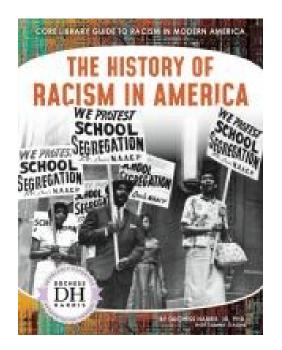


THE HISTORY OF RACISM IN AMERICA

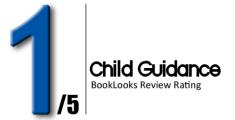


Summary of Concerns:

This book contains inflammatory racial commentary.

Juvenile

By Duchess Harris, JD, PhD with Tammy Gagne ISBN: 978-1532194641



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Page	Content
	Habitual offender laws affect Black defendants more than those of any other race. Almost 80 percent of the people serving habitual offender sentences in Louisiana are Black. But Black people make up just 32.8 percent of the state's population. The law is much more likely to affect Black people." The above citation is in a brightly colored box on the page to highlight the author's idea.
	Many black people have less wealth than white people. In many cases this is because of discrimination and racism.
	Racism isn't limited to the criminal justice system. Separating people by race is known as segregation. At one time this practice was common in the United States. Outright segregation is no longer legal. But there are still systems that cause many Black people to live and work separately from white people. This often leads to unfair treatment. Racism continues to be a problem in the United states.
	Many public schools still end up segregated today. School districts in wealthier areas are often made up mostly of white residents. Lower-income areas often include more people of color.
	Many people think that racism is a thing of the past. But people of color are still treated differently under US law than white people.
	It also shows inequalities in society that increase the risk of Black people ending up in the criminal justice system.
	In 1965 Congress passed the Voting Rights Act. It made discriminatory voting practices illegal. But disenfranchisement laws continue to keep many Black people from voting. Many people say these laws uphold racism.

