

FIGURE 1.

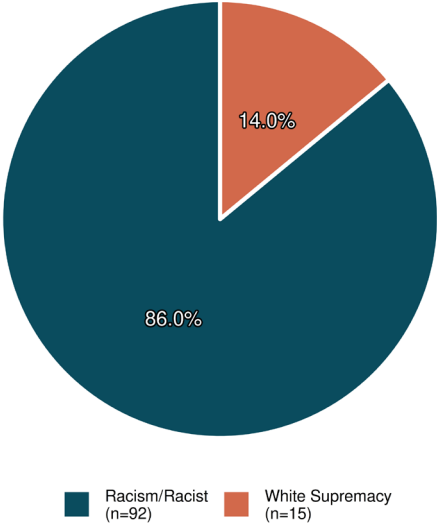


FIGURE 2.

	Cho	Haney López
Pre-1954	Racial dictatorship	N/A
1954–1986	Civil Rights Era	<p>Reactionary colorblindness emerges in U.S. District Court (1955). Racial backlash begins (1950s). Policies of white liberals and conservatives foist burden of racial progress onto middle- and working-class whites. (1960s).</p> <p>1970s: Supreme Court’s intent requirement is “contextual intent” (<i>Davis</i>). In 1978, the Supreme Court embraces reactionary colorblindness as a weapon against race-conscious remedies (<i>Bakke</i>).</p> <p>1979: The Court adopts malicious intent standard for proving race discrimination (<i>Feeney</i>).</p>
1986–2007	Post Civil Rights Era (elevation of Rehnquist as Chief Justice)	<p>1987–89: The Court embraces reactionary colorblindness (<i>Croson</i>) + malicious intent standard of “not racism” unless overt and invidious (<i>Mobile v. Bolden</i>; <i>McCleskey</i>).</p> <p>1990s & 2000s: Intentional blindness fully in play: the combination of colorblindness and malicious intent that creates a double bind for those seeking racial justice. (Voting cases; <i>Shaw</i>).</p>
2007–present	Post-Racial Era (election of President Obama; <i>Parents Involved</i>)	2000s continue with “colorblindness rex” (<i>Parents Involved</i> and <i>Ricci</i>).

FIGURE 2.1.

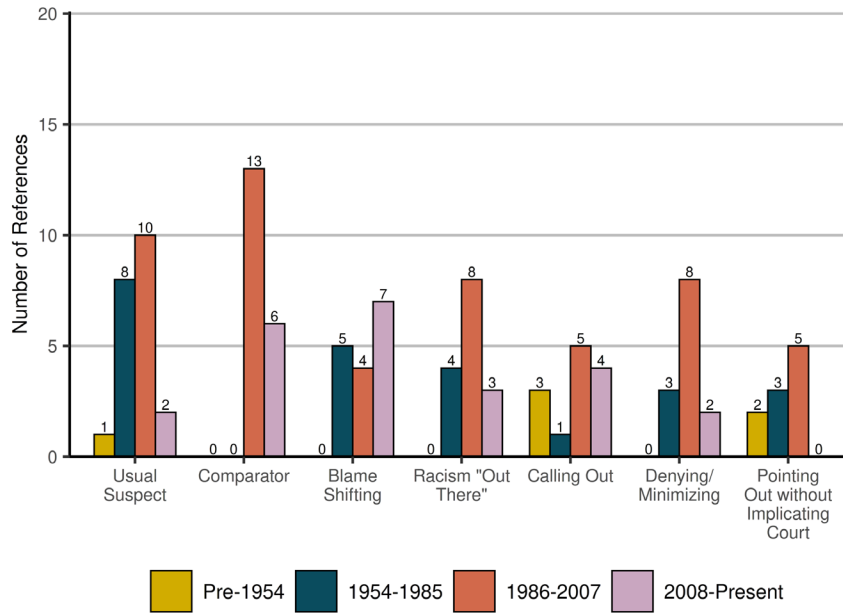


FIGURE 2.2.

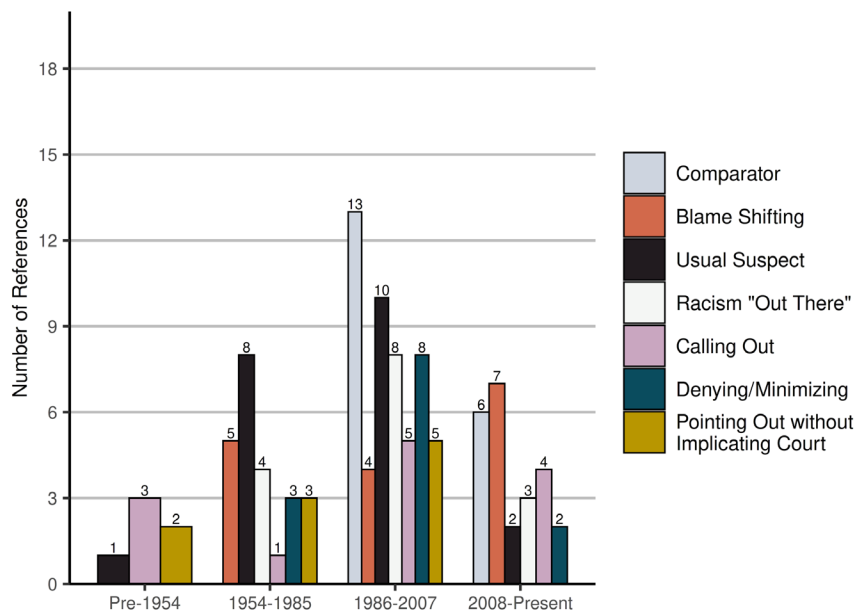


FIGURE 3.

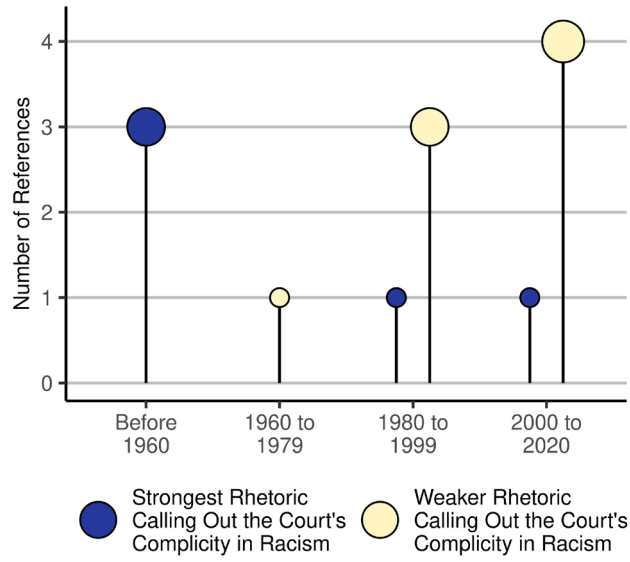


FIGURE 4.

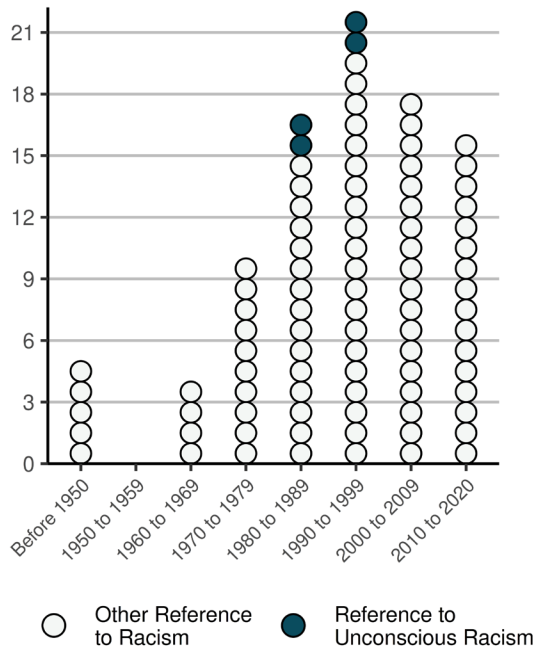


FIGURE 5.

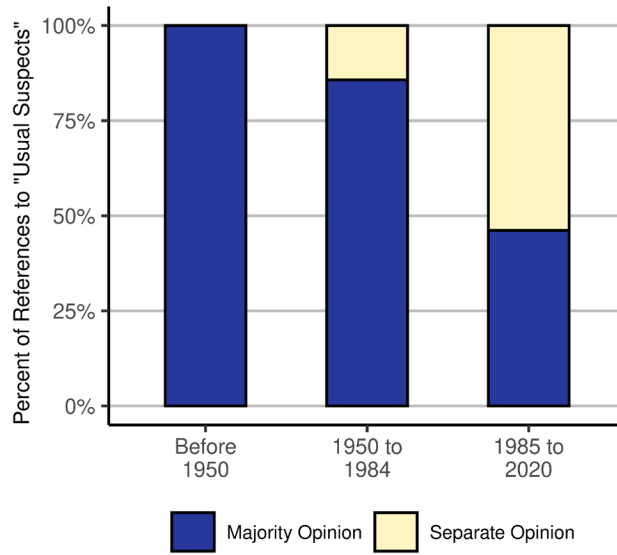


FIGURE 6.

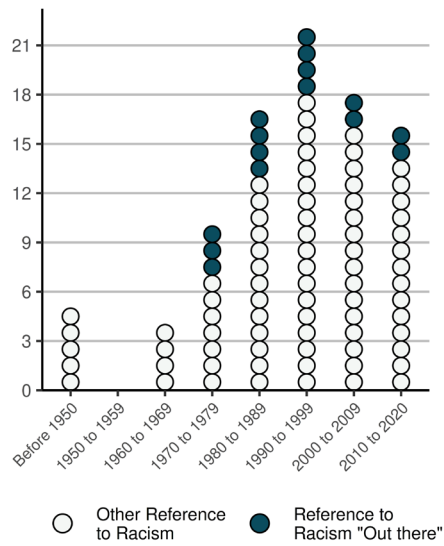


FIGURE 7.

