

# Nice Business Organization

## Trump Wants to Be Black So Bad

HOW ENVY, EXPLOITATION, AND EGO  
REVEAL A STRANGE OBSESSION WITH  
BLACK EXCELLENCE



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# The Mask and the Mirror

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Donald Trump has long been a figure who sparks intense reactions—admiration from some, outrage from others.

But one moment in 1989 stood out, not just for its audacity, but for what it revealed beneath the bravado.

In a national interview on NBC's special "The Race", Trump looked into the camera and confidently said:

**"A well-educated Black has a tremendous advantage over a well-educated white in terms of the job market... If I were starting off today, I would love to be a well-educated Black."**

To many, it sounded like he was saying: "I wish I could be Black."



But how can a billionaire who built much of his reputation on exploiting racial fears turn around and express envy for Blackness?

This book unpacks the contradiction. We explore how Trump's words, policies, and actions over the decades reveal a complex obsession with Black people—particularly Black strength, Black culture, and Black power.

This isn't just a political critique. It's a cultural case study.

Because when a man who represents the pinnacle of whiteness in America wants what Blackness offers, it tells you something profound: even racism recognizes our value—it just wants to control it.

# 3 Undermining Black History—The Assault on the Smithsonian

In a calculated move to reshape the narrative of American history, President Donald Trump issued an executive order titled "Restoring Truth and Sanity to American History" on March 27, 2025.

This directive specifically targeted the Smithsonian Institution, accusing it of promoting "improper, divisive, or anti-American ideology" and mandating the removal of such content from its exhibits and programs.

## **The Executive Order's Directives**

The order empowered Vice President JD Vance, a member of the Smithsonian's Board of Regents, to oversee the elimination of content deemed inappropriate by the administration.

It also directed collaboration with Congress to ensure future funding would not support exhibits or programs that "degrade shared American values" or "divide Americans based on race." This move was part of a broader strategy to control the narrative presented in national institutions, particularly concerning the history and contributions of Black Americans.

# Targeting the National Museum of African American History and Culture

The National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC) became a focal point of this initiative.

Critics argued that the administration's actions aimed to sanitize the complex and often painful aspects of American history, effectively diminishing the significance of slavery, segregation, and the ongoing struggles for civil rights.

This was perceived as an attempt to present a more palatable version of history that glossed over systemic racism and its enduring impact.



The executive order extended beyond the NMAAHC, affecting other institutions under the Smithsonian umbrella, including the Smithsonian American Art Museum and the planned Smithsonian American Women's History Museum.

The directive sought to influence the portrayal of race and gender, with particular emphasis on removing narratives that the administration viewed as divisive.

This move sparked significant backlash from historians, civil rights leaders, and the public.

They contended that the administration's efforts constituted an erasure of critical aspects of American history and a disservice to the nation's understanding of itself.

The controversy underscored the tension between differing interpretations of history and the political motivations behind them.

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