

INTERPLAY BETWEEN CRITICAL RACE THEORY AND POLICE BRUTALITY IN LASKAR'S *THE ATLAS OF REDS AND BLUES*

Taha Marrrium

M. Phil, Department of English Literature, Government College University Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan

Muhammad Afzal Khan Janjua (Corresponding Author)

Ph.D Scholar, Lecturer in English, Department of English Literature, Government College University Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan

janjua_ravian@yahoo.com

Abstract

*This article explores institutional racism in Devi S. Laskar's *The Atlas of Reds and Blues* (2019) by applying Critical Race Theory (CRT). Specifically, it utilizes the theoretical framework of reference given by Richard Delgado to analyze the modus operandi of institutional racism in contemporary American society and the way it promotes police violence and the vexed condition of marginalized communities. The research focuses on racial challenges that the non-whites have to face in their everyday lives. Further, it evaluates and investigates that the challenges faced by the oppressed community are institutionalized socially and legally; it gives impetus to establishing racial inequalities in so-called egalitarian society. Through the character of the Mother in the novel, this current research exposes day-to-day realities of institutionalized inequalities manifested thereby through police violence and discriminatory environment in American society. Delgado's insights in CRT provide tools to investigate how laws, policies, and social norms contribute to oppressing colored people in America. It also sheds light on deeply ingrained racism within social fabric of American society. Racial inequality being the ubiquitous feature of American society favours the white community. By engaging with Delgado's concepts, this research illustrates how Laskar criticizes racial hierarchies embedded within the judicial system and advocates for greater awareness of deep-rooted inequalities that affect minorities and other marginalized groups. Moreover, critical evaluation of the said novel helps in advancing critical discourse on race and justice, making it a significant literary contribution to contemporary understanding of social and racial dynamics in American society. It, too, illuminates the complex interplay between fiction and critical race theory in contemporary society. This research argues for an inclusive society where legal and other related institutions promote racial equality and justice.*

Keywords: Racism, Contemporary America, Institutionalized Racism, Police Brutality, Systemic Inequality

Introduction

The United States is a bastion of both diversity and complexity inhabited by individuals from multiple racial, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds. Despite a symbol of social equality, racial discrimination and prejudice continue to grow in many spheres of American life that compel individuals to face racial struggles and institutional inequalities. By exploring Devi S. Laskar's *The Atlas of Reds and Blues* (2019), this research delves deep into the deep-rooted institutionalized racism in contemporary American society. While navigating the literary landscape, the lens of Critical Race Theory, particularly through the scholarly framework of Richard Delgado, provides a viable tool to explore racial boundaries and institutionalized racism.

Critical Race Theory (CRT) deeply studies and challenges the multiple ways in which race and racism intersect with law and social norms that shape various types of individual experiences and identities. To explore the basic assumptions and power dynamics that maintain discrimination and racial inequality in society, many renowned scholars including Derrick Bell, Kimberlé Crenshaw, and Richard Delgado contributed in developing such theorization. The primary goal of CRT is to challenge the notions of race as a fixed, natural, or biological characteristic; rather, it calls it a social construct shaped by social, historical, and political contexts. It aims to highlight

the multiple and complex ways in which systems of power and privilege work in contemporary American society to promote and maintain racism. In recent years, debate on racism has intensified amid rising tensions in racial injustice, systemic inequalities and the role of legal institutions in maintaining violence, particularly within police departments against non-whites. Many high-profile incidents of police brutality against non-whites spurred protests, not only in America but also in the whole world. This research depicts CRT from the perspective of Richard Delgado, who is a prominent figure in developing CRT and has contributed a major part in understanding race and racism in contemporary America. Delgado's contribution to CRT explores the ways in which racism is not simply an individual bias but a structural component of American society that manipulates laws and policies to perpetuate racial inequalities. This research aims to draw connections between Delgado's theories and the characters of *The Atlas of Reds and Blues*, thereby exposing the layers of racial complexities and power dynamics that promote policies to enhance institutionalized racism. In the context of *The Atlas of Reds and Blues*, CRT provides a fine framework for understanding how race is constructed and experienced by individuals of colour. CRT allows this research to critically examine the structural and institutional factors that contribute to racial inequalities and discriminations, focusing on the broader associations of Mother's story for understanding race in America.

The Atlas of Reds and Blues, published in 2019 and written by Devi S. Laskar, is a thought-provoking exploration of experiences of living in America through the point of view of a woman of Indian heritage. The novel is set in contemporary America, presenting a story consisting of an unnamed protagonist who struggles to cope with interconnected challenges of racism, police brutality, and domestic life. Laskar, skilfully, presents the protagonist's struggles, injustice of society and ultimately, her tragic death through the non-linear and lyrical structure of the novel. An old American-born aged forty woman of Indian descent is shot and killed by the police in her driveway. The story unfolds through memories and flashbacks of the protagonist bedevilled by racism. She is constantly reminded of her "otherness" in a white-dominant community, despite being born and growing up there. The protagonist experiences multiple forms of racism, discrimination, and harassment by the police, among others. The novel juxtaposes tragic confrontation between the protagonist and the police, which concludes in the death of the former. The final scenes of the book are a powerful description of institutionalized racism and police brutality. The novel provokes action to resolve these systems of oppression. It explicitly highlights police brutality and biased attitude towards colored people. The incident of protagonist's murder by police catalyzes the narrative, forcing Mother to confront the harsh realities of police violence against coloured people Laskar raises questions about accountability and the struggle for social justice. The systemic inequalities of American social structures which is known as structural determinism in context of CRT, has been explored in the novel.

Literature Review

In this section of the article, an effort has been made to establish the research gap that ultimately makes this study an important addition to critical reservoirs of critical race theory and racism. It also helps in contextualizing racial struggles and institutional racism in contemporary America. Structural determinism is studied to highlight the reasons of violence, injustice and discrimination meted out to minorities and other marginalized groups.

Gabriel (2021) explores the progression of racism in world particularly in America and how it moves from slavery to hidden and concealed institutional racism in his research "*The Concealment of Racism in America: Rise of an Unseen* ." Gabriel states that racism, which is deeply rooted in

history, is persistently growing even in contemporary era of modernization and globalization. The only difference between past racism and present is that the later has become more silent with time and it is difficult to find traces as it is ingrained in culture and civilization. In 21st century, racism has seeped into institutions and layers of systems. Its presence is found in institutions like schools and workplaces and has a complete support of laws, policies, corporations, and politics. These institutions provide advantages to white people and disadvantages to blacks. One factor that brings racism to this grave level is the legal system, which is supposed to protect civilians but contrarily helps in marginalizing non-whites. One can find many cases of police brutality toward blacks and minorities, most prominent of which is the brutal murder of George Floyd (1973-2020).

Stephen A. Schwartz (2020), reports that fatal police shooting is much higher in blacks than of any other ethnicity, as thirty from every one million of Black people get shot by police. This fatal shooting of police indicates the systemic problem of America to promote racism. This historical background of race from slavery to segregation and then segregation to institution and systemic racism suggests that, with time, race has become more and more socially ingrained. With passage of time racism became socially unacceptable and so power and authority find a way to grow it at institutional and systematic level.

Hermawanto (2022) studies the various factors like history, sentiments, and human resource, which combine to arise racial issues, in his research paper, "*The racial issues in American society today: The challenges for upholding egalitarian values*". Racism in America is deeply rooted and nourished by systemic injustice and struggles against it emerge as national issue with long lasting impacts. Racism and police violence ignite protests against institutional racism and systemic injustice.

Nikesh Shukla's (2019) article, *The Atlas of Reds and Blues by Devi S Laskar review – America's racist underbelly*", reviews The Atlas of Reds and Blues as a devastating poetic debut of Laskar that presents a South Asian woman trying to make sense of questions, where are you really from? Where are your parents from? Claire Calderon (2019) reviews the novel in his article "*Gates Of American Belonging: Devi S. Laskar's The Atlas of Reds and Blues*" and opines that the novel is a kaleidoscope of time and place where the 'Mother' is determined like a wall and river against the violent word of racism where she lives. He concludes that *The Atlas of Reds and Blues* is a fine journey of a poet and journalist to collect and interrogate evidence of racism and presentation of the trauma of a woman of color in contemporary America. Sheila Kumar (2019) reviews the novel in her article "*The Atlas of Reds and Blues by Devi S. Laskar: Living the American Nightmare*", is of the view that "American Dream acts like an American Nightmare where the claw of racism has sabotaged the whole American society.

In reviewing the existing scholarship on the novel, it is evident that various researches have already explored many themes like racial struggles, immigrant experiences, challenges of living as a person of other colour in America, narrative style of the novel and protagonist's fragmented experiences. There is dearth of criticism available from the point of view of critical race theory. This study aims to address the gap by applying Delgado's CRT to explore the systemic inequalities in American institutions, particularly in police departments. In a way, this study adds valuable insight to understanding racism in America and beyond.

Theoretical Framework

Critical Race Theory (CRT) is exploited as a theoretical tool for analysing and exploring racial struggle and institutional racism as revealed through police brutality in Devi S. Laskar's novel, *The Atlas of Reds and Blues*. In late 20th century, CRT originated in legal studies and since then

has been applied to numerous disciplines, including literature, to determine how race intersects with systems of power.

In the post-civil war era in American history, CRT originated from the works of thinkers such as Antonio Gramsci, Sojourner Truth, Fredrick Douglass, and W.E.B Du Bois, which coincided with the rise in radical feminist movements in the in1960s. In the writings of many American lawyers, activists and legal scholars including Derrick Bell, Alan Freeman, Kimberle Crenshaw, Richard Delgado, Cheryl Harris, Charles R. Lawrence, Mari Matsuda and Patricia J. Williams the seeds of CRT were sown. It arose as a new strategy to deal with the emergence of civil rights protests against racial structure in United States. It evolved from the Critical Legal Studies movement, which investigated how the law and legal institutions are ideal for the interests of the wealthy. This research specifically utilizes Richard Delgado's Critical Race Theory.

Delgado (1939) is an American legal scholar and law professor at Seattle School of Law who is considered the founder of CRT along with Derrick Bell. He, along with his wife Jean Stefancic, traced the origins of CRT through the early writings of Derrick Bell in their book *Critical Race Theory: An Introduction (2017)*. In this book, Delgado and Stefancic present basic tenets of CRT. The CRT is defined as a "collection of activists and scholars interested in studying and transforming the relationship among race, racism and power" (Delgado & Stefancic 2001, p .3). Race as a concept is not something natural or biologically immutable rather it is socially constructed and culturally invented. It is a mechanism to oppress and exploit coloured people. According to Richard Delgado and Jean Stefancic (2001), race is the product of social thought and is not connected to biological reality. Moreover, racism is not an oddity but a normalised feature of American society. According to CRT, pessimistic stereotypes allotted to the members of minority classes to favour white people and encourage racial oppression. It emphasizes that law and legal institutions in United States intrinsically racist, in so far as, they try to create and sustain economic, political and social imbalances between the white and coloured people.

According to Delgado, there are several known terms regarding race and racism. These terms constitute a set of 'Basic Tenets' of CRT. Most prominent of these terms are intersectionality, counter-storytelling, interest convergence, black-white binary, white supremacy and structural determinism. Structural determinism examines how social structures and institutions shape individual experiences and outcomes based on race. Unlike individualistic explanations of racism that focus on personal attitudes or behaviours, structural determinism emphasizes the role of larger societal forces that cause racial inequalities. Delgado highlights how historical and ongoing social structures create a framework that shapes the realities of race. He argues that legal systems, economic arrangements, and cultural norms are the primary determinants of racial inequality. These structures create a "web of power" (Delgado & Stefancic, 2017, p. 18) that shapes life opportunities and experiences for different racial groups of society. These social structures are not neutral; rather, they are designed to maintain racial inequalities and discriminations that give an advantage to white people and a disadvantage to colored people and minorities. These social structures are seen as promoters of racial inequalities through policies and practices that reproduce racial hierarchies. Structural determinism challenges the notion that individuals operate freely within society, instead, it argues that people are confined within an invisible framework of power relations, social norms, and institutional practices that influence their opportunities, identities, and interactions.

Institutional Racism is rooted in Structural determinism and it refers to policies and practices which are embedded within social institutions to perpetuate racism. Delgado (2017) argues that

racism is not just an individual attitude or prejudice, but an institutional and structural phenomenon that perpetuates racial inequality (p. 7). Police Violence is a striking manifestation of institutional racism and structural determinism within law enforcement. The police departments of contemporary America operate in a system racial biases throughout history influence that. Delgado argues that police violence against minorities and non-whites is not solely the result of individual prejudice but an inevitable result of institutional practices that privilege white part of society. Scholars in CRT recognized that dominant narratives often eternalize stereotypes and justified systems of oppression. In reaction to these dominant narratives of stereotypical nature, CRT scholars began to develop some new narratives that challenge these dominant beliefs and focus on the experiences of marginalized and oppressed individuals. According to Delgado (1995) “Counter-storytelling is an essential tool for exposing the limitations and biases of dominant narratives about race.” (p. 23). One of the core doctrines of CRT is the Black-White binary which illustrates that the racial issues and histories are generally articulated within the racial binaries between black and white. The primary concern of this concept is to undermine the concept of power and its relation with knowledge. It digs deeper to figure out how power works and how people are categorized based on differences. Richard Delgado describes sees the white privilege in Black-white binary as “Whiteness as property is a way of describing the unearned privileges that accrue to white people solely on the basis of their race”. (Delgado, 1997, p. 22).

Analysis

The Atlas of Reds and Blues by Devi S. Laskar is a fine portrayal of racism in contemporary America. The novel explores the deep-rooted racism in contemporary America and the daily lives of colored people and immigrants in a racially polarized society. The story is unfolded over a single day, yet it explores full timeline of Mother’s life in form of flashbacks and recalling memories. The protagonist referred as Mother in the novel, an Indian-American, lives with her three daughters who also remain nameless throughout the novel. Three daughters of the Mother present the evolving nature of racism spanning over generations. There are also some other characters, including Mother’s husband, neighbors, and colleagues, who serve as a backdrop to display various dimensions of racial dynamics in the novel. The novel opens with Mother bleeding in her driveway. Police shoot her in a violent police raid on her house. While she bleeds, her thoughts wander through torturing memories of racial experiences in contemporary America in a fragmented style. The flashbacks and memories of her life indicate that she has been struggling with racial boundaries and oppression during her whole life. She faces racial oppression at her workplace, at the market, and at hospitals, and her daughters face it in their schools. These struggles illustrate that the racism is embedded in social structure of American society and every institution including law work to promote it. The most important event of the novel is the violent raid of police that shows the systematic nature of racism and racial injustices.

Through the character of Mother, the novel highlights the various facets of racism faced by coloured people in contemporary America. She has to face racist remarks in her entire life, in her school, in college, in workplaces, in markets, in neighbourhood etc. This environment of consistent torture affects the identity of Mother. She finds herself misfit in white dominated culture due to her ancestral heritage. Besides Mother, her three daughters also have to face the same torturous forms of racism. These racial struggles in every facet of American life are not an oddity but are deep rooted in American life. The Mother’s ancestral culture is Bengali and her skin colour is brown, which remains the bone of contention throughout her life. Another disadvantage for her is being a part of minority and an immigrant in America. The first place where Mother faces racism

is her school. She struggles to cope with racist remarks from her classmates, other students and even from her teachers. During a questionnaire about her school, her teacher, Mr. King, does not want to hand her the same questionnaire that other white students get. He says that “Well, I’m not sure you are supposed to get this form. It’s only for Americans”. (Laskar, 2019, p. 230). The Mother is surprised by the teacher's attitude as she is born and grows up in America. She is American and perceived as non-American by her fellows and teachers. They judge her by her dress. After seeing Mother’s Indian dressing, she is asked by her teacher that where she was born. (Laskar, 2019, p. 230). These remarks illustrate how deeply racism has gripped the society and how stereotypes affect individuals’ identity and personality.

The cruelest form of racism she faces is in various public spaces. These experiences highlight the complex nature of racism and its effects on daily lives of coloured people and minorities. These routine hurdles and encounters with racism in public spaces highlight how social prejudices and biases are deeply rooted in society. During shopping and doing grocery, the Mother finds herself closely watched by the store workers and security guards that suggests the suspicious nature of social structures. Once she notices during shopping that an employee continuously follows her, pretending to restore shelves. In markets and other public spaces, she is frequently asked by people about her cultural dresses and her accent, which makes her feel alien. While she is buying chips, ice cream and cold drinks for her husband, the cashier of store remarks “Ma’am do you know about parental care?” (Laskar, 2019, p. 61). They regard coloured people as ignorant who don’t know how to take care of their children. White people also judge marital affairs of coloured people. The store employee asks Mother “where is your ring? People will talk”. (Laskar, 2019, p. 61). She also faces racism in the form of denial of service in restaurants. These comments and questions about her race dehumanize her. These remarks highlight prejudices and ignorance of white society toward racial and ethnic minorities.

The Atlas of Reds and Blues explicitly explores the role of law and police violence in establishing racism in contemporary America. Laskar uses these issues to criticise the legal system of American and its biased approach towards the coloured people. She explores how the legal system and police of America are contributing to perpetuating racial inequalities and violence against colored people.

The novel opens with a horrifying scene of police brutality, where the mother is shot by police. Police raid on her house violently, as the main door of house is busted by them and they come inside home without any permission. One shows warrant and says “I have the right to do this” (Laskar, 2019, p. 97). Here, the Mother’s expressions and the state of shock highlight how coloured people react to police brutality. She says “No” to the police officer who shows the warrant, then an other female agent in the force points her finger to mother and says “We are the state police. We can do whatever we want” (Laskar, 2019, p. 97). This statement illustrates how law enforcement agencies abuse power and how unchecked authority of police exploit and marginalize individuals merely on racial grounds. The behaviour of police officers indicates a system where there is an absolute power that supports and promotes racial discrimination. This is how institutional structures perpetuate and protect racism in society. This concept is explained by Delgado and Stefancic when they argue that racism is deeply rooted in America. It is an essential ingredient in fabric and system of contemporary America (Delgado & Stefancic, 2017). Legal system is the only place where individuals hope to get equality and justice but racial injustices of this department infuse a sense of hopelessness, trauma and alienation. All racially motivated

questions are answered by the Mother only in one sentence: “I’m American.” This statement cools down the raiding police and shows the exclusivity of other cultures.

The legal system, supposed to protect civilians by imparting justice and equality, fails to protect the rights of colored people. Despite breaking the shackles of race and ensuring a society of equal rights and opportunities for all people, the law system of contemporary America is contributing to perpetuating racial inequalities and violence against colored people. According to the protagonist of the novel, the police never listen to others’ stories. They act according to their preconceived stereotypical notions that end in brutality and oppress minorities (Laskar, 2019).

In another event in the novel, the Mother tries to find the reason for which police is looking for her. After thinking a lot she guesses the cause of concern was wearing shades but it turned out to be forgery crime of another person of the same name. This incident depicts how white police judge minorities on the basis on their skin colour. Police arrests the mother on the basis of racial lineage rather than any evidence of unlawfulness or wrongdoing. Police believes that the mother is guilty owing to her colour. The incident depicts that the white people associate coloured people with crime.

The violence of police is not just a fictional thing; there are numerous incidents in real life which show how police brutality sparked controversy in the contemporary America. The most prominent example is of George Floyd, who as brutally murdered by police. On May 25, 2020, George Floyd who was a Black man, was killed by a police officer who kneeled on Floyd’s neck for over ten minutes during an arrest. The whole incident of this horrifying murder captured on a video which globally circulated and cause gross level protests in whole world. In video it is clearly heard that Floyd was repeatedly saying that he could not breathe before his death. In the same way the Mother in the novel wants to resist the police by repeating

In CRT, the law enforcement tools are considered veritable arms of structural determinism. These unjustly treat the coloured people and marginalize them through higher rates of arrests, incarcerations and police violence. White authorities deliberately make policies and procedures within law enforcement institutions that exploit marginalized groups. In *The Atlas of Reds and Blues*, Laskar vividly portrays the violent and biased attitude of law enforcement agencies towards coloured people through experiences of characters. The Mother’s interaction with police is a striking example of how law enforcement practices oppress and exploit coloured people. Although the mother is a law-abiding citizen, she is still subjected to brutality and violence, which highlights the systemic inequalities within the policymaking system.

The judicial system is another prominent aspect that permits racial inequalities through biased legal procedures. It limits access to justice. There are several occasions when Mother has to face challenges because of the biased attitude of the police as well as the judicial system of America. The main incident around which the whole story of novel revolves around is attack of police on Mother’s home. This incident depicts violence, brutality, discrimination, unequal and biased attitude of police and law towards minorities and coloured people. Delgado (1995) suggests that police apparatuses and exponents of justice are influenced by racial prejudices that eventually affect communities of colour. These practices deliberately harm coloured people. Minority groups of other colours are also aware of this biased attitude of the legal system. Therefore, most of the time, they find it useless to get equality and justice before law. For example, when Mother shifts in New home, their neighbours don’t allow them to close the door of garage. A lightning strike breaks everything there. When the Mother asks her husband to take notice of useless rules of neighbours, he says “They’ll have the law, and then we’ll have to apologise and we’ll have to lay

a fine” (Laskar, 2019, p. 77). This shows how much minorities and coloured people are sure about the biasedness of law and justice. Delgado (2013) also stresses that the law departments are not neutral or objective rather they are a tool to maintain racial hierarchies and promote social injustice and discrimination. These social injustices not only repress identities of coloured people but also limit their access to justice and equality.

Conclusion

This article has explored the institutionalized racism and police violence in the contemporary American society through the lens of Richard Delgado’s Critical Race Theory (CRT) in Laskar’s *The Atlas of Reds and Blues*. The above given discussion shows that racism and its issues are socially constructed phenomenon and are deeply embedded in social structures of America. The institutional forces like legal and criminal justice system promote institutional racism that results in police brutality. This institutional racism is, systematically, benefiting for whites at the cost of coloured peoples’ infringement of rights and safety. The terms and policies of these structures are built in such a way that they display worst picture of racism in a more hidden and concealed way rather than of blatant form of racism as we observed in slavery days of America. This racism is instilled through social, educational, legal, and political institutions. All these racial practices work under a systematic order which always benefits whites and limits the opportunities for non-whites. The primary finding of the research is that the police brutality, as depicted in the novel, is not solely a reflection of individual prejudice but an outcome of the whole system. The study reinforces the dire need to address the issues of systemic inequalities in a bid to promote peaceful coexistence and diversity. It will help build a more inclusive society that recognizes and values the richness of multicultural society. This research highlights that the gross level issues of racism can be diminished by addressing and dismantling the systemic inequalities and biases in American society. There is a need for change in the whole system rather than changing individual attitudes only. It is necessary to restructure the fundamental policies in legal system. Hence, this study stresses that it is important to understand the role of social structures in providing justice or laying the foundation of inequality and brutality in society.

References

- Austin, W. L. (1996). *If Blacks could see themselves as whites see them*. New Press.
- Bell, D. A., join(' '. (1980). Brown v. Board of education and the interest-convergence dilemma. *Harvard Law Review*, 93(3), 518. doi:10.2307/1340546
- Bell, M. G. H., Kaparias, I., & Mount, B. (2026). *Urban traffic engineering and streetscape design*. doi:10.1142/p851
- Better, S. (2008). *Institutional Racism: A Primer on Theory and Strategies for Social Change*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
- Blau, J. R., & Bonilla-Silva, E. (2002). White supremacy and racism in the post-civil rights era. *Contemporary Sociology*, 31(5), 527. doi:10.2307/3090024

- Bonilla-Silva, E. (1997). Rethinking racism: Toward a structural interpretation. *American Sociological Review*, 62(3), 465. doi:10.2307/2657316
- Chin, S.-Y., Feng, P. X., & Lee, J. D. (2000). Asian American Cultural Production. *Journal of Asian American Studies*, 3(3), 269–282. doi:10.1353/jaas.2000.0030
- Delgado, R., & Stefancic, J. (2001). *Critical Race Theory: An Introduction*. NYU Press.
- Delgado, R., & Stefancic, J. (2017). *Critical Race Theory: An Introduction*. NYU Press.
- Feagin, J. (2013). *Systemic racism: A theory of oppression*. Routledge.
- Guess, T. J. (2006). *The Social Construction Of Whiteness: Racism By Intent, Racism By Consequences*. Missouri.
- Harris, A. P. (2018). Race and essentialism in feminist legal theory [1990]. In *Feminist Legal Theory* (pp. 235–262). doi:10.4324/9780429500480-13
- Kim, J. L. (2009). Asian American women’s retrospective reports of their sexual socialization. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 33(3), 334–350. doi:10.1177/036168430903300308
- (N.d.-a). Retrieved 23 December 2024, from <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2018/jun/06/everyday-Racism-in->
- Lee, J. J., & Rice, C. (2007). Welcome to America? International student perceptions of discrimination. *Higher Education*, 53(3), 381–409. doi:10.1007/s10734-005-4508-3
- Lukachkoa, A., Hatzenbuehlerb, M. L., & Keyesa, K. M. (2014). Structural Racism and Myocardial Infarction in the United States. *Social Science and Medicine*, 103, 42–50.
- Lynn, M., & Dixson, A. D. (2021). *Handbook of critical race theory in education* (2nd ed.; M. Lynn & A. D. Dixson, Eds.). doi:10.4324/9781351032223
- Tyson, L. (2015). *Critical Theory Today: A User-Friendly Guide*. New York: Routledge.
- (N.d.-b). Retrieved 23 December 2024, from <https://repository.unej.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/71203/Evi>
- Ulya, E. M. (2015). A Study on Racism In LouAnne Johnson’s Dangerous Minds using Ricard Delgado and Jean Stefancic’s Critical Race Theory. (Undergraduate thesis, University of Jember,2015)<https://repository.unej.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/71203/Evi%20Milatul%20Ula%20-%20080110191014.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed>
- Zia, H. (2000). Asian American dreams. Farrar, Straus, and Giroux