-tea-party/>.



## **The Conservative Backlash against Obama**

Upon taking office, strong anti-Obama rhetoric quickly became noticeable in the elite conservative political and media circles. In fact, their disagreement with Obama's policies continued to grow and become more sustained as conservative leaders made an about-face on several issues, flipping from advocacy to derision on similar positions they supported under Republican presidents. For example, as journalist Bakari Kitwana said, "The \$700 billion Wall Street bailout was a necessary evil. But, for them, the \$787 billion economic stimulus marked the end of capitalism."<sup>82</sup> Similarly, Kitwana notes that under President Bush, support for the Iraq War was pro-American, but under Obama, the idea of not criticizing a war president has been abandoned.<sup>83</sup>

Obama is not the first president to be accused of expanding government and advocating socialist policies. Similar to the constant of racism and conservatism that desperately seeks to arrest change, there is a constant found in an increasingly interventionist state, particularly from the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century through the present. At the very beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, referring to the need for the federal government to check corporations, Herbert Croly<sup>84</sup> argued that Hamiltonian means should be employed in order to achieve Jeffersonian ends, that is, big government ought to be a tool to preserve individual freedoms and liberties. During the New Deal era of President Franklin Roosevelt the role of government was greatly expanded to combat the Great Depression, and, in the process, laid the foundation for a welfare state. Regarding the

---

<sup>82</sup> K. Bakari. "Is Conservative Obama Backlash the New Racism?" *Huffington Post*, September 8, 2009. Retrieved March 10, 2010, from [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/bakari-kitwana/is-conservative-obama-bas\\_b\\_279775.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/bakari-kitwana/is-conservative-obama-bas_b_279775.html).

<sup>83</sup> Ibid

<sup>84</sup> H. Croly. *The Promise of American Life*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1965.

New Deal programs, Newman and Jacobs<sup>85</sup> said, “Public opinion was skeptical of the value and legitimacy of relief programs. An overwhelming majority believed the government was spending too much money on relief.”

Beyond fiscal concerns, it is not unfounded to be wary of an expanding government. After all, the most horrific suffering in human history has been the result of large-scale, often progressive, projects carried out by highly centralized and bureaucratic states.<sup>86</sup> With that said, opposition to big government is not only the result of fiscal concerns or fears of an ever-present government. Rather, there is also a racial motivation. As an opponent of the New Deal programs said:

We mean to do this without the aid of bought Negro relievers, WPA-ers, subsidized non-producers, pampered Alien and Labor Union hangers-on, or that misguided coterie surrounding you who have so amiably and so senselessly squandered our billions. We prefer to link up with the yearly increment of American-born new voters who will remember their heritage and keep it clean.<sup>87</sup>

Indeed, it would not be difficult to imagine these words being spoken today, as such animus still exists within certain discourses, especially within the anti-Obama rhetoric.

The rise of hate speech and anti-Obama rhetoric in America is prevalent in the conservative media and blogosphere. There is, further, a rather blurry line between objective news and ideological orchestration. Such a blurry line is particularly noteworthy with Fox News, which, at times, appears to operate as a right-wing propaganda machine for the Republican Party. While Fox News’ anchors and reporters argue that news reporting and political commentary operate independently of each other, many people on the right, including right-wing extremists,

---

<sup>85</sup> K. Newman & E. Jacobs. “Brothers’ Keepers?” *Society* 4, no. 5 (July 2007): 6-11.

<sup>86</sup> J.C. Scott. *Seeing like a State: How Certain Schemes to Improve the Human Condition Have Failed*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1998.

<sup>87</sup> K. Newman & E. Jacobs. *Who Cares? Public Ambivalence and Government Activism from the New Deal to the Second Gilded Age*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2010, 45.

take their cues from the media outlet and similar media sources. In fact, Fox News amplified the public attention that Tea Party groups received, and connected their viewers with online tools to start or link up with their local Tea Party. Whereas other media outlets covered big, national Tea Party events when they happened, Fox News was out in front, offering steady “coverage” for weeks leading into each major event. And Fox acted as a kind of movement orchestrator, offering models and contact information to local and regional viewers hoping to connect with one another. Accordingly, Fox News served as a cheerleader and megaphone for Tea Party events and helped otherwise scattered conservatives gain a sense of shared identity and pooled tactical knowledge.<sup>88</sup>

In an article titled “Political Hate Talk and the Safety of President Obama,” journalist Herndon Davis quotes Joan Walsh, the editor-at-large of the online news magazine *Salon.com*, saying, “I think there is clearly a fringe of people who are economically vulnerable and who are susceptible to the alarmist rhetoric being spewed about the president. I do worry about violence.”<sup>89</sup> Moreover, Davis has asserted that some of the most virulent anti-Obama rhetoric has come from pundits, politicians, and even ministers like Steven Anderson of Arizona. Former Fox News talk show host Glenn Beck said, “President Obama has a deep-seated hatred of white people. This guy [Obama] I believe is a racist. Obama’s healthcare is driven by reparations.”<sup>90</sup> Similarly, Fox News’ Sean Hannity has repeatedly leveled harsh criticisms at the president and regularly questions his intelligence.<sup>91</sup>

---

<sup>88</sup> Skocpol, *Obama and America’s Political Future*, 50-51; Skocpol & Williamson, *Tea Party and the Remaking of Republican Conservatism*, 121-153.

<sup>89</sup> H. Davis. “Political Hate Talk and the Safety of President Obama,” September 18, 2009. Retrieved October 2, 2009, from [http://www.bet.com/WebApplications/betRoot/Templates/Posting\\_A](http://www.bet.com/WebApplications/betRoot/Templates/Posting_A).

<sup>90</sup> Ibid

<sup>91</sup> S. Hannity. “Critics Question Rick Perry’s Intelligence, But What About President Obama?” *Fox News Channel*, August 29, 2011. Retrieved August 30, 2011, from <http://www.foxnews.com/on-air/hannity/2011/08/30/critics-question-rick-perrys-intelligence-what-about-president-obama>.

The king of conservative talk radio, Rush Limbaugh said, “I hope Obama fails. Adolph Hitler, like Barack Obama, also ruled by dictate. The Obama healthcare logo is damn close to a Nazi swastika logo.”<sup>92</sup> Members of the U.S. Congress have made equally outrageous comments. Former Senator Jim DeMint (R-SC) said, “If we’re able to stop Obama [on healthcare reform], it will be his Waterloo. It will break him.”<sup>93</sup> In a statement made to the *National Review*, Senator Mitch McConnell (R-KY), the Senate Minority Leader at the time, blatantly professed, “The single most important thing we want to achieve is for President Obama to be a one-term president.” Rep. Michelle Bachmann (R-MN) said in response to some of President Obama’s policy proposals, “I want people in Minnesota armed and dangerous on the issue of the energy tax because we need to fight back.”<sup>94</sup> And former Governor and Vice Presidential candidate Sarah Palin referred to President Obama’s healthcare reform legislation as “downright evil” and inferred that his policies would force her youngest son, who has Down Syndrome, “to stand in front of Obama’s death panel.”<sup>95</sup>

Through relentless obstruction on the part of Republicans, it seems that the Office of the Presidency has been diminished in terms of prestige and authority. In January 2015, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu was invited by Speaker of the House John Boehner, without having consulted President Obama, to address a joint session of Congress.<sup>96</sup> Similarly, Republican Senators recently sent an open letter to Iran in an effort to derail the nuclear

---

<sup>92</sup> Davis. “Political Hate Talk and the Safety of President Obama.”

<sup>93</sup> Ibid

<sup>94</sup> Ibid

<sup>95</sup> Ibid

<sup>96</sup> R. Kagan. “Five Reasons Netanyahu Should Not Address Congress,” January 29, 2015. Retrieved March 20, 2015, from [http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/five-reasons-netanyahu-should-not-address-congress/2015/01/29/1c8c66a4-a7e1-11e4-a06b-9df2002b86a0\\_story.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/five-reasons-netanyahu-should-not-address-congress/2015/01/29/1c8c66a4-a7e1-11e4-a06b-9df2002b86a0_story.html).

negotiation between Iran and the U.S., acting as if Obama is not even the President.<sup>97</sup> Finally, Mitch McConnell has sought to undermine Obama's Climate Plan with other countries and has even urged states in the union to openly defy the Environmental Protection Agency's proposed rules to limit greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>98</sup> Undermining Obama domestically and internationally may have dangerous and inalterable consequences for the office of the Presidency. Indeed, former President George W. Bush has avoided criticizing Obama, saying, "I don't think it's good for the country to have a former president undermine a current president; I think it's bad for the presidency for that matter."<sup>99</sup>

### **Conspiracy Theories**

When Obama was first elected in 2008, many conservatives, most notably Republican presidential candidate Donald Trump, questioned whether he was born, not in Hawaii, but in Kenya, the birthplace of his father. Championed by Trump, this "birther movement" continued to grow until the White House ultimately released a certified copy of Obama's Certificate of Live Birth (the long-form birth certificate)<sup>100</sup> that showed he was born in Honolulu, Hawaii, on August 4, 1961. Despite this evidence, Trump, among others, still refuses to publicly acknowledge this fact and has declined to correct those who insist on keeping the conspiracy theory alive. In addition to questions about his citizenship, allegations have persisted that Obama is not a Christian but is a Muslim. According to an article in *newsweek.com* by

---

<sup>97</sup> P. Waldman. "Republicans are beginning to act as though Barack Obama isn't even the President." *The Washington Post*, March 9, 2015. Retrieved April 6, 2015, from <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/plum-line/wp/2015/03/09/republicans-are-beginning-to-act-as-though-barack-obama-isnt-even-the-president/>.

<sup>98</sup> E. Atkin. "Mitch McConnell Undermines Obama's Climate Plan with Other Countries," April 1, 2015. Retrieved April 8, 2015, from <http://thinkprogress.org/climate/2015/04/01/3641594/mcconnells-inner-tom-cotton/>.

<sup>99</sup> C. Campbell. "George W. Bush: This is Why I Refuse to Criticize Obama," November 14, 2014. Retrieved April 8, 2015, from <http://www.businessinsider.com/george-w-bush-why-i-refuse-to-criticize-obama-2014-11>.

<sup>100</sup> S. Page & J. Kucinich. "Obama Releases Long-form Birth Certificate." *USA Today*, April 28, 2011. Retrieved June 10, 2011, from [http://www.usatoday.com/news/washington/2011-04-27-obama-birth-certificate\\_n.htm](http://www.usatoday.com/news/washington/2011-04-27-obama-birth-certificate_n.htm).

journalist Lisa Miller, Obama was born to a Christian-turned-secular mother and a Muslim-turned-atheist, African father. In fact, Obama grew up in several locations around the world with plenty of spiritual influences, but without any particular religion. Obama became a Christian and was baptized in the early 1990s at Trinity United Church of Christ in Chicago. There is no requirement according to the U.S. Constitution that one profess a particular religious faith as a condition of holding public office.

Obama is not the first presidential candidate to face scrutiny because of his race or perceived religious beliefs. In 1960, John Kennedy sought to become the first Catholic President of the United States. All of the previous presidents had been white, Anglo-Saxon, and Protestant. John Kennedy was challenged by many American liberals on his faith. According to an article by Thomas Carty, within the liberal community some “believed that Catholic candidates would be subject to pressure from their church hierarchy, and they feared that Catholic Church intervention in U.S. politics would undermine the religious liberty of non-Catholic Americans.”<sup>101</sup> Not unlike the speech Obama gave on race on March 18, 2008, while still a candidate, in an attempt to assuage the fears of whites who felt that Obama would not represent their interests, Kennedy delivered a speech on religion and the importance of separation of church and state as being absolute. Despite continued opposition, Kennedy was able to win the Democratic presidential nomination by successfully distancing himself from unpopular Catholic positions and strongly asserting his commitment to separation of church and state.<sup>102</sup> Ironically, some of those opposed to Kennedy after he became president in 1961 created a poster that appeared as a “mug shot” of President Kennedy with a caption below that said “Wanted for

---

<sup>101</sup> T. Carty. “The Catholic Question: Religious Liberty and JFK’s Pursuit of the 1960 Democratic Nomination.” *The Historian*, 63 (2001):578.

<sup>102</sup> *Ibid*, 578

Treason” and a list of grievances. That same poster resurfaced on the internet after the election of Obama in 2008 with a picture of Obama instead of Kennedy with similar talking points.<sup>103</sup>

Another attack leveled against Obama during the 2012 presidential campaign was concerning Obama’s use of the teleprompter. In the 2012 Republican primaries, Rick Santorum called Obama’s use of the teleprompter as Teleprompter Derangement Syndrome and referred to the president as “reader-in-chief.”<sup>104</sup> While campaigning in Mississippi for the Republican nomination for president, the former Pennsylvania senator remarked, “when you run for president of the United States, it should be illegal to read off a teleprompter. Because all you’re doing is reading someone else’s words to people.”<sup>105</sup> Representative Steve Womack (R-AR) proposed eliminating funding for President Obama’s teleprompter as a way to further reduce federal spending. Apparently, notes Schlesinger, the criticism of the President’s use of a teleprompter is the idea that he is reading remarks that were prepared in advance and with the assistance of others.<sup>106</sup> This criticism implies Obama is unable to speak extemporaneously without the use of modern technology, a veiled racist accusation that he is inarticulate.

Among the aforementioned “dog whistles” acquired by the fringe of the Right and mainstream Republicans, invoking Obama’s paternal Kenyan ancestry, was the argument that Obama believed in “anti-colonial Mau-Mausim.”<sup>107</sup> Former Arkansas governor Mike Huckabee picked up on this, claiming that Obama grew up in Kenya where he learned to despise

---

<sup>103</sup> Madascheck. “JFK’s ‘Treason’ versus Obama’s ‘Treason’: Notice any Similarities?” *Daily Kos*, June 18, 2010. Retrieved October 8, 2015, from <http://www.dailykos.com/story/2010/06/18/877384/-JFKs-treason-vs-Obamas-treason:-Notice-any-similarities>.

<sup>104</sup> R. Schlesinger. “Obama’s Teleprompter: The GOP’s Dumbest Attack.” *U.S. News and World Report*, March 20, 2012. Retrieved June 2, 2015 from: <http://www.usnews.com/opinion/articles/2012/03/20/obamas-teleprompter-the-gops-dumbest-attack>

<sup>105</sup> Ibid

<sup>106</sup> Ibid

<sup>107</sup> D’Souza, D. “How Obama Thinks.” *Forbes.com*, September 27, 2010. Retrieved April 23, 2015 from: <http://www.forbes.com/forbes/2010/0927/politics-socialism-capitalism-private-enterprises-obama-business-problem.html>.

colonialism from his father and grandfather. Subsequently, Huckabee relocated Obama's supposed third world radicalization from Kenya to Indonesia, saying, "Most of us growing up going to Boy Scout meetings and, you know, our communities were filled with Rotary Clubs, not madrassas."<sup>108</sup> Likewise, Newt Gingrich, former Speaker of the House, asked, "What if [Obama] is so outside our comprehension that only if you understand Kenyan, anti-colonial behavior, can you begin to piece together [his actions]?"<sup>109</sup> More recently, denying his statement that Obama does not love America, former New York City Mayor Rudy Giuliani said, "This isn't racism. This is socialism or possibly anti-colonialism."<sup>110</sup>

### **Healthcare Reform Town Hall Meetings**

The larger question is not whether Obama was really born in the United States or whether he is secretly a Muslim. Are some opposed to Obama because they believe since he is African American, he lacks legitimacy to be in the White House? Therefore, whether he is constantly referred to as a "Muslim," not born in America, a "Socialist," a "terrorist," or a "Nazi," he is considered to be something "other." Political writer Toynaa Weathersbee, in referring to the 2009-2010 healthcare town hall meetings held by members of Congress to discuss proposed healthcare legislation, writes that the script Obama-hating Americans are reading from is an old one. According to Weathersbee, "Their forbearers, in fact, wrote the script in the late 1950s—the last time that a black man, Martin Luther King Jr., was making headway in changing an oppressive system that wasn't working for millions of Americans."<sup>111</sup> In essence, Weathersbee is

---

<sup>108</sup> L. Savan. "Huckabee Replaces N-word with 'Mau-Mau,'" *The Nation*, March 7, 2011. Retrieved March 30, 2015 from: <http://www.thenation.com/blog/159059/huckabee-replaces-n-word-mau-mau>.

<sup>109</sup> Bump, P. "A History of President Obama being Called 'Anti-Colonial,'" February 20, 2015. <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/the-fix/wp/2015/02/20/a-history-of-president-obama-being-called-anti-colonial/> (Accessed April 13, 2015).

<sup>110</sup> Ibid.

<sup>111</sup> T. Weathersbee. "For Obama Foes, It's Not the Plan— It's the Man." August 20, 2009. Retrieved October 2, 2009, from [http://www.blackamericaweb.com/?q=print/news/baw\\_commentary](http://www.blackamericaweb.com/?q=print/news/baw_commentary).



comparing attacks against Obama to attacks made against Martin Luther King Jr. and saying that some of the tactics used now are similar to the tactics used by racists during the Civil Rights Movement. For example, Martin Luther King Jr. and others who supported integration in the 1950s and 1960s were labeled as Communists, just as Obama is being labeled a Communist by some of his detractors today.

Town hall meetings, held in 2009 and 2010 surrounding the passage of the healthcare proposal, often included “birthers,” anti-tax Tea Partiers, and town hall hecklers that occasionally turned violent. Attendants sometimes showed up carrying placards depicting Obama as Adolph Hitler with a toothbrush moustache, with a hammer and sickle on his forehead, or wearing a feather headdress and a bone through his nose, calling him a “Socialist” and a “Communist,” among other things. Journalist David Dishneau wrote that outside one town hall meeting in western Maryland, a man held signs reading “Death to Obama,” and “Death to Michelle and her two stupid kids.”<sup>112</sup> At an anti-Obama rally in September 2009, there was a sea of Confederate flags, and numerous signs with racial overtones, such as one that read “The zoo has an African lion—the White House has a lyn’ African”<sup>113</sup> and others that “demanded Obama be sent back to Kenya.”<sup>114</sup>

Weathersbee acknowledges that many participants at the town hall meetings had legitimate concerns about the health care proposals in Congress. But others, she notes, weren’t attending these meetings to help solve the problem, but to stop progress. Furthermore, she asserts that people attending the town hall meetings where they hurled insults and screamed about

---

<sup>112</sup> D. Dishneau. “Maryland ‘Death to Obama’ Sign Holder Detained,” August 14, 2009. Retrieved October 2, 2009, from [http://www.Blackamericaweb.com/?q=print/news/the\\_state\\_of\\_blac](http://www.Blackamericaweb.com/?q=print/news/the_state_of_blac)

<sup>113</sup> K. Richburg. “Jimmy Carter was right. ‘Post-racial’ America is still a forlorn hope.” *The Guardian*, September 20, 2009. Retrieved September 22, 2009, from <http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/cifamerica/2009/sep/20/jimmy-carter-barack-obama-racism>

<sup>114</sup> Ibid

proposed efforts to devise a health care system to cover everyone felt “disenfranchised because a black man now sits in the Oval Office. They couldn’t stop Obama from being elected, so now, they’re bound and determined to prevent him from governing.”<sup>115</sup> Since President Obama took office, Republicans in the Congress have attempted to stall, delay, or reject many of the president’s policy initiatives. The Senate has refused to confirm many of President Obama’s judicial appointments at the appellate and district court levels. Moreover, they have failed to confirm numerous appointments made by the president to key regulatory commissions and agencies, which has prompted the president to make several recess appointments. In 2011, Congress refused to consider President Obama’s jobs bill, which was the centerpiece of his push to revive the economy. During the payroll tax-cut debate at the end of 2011, the Republicans in the House balked at continuing the tax cuts but ultimately they agreed to the extension, so as not to be seen as so mean-spirited during a time of economic recession. More recently, the Senate delayed the confirmation of President Obama’s choice on Loretta Lynch, the first African American female nominee for Attorney General, for a historic five months.

Opposition to the Affordable Care Act (Obamacare) remains constant and is still a large source of animosity against President Obama. The United States House of Representatives has held over 50 votes to repeal the act since it was signed into law. It was challenged in lawsuits on more than one occasion all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. On June 28, 2012, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Affordable Care Act’s individual mandate as Congress’ legitimate exercise of its taxation power. However, those opposed to Obamacare have continued their fight to repeal it, both in the court of public opinion and in the actual court system. On March 3, 2015, the Supreme Court heard oral arguments for the second time on provisions of the

---

<sup>115</sup> Weathersbee, “For Obama Foes, It’s Not the Plan— It’s the Man.”

Affordable Care Act. On June 25, 2015, the Supreme Court ruled 6-3 in favor of the Affordable Care Act by holding that the ACA authorized federal tax credits for eligible Americans no matter where they live.

### **Political Protest in America**

History shows that personal and conspiratorial attacks leveled against a sitting president may not be new. In an article in the *Washington Post* titled, “In America, Crazy is a Preexisting Condition,” journalist Rick Perlstein writes that “in the 1950s, Republicans referred to the presidencies of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman as 20 years of treason and accused the men who led the fight against fascism of deliberately surrendering the free world to communism.”<sup>116</sup> Moreover, notes Perlstein, “there were right-wingers claiming access to secret documents from the 1920s proving that the entire concept of a ‘civil rights movement’ had been hatched by the Soviet Union.”<sup>117</sup> Examples of conspiracy theories have been a frequent part of the American political landscape since the founding of this nation. Perlstein further muses, “Anti-Catholic conspiracy theorists existed in the 1840s and 1850s” and “when the landmark 1964 Civil Rights Act was introduced, one frequently read in the South that it would ‘enslave’ whites.”<sup>118</sup> It appears the carnival-like atmosphere that has accompanied protests by the “birthers,” anti-tax Tea Partiers, and town hall hecklers continues a longstanding tradition. However, in a National Public Radio discussion of the sometimes-bitter discourse that occurred over healthcare reform when it was being debated by Congress, Faya Rose Toure, founder of the Voting Rights Museum, stated “race is a major factor... There are people with legitimate

---

<sup>116</sup> R. Perlstein. “In America, crazy is a preexisting condition.” *The Washington Post*, August 16, 2009. Retrieved September 25, 2009, from <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/08/14>.

<sup>117</sup> Ibid

<sup>118</sup> Ibid

concerns,” she noted, “but they have never [before] expressed their legitimate concerns with such vengeance and hatred.”<sup>119</sup>

There has always been political dissent in this country, as well as a long history of conspiracy fears and anti-immigrant campaigns. In fact, that is the nature of an open society where free speech is a cherished principle of the democratic process. Criticism of presidents is nothing new; it did not start with the election of Barack Obama. It is a routine part of our political discourse, and at times it is vicious and nasty. According to journalist Keith Richburg, writing for the *Guardian* newspaper, “Ronald Reagan was derided as lazy and ill-informed. George W. Bush was mocked as the ‘toxic-Texan’ and an imbecile who bumbled us into Iraq.”<sup>120</sup> But, notes Richburg, “Obama-hatred among a certain segment of the extreme right has crossed a line into something else—it borders on the pathological. When a southern congressman shouted ‘You lie!’ in the middle of Obama’s speech to a joint session of Congress, it was a stunning display of disrespect, not just to the institution, but to the president himself.”<sup>121</sup> Kevin Connolly, writing for BBC News, felt that Rep. Joe Wilson’s (R-SC) comment “was something that went beyond disrespect of the president’s office implied by mere heckling. Here was something that implied to anyone who knows the codes and tones of American politics a contemptuous sense of racial superiority over the commander-in-chief.”<sup>122</sup>

The continuous attacks on President Obama come largely from his enemies to score political points, but racism has been a constant undertone for the continued disrespect of Obama and his family. Some of Obama’s political opponents are often heard saying, “We want our

---

<sup>119</sup> “View from Selma: Can Obama Debate Be Colorblind?” *National Public Radio*, September 25, 2009. Retrieved September 25, 2009, from <http://www.npr.org/templates/transcript/transcript.php?storyId=113>.

<sup>120</sup> Richburg, “Jimmy Carter was right. ‘Post-racial’ America is still a forlorn hope.”

<sup>121</sup> Ibid

<sup>122</sup> K. Connolly. “Race debate grips America.” *BBC.com.uk*, September 16, 2009. Retrieved September 18, 2009, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/Americas/8260112.s...>

country back!” Implicit in that statement is that someone who is not American or doesn’t truly believe in American values has usurped or stolen their country from them, and they want to take it back. In their minds, this country is white, Anglo-Saxon, and Protestant. Thus, Obama represents something different to them, something foreign, something “other.” According to journalist Bob Reynolds, “racism simply compounds something that runs even deeper; this fear of the ‘other’ is not a new phenomenon.”<sup>123</sup>

### **Conclusion**

The election of Barack Obama as the 44th U.S. president heralded a new era in race relations in America. A majority of Americans elected the first African American president. There was renewed hope that America had finally gotten beyond its ugly racist past. Many Americans seemed excited to elect Barack Obama as president because he *was* an African American. President Obama represents the realities of the changing demographics in this country in a new millennium—a multicultural and multiracial nation. However, there are those in America who fear the changing face of America and appear reluctant to let go of the past. The Jim Crow era of legalized racial segregation no longer exists in America. But President Barack Obama is the first African American to occupy the White House. He is the leader of the most powerful nation in this world. Some in this country – a country that has a legacy of slavery and segregation – are opposed to President Obama because he is an African American. Moreover, we have argued that this vehement opposition to Obama has not only lessened President Obama’s stature at home and abroad, but it has damaged the office of the presidency, and has weakened the powers of the presidency. Future research will be needed to evaluate the extent

---

<sup>123</sup> B. Reynolds. “Fear, racism at town hall meetings.” *Aljazeera.net*, August 22, 2009. Retrieved October 28, 2009, from <http://english.aljazeera.net/focus/2009/08/200982075754210254.html>

that the relentless attacks on President Obama during his two terms in office have damaged and diminished the office of the presidency and to what degree.

Indeed, America has not entered into a post-racial society, but, rather, remains a society that is divided by race, where basic assumptions and stereotypes about race continue to serve as the cornerstone of the contemporary social hierarchy. To that end, future research should also examine usage of the term post-racial because post-racial is looking at race as though it is in the rearview mirror. But race still matters in this country and we do not live in a color-blind society. This racism, put on display during Barack Obama's election and presidency, is a new, more subtle form, but is ultimately part of a long continuum of conservative opposition to change, grounded in racist attitudes.

## Bibliography

- Arceneaux, K., & Nicholson, S.P. "Who Wants to Have a Tea Party? The Who, What, and Why of the Tea Party Movement." *PS: Political Science & Politics*, 45, no. 4 (October 2012): 700-710.
- Anderson, E., Austin, D.W., Holloway, Craig, & Kulkarni, Vani S. "The Legacy of Racial Caste: An Exploratory Ethnography," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 642, no. 1 (2012): 25-42.
- Asante, M. "Barack Obama and the Dilemma of Power: An Africological Observation," *Journal of Black Studies*, 38, no. 1(September 2007): 105-115.
- Atkin, E. "Mitch McConnell Undermines Obama's Climate Plan with Other Countries," April 1, 2015. Retrieved April 8, 2015, from <http://thinkprogress.org/climate/2015/04/01/3641594/mcconnells-inner-tom-cotton/>.
- Bakari, K. "Is Conservative Obama Backlash the New Racism?" *Huffington Post*, September 8, 2009. Retrieved March 10, 2010, from [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/bakari-kitwana/is-conservative-obama-bas\\_b\\_279775.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/bakari-kitwana/is-conservative-obama-bas_b_279775.html).
- Balz, D. & Johnson, H. *The Battle for America 2008: The Story of an Extraordinary Election*. New York: Viking, 2009.
- Barreto, M.A., & Parker, C.S. *Change They Can't Believe In: The Tea Party and Reactionary Politics in America*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2013.
- Bell, D.A. *Race, Racism, and American Law (6th Ed.)*. Aspen Publishers, 2008.
- Bump, P. "A History of President Obama being Called 'Anti-Colonial,'" February 20, 2015. <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/the-fix/wp/2015/02/20/a-history-of-president-obama-being-called-anti-colonial/> (Accessed April 13, 2015).
- Campbell, C. "George W. Bush: This is Why I Refuse to Criticize Obama," November 14, 2014. Retrieved April 8, 2015, from <http://www.businessinsider.com/george-w-bush-why-i-refuse-to-criticize-obama-2014-11>.
- Carty, T. "The Catholic Question: Religious Liberty and JFK's Pursuit of the 1960 Democratic Nomination." *The Historian*, 63 (2001): 577-599.
- Chinni, D. Election Exit Polls Provide Mountain of Data. *PBS.org*, 2012. Retrieved November 21, 2014, from <http://www.pbs.org/newshour/rundown/patchwork-nation-from-election-exit-polls-a-mountain-of-data/>
- Citrin, J., Green, D.P., & Sears, D.O. "White Reactions to Black Candidates: When Does Race Matter?" *Public Opinion Quarterly* 54, no. 1 (1990): 74-96.

- Clayton, D.M. *The Presidential Campaign of Barack Obama: A Critical Analysis of Racially Transcendent Strategy*. New York: Routledge, 2010.
- CNN. 2012 Election Results. Retrieved November 21, 2014, from <http://www.cnn.com/election/2012/results/race/president>
- Connolly, K. "Race debate grips America." *BBC.com.uk*, September 16, 2009. Retrieved September 18, 2009, from <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/Americas/8260112.stm>  
...
- Croly, H. *The Promise of American Life*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1965.
- Curiel, J. "The Year of Keeping Up with Obama—Democrat Candidates Courting Black Voters," March 11, 2007. Retrieved April 23, 2014, from <http://www.sfgate.com/opinion/article/The-year-of-keeping-up-with-Obama-Democrat-2578336.php>.
- Davis, H. "Political Hate Talk and the Safety of President Obama," September 18, 2009. Retrieved October 2, 2009, from [http://www.bet.com/WebApplications/betRoot/Templates/Posting\\_A](http://www.bet.com/WebApplications/betRoot/Templates/Posting_A).
- Davis, T. *Black Politics Today*. New York: Routledge, 2012.
- Dawson, M.C. *Not in Our Lifetimes: The Future of Black Politics*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2011.
- Dishneau, D. "Maryland 'Death to Obama' Sign Holder Detained," August 14, 2009. Retrieved October 2, 2009, from [http://www.Blackamericaweb.com/?q=print/news/the\\_state\\_of\\_black...](http://www.Blackamericaweb.com/?q=print/news/the_state_of_black...)
- D'Souza, D. "How Obama Thinks." *Forbes.com*, September 27, 2010. Retrieved April 23, 2015 from: <http://www.forbes.com/forbes/2010/0927/politics-socialism-capitalism-private-enterprises-obama-business-problem.html>.
- Formisano, R.P. *The Tea Party: A Brief History*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2012.
- Foucault, M. *The History of Sexuality, Volume I: An Introduction*, trans. Robert Hurley. New York: Vintage, 1990.
- Frank, D.A. & McPhil, M.L. "Barack Obama's Address to the 2004 Democratic National Convention: Trauma, Compromise, Consilience, and the (Im)possibility of Racial Reconciliation." *Rhetoric and Public Affairs*, 8, no.4 (2005): 571-594.



- Gainous, J. "The New 'New Racism' Thesis: Limited Government Values and Race-Conscious Policy Attitudes." *Journal of Black Studies*, 43 (2012): 251-273.
- Gillespie, A. *Whose Black Politics?: Cases in Post-Racial Black Leadership*. New York: Routledge, 2010.
- Greenblatt, A., & Marshall, P. "Changing U.S. Electorate." In *Issues in Race and Ethnicity*, Congressional Quarterly Researcher, 5th ed., 55-80. Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2011.
- Haney-López, I. *Dog Whistle Politics: How Coded Racial Appeals Have Reinvented Racism and Wrecked the Middle Class*. New York. Oxford University Press, 2014.
- Hannity, S. "Critics Question Rick Perry's Intelligence, But What About President Obama?" *Fox News Channel*, August 29, 2011. Retrieved August 30, 2011, from <http://www.foxnews.com/on-air/hannity/2011/08/30/critics-question-rick-perrys-intelligence-what-about-president-obama>.
- Heilemann J. and Halperin, M. *Game Change: Obama and the Clintons, McCain and Palin, and the Race of a Lifetime*. New York: Harper, 2010.
- Hershey, M. "The Media: Coloring the News." In *The Elections of 2008*, 122-144. Washington, DC: CQ Press, 2010.
- Huntington, S. P. "American Ideals versus American Institutions." *Political Science Quarterly* 97, no. 1 (1982): 1-37.
- Huntington, S.P. *Who Are We? The Challenges to America's National Identity*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2004.
- Ifill, G. *The Breakthrough*. New York: Doubleday, 2009.
- Jeffries, J.L. "U.S. Senator Edward W. Brooke and Governor L. Douglas Wilder Tell Political Scientists How Blacks Can Win High-Profile Statewide Office," *PS: Political Science and Politics*, 32, no. 3 (1999): 583-588.
- Kagan, R. "Five Reasons Netanyahu Should Not Address Congress," January 29, 2015. Retrieved March 20, 2015, from [http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/five-reasons-netanyahu-should-not-address-congress/2015/01/29/1c8c66a4-a7e1-11e4-a06b-9df2002b86a0\\_story.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/five-reasons-netanyahu-should-not-address-congress/2015/01/29/1c8c66a4-a7e1-11e4-a06b-9df2002b86a0_story.html).
- Kim, Y.M. "Whites' Explanations of Blacks' Socioeconomic Underachievement: Individualism, Structuralism, and Status Inconsistency." *Current Research in Social Psychology* 5, no. 8 (2000): 126-150.
- Kinder, D.R. & Sears, D.O. "Prejudice and Politics: Symbolic Racism Versus Racial Threats to the Good Life." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 40, no. 3 (1981): 414-431.

- King, D.S. & Smith, R.M. "Barack Obama and the Future of American Racial Politics," *Du Bois Review* 6, no. 1 (2009): 25-35.
- King, D.S. & Smith, R.M. "Strange Bedfellows? Polarized Politics?: The Quest for Racial Equity in Contemporary America," *Political Research Quarterly* 61, no. 4 (2008): 686-703.
- King, D.S. & Smith, R.M. "Racial Orders in American Political Development," *American Political Science Review* 99, no. 1 (2005): 75-92.
- Logan, E. *'At this Defining Moment': Barack Obama's Presidential Candidacy and the New Politics of Race*. New York: New York University Press, 2011.
- Madasheck. "JFK's 'Treason' versus Obama's 'Treason': Notice any Similarities?" *Daily Kos*, June 18, 2010. Retrieved October 8, 2015, from <http://www.dailykos.com/story/2010/06/18/877384/-JFKs-treason-vs-Obamas-treason:-Notice-any-similarities>.
- McConahay, J., & Hough, J.C. "Symbolic Racism." *Journal of Social Issues* 32, no. 2 (1976): 23-45.
- Meertens, R. W. & Pettigrew, T.F. "Is Subtle Prejudice Really Prejudice?" *The Public Opinion Quarterly* 61, no. 1 (1997): 54-71.
- NBC News, "NBC News Calls Election for Obama," *NBC News*, Transcript, November 4, 2008, <http://icue.nbcunifiles.com/icue/files/icue/site/pdf/38832>.
- Newman K., & Jacobs, E. "Brothers' Keepers?" *Society* 4, no. 5 (July 2007): 6-11.
- Newman, K., & Jacobs, E. *Who Cares? Public Ambivalence and Government Activism from the New Deal to the Second Gilded Age*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2010.
- Norton, M.I. & Sommers, S.R. "Whites See Racism as a Zero-Sum Game That They Are Now Losing," *Perspectives on Psychological Science* 6, no. 3 (2011): 215-218.
- O'Connor, A. "The Privatized City: The Manhattan Institute, the Urban Crisis, and the Conservative Counterrevolution in New York." *Journal of Urban History* 34, no. 2 (2008): 333-353.
- Page S., & Kucinich J. "Obama Releases Long-form Birth Certificate." *USA Today*, April 28, 2011. Retrieved June 10, 2011, from [http://www.usatoday.com/news/washington/2011-04-27-obama-birth-certificate\\_n.htm](http://www.usatoday.com/news/washington/2011-04-27-obama-birth-certificate_n.htm).
- Perez, E. & Bruer, W. "DHS Intelligence Report Warns of Domestic Right-Wing Terror Threat." CNN.com, February 19, 2015. Retrieved April 6, 2015, from <http://edition.cnn.com/2015/02/19/politics/terror-threat-homeland-security/>.

- Perlstein, R. "In America, crazy is a preexisting condition." *The Washington Post*, August 16, 2009. Retrieved September 25, 2009, from <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/08/14>.
- Pettigrew, T.F. "Racial Change and Social Policy," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 441, no. 1 (1979): 114-131.
- Pettit, B. & Western, B. "Mass Imprisonment and the Life Course: Race and Class Inequality in U.S. Incarceration." *American Sociological Review* 69, no. 2 (2004): 151-169.
- Pitts, L. "Obama, Race, and Tea Party Supporters." *Louisville Courier-Journal*, April 24, 2010. Retrieved April 26, 2010, from <http://www.courier-journal.com/article/20100425/OPINION04/4250318/Leonard-Pitts-Obama-race-tea-party-supporters>.
- Raban, J. "At the Tea Party." *The New York Review of Books*, March, 2010. Retrieved November 20, 2014, from <http://www.nybooks.com/articles/archives/2010/mar/25/at-the-tea-party/>
- Reed, A. "The 'Underclass' as Myth and Symbol: The Poverty of Discourse about Poverty." In *Stirrings in the Jug: Black Politics in the Post-Segregation Era* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1999), 179-196.
- Reynolds, B. "Fear, racism at town hall meetings." *Aljazeera.net*, August 22, 2009. Retrieved October 28, 2009, from <http://english.aljazeera.net/focus/2009/08/200982075754210254.html>
- Richburg, K. "Jimmy Carter was right. 'Post-racial' America is still a forlorn hope." *The Guardian*, September 20, 2009. Retrieved September 22, 2009, from <http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/cifamerica/2009/sep/20/jimmy-carter-barack-obama-racism>
- Rock, C. *Kill the Messenger*. New York: HBO Video, 2009.
- Savan, L. "Huckabee Replaces N-word with 'Mau-Mau,'" *The Nation*, March 7, 2011. Retrieved March 30, 2015 from: <http://www.thenation.com/blog/159059/huckabee-replaces-n-word-mau-mau>.
- Schlesinger, R. "Obama's Teleprompter: The GOP's Dumbest Attack." *U.S. News and World Report*, March 20, 2012. Retrieved June 2, 2015 from: <http://www.usnews.com/opinion/articles/2012/03/20/obamas-teleprompter-the-gops-dumbest-attack>
- Scott, J.C. *Seeing like a State: How Certain Schemes to Improve the Human Condition Have Failed*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1998.

- Sinclair-Chapman, V. & Price, M. "Black Politics, the 2008 Election, and the (Im)possibility of Race Transcendence," *PS: Political Science and Politics* 41, no. 4 (2008): 739-745.
- Skocpol, T. *Obama and America's Political Future*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2012.
- Skocpol, T., & Williamson, V. *Tea Party and the Remaking of Republican Conservatism*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2012.
- Smith, M.A. *The Right Talk: How Conservatives Transformed the Great Society into the Economic Society*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2007.
- Strasser, M. "For Militiamen, the Fight for Cliven Bundy's Ranch is Far From Over." *Newsweek*, April 23, 2014. Retrieved April 6, 2015, from <http://www.newsweek.com/2014/05/02/militiamen-fight-over-cliven-bundys-ranch-far-over-248354.html>.
- Strickland, R.A. & Whicker, M.L. "Comparing the Wilder and Gantt Campaigns: A Model for Black Candidate Success in Statewide Elections," *PS: Political Science and Politics* 25, no. 2 (1992): 204-212.
- Taylor, P. "The Next America," April 10, 2014. Retrieved April 6, 2015, from <http://www.pewresearch.org/next-america/#Two-Dramas-in-Slow-Motion>.
- Tesler, M. & Sears, David O. *Obama's Race: The 2008 Election and the Dream of a Post-Racial America*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010.
- Thernstrom, A. & Thernstrom, S. "Racial Gerrymandering is Unnecessary." *The Wall Street Journal*, November 11, 2008. Retrieved April 23, 2015, from <http://www.wsj.com/articles/SB122637373937516543>.
- Todd, C. & Gawiser, S. *How Barack Obama Won*. New York: Vintage Books, 2009.
- Valentino, N.A., & Brader, T. "The Sword's Other Edge: Perceptions of Discrimination and Racial Policy Opinion after Obama." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 75, no:2 (2011): 201-226.
- VICE. "Watch Host Gianna Toboni Debrief Our New HBO Episode About American Militant Groups," March 21, 2015. Retrieved April 6, 2015, from <http://www.vice.com/read/watch-host-gianna-toboni-debrief-our-new-hbo-episode-about-american-militant-groups-014>.
- "View from Selma: Can Obama Debate Be Colorblind?" *National Public Radio*, September 25, 2009. Retrieved September 25, 2009, from <http://www.npr.org/templates/transcript/transcript.php?storyId=113>.

- Wacquant, L. "From Slavery to Mass Incarceration: Rethinking the Race Question in the U.S." *New Left Review* 13 (2002): 41-61.
- Waldman, P. "Republicans are Beginning to Act as though Barack Obama isn't Even the President." *The Washington Post*, March 9, 2015. Retrieved April 6, 2015, from <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/plum-line/wp/2015/03/09/republicans-are-beginning-to-act-as-though-barack-obama-isnt-even-the-president/>.
- Walters, R. "Barack Obama and the Politics of Blackness," *Journal of Black Studies*, 38, no. 1 (2009): 7-29.
- Weathersbee, T. "For Obama Foes, It's Not the Plan— It's the Man." August 20, 2009. Retrieved October 2, 2009, from [http://www.blackamericaweb.com/?q=print/news/baw\\_commentary](http://www.blackamericaweb.com/?q=print/news/baw_commentary).
- Wideman, J.E. "Doing Time, Marking Race." *The Nation* 261, no. 14 (1995): 503-505.
- Wolff, H. "Race and the 2012 Election." *The American Renaissance*, November 9, 2012. Retrieved April 13, 2015, from <http://www.amren.com/features/2012/11/race-and-the-2012-election/>.

**Table 1: Percentage of White Support for Obama Under 35 Percent**

State	2008	2012
	Obama's Percentage of White Vote	Obama's Percentage of White Vote
Alabama	10	15
Arkansas	30	30
Georgia	23	23
Louisiana	14	14
Mississippi	11	10
South Carolina	26	26
Tennessee	34	34
Texas	26	26

Source: CNN: 2008 and 2012 Presidential Exit Polls

**Table 2: Percentage of White Support for Obama in the Three Southern States that He Carried in 2008**

State	Obama's Percentage of White Vote
Florida	42
Virginia	39
North Carolina	35

Source: CNN: 2008 Presidential Exit Poll

**Table 3: Percentage of White Support for Obama in the Two Southern States that He Carried in 2012**

State	Obama's Percentage of White Vote
Florida	37
Virginia	37

Source: CNN: 2012 Presidential Exit Poll

**Table 4: Stereotypes About Blacks by White Tea Party Approval**

Questions:	True Skeptics of the Tea Party	Middle of the Road	True Believers	Never Heard Of	All Whites
<b>Number of Observations (N) and Percent Total White</b>	<b>N=66</b>	<b>N=171</b>	<b>N=117</b>	<b>N=157</b>	<b>N=511</b>
<b>Blacks Hard Working (1-3)*</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>40%</b>
Blacks Somewhat Hard Working (3)*	12%	7%	15%	10%	18%
Blacks Very Hard Working (2)*	15%	13%	7%	14%	12%
Blacks Extremely Hard Working (1)*	28%	20%	13%	17%	10%
<b>Blacks Intelligent (1-3)*</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>
Blacks Somewhat Intelligent (3)*	14%	13%	16%	11%	23%
Blacks Very Intelligent (2)*	14%	10%	10%	18%	13%
Blacks Extremely Intelligent (1)*	31%	25%	19%	22%	13%
<b>Blacks Trustworthy (1-3)*</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>47%</b>
Blacks Somewhat Trustworthy (3)*	18%	15%	17%	9%	21%
Blacks Very Trustworthy (2)*	18%	7%	9%	20%	12%
Blacks Extremely Trustworthy (1)*	30%	21%	15%	21%	14%

**Note:** Cell entries represent the percent in the corresponding category. Rows denoted with \* significant at  $p < .05$  or better.

**Source:** University of Washington, March 2010 Multi-state Survey of Race and Politics

**Prof. Christopher Parker, Principal Investigator**

**Online:** <http://depts.washington.edu/uwiser/racepolitics.html>

**Table 5: President Obama Traits by Tea Party Approval**

<b>Traits</b>	<b>True Skeptics of Tea Party</b>	<b>Middle of Road</b>	<b>True Believers</b>	<b>Never Heard Of</b>	<b>All Whites</b>
<b>The following phrases describe President Obama Extremely Well or Quite Well</b>					
<b>Number of Observations (N)</b>	N=66	N=171	N=117	N=157	N=511
<b>Knowledgeable</b>	79%	60%	38%	66%	60%
<b>Intelligent</b>	74%	65%	37%	71%	63%
<b>Moral</b>	86%	64%	32%	68%	61%
<b>Strong Leader</b>	79%	65%	44%	71%	64%

**Note:** Cell entries represent the percent in the corresponding category. All rows significant at  $p < .05$  or better.

**Source:** University of Washington, March 2010 Multi-state Survey of Race and Politics

**Prof. Christopher Parker, Principal Investigator**

**Online:** <http://depts.washington.edu/uwiser/racepolitics.html>



# **Race as an Institutional Factor in the Arrest, and the use of Excessive and Deadly Force against African American Males**

---

Larry D. Stokes  
*Savannah State University*

Zaphon R. Wilson  
*Saint Augustine's University*

Kenneth A. Jordan  
*Savannah State University*

Davida M. Harris  
*Ogeechee Technical College*

## **Abstract**

*These authors assert that race is a determinant used by police officers to arrest and use deadly force against African American males. Race is an institutionalized factor that is embedded and widespread in society's social structure. Hence, the institutional discrimination perspective is utilized to explain the issue of race. Institutional discrimination consists of practices or organizations and institutions that have a harmful effect on members of subordinate groups, in this case, African American males. Because race is institutionalized in the social structure, it is not surprising that law enforcement agencies use race as a factor in the arrest and deadly force against African Americans.*

## **Introduction**

Crime data indicates that blacks are more likely to get arrested, sentenced and convicted than whites. Self-reported studies indicate that African American and white suspects are generally similar in behavior and that the differences in arrest statistics may indicate a differential selection policy by police.<sup>1</sup> Police are more likely to apprehend black and Latino males than any other group. Evidence of racial bias in the arrest process can be found in police

---

<sup>1</sup> Paul Tracy, "Race and Class Differences in Official and Self-Reported Delinquency" in *From Boy to Man, From Delinquency to Crime*, ed. Marvin Wolfgang, Terence Thornberry, and Robert Figlio. (University of Chicago, 1987).

officers profiling African Americans and searching their cars without probable cause or reasonable suspicion.<sup>2</sup> Suspects who are poor, black or male are more likely to be formally arrested than white suspects.<sup>3</sup> Engle and Calnon found that young African American and Latino males are more likely to be stopped by police and cited, searched, and arrested even though, they are no more likely to be in the possession of illegal contraband than whites.<sup>4</sup>

In this paper, the authors assert that race is institutionalized, not only in police departments, but is also a determining factor in practically every social institution in America. This assertion is supported by the findings reported by the U.S. Department of Justice in Ferguson, Missouri, which showed that:

There are stunning racial disparities in both police traffic stops and use of force, including deadly force, none of which could be explained by any differences in the rate at which people of different races violate the law. These disparities occur, at least in part, because of unlawful bias against and stereotypes about African Americans.<sup>5</sup>

Moreover, the Justice Department found:

That there also racial disparities in the court's fine assessment practices. The average fine assessment was higher for African Americans than for (whites). African Americans were assessed an average fine of \$206, whereas the average fine for others was \$147. The magnitude of disparities in fines assessed on the basis of race consistently disfavored African Americans.<sup>6</sup>

In addition to the racial disparity analysis, the Justice Department also concluded that the City of Ferguson's police department and judicial system focused on generating revenue for the city by

---

<sup>2</sup> Larry Siegel *Criminology* (Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2012).

<sup>3</sup> M. Sealock and S. Simpson "Unraveling Bias in Arrest Decisions: The Role of Juvenile Offender Type-Scripts" *Justice Quarterly* 15, (1998): 427-457.

<sup>4</sup> R.S. Engel and J. Calnon "Examining the Influence of Drivers Characteristics during Traffic Stops with Police from a National survey" *Justice Quarterly*, 21, (2004): 49-90.

<sup>5</sup> United States Justice Department, Civil Rights Division: *Investigation of Ferguson Police Department*. (Government Printing Office, March 2015).

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* page, 69.

ticketing and assessing fines disproportionately on the majority black population and the poor for various type infractions.<sup>7</sup>

### **Theoretical Consideration**

Carmichael and Hamilton noted that not all, and perhaps not even most, discrimination is perpetrated by individuals. Our social institutions i.e., well established structures such as family, the state, the educational system, the economic system, and religion, which perform basic functions in society, play a critical role in the creation and perpetuation of racial inequality.<sup>8</sup> Institutional discrimination is applied, in this study, to explain police behavior in the arrest, use of force, including deadly force, against people of color, especially African American males. Institutional discrimination is more subtle, less obvious, and more indirect in application than individual discrimination. Although a considerable amount of discrimination tends to be unintended, it yields outcomes that are discriminatory in effect.<sup>9</sup> The issue of race is entrenched in customs, laws, and social practices. Therefore, discriminatory patterns and practices are likely to persist in the areas of banking, criminal justice, employment, education, health care, housing, and many other areas in the private and public sectors.<sup>10</sup>

James Comey, the Director of Federal Bureau of Investigation, noted that law enforcement agencies' history is based on discriminatory practices against minority groups. He further noted that people use "race" unconsciously in making decisions. People in the white-majority culture practice unconscious racial bias and react differently to a white face than a black face. Racial bias, however, is not confined to law enforcement any more than its existence in any

---

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. page, 12

<sup>8</sup> S. Carmichael and C. V. Hamilton *Black Power: The Politics of Liberation in America* (New York: Vintage Books, 1967).

<sup>9</sup> Martin Marger, *Race and Ethnic Relations*. 8<sup>th</sup> ed. Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2009.

<sup>10</sup> Vincent Parrillo, *Strangers To These Shores*. 11<sup>th</sup> ed. Pearson

other institution in America.<sup>11</sup> Although unconscious discrimination oftentimes does not reflect a deliberate effort to discriminate, it is nonetheless important to recognize that unconscious discrimination has a disparate impact on those who are disadvantaged. It is also important to recognize that it is deeply rooted in society's racially unequal power structure.<sup>12</sup> To further demonstrate the practice of *race unconsciousness*, a study conducted by CNN indicated that prejudice and stereotypes is culturally transmitted. In this study, researchers

Asked children, between the ages of 5 and 10 years old, a series of questions addressing the issue of race. They found that white children were more likely to respond with a high rate of "white bias." White children identified their skin color with positive attributes and darker skin with negative attributes. Black children were found to display some bias toward whites, but far less than the bias white children display towards blacks. White children were found to embrace stereotypes much more strongly than the African-American children.<sup>13</sup>

Institutional discriminatory practices are so interwoven in customs, norms, traditions, policies, and laws, until persons attempting to provide racially sensitive assistance to racially insensitive individuals are oftentimes unaware that they too perpetuate unfair practices on the basis of race.<sup>14</sup> For example, if poverty and the lack of jobs perpetuate crime in urban areas that may be construed that economic development is woefully inadequate in poor inner communities. Industries tend to locate and create jobs in the suburbs rather than in inner city urban areas where high unemployment and catastrophic under-employment proliferates. The location of these jobs

---

<sup>11</sup>James Comey, "Hard Truths and Calls for Open Discussion" (U.S. Department of Justice: Government Printing Office. 2015)

<sup>12</sup>John Farley, *Majority-Minority Relations* 6<sup>th</sup> ed. (Boston: Prentice Hall, 2010).

<sup>13</sup> CNN, Study: white and black children biased toward lighter skin" May 2010.  
<http://www.cnn.com/2010/US/05/13/doll.study/>

<sup>14</sup> Vincent Parrillo, *Strangers To These Shores*. 11<sup>th</sup> ed. (Boston: Pearson, 2014).

negatively affect blacks who might qualify for them but reside mainly in urban areas where the jobs do not exist.<sup>15</sup>

### **Brief historical context of race in America**

DuBois' noted that "The problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line".<sup>16</sup> Race remains a polemic issue in the twenty first century. Issues of race and race ideology are subverted through the proliferation of practices requiring adherence to the laws of the U.S. Constitution. Moreover, some decisions mandated by the U.S. courts further suppress and subordinate African Americans and people of color. Intended or not intended, the subordinate status of African Americans was laid in the foundation of the United States Constitution. The U.S. Constitution, as a document, structured and defined the organization of American government and group relationships to that government as well as within society. One needs only to review critical *Articles* in the U.S. Constitution to discern how African Americans were categorized as a subordinate group upon the very founding of this country. From the outset, African Americans were marginalized as part of a compromise for congressional representation.

As a social and political construction, race has been codified in laws and policy through a history of cultural and political domination. Consequently, prior to the Civil War, black rights were suppressed continuously. In *Prigg vs. Pennsylvania* (1842) the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the Fugitive Slave Act requiring slave-owners' human property, i.e., slaves themselves, be returned to their masters. Then, in *Jones v. Van Zandt* (1847) the court staggered into defining slavery as a "scared compromise" in the constitution. The status of newly freed blacks after the Civil War was even more precarious. Judge Higginbotham outlines how the United States

---

<sup>15</sup> Martin Marger, *Race and Ethnic Relations*, 8<sup>th</sup> ed. (United States: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2009).

<sup>16</sup> W.E.B. DuBois, *An ABC of Color* (New York: Columbia Press, 1969)

Supreme Court sanctioned racial hatred by establishing public policy inimical to the fair treatment of African Americans in the 1883 Civil Rights Cases.<sup>17</sup>

Even after the Civil War, the Court continued to favor policy grounded on the perceived inferiority of black people and the legitimization of racism through the establishment of “separate but equal” accommodations (Civil Rights Act of 1875 and *Plessey v. Ferguson*, 1896). Moreover, the colonization of African countries by Europeans, coupled with the capturing of Africans to be made slaves, gave rise to the issue of race and race relations in the United States. This provided the impetus for the United States Constitution to use the issue of race to exclude Africans as citizens. These practices gave rise to the notion of ethnocentricity and led whites to believe that they are the dominant race. This fostered a national attitude, which reinforced how race is applied unconsciously and sometimes consciously against blacks in the social structure. Despite the fact that slavery ended in this country years ago, Collins lamented that the legacy of race is deeply embedded in current patterns of prejudice and discrimination against African Americans.<sup>18</sup> This brief history explains how race is institutionalized and provides an explanation for how and why police officers use race as a determinant to arrest, use force, including deadly force, against African American males.

### **Police Arrest of African Americans**

Since race is so deeply rooted in the social structure and intertwined in how American society functions, African Americans are far more likely than whites to have negative encounters

---

<sup>17</sup> A. L. Higginbotham Jr., *Shades of Freedom: Racial Politics and Presumptions of the American Legal Process*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1966).

<sup>18</sup> P. H. Collins, *Black Feminist Thought: Knowledge, Consciousness, and the Politics of Empowerment*. (New York: Harper Collins Academic, 1990).

with law enforcement and express more discontent.<sup>19</sup> African Americans consistently report that they believe that the police treat them unfairly or have experienced unfair treatment themselves.<sup>20</sup> The Gallup Poll also found that thirty-seven percent of African Americans said that they had been “unfairly stopped by police,” compared with only 4 percent of whites.<sup>21</sup> Similarly, a majority of blacks’ say that they or a family member have personally experienced being treated unfairly by the police strictly on the basis of race. Half of African-American respondents, including 6 in 10 black men, said they had been treated unfairly by police because of their race, compared with 3 percent of whites. Another 15 percent said they knew of a family member who had been treated unfairly by the police because of their race.<sup>22</sup>

Proponents of racial profiling argue that profiling is an effective method in the fight against crime. This encourages police officers to focus on Black and Latino males because they are believed to be the mostly likely criminal suspects. One of the most widely publicized incidents of profiling in recent memory occurred in the New York Police Department (NYPD). The NYPD initiated a stop and frisk policy in 2002.

The policy allowed officers to profile individuals they believed to be involved in crime. The NYPD’s stop and frisk report indicated that the majority of stop and frisk incidents involving African Americans did not support their contentions of criminal suspects. In 2012, the NYPD stopped 532,911 citizens in the city of New York. The data show that 284,229 (55 percent) were African American, 165,140 (32 percent) were Latino and 50,366 (10 percent) were white. Incredulously, 473,644 (89 percent) were innocent.

---

<sup>19</sup> R. Weitzer and S. Tuch, “Racially Biased Policing: Determinants of Citizen Perceptions” *Social Forces*, 83 (2005): 1009-1030; R. Weitzer and R. Brunson, “Strategic Responses to the Police Among Inner City Youth” *Sociological Quarterly*, 50: (2009):235-256.

<sup>20</sup> Samuel Walker., C. Spohn., M. Delone. *The Color of Justice: Race, Ethnicity, and Crime in America*. (United States: Thomson and Wadsworth, 2007).

<sup>21</sup> Gallup Poll, cited in Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*, 2003.

<sup>22</sup> “Half of Black Say police have treated them unfairly” *Associated Press*, NORC Center for Public Affairs Research, August 5, 2015. <http://news.yahoo.com/half-blacks-police-treated-them-unfairly-071758015--politics.html#>

Additionally, in 2013, there were 191,558 New Yorkers who were stopped by the police of which 104,958 (56 percent) were African American, 55,191 (29 percent) were Latino and 20, 877 (11 percent) were white. It was also found that 169, 252 (88 percent) were totally innocent. The New York Civil Liberties Union (2014) also found that innocent New Yorkers have been subjected to police stops and street interrogations more than five million times since 2002 and that African American and Latino communities were disproportionately targeted for such search frisk tactics.<sup>23</sup>

Meehan and Ponder found that police officers were likely to use racial profiling to stop African American motorists traveling in predominantly white neighborhoods.<sup>24</sup> An African American driving in an all-white neighborhood is viewed by white police officers as suspicious and out of place.<sup>25</sup> An overview of studies on race and the criminal justice process concluded that most studies reveal what police officers freely admit that race is significantly independent, as a causal or determinative factor in deciding who to follow, search, or arrest.<sup>26</sup> Research also reveals that a person's color and physical attributes are important factors in shaping police officers' discretion and decision-making to stop and arrest people of color.<sup>27</sup> These practices lead to a higher concentration of blacks in arrest data and the over-representation of blacks in the criminal justice system.<sup>28</sup> For police officers, this oftentimes results in overestimating young Africa-American males as a threat. Police officers who dehumanized blacks were also likely to

---

<sup>23</sup> New York Civil Liberties Union, *Racial Justice: Stop and Frisk Practices*, New York, New York Civil Liberties Union, 2014.

<sup>24</sup> Albert Meehan and Michael Ponder, Race and Profiling African American Motorists. *Justice Quarterly* 19, (2002):399-430, 2002

<sup>25</sup> R. Weitzer and S. Tuck, "Perception of Racial Profiling: Race, Class, and Personal Experience" *Criminology* 40, (2002): 435-456.

<sup>26</sup> "Developments in the law: Race and the Criminal Process" *Harvard Law Review* 101, (1988): 1496.

<sup>27</sup> D. Steffensmeier and S. Demuth, "Ethnicity and Judges' Sentencing Decisions" *Criminology*, 39 (2001):145-178. M. Sealock and S. Simpson, "Unraveling Bias in Arrest Decisions: The Role of Juvenile Offender Type-Scripts" *Justice Quarterly*, 15, (1998):427-457; Jerome Miller, *Search and Destroy: African American Males in the Criminal Justice System*, New York, Cambridge University Press, 1996; Alan Lizotte, "Extra-Legal Factors in Chicago's Criminal Court: Testing the Conflict Model of Criminal Justice" *Social Problems*, 25: (1978):564-580.

<sup>28</sup> Amnesty International U.S.A. *Threat and Humiliation: Racial Profiling, domestic Security, and Human Rights in the United States*. U.S. Domestic Rights Program. Amnesty International, 2004.



have had a record of using force on black youths in custody. They also found that white police officers viewed black youth as less innocent than their white counterparts. The perception that blacks have superhuman strength leads police officers to use deadly force. Therefore, the only way to deal with someone like that is to put him down.<sup>29</sup>

### **Police Officers use of Deadly Force against African American Males**

African Americans are treated differently based on stereotypes and perceptions that they are more likely to be dangerous to the community.<sup>30</sup> Police officers' use of deadly force on alleged African American male suspects demonstrates the belief that black lives are not highly valued. Donald Black provided data that suggest that black lives are not highly valued in society. Black laments:

When people offend a social superior or inferior, different pattern emerges. Those accused of offending persons above them in social status (whites) are likely to be handled more severely than those accused of offending someone below them (blacks). Those victimizing a white, inhabit a legal space all of their own, with a risk of severity greater than anyone else. When a black suspect is convicted of killing a white, the risk of capital punishment leaps far beyond any other racial combination. When a white suspect is convicted of killing a black, the risk of capital punishment is approximately zero.<sup>31</sup>

Similarly, Levine and Montgomery also found that African Americans who killed whites are four times more likely to get a death sentence than whites who kill blacks.<sup>32</sup> These subtle messages

---

<sup>29</sup> P.A. Golf; M.C. Jackson; B. Allison; L.D. Leone; C.M. Culotta and N. A. DiTomasso, The Essence of Innocence: Consequences of Dehumanizing Black Children, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, published online February 2014.

<sup>30</sup> Justin Hayes-Smith and Rebecca Hayes Smith, "Race, Racial Context, and Withholding Adjudication in Drug Cases: A Multilevel Examination of Juvenile Justice" *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice*, no7:3, (2009):163-185.

<sup>31</sup> Donald Black, *Sociological Justice*. New York, Oxford Press.

<sup>32</sup> Susan Levine and Lori Montgomery, "Large Racial Disparity Found by Study of Maryland Death Penalty" *The Washington Post*, January 8, 2003 p. A1.

provide justification for police officers to use excessive and deadly force when confronting African American males.

In recent months if not years, African American males have turned out to be neither armed nor guilty of any crime, but have been killed by police officers who may well have reacted, at least partly, to the color of one's skin.<sup>33</sup> For instance, in the case of Amadou Diallo, a black male in New York, four officers, mistaking his wallet for a handgun, fired forty-one shots at him, striking him nineteen times. The police officers, who were involved in the shooting, were acquitted of all charges.<sup>34</sup> A more notable case, which occurred in Florida in 2012, did not involve law enforcement personnel, but a person acting as a peace officer in the form of a neighborhood security. George Zimmerman, a security guard, called 911 because he believed that a suspicious black male youth was in the wrong place. Zimmerman was unaware that the unarmed suspicious black youth, he had shot and killed, Trayvon Martin, lived in the neighborhood. Zimmerman was also acquitted of the charges of murder.<sup>35</sup>

On August 9, 2014, Michael Brown, an unarmed black male, was shot and killed by a white police officer in Ferguson, Missouri. It was alleged that Michael Brown held his arms in the air and said "do not shoot", but the white officer shot and killed him anyway. The facts of the case were ultimately decided by the grand jury, which issued a No Bill, not to prosecute the white police officer.<sup>36</sup> The United States Department of Justice investigated the white police officer's shooting of Michael Brown, an unarmed black suspect, and the racial disturbance that occurred in Ferguson, Missouri as a consequence of No indictment for the white police officer.

---

<sup>33</sup> John Macionis, *Social Problems*, 6<sup>th</sup> ed. (Boston, Pearson, 2015).

<sup>34</sup> K. J. Peak, *Policing America: Methods, Issues, Challenges* 5<sup>th</sup> ed. (New Jersey: Pearson, 2006).

<sup>35</sup> Jason Silverstein, "On Ending Racial Profiling in America" *Huffington Post*, 2012.

<sup>36</sup> "Ferguson Michael Brown Grand Jury" *New York Times*, A17, 2014.

The Justice Department found significant disparities in the Ferguson Police Department's use of force against African Americans. More specifically the Justice Department found:

That nearly 90 percent of documented force used by the Ferguson Police Department was leveled against African Americans. These disparities occur, at least in part, because of unlawful bias and stereotypes that the white police officers had about African Americans. The report also found evidence of substantial racial bias among police officers and the court staff in Ferguson. Police supervisors and leadership did little to ensure that officers act in accordance with law and policy, and rarely responded to citizens' complaints of officer misconduct. The result is a pattern of stops without reasonable suspicion and arrests without probable cause and use of excessive force in violation of the Fourth Amendment.<sup>37</sup>

### **Summary and Discussion**

The authors assert that race continues to be a controversial issue in this country in spite of the country electing an African American as President of the United States. Race is not only an issue in the criminal justice system, but it is also embedded and widespread in other institutions and organizations. For example, banks are less likely to give mortgage loans to African Americans and if they do, blacks are given higher interest loans than whites. Eckholm found that "Black and Hispanic home buyers tend to pay higher interest rates than whites with similar credit ratings."<sup>38</sup> At the University of Oklahoma, a white fraternity was found singing a racist chant. The fraternity members chanted "hanging a black from a tree." It was later learned that chant was taught on a national leadership cruise that was sponsored by the fraternity's national

---

<sup>37</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, *Investigation of the Ferguson Police Department*, (Washington, DC, Government Printing Office, March 4, 2014).

<sup>38</sup> Erik Eckholm, "Black and Hispanic Home Buyers Pay higher Interest on Mortgages" *New York Times*, June 1, 2006.

organization.<sup>39</sup> Honda Corporation reached a settlement to resolve allegations that the company discriminated against minority (African Americans, Latinos, and Asians) car buyers by marking up interest rates on loans. This is a practice industry experts describe as common because of the discretion given to individual dealerships.<sup>40</sup> These aforementioned incidents, as well as the CNN study, which found that white children internalize stereotypes much more strongly than African American children, affirm the notion that race is a strong indication of institutional discrimination / structural discrimination and that racial bias and racial discrimination is culturally transmitted.

Consequently, it is not surprising that police officers employ race to stop, arrest, and excessive and deadly force against blacks and Latinos. In general, whites view blacks as suspicious or involved in some type of crime. Concomitantly, when these cases are brought before the district attorney's office, they may not view the shooting of a black male significant enough to warrant prosecution. Hereto, prosecutorial misconduct may suggest that alleged black suspects must be guilty of something even though there is no evidence to prove otherwise. Excluding the shooting of unarmed blacks, by the police following Hurricane Katrina, rarely are police officers prosecuted for using excessive and deadly force against an alleged unarmed black male suspect. When brought to trial for shooting unarmed black suspects, white police officers are usually acquitted or found guilty of lesser charges. In Cleveland, Ohio, the judge, who heard the case of an unarmed black suspect, shot by a white police officer, stated that he would not "sacrifice" this police officer to the anti-police sentiment that has swept across America in the

---

<sup>39</sup> N. Koppel, "University of Oklahoma: Racist Chant Learned at National Event" *The Wall Street Journal*, March 27, 2015.

<sup>40</sup> "Honda will pay \$24 million for overcharging minorities" *Associated Press*, July 15, 2015

wake of other police shooting of unarmed black suspects. The white officer was acquitted of voluntary manslaughter.<sup>41</sup>

In the *Tennessee v. Garner* case (1985), the U.S. Supreme Court decided when police officers can use deadly force under limited circumstances. Since the Garner decision, states have revised their laws regarding when officers can employ deadly force. States revise laws not, for the protection of innocent suspects, but for the protection of police officers. In the Michael Brown case, for example, even though he held his hands above his head, his slight movement towards the police gave the police justification to use deadly force according to the Missouri law.

Police officers have a myriad of duties and responsibilities; they have to make split second decisions to resolve crime and protect society.<sup>42</sup> But, at the same time, they must also solve problems, prevent crime and establish positive community relations. Blacks and Latinos, however, have a distrust of the police. This distrust is based on the practice of racial profiling by the police and the use of excessive and deadly force against African Americans and Latinos. Police departments however, view the latter methods as an effective crime control approach.<sup>43</sup>

Although a number of police shootings of unarmed black suspects have been captured on cell phone videos and broadcast nationally, these incidents are not new; these shooting have been occurring for decades. Until the North Charleston video shooting, there has not been an indictment against a white officer for shooting an unarmed black suspect. These incidents have been covered up by either the police department or the district attorney's office. The killing of an unarmed black suspect is generally ruled justifiable. Investigations conducted by police

---

<sup>41</sup>“Protests, arrests after Cleveland cop's acquittal” *Associated Press*, May 24, 2015.

<sup>42</sup> R. Reiner, *The Politics of the Police*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010); P. Manning, *Democratic Policing in a Changing World* (Boulder, Colorado: Paradigm Publishers, 2010); M. Neocleous, *The Fabrication of Social Order: A Critical Theory of Police Power* (Sterling, VA: Pluto Press, 2000); A. Goldsmith, “Police Reform and The Problem of Trust” *Theoretical Criminology*, 9(4): (2005):443-470.

<sup>43</sup> R. Kennedy, “Suspect Policy” *New Republic*, September (199):30-35.

departments, district attorneys' office and other police agencies (local and state) into the killings of unarmed black suspects is not without bias. To this end, this research recommends the utilization of independent citizens' review board to investigate shootings by police officers. An independent and representative citizens' reviews board may contribute to better police-community relations in the black community. Until race is no longer an issue in America, African Americans and Latinos will continue to receive unequal justice. Racial bias and discrimination, however, are nearly impossible to eliminate because it is deeply embedded into the social structure.

## Bibliography

- Amnesty International USA *Threat and Humiliation: Racial Profiling, domestic Security, and Human Rights in the United States*. October. U.S. Domestic Rights Program. United States: Amnesty International, 2004.
- Black, Donald. *Sociological Justice*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1989.
- Carmichael, S. and C. V. Hamilton. *Black Power: The Politics of Liberation in America*. New York: Vintage Books, 1967.
- CNN. 2014. *White and black children biased toward lighter skin*. May 2014.
- Collins, P. H. *Black Feminist Thought: Knowledge, Consciousness, and the Politics of Empowerment*. London: Harper Collins Academic, 1990.
- Comey, J. B. "Hard Truths and Calls for Open Discussion. Washington, D.C: Department of Justice, 2015.
- "Developments in the Law: Race and the Criminal Process. *Harvard Law Review*, 101, 1988. P. 1496
- DuBois, W.E.B. *An ABC of Color*. New York: Columbia Press, 1969.
- Eckholm, Erik. "Black and Hispanic Home Buyers Pay Higher Interest on Mortgages" *New York Times*, June 1, 2006.
- Engel, R. S. and J. Calnon. Examining the Influence of Drivers' Characteristics during Traffic Stops with Police: Results from a National Survey" *Justice Quarterly* 21, (2004): 49-90.
- Farley, John, *Majority-Minority Relations* 6th edition. Boston: Prentice Hall, 2010.
- "Ferguson Michael Brown Grand Jury" *New York Times*, November 25, 2014
- Gallup Poll data cited in Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* 2003.
- Goldsmith, A. 2005. *Police reform and the problem of trust*. *Theoretical Criminology* 9(4): (2005): 443-470.
- Golf, P.A.; M.C. Jackson; B. Allison; L.D. Leone; C. M. Culotta and N. A. DiTomasso The Essence of Innocence: Consequences of Dehumanizing Black Children," *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, published online Feb. 24, 2014.

- “Half of Black Say police have treated them unfairly” *Associated Press*, NORC Center For Public Affairs Research, August 5, 2015. <http://news.yahoo.com/half-blacks-police-treated-them-unfairly-071758015-politics.html#>
- Hayes-Smith, Justin and Hayes-Smith, Rebecca. “Race, Racial Context, and Withholding Adjudication in Drug Cases: A Multilevel Examination of Juvenile Justice” *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice*, 7 (2009): 163-185.
- Higginbotham, A. L, Jr. *Shades of Freedom: Racial Politics and Presumptions of the American Legal Process*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1996.
- “Honda will pay \$24 million for overcharging minorities” *Associated Press*, July 15, 2015
- Kennedy, R. “Suspect Policy” *New Republic*, September 13, 1999, pp. 30-35.
- Koppel, N. “University of Oklahoma: Racist Chant Learned at National Event” *The Wall Street Journal* March 27, 2015.
- Levine, S. and L. Montgomery “Large Racial Disparity Found by Study of Maryland Death Penalty” *The Washington Post*, January 8, 2003 pp. A1.
- Lizotte, Alan. “Extra-Legal Factors in Chicago’s Criminal Courts: Testing the Conflict Model of Criminal Justice” *Social Problems* 25, (1978):564-580.
- Macionis, J. *Social Problems*. 6<sup>th</sup> edition. Boston: Pearson, 2015.
- Manning, P. *Democratic Policing in a Changing World*. Boulder, CO: Paradigm Publishers, 2010.
- Neocleous, M. *The Fabrication of Social Order: A Critical Theory of Police Power*. Sterling, VA: Pluto Press, 2000.
- Marger, Martin. *Race and Ethnic Relations*. 8<sup>th</sup> edition. United States: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2009.
- Meehan, A., and Ponder, M. Race and place: The ecology of racial profiling African motorists. *Justice Quarterly*, 29, (2002):399-431.
- Miller, Jerome. *Search and Destroy: African American Males in the Criminal Justice System*. New York. Cambridge University Press, 1996.
- New York Civil Liberties Union. *Racial Justice: Stop and Frisk Practices*. New York Civil Liberties Union. New York, 2014.
- Parrillo, V. N. *Strangers to these Shores*. 11<sup>th</sup> ed. Boston: Pearson, 2014.



- Peak, K. J. *Policing America: Methods, Issues, and Challenges*. 5<sup>th</sup> edition. New Jersey. Pearson; Prentice Hall, 2006.
- Reiner, R. *The Politics of the Police*. 4th edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010.
- Sealock, M. and S. Simpson. 1998. "Unraveling Bias in Arrest Decisions: The Role of Juvenile Offender Type-Scripts." *Justice Quarterly* 15, (1998):427-457.
- Silverstein, J. *On ending racial profiling in America*, 2012. Retrieved from [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/american-anthropological-association/on-ending-racial-profilin\\_b\\_1429625.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/american-anthropological-association/on-ending-racial-profilin_b_1429625.html)
- Siegel, Larry. J. *Criminology*. United States: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2012.
- Steffensmeier, D. and Demuth, S. "Ethnicity and Judges' Sentencing Decisions" *Criminology* 39, (2001): 145-178.
- Tracy, Paul. "Race and Class Differences in Official and Self-Reported Delinquency" in Marvin Wolfgang, Terence Thornberry, and Robert Figlio *From Boy to Man, From Delinquency to Crime*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987.
- U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, *Report on the Ferguson, Missouri Police*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, March 4, 2015.
- Walker, S., C. Spohn., M. Delone. *The Color of Justice: Race, Ethnicity, and Crime in America*. United States: Thomson and Wadsworth, 2007.
- Weitzer, R., and Brunson, R. "Strategic Responses to the Police among Inner City Youth" *Sociological Quarterly* 50(2009): 235–56.
- Weitzer, R., and Tuch, S. 2005. "Racially Biased Policing: Determinants of Citizen Perceptions." *Social Forces* 83(2005): 1009–30.
- Weitzer, R. and Tuch, S. "Perceptions of Racial Profiling: Race, Class, and Personal Experience" *Criminology*. 40. (2002)435-456.