Truth, Racial Healing and Transformation: Narrative Change

Created By: Community Action Partnership | May 10, 2017 08:24:39
Truth, Racial Healing and Transformation: Narrative Change

Created By: Community Action Partnership | May 10, 2017 08:24:39

This guide contains recommended pre-readings on the topic of Narrative Change for those looking to make positive social change in their communities.
SECTION II: Resources

These resources include journal entries, books, magazines, videos and more. These materials are available to assist community-based groups engaged in racial equity and healing activities.

Black Celebrity, Racial Politics and the Press: Framing Dissent
Organization: Routledge

Shifting understandings and ongoing conversations about race, celebrity, and protest in the twenty-first century call for a closer examination of the evolution of dissent by black celebrities and their reception in the public sphere. This book focuses on the way the mainstream and black press have covered cases of controversial political dissent by African American celebrities from Paul Robeson to Kanye West. Jackson considers the following questions: 1) What unique agency is available to celebrities with racialized identities to present critiques of American culture? 2) How have journalists in both the mainstream and black press limited or facilitated this agency through framing? What does this say about the varying role of journalism in American racial politics? 3) How have framing trends regarding these figures shifted from the mid-twentieth century to the twenty-first century? Through a series of case studies that also includes Eartha Kitt, Sister Souljah, and Mahmoud Abdul-Rauf, Jackson illustrates the shifting public narratives and historical moments that both limit and enable African American celebrities in the wake of making public politicized statements that critique the accepted racial, economic, and military systems in the United States.

https://www.amazon.com/Black-Celebrity-Racial-Poli...

Framing Blackness: The African American Image in Film
Organization: Temple University Press

From D.W. Griffith's The Birth of a Nation to Spike Lee's Malcolm X, Ed Guerrero argues, the commercial film industry reflects white domination of American society. Written with the energy and conviction generated by the new black film wave, Framing Blackness traces an ongoing epic—African Americans protesting screen images of blacks as criminals, servants, comics, athletes, and sidekicks. These images persist despite blacks' irrepressible demands for emancipated images and a role in the industry. Although
starkly racist portrayals of blacks in early films have gradually been replaced by more appealing characterizations, the legacy of the plantation genre lives on in Blaxpoitation films, the fantastic racialized imagery in science fiction and horror films, and the resubordination of blacks in Reagan-era films. Probing the contradictions of such images, Guerrero recalls the controversies surrounding role choices by stars like Sidney Poitier, Eddie Murphy, Whoopie Goldberg, and Richard Pryor. Throughout his study, Guerrero is attentive to the ways African Americans resist Hollywood's one-dimensional images and superficial selling of black culture as the latest fad. Organizing political demonstrations and boycotts, writing, and creating their own film images are among the forms of active resistance documented. The final chapter awakens readers to the artistic and commercial breakthrough of black independent filmmakers who are using movies to channel their rage at social injustice. Guerrero points out their diverse approaches to depicting African American life and hails innovative tactics for financing their work. Framing Blackness is the most up-to-date critical study of how African Americans are acquiring power once the province of Hollywood alone: the power of framing blackness.

http://www.temple.edu/tempress/titles/832_reg.html

Hollywood's Indian: The Portrayal of the Native American in Film
Organization: University of Kentucky Press

Offering both in-depth analyses of specific films and overviews of the industry's output, Hollywood's Indian provides insightful characterizations of the depiction of the Native Americans in film. This updated edition includes a new chapter on Smoke Signals, the groundbreaking independent film written by Sherman Alexie and directed by Chris Eyre. Taken as a whole the essays explore the many ways in which these portrayals have made an impact on our collective cultural life.

http://www.kentuckypress.com/live/title_detail.php...

Latino Images in Film: Stereotypes, Subversion, Resistance
Organization: University of Texas Press

The bandido, the harlot, the male buffoon, the female clown, the Latin lover, and the dark lady—these have been the defining, and demeaning, images of Latinos in U.S. cinema for more than a century. In this book, Charles Ramírez Berg develops an innovative theory of stereotyping that accounts for the persistence of such images in U.S. popular culture. He also explores how Latino actors and filmmakers have actively subverted and resisted such stereotyping. In the first part of the book, Berg sets forth his
theory of stereotyping, defines the classic stereotypes, and investigates how actors such as Raúl Julia, Rosie Pérez, José Ferrer, Lupe Vélez, and Gilbert Roland have subverted stereotypical roles. In the second part, he analyzes Hollywood's portrayal of Latinos in three genres: social problem films, John Ford westerns, and science fiction films. In the concluding section, Berg looks at Latino self-representation and anti-stereotyping in Mexican American border documentaries and in the feature films of Robert Rodriguez. He also presents an exclusive interview in which Rodriguez talks about his entire career, from Bedhead to Spy Kids, and comments on the role of a Latino filmmaker in Hollywood and how he tries to subvert the system.

http://utpress.utexas.edu/index.php/books/berlat

Meta-analysis of Recent Polling Data on the Impact of Racism on American Society Today
Organization: W.K. Kellogg Foundation & Northeastern University School of Journalism

This analysis of recent public opinion polling confirms that racism remains a fact of life in the United States. Yet a majority of Americans of all races want to keep working to eradicate racism and are optimistic that one day it will no longer preoccupy our national consciousness. A sharp upward trend among whites acknowledging that racism remains a problem today clearly raises hope for new approaches, such as the Truth, Racial Healing and Transformation (TRHT) process launched by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation in conjunction with a broad coalition of social justice, academic, corporate, civic, entertainment and religious leaders.

http://ww2.wkkf.org/2016/digital/TRHT/Racism-Polling...
Moving the Conversation Forward: #MediaOnFerguson
Organization: Race Forward

"Moving the Race Conversation Forward" is a report by Race Forward: The Center for Racial Justice Innovation that aims to reshape and reform the way we talk about race and racism in our country. #MediaOnFerguson includes: Content analysis on print, cable, and social media coverage of Ferguson after the fatal shooting of Michael Brown.

https://www.raceforward.org/research/reports/movin...

Moving the Race Conversation Forward: How the Media Covers Racism, and Other Barriers to Productive Racial Discourse
Organization: Race Forward

"Moving the Race Conversation Forward" is a report by Race Forward: The Center for Racial Justice Innovation that aims to reshape and reform the way we talk about race and racism in our country. Part One includes: Content analysis of mainstream media: Two-thirds of race-focused media coverage fails to consider how systemic racism factors into the story, instead typically focusing upon racial slurs and other types of personal prejudice and individual-level racism. Seven harmful racial discourse practices, which reinforce the common misconception that racism is simply a problem of rare, isolated, individual attitudes and actions: Individualizing Racism, Falsely Equating Incomparable Acts, Diverting From Race, Portraying Government as Overreaching, Prioritizing (Policy) Intent over Impact, Condemning Through Coded Language, and Silencing History.

http://act.colorlines.com/acton/attachment/1069/f-...

Moving the Race Conversation Forward: Racial Discourse Change in Practice
Organization: Race Forward

"Moving the Race Conversation Forward" is a report by Race Forward: The Center for Racial Justice Innovation that aims to reshape and reform the way we talk about race and racism in our country. Part Two features case studies and profiles of recent interventions and initiatives advanced by the racial justice field to challenge mainstream discussions of race and racism, and the negative policy impacts that dominant frames and narratives have on people of color. They include: Drop the I-Word, Migration is
Beautiful, ALEC on the Run, Fruitvale Station, and Ending the Schoolhouse-to-Jailhouse Track.

https://www.raceforward.org/research/reports/movin...

**Screening Asian Americans**  
*Organization: Rutgers University Press*

This innovative essay collection explores Asian American cinematic representations historically and socially, on and off screen, as they contribute to the definition of American character. The history of Asian Americans on movie screens, as outlined in Peter X Feng's introduction, provides a context for the individual readings that follow. Asian American cinema is charted in its diversity, ranging across activist, documentary, experimental, and fictional modes, and encompassing a wide range of ethnicities (Filipino, Vietnamese, Indian, Japanese, Korean, Chinese, and Taiwanese). Covered in the discussion are filmmakers—Theresa Hak Kyung Cha, Ang Lee, Trinh T. Minh-ha, and Wayne Wang—and films such as The Wedding Banquet, Surname Viet Given Name Nam, and Chan is Missing. Throughout the volume, as Feng explains, the term screening has a twofold meaning—referring to the projection of Asian Americans as cinematic bodies and the screening out of elements connected with these images. In this doubling, film representation can function to define what is American and what is foreign. Asian American filmmaking is one of the fastest growing areas of independent and studio production. This volume is key to understanding the vitality of this new cinema.

https://books.google.com/books/about/Screening_Asi...

**The Racial Conditioning of our Children: Ending Psychological Genocide of our Children**  
*Organization: National Resource Center for the Healing of Racism*

This book provides a convincing argument for why today's schools operate often unwittingly as engines of "psychological genocide." The author explains how educators are molded into unaware perpetrators of this mindset, and more than a third of the book is devoted to suggestions for putting an end to this problem.

https://books.google.com/books/about/The_Racial_Co...
The Science of Equality: Addressing Implicit Bias, Racial Anxiety and Stereotype Threat in Education and Health Care
Organization: Perception Institute

Synthesizing hundreds of studies, The Science of Equality details how unconscious phenomena in our minds—implicit bias, racial anxiety, and stereotype threat—impact our education and health care systems, while offering empirical, research-driven solutions to overcome their effects.


Who Guided the National Discussion on Ferguson?
Organization: Northeastern

The fatal shooting of Michael Brown on Aug. 9, 2014, in Ferguson, Missouri, set off a national wave of dialogue and protests, from the streets to social media, as people nationwide grappled with myriad complex issues, including police use of force, race relations in America, and criminal justice reform.

Research from two Northeastern University professors shows that in the days following Brown’s shooting, everyday citizens—not politicians, celebrities, or other prominent public figures—were the ones who, using Twitter, shaped the national conversation. African Americans with close ties to the Ferguson area, they found, played a particularly influential role on the day of the incident. Sarah Jackson and Brooke Foucault Welles, both assistant professors of communication studies in the College of Arts, Media and Design, examined 535,794 tweets from Aug. 9 to Aug. 15, 2014, that included the word or hashtag “Ferguson.” They identified the top 10 tweets each day that were most retweeted or mentioned and then analyzed how these Twitter users—who they described as “early initiators” and “crowd-sourced elites”—drove the discussion in the days following Brown’s killing. Twitter, they argued, catalyzed the national response. The first week of “Ferguson” tweets, from the time of Brown’s death up until the national media coverage and President Barack Obama’s public address—illustrated the power of social media to allow everyday citizens, particularly those in marginalized groups, to influence larger public debates, they said.

http://www.northeastern.edu/news/2016/01/who-guide...
SECTION III: Glossary

In talking about issues of race, a common vocabulary is essential to avoid misunderstandings and misinterpretations. Words often have different meanings to different people, based on their experiences. The purpose of this glossary, which is a work in progress, is to help avoid such misunderstandings. Not everyone will agree on the definition of every word; but everyone should have a common understanding of how words are being used in particular circumstances.

Several glossary terms have been reproduced with permission from www.racialequitytools.org, a site created by Maggie Potapchuk, MP Associates, and Sally Leiderman, Center for Assessment and Policy Development, in 2009 with contributions from many individuals and organizations working on racial equity.

"ISM's"

A way of describing any attitude, action or institutional structure that subordinates (oppresses) a person or group because of their target group, color (racism), gender (sexism), economic status (classism), older age (ageism), religion (e.g., anti-Semitism), sexual orientation (heterosexism), language/immigrant status (xenophobism), etc.


Ally

Describes someone who supports a group other than one’s own (in terms of racial identity, gender, faith identity, sexual orientation, etc.) Allies acknowledge disadvantage and oppression of other groups than their own; take risks and supportive action on their behalf; commit to reducing their own complicity or collusion in oppression of those groups and invest in strengthening their own knowledge and awareness.
of oppression.

Center for Assessment and Policy Development

Bigotry
Intolerant prejudice which glorifies one's own group and denigrates members of other groups.

National Conference for Community and Justice St. Louis Region — unpublished handout used in the Dismantling Racism Institute program.

Collusion
When people act to perpetuate oppression or prevent others from working to eliminate oppression.
Example: Able-bodied people who object to strategies for making buildings accessible because of the expense.


Cultural Pluralism
Recognition of the contribution of each group to a common civilization. It encourages the maintenance and development of different life styles, languages and convictions. It is a commitment to deal cooperatively with common concerns. It strives to create the conditions of harmony and respect within a culturally diverse society.


Cultural Racism
Those aspects of society that overtly and covertly attribute value and normality to white people and whiteness, and devalue, stereotype and label People of Color as "other," different, less than or render them invisible.

Examples of these norms include defining white skin tones as nude or flesh colored, having future time
orientation, emphasizing individualism as opposed to a more collective ideology, defining one form of English as standard and identifying only whites as the great writers or composers.


**Culture**

A social system of meaning and custom that is developed by a group of people to assure its adaptation and survival. These groups are distinguished by a set of unspoken rules that shape values, beliefs, habits, patterns of thinking, behaviors and styles of communication.

*Institute for Democratic Renewal and Project Change Anti-Racism Initiative. A Community Builder’s Tool Kit.*

**Denial**

Refusal to acknowledge the societal privileges (see the term "privilege") that are granted or denied based on an individual’s ethnicity or other grouping. Those who are in a stage of denial tend to believe, "People are people. We are all alike regardless of the color of our skin." In this way, the existence of a hierarchical system or privileges based on ethnicity or race can be ignored.

*Institute for Democratic Renewal and Project Change Anti-Racism Initiative. A Community Builder’s Tool Kit.*

**Discrimination**

The unequal treatment of members of various groups based on race, gender, social class, sexual orientation, physical ability, religion and other categories.

*Institute for Democratic Renewal and Project Change Anti-Racism Initiative. A Community Builder’s Tool Kit*

**Diversity**

The wide range of national, ethnic, racial and other backgrounds of U.S. residents and immigrants as social groupings, co-existing in American culture. The term is often used to include aspects of race,
ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, class and much more.


**Empowerment**

When target group members refuse to accept the dominant ideology and their subordinate status and take actions to redistribute social power more equitably.


**Ethnicity**

A social construct that divides people into smaller social groups based on characteristics such as shared sense of group membership, values, behavioral patterns, language, political and economic interests, history and ancestral geographical base.

*Examples* of different ethnic groups are: Cape Verdean, Haitian, African American (black); Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese (Asian); Cherokee, Mohawk, Navaho (Native American); Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican (Latino); Polish, Irish, and Swedish (white).


**Inclusion**

Inclusion authentically brings traditionally excluded individuals and/or groups into processes, activities and decision/policy making.

*Crossroads Charlotte Individual Initiative Scorecard for Organizations Scorecard Overview, revised 3/12/07.*

**Individual Racism**

The beliefs, attitudes and actions of individuals that support or perpetuate racism. Individual racism can
occur at both a conscious and unconscious level and can be both active and passive. Examples include
telling a racist joke, using a racial epithet or believing in the inherent superiority of whites.

*Maurianne Adams, Lee Anne Bell and Pat Griffin, editors. Teaching for Diversity and Social Justice: A

**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 non-white.

*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.

**Internalized Racism**

Internalized racism is the situation that occurs in a racist system when a racial group oppressed by racism
supports the supremacy and dominance of the dominating group by maintaining or participating in the set
of attitudes, behaviors, social structures and ideologies that undergird the dominating group's power. It
involves four essential and interconnected elements:

*Decision-making* — Due to racism, people of color do not have the ultimate decision-making power over
the decisions that control our lives and resources. As a result, on a personal level, we may think white
people know more about what needs to be done for us than we do. On an interpersonal level, we may not
support each other's authority and power — especially if it is in opposition to the dominating racial group.
Structurally, there is a system in place that rewards people of color who support white supremacy and
power and coerces or punishes those who do not.

*Resources* — Resources, broadly defined (e.g., money, time, etc.), are unequally in the hands and under
the control of white people. Internalized racism is the system in place that makes it difficult for people of
color to get access to resources for our own communities and to control the resources of our community. We learn to believe that serving and using resources for ourselves and our particular community is not serving "everybody."

_Standards_ — With internalized racism, the standards for what is appropriate or "normal" that people of color accept are white people's or Eurocentric standards. We have difficulty naming, communicating and living up to our deepest standards and values, and holding ourselves and each other accountable to them.

_Naming the problem_ — There is a system in place that misnames the problem of racism as a problem of or caused by people of color and blames the disease — emotional, economic, political, etc., on people of color. With internalized racism, people of color might, for example, believe we are more violent than white people and not consider state-sanctioned political violence or the hidden or privatized violence of white people and the systems they put in place and support.

**Oppression**

The systemic and pervasive nature of social inequality woven throughout social institutions as well as embedded within individual consciousness. Oppression fuses institutional and systemic discrimination, personal bias, bigotry and social prejudice in a complex web of relationships and structures that saturate most aspects of life in our society.

Oppression denotes structural and material constraints that significantly shape a person's life chances and sense of possibility.

Oppression also signifies a hierarchical relationship in which dominant or privileged groups benefit, often in unconscious ways, from the disempowerment of subordinated or targeted groups.

Oppression resides not only in external social institutions and norms but also within the human psyche as well.

Eradicating oppression ultimately requires struggle against all its forms, and that building coalitions among diverse people offers the most promising strategies for challenging oppression systematically.


**Prejudice**
A pre-judgment or unjustifiable, and usually negative, attitude of one type of individual or groups toward another group and its members. Such negative attitudes are typically based on unsupported generalizations (or stereotypes) that deny the right of individual members of certain groups to be recognized and treated as individuals with individual characteristics.

_Institute for Democratic Renewal and Project Change Anti-Racism Initiative. A Community Builder's Tool Kit. Claremont, Calif.: Claremont Graduate University._

**Privilege**

A right that only some people have access or availability to because of their social group memberships (dominants). Because hierarchies of privilege exist, even within the same group, people who are part of the group in power (white/Caucasian people with respect to people of color, men with respect to women, heterosexuals with respect to homosexuals, adults with respect to children, and rich people with respect to poor people) often deny they have privilege even when evidence of differential benefit is obvious. See the term "right" also in this glossary.

_National Conference for Community and Justice—St. Louis Region.— Unpublished handout used in the Dismantling Racism Institute program. (Source for 1st Part)_

_Institute for Democratic Renewal and Project Change Anti-Racism Initiative. A Community Builder's Tool Kit. Claremont, Calif.: Claremont Graduate University. (Source for 2nd Part)_

**Race**

A social construct that artificially divides people into distinct groups based on characteristics such as physical appearance (particularly color), ancestral heritage, cultural affiliation, cultural history, ethnic classification, and the social, economic and political needs of a society at a given period of time. Racial categories subsume ethnic groups.


**Racial and Ethnic Identity**

An individual's awareness and experience of being a member of a racial and ethnic group; the racial and ethnic categories that an individual chooses to describe him or herself based on such factors as biological
Racial Equity

Racial equity is the condition that would be achieved if one's racial identity no longer predicted, in a statistical sense, how one fares. When we use the term, we are thinking about racial equity as one part of racial justice, and thus we also include work to address root causes of inequities, not just their manifestation. This includes elimination of policies, practices, attitudes and cultural messages that reinforce differential outcomes by race or fail to eliminate them.

Center for Assessment and Policy Development

Racism

Racism is a complex system of beliefs and behaviors, grounded in a presumed superiority of the white race. These beliefs and behaviors are conscious and unconscious; personal and institutional; and result in the oppression of people of color and benefit the dominant group, whites. A simpler definition is racial prejudice + power = racism.

National Conference for Community and Justice — St. Louis Region. Unpublished handout used in the Dismantling Racism Institute program.

Right

A resource or position that everyone has equal access or availability to regardless of their social group memberships.

National Conference for Community and Justice — St. Louis Region. Unpublished handout used in the Dismantling Racism Institute program.

Social Justice

Social justice includes a vision of society in which the distribution of resources is equitable and all members are physically and psychologically safe and secure. Social justice involves social actors who
have a sense of their own agency as well as a sense of social responsibility toward and with others and the society as a whole.

*Maurianne Adams, Lee Anne Bell and Pat Griffin, editors. Teaching for Diversity and Social Justice: A Sourcebook. New York: Routledge*

**Social Power**

Access to resources that enhance one's chances of getting what one needs or influencing others in order to lead a safe, productive, fulfilling life.


**Structural Racism**

"The structural racism lens allows us to see that, as a society, we more or less take for granted a context of white leadership, dominance and privilege. This dominant consensus on race is the frame that shapes our attitudes and judgments about social issues. It has come about as a result of the way that historically accumulated white privilege, national values and contemporary culture have interacted so as to preserve the gaps between white Americans and Americans of color."

For example, we can see structural racism in the many institutional, cultural and structural factors that contribute to lower life expectancy for African American and Native American men, compared to white men. These include higher exposure to environmental toxins, dangerous jobs and unhealthy housing stock, higher exposure to and more lethal consequences for reacting to violence, stress and racism, lower rates of healthcare coverage, access and quality of care and systematic refusal by the nation to fix these things


*Maggie Potapchuk, Sally Leiderman, Donna Bivens and Barbara Major. Flipping the Script: White Privilege and Community Building. (2nd part)*

**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.

Examples of privilege might be: "I can walk around a department store without being followed." "I can come to a meeting late and not have my lateness attributed to your race;" "being able to drive a car in any neighborhood without being perceived as being in the wrong place or looking for trouble." "I can turn on the television or look to the front page and see people of my ethnic and racial background represented." "I can take a job without having co-workers suspect that I got it because of my racial background." "I can send my 16-year old out with his new driver's license and not have to give him a lesson how to respond if police stop him."

*Peggy McIntosh, "White Privilege and Male Privilege: A Personal Account of Coming to See Correspondences Through Work in Women Studies."*
SECTION IV: Recommended Reading

These Recommended Readings are excellent secondary sources to assist organizations and individuals working to achieve racial healing and equity in their communities.

Poverty, Place and Race

1. Women, Welfare, Reform and the Preservation of a Myth,” Susan L. Thomas
2. “Race, Place and Opportunity: Where We Live Influences Our Life Chances,” John A. Powell

Immigration and Race

1. “Language Oppression and Resistance: The Case of Middle Class Latinos in the United States,” Jose Cobas and Joe Feagin

Historical Context of Race in the United States

3. “Transforming Historical Harms,” David Anderson Hooker and Amy Potter Czajkowski
Health Disparities and Race
1. “Racial Profiling in Health Care: An Institutional Analysis of Medical Treatment Disparities,” Rene Bowser

Environment and Race
1. “Racialized Topographies: Altitude and Race in Southern Cities,” Jeff Ueland and Barney Warf

Employment and Race
1. “Are Emily and Greg More Employable Than LaKisha and Jamal? A Field Experiment on Labor Market Discrimination,” Marianne Bertrand and Sendhil Mullainathan

Education and Race

White Privilege and Negative Racial Stereotypes
1. “White Privilege: Unpacking the Invisible Knapsack,” Peggy McIntosh
the Myths That Keep Racism in Place,” Peggy McIntosh
3. “Imagine If the Tea Party Was Black,” Tim Wise
   Mark Peffley, et al.
   Indians and Non-Indians Think About Each Other,” John Doble and Andrew L. Yarrow
6. “Thin Ice: Stereotype Threat and Black College Students,” Claude M. Steele

Wealth and Race

2. “From Credit Denial to Predatory Lending: The Challenge of Sustaining Minority Home Ownership,”
   Kathleen C. Engel and Patricia A. McCoy
   and Danielle Huff
   Wheatley

The Media and Race

   Messiah Lawyer,” Wendy Leo Moore and Jennifer Pierce
3. “As Seen on TV: An Autoethnographic Reflection on Race and Reality Television,” Robin M. Boylom
5. “Prime Suspects: The Influence of Local Television News on the Viewing Public,” Franklin D.
   Gilliam, Jr., and Shanto Iyengar

The Embedded Nature of Race

1. “Racist America: Racist Ideology as a Social Force,” Joe Feagin
2. “The Embedded Nature of Race,” James Jones
4. “Racial Attitudes and Relations at the Close of the Twentieth Century,” Lawrence D. Bobo
5. “Re-Thinking Racism: Towards a Structural Interpretation,” Eduardo Bonilla-Silva

The Administration of Justice and Race

3. “Unfair By Design: The War on Drugs, Race, and the Legitimacy of the Criminal Justice System,” Lawrence Bobo and Victor Thompson
4. “Incarceration & Social Inequality,” Bruce Western & Becky Pettit

Racial Healing

5. “Where Is the Love?: Racial Violence, Racial Healing, and Blues Communities,” Adam Gussow