

Angry and Not Afraid (Part II)  
Black mathematicians, computer scientists, and hackers – Are you woke?  
By Einstein Pluto

Now is the time for Black data scientists to lead the way in developing a methodology that can be used as an offensive tool to guide acts of civil disobedience in support of reparations. Many of you are underemployed, unable to continue your academic studies, or simply bored and idle due to the impact of Covid-19 on life. Regardless, I want to make the case to you concerning the importance of reparations.

Point One

Over the past several months we have seen a nationwide effort and pressure brought to bear by the BLM movement to address racial injustice. What has been the result thus far? Is there a kernel of national legislative interest in addressing the issue? No. Which major American city do we see a document outlining major reform put forth by the policing and political powers? None. Is there an active commission in place to determine which basic concrete steps are necessary to enact social justice and police reforms nationwide that consist of national leaders and BLM representatives from across the country? No. The American playbook on this, even after months of active protests, is to condemn the violence when it occurs and wait out the peaceful protestors.

Periodically, there is some enthusiasm by police and politicians to use of force on the streets. This may happen against peaceful protestors, those inciting violence, property damage, or those taking advantage of the situation to steal valuable property. Basically, the response is consistent with what people are protesting – excessive police force against the people. The irony is recognized and the response then changes. This is an indication to me that fundamentally the demands of the movement are being ignored.

Point Two

The structural elements in America that have facilitated and supported systemic racism have been spawned by the federal government from its beginning. The list is long and has been documented by many scholars previously. Here are a few highlights:

1. Slavery was implicitly recognized in the original Constitution in provisions such as Article I, Section 2, Clause 3, commonly known as the Three-Fifths Compromise, which provided that three-fifths of each state's enslaved population (“other persons”) was to be added to its free population for the purposes of apportioning seats in the US House of Representatives and direct taxes among the states;
2. The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution (Amendment XVIII) abolished slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a crime. The Amendment was ratified by the required 27 of the then 36 states on December 6, 1865 and proclaimed on December 18. Note: the phrase “punishment for a crime” is what currently supports the use of free or extremely low wage labor in prisons today and is partly the motivation for mass incarceration of Black men and women.
3. The Black Codes, sometimes called Black Laws, were laws governing the conduct of African Americans (free blacks). The best known of them were passed in 1865 and 1866 by Southern states, after the American Civil War, in order to restrict African Americans' freedom, and to compel them to work for low wages. Although Black Codes existed before

the Civil War and many Northern states had them, it was the Southern U.S. states that codified such laws in everyday practice. In 1832, James Kent wrote that "in most of the United States, there is a distinction in respect to political privileges, between free white persons and free colored persons of African blood; and in no part of the country do the latter, in point of fact, participate equally with the whites, in the exercise of civil and political rights." Kent, James (1832). *Commentaries on American Law*. 2 (2nd ed.). New-York: O. Halsted. p. 258

4. Redlining in the United States, is the systematic denial of various services by federal government agencies, local governments as well as the private sector. Neighborhoods with high proportion of minority residents are more likely to be redlined than other neighborhoods with similar household incomes, housing age and type, and other determinants of risk, but different racial composition. While the best known examples of redlining have involved denial of financial services such as banking or insurance, other services such as health care (see also Race and health) or even supermarkets have been denied to residents. Reverse redlining occurs when a lender or insurer particularly targets minority consumers in a non-redlined area, not to deny them loans or insurance, but to charge them more than would be charged to a similarly situated white consumer.

### Point Three

We must change the dynamics of the American culture with respect to race. While significant strides have been made by Black people in this country, it is impossible to legislate feelings of superiority and immorality. Black men and women perform jobs at the highest levels of government, corporations, academics, and arts & entertainment. This has not changed the view of at least 30 to 40 percent of Americans that most Black people, in general, are a criminal threat. That the average Black man is a threat to the community and women (white or other ethnicities).

We have paid our dues with our lives throughout the history of United States of America. Our blood has been spilled for centuries to build, defend, and redefine this country. The one thing that is an equalizing force, particularly in American society, is money. The elements of point two above all point to economics. It is time for America to pay us what we and our ancestors have earned. When you have enough money you can send your kids to the best schools, you can open your own business, and build your own neighborhoods. Direct payment reparations to every descendant of African slaves in America will change the dynamics of American culture forever.

The most objective evaluation of the amount of reparations (W Darity, Social Science Quarterly, 2008) when updated for today's dollars puts the overall figure at 10 to 12 trillion dollars. This would mean a one time direct payment to every African-American person of \$600,000 to \$800,000 dollars. Imagine everyone in your family (aunts, uncles, cousins, sisters and brothers) getting a check for \$600,000 from the federal government. This will correct and shift the dynamics of the American culture with respect to race.

### Implementation

We need a mass movement of African-American scientific doers. I was taught to listen to what people say but watch what people do. What a person does demonstrates what is important to that person. I have found this to be true in every aspect of my life and in business. Are you a doer? Are you person that gets things done? We need folks that can take a task from plan to completion.

The talent exists in the African-American scientific community to develop a strategic methodology that will support specific acts of civil disobedience as a tool to get direct payment reparations. No one person can do this alone. It will take a collective effort. It will require native data from publicly available sources and data from African-Americans who are employed in every aspect of American business. This will require individuals to take risks.

The methodology must be developed and compiled in a distributed and compartmentalized process. Everyone participating will need to check their station in life, ego, professional title, and sense of being special at the door. We will only need your scientific skill, ability, expertise, and commitment.

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What are you prepared to do?

Please reach out by providing comments on this post and via the contact page.