

# The racial issues in American society today: The challenges for upholding egalitarian values

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## ABSTRACT

The United States of America is a state that in its constitution upholds equality and human rights. In fact, this nation-state has had a long history of racial discrimination practices, which are still common today. In American society, on the one hand upholding egalitarian values, but on the other hand the practice of discrimination based on race and skin colour is frequently still happen. Racial issues are still part of the dynamics of life in American society today. This study aims to analyze the existence of racial discrimination practices in a modern society of America. The method used here is by observing various literatures related to the subject raised, either in the form of paper writing and books that are helpful to give any information and data, so that they can be used as guidelines in the process of research. The result of this study shows that racial discrimination in America is a legacy of thought from the long history of the dynamics of the formation of this nation-state, and a form of certain claims by some white people to the ownership of the American homeland as a new nation's territory. It can be concluded that racial issues in America are combination of a number of important factors, namely history, human resource and sentiment.

**Keywords:** *racial issues, society, discrimination,*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The United States of America is a new nation where most of the population are immigrants from Europe and many other regions around the world. As citizens of the majority of the country, white Americans who came from Europe became the most powerful group of people in the political, economic, social and various other aspects of life. As a pluralistic nation, America is faced with many crucial problems related to the lives of its people. America has often experienced problems related to racial issues since ancient times until now. This racial problem can be seen from the long history of racism in America, namely the existence of racial violations, especially those experienced by black community groups; Also known as Black or Afro-American. The issue of racial discrimination has become an important issue considering that in one part of America it is based on egalitarian national ideals that uphold equality and human rights in the country's constitution, but in reality, in other parts, racial discrimination has taken place throughout the history of the American nation. from the very beginning until now.

Nowadays, racial violations are not only in people's lives but are also carried out by the police and occur repeatedly. This shows that the issue of race in America is still a crucial issue in American life. This can not be separated from the gap that occurs between blacks and whites in the

fields of economy, education, health, housing, and job opportunities; coupled with the discriminatory treatment of whites against blacks. The issue of racism stems from the existence of systemic injustice and has strong roots in the history of the formation of the American nation. This struggle against racism often emerges as a national issue with far-reaching impact on American society, and is a major focus of attention both domestically and internationally.

Racism in the construction of American society cannot be separated from the existence of a mindset that views one group as different from another. This racist attitude is reflected by labeling minority groups and giving them social discrimination against them. This attitude of some white Americans continues to experience repetition and occurs in the interactions of American society with one another. The issue of racism can evoke strong emotional reactions, especially for those who have experienced the oppression and exploitation that stems from racist attitudes and behavior in America. Racism has created a social history shaped by prejudice and discrimination and created castes in society. Today, these racist actions and treatments are manifested in various forms of intimidation, physical violence, socio-economic segregation, destruction of personal property, and even racist treatment from law enforcement officers based on racial profiling.

The issue of racial discrimination that arises causes high tension when there are triggers, such as the murder of black Americans. In subsequent developments, this led to protests against the injustice and racial discrimination of the police system and the government of the country itself. It can be pointed out that a number of cases have sparked a public reaction and created racial tensions in America. On February 26, 2012, a black man named Trayvon Martin was shot dead by a white man named George Zimmerman after a physical altercation. George Zimmerman is a volunteer ward overseer who patrols the Twin Lakes area of Sanford, Florida. Trayvon Martin wearing a head covering is considered suspicious and dangerous. There were no witnesses to the shooting at the time, and police did not arrest Zimmerman, who admitted to acting in self-defense. Zimmerman was found not guilty by the court. The case of the release of George Zimmerman was the beginning of the emergence of the "black lives matter" movement on social media.<sup>1</sup> On July 17, 2014, police arrested Eric Garner for selling cigarettes illegally on the corner of Staten Island, New York. What followed was the strangulation of Eric Garner by the arm of a white police officer named Daniel Pantaleo for refusing to be handcuffed; and this became a serious incident because Eric Garner later died. Garner's death sparked massive protests in New York City. Local and federal investigations ended without charges being brought against Pantaleo and the other officers involved.<sup>2</sup>

Another case that shows the existence of racial profiling of blacks is shown by the case of being shot by a black person who is not holding a gun. On August 9, 2014, in Ferguson, Missouri, Michael Brown and officer Darren Wilson crossed paths on a residential street in the suburbs of St. Louis. Police said Brown was a suspect in the robbery of a cigar from a shop. Wilson shot and killed the unarmed teenager. Brown's killing sparked months of protests in Ferguson and prompted a national movement for police accountability. The Justice Department later released the results of a Ferguson Police Department investigation, which found the systemic exploitation and racial profiling of black citizens by officers.<sup>3</sup> On July 6, 2016, white police officer Jeronimo Yanez stopped Philando Castile in a suburb near Minneapolis and St. Paul. According to Yanez, Castile allegedly resembled the description of a suspect in a robbery case. Police then fired seven shots at Castile under the pretext of fear for his life and that of other passengers in the car. At a trial in 2017, Yanez was acquitted of all charges.<sup>4</sup> The case that caused great turmoil and increased racial tensions on a wide scale occurred in 2020. The death of George Floyd, is

one of the cases of violence against black citizens in the detention of white police that has become a national discussion in the US. George Floyd was an African-American man who died on May 25, 2020, after a white Minneapolis police officer Derek Chauvin stomped his knee on Floyd's neck for at least seven minutes, as he lay face down in the street.<sup>5</sup>

These racial issues can be interpreted as a form of activities and practices, ways of thinking, and treatments based on racism that have been structured in American society and formed the main foundation in American society for centuries to the present. The struggle and efforts to fight racism have been going on for a long time even today. This is an important dynamic that occurs in American society from time to time. One of the reasons is that racial practices and actions are still common in everyday life.

## 2. THE PROBLEM

Why are issues of racial discrimination against blacks still ongoing in American society today?

## 3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

To analyze the relationship between black and white minorities in America which has led to issues of racial discrimination, a theoretical approach to caste can be used. Warner (1936) defines caste as a theoretical arrangement of a certain group in a social order. This arrangement contains the existence of privileges, duties, obligations, opportunities, and so on which are distributed unequally between groups that are considered higher and lower. In this arrangement, there are also social sanctions that maintain this unequal distribution. The definition of caste in this context illustrates that marriage between two groups is disapproved and on the other hand there is no opportunity for members of the lower group to rise to the upper group, or for members of the upper group to fall into the lower caste group.<sup>6</sup>

The concept of caste was also adopted by Gunnar Myrdal (1944) in *An American Dilemma* as a drastic limitation in free competition in various areas of life so that individuals from lower castes cannot, in any way, change their status, except through actions that are secret and

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/florida-teen-trayvon-martin-is-shot-and-killed>, download 1 June 2022.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/07/16/nyregion/eric-garner-daniel-pantaleo.html>, download 1 June 2022

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.aclu.org/issues/criminal-law-reform/reforming-police/aclu-response-ferguson>, download 2 June 2022

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/06/16/us/police-shooting-trial-philando-castile.html>, download 1 June 2022.

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/05/31/us/george-floyd-investigation.html>, download 1 June 2022.

<sup>6</sup> W. Lloyd Warner, *American Caste and Class*, American Journal of Sociology, September 1936, p 234, in book, Simpson and Yinger, *Racial and Cultural Minorities: An analysis of Prejudice and Discrimination*, Harper and Row Publishers Inc., 1953, p 244.

illegitimate, which only a few people with physical appearances could do. of the upper caste members.<sup>7</sup>

In American society there is social stratification which is a social element. The status or position is a position in the system, so that status points to places vertically. The relationship between whites and black Americans was marked by the existence of different castes. Whites have a higher caste than blacks. These differences lead to the stratification of community members with different statuses. The stratification system in the United States is characterized by hard stratification, endogamy, and support for the system by some whites.

In America there is also a form of racial profiling against blacks. Racial profiling is an action taken against a person by looking at the race, ethnicity, or national origin of certain individual behavior; or information that directs police to specific individuals who have been identified, or have been, involved in criminal activity.<sup>8</sup> Racial profiling of blacks occurs as shown when white people deliberately create certain designations to leave blacks in low caste positions. The term "Nigger" is a term of contempt, harassment and fear; which is a low caste. The current American stratification system contains two striking features, namely the caste system and the 'estate' (level of life). The caste system and the 'estate' system are forms of social stratification. The differences between the strata are clearly shown and the differences are institutionalized. The existence of social stratification that puts blacks in a lower position causes blacks to continue to fight for their identity and existence in the United States. Blacks face two self-identities that become obstacles to integration with whites. The two identities are, first, the identity as black people, who are despised by whites; and second, American identity, which provides hope for freedom and opportunity. The struggle of black Americans since the 1955 racial revolution was based on the struggle to unite their identities as blacks and Americans at the same time, and not to be despised by whites.

However, in reality, racial discrimination practices are still common today against blacks, even though there is already the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1968 Voting Act as well as other laws that place the same position among all races. in the United States including blacks. These discriminatory actions are related to the existence of racial profiling that is still inherent in the minds of white Americans.

This paper attempts to answer the hypothesis that the practice of racial discrimination is still ongoing because of the

existence of racial profiling of blacks as a continuation of thoughts about race and caste against blacks by whites.

## 4. RESEARCH METHOD

This research method uses descriptive analysis through a qualitative approach with data sources obtained through library research. This research method uses a variety of literature related to the subject raised, both in the form of books, papers and useful writings so that they can be used as guidelines in the research process. This research uses data sources from books, the internet, pre-existing research and writings related to the research focus as a support in managing this research. This paper will focus on scientific writing about racism in America, especially against blacks.

## 5. DISCUSSION

### 5.1. *The History of Racism in America*

To find out why these racial issues still often appear in American society, it is necessary to first know about the history of the formation of the American nation. This is especially the case with race issues; one of which is significantly related to blacks from Africa. The issue of race in the United States has long historical roots. This can not be separated from the importation of large numbers of blacks from Africa who were brought to America as slaves. Blacks were first brought to America by the Spaniards and Portuguese, who were introduced to the British colonies in America in 1619. By the end of the 17th century, hundreds of blacks were brought to America every year. By the time of the American Revolutionary War in 1775, the number of blacks reached nearly 700,000, whereas the population of America at that time was only about 2.5 million. During the period from the late 17th century to the mid-18th century there were several black slave revolts so that the colonists imposed very strict rules for black people. Strict penalties were applied for even minor offences.

After America's independence in 1776 many American leaders such as Benjamin Franklin, Noah Webster, and John Jay opposed slavery. In 1865, when the XIII Amendment to the American Constitution was enacted, all slaves gained independence. This amendment states the prohibition of slavery, both slavery and forced service, except because of a legal decision decided by a court. Then the XIV and XV Amendments were decided which guaranteed certain rights for ex-slaves. The United States Congress, which at that

<sup>7</sup> Gunnar Myrdal, *An American Dilemma*, Harper and Row, 1944 p 674-675, dalam buku, Simpson and Yinger, *Racial and Cultural Minorities: An analysis of Prejudice and Discrimination*, Harper and Row Publishers Inc., 1953, p 244.

<sup>8</sup> Deborah Ramirez et al. 2000. *A Resource Guide on Racial Profiling Data Collection Systems : Promising Practices and Lessons Learned*, Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, p 3.

time was dominated by radical republicans, in addition to agreeing to the XIV and XV Amendments, also approved the Civil Rights Act of 1875. According to this Act, all races and colors are entitled in the same way to enjoy public accommodations.

This does not mean that the practices of racial discrimination and terror against blacks have ended. The United States Supreme Court at the time held The Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional, and stated that only states' refusal to provide equal protection under the law were prohibited by Congress in the 14th AMENDMENT. Citizens as individuals who own theaters, hotels, or other facilities can refuse black people to enter these facilities, if they wish to do so. In 1895, the U.S. Supreme Court, referring to the Massachusetts Supreme Court decision in 1849, which allowed the separation of students in the state's schools, concluded that separation on the railroad was not a denial of equal protection under the Act.

The practice of racism in the South can be seen everywhere. Restaurants, drinking fountains, theatres, circuses, hospital rooms, barbershops, public parks, schools and all public accommodation are separated by race. Although class differences among whites were strong, there was almost general agreement among whites that blacks needed to be limited. The process of segregation, the absence of disenfranchisement and intimidation in the South has become complete. In the South, there was terror against black people with racist organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan and the Knights of the White Camelia. They do a lot of persecution and murder of black people. The existence of violent racism in the South caused many black people to move from the South to the North and West. This causes racial hatred to increase between the two sides. Burning of houses and churches, acts of violence without cause, and expulsion from many big cities became commonplace for black people.

Between 1915 and 1925, about one million black people moved from South to North. What happened next was the emergence of many racial clashes in big cities. One of the major ones occurred in 1919 in Chicago and East St. Louis, Illinois that killed at least 40 black people. In the North, black people also experienced racial discrimination. In the large-scale expansion of industry in the North in the 1910-1930s, the number of male workers in the area was no less than 480,000 people. Many became port workers, workshop workers, truck drivers and transporters of goods. Blacks can only work in places that do not require skills and expertise. In industries such as public service companies, black workers are not accepted at all.

The growth in the black population in the major northern cities in the 1920s led to increased segregation in public schools. These divisions reflect the increasing segregation in residential areas. Housing for blacks was restricted and they could only live in slum areas with high

rents. By 1941, only one in 20 black men held office jobs, while for whites it was one in three. In the military field black people could not enter the Marines or the Air Force, while the Navy only accepted them for low-level jobs. Units within the Army were segregated, and no black officer was allowed to rank higher than any white person in the same unit.

### ***5.2. The Effects of World War II on Racial Discrimination***

World War II gave black people the opportunity to be recognized by white people. This war not only forced a change in the way white people thought about race, it also created new conditions for black people themselves. The existence of the war provided an opportunity for blacks to show their existence. In the body of the Armed Forces there is a big change. The Air Force recruited and trained blacks for tasks that had previously been reserved for whites only; such as aviators, mechanics, and aviation specialists. With 8000 blacks in the Air Force in 1943, the Air Force decided to accept blacks in an integrated manner at the Air Force officer training school in Miami. Towards the end of World War II, the Navy, which initially used blacks as servants, assigned blacks of all ranks on auxiliary ships up to 10% of the crew. The Army was initially opposed to integrating troops, or even using black people in combat. However, towards the end of the war, black volunteer platoons were integrated into white infantry regiments.

When World War II ended in 1945 there were about one million black veterans. Those who have experience dealing with German soldiers who are very racist, it is not easy to accept racial discrimination at home. They became so restless that many blacks relocated after the war ended. Black people move to locations that allow them to join a union, vote in elections, or join black civil rights organizations such as the NAACP (National association for the Advancement of Colored People), or the Congress of racial Equality (National association for the Advancement of Colored People). Race Equality Congress). Black war veterans are largely unwilling to accept the racial discrimination that exists in their home America. Their experience of white racism made them better prepared over time to stand up to racial discrimination.

### ***5.3. Racial Revolution 1955***

In the 1950s there were conditions ripe for racial change, including: a sympathetic justice system, the discrediting of racist theories among intellectuals, the education of white people by teachers who opposed racism, the need for America to present a picture of freedom that in fact, as well as the image of a united country in international affairs; also the discontent, unrest and participation of black people in politics.

The black racial revolution took place under the leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. by using a large-scale non-violent resistance strategy. This tactic of nonviolent

resistance was used in public in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1955 when Mrs. Rosa Park, a black person, refuses to give up her seat to a white passenger. After that there was a black movement to boycott the buses and 40,000 people did it for two days. It was the first time that black people, in large numbers, refused to conform to an inferior position in American society and decided to take action to replace that position. After the racial revolution, the struggle for equal civil rights for blacks escalated rapidly. This resulted in the enactment of the Civil Rights Act in 1964 and the Voting Rights in 1965.

The black struggle with regard to equal civil rights and freedom from white oppression can be divided into two ways. The first is the struggle of blacks face to face (vis a vis) with whites. Second, namely the struggle of blacks through collaboration with whites to overcome racism. The existence of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 does not mean that the issue of racial discrimination has been completely resolved in America. This happens because the practice of racial discrimination is still ongoing in society, especially against blacks. Therefore, black Americans continue to struggle to truly achieve their equal status and rights just like other citizens of the country, namely whites. The struggle carried out by blacks took two main ways, namely first, fighting internally and exclusively between blacks themselves who were face to face (vis a vis) with whites, and second, fighting through cooperation with whites including through political channels.

### 5.3.1. *The Black Struggle Internally*

Internally this black struggle is through separatism or separation from whites. Blacks have the slogan Black Power to support this separatism, which is a slogan not to involve whites in the black civil rights movement. Although Black power wants a separation from whites, this does not mean that it can be translated as a desire to carry out violent actions as a way to channel interests. In subsequent developments, apart from being a slogan, Black Power developed into an ideology that was useful for attracting black masses. Independence, solidarity, and pride are the ideological basis of this Black Power. Independence means there is a separation of interests that black people expressly express to achieve social conditions. This was a reaction to what they called "white colonialism", in which white leaders could not represent black interests. Black interests were fundamentally different from those of white liberals, workers and other reform groups. Black Power advocates such as Stokely Carmichael, say that white liberals are tainted by ethnicity. A white liberal will ultimately be unable to rid himself of the unstoppable influence on himself; namely seeing the difference between black and white on the basis of whiteness, in a racist society. Every program created for black people; such as school management for black children, social

benefits for black mothers, etc.; it won't work if it's not black people who manage it. Solidarity and pride are the basis of the next Black Power ideology. Militant blacks view that the key to the success of their struggle is power. As a prerequisite for a strength is the existence of group awareness and high solidarity. Group solidarity is carried out by fostering group pride as black people. Black Power ideology gives the spirit and feeling of being able to self-determination for blacks, as well as eliminating the dissimilarity that exists in black identity. The operation of Black Power has given a spirit of struggle for blacks through CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) and has built a number of black collaborations in America. The ideals of Black Power include:

1. Make blacks registered as voters in politics, educate them as political candidates, parties and also interest groups.
2. Building black economic power is getting bigger
3. Mobilize the black middle class and involve them more intensively in developing black unity, and bring better, more moneyed and talented leadership in the organization.
4. Organizing black students and interest groups with the aim of building good leadership, as a program so that blacks are successful in education
5. Forming all-black entertainment and drama groups
6. Encouraging blacks to be proud of their black identity to revive their cultural heritage as Afro-Americans
7. Support the dismantling of discrimination as a form of equal justice.

It means at the same time that blacks have carried out the process of Americanization, namely reorganizing their own group identity, expressing their pride in their own cultural origins, mobilizing their economic and political interests, and facing the country as a whole by insisting on demanding their rights to the name of the myths, symbols and ideals of the greater American nation as the Republic of Freedom. Subsequently black leaders were divided over the continuation and strategy of their struggle; namely between those who want a strong spirit exclusively as blacks, and those who want a flexible and lenient approach to cooperation with other parties, namely the white group.

### 5.3.2. *The Black Struggle Through Cooperation with Other Parties*

Blacks used political participation mechanisms to overcome their socially and economically disenfranchised status. The Voting Rights Act of 1968 provided wider opportunities for blacks to participate in politics. There are three things that need to be considered in this problem, namely the relationships between the three characteristics, namely about race, socio-economic status, and the amount of political participation. Socio-economic is a key characteristic

that is closely related to race. Black Americans are in a lower working status than whites; namely the lack of education so that skills are lacking and have low incomes. These characteristics hinder the amount of political activity of black groups. By using the political system to improve the socio-economic system, blacks must achieve political equality as a way of achieving economic equality. Opportunities in politics are more important than opportunities in work. This is because the values of shared interest are more common in political relations than in other social areas, and are easier to implement than in other arenas.

Blacks were separated from white society which made communication between races difficult. They are separated because of the understanding of the consciousness of different skin color groups. These barriers suggest that cooperative activity, the development of which is aided by the notion of group membership, is a major characteristic of black political behavior. Blacks in politics are more isolated than whites. There is a dimension to the degree of black alienation in this politics. The first is political powerlessness, which is a person's feeling that he has no influence in government decision-making. Second, political meaninglessness, concerning the inability of a person to feel the meaning of a number of political choices available to him, for example having to form a coalition or against white people. Third, political normlessness, the individual feeling that forms of government political relations have been damaged and the government has violated its own procedures. Fourth, political isolation, rejection of political forms and their goals, for example the existence of black separatism to achieve their goals. Black alienation is dominant and most often occurs in the dimensions of powerlessness and normlessness.

Moderate blacks advocate coalition politics to fight for black civil rights. Supporters of the coalition strategy view that the problems faced by black people will not be solved without cooperation with other parties; that is, blacks will continue to exist in the slums, with their dependence on drugs, rising crime rates, high unemployment, and poor housing. Whites, on the other hand, remained in the suburbs, with ample job opportunities, unpolluted air, good housing, and schools that provided excellent education. Political coalitions were used to address the black problem with the fact that only the federal government had the resources and broad legislative powers to deal with housing, medical care and unemployment problems in black communities. Blacks who support political participation in elections give special meaning, namely in relation to a democratic society (democratic polity). The reason is that the long experience of exploitation and subordination of blacks is closely related to trying to exclude them from the political arena. Meanwhile,

political participation has an important meaning in the struggle for equality and freedom. For blacks, elections are a vital dimension of the struggle for freedom and change. This means that blacks view political participation as an effective means of struggle to achieve their civil rights, and to increase their participation in civic life in the United States.

An important feature of black participation in politics is the increasing number of blacks serving as city government officials. The achievements achieved by blacks are supported by the increasing response of the state towards blacks. The extent of open discrimination and violence has been reduced and in large part because of the changing framework of American social and political life. Any acts of violence against black people will soon receive official condemnation and threats of punishment.

#### ***5.4. The issues and dynamics of racial tensions in America***

The continuity of the black struggle cannot be separated from the conditions and events that underlie the struggle. Socio-economic conditions play an important role for the continued struggle for equality for black civil rights. The existence of certain events that show the practice of racial discrimination still exists raises latent tensions that have existed before. Blacks face a lot of problems in social and economic problems that put them in an underclass position. Many black people live in big cities but are not matched by good socio-economic conditions.

In the field of education, black people often face a number of problems, especially the rights of black children to get the same education.<sup>9</sup> Many whites rejected the presence of blacks in their schools. The underlying reason for this was the concern of white parents that their children would be deprived of the benefits of education, by entering school together with black children who were perceived to be of inferior quality; even worse, that they would be harmed by what they saw as the values and lifestyles of black children perceived as brutal. This is an assumption based on the racial profiling of blacks. This has often led to the neglect of predominantly black schools; where these schools are often neglected compared to predominantly white schools.

Tensions between blacks and whites often lead to violent incidents. The high tension between blacks and whites easily exploded with the emergence of triggers for conflict. Violent riots occurred in 1992 in Los Angeles after four white police officers, who were charged with excessive violence against black driver Rodney G. King, were acquitted by a court. This decision received strong reactions because the case itself was controversial. The beating that happened to

<sup>9</sup> Based on the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka 1954, the Supreme Court established the right of black children to equal education.

Rodney G. King on March 3, 1991 was caught on camera and watched by many people because it was broadcast by various television stations in America, even throughout the world. The acquittal by the jury raised suspicions that the decision was based on racial sentiments. After the acquittal was issued and broadcast, the black anger exploded. Angry blacks stormed the police headquarters and shopping center in Los Angeles. Shops were vandalized and their contents looted and even burned by violent mobs. The losses from the riots were enormous. More than 3750 buildings were burned and the loss reached US 1 billion dollars. The death toll reached 53 people and nearly 2400 people seriously and lightly injured. Nearly all died from bullet wounds. The riots in Los Angeles reminded the country that urban problems and interracial relations were getting worse.<sup>10</sup>

The practice of racial discrimination is inseparable from the strong prejudice (prejudice) of whites against blacks, which in turn forms a race profiling against blacks. This shows that whites still have a bad view of blacks based on myths about blacks. This racial profiling of blacks includes, among others: first, the inherent inferiority of blacks as seen from their condition, namely lack of enthusiasm and synonymous with laziness; second, blacks are unmotivated and prefer to depend on government aid; third, blacks love violence and hate any implementation of the crime law; fourth, blacks blame everyone for their problems. The majority of whites agree that the main problem for blacks is that they have worse jobs, incomes and housing than whites. Further they say that blacks do not have the power to push themselves out of poverty; caused by a lack of self-motivation.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The issues of race between blacks and whites in the United States has very long historical roots. The existence of the Black Racial Revolution revived them for their existence in the United States, which did not get their rights as citizens properly. The black struggle continues to this day because of actions based on discrimination and racial profiling that still often occur. The existence of a low social and economic level among blacks causes some whites to freely discriminate and make racial profiles. On the other hand, the thought and assumption that some white people still exist that black is synonymous with inferior, stupid, often commit criminal acts shows that racism against blacks is deeply rooted in the thinking of some whites.

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