

Combatting Racism: Resources for Action and Education

Dear Friends

We are standing at a pivotal moment in history. We each have a choice to make – do we watch on the sidelines, or do we stand up, speak out, march, protest, examine our own beliefs and behaviors, educate ourselves, build bridges across differences, and work for long-term systemic change?

As people of faith, we are called to make the latter choice, not to stand idly by while our neighbor bleeds, but to love our neighbor as ourselves. Many of us, particularly white allies, want to take action, but are not always sure what action to take. We can easily be overwhelmed by the enormity of the task ahead. We have to remember, this is a marathon, not a sprint. As Rev. William Barber likes to remind us, we are building a Movement, not a moment.

With humility, I would like to offer some thoughts and share from what I have learned from African American leaders.

- 1. **Show up!** Never underestimate the power of simply showing up. Even during the pandemic, there are ways to show up safely. Keep in mind, this current health crisis is just a part of the larger, 400-year long health crisis of racism.
 - a. If you are able, join a march, rally, or protest. Some tips on how to do so safely can be found here = https://blogs.webmd.com/webmd-doctors/20200604/how-do-you-stay-healthy-and-safe-at-a-protest-during-a-pandemic
 - b. If you cannot be present in person, write a letter to the editor, share posts from African American writers on social media, speak about racism to your family, friends, congregations, and communities.

2. Educate

- a. General interest: There are many books, films, articles, and other resources readily available. A short list is below. For a deeper dive, Wisconsin Voices has put together an extensive list of resources. Check it out https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Tp9Qccic1q3OAtXODnVlpQXeIU0kI4p1Alr0 LuHY4Ic/edit.
- b. **Denomination Specific:**
 - ➤ The Union for Reform Judaism has also put together a list. Some items are specific to the Jewish community but much is of relevance to the general public- https://reformjudaism.org/social-justice-advocacy/jewish-views/civil-

<u>rights/start-here-racial-justice-resources-reform-jews?utm_source=TMT-Tuesday&utm_campaign=Feature&utm_medium=email&utm_content=2020_6_30</u>

- ➤ Unitarian Universalist Association Racial Justice https://www.uua.org/racial-justice
- ➤ United Methodists Stand Against Racism https://www.umc.org/en/how-we-serve/advocating-for-justice/racial-justice/united-against-racism
- Presbyterian Church (USA) Facing Racism https://facing-racism.pcusa.org/
- > Episcopal Church Racial Reconciliation https://episcopalchurch.org/racial-reconciliation
- United Church of Christ Racial Justice https://www.ucc.org/justice racism
- ➤ United Synagogue of Conservative Judaism https://uscj.org/blog/resources-to-help-you-and-your-congregation-respondto-hate
- ➤ Muslim Anti-Racism Collaborative http://www.muslimarc.org/about
- **Buddhist Peace Fellowship** http://www.buddhistpeacefellowship.org/
- ➤ Baha'i Race Amity https://bahaiteachings.org/race-relations-race-amity-race-unity/
- > Interfaith Coalition of Hindus, Jains, and Sikhs sign statement vowing to fight for racial justice https://www.hinduamerican.org/press/coalition-hindu-jain-sikh-statement-fight-for-racial-justice
- ➤ American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) https://www.afsc.org/key-issue/ending-racism
- ➤ Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) Northern Yearly Meeting Antiracism working group - https://www.fgcquaker.org/cloud/northern-yearly-meeting/resources/learn-more-about-racism
- ➤ Friends General Conference (Quaker) https://www.fgcquaker.org/sites/default/files/attachments/Continuum%20on% 20Becoming%20an%20Anti-Racist%2C%20Multicultural%20Institution.pdf

3. Donate

- a. Support African American and other minority-led organizations. Some suggestions: **Wisconsin-based organizations:**
 - i. Dane County NAACP Branch #36AB http://www.naacpofdaneco.org/
 - ii. Urban League of Greater Madison https://ulgm.org/
 - iii. 100 Black Men https://www.100blackmenmadison.org/
 - iv. Wisconsin Poor People's Campaign https://www.poorpeoplescampaign.org/committee/wisconsin/
 - v. Centro Hispano of Madison http://www.micentro.org/
 - Latinx Consortium for Action COVID-19 Relief Fund http://www.micentro.org/LCA-COVID-19-relief.html
 - vi. Voces de la Frontera http://vdlf.org/

- Voces de la Frontera Direct Relief Fund: COVID-19 Relief for Undocumented Workers -https://voces.ourpowerbase.net/civicrm/contribute/transact?reset=1&id=16
- vii. Souls to the Polls voter registration in African American communities in Milwaukee https://www.facebook.com/souls2thepolls/
- viii. Milwaukee Inner City Congregations Allied for Hope (MICAH) https://micahmke.org/
- ix. Black Leaders Organizing Communities (BLOC) https://www.blocbybloc.org/our-vision
- x. Psalm 46 Fund co-sponsored by the African American Council of Churches and The Lighthouse provides COVID-19 Relief funds for African American and Latinx communities- https://www.lighthouseinmadison.org/psalm-46-fund
- xi. Freedom Inc. organizes in communities of color in Madison sign up to volunteer bit.ly/FreedomMutualAid
- xii. Black Enterprise Fund https://madison365.com/blackenterprisefund/ = benefits these black-led organizations Madison365; Boys and Girls Club; Maydm (introduces girls and youth of color to opportunities in the technology field through interacting with code. We want to support underrepresented youth to recognizing their potential in the STEM field https://www.facebook.com/maydmtech/); Madison Black Chamber of Commerce; Urban League
- xiii. Nehemiah https://nehemiah.org/

National Organizations:

- xiv. NAACP https://naacp.org/
- xv. NAACP Legal Defense Fund (a separate organization from the NAACP) https://www.naacpldf.org/
- xvi. The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights https://civilrights.org/
- xvii. Color of Change https://colorofchange.org/
- xviii. Equal Justice Initiative https://eji.org/
- xix. The Innocence Project https://www.innocenceproject.org/
- xx. America's Black Holocaust Museum https://abhmuseum.org/
- xxi. National Underground Railroad Freedom Center https://www.freedomcenter.org/
- xxii. National Museum of African American History and Culture https://nmaahc.si.edu/
- xxiii. National Museum of American Indian https://americanindian.si.edu/
- xxiv. Native American Rights Fund https://www.narf.org/
- xxv. United Negro College Fund https://uncf.org/about
- xxvi. National Domestic Workers Alliance www.domesticworkers.org

- xxvii. RAICES www.raicestexas.org
- xxviii. United We Dream www.unitedwedream.org
- xxix. Anti-Defamation League https://www.adl.org/
- xxx. Southern Poverty Law Center https://www.splcenter.org/
- b. Support minority-owned businesses. Contact your local Chamber of Commerce to get a list. Find out if your local community has a Black Chamber of Commerce and a Latinx Chamber of Commerce. The Wisconsin Black Chamber of Commerce https://www.twbcc.com/; The Latino Chamber of Commerce Dane County https://lccmadison.org/

4. Activate

- 1. Read the Dane County NAACP Statement on the death of George Floyd and support the demands for change and accountability in our police forces. http://www.naacpofdaneco.org/george-floyd-response.html
- 2. As a congregation, leaders, or members reach out to your local police department, mayors, sheriffs and find out what their policies are:
 - Are they banning chokeholds, strangleholds?
 - ➤ Do they require de-escalation training and implementation?
 - > Do they require a warning before firing shots?
 - Are they required to exhaust all alternatives to shooting?
 - ➤ Is there a duty to intervene?
 - > Do you ban shooting at moving vehicles?
 - ➤ Use of force continuum? (https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/use-force-continuum)
 - ➤ Is use of force required to be reported?

(thank you to Rev. Kerri Parker, Executive Director of Wisconsin Council of Churches, for sharing this)

Podcasts:

➤ The 1619 Project (NYTimes) - https://www.nytimes.com/2019/08/23/podcasts/1619-slavery-anniversary.html

Four hundred years ago, in August 1619, a ship carrying more than 20 enslaved Africans arrived in the English colony of Virginia. No aspect of the country that would be formed here has been untouched by the 250 years of slavery that followed. "1619," a New York Times audio series hosted by Nikole Hannah-Jones, examines the long shadow of that fateful moment.

➤ Code Switch – (NPR) - https://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/

What's CODE SWITCH? It's the fearless conversations about race that you've been waiting for! Hosted by journalists of color, our podcast tackles the subject of race head-on. We explore how it impacts every part of society — from politics and pop culture to history, sports and everything in between. This podcast makes ALL OF US part of the conversation — because we're all part of the story.

➤ Higher Learning with Van Lathan and Rachel Lindsay (Apple) https://podcasts.apple.com/us/podcast/higher-learning-with-van-lathan-and-rachel-lindsay/id1515152489

Van Lathan and Rachel Lindsay dissect the biggest topics in black culture, politics, and sports. Two times per week, they will wade into the most important and timely conversations, frequently inviting guests on the podcast and occasionally debating each other.

Queer WOC (Apple) https://podcasts.apple.com/us/podcast/queerwoc/id1216737914

Money and Nikeeta, two Black Queer Troublemakers, on this biweekly insurgent audio syllabus that unites, ignites, and excites the queer women of color community. QueerWOC is a space for queer women and folks of color rooted in reimagining healing, organizing, and community.

> Still Processing (NYTimes) - https://podcasts.apple.com/us/podcast/still-processing/id1151436460

Step inside the confession booth of Wesley Morris and Jenna Wortham, two culture writers for The New York Times. They devour TV, movies, art, music and the internet to find the things that move them — to tears, awe and anger. Still Processing is where they try to understand the pleasures and pathologies of America in 2020.

➤ Momentum: A Race Forward Podcast (Apple) https://podcasts.apple.com/us/podcast/momentum-a-race-forward-podcast/id1480796503

Momentum: A Race Forward Podcast features movement voices, stories, and strategies for racial justice. Co-hosts Chevon and Hiba give their unique takes on race and pop culture, and uplift narratives of hope, struggle, and joy, as we continue to build the momentum needed to advance racial justice in our policies, institutions, and culture. Deepen your racial justice lens and get inspired to drive action.

Books and Articles

Non-Fiction

Alexander, Michelle, *The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Color Blindness*, 2010

Baldwin, James – The Fire Next Time, 1963

Brodkin, Karen, How Jews Became White Folks and What That Says About Race in America, 1998

Coates, Ta-Nehisi, Between the World and Me, 2015

Coates, Ta-Nehisi, We Were Eight Years in Power: An American Tragedy, 2017

Gad, Marra B., The Color of Love: a Story of a Mixed-Race Jewish Girl, 2019

Hooks, Bell, Ain't I A Woman: Black Women and Feminism, 1981

Irving, Debby, Waking Up White: and Finding Myself in the Story of Race, 2014

Kendi, Ibram X, How to be an Antiracist, Random House, 2019

Oluo, Ijeoma, So You Want to Talk About Race, 2019

Roberts, Dorothy, Killing the Black Body: Race, Reproduction, and the Meaning of Liberty, 1997

Rothstein, Richard, The Color of Law: A Forgotten History of How Our Government Segregated America, 2018

Stevenson Bryan, Just Mercy: A Story of Justice and Redemption, 2014

Wilkerson, Isabel, *The Warmth of Other Suns: The Epic Story of America's Great Migration*, 2010

Fiction:

Hurston, Zora Neale Hurston, Their Eyes Were Watching God, 1937

Morrison, Toni, The Bluest Eye, 1970

Whitehead, Colson, The Underground Railroad, 2018

Articles:

The 1619 Project, New York Times,

https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/08/14/magazine/1619-america-slavery.html

75 Things White People Can Do For Racial Justice - https://medium.com/equality-includes-you/what-white-people-can-do-for-racial-justice-f2d18b0e0234

The Case for Reparations, Ta-Nehisi Coates,

https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2014/06/the-case-for-reparations/361631/

Black, Jewish And Avoiding the Synagogue On Yom Kippur by Leah Donnella

 $\underline{https://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2016/10/12/496868502/black-jewish-and-avoiding-the-\underline{synagogue-on-yom-kippur}$

"What is Owed" by Nikole Hannah Jones, NYTimes Magazine, June 30, 2020

YouTube videos:

Diversity Training Isn't Enough: Racism, Trauma and Justice - Dr. Joy A. DeGruy https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZTnGfhl4OJM&feature=youtu.be

Uncomfortable Conversations with a Black Man - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h8jUA7JBkF4&t=212s

Movies:

13th — a documentary by Ava DuVernay on how a deliberate loophole in the 13th Amendment has led to modern-day slavery in our prisons

Selma – directed by Ava DuVernay on the days leading up to the historic march across the Edmund Pettis Bridge

When They See Us - directed by Ava DuVernay

I Am Not Your Negro – a documentary about the writer and activist James Baldwin

Hidden Figures – based on the true story of African American women who worked as human 'computers' at NASA

If Beale Street Could Talk – directed by Barry Jenkins, based on the James Baldwin novel

Moonlight - directed by Barry Jenkins

Dear White People – directed by Justin Simien

Fruitvale Station – directed by Ryan Coogler

Terminology

Many of the definitions below, unless otherwise indicated, come from Racial Equity Tools Glossary - https://www.racialequitytools.org/glossary. The Glossary itself takes definitions from various sources and those sources are cited here. The definitions of many of these terms are fluid and may mean different things to different people or in different contexts.

- Ally Someone who makes the commitment and effort to recognize their privilege (based on gender, class, race, sexual identity, etc.) and work in solidarity with oppressed groups in the struggle for justice. Allies understand that it is in their own interest to end all forms of oppression, even those from which they may benefit in concrete ways. Allies commit to reducing their own complicity or collusion in oppression of those groups and invest in strengthening their own knowledge and awareness of oppression.
 OpenSource Leadership Strategies, "The Dynamic System of Power, Privilege and Oppressions." http://www.opensourceleadership.com/documents/DO%20Definitions.pdf
 Center for Assessment and Policy Development. http://www.capd.org/
- Anti-racism includes beliefs, actions, movements, and policies adopted or developed to
 oppose racism. Anti-Racism is defined as the work of actively opposing racism by
 advocating for changes in political, economic, and social life. Anti-racism tends to be an
 individualized approach and set up in opposition to individual racist behaviors and
 impacts.

- Anti-racist An anti-racist is someone who is supporting an antiracist policy through their actions or expressing antiracist ideas. This includes the expression or ideas that racial groups are equals and do not need developing and supporting policies that reduce racial inequity. Ibram X Kendi, *How to be an Antiracist*, Random House, 2019
- **BIPOC** = Black and Indigenous People of Color

• Black Lives Matter/The Movement for Black Lives –

- OBLM A political movement to address systemic and state violence against African Americans. Per the Black Lives Matter organizers: "In 2013, three radical Black organizers—Alicia Garza, Patrisse Cullors, and Opal Tometi—created a Black-centered political will and movement building project called #BlackLivesMatter. It was in response to the acquittal of Trayvon Martin's murderer, George Zimmerman. The project is now a member-led global network of more than 40 chapters. [Black Lives Matter] members organize and build local power to intervene in violence inflicted on Black communities by the state and vigilantes. Black Lives Matter is an ideological and political intervention in a world where Black lives are systematically and intentionally targeted for demise. It is an affirmation of Black folks' humanity, our contributions to this society, and our resilience in the face of deadly oppression." Black Lives Matter, "Herstory" https://blacklivesmatter.com/herstory/.
- o The Movement for Black Lives The Movement for Black Lives (M4BL) formed in December of 2014, was created as a space for Black organizations across the country to debate and discuss the current political conditions, develop shared assessments of what political interventions were necessary in order to achieve key policy, cultural and political wins, convene organizational leadership in order to debate and co-create a shared movement wide strategy. Under the fundamental idea that we can achieve more together than we can separately. https://m4bl.org/about-us/
- Chattel slavery Chattel slavery is the most common form of slavery known to Americans. This system, which allowed people considered legal property to be bought, sold and owned forever, was supported by the US and European powers in the 16th 18th centuries. https://freedomcenter.org/enabling-freedom/five-forms-of-slavery
- Defund the police "Defund the police" means reallocating or redirecting funding away from the police department to other government agencies funded by the local municipality. Defund does not mean abolish policing. It means moving funds away from the police and toward social service agencies, community services, education, and mental health services. https://www.brookings.edu/blog/fixgov/2020/06/19/what-does-defund-the-police-mean-and-does-it-have-merit/

- Dog whistle Dog whistle is a type of strategy of communication that sends a message that the general population will take a certain meaning from, but a certain group that is "in the know" will take away the secret, intended message. Often involves code words. https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=dog%20whistle
- **Equity** is just and fair inclusion into a society in which all, including all racial and ethnic groups, can participate, prosper, and reach their full potential. Equity gives all people a just and fair shot in life despite historic patterns of racial and economic exclusion (www.policylink.org).
- Implicit Bias Also known as unconscious or hidden bias, implicit biases are negative associations that people unknowingly hold. They are expressed automatically, without conscious awareness. Many studies have indicated that implicit biases affect individuals' attitudes and actions, thus creating real-world implications, even though individuals may not even be aware that those biases exist within themselves. Notably, implicit biases have been shown to trump individuals' stated commitments to equality and fairness, thereby producing behavior that diverges from the explicit attitudes that many people profess. State of the Science Implicit Bias Review 2013, Cheryl Staats, Kirwan Institute, The Ohio State University. http://kirwaninstitute.osu.edu/docs/SOTS-Implicit_Bias.pdf
 - Jewish Privilege Ashkenazi Jews benefit from white privilege in society and in the synagogue. "The following statements are examples of ways in which white Ashkenazi Jew have privilege because they are white. The privileges listed below are ones that many white Ashkenazi Jews may take for granted today, but which are not available to most Jews of color in the United States.

 ___ I can walk into my temple and feel that others do not see me as outsider and/or exotic

 ___ I can walk into my temple and feel that my children are seen as Jews.

 ___ I can walk into temple with my family and not worry that they will be treated unkindly because of the color of their skin"

 https://www.jewishexponent.com/2020/06/03/jews-with-white-privilege-must-work-to-make-change/
- Jim Crow/the New Jim Crow Jim Crow was the name of the racial caste system which operated primarily, but not exclusively in southern and border states, between 1877 and the mid-1960s. Jim Crow was more than a series of rigid anti-black laws. It was a way of life. Under Jim Crow, African Americans were relegated to the status of second-class citizens. Jim Crow represented the legitimization of anti-black racism. The New Jim Crow is a stunning account of the rebirth of a caste-like system in the United States, one that has resulted in millions of African Americans locked behind bars and then relegated to a permanent second-class status—denied the very rights supposedly won in the Civil Rights Movement https://newjimcrow.com/about

- **Micro-aggressions** The everyday verbal, nonverbal, and environmental slights, snubs, or insults, whether intentional or unintentional, which communicate hostile, derogatory, or negative messages to target persons based solely upon their marginalized group membership.
 - Derald Wing Sue, "Microaggressions: More than Just Race," Psychology Today, November 17, 2010, http://www.psychologytoday.com/blog/microaggressions-ineveryday-life/201011/microaggressions-more-just-race
- **Modern slavery** The National Underground Railway Freedom Center identifies five types of modern slavery – forced labor, child slavery, sex workers, debt labor, domestic servitude. The common thread among them is that a person is forced to work against their will, either to pay off a debt, because they have been trafficked and are held against their will and forced to work, or forced to work through intimidation, threat, fraud, or other coercion. https://freedomcenter.org/enabling-freedom/five-forms-of-slavery. Another form of modern-day slavery is prison labor. The 13th Amendment prohibits slavery except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. Using this loophole, people in prisons are forced to work under threat of punishments including loss of family visitation, solitary confinement, loss of earned time. They are paid pennies an hour, if they are paid at all. https://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2015/09/prison-labor-in-america/406177/
- **Not-racist** By reflexively defining yourself as not racist, or beyond racism's firm grip, you're making it impossible to see how your own ideas, thoughts, and actions could be indeed racist. Moreover, being antiracist means moving beyond the "not racist" defense and instead embracing and articulating decidedly antiracist views and beliefs. https://mashable.com/article/how-to-be-antiracist/
- **POC** = People of Color
- **Racism** Merriam-Webster defines racism as "a belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race." Few people would admit that definition reflects their views but nevertheless consciously or unwittingly believe in or endorse racist ideas. Ibram X. Kendi goes further, defining the word racist as: "One who is supporting a racist policy through their actions or inaction or expressing a racist idea." This incisive definition forces the reader to hold themselves accountable for their ideas and actions.
- **Reparations** States have a legal duty to acknowledge and address widespread or systematic human rights violations, in cases where the state caused the violations or did not seriously try to prevent them. Reparations initiatives seek to address the harms caused by these violations. They can take the form of compensating for the losses suffered, which helps overcome some of the consequences of abuse. They can also be future oriented—providing rehabilitation and a better life to victims—and help to change the

underlying causes of abuse. Reparations publicly affirm that victims are rights-holders entitled to redress.

International Center for Transitional Justice - https://www.ictj.org/our-work/transitional-justice-issues/reparations

- School to prison pipeline: In the United States, the school-to-prison pipeline (SPP), also known as the school-to-prison link or the schoolhouse-to-jailhouse track, is the disproportionate tendency of minors and young adults from disadvantaged backgrounds to become incarcerated, because of increasingly harsh school and municipal policies. https://www.ywcamadison.org/what-were-doing/restorative-justice/school-based-learning/school-to-prison-pipeline/
- Systemic Racism/Institutional Racism Institutional racism refers specifically to the
 ways in which institutional policies and practices create different outcomes for different
 racial groups. The institutional policies may never mention any racial group, but their
 effect is to create advantages for whites and oppression and disadvantage for people from
 groups classified as people of color.
 Examples:

Government policies that explicitly restricted the ability of people to get loans to buy or improve their homes in neighborhoods with high concentrations of African Americans (also known as "red-lining").

City sanitation department policies that concentrate trash transfer stations and other environmental hazards disproportionately in communities of color.

Flipping the Script: White Privilege and Community Building. Maggie Potapchuk, Sally Leiderman, Donna Bivens and Barbara Major. 2005. - Flipping the Script: White Privilege and Community Building. Maggie Potapchuk, Sally Leiderman, Donna Bivens and Barbara Major. 2005.

http://www.mpassociates.us/pdf/FlippingtheScriptmostupdated.pdf

- White fragility Per Robin DiAngelo, white fragility is "a state in which even a minimum amount of racial stress becomes intolerable [for white people], triggering a range of defensive moves. These moves include the outward display of emotions such as anger, fear, and guilt, and behaviors such as argumentation, silence, and leaving the stress-inducing situation. These behaviors, in turn, function to reinstate white racial equilibrium." White Fragility, Robin DiAngelo
- White Nationalism/White Supremacy While white supremacy in the United States is a system designed to maintain control over people of color and the sexuality and reproductive rights of all women, white nationalism is a social movement advancing a mass cultural narrative that is singularly focused on the creation of a white-ethno state. White supremacy in the United States is a system of social control and disparities formed

to exploit indigenous populations, Blacks, poor whites, immigrants, and women's sexual reproduction to maintain the political, cultural, economic, and social domination of those identified as white. Some examples include chattel slavery, the Indian Removal Act of 1830, the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, Jim Crow, 'Operation Wetback' in 1964 and anti-miscegenation laws not struck down until 1967 (Loving v. Virginia) to name but a few. Morally and legally defeated by the civil rights movement, de jure white supremacy (legally recognized) gave way to de facto white supremacy (generally known to exist in society, economy, culture, policies, and services, even if not legally authorized) during the 1960s.

If white supremacy is a system of disparities and bias used to exploit and maintain control, white nationalism seeks the complete removal of Jews and people of color from the United States altogether. White nationalists seek to dismantle the current state and replace it with a white only ethno-state. In short, ethnic cleansing. Unlike white supremacy, white nationalism is rooted in the anti-Semitic belief that Jews are responsible for the defeat of white supremacy and seek to destroy the "white race" through mass immigration, gay marriage, and a host of inclusionary policies. *As White Supremacy Falls Down, White Nationalism Stands Up* by Eric K. Ward, Executive Director of The Western States Center, https://popcollab.org/white-supremacy-falls-white-nationalism-stands/

• White Privilege - Refers to the unquestioned and unearned set of advantages, entitlements, benefits and choices bestowed on people solely because they are white. Generally white people who experience such privilege do so without being conscious of it. Structural White Privilege: A system of white domination that creates and maintains belief systems that make current racial advantages and disadvantages seem normal. The system includes powerful incentives for maintaining white privilege and its consequences, and powerful negative consequences for trying to interrupt white privilege or reduce its consequences in meaningful ways. The system includes internal and external manifestations at the individual, interpersonal, cultural, and institutional levels. White Privilege and Male Privilege: A Personal Account of Coming to See Correspondences Through Work in Women Studies. Peggy McIntosh. 1988 - https://www.racialequitytools.org/resourcefiles/mcintosh.pdf;; Transforming White Privilege: A 21st Century Leadership Capacity, CAPD, MP Associates, World Trust Educational Services, 2012. https://www.racialequitytools.org/module/overview/transforming-white-privilege