

101 HBCUs

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 marked a turning point in American history.

White-exclusive colleges did exist in practice before the 1960s. However, unlike HBCUs, they were not preserved as a recognized category because their exclusivity was tied to segregation, which was later ruled unconstitutional and dismantled.

Whereas HBCUs were not shut down and continue to exist today.

One is considered culture, while the other is considered unconstitutional.

On average today, about 70%–80% of students at HBCUs are Black or African American.

Most universities today, over 4,000, have robust, million-dollar DEI programs or application processes that create a system of race-based competition.

Even at universities such as HBCUs, DEI is still implemented.

DRE: Displacement, Replacement, Exclusion

A term used here to describe DEI.

- White student enrollment has dropped more than that of any other racial group
- 2 million fewer White students enrolled
- Approximately 19%–20% fewer White students since the pandemic

At this point in history, there are places where segregation of populations, discrimination, suppression, racism, and subjugation still exist, particularly in areas where Whites are the minority. This may not be experienced by everyone, especially for those who have not traveled or immersed themselves in different cultures across the United States. However, the truth remains.

As a response to “White exclusion,” where “White status” is presented as a justification for bias or harm, I challenge American society to recognize and address racism and discrimination wherever it exists, across all groups.

Furthermore, I call for the reevaluation and removal of programs such as DEI and other culture-shifting paradigms, where competition is influenced by factors beyond merit and humanity. Competition should not exclude individuals based solely on race or skin color.

It is 2025, not 1964. While all cultures should be recognized and respected, this should not exclude “White culture,” which is deeply interwoven with American identity.

America is both Black and White culture, not one or the other.

There is a need to reexamine the current paradigm. At this time, it may be argued that aspects of modern academic culture are negatively impacting White Americans.

On one hand, we celebrate the success of Black individuals; on the other, we ask why one person’s success must mean another’s failure?