

between barack and a hard place racism and white denial in the age of obama

****Between Barack and a Hard Place: Racism and White Denial in the Age of Obama****

between barack and a hard place racism and white denial in the age of obama is a phrase that captures the complex and often contradictory racial dynamics that emerged during Barack Obama's presidency. His tenure as the first Black president of the United States was heralded as a milestone for racial progress, yet it also exposed deep-seated racial tensions and a widespread reluctance among many white Americans to confront racism head-on. This paradox has shaped much of the political and social discourse in the 21st century, revealing uncomfortable truths about race relations, systemic inequality, and the limits of colorblind ideology.

The Symbolism of Obama's Presidency and Its Impact on Race**

When Barack Obama took office in 2009, many saw it as a watershed moment in America's long struggle with racism. To some, his presidency symbolized that the country had moved beyond race, a confirmation that the civil rights movement had achieved its ultimate goal. This hopeful narrative, however, glossed over the persistent realities of racial disparities in housing, education, criminal justice, and economic opportunity.

Obama himself often spoke about the "arc of the moral universe" bending toward justice, but his presidency also highlighted the many ways racism continued to operate beneath the surface. The very election of a Black president, paradoxically,

seemed to trigger a backlash among segments of the white population who felt threatened or marginalized by the changing racial landscape.

White Denial: The Invisible Barrier

One of the most insidious aspects of racism in the age of Obama was what scholars and activists refer to as “white denial.” This phenomenon involves a refusal, whether conscious or unconscious, to acknowledge the existence or extent of racism. For many white Americans, Obama’s success became proof that America was “post-racial,” making discussions about ongoing racial injustice seem unnecessary or exaggerated.

White denial manifests in several ways:

- **Colorblind Ideology:** The belief that ignoring race will solve racial problems, which often leads to dismissing systemic inequalities.**
- **Defensiveness:** Reacting negatively to conversations about racism, perceiving them as personal attacks.**
- **Minimization:** Downplaying the significance of racial incidents or systemic issues.**

This denial creates a barrier to meaningful

dialogue and policy change, as it prevents many from recognizing the lived experiences of Black Americans and other people of color.

Between Barack and a Hard Place: Navigating Complex Expectations

Obama himself was caught “between a rock and a hard place.” As a Black leader, he faced enormous pressure to represent progress and unity while addressing the systemic racism that continued to divide the nation. His approach—often cautious and pragmatic—was seen by some as insufficiently confrontational, while others accused him of stirring up racial tensions.

The Burden of Representation

Obama’s presidency shattered racial ceilings but also imposed a unique burden. He was expected to be a symbol of hope and equality but also to act as a voice for Black America’s frustrations and aspirations. This balancing act was difficult, as addressing racism too directly risked alienating white voters and lawmakers, while ignoring it risked seeming indifferent to the realities faced

by Black communities.

Racial Backlash and Political Polarization

The rise of the Tea Party movement and the hardening of political divides during Obama's presidency illustrated the racial anxieties bubbling beneath the surface. Some critics argued that Obama's race was weaponized by opponents to stoke fear and resentment, feeding into a narrative that America was losing its "traditional" identity.

This backlash was not just about policy disagreements but often intertwined with racial resentment, challenging the myth of a post-racial society. The polarization made it difficult to address systemic racism through legislation or public consensus.

Systemic Racism in the Age of Obama: Progress and Persistent Challenges

While Obama's presidency marked progress in representation and inspired many, it also illuminated the stubborn persistence of systemic

racism in American institutions.

Criminal Justice and Policing

One of the most glaring areas where racism remained entrenched was in the criminal justice system. Despite Obama's calls for reform, incidents like the deaths of Trayvon Martin, Michael Brown, and Eric Garner sparked nationwide protests and renewed demands for accountability and change.

The Black Lives Matter movement gained momentum during this time, highlighting the disproportionate impact of police violence on Black communities and challenging white denial by bringing these realities into public consciousness.

Economic Inequality and Opportunity Gaps

Economic disparities between racial groups persisted, with Black Americans facing higher unemployment rates, lower homeownership, and limited access to quality education compared to their white counterparts. Obama's policies, like

the Affordable Care Act, aimed to reduce disparities, but structural racism in labor markets, housing, and education systems limited the pace of progress.

Why White Denial Remains a Barrier Today

Understanding white denial in the age of Obama is crucial because it continues to affect how America grapples with race. Denial often stems from discomfort, fear of loss of privilege, or a lack of awareness about systemic issues. Confronting these feelings is essential for fostering empathy and collective action.

Breaking Through Denial: Steps Toward Understanding

- **Education:** Learning about the history and ongoing impact of racism helps dispel myths and build awareness.**
- **Listening to Voices of Color:** Centering the experiences of marginalized communities promotes empathy and understanding.**
- **Acknowledging Privilege:** Recognizing how systemic advantages operate can motivate individuals to support equity initiatives.**

- **Engaging in Difficult Conversations: Honest dialogue about race, though uncomfortable, is necessary for progress.**

The Role of Media and Public Discourse

Media representation during Obama's presidency also played a significant role in shaping public perceptions of race. Coverage that focused on racialized narratives or failed to contextualize incidents within systemic racism contributed to misunderstandings and denial. Encouraging nuanced storytelling and diverse perspectives remains vital in challenging white denial.

The Legacy of "Between Barack and a Hard Place" in Contemporary America

The phrase "between barack and a hard place racism and white denial in the age of obama" encapsulates the tension between symbolic progress and the reality of persistent racism. Obama's presidency was both a catalyst for hope and a mirror reflecting America's racial contradictions.

Today, as the country continues to wrestle with questions of racial justice, equity, and identity, the lessons from that era remain relevant.

Recognizing the limits of symbolic victories and confronting the uncomfortable truths of systemic racism and denial are essential steps toward building a more inclusive future.

Obama's presidency showed us that progress is possible but incomplete, and that addressing racism requires more than just electing diverse leaders—it demands sustained commitment, honest dialogue, and collective action that acknowledges and dismantles white denial and systemic barriers.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the central theme of 'Between Barack and a Hard Place'?

The central theme is the exploration of racism and white denial in America during the presidency of Barack Obama, highlighting the complexities of race relations and societal attitudes.

How does the book address white denial in the context of Obama's presidency?

The book examines how many white Americans denied or downplayed systemic racism despite Barack Obama's election, revealing underlying racial tensions and resistance to acknowledging racial inequalities.

In what ways does 'Between Barack and a Hard Place' discuss the impact of Obama's presidency on race discourse?

It discusses how Obama's presidency both challenged and exposed persistent racial prejudices, prompting national conversations about race, identity, and the limits of racial progress.

What role does the concept of 'hard place' play in the book's analysis?

The 'hard place' symbolizes the difficult position African Americans and other minorities face, caught between hope for racial progress represented by Obama and the harsh realities of ongoing racism and denial.

Why is 'Between Barack and a Hard Place' considered relevant in today's discussions on race?

The book remains relevant as it sheds light on enduring issues of racial denial and systemic inequality, helping readers understand ongoing challenges in achieving racial justice beyond Obama's era.

Additional Resources

Between Barack and a Hard Place: Racism and White Denial in the Age of Obama

between barack and a hard place racism and white denial in the age of obama encapsulates a complex and often paradoxical chapter in American social and political history. The presidency of Barack Obama, the nation's first African American president, was heralded as a milestone in racial progress. Yet, it also exposed the persistent undercurrents of racial tension and the phenomenon of white denial that complicate America's narrative of racial harmony. This article explores these dynamics, analyzing how Obama's tenure illuminated entrenched patterns of racism and the psychological mechanisms of

denial among segments of the white population.

Contextualizing Race Relations During the Obama Era

The election of Barack Obama in 2008 was widely perceived as a watershed moment, symbolizing a potential turning point in the United States' fraught history with race. However, this historic achievement did not dissolve deep-seated racial disparities or prejudices. Instead, it often seemed to sharpen the contradictions between the symbolic progress embodied by Obama and the lived realities of many Americans.

Studies during and after Obama's presidency highlight a persistent racial wealth gap, disparities in criminal justice outcomes, and unequal access to education and healthcare. For example, the Federal Reserve's 2019 report indicated that the median wealth of white families was approximately eight times greater than that of Black families. These systemic inequalities fed into a broader societal struggle to reconcile the image of a post-racial America with ongoing racial injustices.

The Role of White Denial

A critical aspect of this struggle involves what scholars term "white denial"—the refusal or minimization by some white Americans to acknowledge the extent of racism and racial inequality. This phenomenon became especially visible during Obama's presidency, as his presence in the White House challenged prevailing narratives about race and power.

White denial manifests in various ways, from outright rejection of systemic racism to subtler forms such as colorblind rhetoric. Many individuals expressed discomfort with discussions about race, perceiving them as divisive rather than constructive. This denial often hindered honest conversations about race and obstructed policy efforts aimed at addressing structural inequities.

Between Barack and a Hard Place: Navigating Contradictions

The phrase "between barack and a hard place" aptly describes the dilemma faced by both African

Americans and white Americans in this era. For Black communities, Obama's presidency was a source of pride but also a reminder of the persistent barriers to equality. The symbolic victory of having a Black president did not translate into immediate improvements in everyday experiences with racism.

Conversely, many white Americans found themselves grappling with the implications of Obama's presidency for their own identities and privileges. The election challenged some to reconsider their understanding of race in America, while others reacted defensively, exhibiting resentment or denial.

Public Opinion and Media Representation

Polling data during Obama's terms reflects this tension. Pew Research Center surveys revealed that racial attitudes became more polarized, with some white voters expressing increased racial resentment. The rise of racially coded political rhetoric and media representation further complicated the discourse. Conservative media outlets often portrayed Obama in ways that underscored racial anxieties, contributing to a climate of suspicion and division.

At the same time, social movements like Black Lives Matter emerged during Obama's second term, spotlighting police violence and systemic racism. These movements underscored the gap between symbolic representation and substantive change, intensifying debates about race and justice.

The Impact on Policy and Social Discourse

Obama's administration made efforts to address racial disparities through initiatives such as the My Brother's Keeper program, aimed at reducing opportunity gaps for young men of color. However, these policies often met with political resistance rooted in racial polarization and white denial of systemic inequities.

The administration's focus on economic recovery and healthcare reform also intersected with racial disparities but did not always foreground race explicitly, reflecting a cautious approach in a divided political environment. This balancing act highlighted the challenge of advancing racial justice in a context where acknowledging systemic racism risked political backlash.

Challenges and Opportunities in the Post-Obama Era

The legacy of "between barack and a hard place racism and white denial in the age of obama" continues to influence contemporary discussions about race. The election of Donald Trump in 2016, with his appeals to racial anxieties, was in part a reaction to the changes symbolized by Obama's presidency. This shift illustrated the persistent resistance to confronting racial inequities openly.

Yet, the age of Obama also opened doors for more candid conversations about race, laying groundwork for ongoing activism and scholarship. Increasing awareness of white denial mechanisms helps frame strategies for more effective dialogue and policy interventions.

- Increased Visibility of Racial Issues: Obama's presidency brought racial topics into mainstream discourse more prominently than before.**
- Heightened Political Polarization: Race became a flashpoint for broader cultural and political divides.**
- Emergence of New Social Movements: Groups**

advocating for racial justice gained momentum and visibility.

- **Recognition of Psychological Barriers:**
Understanding white denial has become crucial in addressing resistance to racial equity.

The intricate interplay between Obama's symbolic significance and the realities of racial inequality underscores the enduring complexity of race relations in America. While progress has been made, the simultaneous persistence of denial and resentment reveals that the journey toward racial justice remains fraught and unfinished. This duality—being "between Barack and a hard place"—captures the ongoing challenges in understanding and confronting racism in the contemporary era.

[Between Barack And A Hard Place Racism And White Denial In The Age Of Obama](#)

between barack and a hard place racism and white denial in the age of obama:

Between Barack and a Hard Place Tim Wise, 2009-02-01 Race is, and always has been, an explosive issue in the United States. In this timely new book, Tim Wise explores how Barack Obama's emergence as a political force is taking the race debate to new levels. According to Wise,

for many white people, Obama's rise signifies the end of racism as a pervasive social force; they point to Obama not only as a validation of the American ideology that anyone can make it if they work hard, but also as an example of how institutional barriers against people of color have all but vanished. But is this true? And does a reinforced white belief in color-blind meritocracy potentially make it harder to address ongoing institutional racism? After all, in housing, employment, the justice system, and education, the evidence is clear: white privilege and discrimination against people of color are still operative and actively thwarting opportunities, despite the success of individuals like Obama. Is black success making it harder for whites to see the problem of racism, thereby further straining race relations, or will it challenge anti-black stereotypes to such an extent that racism will diminish and race relations improve? Will blacks in power continue to be seen as an "exception" in white eyes? Is Obama "acceptable" because he seems "different from most blacks," who are still viewed too often as the dangerous and inferior "other"? From the Civil Rights struggle, to Dr. King's dream, to Barack Obama's election, Tim Wise provides us with an extremely important and timely analysis of the increasing complexity of race on the American political and social landscape. *Between Barack and a Hard Place: Racism and White Denial in the Age of Obama* provides an insightful and much needed lens through which we can begin to navigate this current stage in our ongoing quest for a more inclusive definition of who we are as a nation. It's definitely a book for these times!—Danny Glover Tim Wise has looked behind the curtain. In *Between Barack and a Hard Place* he explores the real issues of race in the Obama campaign and incoming presidency, issues that the mainstream media has chosen to ignore. His book debunks any notion that the United States has entered a post-racial period; instead he identifies the problems that emerge in the context of the victory of a black presidential candidate who chose to run an essentially non-racial campaign. With this book, Wise hits the bull's eye.—Bill Fletcher Wise outlines ... how racism and white privilege have morphed to fit the modern social landscape. In prose that reads like his lightening rod speeches, he draws from a long list of high-profile campaign examples to define what he calls 'Racism 2.0,' a more insidious form of racism that actually allows for and celebrates the achievements of individual people of color because they're seen as the exceptions, not the rules.—Jamilah King, *Colorlines* This book makes an intriguing argument and is packed with insight. Wise clearly explains the complexity of institutional racism in contemporary society. He continuously reminds the reader that Obama's victory may signal the entrenchment of a more complicated, subtle, and insidious form of racism. The jury is still out.—Jeff Torlina, *Multicultural Review* Tim Wise is among the most prominent antiracist writers and activists in the US and has appeared on ABC's 20/20 and MSNBC Live. His previous books include *Speaking Treason Fluently* and *White Like Me*.

between barack and a hard place racism and white denial in the age of obama: *Race and the Obama Phenomenon* G. Reginald Daniel, Hettie V. Williams, 2014-07-17 The concept of a more perfect union remains a constant theme in the political rhetoric of Barack Obama. From his now historic race speech to his second victory speech delivered on November 7, 2012, that striving is evident. "Tonight, more than two hundred years after a former colony won the right to determine its own destiny, the task of perfecting our union moves forward," stated the forty-fourth president of the United States upon securing a second term in office after a hard-fought political contest. Obama borrows this rhetoric from the founding documents of the United States set forth in the US Constitution and in Abraham Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address." How naive or realistic is Obama's vision of a more perfect American union that brings together people across racial, class, and political lines? How can this vision of a more inclusive America be realized in a society that remains racist at its core? These essays seek answers to these complicated questions by examining the 2008 and 2012 elections as well as the events of President Obama's first term. Written by preeminent race scholars from multiple disciplines, the volume brings together competing perspectives on race, gender, and the historic significance of Obama's election and reelection. The president heralded in his November 2012, acceptance speech, "The idea that if you're willing to work hard, it doesn't matter who you are, or where you come from, or what you look like . . . whether you're black or white, Hispanic or

Asian or Native American.” These essayists argue the truth of that statement and assess whether America has made any progress toward that vision.

between barack and a hard place racism and white denial in the age of obama: *American Identity in the Age of Obama* Amílcar Antonio Barreto, Richard L. O’Bryant, 2013-11-12 The election of Barack Obama as the 44th president of the United States has opened a new chapter in the country’s long and often tortured history of inter-racial and inter-ethnic relations. Many relished in the inauguration of the country’s first African American president — an event foreseen by another White House aspirant, Senator Robert Kennedy, four decades earlier. What could have only been categorized as a dream in the wake of Brown vs. Board of Education was now a reality. Some dared to contemplate a post-racial America. Still, soon after Obama’s election a small but persistent faction questioned his eligibility to hold office; they insisted that Obama was foreign-born. Following the Civil Rights battles of the 20th century hate speech, at least in public, is no longer as free flowing as it had been. Perhaps xenophobia, in a land of immigrants, is the new rhetorical device to assail what which is non-white and hence un-American. Furthermore, recent debates about immigration and racial profiling in Arizona along with the battle over rewriting of history and civics textbooks in Texas suggest that a post-racial America is a long way off. What roles do race, ethnicity, ancestry, immigration status, locus of birth play in the public and private conversations that defy and reinforce existing conceptions of what it means to be American? This book exposes the changing and persistent notions of American identity in the age of Obama. Amílcar Antonio Barreto, Richard L. O’Bryant, and an outstanding line up of contributors examine Obama’s election and reelection as watershed phenomena that will be exploited by the president’s supporters and detractors to engage in different forms of narrating the American national saga. Despite the potential for major changes in rhetorical mythmaking, they question whether American society has changed substantively.

between barack and a hard place racism and white denial in the age of obama: The State of the American Mind: Stupor and Pathetic Docility Volume Ii Amechi Okolo, 2010-06-11 This book, *The State of the American Mind: Stupor and Pathetic Docility Volume One* begins to unravel some of the most obvious, perplexing, embarrassing and enduring problems and contradictions of American history and sociology, viz., how could the American revolution that started with the most ringing and most inspiring Declarations of human equality in world history end up establishing the most vicious, exploitative society the world ever knew Black chattel slavery and only ten percent white enfranchisement, etc. Further, how could men of such great wisdom and intellect like George Washington, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, and others who were Enlightenment scholars and clearly knew that slavery was despicable and evil, because they had variously experienced white servitude and slavery themselves, collude to establish and institutionalize the horrible system of Negro chattel slavery in America; and also disenfranchised over 90 percent of people of their own race actions that racism could not explain. The structural/institutional slavery system they established, and the resultant consequent racism hobbles America today as it did in the past, and forced Eric Holder, the Attorney General to declare that, America is a nation of cowards, when it comes to race discussions. Thus, this book starts with serious critical discussions of race in America and reveals what no textbook has ever done, viz., that most early American whites and Blacks were slaves an uncomfortable fact that would shock most Americans because it contradicts the orthodoxy or the dominant narrative that only Blacks were brought here in chains. Further, the book also shows the year Black slavery started something almost, all textbooks got wrong. It also shows who, was the first Black slave in America something no textbook ever mentions. It also shows when and how racism started in America and many other very sensitive and embarrassing but necessary issues that America avoids but must be frankly discussed for America to move forward. This book therefore shatters the two dominant themes of Americas history and sociology that Blacks were brought into America in chains as slaves while whites came to America in search of freedom, as Harvard educated President Obama famously told us in his race speech. Thus, the crowning lesson of this book, in addition to discussing some critical

policy issues like education, health care, etc., is that it discovers the centripetal force of the American society that eluded contemporary Americans because American bosses have laboriously concealed the facts from the public the scary but clearly healthy uniting fact that most Americans are united by their common ancestry, their universal history and experience of servitude, bond-indentures and slavery. Nothing is more universal, more common and more shared in American history and sociology than the fact that most of our ancestors, black and white, were servants, bond-indentures and slaves who were dominated and super-exploited by few overlords. Colonial America was the preferred dumping ground for British, outcasts, rejects, criminals, masterless class, vagabonds, bond-indentures, slaves, etc., until 1776 when Australia replaced America as the British dump for its rejects and surplus citizens. Thus, that America was a nation founded by British rejects and losers is inherently more rational than the prevailing orthodoxy or the Obama theory of Americas founders that they were great honorable men who journeyed across the ocean for freedom because of the obvious reason that good, powerful achieving citizens do not normally emigrate to new uncharted lands.

between barack and a hard place racism and white denial in the age of obama: *African American Civil Rights in the Age of Obama* Harold McDougall, 2010-01-11 AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE AGE OF OBAMA: A HISTORY AND A HANDBOOK, by Prof. Harold McDougall of the Howard University School of Law is a look at some of the remaining trouble spots in black-white relations in the United States today, with the benefit of the Obama Administration's first year in office as a backdrop. The book begins with racial profiling, a topic particularly charged as a consequence of Harvard professor Henry Louis Gates' arrest in his own home, for disorderly conduct, by Cambridge, Massachusetts police. Other trouble spots include hate crimes, discrimination against consumers, employment discrimination, voting rights, housing discrimination and discrimination in public education.

between barack and a hard place racism and white denial in the age of obama: *Deconstructing Obama* Jack Cashill, 2011-02-15 Did Obama write his own books and is the story they tell true? "I've written two books," Barack Obama told a crowd of teachers in July of 2008. "I actually wrote them myself." The teachers exploded in laughter. They got the joke: lesser politicians were not bright enough to do the same. During the 2008 presidential campaign, Obama supporters pointed to the first of those two books, the 1995 memoir, *Dreams from My Father*, as proof of Obama's superior intellect. Time magazine called *Dreams* "the best-written memoir ever produced by an American politician." The Obama campaign machine traded on the candidate's literary reputation, encouraging volunteers to "get out the vote and keep talking to others about the genius of Barack Obama." There was just one small flaw, as writer and literary detective Jack Cashill discovered months before the November 2008 election: nothing in Obama's history suggested he was capable of writing either *Dreams* or his 2006 book, *The Audacity of Hope*. In fact, as Cashill continued his research, he came to the shocking conclusion that the real craftsman behind *Dreams* was terrorist emeritus Bill Ayers. "This was a charge," David Remnick admits in his definitive Obama biography, *The Bridge*, "that if ever proved true, or believed to be true among enough voters, could have been the end of the candidacy." *Deconstructing Obama* tells the story of what happens when a citizen journalist discovers a game-changing reality that the media refuse to acknowledge. Despite their rejection, Cashill expanded his research into Obama's literary canon. As he came to see, if *Dreams* serves as sacred text, the poem "Pop" is the Rosetta stone, the key to deciphering Obama's shrouded past, his fragile psyche, and his uniquely cryptic political life. In unlocking that past, Cashill discovered that the story that Obama has been telling all his life varies from the true story in ways big and small. In fact, much of Obama's life story appears to be a wholly constructed fabrication, one that Jack Cashill "deconstructs" to show the world just who Barack Obama really is.

between barack and a hard place racism and white denial in the age of obama: *Communicating Marginalized Masculinities* Ronald L. Jackson, Jamie E. Moshin, 2013 For years, research concerning masculinities has explored the way that men have dominated, exploited, and

dismantled societies, asking how we might make sense of marginalized masculinities in the context of male privilege. This volume asks not only how terms such as men and masculinity are socially defined and culturally instantiated, but also how the media has constructed notions of masculinity that have kept minority masculinities on the margins. Essays explore marginalized masculinities as communicated through film, television, and new media, visiting representations and marginalized identity politics while also discussing the dangers and pitfalls of a media pedagogy that has taught audiences to ignore, sidestep, and stereotype marginalized group realities. While dominant portrayals of masculine versus feminine characters pervade numerous television and film examples, this collection examines heterosexual and queer, military and civilian, as well as Black, Japanese, Indian, White, and Latino masculinities, offering a variance in masculinities and confronting male privilege as represented on screen, appealing to a range of disciplines and a wide scope of readers.

between barack and a hard place racism and white denial in the age of obama: *Honor Bound* David Leverenz, 2012-03-27 As Bill Clinton said in his second inaugural address, "The divide of race has been America's constant curse." In *Honor Bound*, David Leverenz explores the past to the present of that divide. He argues that in the United States, the rise and decline of white people's racial shaming reflect the rise and decline of white honor. "White skin" and "black skin" are fictions of honor and shame. Americans have lived those fictions for over four hundred years. To make his argument, Leverenz casts an unusually wide net, from ancient and modern cultures of honor to social, political, and military history to American literature and popular culture. He highlights the convergence of whiteness and honor in the United States from the antebellum period to the present. The Civil War, the civil rights movement, and the election of Barack Obama represent racial progress; the Tea Party movement represents the latest recoil. From exploring African American narratives to examining a 2009 episode of *Hardball*—in which two white commentators restore their honor by mocking U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder after he called Americans "cowards" for not talking more about race—Leverenz illustrates how white honor has prompted racial shaming and humiliation. The United States became a nation-state in which light-skinned people declared themselves white. The fear masked by white honor surfaces in such classics of American literature as *The Scarlet Letter* and *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* and in the U.S. wars against the Barbary pirates from 1783 to 1815 and the Iraqi insurgents from 2003 to the present. John McCain's *Faith of My Fathers* is used to frame the 2008 presidential campaign as white honor's last national stand. *Honor Bound* concludes by probing the endless attempts in 2009 and 2010 to preserve white honor through racial shaming, from the "birthers" and Tea Party protests to Joe Wilson's "You lie!" in Congress and the arrest of Henry Louis Gates Jr. at the front door of his own home. Leverenz is optimistic that, in the twenty-first century, racial shaming is itself becoming shameful.

between barack and a hard place racism and white denial in the age of obama: *Loving Music Till it Hurts* William Cheng, 2020 *Loving Music Till It Hurts* explores how people's intense love and protectiveness of music can lead to interpersonal conflicts, societal injustices, and violence. But how might we love music, even embrace it as vital to human thriving, without weaponizing this love? What can we do when loving music and loving people seem at odds?

between barack and a hard place racism and white denial in the age of obama: *Racial Justice and the Catholic Church* Bryan N. Massingale, 2014-07-30 Examines the history of racism in the United States from the Civil War to the twenty-first century and discusses the teaching efforts of the Catholic Church to put a stop to racism and promote reconciliation and justice.

between barack and a hard place racism and white denial in the age of obama: *Beyond Discrimination* Fredrick C. Harris, Robert C. Lieberman, 2013-06-30 Nearly a half century after the civil rights movement, racial inequality remains a defining feature of American life. Along a wide range of social and economic dimensions, African Americans consistently lag behind whites. This troubling divide has persisted even as many of the obvious barriers to equality, such as state-sanctioned segregation and overt racial hostility, have markedly declined. How then can we explain the stubborn persistence of racial inequality? In *Beyond Discrimination: Racial Inequality in*

a Post-Racist Era, a diverse group of scholars provides a more precise understanding of when and how racial inequality can occur without its most common antecedents, prejudice and discrimination. *Beyond Discrimination* focuses on the often hidden political, economic and historical mechanisms that now sustain the black-white divide in America. The first set of chapters examines the historical legacies that have shaped contemporary race relations. Desmond King reviews the civil rights movement to pinpoint why racial inequality became an especially salient issue in American politics. He argues that while the civil rights protests led the federal government to enforce certain political rights, such as the right to vote, addressing racial inequities in housing, education, and income never became a national priority. The volume then considers the impact of racial attitudes in American society and institutions. Phillip Goff outlines promising new collaborations between police departments and social scientists that will improve the measurement of racial bias in policing. The book finally focuses on the structural processes that perpetuate racial inequality. Devin Fergus discusses an obscure set of tax and insurance policies that, without being overtly racially drawn, penalizes residents of minority neighborhoods and imposes an economic handicap on poor blacks and Latinos. Naa Oyo Kwate shows how apparently neutral and apolitical market forces concentrate fast food and alcohol advertising in minority urban neighborhoods to the detriment of the health of the community. As it addresses the most pressing arenas of racial inequality, from education and employment to criminal justice and health, *Beyond Discrimination* exposes the unequal consequences of the ordinary workings of American society. It offers promising pathways for future research on the growing complexity of race relations in the United States.

between barack and a hard place racism and white denial in the age of obama: *America's Unholy Ghosts* Joel Edward Goza, 2019-03-22 *America's Unholy Ghosts* examines the DNA of the ideologies that shape our nation, ideologies that are as American as apple pie but that too often justify and perpetuate racist ideas and racial inequalities. MLK challenged us to investigate the ideational roots of race hate and *Ghosts* does just that by examining a philosophical trinity--Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Adam Smith--whose works collectively helped to institutionalize, imagine, and ingrain racist ideologies into the hearts and minds of the American people. As time passed, America's racial imagination evolved to form people incapable of recognizing their addiction to racist ideas. Thus, *Ghosts* comes to a close with the brilliant faith and politics of Martin Luther King, Jr. who sought to write the conscience of the Prophetic Black Church onto American hearts, minds, and laws. If our nation's racist instincts still haunt our land, so too do our hopes and desires for a faith and politics marked by mercy, justice, and equity--and there is no better guide to that land than the Prophetic Black Church and the one who saw such a land from the mountaintop.

between barack and a hard place racism and white denial in the age of obama: **Researcher Race** Lauren Mizock, Debra Harkins, 2012-05-01 *Researcher Race: Social Constructions in the Research Process* is designed to expose the role of researcher race in social science research. This book highlights the interaction of researcher and participant race in shaping data that is collected. *Researcher Race* makes the researcher's position visible via interview excerpts from a qualitative study in order to deconstruct researcher race effects in research. The book includes passages from a qualitative research study with a sample of 20 Black-identified and 20 White-identified participants, as well as a Black researcher and a White researcher. Selections of data from across different researcher-participant racial dyads illustrate how issues of researcher race can arise in research settings. *Researcher Race* presents the history of racial bias and maltreatment in research. A review of cultural competency theory as it pertains to research is discussed. An overview of narrative research methodology that is used in this study is also provided. Chapters focused on the research data include an exploration of participants' preferences for researcher race; the significance of off-script researcher comments during an interview; and the narratives of traumatic racism among Black and White participants. In the concluding chapter, the book expands conversations about researcher race to consider intersecting aspects of identity in researcher-participant interactions, as well as directions for future research and training. This book

can serve as a guide for researchers, as well as students of research, culture, and diversity. *Researcher Race: Social Constructions in the Research Process* is a valuable tool for researchers interested in expanding awareness of race, oppression, and methodology.

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from scholars and experts involved in the Fisher case, this edited volume documents and shares lessons learned from the collaborative efforts of the social science, educational, and legal communities. Affirmative Action and Racial Equity is a critical resource for higher education scholars and administrators to understand the nuances of the affirmative action legal debate and to identify the challenges and potential strategies toward racial equity and inclusion moving forward.

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grassroots organizing, campaign branding, and voter turnout.

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