



The Due Process Advocate

"No Person shall be . . . deprived of life, liberty, or property without the due process of law"
- Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution

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AMERICA'S HIGH COURTS PLAYED A LEADING ROLE IN THE INSTITUTIONAL RACISM THAT EXISTS TODAY, BUT WILL THEY EVER HAVE THE GUTS TO ADMIT IT'?

Whatever your thoughts are about Black Lives Matter, their movement has caused the "way overdue" exposure of some "fact checking" that you may find hard to believe. This edition will shed some light on the reality that the high courts endorsed racism in the United States; and why many have reached the conclusion that "enough is enough." Institutionalized racism is not speculation or misinformation.

First, below is Merriam-Webster's three-pronged definition of racism:

1. a belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race
2. (a) a doctrine or political program based on the assumption of racism and designed to execute its principles
(b) a political or social system founded on racism
3. racial prejudice or discrimination

So just how did racism get institutionalized to begin with?

The short answer is that racism was institutionalized by, and through, the courts.

If you find that hard to believe, please read the outstanding January 28, 2019 article by Louis Menand that appeared in the New Yorker's American Chronicles in February 4, 2019 Issue:

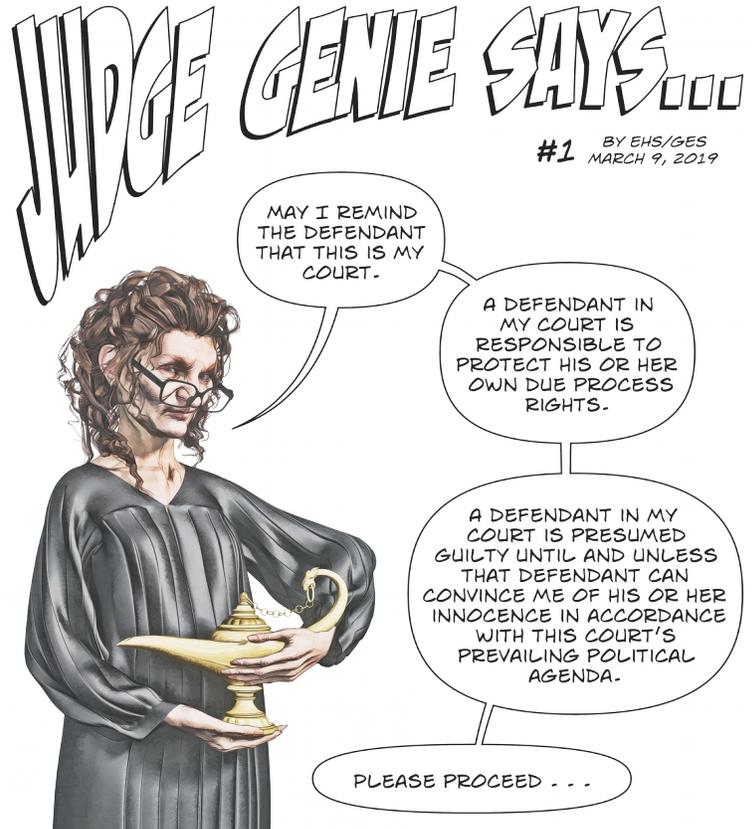
***The Supreme Court Case That Enshrined
White Supremacy in Law***

***How Plessy v. Ferguson shaped the history of
racial discrimination in America.***

<https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2019/02/04/the-supreme-court-case-that-enshrined-white-supremacy-in-law>

Here are some verbatim experts of irrefutable facts that are cited in Mr. Menand's work that you may find hard to believe:

"Seventeen states had laws banning interracial marriage, which is pretty much the heart of the doctrine of white supremacy, until 1967, when the Supreme Court declared them unconstitutional. From the Compromise of 1877, which ended Reconstruction, to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, American race relations were largely shaped by states that had seceded from the Union in 1861, and the elected leaders of those states almost all spoke the language of white supremacy. They did not use



dog whistles. 'White Supremacy' was the motto of the Alabama Democratic Party until 1966. Mississippi did not ratify the Thirteenth Amendment, which outlawed slavery, until 1995."

"It was true, the Court conceded, that most of those cases had involved African-American children. But it couldn't see that 'pupils of the yellow races' were any different, and the decision to expel such pupils was, it held, 'within the discretion of the state in regulating its public schools, and does not conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment.' Even though the Mississippi court had stated that the purpose of the school-segregation law was to preserve 'the purity and integrity of the white race,' it was not a denial of equal protection to nonwhites. The Lums, of course, knew from firsthand observation what it meant to be classified as "colored" in Mississippi, and they did what a lot of African-American Mississippians were also doing-they left the state.."

"In Dred Scott, the Chief Justice, Roger Taney, had said that, constitutionally, black people were 'a subordinate and inferior class of beings' with 'no rights which the white man was bound to respect.'"

"After 1900, the South had Jim Crow, a legal regime of separatism, but the rest of the country had ghettos, redlining, gerrymandering, quota and exclusion systems, and the artifice of the local school district. De-facto discrimination - we now call it 'institutional racism' or 'structural racism'- is much harder to address. It requires more of people than just striking down a law."

My net analysis is that racism was intentionally institutionalized in the United States by and through Court decisions that were politically-influenced by the "powers-to-be" in order to systematically remove due process rights from vulnerable individuals over which dominion and control provided more wealth, more privilege, more power, and more control.

Frankly, this is the same process (again, in my opinion) that accounts for the FACT that the distribution of income and wealth is more lop-sided than ever in the United States. This fact is according to the data presented in "A Guide to Statistics on Historical Trends in Income Inequality" by Chad Stone, Danilo Trisi, Arloc Sherman, and Jennifer Beltran, which was published on or about January 13, 2020 by The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and showed that "Wealth Is Even More Concentrated Than Income":

Distribution of before-tax income, 2016

Top 1 percent: 24%
Next 9 percent: 27%
Bottom 90% - 50%

Distribution of wealth, 2016

Top 1 percent: 39%
Next 9 percent: 39%
Bottom 90% - 23%

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding. Source: Survey of Consumer Finances 2017.

FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE ADVOCATES AND ACTIVISTS

Education about due process rights is fast-becoming a lucrative, professional business opportunity for advocates and activists all over the country. Because it is a FACT that equal justice, the rule of law, and due process are currently not available to all Americans, there is a very high demand for due process education and help with due process issues.

In response, The Due Process Advocate has made a substantial investment in the development of an Internet platform for capable advocates and activists to provide their educational and consulting services.. Our platform provides a very affordable "turnkey" sub-domain for qualified and capable individuals to IMMEDIATELY (in less than two weeks) be fully-operational and income-producing. Financing is available for qualified applicants.

Candidates should have a special interest in due process issues, good verbal and written communications skills, personal experience with the legal system, and a preference to operate independently in business.

Please visit www.dueprocessadvocate.com to learn about the DPA web-based platform for Independent Business Affiliates and contact Edward H. Smith, Publisher d/b/a The Due Process Advocate at ehsportal@gmail.com to explore a business relationship.

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