Investigating the Rebirth of Racism in

the US Society: Donald Trump Presidency Case Study

Donald Trump Presidency as a Case Study.

A Dissertation submitted to the Department of Letters and English Language in Partial

Fulfillment of the Requirements of Master's Degree in Language and Culture.

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2021-2022

Dedication

In the name of Allah, Most Merciful, and Most Compassionate

God's praise and peace upon our prophet Mohammed

I dedicate my dissertation to my beloved family, especially my **mother**, who gave me everything positive to continue this work, and my **father** who stood by my side till the last moment;

to my little lovely brothers **TAREK**, **MOUHAMED FAKHR EL ISLAM** and **YAHYA**.

This dissertation is also dedicated, with a special thanks to my caring, loving, supportive fiancée, **SALAH-EDDINE**, who over a long distance were an infinite source of inspiration.

Lastly to myself because I never thought I would actually make it.

BOUALLEG Marwa

Dedication

First and foremost, I appreciate ALLAH for providing me with the energy to continue working despite the difficulties I experienced.

I would like to dedicate this thesis to the great woman, my pearl, the light of my eyes, the friend of my path, the sympathetic woman, the one who shed tears for my joy, the one who stayed up, tired, and sacrificed for this moment, the one who was a father and compensated me in his absence from everything. The strong woman from whom I derive my strength and energy for life, I dedicate this work to you as the least thing that I can compensate you for your sacrifices, challenges and hardships to you my mother «Samah".

This thesis is dedicated to my sisters "Doua" and "Tayma"and to the family of Aissani .

To my friends Feriel, Manar, Nor, Sawsan, Nor, Hind, Mallek, Feriel, Rahma, Chourouk, Moufida, Meriem.

Great thanks to my Training teacher "Tabani Madjida" and the teacher of methedology "Abdaoui Fatima".Thank you a bench for helping and support me.

I would like to express my gratitude to my deceased friend "Sami" and to my classmates of "Group 05" from 2017 untill 2022.

AGAGUENA Aya

Abstract

The American identity is historically defined through the lines of ethnocentrism where the white race had been superior over other races. From this stand point, the concept of racism determined the key factor in the process of presidents' political, economic and social agenda for the turn of the 20th and during the 21st centuries. Correspondingly, the present study tackles the issue of the spread and the expansion, roots, causes, effects and fields of racism during Donald Trump presidency. As long as this research purpose is built upon investigating the US society in correlation with racism contextualization, it would be conducted through the historical, qualitative and analytical methods which attempt to investigate the historical nature of racism and analyze whether Trump policies had triggered its.

Keywords: Racism, Donald Trump Presidency, US Domestic Policies, Ethnic Groups.

الملخص

يتم تعريف الهوية الامريكية تاريخيا من خلال خطوط التمركز عندما كان العرق الأبيض متفوقا على الأعراق الأخرى. من هذا المنطق، مفهوم العنصرية حدد العامل الرئيسي في الخطة السياسية، والاقتصادية والاجتماعية للرؤساء في بداية القرن العشرين وخلال القرن الواحد والعشرين. تبعا لذلك، تتناول الدراسة الحالية قضية انتشار وتوسع العنصرية، وجذورها، وأسبابها، واثارها، ومجالاتها خلال رئاسة دونالد ترامب. طالما ان هدف هذا البحث مبني على التحقيق في المجتمع الأمريكي فيما يتعلق بسياق العنصرية، سيتم اجراؤها من خلال الطرق التاريخية، والنوعية والتحليلية التي تحاول التحقيق في الطبيعة التاريخية للعنصرية والتحليل فيما ان كانت سياسات ترامب قد أدت الى ولادة جديدة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: العنصرية، رئاسة دونالد ترامب، السياسات الداخلية للولايات المتحدة، الجماعات العرقية.

US	United States
USA	United States of America
IQ	Intelligence Quotient
PATRIOT	Uniting and Strengthening America bProving Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
D.C.	District of Colombia
CRT	Critical Race Theory
WWI	World War One
WWII	World War Two
NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
BPM	Black Power Movement
CRM	Civil Rights Movement

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Introduction

The term 'racism' was coined in the 1930s, primarily as a response to the Nazi project of making Germany judenrein, or 'clean of Jews'. The Nazis were in no doubt that Jews were a distinct race and posed a threat to the Aryan race to which authentic Germans supposedly belonged. With hindsight, it is possible to see that many of the dilemmas that have accompanied the proliferation of the notion of racism were present from the beginning.

The phenomenon of racism in our world is deeply tragic, with historical racism, having its own specific and limited history, is far from universal or inevitable, nowadays, racism—the grouping of people on the basis of physical appearance for the purpose of social discrimination—is deeply rooted in many societies, particularly in Western Europe and North America. Historically, however, racism is a recent phenomenon, especially with respect to the assumption of genetic boundaries.

Racism is a factor in US public opinion. To some, that is obvious; to others, it is controversial and a matter of definition, but the contemporary political context has made it inescapable that racism plays a role, when racism is defined as a particular form of prejudice in which antipathy is expressed toward racial groups.

The 2016 election was one of the foremost surprising occasions within the history of the U.S. Legislative issues. It brought Donald Trump to the presidency, a figure that had never held open office. Trump's disappointment with the Obama administration in 2012 pushed him to run within the presidential campaign in 2016. He introduced his campaign as "Make America Great Again." He sought to end any agreement that he felt damaged the U.S.A. politically and economically as well. Those who had at first seen his candidacy as a

joke was dazed by the realization that Trump was chosen a president. The president of the USA, Donald Trump, has communicated his thoughts about immigration ban. Addressing, Muslims as people who hate Non-Muslims, describing Islam as being radical, and referring to Mexicans as illegal immigrants who bring drug and crime to the USA boarders. Then, he tweeted against those who questioned his moral abilities (IQ) intelligence quotient, some journalists took it to the extreme and considered the president racist.

The present research work examines the investigation of racism in the USA.Taking Donald Trump presidency as a case study is the convenient example as he has long historical implications under the power of Whites and Blacks institution initially which is taken as a reference.

The main aim of this research work is to shed light on the aspect of racism in Donald Trump's presidency, in order to achieve the objectives of the present research, the following questions have been raised:

1-What the term "Racism" mean?

2-How it developed?

3-What are its roots?

4-Are there types of "Racism"?

5-How "Racism" emerged in US during Bush and Obama Presidencies?

6-What are the reflections of 9/11 attacks in US?

7-Is "Racism" investigated during Trump presidency?

8- To what extent Donald Trump's speech contains racism?

9-How does he portray Muslims, Mexicans and Africans?

These questions will be discussed in the three Chapters of this research work in addition to other items that will come with the discussion of the subject under study.

Before examining this study further and showing its significance, a sort of literature review has to be stated by concentrating on several prior studies on the subject of Racism in US during Donald Trump presidency. Many e-books and articles have dealt with the theme of the present dissertation. Among them, in the work in the e-book entitled "Race and Racisms" by Tanya Maria Golash-Boza, she attempted with particular emphasis on racial dynamics in the United States and around the world to explain the history of Racism and immigration policy in US. Moreover, in a study was carried by Jeremy Kowalski entitled Introduction: The Emergence of America's Trump and Trumpism seek to discuss t the 2016 US presidential campaign and the most known Trump's ideology "Trumpism".

In 2013, Samory Rashid investigated the words Black Muslims in US in his book. . In his work, the author was aiming at exploring a Theoretical and Historical Critique about Muslims in US. The book also examines an Alternative Portrayal of Islam and Muslims and how they treat them racially. This book also explores US Policy toward Minorities in the United States.

It is hypothesized that Trump's discourse contain elements of racism since it stems from his nationalist views of making America great again. Also, the aim behind selecting such words might be of personal views or a way to reflect the power and the authority the president holds. Third, Trump usually demonstrates his hatred and fear of immigrants by portraying them in unpleasant pictures. In many occasions, he accused Muslims of being terrorists,

Mexicans of being drug smugglers and Africans of living in low and impoverished countries, and deporting illegal immigrants from the US soil.

As a US President, Trump's main promises were on immigration. He promised to deport all illegal immigrants living in the US, to ban immigrants, particularly Muslims, from specific countries in order not to enter the country and as the most controversial pledge, Trump claimed that he will build a wall along the US-Mexico border and that Mexico will pay for that.

Many studies attempted to debate this concept and its implications on the U.S, whether good or bad ones. A fine number of researchers including Douglas Kellner, Koen Abts, Stefan Rummens, Peter Kivisto and Eugene Goodheart have made researches on this political and ideological movement, and discussed it from different angles.

In this research work, it is important to use both the historical-descriptive and the analytical approaches. They are two essential tools to explore and accomplish this study, which attempt to investigate the historical nature of racism in US before and during Donald Trump presidency and analyze its racist policy towards minorities and immigrants intensity in US. This study on the one hand based on discussing the historical development of racism and it's historic origins. From the other hand, the use of analytical method provides in-depth clarifications to the ways in which racism spread In the US society and the impact of racism fall-in Trump's policies towards decreasing immigrants and minorities flow in America through Trump's speeches. These are the controlling approaches used for the accomplishment of this dissertation.

Collecting data is an important element for making any research. And this research is based on Trump's different speeches, governmental sources, organizational reports,

interviews, as primary sources. A variety of secondary sources will also be extensively used, including articles, reviews, dissertations and thesis, and e-books.

In order to reach the objectives of the study and for a better understanding of the subject the work will be divided into the following parts: An introduction, three main chapters, and a conclusion. The first chapter is entitled as "Historical Background of Racism in the U.S", it provides historical background on the origins and the roots of Racism. It will deal with several types and theories to show where Racism was coined the first time and its emergence in the world.

The second chapter is dubbed as "Racism in USA during Bush and Obama Presidencies". Its main objective is to deal with the racial composition of the US society, and reflection of Racism during both G.W. Bush and Barack Obama presidency, and discrimination towards some minorities.

Finally, the third and the last Chapter entitled as "Donald Trump's ideology of Racism during his Presidency", it will review Trump's negative sentiments towards Minorities including Muslims, Mexicans and Blacks. It will also focus on racist speeches raised by Donald Trump. It will examine the emergence of Trump's ideology "Trumpism" and its effects in US society.

Chapter One

Historical Background of Racism in the U.S.

Racism is one of the most significant practices that has resulted in segregation of black and white people, and it originated in the American colonies last century. Racist acts against blacks and other minorities abound in America's history. This issue is the outcome of many American presidents and leaders' racist lives throughout the years, and many American political and intellectual elites still exhibit racist attitudes and actions in a variety of sectors and forms.

1.1. Definition of Racism

Before defining racism, it is vital to distinguish between three fundamental categories: prejudice, discrimination, and racism. The latter are all interconnected in some manner because many users use them similarly. To begin, prejudice refers to a preconceived bias which can be both for and against the single or group. Although discrimination refers to an activity based on prejudice, these actions cannot be deemed racist only if they are accompanied by governmental forces. Thus, racism incorporates discrimination plus force.

Similarly, some definitions try to explain the concept of racism in a relative sense (Lawrence and Keleher).

Racism was defined by William J. Wilson, an American sociologist, as "an ideology of racial domination and exploitation that incorporates beliefs in a particular race' s cultural and or inherent biological inferiority and used such beliefs to justify and prescribe inferior or unequal treatment for that group"(32). It is a philosophy of ethnic dominance and oppression that includes ideas in a specific race's cultural and possibly physical weakness, as well as the application of such views to explain and dictate substandard or discriminatory treatment for such group (Quellet 422).

Racism is defined sociologically as an ideology that assigns racial groupings different social statuses based on perceived disparities. Racism forces this narrative, despite the fact that races are not intrinsically unequal. Despite popular belief, genetics and biology do not promote or even suggest racial inequity. Racial discrimination, which is founded on constructed inequities, is a direct result of racism deepening these conceptions of difference. Institutional racism allows for inequity in some aspects of life like: education, legislation and public health. Racism is permitted to expand further through the racialization of systems that touch practically every part of life, and this, along with pervasive discrimination, results in systemic racism. The latter is tolerated by society as a whole and absorbed to some level by the majority (Nittle).

Racism establishes power dynamics that follow these patterns of particularly concerned, which are utilized to promote ideas of dominant race superiority and subservient race degradation, including blaming oppressed people for their own circumstances. However, these victims frequently play an unintentional part in the perpetuation of prejudice. Scholar Karen Pyke identifies that all structures of inequality are supported and perpetuated in part by the

subjugated (553). Despite the fact that racial groupings are similar on the most fundamental level, categories with lower classifications are oppressed and treated as if they are not equal because they are not. These ideas contribute to further segregate ethnic groupings, even if they are maintained unconsciously. White supremacy and other extreme forms of racism make the implicit ideology of racism explicit: that some races are higher to others and must be permitted to possess more community strength (Nittle).

Racism's definition can thus be deduced from the concept as its own. We obtain "race" and "ism" after deconstructing it. Race, on the one hand, is a social categorization of people due to biological characteristics such as skin color. This concept was coined by white people who divided people into categories and held themselves up as the example of mankind. The term "ism" on the other hand, refers to slavery. Racism is defined as the subjugation of a single or group of people based on their race, which is legitimized by governmental systems (Lawrence and Keleher).

1.2.The Origins of Racism

The term "racism" was frequently used to characterize the hostile or unpleasant attitudes of one ethnic group or "people" toward another, as well as the actions that resulted from those feelings. Racism exists and has existed when one ethnic minority prevails, ignores, or eradicates another on the basis of perceived inherited and invariable differences. However, before the dark ages, no definitive proof of racism had been discovered in other civilizations or in Europe (Fredrickson *Racism: A Short…* 1).

Europeans had interaction with colored people in Africa, Asia, and the Americas during the Revival and Restoration periods, and they reached conclusions about them. The fact that Africans were deemed to be heretics was one of the causes for their enslavement. English Latin America enacted legislation prohibiting whites and blacks from marrying in the late

1700s. These laws inferred that black people were aliens and inferior, even if they did not explicitly say so (Fredrickson "The Historical Origins…").

A single hypothesis of race emerged during the Enlightenment, which shifted the focus away from the Bible and asserted on the biological race's immortal soul. Individuals were partitioned into three to five races by 1800s' scholars who saw them as part of the real world. Even so, in the mid-19th centuries, an overwhelming amount of writers, particularly those sympathetic to serfdom, argued that the races were unique group. This indicates that the theory of a single human species was not powerful and it would last for a long time and to maintain a single dominant worldview about race prestige (Fredrickson "The Historical Origins...").

Throughout Europe and the United States, the 19th century was marked by liberation, nationalistic, and hegemony, all of which led to the spread and rapid expansion of intellectual racism. While religious and secular religionists in important life equality supported the emancipation of blacks from slavery and Jews from ghettos, the outcome of these policy changes was to motivate rather than to reduce racism (Fredrickson "The Historical Origins...").

In the 1920s, however, the advent of racist administrations marked the apogee of slavery's legacy. Because of electoral reforms that created them parallel people, the path of racial discrimination rules and regulation on black right to vote in the American South lowered African Americans to a fairly low social standing. Extreme racist rhetoric, which portrayed black men as ravenous monsters pining after white women, helped to justify public execution, and victims were more likely to be burned alive than started killing by the early 1920s (Fredrickson *Racism: A Short…* 1-2).

The defeat of Nazi Germany, the civil rights legislation of the American South in the mid-20th century, and the institution of popular sovereignty in South Africa all indicate that governments influenced by biological xenophobia or its social idealist standard are unable to continue. However, racism does not necessitate the state's and laws' complete and explicit endorsement, nor does it necessitate an idiom built on the notion of physiological inferiority. A massive difference between racism and religious intolerance is instrumental in explaining the genesis of West racism in the medieval Era. The religious bigot hates and mistreats others because of their beliefs, not because of who they are. Racism is a difficult phrase to define, because its significance is determined by the context in which it occurs (Ferdrickson *Racism: A Short…* 4-6).

1.3. Forms of Racism

Overt racism and institutional subordination racism are two types of racism. Overt racism is associated with skin color or other obvious qualities such as nose, lips, hair, eyes, and so on, all of which can be summed up as physical appearance. Beside, institutional racism is difficult to describe due to its indirect nature, although it is typically defined as categorizing or maintaining a group's inferiority through behaviors, attitudes, or institutional structure. It has nothing to do with skin color directly, but rather with the use of other systems that are indirectly related to skin color. When overt and institutional racism are examined in the context of American society, they become more understandable (Hesburgh et al. 6).

Overt racist action, as defined earlier, occurs only when damage is caused or a gain is denied as a result of the victim's racial bias against the target or as a result of the perpetrator's complicity in others' racial prejudice. Racially biased people are more likely to treat black people unfairly and negatively because of their race. Overt racism can affect both black groups and individuals, such as members of a segregated school district who are denied equitable financing due to overt racism (Ezorsky 9). This type of racism is a major element of

American life, particularly in the south, where many minor groups are victimized by racism as a result of unbalanced dominant political allocation, leaving them in a position of weakness (Hesburgh et al.7).

Institutional subordination racism is indicated through policies and practices that lead to prejudice for a set of individuals within organizations and companies. Racism in institutions can occur without one being an individual racist. The bigger evidence for institutional racism is African Americans' health results. Even when money, education, and other social determinants are managed, research shows discrepancies for practically every treatment outcomes and suggest when African Americans are compared to whites ("Race and Racism"113). When a company utilizes a race-neutral technique that has a negative impact on black people as a group, this is known as institutional racism. To acquire a post, for instance, an employee frequently need professional knowledge or internships (Ezorsky 9).

1.4.Racism and Critical Race Theory (CRT)

Critical Race Theory (CRT), a vocabulary and conceptual and applied framework, has been developed by BIPOC lawyers, legal scholars, and law education in the field of corporate law. They have discovered a project in this age of enlightenment that challenges White Supremacy, and its essential concepts aid in understanding the context in which people live and act, such as: racism is ingrained in the daily processes, and race is a social and legal concept (Sofia Y. Jorge R.19). CRT identifies that multiculturalism creates conflict in the same society between minorities as it has shown that it is an innate human characteristic creating a conflict between two different persons. This theory considers that the West always needs an enemy (Sarwar and Raj 3-4).

The Critical Race Theory Movement is a group of researchers studying the relationship between race and racism. The movement began in the field of law and was highly critical of

the liberal system and was widespread in several other areas, including education. People in this field use the ideas of this movement to study issues and differences of discipline and school curricula. It used to be taught in several academic disciplines of the United States. CRT not only studies and understands the social situation, but also works to find solutions and turn it into the best (Delgado and.Jean 1-2).

This theory assumes that race and racism are critical to interpreting and articulating lived experiences of those who do not share the dominant culture's racial identity. CRT stands for new technology and socially transformational theory that deals with the issues that occur as a result of poverty. Other academics, notably women of color in education, have discovered that "CRT implies that categories can indeed be studied independently because they are jointly significant," and also have considered CRT to be an invaluable lens in exploring their own perspectives (Stewart 3554).

1.5.The Effectiveness of Anti-Racism Theories

Racism is a widespread phenomenon that has caused several problems and reduce the life of individuals. To avoid this issue, sociologists developed, studied and searched about several strategies. The primary tactic to combat racism aim for one of the two goals: either altering and reforming whites' beliefs so that they refuse implicit or explicit racism, or strengthening and increasing ethnicities' skills so that they can escape the detrimental effects of racism. However, depending on the racist country's culture, these techniques could cover both aims (Herburgh et al. 25).

Racism against Blacks has been deeply established and complicated phenomena. As a consequence, only a similarly complicated combination of actions can successfully eradicate or decrease it. Civil conflicts, emotions of hatred, criminal activity, and a lack of respect for authority among minority groups are all on the rise. And, in terms of avoiding the long-term

impacts of discrimination on both groups, each citizen must be forgiving and acknowledge the existence of black Americans as full citizens. In addition, they Improve and empower minorities' capacities in all domains to demonstrate to whites that they are equally made and equally skilled, because no one can deny a negro his or her rights if she or he truly earns it (Hesburgh et al. 25- 26). Anti-racist methods and education are phrases used to describe measures to promote anti-racist attitudes and views in society. For instance, teenagers, as the next youth, should participate and serve as official or unofficial anti-racist instructors. Anti-racist education tries to improve personal and social power dynamics (Pedersen et al.8).

1.6. The Civil Rights Movement

1.6.1. The Pre-Civil Rights Movement Era

The pre-Civil Rights era spans the years leading up to the end of the Civil War in 1865. In the 1950s, the Civil Rights Movement began. This period of time is reminiscent of the African continent. Between the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 and the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1865, Americans experienced a period of unrest. The signing of the Emancipation Proclamation on January 31, 1863, signified the beginning of the abolition of slavery. The Civil Rights Act of 1964, which acknowledged African Americans as citizens of the United States and Their rights were ensured. For African-Americans, the pre-Civil Rights era was a dangerous and chaotic time. African Americans struggled to exercise their rights as citizens of the United States in a hostile environment that refuses to give them those privileges.

The American Revolutionary was not fought to abolish slavery. It was fought between thirteen British colonies in America and Great Britain. Enslaved African Americans, on the other hand, took advantage of the battle to strive for their freedom and began the anti-slavery movement (Kendi 30). Republics' rights were a major topic in the Civil War. The Southern states hoped to use their power over the federal government to overturn federal laws they did

not like,particularly those restricting the South's ability to keep and transport slaves. Another cause was the westward expansion of the United States. New territories and states sprang up as America expanded. The South desired that the new states be pro-slavery, while the North desired that they be free. As a result, Southerners, whose economy was dependent on slavery, felt threatened and resorted to the only choice they thought they had: secession, which resulted in war (Blight 4).

Unfortunately, the Reconstruction era (1865-1877) had not identified the end of the Blacks racial segregation in the US society. They had witnessed series of lawful limitations towards their rights which collectively named Jim Crow Laws. In 1883, the Supreme Court had fought the Negros civil rights provided by the Civil Rights Act of 1875. The latter guaranteed African Americans' equal treatment in public accommodations such as public transportation, hotels, and theaters. In a group of five cases, the Supreme Court gave the authority to state legislatures to pass laws which legalize segregation in public places and denied Blacks' political rights to be known as Jim Crow laws (Alexander 21).

African Americans had a difficult time in the first quarter of the 20st century. They saw not just to historical and social division, but also attempts by White academics to establish and propagate ideas claiming Negros' physiological, social, and institutional weakness (Charles H 558). The economic difficulties faced by Southern Blacks, as well as inadequate labor conditions and strict segregationist legislation, had caused many Blacks to emigrate to the North in the late 1800s. The North looked to offer them and their children more promising chances. The military industry had its turn in the situation. It grew rapidly between WWI and WWII, providing "the golden" employment prosperity for Southern Blacks and encouraging them to seek work in the North (Stewart E 214-16). Upwards of 1.5 million African Americans had moved to the Eastern areas by 1930, resulting in a shift in the class system of these states (Census Bureau).

Richard Wormser, an American writer, mentioned that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) emphasized the importance of taking legal action to address existing inequities. Investigators were dispatched to rural villages in the South to document brutality. It was a massive journal success. It covered race relations, black culture, and women's issues, and it became immensely influential. Du Bois's enthusiasm in communism had caused him problems with the authorities. In 1948, he left the NAACP because of his dissatisfaction with the organization (184).

The Civil Rights Act of 1866 made all males based in the United States citizens, irrespective of race, skin color, or previous slavery or involuntary servitude. This Act was meant to provide Black people the ability to sign and execute contracts, own and sell land, and file lawsuits. Nonetheless, Whites misused these liberties, notably in the South (Behrend 44). Beside, the Reconstruction Act of 1867 split the South into five military regions, each commanded by a major general. The goal of the Reconstruction Act was to oversee the return of Southern states to the Union, urge federal agents to help build new regimes in the South, and ensure that former slaves' civil rights were protected during their path to freedom. New elections were held under the 1867 Reconstruction Act, and Black men were given the right to vote. Following the elections, Southern states produced new constitutions, which Congress would only ratify if they allowed black people to vote. After then, a former Confederate state may only join the Union (Fremon 4).

The Fifteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution was ratified in 1870. It gave all American citizens, except skin color, the right to vote. The 1875 Civil Rights Act made discrimination illegal in hotels, railways, theaters, and other private firms that provide public services five years later. Those who refused to participate faced hefty fines and prison terms (Ziff 44). At the end of 1870s, following the collapse of Reconstruction, African Americans' dreams of living as equals with Whites were rapidly dashed, and a new era of discrimination

against them began. To keep Blacks and Whites apart in nearly every aspect of life, they devised a complex system of rules and laws. "Jim Crow" was the name given to the long-lasting segregation system (55). In 1890, Jim Crow laws swept throughout the country, affecting every district and state. Although the partition, individual states and racist organizations increased their enmity toward African Americans and Black people were excluded from social, economic, and cultural activities throughout this era (Wormser 97).

1.6.2. The Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s

Many historians consider Brown vs. Board of Education to mark the end of the Jim Crow era, while others see it as the start of the Civil Rights Movement. The latter refers to a powerful force for change that first developed in the mid-1950s and peaked in the 1960s (Reed 2). Others said that long prior to the actual 1950s, the Civil Rights Movement began putting together means for widespread participation (McCarthy and Zald 1220).

The case of Brown vs. Board of Education laid the groundwork for the Civil Rights Movement. Since it differed from previous judgments that undercut the "separate but equal" principle, the Civil Rights Movement was born. However, despite the "equal but unequal" theory, Jim Crow laws were allowed to continue in the South. Brown v. Board of Education case is one of the most well-known cases in the United States. The education lawsuit posed a danger to not only public school segregation, but also the entire educational system. In the South, there is a recognized policy of segregation (Alexander 36).

However, just a small percentage of the particular fights, such as Rosa Parks' conviction and the Black Lives Matter movement, received a lot of attention. The Bus Boycott resulted in the de-segregation of public transportation. Expanded the incident in Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957, when government forces clashed with locals, was a precursor to these battles had to be ordered in to safeguard African-American pupils whose efforts to integrate public schools in

that area had failed. White opposition was met with violence in the city. Even if the inequity was clear, judges tended to favor with the light skinned parties (Reed 6).

Stokely Carmichael's, as a chairman of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee rupture with King's belief in nonviolence and its final aim of racial integration, which he formerly believed in, was also articulated in Black power. However, he related the term to Malcolm X's ideology of black separatist, which he expressed in the 1950s through his radicalism and early black militant organizations, which resulted in the BPM (Joseph *The Black Power Movement: Rethinking* 7). Malcolm X's ideals of black self-defense, black economic autonomy, and racial pride impacted 1960s radical organizations like the Black Panther Party and the Black Women's United Front following his death in 1965. Such organizations formed new cultural, political, and economic activities, as well as memberships that reflected their shift from peaceful to non-peaceful (Cohen 32).

Instead of integrating into the White-dominated society, Black power proponents thought that African Americans should focus on rebuilding their own neighborhoods, and that Black power referred to the political and economic rule of predominantly Black neighborhoods in the deep South by African-Americans (Ware 1089). The movement tried to transform American democracy by pushing radical aims such as coordinated protests for Black studies, initiatives to integrate the Black arts into independent and established institutions, and a campaign to capture political power in key American cities (1090).

At the end, the Black Power Movement suffered and subsequently declined in the late 1970s as a result of political violence, exile of activists, internal battles, deaths, and a general lack of attention by national organizations. To evoke the death of the Black power revolution in a "linear" manner, for some researchers, was to analyze Black power simply in its national context.Despite the national movement's demise, certain activists' efforts at the local level

remain examples of Black power's persistence and importance in black areas (Joseph *The Black Power Movement: Rethinking…* 248).

The BPM did not arise after the CRM's demise. It was more prevalent during the 1960s Civil Rights Movement, and several activists were involved in both movements at the same time. It was far more complicated, diversified, and heterogeneous in the 1960s and 1970s. Those era's narratives have been depicted. As a result, regardless of ideological disagreements, both groups' techniques and goals, as well as their legacy in the African-American community, were intertwined (Joseph "The Black Power Movement: A State …" 775).

Government-sanctioned institutional racism of community spaces finally ended. Anti-Black terrorism in the South has dropped. Several of the individuals and groups that emerged during the 1950s and 1960s continued working in southern politics, and black candidates were voted to elected offices in areas where they had previously been denied the right to vote. Colleges and institutions in the South that had previously refused to admit black students have begun to do so (Reed 102). Black studies had grown, developed, and institutionalized. American colleges' programs and departments, and their purpose of instilling the desire to learn cultural centers could help to clarify black identity by giving it practical roots in the community. Independent schools, poetry, dance, drama, and aesthetics were all part of the era's distinguishing heritage. (Joseph "The Black Power Movement: A State …" 776).

1.6.3. Post-Civil Rights Movement Era

Realists think that the greatest barriers to black growth are located inside Black countries and families, hence their remedies are centered on personal self (Brooks 15). In terms of the issue's analysis, restricted division coincides with progressivism, but recommends a distinct

remedy, which is that African Americans can create their own neighborhoods and community organizations to achieve their aims (Brooks 65).

The discussion of race and racial justice in the United States, presents what refers to as the "four dominant theories of race in the post-civil rights age," attempting to discern among their assessments of systemic racism and remedies for conquering it. Brooks focuses on four perspectives: traditionalism, reformism, limited separation, and critical race theory (Brooks XV). Critical race scholars look at where the problem of race in American society is related to the issue of power from the outside. The major source of ethnic differences is thought to be White supremacy and Black subjugation. Despite this, they make no recommendations for a solution (90). No hypothesis is completely correct or incorrect; each is based on what he considers to be the most important civil rights issue of the day (109).

Since the majority of African Americans continue to experience racist conflicts, the Civil Rights Movement did not completely eradicate discrimination. They have endured unusually low productivity following public and business restructuring, with an incidence of poverty in the twenty-first century similar to that of the 1960s. Also they have the greatest crime levels of any racial community, owing to recent forms of social and legal isolation, particularly in the southern nations (Jalata 107).

Racial separatism is already taking place across the Southern and the country, with the exception of the Northern, which has never undergone extensive integration. Frequently attributed to the instinctive racism signified by all the term "white flight" and otherwise, extra awhile back, black disaffection to assimilation, a certain shift can really be made clearer as the result of previous failures to restrict exclusion, stop the rotting of urban areas, inhibit urban sprawl, resolve rising divisions in society, and change education plans that prefer school systems, all of which occurred in an ambience of court's hatred (Jacquelyn 25).

Thus racism has existed for generations, yet it is still possible to eradicate it. It must come to an end because if it does not, the oneness of races will be shattered. It may also lead to an increase in domestic violence. Racism must be eradicated because no one race is superior than another. All races have the same chances as previous races.

Chapter Two

**Racism in USA during Bush and Obama Presidencies**

Many immigrants wish to pursue their aspirations in the United States. The country offers newcomers a fantastic opportunity to settle in and draws immigrants from many ethnic groups. Regardless of ethnicity or culture, the United States promises to make everyone's life more pleasant, fair, and equal. For the first time in the 19th century, Arabs traveled to America in search of a better life. Arabs arrived from a variety of places and eras. The majority of them were forced to come to the United States due to social, economic, or religious challenges. However the United States of America has been full of repeated scenes embodying racism in all its forms, especially towards black and Arab citizens. Such situation has resulted in many historical violent confrontations that can be monitored, but despite all these confrontations, it is still not recognized in the nation.

2.1. Racial Composition of US

Actually the US is a nation of immigrants that boasts remarkable ethnic and racial diversity. It is considered as the main reason of having the current US composition and identity. From the beginning, America was a multiethnic and multicultural society. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the original American colonies arose as frontier

communities with various founding populations (Klein 2).The United States has an unusually diverse and complicated minority and indigenous population. Latinos, African Americans, Asian Americans, Arab and other Middle Eastern Americans, Native Americans, Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders, and Alaska Natives are the seven major minority and indigenous groups. Further identification is presented in figure 1.

Fig. 1. US Racial Composition 2010
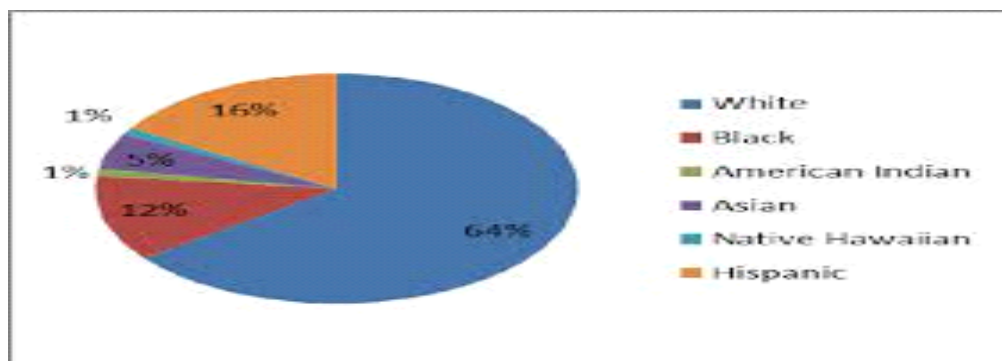
Source: "Census 2010." *The Social Science Data Analysis Network* (SSDAN).

Web. 11 June 2022.

The following are the main minority and indigenous population groupings in the United States according to the 2010 Census: 50.5 million Hispanics or Latinos (16 per cent of the population) 42 million people identify as black or African-American (12 per cent) 17.3 million Asian Americans (5 per cent) Native Americans: (in the Census, they are classified as 'American Indian and Alaska Native') 5.2 million people (1 per cent) 1.2 million native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders (1 per cent) ("Census 2010").

2.2. Reflection of Racism in the US Society during G.W. Bush Presidency

During the presidency of George Bush, all minorities living in the United States of America, particularly African-Americans and Arabs were subjected to various forms of bigotry. Arabs arrived in the United States from many geographical places, bringing with them a variety of religious, cultural, and socioeconomic situations. Arabs were mostly motivated by the American dream. Various waves of immigrants arrived to the United States for this reason. Each of these waves has an own history and set of circumstances. Arabs arrived from all 22 Arab League countries, either voluntarily or involuntarily. The majority of them were looking for better living conditions than they could find in their own countries. Also the African Americans arrived to US from many waves of immigrants cause of many reasons (Ferguson).

2.2.1. Muslims

The Muslim population in the USA is more diverse than ever thought. Muslim communities in the USA represent numerous races, nationalities, and cultures, whereas, estimates of the number of Muslims in the United States vary widely. Though scholarly focus is progressively going to that field of inquiry, the early history of the Muslim population in America is essentially non-existent (Haniff 303). Muslims are undoubtedly one of the most varied populations in America, based on mosque congregations. At religious meetings, newspaper images frequently depict racial traits and national clothing of Muslims, with commentary on their variety. The Islamic community in America is made up of Muslims from 80 different nations and many more ethno-cultural groupings (309).

2.2.1.1. The USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 and the Bush Administration Impact on Arab Muslim Americans

Following the events on September 11, 2001, US President George W. Bush implemented a number of government initiatives that were perceived as a response to the attacks. The USA

PATRIOT Act (officially titled Uniting and Strengthening America by Proving Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism) was among the governmental legalization efforts enacted. The act had an impact in four important fields: (1) strengthening the federal government's intelligence-gathering capabilities, (2) Terrorism-related criminal laws should be strengthened, (3) removing impediments to terrorism investigation, (4) bringing the legislation up to date to match modern technology (Johnston 3).

The Patriot Act curtailed citizens' rights, which are guaranteed by the United States Constitution. Bush's declaration of the Patriot Act has infringed on Americans' fundamental liberties, particularly the US Constitution. "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peacefully to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances," the First Amendment states "(United States).The Fourth Amendment of the US Constitution guarantees the protection of people's property as well as protection from unlawful search and seizure for no apparent reason (United States).

The Patriot Act also violated the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution. The latter prohibits anyone from being imprisoned without due process of law. The Amendment expressly specifies that persons shall not be imprisoned unless legally proven guilty (United States). Bush's Patriot Act ignored the Fifth Amendment and violated its essential ideals. Following the 9/11 an attack, the FBI was accused of racial profiling, indefinite detention, and active suspension of Arab Muslim American citizens' rights without due process (Ibish).

2.2.1.3. Islamophobia, Discrimination and Stereotyping against Arabs and Muslim Arab Americans in the US Post 9/11 Attacks

Islamophobia is a term coined from the word "Islam" with the suffix "phobia," which means "fear of Islam" or "hate toward Muslims," and it is one of the most serious types of

racism and discrimination. In a similar vein, the word Islamophobia may refer to a wide range of biases, bigotry, racism, and hostility directed against Islam and Muslims by Westerners (Khan et al). Despite the fact that Islamophobia was primarily a historical and paradigmatic anti-Muslim phenomenon that has long resided in the memory of the Western consciousness during the Crusades and its junctures, contemporary Islamophobia is a modern and secular anti-Islamic discourse and practice that emerged in the public sphere with the integration of Muslim immigrants' community after 9/11. The term is both retrospective and transitory, evidencing the ongoing duality of Islam and Western narratives (Tabbi and Bensafi 1109).

After 9/11, discrimination towards Arab American Muslims was at an all-time high. According to a 2006 research by the Council on American-Islamic Relations, one out of every four Americans believes Islam is linked with hate and bigotry. Following the 9/11 terrorist attacks, data reveal that Muslims face a significant level of discrimination. Racism towards Arab American Muslims exacerbates the acculturation process and places this minority under additional psychological adjustment. According to research, religious identification with Islam is inversely significant to cultural assimilation and strongly correlated to discriminatory perception (Awad 59-67).

Following 9/11, there was a significant surge in hate crimes directed at Arab American Muslims. According to a research conducted in 2002, hate crimes against Arab Americans and Muslims increased by 17 percent immediately following 9/11(Human Rights Watch). After 9/11, the number of terrorist attacks targeting Arab Americans and Muslims increased dramatically in such a short time. This exemplifies the level of animosity that Arab Americans faced in the aftermath of 9/11. Further clarifications are represented in figure 1.

Fig.2. Hate Crime Reports: City of Chicago
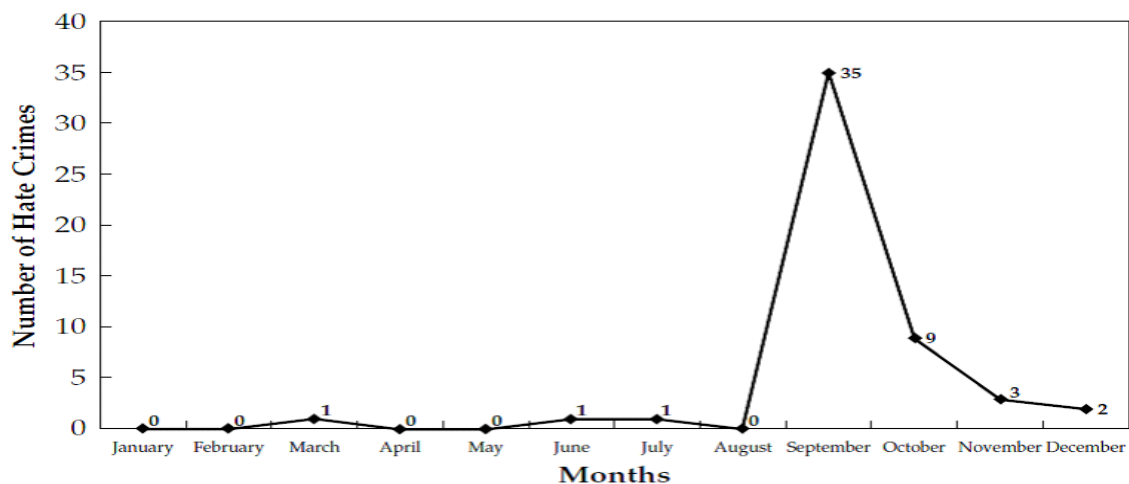
Source: Cainkar, Louise. *Homeland Insecurity: The Arab American and Muslim American*

Experience after 9/11. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2009. Web. 04 June 2022

Figure 2 represents changes in the number of crimes committed in Chicago in 2009 in terms of months, where we note that: first, from January to August Chicago has the lowest crime rate, ranging from 0 to 1 crime, as it fluctuated over the eight months. Second, from late August to late September, a huge increase in the number of crimes moved from 0 crimes to 35 crimes, which is the shortest limit for the number of committed crimes. Third, October: Chicago is a noticeable decrease in crimes, as 9 crimes were counted, to reach only two crimes in late December.

Not only were Arab American Muslims victims of hate crimes, but they were also victims of other sorts of discrimination. A study was undertaken after the 9/11 events. It included interviews with 102 Arab Muslims in the Chicago metropolitan area. After the 9/11 attacks, 53% of the interviewees said they were subjected to various forms of prejudice. Prejudice in the workplace (39 percent), public places (22 percent), schools (11 percent), law enforcement (11 percent), and airports/planes (11 percent) are among the forms of prejudice (7 percent) (Cainkar, "Race and Arab…70").

The attention was too on Arab Muslim women Americans. According to several studies, Arab Muslim women face more prejudice than men. Discrimination against female Arab American was based on both gender and religion. "Hate confrontations among Arab/Muslim women were twice as common as among men"(Cainkar, *Homeland insecurity...* 230). Violence against Arab Muslim American women who wore hijab was prompted by a lack of understanding of Arab American Muslim culture among the general public in the United States. Muslim women who wore hijab were seen as a danger to their heritage that needed to be addressed. From her social and cultural research standing, Louise A. Cainkar argues that:

> Rather than violence or terrorism, the threat of women in hijab rests in the perception that
>
> these women openly, even proudly, conform to a set of prescriptions and values that
>
> are interpreted as un-American, a meaning imputed to them by messages diffused
>
> throughout American culture. As perceived adherents to an un-American way of life.
>
> American women in hijab are easily transformed into aliens who can be commanded
>
> by neighborhood defenders to go home. (30)

2.3. Reflection of Racism in the US society during Barak Obama Presedency

2.3.1 Arab Muslim Americans' Racial Status

Following President Bush's resignation, a new government was formed. Arab Americans were optimistic that the new administration would treat them properly. However, misconceptions about Arab Americans persisted throughout the new administration. Senator John McCain addressed the claim against presidential contender Barack Obama during a town hall gathering in 2008. Senator McCain reacted to allegations that Barack Obama is of Arab descent, saying, "no...he is a decent guy citizen"(McCain).

At that time, Barack Obama was a Senator running for President, his campaign staff refused to let a female Muslim supporter sit behind the candidate's camera shot. The female Muslim was denied a seat because she was wearing a hijab. Obama's team feared that if people saw a woman wearing a headscarf standing behind Obama, they would believe the Senator is pro-Muslim (Christoff and Warikoo).

Racist attacks against Muslims are significantly undercounted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, which relies on roughly 200,000 residential crime surveys. Based on respondents' responses to researchers, the Bureau's studies identify a greater estimated total of hate assaults, which are estimated to be around 250,000 nationwide between 2004 and 2015, and more than half of these overestimated infractions are not really reported to the police ("Federal Survey…"). Another example of the racist behavior against these people was on June 14, 2010. A peaceful march to show support for a proposed mosque in Sheepshead Bay, New York, turned violent when neutralizes started yelling at the picketers. "This is a Jewish neighborhood - build a mosque in your own neighborhood," one man shouted, while a woman screamed, "Muslims don't love America. They detest the United States" (McKinney).

According to a Pew Research Center report published in July 2017, the sample of people who assume Islam seems to be more sufficient to inspire crime has risen from 25% in 2002 to

52% in 2014. Remarkably, the center discovered that when Americans meet a Muslim in person, they are less afraid of him and prejudiced against him ("Republicans Prefer…"). Also it talks about the rise in hate crimes against this small Muslim minority, which makes up 1% of the total American population, makes it extremely difficult to be a Muslim and live in the United States. According to the survey, three quarters of American Muslim adults believe that their minority is discriminated against in the United States (Mohamed et al. 66).

Following the 9/11 attacks, there are several examples of American movies and media whitewashing American minds by sowing Islamophobia seeds and instilling a specific doctrine towards Muslims as the movie of" Zero Dark Thirty". The plot of the film revolves around the capture of "Ousama Bin Laden" by the American Navy Seal Team in Pakistan in 2011. The title of the film is code for half past midnight, which is the time when Ben Ladin is slain. Throughout the film, depictions of torture of Muslim males who have been apprehended during an inquiry are inexplicably lauded ("Zero Dark …").

2.3.2. African Americans Racial Status during Obama Presidency

Race relations did not improve dramatically during his leadership; on the contrary, they worsened. By the end of Obama's presidency, 54% of Americans believed that relations between Blacks and Whites had deteriorated since his campaign (57 percent of Whites and 40% of Blacks concurred), and nearly four-in-ten Blacks questioned that the United States would ever achieve racial equality. The new President's approach to race was extra cautious, too subdued for his black critics and too divisive for his white opponents; he was always careful not to politicize the issue whenever it arose on the national stage to avoid accusations of partiality, because this was the most daunting of his challenges: he was the President of all Americans, some would say that he couldn't afford to appear impacted by his background in his response to racist incidents. When he was in office, such incidents were common, with

racial tensions generating the "Black Lives Matter" movement, which ironically erupted as the White House welcomed its first black President, pressuring Obama to speak out more passionately and intimately (Ricard 6).

In addition, the first black president of the United States had to contend with racist personal attacks. On April 27, 2011, the White House released copies of Obama's long-form birth certificate to prove that he was born in Hawaii, putting an end to the "birther" campaign that Donald Trump had reignited two and a half months before, and debunking the blatant falsehood that he was born in Kenya. The "birther" conspiracy theory is the result of an organized right-wing effort to delegitimize the president-elect. In 2012, his reelection campaign sparked a barrage of racist insults, including a bumper sticker depicting a monkey next to the words "Obama 2012."

The Trump campaign has officially begun, and black Americans may make great gains if they can honestly assess the winds and adjust their sails accordingly (Williams 223). Without a question, the 2016 presidential election was one of the most stressful in history. While many waited with held breath in 2008 to see if the country was capable of choosing its first black President, others strained with gnashing teeth to see who of the two most despised candidates in recent history would be the first to cross the finish line (Persily 64).

The question of what to do next hangs big for black Americans, the majority of whom did not favor candidate Donald Trump. They have reason to be concerned about some of the racist remarks made in the aftermath of Trump's victory. There are already hints that the rhetoric surrounding Trump's support for severe immigration policies, police and order, and Muslim profiling has empowered bigots. Groups like the National Policy Institute are converging in Washington, D.C. for what they obviously view as an opportunity to further a white-nationalist agenda (Williams 13).

To recapitulate the issue of racism in America is one of the main topics that has a negative impact on the American social structure, and in recent years, the spread of this scourge has increased dramatically in various American states, and the strange thing is that even if a black man becomes president in this country, this issue will remain entackled.

Chapter Three

Donald Trump's Perceptions and Policies linked to Racism during his Presidency

Race and racism have always coursed through American politics. But racial issues are not just sparking the occasional flashpoint in Donald Trump campaign. They are a constant and troubling feature of the contest. The developments over this campaign underscore the steady stream of divisive language, racially charged imagery and flat-out racist statements permeating this election season. The president of the USA, Donald Trump, has communicated his thoughts about immigration ban addressing Muslims as people who hate non-Muslims, describing Islam as being radical, and referring to Mexicans as illegal immigrants who bring drug and crime to the USA boarders. Then, he tweeted against those who questioned his moral abilities (IQ) intelligence quotient. Some journalists took it to the extreme and considered the president racist.

3.1. Trumpism, Nationalism and Racial Issues

When Donald Trump declared his presidential run in 2015, he exploded into the political scene. In the years thereafter, he has acquired a devoted following of enthusiastic voters. During Trump's presidency, his supporters have earned a reputation for outspoken bigotry, blatant xenophobia, and naked white supremacy. The trend must resemble nativist populism,

which was mostly restricted to Europe before Trump's election to gain a deeper understanding of Trump supporters' motivations and their fervent support for the 45th president.

Donald Trump has an ideology; he certainly has a plan. "A renewed and unabashed American nationalism" is at the heart of Trumpism, which will preserve the basic vision of the American nation at home while standing up for American interests overseas. Furthermore, Trump's philosophy, like that of other nationalists, is based only on "us" overcoming "them" using any means necessary, including violence.

However, Trump appeared to be not just racist, but also a proponent of violence in order to achieve what he views to be the ultimate goal: "making America great again". The president's fans, as previously stated, do not believe he has a philosophy. His worldview, which is nationalism, nevertheless, comes through loud and clear in his words. This indicates that a nationalist will go to any length to ensure that their country is peaceful and orderly, and that their goals are met. Trump's march is being thwarted by protesters, Mexicans, Africans, and Muslims.

Trump has a wide range of opinions. He is neither a neoliberal nor a doctrinaire libertarian in the traditional sense. His worldview is a mash-up of authoritarianism, neoliberalism, nationalism, and racial racism. He has taken the Christian right's ideas as his own. If his viewpoint is considered an ideology, he connects with the Republican Party's base more than any other Republican. Like neoliberals, he was committed to stimulating the economy by following a simple formula: decrease taxes, roll down regulations, reduce government, and privatize programs where practicable. He advocates depending more on the market, boosting competition, and making prices more transparent in order to enhance health care (Wilson 37).

The urgency with which the American political arena must confront Trumpism has shifted as a result of Donald Trump's electoral loss in 2020, yet Trumpism remains urgent. These

voters are here to stay, much like the divisive social concerns that unite them. The rift

between Republicans and Democrats in the country has been exposed and worsened by

Trumpism (Arnold 5).

3.2.Racism in Trump's Discourse

Political discourse in the United States got increasingly violent and contentious throughout

Donald Trump's presidential campaign and presidency. Threats and real violence against

Trump's singled-out and stigmatized groups and people have grown. Trump's online and

offline hate speech, his followers' rhetorical replies, and the violent repercussions faced by

their designated adversaries, assuming that aggressive language by important political leaders

affects their fans' words and acts.

Most racial, ethnic, and religious minorities, the news media as a whole and individual

journalists, and well-known politicians, particularly Democrats, were the focus of his vitriolic

assaults. Bullying occurrences against minority kids have increased in schools. In contrast to

an ancient children's rhyme ("Sticks and stones may shatter my bones"), that, contrary to an

old children's rhyme ("Sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me"),

Trump's harsh divisive, and demeaning language was echoed by his supporters, who inflicted

psychological and physical harm on Trump's declared enemies, either directly or indirectly.

Racism is, perhaps, the clearest act of discrimination between different races. This

phenomenon is easily spotted as it has a clear language including racist terminology and

subliminal messages. As mentioned in the analysis, the president's language tends to lean forward a racist measures. For this, the language he uses is direct and free of euphemism. For instance, through media, he contributed to xenophobia: fear of other cultures and people. He shaped the image of refugees as "aliens" presuming that the case is a national concern. Emily C. Johnson asserts "racism […] operates by constructing impassable symbolic boundaries between racially constituted categories". That is to say, the sort of language and symbols Trump selects reflects to a high extent his political views that carry the theme of racism (19).

Donald Trump has been characterized as a populist and an autocrat. He is, without a doubt, a demagogue who, like all demagogues, has drawn a line between his faithful in-group and the disloyal outgroup(s). Demagogues can use this division to incite "hate of the outgroup (s)...through scapegoating." With Barack Obama, Democrats, the leftist "deep state," immigrants and refugees high on his list of scapegoats, Trump has shown to be a master at scapegoating others for all types of political, social, and cultural ills (19).

Trump has repeatedly utilized his spoken and tweeted words to bind his committed supporters in a sense of communality while isolating outgroups from those who represent "we, the people." "The only essential thing is unification of the people - because the other individuals don't mean anything," he stated during the 2016 election campaign. He delivered a broadcast address in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in June 2020, that was billed as the start of his reelection campaign. The following quotes from Trump's address show how he praised his supporters as decent Americans while simultaneously excommunicating bad "others" from the group of true patriots:

You are warriors, thank you, we had some very bad people outside; they were doing bad things. They got   rid of a lot of bad people that were there for a long time [they were in fact peaceful "Black Lives Matter" protesters]. Sort of like me in Washington, draining the

swamp. I never knew it was so deep. But it's happening. It's happening, I never knew it was so deep. It's deep and thick and a lot of bad characters, i stand before you today to declare the silent majority is stronger than ever before. They want to demolish our heritage. And when you see those lunatics all over the streets, it's damn nice to have arms. Damn nice.

Because some spoken and written words may have psychological and bodily impacts, the rhyme's meaning is deceiving. "Falsely yelling fire in a theater and provoking a panic," said Justice Oliver Wendel Holmes Jr. in a Supreme Court case over a century ago, would not be protected by free speech rights. "Vocal and written actions that derogate, slander, or humiliate a person or group may inflict considerable psychological, social, or material harms without being as visible or flagrant as physical violenc," no matter how harmful physical violence is, also visible violence leads to negative results.

3.3. Racial Segregation toward Muslims in US during Trump Presidency

In the US presidential election, Donald John Trump, a well-known billionaire and Republican presidential candidate, stoked anti-Muslim sentiments that remained a hot subject throughout the campaign. When the presidential election campaign in the United States began in 2015, Muslim-Americans found themselves publicly in the front and center of the country's political affairs. Additionally, Trump's campaign has five major Islamophobic themes: radical Islamic terrorism is a global threat, radical Islam is the root cause of terrorism, immigrants and refugees from Muslim countries are a threat to America's security and values, and the proposal to ban Muslims from entering the United States and establish safe zones for Muslim refugees in Syria (Khan et al 3).

Trump had leveraged anti-Muslim incentives, among other things, to win the White House during one of the most heated and impactful presidential campaigns in American history. In reality, the 2016 presidential election was marred by unprecedented political vitriol, racist

outbursts, and the inclusion of Muslims among others. Several studies and research have indicated that Donald Trump's election, despite his lack of a political experience, was a complete surprise that stunned the globe and many analysts, foreign leaders, and individuals, even his partisans and party supporters (Tabbi and Bensafi 1119).

Surprisingly, Donald Trump proposed his Muslim ban in reaction to Obama's wish for forbearance and harmony with Muslims. Mitch McConnell, Paul Ryan, and Mike Pence, among his supporters and party leaders, have all harshly criticized the controversial Muslim ban. Since it was unexpected, Trump's historic 'Muslim ban' declaration sparked a flood of distressing news among Muslims. Since his election, his anti-Muslim rhetoric has risen dramatically in the United States. "I think Islam hates us," Trump said in a CNN interview on March 9th, 2016, in response to Anderson Cooper. It became an absorbing bone of contention for the American and international press, who began to defend Trump's speech and ideas, labeling his political ambition as trumpism. Regardless of how trumpism is interpreted and applied, Trump is the first self-declared anti-Muslim American president in American history (Tabbi and Bensafi 1120).

Despite the fact that Donald Trump was elected president of the United States on a nativist and anti-Muslim platform, the content of his presidency has not been as disruptive as many predicted. The United States has not changed much in the previous two years. The highly-touted "Muslim ban" ran afoul of the law, resulting in a far more restricted approach. The policy's long-term impact on the country's demographics will very surely be negligible, and the next Democratic president will almost certainly reverse it (Hawley "Are Trump …").

Following Donald Trump's victory as president, American Muslims have expressed profound concerns and anxieties about the country's future, as well as their place in society. In contrast to 2011, the majority of Muslims are dissatisfied with the country's direction. The

majority of Muslims in the United States hold the Republican Party and Trump in low regard. According to most Muslims, anti-Muslim bigotry is pervasive in American culture. Women born in the United States, as well as Muslim women, are particularly worried (NW et al.).

The societal image of America is that of a mosaic of racial, religious and ethnic sub societies. Among these are the Arab Muslims in the US who constitute micro scoping socio-cultural groups along the broad spectrum of American society.

3.4. Racial segregation towards Latinos in Trump's era

The United States is transitioning to a majority-minority country, with an elderly and falling White population coexisting with the expansion of communities of color, including a rise in the Latino population. Latinos are the country's largest minority group, accounting for 18% of the population now and almost 30% by 2060, according to the United States Census Bureau. Latinos are a group with a wide range of national origins, socioeconomic status, race, and ethnicity. Politicians, the media, and commentators have made much of the Latino population's increase. Despite popular notion that immigration is driving Latino population increase, approximately two-thirds of Latinos in the United States are native born. Since the Great Recession, dropping fertility rates and dwindling migration from Mexico, along with an increase in migration from Central America, have changed the size and variability of the Latino community (Canizales and Vallejo 150).

Although, the outlines of a common Latino identity change with time, racism and xenophobia towards Latinos remain constant. Dehumanizing practices are justified by portraying Latinos as non-Americans who are so unworthy of citizenship privileges and resources including education, health care, housing, and wealth. Despite differences in

national origin, racialization processes have resulted in Latinos being classified as ethnoracially homogeneous (Canizales and Vallejo152).

Anti-immigrant and anti-Latino Trump's administration and early leadership were underlying all of this and it was noticeably. Congress passes the first parts of a border fence in Texas and California, as well as intensified immigration enforcement; this transformation in the national setting prompted a response from Latinos. Citizens, legal residents, and illegal immigrants all expressed heightened political agenda, non-electoral political action, and skepticism. This is not a coincidence: Latinos were paying attention in both 2012 and 2016, and their emotions are natural responses to Obama's and Trump's speech and deeds (Monforti and Michelson 1).

3.4.1. The Mexican Border Wall

In the USA, there are 47 million immigrants both with and without formal authorization to live there forming the largest immigrant population of any nation in the world. In the recent decade, America's immigration patterns have shifted dramatically, particularly in terms of unlawful entry. Mexico transported virtually all of the undocumented immigrants to the United States; however, they have all but ceased arriving, dramatically lowering the total number of apprehensions at the US-Mexico border. Previously, the majority of people apprehended at the US border were single young Mexican males, but now the majority of those caught are family groupings from Guatemala, Honduras, and, to a lesser extent, El Salvador (Pineo).

The international boundary between the United States and Mexico runs from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico in the west and east, respectively. It is 1,954 miles (3,144 kilometers) long, far shorter than the 5,525-mile US-Canada border (8,890 km). The building

of a 580-mile (933-kilometer) border barrier between the US and Mexico was authorized during the presidency of Bill Clinton (Flores and Chavez 114).

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which was signed at the end of the US-Mexico War, established the present US-Mexico border on maps. During the battle, the expansionist US selected which territories it could claim, and Mexico's land was given to the US in almost half. In 1854, the Gadsden Purchase, which protected mining rights and provided a better path for a railroad link to California, completed the remaining sections of the boundary. Despite its enormous area, the territory was populated at the time by around 100,000 Mexicans and 200,000 Native Americans, the concept of creating a physical barrier to identify the imagined split gained support in the 1990s, when funding for border security increased rapidly and the idea of erecting a physical barrier to define the perceived separation gained traction. Since its inception in 1924, the Border Patrol has been chronically underfunded. The number of border patrol agents climbed from 3,555 in 1992 to approximately 20,100 in 2010. For the hardening of the border, these changes have both practical and symbolic repercussions (Jones 1).

The new agents are primarily responsible for real enforcement, although the barrier project, which was approved by Congress in 2006, is more symbolic. Because they embody an abstract concept of a region, walls and fences are the most efficient means to designate territorial distinctions on the ground. The barrier's building is another step in reimagining these once Native American and Mexican regions as firmly part of US territory. The wall establishes the boundary by physically inscribing the line in the environment and visually demonstrating where US and Mexican territories meet (2).

Donald J. Trump announced his candidacy for president of the United States in his hometown of New York City. In Trump Tower, he claimed that America is in grave danger because it no longer succeeds. Two minutes into his speech, Trump mentioned Mexico and

the US southern border. He said that Mexico is beating the US at the border and causing economic harm to the US. According to the presidential candidate, Mexico does not send its top individuals to the US. According to him, Mexico sends people to the United States who already has a lot of issues (Flores and Chavez 111).

However, for Trump, "they [Mexicans] are bringing drugs, they are bringing crime, they are rapists, and some, I assume, are good people," these are the words new U.S. President Donald Trump used in the election campaign to warn against allegedly unchecked illegal immigration from Mexico. This warning is surprising insofar as illegal migration from Mexico to the United States is at a historic low, and for more than ten years, more Mexicans have been moving from the United States to Mexico and from the US to Mexico.

Donald Trump's proposal is no less bizarre: "I will build a tremendous wall, and no one builds barriers better than me, trust me [...] On our southern border, I will erect a massive wall. And I'll make Mexico pay for it." 3 Long portions of the 3,000-kilometer US-Mexico border are already safeguarded by border fortifications that have been slowly built since the 1990s, but migration experts are skeptical of their efficacy. Meanwhile, top Mexican lawmakers have agreed that their country would not participate in the construction of a border wall with its neighbor (Rietig 41).

In simple terms, Trump's presidential campaign was dominated by the issue of immigration. Fourteen of the seventeen issue stances were directly tied to the border between the United States and Mexico. They are establishing new immigration controls to ensure that open jobs are first offered to American workers; people admitted to this country should support its cultural values; end Illegal Immigration Act; build a wall that Mexico will pay for; everyone who illegally crosses the US border will be detained and removed from the country; restoring Community Safety Act; block federal subsidies for sanctuary cities; halt

immigration from terror-prone regions; cancel visas for foreign countries that refuse to repatriate their citizens; Because of the biometric entry-exit visa, there will be no amnesty or benefits for illegal immigrants now in the country; federal law prohibits illegal immigrants from working; and there will be no amnesty or advantages for illegal immigrants currently in the country (Flores and Chavez 134).

On the campaign trail, Trump repeatedly made explicitly racist and otherwise bigoted remarks, from calling Mexican immigrants criminals and rapists, to proposing a ban on all Muslims entering the US, the trend has continued into his presidency. Trump hasn't stopped with racist acts after his 2016 election, regardless of how it labels, his racism or bigotry was a big part of his campaign and racism has been a festering wound on America since emancipation. the wounds have haphazardly bandaged, but in 2020 -the end of Trump's presidential term-; the bandage has been ripped off, and the infection is exposed in which there's no denying anymore that racism is alive and well in America.

Conclusion

America is a land of ethnicities, and racism in it has never been dormant or dead. Additionally, the idea that human biological differences show distinct boundaries that define and separate populations is a fallacy. The science of genetics offers no basis for such divisions and, in fact, refutes the idea that they exist. Race and racism are ingrained throughout the various institutions of the American society. No extraordinary imagination is required to perceive that an oppressor cannot sense oppression. Racism is not a mere "set of beliefs;' so that peoples' behavior and abilities are not determined by their physical appearance. Despite its tangible negative effects, it has become a matter of culture.

In the United States, racism has existed since antiquity and continues to nowadays, meanwhile, during Donald Trump presidency, ethnic minorities were subjected to many racist practices. Donald Trump did not allocate a category of minorities, rather he did not leave one of them. As for the Muslims, they were violented, considering that Islam is a religion that means terrorism, and this is what was called islamophobia, also this applied to Latinos and Blacks. Trump's violence was also evident in his tweets towards these minorities, including Mexicans, when he made the decision to build the wall along the US-Mexico border, describing the Mexicans as "rapists" and they bringing drugs and crimes to the US.

To conclude, Trump has rebirth the roots of Racism in United States, and it is still alive there, and it has become an integral part of America.

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