

### **Freedom Summer Film**

One thing that stood out in the film was that the campaign for civil rights in Mississippi really started to gain traction more nationwide after some of the white civil rights activists there got killed. It follows that such would happen, as all people will naturally be more concerned with the well-being of their own kind, and it shows an inherent contradiction in the people who were against equal rights in that they would harm their own to try to maintain the status quo for their own kind. The second thing that stood out to me most is that there was such a large number of blacks that were not registered to vote prior to 1964, nearly one hundred years after the end of the civil war. That is surprising information because there were places where they were not able to register, coming a long time after the amendment that guaranteed their freedom as citizens. The third thing that stood out was that the civil rights activists set up their own form of election system to bring attention to people on voting. They wanted to impress on people how important it was to register and how the process worked, including setting up their own registrars and polling stations. The film says, “over 200,000 citizens [participated] in the Freedom Vote Campaign” but what caught the media’s attention was “the involvement of white students rather than the protest vote of Black Mississippians” (Williams, 2006). The fourth thing that I found interesting is that as a result of massive numbers of white students coming in to help SNCC, many black activists left because “people were afraid of losing the closeness that they had in SNCC” (Williams, 2006). Despite this, the organization decided to use the momentum to launch a statewide campaign. They helped train people who were helping and told them what type of opposition to expect, so they could be better prepared. The fifth thing that most stood out to me, and quite surprised me, was that the FBI made a statement refusing to protect the civil rights

workers. Given the nature and attitudes of the Federal Government today, that was a very unexpected thing to learn.

### **Racial Bias, Inverted**

In the modern criminal justice system, equal protection under the law is essentially ubiquitous. As a result of modern laws and the culture, racial bias against Blacks has virtually been eliminated. The U.S. Department of Justice has a virtual library called the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), wherein an abstract for an article reads, “Many studies have been conducted that show no bias in the arrest, prosecution, adjudication, and sentencing of blacks” and “The survey provided no evidence that ... the system treated them more harshly than whites” (Langan, 1994). The studies in the 1990s were all pointing the same direction, so why is it hard to find modern academic references suggesting anything but the opposite? Quite plainly, because racial bias is not gone from our culture, but simply inverted; our society is now systemically anti-white, if anything. The implicit taboo of saying such a thing in academic settings is proof enough that it is true, yet many people in less formal settings have been trying to shine a light on this reality. In *City Journal*, one therapist writes, “there’s almost no empirical literature—case studies, treatment modules, theoretical papers, and so forth—that empathically explores aggression against white Americans” and “Institutions like the media systematically disregard [anti-white attacks]” (Hartz, 2024). He goes on to write about how the APA journal published a “Racial Trauma Scale” in 2022, “designed explicitly for nonwhite victims ... Item 38 ... seems to presuppose that the attacker is always white. The ideology in academia is thick” (2024). Hartz points out the virtually explicit bias of institutions and culture against Whites, so ultimately I would say yes, race still plays a role in the criminal justice system; just not in the way most people would say, but rather the opposite.

### References

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