

Higher Education & Systemic Racism Hyperbole

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This research challenges the unfounded theory of systemic racism that is treated as truth by the American media in 2023. I argue that Critical Race theory (CRT) and systemic race theory (SRT) are based predominantly upon opinion and anecdotes while being devoid of substantive supporting facts in contrast to true systemic racism, discrimination, and oppression demonstrated by NAZIs against Jews in the last century. 'Income by Race' and 'Murders by Race' present two critical data points that refute the theory that the United States is inherently racist and Blacks are oppressed in 2023. We argue that CRT/SRT paradigms are often based on correlation that is devoid of causal relationships. This exploratory research contributes to the growing Critical White Studies (CWS) field by exposing false narratives and anti-White propaganda. It provides a grounded-theory analysis for use by business leaders; and is intended as a wake-up call for free speech in academia.

Keywords: crime, income, systemic racism, discrimination, propaganda, affirmative action, free speech, CRT, SRT, CWS, KKK

PREAMBLE

Higher education institutions are conducted for the common good and not to further the interest of either the individual teacher or the institution. Our common good depends on the free search for truth and its free exposition. As articulated by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) there are three core commitments for academic freedom:

1. Scholars enjoy freedom in their research within their discipline;
2. The freedom in teaching the subject matter subject to the constraints that are imposed by one's relevant discipline (and it affords the scholar considerable latitude in the design of the syllabus and the choice of methods of evaluation and in the style of presenting or teaching the material to the students);
3. The freedom of extramural speech is speaking about things outside the walls of the college or the University. Freedom to engage in extramural speech without being sanctioned by the university is the right to speak as citizens on matters of public importance, without fear of being canceled.

Regrettably, the concept of academic freedom as advocated by the AAUP is currently facing significant challenges (Reichman, 2019; Scott, 2019; FAIR, 2022; FIRE, 2023). The AAUP Committee on Government Relations has explicitly expressed opposition toward endeavors that seek to impose legislative restrictions on freedom of speech. However, despite these objections, U.S. Representative Sheila Jackson-Lee (D-TX) recently introduced a legislative proposal known as the "*Leading Against White Supremacy*

Act of 2023” (Jackson-Lee, 2023). If this bill is enacted, it will erode academic freedom and impede the exercise of free speech rights. The experts specializing in First Amendment jurisprudence have raised concerns regarding the compatibility of this legislation with the fundamental principles outlined in the Bill of Rights, as it may undermine the safeguarding of nonviolent aspects of expressive conduct, which are inherently protected under the First Amendment (SCOTUS, 1982). Given that free speech remains a protected right, this study directs its focus toward examining the construct of the ‘systemic racism theory’ (SRT) that permeates the realm of higher education.

INTRODUCTION

In discussions of systemic racism, there are often attempts to obfuscate definitions, data, and thereby conclusions. Words have meaning, so prior to discussing SRT, we must first deconstruct the word ‘systemic’ and the word ‘racism.’ A ‘system’ is defined as a set of interacting and interdependent components that function as a unified whole, whereas “systemic” refers to plans, policies, procedures, regulations, or laws written to implement an intended outcome. Racism is defined as a form of prejudice in which a person believes in the superiority of their own race over others; racism is a belief, whereas discrimination is an act. So, when these terms are joined together, the systemic racism concept would correctly be called “systemic discrimination,” and that would mean plans, policies, procedures, regulations, or laws written to enhance racial superiority.

The author argues that individual racism will always live in flawed humans, but *systemic* racism or discrimination no longer exists in the United States (Wilbanks, 1987; Baker, 2023). Many presentations and articles on systemic racism confuse the terms causation and correlation. Causation indicates that one event is the result of the occurrence of the other event – hence, there is a causal relationship between two events (Barrowman, 2014). In contrast, a correlation between variables does not automatically mean that the change in one variable will cause a change in the values of the other variable.

Critical Race Theory (CRT) authors and advocates have created a multibillion-dollar industry from their unproven theory that the United States is inherently racist. Concepts such as White supremacy, White nationalism, systemic racism, unconscious bias, and micro-aggressions have flooded both media and academia without rigorous fact-based analysis. In 2023, there is a correlation, but there is no causation in most claims of systemic racism. This research is narrowly focused on SRT by asking whether racism is truly *systemic* in 2023. It concludes that the mainstream media narrative is merely hyperbole used to further political agendas.

DISCUSSION

The two most often cited impacts of systemic racism are economic disparities by race, and how people of color are treated by police and the judicial system. There is a correlation but not a causal relationship by race. Critical Race Theory (CRT) authors Delgado and Stefancic (2017) contend that opponents of CRT identify affirmative action as a case of reverse discrimination against Whites. They write the unspoken premise behind reverse discrimination is that White people are innocent. CRT “theorists and social scientists hold that racism is pervasive, systemic, and deeply ingrained. If we take this perspective, then no White member of society seems quite so innocent” (Delgado et al., 2017, p. 91). Critical White Studies (CWS) counters this narrative. For instance, impoverished White people have not benefited from the nebulous concept of White privilege and systemic racism. CRT theorists have deeply ingrained beliefs that “racism is pervasive, systemic, and deeply ingrained (and) Whites are not innocent” (Delgado et al., 2017, p. 91), but lack any tangible proof for their theoretical assumption.

There is no factual or empirical evidence to the CRT claims that racism in the United States in 2023 is ‘systemic.’ Therefore, Figure 1 is provided to show historical proof of truly systemic racism by the German National Socialists (NAZI) against the Jews and Other Minorities (JoM) (Halbrook, 2013) in the 1940s, as contrasted with People of Color (POC) in the USA in 2023. German National Socialists were demonstrably racist, whereas CRT’s alleged *systemic racism* in the USA today is merely hyperbole.

CRT theorists claim that White people stereotype Blacks; simultaneously, CRT advocates consistently stereotype with fixed, usually negative, images of members of the White race –often using Orwellian newspeak or double speak. Parental concern over teaching CRT to children largely comes from CRT advocates’ implicit bias, or unconscious association of one idea with another, such as race which, frequently demonstrates a negative attitude against White people. Theorizing that “no White member of society seems quite so innocent” is a bigoted example of the over-generalization fallacy. CRT theorists falsely make this claim and say that something is true about an entire race without tangible, measurable, or overt examples of evidence. This CRT tenet is eerily reminiscent of German National Socialist (NAZIs) stereotypes of Jews in the last century.

Figure 1 lists how NAZI party of Germany in the 1930s and 1940s *systemically* discriminated against Jews and other minorities (JoM), culminating in the deaths of 25 million people. Note that the word *systemic* means plans, policies, procedures, regulations, or laws written to discriminate intentionally, which were plentiful in NAZI Germany. Jews lost their rights to free speech, private property, self-defense, healthcare, wealth, due process, citizenship, and immigration out of NAZI Germany. None of these *systemic racism* categories apply to any minority or woman in the United States in 2023 – none! Furthermore, to prove “systemic” discrimination, all, or most of the in-group members would experience the same results from any “systemic” plans, policies, procedures, regulations, or laws implemented. For example, virtually every Jew in NAZI Germany experienced the same loss of rights as listed in column one of Figure 1.

FIGURE 1
SYSTEMIC RACISM: GERMAN NATIONAL SOCIALISTS VS USA

	NAZI Germany 1940s Jews + Other Minorities (JoM)	USA - 2024 People of Color (POC)
Free Speech	Arrest and imprisonment of anyone opposed to National Socialists	POC can peacefully protest and speak critically of the U.S. Government
Self Defense	Registration, then confiscation of weapons	POC can own guns unless convicted of a felony. 2 nd Amendment protection.
Private Property	Confiscation of JoM land, homes, and businesses.	POC can own land, homes, and businesses without confiscation.
Healthcare	Denial of health care to JoM; medical experimentation on JoM prisoners	POC poor can register for Medicaid, and older POC get Medicare.
Wealth	Confiscation of JoM Wealth (all types of stocks, bonds, silver, gold, land, etc)	POC are millionaires and billionaires – with taxes, not confiscation
Due Process/Death	JoM were sent to concentration camps & gas chambers; death by edict; holocaust	POC accused of crimes receive (free) taxpayer paid legal representation
Citizenship	JoM were considered sub-humans & could not vote or hold office	POC vote & hold elected office; 1870 was 1 st Black Senator & Congressman
Immigration	JoM attempted to escape National Socialist (NAZI) Germany	POC gladly immigrates to the USA (both legally and <i>illegally</i>).
Systemic Results	Nazis killed 25 million (1939-45); about 6 million Jews were killed in 6 years.	Colonies enslaved 388,000 Blacks; In 1865 US emancipated 3.9 million

References: Gates, 2017; Halbrook, 2013; Courtois & et.al., 1999; Baker, 2020.

In contrast, the alleged and much-hyped systemic racism/discrimination in the United States is *not systemic* because it does not affect the Black population writ large (Baker, 2023c/d). Most Black Americans

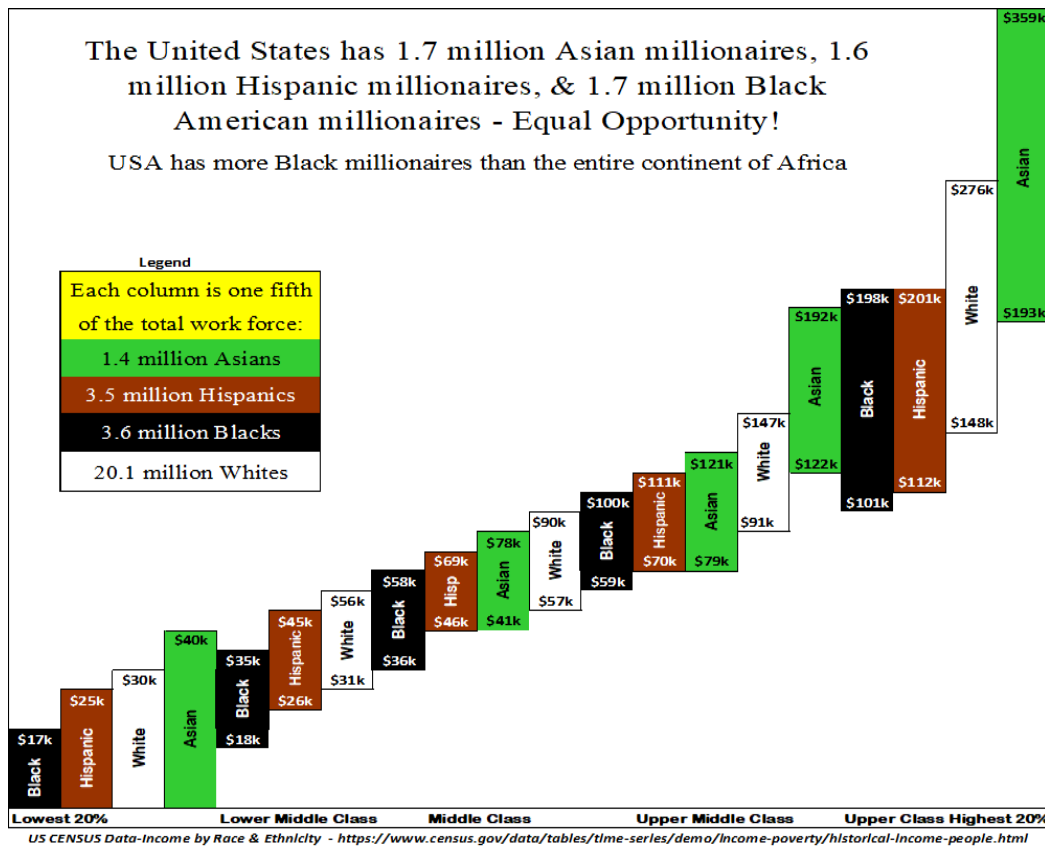
are successful in business, as will be discussed in part one of this research, and recent African and Indian immigrants are extremely successful in the United States. As discussed in Part 2, despite the massive violent crime epidemic within the Black community, the vast majority of Blacks are not being arrested, and none are placed in gas chambers and concentration camps or facing genocide as did the Jews – there is no moral equivalence. We deduce that individual ability and choices dictate personal success or incarceration, not racism!

PART 1: RACE AND INCOME

Delgado and Stefancic (2017) wrote that “the gap between Whites and non-Whites in income, assets, educational attainment, and life expectancy is as wide as it was thirty years ago, if not wider” (Delgado et al., 2017, p. 48). CRT theorists did not provide factual documentation supporting this assertion, so the following paragraphs expose their biases by explaining income by race within the United States.

In 1960, the median income of Black families was 55% of the Whites’ median income. Today, when comparing the pay for Black and White men with the same education, qualifications, experience, and job that were in the same geographic location, Black men earned 98 cents for every dollar earned by White men in 2020 (Miller, 2020). The 2019 Census data separates income by race into quintiles. The White working population consists of 100,568,000 people, so one quintile is 20.1 million workers; the Black work population consists of 18,055,000 people, so one quintile is 3.6 million; the Hispanic work population consists of 17,667,000 people, so one quintile is 3.5 million; and finally, the Asian work population consists of 6,853,000 people, so one quintile is 1.4 million as shown in Figure 2.

**FIGURE 2
US INCOME BY RACE & QUINTILE**



SOURCE: Baker, B. (2023). *Antifa’s Fallacies*. *Journal of Applied Business and Economics*. 25(1), 2023.

The earnings of the lowest-ranked Black workers are up to \$17,000 per year, while the lowest Hispanic quintile earns up to \$25,000. The lowest White quintile earns up to \$30,000, and the lowest Asian quintile earns up to \$40,000. CRT theorists note that Blacks in the lowest quintile earn 44% less than Whites, Hispanics earn 17% less, but the lowest-earning Asians earn 33% more than the lowest-earning Whites. The existing welfare system costs \$1.16 trillion annually, providing families in the lowest quintile \$65,200 in support from taxpayers each year (Rector, 2021). Much of these disparities in income can be traced to individual choices, such as dropping out of high school, having children out of wedlock, or choosing lower-paying degrees rather than STEM or Business – not systemic racism (Carnevale et al., 2016; Baker, 2023c).

CRT propaganda claims that no progress was made in 30 years is a blatant lie since there are 1.7 million Black American millionaires, 1.7 million Asian millionaires, and 1.6 million Hispanic millionaires in the United States. US has more Black millionaires than in all 54 countries within the continent of Africa (Baker, 2023; Bell, 2023; McCain, 2023; Statistica, 2022). Please do some soul-searching and ask, “If the United States were systemically racist, would this level of prosperity have occurred?” The answer is a resounding no!

Logic helps explain this CRT fallacy: writing our expression ($P \rightarrow Q$). This kind of sentence is called a “conditional” or “material conditional.” The first constituent sentence (the one before the arrow, which in this example is “P”) is called the “antecedent,” and the second sentence (the Q after the arrow) is the “consequent.”

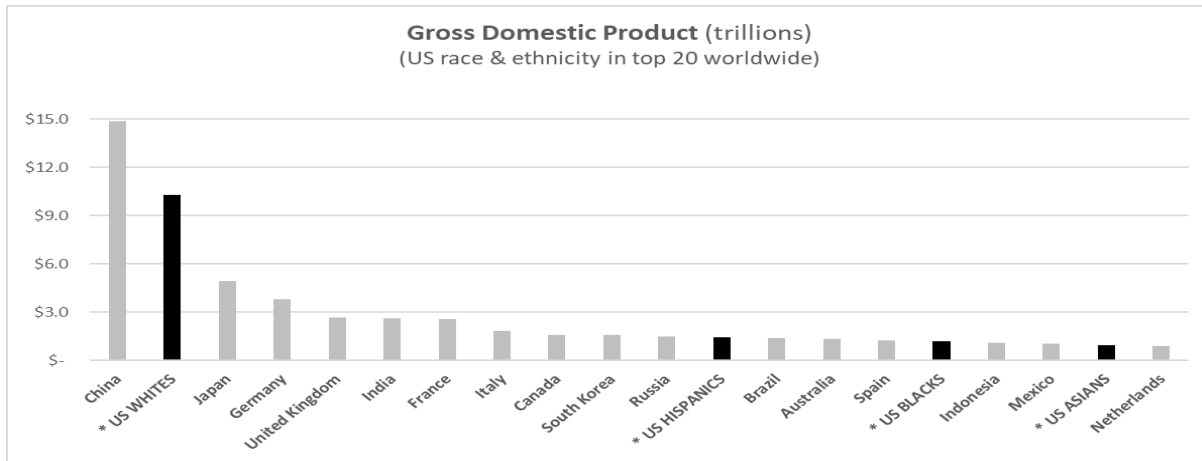
- If Blacks are systemically oppressed, then 1.7 million Blacks would not be able to become millionaires.
- If Blacks are systemically oppressed, Blacks would not earn more than Whites (as follows).

Of significance, CRT theorists have not explained why, when looking at Median Household Income by detailed ancestry, White Americans earn \$65,902 median income, but Nigerian-American immigrants earn \$68,658, and Ghanaian Americans earn \$69,021 (ACS, 2019; Tate, 2021, p. 18). Why? African immigrants’ culture prioritizes language and education (Tarlebba, 2010; Tate, 2021, p. 9). These quantifiable facts negate the absurd CRT hypothesis that African Americans have made *no progress in 30 years* and are mileposts for the differences between Black African immigrants’ culture and some Black Americans’ destructive inner-city culture as critical indicators of success: it is culture, not race. Individualism, objectivity, rationality, reason, hard work, the nuclear family, a belief in progress, a written tradition, politeness, the justice system, respect for authority, delayed gratification, and planning for the future are not “White culture,” but are “American culture” and indicators of success without regard to hue (Tate, 2021; Baker, 2023).

The author attended high school in the 1970s and often heard the ‘Back to Mother Africa’ mantra from our predominantly Black student population. But reality interfered with vivid imaginations of returning to the motherland since not one African country has a higher social mobility rate than the United States (WEF, 2020). Despite the negativity propagated by CRT advocates, Blacks in the United States are doing substantially better than Blacks in Africa. As a global measure for gauging the prosperity of nations, per capita gross domestic product (GDP) is used to analyze the prosperity of a country based on its economic growth. The per capita GDP in the prosperous African country of Nigeria is \$2,097; worldwide, it is \$10,910; but in the United States, it is \$63,413 (World Bank, 2021). This is why people emigrate from Ghana or Nigeria to the United States, not vice versa.

Facts obfuscated by CRT is that if all races in the United States were judged based on income, then American racial groups are in the top 20 in the world, as shown in Figure 3. If U.S. GDP was split by race, then Hispanic Americans would have the 12th largest GDP in the world (on par with Russia); African Americans would have the 16th largest GDP in the world (on par with Spain), and our tiny Asian-American population would have the 19th largest GDP in the world (on par with the Netherlands or Mexico).

FIGURE 3
US RACIAL & ETHNIC GROUPS ARE IN TOP 20 WORLDWIDE



Manipulative Propaganda Mixed With Tu Quoque Fallacy

Tu quoque happens when somebody claims that two wrongs make a right, and manipulative propaganda is used to play with our emotions. These two logical fallacies are used effectively to end any discussion of systemic racism and affirmative action. Delgado (2017) does not consider affirmative action as a case of reverse discrimination against Whites because this would characterize Whites as innocent (Delgado, 2017, p. 91), claiming that very poor minorities differ in degree from poor White counterparts (Delgado, 2017, p. 119) without providing any proof of their outrageous assumption. So where does the US stand on equality?

Equality of opportunity in the military preceded the civilian sector; on July 26, 1948, President Harry Truman issued Executive Order 9981, which established equality of treatment in the U.S. military without regard to race. Then, affirmative action was implemented via President Lyndon Johnson’s Executive Order 11246 in 1965. When the author joined the military in the 1970s, Black general officers already existed. President Biden’s Executive Order 13985, “Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government,” makes the federal bureaucracy less effective and violates federal civil rights laws (Ditch, et.al., 2022). His administration shifted from ‘equality of opportunity’ to the ‘equality of outcome’ and woke ideology.

Senator Marco Rubio and Representative Chip Roy published a report called “*Woke Warfighters*” that outlines the military shift from a meritocracy to a social sciences experiment. Then, over 160 retired generals and admirals signed a letter calling on US Congress to remove Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) programs from the Department of Defense. They wrote “As our Nation faces looming threats from ‘foreign’ adversaries/enemies, our military is under assault from a culture war stemming from ‘domestic’ ideologically inspired political policies and practices...Our military must be laser-focused on one mission – readiness, undiminished by the culture war engulfing our country.” Also, equity “sounds benign, but in practice, it lowers standards.” While *equality* provides equal opportunities, *equity* is equal outcomes without regard to merit (FO4A, 2023; Boehlke, 2023; Rubio, 2023). President Biden unilaterally rekindled discussions of reverse discrimination as described by Greenawalt (1979).

Critics of affirmative action and quotas urged abolishing race-based criteria in favor of economically-based actions to help people of every hue in poverty (Sowell, 2017). Padgett (2015) argued that the plight of poor White Americans is often ignored or dismissed because of a long-standing cultural narrative that portrays White Americans as inherently privileged and immune to the challenges faced by other racial groups. This ignores the real struggles of poor Whites and perpetuates racial divisions and inequality. Yet, CRT advocates *oppose* poverty-based programs as the number of poor Whites is 300% larger than that of poor Blacks, running counter to the CRT/SRT ‘oppressor versus oppressed’ narrative based on race (Creamer, et.al. 2022).

Affirmative Action in Education

Social Justice Warriors (SJW) spun the Supreme Court decision from Michigan, *Grutter v. Bollinger*, 539 U.S. 306 (2003), that said public universities may operate narrow affirmative action programs to create a diverse intellectual climate (Delgado, 2017, p. 131) without identifying the dissent. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote that "race-conscious admissions policies must be limited in time" (and that) the "Court expects that 25 years from now, the use of racial preferences will no longer be necessary to further the interest approved today" (Riley, 2014, p. 145). In opposition, Chief Justice William Rehnquist argued that the university's admissions system was "a thinly veiled and unconstitutional quota system" (SOCTUS, 2003).

American Asians who experienced the negative consequences of affirmative action quotas entered the fray seeking true equality in higher education based on merit, making them an inconvenient minority and a counter to the CRT's false narrative of White supremacy. Asian Americans are accused of White adjacency or privilege and contend that "Asian Americans are taking things away from other races in an apparent zero-sum game to the top" (Xu, 2021, p. 210). This is bigotry! In 2021, the Students for Fair Admissions (SFA) petitioned the Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) to review the University of North Carolina (UNC) and Harvard's race-based admissions. SFA maintained that they violated Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, which bars entities that receive federal funding from discriminating based on race (Howe, 2022).

On June 29, 2023, the SCOTUS ruled in favor of the Students for Fair Admissions (6-3 against UNC & 6-2 against Harvard), writing that "eliminating racial discrimination means eliminating all of it...the guarantee of equal protection cannot mean one thing when applied to one individual and something else when applied to a person of another color" (SCOTUS, 2023, p. 4). The Supreme Court ruling holds the potential for reinvigorating the emphasis on academic meritocracy rather than relying on affirmative action quotas. Educators who believe in equality of opportunity, but oppose quotas, recognize that individuals of African descent possess equal academic abilities as their counterparts of other races and ethnicities. The noteworthy accomplishments of recent immigrants hailing from Nigeria and Ghana serve as a compelling testament to this fact, since 61% of Nigerian American immigrants over 25 hold a graduate degree, compared to 32% of the US-born population (Fosco, 2018). In 1996, California Proposition 209 was greeted with similar predictions of gloom and doom, but it increased under-represented minority students' GPAs, graduation rates, and rates of majoring in science or engineering (Heriot, 2020; Sander, 2012). In addition, Pew Research (2023) found that 82% of all adults say college admissions should not consider race.

Affirmative Action in Employment

Please imagine a White person from the bottom quintile and a Black man from the upper quintile, who are equally qualified and interviewing for the same position in a business. Impoverished White candidates consistently lose to middle-class and upper-income minorities with lower GPAs, whether in college admissions, race-based scholarships, or the affirmative action hiring and promoting quotas imposed upon businesses, e.g., impoverished, lower-class Whites are the losers in the racial spoils system (Gonzalez, 2021). Affirmative action is not reverse discrimination: it has been 60 years of government-mandated systemic discrimination against the White male population, which balkanizes the country, stigmatizes poor Whites, and violates the concept of meritocracy.

Affirmative action affirmed that Blackness has value for its possessor and conveys a host of privileges and benefits, such as race-based hiring, promotions, and scholarship quotas, as well as blind acceptance of POC perspectives by the media. Ironically, many Whites who have endured 60 years of government-mandated systemic discrimination do not speak out for fear of being called racist. There are now over 276 statutes that grant preferences in employment, benefits, or federal contracting to POC, so affirmative action in employment is de facto discrimination against Whites and Asians (Riley, 2014, p. 148; Lynch, 1991). To be clear, despite the SCOTUS ruling for education, this might not change federally mandated Corporate quotas or set-asides.

Systemic or Generational Poverty, Not Race

In the United States, Blacks who are in the middle-class, upper-middle-class, or upper class (BM2U) enjoy numerous advantages, opportunities, or privileges as compared to the 25 million Whites below the poverty line:

- BM2U has more financial resources that provide greater access to opportunities and resources; their financial stability allows them to invest in their education, career growth, and overall well-being.
- BM2U are less likely to experience housing discrimination and have greater access to high-quality housing; hence, they live in safe neighborhoods with a stable environment and higher quality of life.
- BM2U are less likely to experience educational disparities due to their ability to afford high-quality education and resources that enable them to pursue academic goals, develop essential skills, and unlock better opportunities in the future.
- BM2U are less likely to face discrimination in the workplace and have greater access to high-paying jobs; their financial stability and access to quality education often translate into better career prospects, increased earning potential, and the ability to build wealth for themselves and their families.
- BM2U are less likely to experience health disparities due to their ability to afford high-quality healthcare and resources, which ensures that they can receive necessary medical attention and preventive care and support their overall well-being.
- BM2U are less likely to experience food insecurity and have greater access to healthy food options –nutritious food contributes to better physical health, cognitive function, and overall quality of life.
- BM2U are less likely to experience environmental racism and have greater access to clean air and water because their financial resources enable them to choose residences in areas with better environmental conditions, reducing exposure to pollutants and environmental hazards.
- BM2U are less likely to face criminal justice disparities due to their ability to afford quality legal representation that helps ensure fair treatment in the criminal justice system and protects their rights.
- BM2U are less likely to experience transportation disparities due to their ability to afford reliable transportation that facilitates their mobility, opening up opportunities for employment, and education.
- BM2U are less likely to experience utility disparities and have greater access to reliable utilities such as electricity, water, and gas that support their daily lives and promote overall stability.
- BM2U had benefits of affirmative action for 60 years; it affirmed that Blackness itself had value.

Numerically there are three times more impoverished Whites (25 million), than poor Blacks (8.5 million); yet politicians and activists are narrowly focused on race, not class. They should recognize and address the systemic barriers faced by impoverished citizens of every hue and stop the balkanization of the United States with an incessantly divisive and destructive focus on race. The disadvantages to impoverished White males are invisible to successful Black Americans and radicalized Politicians, Pundits, Preachers, Professors, and offenders' Parents (5P). Where are the politicians or civil rights leaders assisting impoverished Whites? Their silence is deafening (Baker, 2023c/d; Blacksher, 2021).

PART 2: RACE AND CRIME

The tie between systemic racism and crime is claimed due to the historical treatment of Black people in the Southern, formerly Confederate States. George Floyd's death in 2020 was propagated as a '*routine*' excessive use of force against Black individuals by law enforcement. This tragic event sparked widespread protests and violence against police writ-large. CRT/SRT propagandists claimed an urgent need to address

systemic racism and its role in perpetuating inequalities that contribute to criminal disparities. This empirical research does not support either disproportionate or overly lethal treatment of Blacks in the criminal justice system. Systemic racism has nothing to do with it.

CRT authors Delgado and Stefancic (2017) compare the viewpoint called the ‘politics of respectability’ with a get-tough-on-crime attitude versus the ‘politics of identification’ which wants the POC community to handle offenders and advocate anti-snitching campaigns in Black neighborhoods (Delgado, et al, 2017, p 62). Criminals would be delighted to disempower police since ‘*snitches get stitches*’ in crime-heavy neighborhoods. There is a new Black Lives Matter (BLM) narrative that claims property crime is fine since the “loot” is owed to American Blacks, “I don’t care if somebody decides to loot a Gucci or a Macy’s or a Nike because that makes sure that that person eats. That makes sure that that person has clothes. That’s reparations...these businesses have insurance.” per Ariel Atkins, #BLM Chicago, 8/10/20 (Hains, 2020). Progressive politicians supporting BLM foot soldiers and their radicalized District Attorneys have implemented soft-on-crime programs resulting in the collapse of formerly great cities like San Francisco (Bowles, 2022; Fuller, 2022).

The author was raised in a crime-laden neighborhood where friends and relatives were victims of violent crimes such as assault, rape, murder, and property theft, and yes, the author received stitches several times. Law-abiding citizens of every hue do not want to be victims of violence, so they do not support the soft-on-crime narrative of these radicals, most of whom may never have resided in a ghetto or barrio. Eight in ten Black adults say gun violence is a very big problem (Schaeffer, 2021); also, 81% of Blacks and 88% of Whites wanted the same, or more patrolling of their neighborhoods, not less – opposite the BLM anti-cop narrative (Saad, 2020).

Murders by Race and Ethnicity

FBI/DOJ Uniform Crime Reports were used to develop information on Murder, Violent Incidents, and Rape by race. Figure 4 shows the number of murders committed by White Offenders against Whites, White Offenders against Blacks, Black Offenders against Whites, and Black Offenders against Blacks. The top of the table shows total murders by race; the middle table shows the US population by race, and the lower table shows the number of people murdered per million. The figure gives an accurate per-capita picture of homicides in America. What can we determine from this analysis? Key points for the homicide data from the past decade (2010 to 2019) are:

- Whites murdered by Whites are consistent at 11 to 12 victims per million.
- Blacks murdered by Blacks are consistent at 52 to 63 victims per million.
- Blacks murdered by Blacks are about 500% higher than Whites murdered by Whites.
- Whites murdered by Blacks average 1200% higher than Blacks murdered by Whites.

To put these numbers in context, the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), which was created as a terrorist arm of former slaveholders, lynched 4,743 victims consisting of 3,446 Blacks and 1,297 White abolitionists during a period of eighty years (Jackson, 2009, p. 85; Tullier, et al., 2020). In contrast to the KKK, the FBI ten-year averages ending in 2019 show that Black offenders kill more than 3,446 Blacks every 17 months and more than 1,297 Whites every 32 months. The KKK was condemned as a racist terrorist group, so the Black gangs that dominate every major city in the United States should be condemned as well for their disparate impact upon citizens of every hue. Please note that I am specifically referring to White or Black offenders (not all Black people). The relentless occurrence of Black-on-Black violence against law-abiding Black individuals has a continuously devastating, emotionally damaging, and profoundly significant impact.

**FIGURE 4
MURDERS BY RACE FROM 2010 TO 2019**

Murders by Race	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Perp(W) vs Victim(W)	2,594	2,677	2,861	2,854	2,574	2,488	2,509	2,614	2,630	2,777
Perp(W) vs Victim(B)	246	234	264	243	229	187	189	193	193	218
Perp(B) vs Victim(W)	566	514	576	533	500	446	409	431	448	447
Perp(B) vs Victim(B)	2,574	2,600	2,627	2,570	2,380	2,205	2,245	2,412	2,447	2,459
Totals	5980	6025	6328	6200	5683	5326	5352	5650	5718	5901

Population in Millions	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
White	235.4	234.1	232.8	231.5	230.2	228.8	227.5	226.2	224.9	223.6
Black	46.9	46.0	45.1	44.2	43.3	42.5	41.6	40.7	39.8	38.9

Murders Per Million	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Perp(W) vs Victim(W)	11	11	12	12	11	11	11	12	12	12
Perp(W) vs Victim(B)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perp(B) vs Victim(W)	12	11	13	12	12	11	10	11	11	11
Perp(B) vs Victim(B)	55	57	58	58	55	52	54	59	62	63

FBI (2019) Expanded Homicide Data, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2019/crime-in-the-u.s.-2019/tables/expanded-homicide-data-table-6.xls>

Within the anti-racism movement, some individuals ironically dismiss the issue of Black-on-Black murders in major cities while proclaiming that the concept of dangerous Black neighborhoods is the most dangerous racist idea (Kendi, 2019). Despite empirical data contradicting their claims, they persist in asserting that believing Black people are more dangerous than White people is inherently racist. Their preoccupation with multiple worldviews and anti-racism double-speak fails to address the tragic loss of innocent lives (Kendi, 2019). After the assassination of Dr. King, a new mandate emerged within the Black community, shifting from persuasion to militancy as a means to attain opportunity and power. This historical context may shed light on the significant rise in Black violence against people of every hue (Steele, 2006).

Violent Incidents

Violent victimization includes aggravated assault, simple assault, robbery, rape, and sexual assault. Pallone (2000) reported that Blacks were over-represented among offenders in every category of aggressive crime: in homicide at a level 315% greater than their representation in the general population, in sexual assault at a level 404% as great, in aggravated assault at 274% greater than their representation in the general population. Whites or “others” are under-represented among offenders: the aggression has not changed much in the past two decades.

**FIGURE 5
VIOLENT INCIDENTS IN 2021, BJS**

Number of Violent Incidents By Race or Hispanic Origin of Victims and Offenders, 2021

Victim Race- Ethnicity	Total Violent Incidents	Offender By Race/Ethnicity				
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
White	2,641,720	1,495,440	480,030	197,180	93,090	375,990
Black	608,000	69,850	358,360	65,330	9,100	105,360
Hispanic	745,570	202,640	135,630	194,830	33,560	178,920

Thompson (2022) <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/criminal-victimization-2021>

Using the same methodology as per *Figure 4, Murders By Race* to assess interracial violence (per capita), the Black-on-Black violent incidents are 120% higher than White-on-White violent incidents, and

Black-on-White violent incidents are 3449% higher than White-on-Black violent incidents per capita. Whites are not the only people to feel the brunt of disproportionate levels of Black violence: police officers are 18.5 times more likely to be killed by a Black male than an unarmed Black male is to be killed by a police officer (MacDonald, 2020). Per capita Black-on-Black violent incidents (Figure 5) are 283% higher than Hispanic-on-Hispanic violent incidents, and Black-on-Hispanic violent incidents are 319% higher than Hispanic-on-Black violent incidents (Thompson, et.al, 2022).

Using (P→Q) logic, “If the United States were systemically racist, wouldn’t these extremely high levels of Black-on-White murder (1200%) or Black-on-White violent incidents (3449%) be reversed?” Some researchers found that Blacks receive sentences that are almost 10% longer for the same crimes, primarily due to mandatory minimum sentences (Starr et al., 2014); other studies also show a higher incarceration rate for Blacks (PPI, 2022). But honesty and integrity about crime are lacking in the media, the political arena, and academic research (Sander, 2012). This empirical data dismantles the oppressor-oppressed narrative repeated all too often by radicalized Politicians, Pundits, Preachers, Professors, and the offenders’ Parents (5P). Also, if poverty causes crime, then impoverished White offenders would lead in property crime, violent crime, and murder – they don’t. There is a correlation, but not causation between poverty and crime, e.g. there are 300% more White people in poverty than Black people, yet White offenders are not responsible for 300% more crime (Baker, 2023c).

Interracial Rapes

Rape is a subset of violent incidents, and the data shows disproportionate levels of rape across racial lines as well. Koch (1995) refuted that Black rapists “prefer” White victims. In 1995, his data did not support the contention that rapes involving Black offenders and White victims had been increasing using 1977–88 National Crime Surveys. However, LaFree (1982) identified that empirical studies since the late 1950s have shown substantially higher rates of Black offender-White victim (BW) than White offender-Black victim rape. Current data supports LaFree’s research. As shown in Figure 6, White offenders committed 542,967 rapes for six years, with zero rapes committed by White offenders against Black women. Black offenders committed 283,554 rapes over six years, with 48% of all rapes against White women.

**FIGURE 6
RAPES BY RACE**

		White Perps	Black Perps	Other Perps
2003	White Victims	75,866	20,310	34,854
	Black Victims	0	21,105	2,905
2004	White Victims	91,075	11,612	37,213
	Black Victims	0	35,291	4,009
2005	White Victims	49,613	37,461	24,416
	Black Victims	0	36,620	0
2006	White Victims	98,301	32,443	63,526
	Black Victims	0	7,706	10,214
2007	White Victims	140,000	14,093	31,338
	Black Victims	0	12,780	0
2008	White Victims	88,112	19,293	10,235
	Black Victims	0	34,842	11,738

SOURCE: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2003-2008 Rape by Race.

FBI data shows that White offenders committed numerically more rapes than Black offenders in a six-year period. But, when we divide the number of incidents by the population to get per capita results, Black offenders committed 260% more rapes per capita, with 48% against White and 52% against Black victims. In addition, Black female victims of intimate partner homicide were twice as likely as White female homicide victims to be killed by a spouse (0.96 and 0.50 per 100,000, respectively); and Black females were four times more likely than White females to be murdered by a boyfriend or girlfriend (1.44 and 0.34 per 100,000, respectively) (Catalano, et.al., 2009). This is not due to “systemic racism” but to a cancer

within inner-city Black culture because recent immigrants from West Africa do not have these adverse behaviors, nor did US-born Blacks prior to 1964.

Mass Shooters – More Fake News

Baker (2023b) also determined that the greatest number of mass shooters in the United States, when compared to the size of the respective population, are Arab-Muslims, then Blacks, and Native American males, between 21 and 29 years of age – not Whites. President Biden’s claim that “domestic terrorism from White supremacists is the most lethal terrorist threat in the homeland” is false since the White percentage of shooters is significantly less than other races except Asians. In 2019, Representative Nadler’s (D-NY) House Hearing entitled “*Hate Crimes and the Rise of White Nationalism*” directly attributed fewer than nine deaths per year to White nationalism; and FBI whistleblower Garret O’Boyle testified that there were just 77 racially motivated homicides associated with White supremacy in the past ten years, which is immensely smaller than the thousands of murders committed by Black offenders annually (HH116, 2019; Baker, 2023b, Mother Jones, 2023; Jordan, 2023).

The BLM and Antifa violent protests of 2020 resulted in 574 violent incidents, many murders, and billions in property damage (Baker, 2023a; Viswanatha, et al., 2021). These self-anointed Social Justice Warriors (SJW) should be reminded of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.’s Nobel Lecture in 1964 when he said, “Violence as a way of achieving racial justice is both impractical and immoral. It is impractical because it is a descending spiral ending in destruction for all. It is immoral because it seeks to humiliate the opponent rather than win his understanding; it seeks to annihilate rather than convert. Violence is immoral because it thrives on hatred rather than love” (King, 1964).

CRT/SRT propagandists illogically assume that every police arrest is due to racism (Cesario, et.al., 2019; Schwartz, 2021): they should educate themselves on crime data and stop their fear-mongering. People of any hue, who are falsely accused of racism by politicians, pundits, preachers, professors, or parents (5P) should file civil lawsuits to stop this slander, defamation, and manipulative propaganda (Morgan & Oudekerk, 2018). Radical CRT advocates’ rhetoric that the police are killing Black people because of their race is *not* supported by empirical studies – there is no causal relationship with race (Shane, Lawton, and Swenson, 2017; Baker, 2023a/b/c).

Predictably, the BLM leadership’s call to defund the police resulted in a 30% rise in murder rates during 2020, harming the communities they claimed to help (Riley, 2021; Stepman, 2021). In contrast to the CRT, SRT, and BLM propaganda, Black killers and thug culture are decimating the Black community – not the police and certainly not citizens of any other hue. If we genuinely care about Black lives, then the Black “community silence” or “code of silence” and “snitches get stitches” practices must end.

Pundits in the media also need to stop their biased reporting that minimizes Black violence and propagandizes White supremacy. The mainstream media characterized BLM/Antifa riots as ‘mostly peaceful’ despite murder, violent incidents, and billions in property damage. Black owners recall that despite putting up signs that said Black-owned business, rioters set multiple fires. “They stole our inventory, (and stores) were burned to the ground, everything 100% gone” (Smith, 2020). In addition, the press picks and chooses a narrative where a White officer who killed George Floyd is demonized, prosecuted, and incarcerated; but the Black cop who murdered Ashley Babbitt is not (Figure 7). Like George Floyd’s death, a White man named Tony Timpa died after a police officer kneeled on his neck for 14 minutes, yet there were no national protests, riots, or burning of businesses, and our mainstream media was silent (Hannity, 2020; Schwartz, 2021; Baker, 2023b).

**FIGURE 7
COGNITIVE BIAS OF 5P**

<u>Black Victim – George Floyd</u>	<u>White Victim - Ashley Babbitt</u>
<p>Politicians – Maxine Waters urged demonstrators to “get more confrontational”- Kamla Harris encourages donations to bail out jailed BLM/Antifa protestors</p> <p>Pundits – Media helped fuel claims of social injustice; minimize BLM and Antifa violence</p> <p>Preachers – Black Church of Christ invites politicians to speak; politics from the pulpit</p> <p>Professors – Incite students to protest</p> <p>Parents – Awarded \$27 million settlement</p> <p>Activists – BLM and ANTIFA painted by the media as being social justice warriors – bailed out by political and Hollywood elites</p> <p>Result: Over 574 violent clashes, \$1-2 billion in property damage, and many injuries or deaths; thousands arrested and then released</p>	<p>Politicians – mostly silent; Speaker Pelosi restricts access to security videotapes</p> <p>Pundits – Media carries the false insurrection message</p> <p>Preachers – overwhelmingly silent</p> <p>Professors – silent or silenced by cancel culture</p> <p>Parents – suffer in silence; mother arrested for protesting her daughter’s murder; no settlement</p> <p>Activists – J6 trespassers jailed, slandered, & defamed for trespassing; protesters falsely accused of insurrection (Hosenball, 2021).</p> <p>Result: DC Cop murders white female with no repercussion; minimal damage to the capitol; over 1000 protestors imprisoned without parole.</p>

Similarly, Black patriots David Dorn and Burnell Trammell were killed by BLM/Antifa rioters but received little to no press coverage (Thornton, 2020); and Jessica Whitaker, who chanted “All Lives Matter,” was also murdered without national coverage (Braine, 2020). There must be a new emphasis on integrity in reporting because what pundits choose to cover is as important as what they choose to not cover (Rantz, 2020; Schorr, 2020; Thornton, 2020; Baker, 2022). We need ethical journalistic practices, such as fact-checking, seeking diverse perspectives, and providing balanced coverage, which can help reduce the impact of pundits’ confirmation bias. These examples also illustrate why many Americans feel that there is a two-tier justice system: one for average citizens and another for political elites and their allies who support the Marxists’ oppressor vs oppressed narrative.

OBSERVATIONS

Access to ‘American privilege’ is economically and not racially based (Baker, 2022; 2023a/b/c). Barack Obama had a privileged childhood with a highly-educated mother, an extremely wealthy Indonesian stepfather, international travel, and an Ivy League education. Barack had the privilege that impoverished people of every hue do not. In contrast, impoverished White children who were or are raised in Black neighborhoods face racism, prejudice, and discrimination, as well as continuous hate speech and microaggressions that attack their self-esteem and sense of identity daily (homicides and violent incidents are the icings on top of a microaggression cake). The application of Critical Race Theory (CRT) and Systemic Race Theory (SRT) adversely impacts Whites and others in the lowest socio-economic quintile and potentially all quintiles. CRT/SRT predominantly relies on subjective perspectives, personal narratives, and anecdotal evidence, lacking robust empirical or quantitative substantiation. In contrast, the genuine manifestation of systemic racism, as exemplified by historical instances such as the National Socialists in Germany, is demonstrated through empirical evidence and can be illustrated in Figure 1.

This research addresses preconceptions that typically marginalize impoverished White people through false allegations of racism, which is a legitimate function of academic discourse and is an expansion of Critical White Studies (CWS). It represents a strong counternarrative to the CRT/SRT propaganda that “Whites are oppressors and Blacks are victims.” Per Figure 2, every race in the United States has an upper quintile that earns more than six figures and a lower quintile that typically earns the minimum wage.

Whether Asian, Black, Hispanic, or White, the population in the top quintile have more in common with each other than members of their own race in the lowest quintile. Poverty levels are incorrectly correlated to race without looking at individual motivation, dropouts, education, types of degrees, drug or alcohol use, and the impact of out-of-wedlock births or single-parent households. These individual choices are causal, not one’s race (Baker, 2030c/d). Radicalized politicians, pundits, preachers, professors, and parents (5P) have spent the past sixty years telling Whites to change *their* behavior to improve the lives of Blacks. It is time for the “5P” groups to look internally to fix the ‘thug culture’ that has arisen within American inner cities during the past six decades. The violent behavior of today’s Black gangs did not exist in the decades before the Civil Rights Act of 1964 – with freedom comes responsibility.

White privilege does not exist, but an economically-based ‘American privilege’ primarily dependent upon the good or bad choices of one’s parents, yourself, and your culture. No one can argue that actor Will Smith’s children have more privilege than any impoverished White person’s child, bar none. Yet Smith’s kids could take advantage of affirmative action, and impoverished Whites cannot. False claims of White Supremacy or racism result in broad patterns of injustice to the lower-class White citizens in American society. This is painfully obvious to the White people who are directly affected; however, this injustice is invisible to middle-to-upper-class Blacks and woke professors in ivory towers.

In 2023, the United States has 1.7 million Black millionaires – if the USA was systemically racist, this level of Black citizen prosperity would *not* have occurred! Bell (2023) disputes the mantra that America is unfair to Blacks writing, “claims have been shown untrue when millionaires by race are measured by Z-scores on a standard normal distribution.” Bell (2020) found that reparations and justice are incompatible in the application of American jurisprudence. Systemic racism is mere hyperbole, and social justice is neither social nor just (Bell, 2020; Bell, 2023; Baker, 2023c; Baker, 2023d). Legislation and court cases have eliminated the ‘systemic’ aspects of racism. Yet we recognize the presence of biases that may persist in the hearts of individuals of every race. A compassionate understanding of human nature, not hyperbolic accusations of Whiteness, White Privilege, or White Supremacy, is crucial to an inclusive society.

TABLE 1
U.S. FEDERAL LAWS PROMOTING EQUALITY

Issue	Systemic Fix
Trans-Atlantic Slavery - US Ships	1794 – The Slave Trade Act of 1794 ended the legality of American ships participating in the slave trade.
Trans-Atlantic Slavery – Outlawed	1807 – Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves of 1807: no new slaves were permitted to be imported into the United States.
Inequality after U.S. Civil War	1866 – A law passed by Congress on April 9, 1866, during Reconstruction to protect the rights of freed slaves and guarantee equal rights for Blacks.
Slavery - Outlawed	1865 – Passed by Congress on January 31, 1865, and ratified on December 6, 1865, the 13th Amendment abolished slavery in the USA (Per 1860 Census, 98.7% of Americans never owned a slave).
Inequality after U.S. Civil War	1870 - The 1866 Act was of dubious constitutionality and was re-enacted in 1870, only after the passage of the 14th Amendment.
Citizenship and the Bill of Rights extended to former slaves	1866 – Passed by the Senate on June 8, 1866, and ratified two years later, on July 9, 1868, the 14th Amendment granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States, including formerly enslaved people, and provided all citizens with “equal protection under the laws”

Black Codes, Jim Crow, & Right to Vote	1867 – The Reconstruction Act of 1867 weakened the effect of the Black Codes by requiring all states to uphold equal protection under the 14th Amendment, particularly by enabling Black men to vote.
Black Right to vote	1869 – The 15th Amendment guaranteed African-American men the right to vote. Almost immediately after ratification, African Americans began to take part in running for office and voting.
The KKK was created in 1865 as a vigilante system after the U.S. Civil War	1871 – US Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1871 making it a crime to deny any citizen equal protection under the law using “force, intimidation, or threat.”
Right to vote	1957 – The Civil Rights Act of 1957 established the Civil Rights Section of the Justice Department and empowered federal prosecutors to obtain court injunctions against interference with the right to vote.
Inequal pay	1963 – The Equal Pay Act of 1963 outlawed wage discrimination based on sex for women of all hues.
Discrimination in employment, voting & use of public facilities	1964 – The Civil Rights Act of 1964 outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, or national origin in the United States; it gave federal law enforcement agencies more power.
Racial discrimination in voting	1965 – The Voting Rights Act of 1965 outlawed the discriminatory voting practices adopted in many southern states after the Civil War, including literacy tests as a prerequisite to voting.
Redlining meant any racial discrimination in housing	1968 – The Fair Housing Act of 1968 outlawed redlining in the private sector after being signed into law. Note: The Housing Crisis of 2008 was caused by the USG forcing banks to award mortgages to unqualified borrowers.

The two most critical issues in the United States are crime and equality under the law. President Biden claimed, “Domestic terrorism from White supremacists is the most lethal terrorist threat in the homeland” (Biden, 2021), but empirical data in Part 2 disprove his lies (Baker, 2023b). In addition, politically-motivated publications like the *1619 Project* have catchy memes like “400 years of slavery” that are just not truthful. In human history, there were over 4000 to 5000 years of slavery in every country and continent (Baker, 2023d). In contrast, slavery only lasted 89 years in the United States. Table 1 chronicles the gradual progression of civil rights within the United States, starting with outlawing of Trans-Atlantic slavery, the passage of Amendments to the US Constitution, and the passage of Civil Rights Acts from 1865 to 1964. Listing these laws shows the incremental progression of civil rights over 200 years, not the enslavement or oppression of a people for 400 years. Irresponsible hyperbole related to White Supremacy and tenets of CRT causes greater division and violates the Christian teachings of Dr. Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. (Kaufmann 2021; Schorr, 2020; Swain, 2022; Baker, 2022; 2023a; 2023b).

Hannah-Jones’ (2019) *1619 Project* purposefully leaves out the efforts and 1,297 deaths of White abolitionists – simply relegating people to monolithic Marxist categories of *oppressor and oppressed*. The *1619 Project* uses a written sleight of hand, airbrushing White abolitionists and their significant achievements out of history. Hence, the authors of the *1619 Project* demean an entire race (Baker, 2023b/c/d). SJW relentlessly chatters about the disparate impact of laws on incarceration; and contends that if Blacks are 13% of the population, then they should only be 13% of the prison population. This is a logical fallacy since Blacks commit 49% to 60% of all annual murders (Kendi, 2019; FBI, 2020). The same flawed logic is used in the protests of 2020 about cop killings: in 2019, there were 26 unarmed Whites and 12 unarmed Blacks killed by police – a disparate impact on White perps based on the crime data (Mother

Jones, 2023). Research has determined that the approximate 8:1 per capita ratio of Blacks to Whites in prison results from an approximate 8:1 level of offending, not racial selectivity by the police or the courts (Wilbanks, 1987).

People are imprisoned for bad behavior, not pigment, so here are some key takeaways from the Part 2 crime analysis: (1) there is not a disparate number of cop killings against Black offenders; (2) Blacks murdered by Blacks, and Whites murdered by Blacks are significantly high; (3) Blacks are overrepresented as offenders in all violent incidents, including rape; (4) media bias regarding murder, violent incidents, rape, and mass shooters emphasize the need for ethical journalism practices. Our goal should be to promote constructive dialogue based on facts, with a more inclusive society that values the lives and well-being of all individuals, regardless of their race or ethnicity, and without hype or propaganda.

Understanding Obfuscation Tactics: The Motte & Bailey Fallacy

The Motte-and-Bailey fallacy involves conflating two positions, one easier to defend (the “Motte”) and one more controversial (the “Bailey”). Advocates present the controversial position but retreat to the defensible one when challenged. They claim the Bailey hasn’t been refuted (since critics didn’t attack the Motte) or accuse critics of being unreasonable (as if attacking the Bailey equals attacking the Motte). It’s named after the motte-and-bailey castle. This fallacy allows proponents to maintain their argument’s integrity by switching between positions based on convenience and avoiding genuine scrutiny. For example, when there is a debate about the oppression of Blacks in the United States, the SJW propagandist employs the Motte & Bailey fallacy in the following way:

- **Bailey:** Starts by making bold claims such as “All Blacks are systemically oppressed in the United States due to 400 years of slavery, so you owe reparations.”
- **Motte:** When faced with criticism or skepticism about this grandiose claim (due to the fact-based numbers of Black millionaires and Black crime statistics), retreats to a more defensible position, saying, “Well, *some* Blacks are oppressed in the United States.”
- **Motte:** The propagandist defends the Motte by discussing specific examples of Blacks who were beaten by police, and disparate numbers of Blacks in poverty or in jail. Disparities seem to be their magic word.
- **Bailey:** Once the criticism dies down or the opposition becomes less engaged, the propagandist returns to the Bailey, reasserting the more extreme claims that “*all* Blacks being oppressed in the United States due to 400 years of slavery and systemic racism, with demands for reparations.” This plays in the media daily.

Bailey represents the exaggerated and indefensible claim that all Blacks are oppressed in the United States in 2023. The propagandist switches between the two positions, using the Motte to defend against criticism while ultimately aiming to promote Bailey. Representative Sheila Jackson-Lee (D-TX) introduced a legislative proposal known as the “Leading Against White Supremacy Act of 2023,” even though White Supremacy in the United States is almost nonexistent. Her Motte is a specific example of White-on-Black crime, which is minuscule when compared to Black-on-White violence. Her Bailey is expanding federal hate crime offenses to include alleged acts motivated by White supremacy while ignoring the massive amount of Black crime as was detailed in Part 2.

Baker (2023c) determined that oppression is not universal to all individuals within the Black community, as experiences can vary based on factors such as socioeconomic status, geographic location, and individual agency. The ‘*systemic racism*’ narrative not only ignores the real struggles of impoverished Americans of every hue, but also perpetuates racial divisions and inequality in society. In the United States, poverty is a significant factor that can contribute to disparities in areas such as education, healthcare, housing, and criminal justice for people of all hues; but it is also important to acknowledge the resilience and hard work of individuals of every race and ethnicity who achieve socioeconomic success despite facing disparities caused by generational poverty.

To foster constructive and meaningful dialogue, academics should condemn and avoid the use of the Motte & Bailey fallacy. It can hinder productive discussions by allowing faux civil rights leaders to make

broad and exaggerated claims (the Bailey) while retreating to more defensible positions (the Motte) when faced with fact-based criticism or scrutiny. Engaging in discussions about complex issues, such as true oppression and systemic problems, requires a focus on facts, not emotion, in addition to empathy and a willingness to consider diverse perspectives that include Whites. The Motte & Bailey fallacy undermines these principles by intentionally obscuring the actual positions being argued and manipulating the conversation for rhetorical advantage.

By avoiding the Motte & Bailey fallacy, individuals who are genuinely focused on equality can engage in honest and respectful discussions that promote understanding and collaboration – not the CRT & SRT hyperbole that dominates the media and social sciences. Focusing on facts and avoiding broad generalizations allow for a more accurate and inclusive exploration of the complex nature of social issues on race, ethnicity, income, wealth, and crime. Society cannot fix a problem without properly defining it.

CONCLUSIONS

Using logic rather than emotion, we summarize flaws with the very biased *systemic racism theory* (SRT):

1. The word “systemic” refers to plans, policies, procedures, regulations, and laws as elements that are part of a larger system or structure.
2. The Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines racism as a belief or attitude that one race is superior or inferior to another (and is) not limited to actions.
3. From a semantic analysis, “systemic racism” refers to plans, policies, procedures, regulations, and laws that support the notion of the inherent superiority of a particular race.
4. A “fact” is a statement that can be proven true or false through observation or experimentation, while a theory is an explanation that has not yet been disproven.
5. Based on these definitions, “systemic racism” is classified as a theory, not a fact, because it explains a social phenomenon based on predominantly anecdotal evidence and stories, rather than empirical or fact-based statements that can be proven, verified, or replicated through observation or experimentation.
6. The concepts in Critical Race Theory (CRT) are discussed in theoretical terms rather than being considered definitive facts. Similarly, Systemic Racism Theory (SRT) draws heavily from CRT and posits that racism is deeply ingrained in the structures and systems of society. But alternative explanations have been proposed because explicit forms of White supremacy are extremely rare (e.g. KKK types).
7. Some scholars argue that disparities between racial groups can be attributed to factors such as individual choices, cultural differences, or economic factors, rather than solely to systemic bias or discrimination.
8. Other scholars argue that racism is not a significant factor in contemporary society or that any evidence of racism is isolated, individualistic, and not indicative of broader patterns or structures, given the limited prevalence of explicit White supremacist ideologies.
9. The Equal Pay Act of 1963, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the Fair Housing Act of 1968 were significant federal legislative efforts that addressed systemic issues related to discrimination and inequality in the United States. These laws established legal protection of marginalized groups and promoted greater equality in society for all races and ethnicities.

So, if there are still systemic issues (e.g. plans, policies, procedures, regulations, and laws) that need to be corrected, what are they? Be specific! Society cannot fix “invisible” or “unmeasurable” problems that exist only in one’s imagination – we are seeing the death of common sense in the United States and in academia. Logic as a discipline is no longer taught in many high schools and colleges throughout the United States. Instead, the social sciences have replaced logic with emotional appeals to the least educated, which helped to inspire widespread BLM/Antifa violence in 2020. For instance, many protests were focused against the President; but law enforcement is a local matter (city or county), and in George Floyd’s case,

the Chief of police was black, and the four officers involved were White, Black, Hispanic, and Asian – vitriol was illogically directed at all cops. Research shows that most disparities touted by CRT/SRT are typically the result of bad decisions that resulted in generational poverty, not racism (Baker, 2022; 2023a/b/c/d).

As a mixed-race American (Latino, Irish, & African) who was raised in a predominantly Black neighborhood during the Civil Rights Era, I am concerned about the extreme narratives being pushed by politicians and pseudo-academics who are blatantly racist themselves. Hence, I do anticipate ad-hominem personal attacks from self-anointed Social Justice Warriors (SJW) who support the Marxist ‘oppressor versus oppressed’ narrative where academic bullies are the norm (Smith, 2019). But constructive criticism is always welcome.

FUTURE RESEARCH

Future research is at risk because academics could be imprisoned for telling the truthful result of their findings if the “*Leading Against White Supremacy Act of 2023*” (LAWS) is passed. FBI whistleblowers have reported top-down pressure to find White supremacists where none exist (Pickett, et al., 2022; Jordan, 2023). Nonetheless, Jackson-Lee (2023) introduced legislation that would target White Supremacy, while ignoring Black Supremacy or any other hate-motivated behavior. LAWS would target a race-based shooting by a White offender but would not target hate crimes like Darrell E. Brooks Jr., plowed his SUV into a group of Whites at a 2021 Christmas parade in Waukesha, killing six and injuring sixty-two – a mass killing by a racist Black man (Ruiz, et al., 2021).

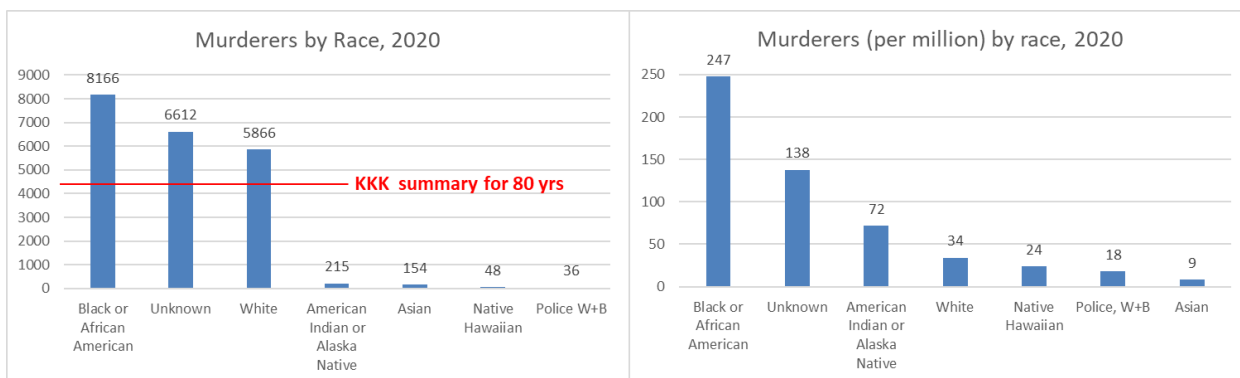
Without any empirical proof, Representative Sheila Jackson-Lee (D-TX) stated on television that it is “well documented that words nowadays can actually break your bones” (Jackson-Lee, 2022) – paraphrasing an illogical opinion piece that was popularized by Feldman-Barrett (2017). Unscrupulous politicians often employ “semantic manipulation” or “redefinition of terms” to conflate the concept of “White supremacy” with opposing policies such as illegal immigration, racial quotas, coddling criminals, or other unconstitutional conduct. By broadening the definition, they use a dishonest strategy of labeling their political opponents as “White supremacists,” using it as an ad hominem attack to discredit or marginalize them. Sowell (1995) identified that all statements are true if one can define their terms. In addition to LAWS, the Smith-Mundt Modernization Act of 2012 (H.R.5736) changed federal laws to permit government propaganda in the United States: to be blunt, propagandizing plus semantic manipulation results in NAZI-like censorship: Joseph Goebbels would be proud.

Researchers from all backgrounds should be deeply concerned about Jackson-Lee’s proposition of imposing penalties on individuals who post online materials that may contribute to the planning and instigation of hate crimes. Her proposal poses a significant risk to academic researchers investigating the complex relationship between race and crime. To illustrate, the economic data on Black millionaires presented in Part 1 of this paper would be deemed lawful, but the quantitative analysis of Black crime in Part 2 would be categorized as hate speech under her suggested legislation. This paper serves as an example to highlight the potential consequences of her proposal. This research revealed that Black murders of White people are 1200% higher than White murders of Black people; Black-on-White violent incidents are 3449% higher than White-on-Black violent incidents, and incidents of Black rapists are 260% higher than White rapists per capita. President Biden’s current emphasis on White supremacy is akin to Don Quixote tilting at windmills, taking on a formidable albeit imaginary opponent.

Historically, the Ku Klux Klan killed 4,743 Whites and Blacks within eighty years; in contrast, Black offenders killed 8,166 people in 2020 alone (Figure 8). The number of murders by Black offenders in just one year dwarfs the KKK total of 4,743 during 80 years; exceeds all US military killed in Iraq (4,576) and Afghanistan (2,448); and is 721% higher than Whites per capita (Jackson, 2009; Tullier, et al., 2020; FBI, 2020). I examined all the riots commonly called “Black Massacres” from 1863 to 2015, and the numbers of Blacks killed by racist vigilantes ranged between 1030 to 2068 victims: worse yet, the Black murderers in 2020 average between 400% to 800% higher in just one year and most of their victims were Black (FBI, 2020).

Ironically, President Biden’s administration has taken a script from the “Coups of 1874” where a group of Democratic White supremacists and former Confederate soldiers, known as the White League, staged an armed insurrection against the state government of Louisiana, killing White and Black Republicans – using this script to ‘project’ on the January 6, 2021 riot as if it was an insurrection – per the FBI this ‘big lie’ is not true (Carroll, 2021; Baker, 2023a/b).

FIGURE 8
NUMBER OF MURDERERS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2020, BY RACE



FBI. (2020). *Expanded Crime Data - Offender Demographics*

Black gangs (*not all Blacks*) are the hunters, not the hunted. Rep. Jackson-Lee (D-TX) should propose laws to curtail the Black tsunami of lethal violence that is preying on her constituents of every hue, but she hasn’t. Whether we look at Figure 8 numbers on the left or numbers per million on the right, the conclusion is the same: the violence problem is not Police Officers, White people, or White Superiority. President Biden lied about the threat of White supremacy, as does the 5P on a recurring basis. It appears that the Biden Administration is on the side of the criminals due to soft-on-crime policies, procedures, and political appointees (Baker, 2023a).

On January 12, 2005, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Sixth Amendment right to a trial by jury requires that federal sentencing guidelines be advisory rather than mandatory. Additional longitudinal research is required to determine whether this ruling positively impacted the sentencing of Black offenders who were jailed for murder and/or violent incidents. In addition, future Critical White Studies (CWS) quantitative and qualitative research needs to focus on how to stop the anti-White, hate-based propaganda in politics, the media, and academia – it has become fashionable to bash Whites for perceived and often imaginary infractions.

SJW race advocates hold biases and exhibit prejudice against White people as seen in mainstream media daily. Bias and prejudice are directed against individuals or groups, including the White race fueling the ‘White replacement’ and ‘White extinction’ theories. As a nation, we cannot survive this balkanization and the President should learn from the recent democide in Rwanda, where media outlets disseminated hate speech, dehumanization, and incitement to violence, creating the Hutu-Tutsi genocide. This *could* happen in the United States if our political elites continue demonizing Whites and pitting segments of our population against each other. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Admiral Yamamoto said, “We have awakened a sleeping giant,” which is likened to SJW poking a slumbering polar bear, unwittingly triggering a ferocious and deadly response. Be warned.

The AAUP’s commitment to academic freedom should be honored. However, radicalized faculty in higher education should be exposed and held accountable for teaching demeaning, derogatory, and *divisive* ‘diversity classes’ based on inherently racist theories (CRT & SRT), that violate the First Amendment (free speech), the Fourteenth Amendment (equal protection), and the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as well as equality, justice, and common standards of human decency. Slander and defamation lawsuits by students and faculty against false allegations of White Supremacy should become the norm.

Critics of affirmative action raised concerns over 60 years, citing violations of the Equal Protection Clause. They argued that race-based preferences contradicted equal protection and undermined meritocracy. Advocates for colorblindness sought equality for all, regardless of race or ethnicity, opposing the perpetuation of racial distinctions. Lawsuits for reverse discrimination claimed preferential treatment for minorities and women disadvantaged White males. Constitutionalist and conservatives stressed individualism and self-reliance, viewing affirmative action as undermining these principles. The recent SCOTUS decision (June 29, 2023) ends institutionalized racism against White males without impeding diversity; it marks the conclusion of government-mandated discrimination against white males.

As an academic of Latino descent employed in a Hispanic-Serving Institution (HSI), it is imperative to convey to students of every race and ethnicity that attaining success does not necessitate an overreaching governmental presence or the implementation of affirmative action quotas. We all possess the capability to prosper based on our individual merits and achievements: we will work, study, and succeed. This is of particular significance within the realms of management and business since the graduates subjected to biased race-oriented pedagogy ultimately form the pool of potential employees and our future business leaders. I am committed to instilling in my students a mindset characterized by empowerment and a proactive approach, wherein their hard work and dedication can pave the way for victory. The crux of our national dilemma lies in imparting either a victor's mentality of resilience and achievement to our progeny or a mindset of victimhood.

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To my beloved cousin Carol, whose gang rape, torture, murder, & youthful departure forever echo in my heart. Despite the unimaginable hate crimes you endured, your indomitable spirit inspires my pursuit of understanding gangs & combating violent crime. May this research serve as a humble tribute to your memory & as a testament to my commitment to creating a safe and compassionate society for people of all races and ethnicities.

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