



## Resolution on Racism

*An official statement from the Global Alliance for Behavioral Health and Social Justice (formerly the American Orthopsychiatric Association)*

As an organization that embeds its work in principles of human rights and social justice, we believe that respect for the inherent dignity of all individuals is fundamental to the promotion of behavioral health and well-being. Every individual and group should be safe, secure, and included in society. Every individual’s voice should be heard, and every individual should be valued. **Hate and oppression have no place.**



Recent events in the United States and internationally have reminded us – yet again – that prejudices, injustices, and inequalities are embedded in society, from social structures to institutions to cultures. Decades of civil rights legislation, policies and education have failed to eliminate racism and its effects on the safety, health, and well-being of individuals, families, and communities. Indeed, our institutions, laws and policies have contributed to a world in which the color of one’s skin literally has implications for life and death. We must do better. **Hate and oppression have no place.**

Taking meaningful action against racism requires challenging structural inequities, listening to voices long suppressed, and speaking out against White supremacy. We must renounce discrimination, police brutality, and oppression. Unless we actively engage in anti-racist actions, we are perpetuating the structural and institutional racism we claim to deplore. Racism must not just be condemned, but its eradication must be actively pursued. We must all stand with those who suffer oppression and actively work toward racial justice. **Hate and oppression have no place.**

Additional Resources	Relevant articles from the <i>American Journal of Orthopsychiatry</i>
My Brother’s Keeper Alliance, <a href="https://www.obama.org/">https://www.obama.org/</a>	Kwate, N. O. A., & Goodman, M. S. (2015). Racism at the intersections: Gender and socioeconomic differences in the experience of racism among African Americans. <i>American Journal of Orthopsychiatry</i> , 85(5), 397-408.
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, <a href="http://www.naacp.org">http://www.naacp.org</a>	Lyons, P. (2015). The role of the police in building community identity among young people.
Campaign Zero, <a href="https://www.joincampaignzero.org/">https://www.joincampaignzero.org/</a>	

<p>Southern Poverty Law Center,  <a href="http://www.splcenter.org">http://www.splcenter.org</a></p> <p>W.K. Kellogg Foundation Racial Equality Resource Guide, <a href="http://racialequityresourceguide.org">http://racialequityresourceguide.org</a></p> <p>Racial Equity Tools,  <a href="https://www.racialequitytools.org/home">https://www.racialequitytools.org/home</a></p> <p>New Era of Public Safety: An Advocacy Toolkit for Fair, Safe, And Effective Community Policing,  <a href="http://policing.civilrights.org/toolkit/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Toolkit.pdf">http://policing.civilrights.org/toolkit/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Toolkit.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.forbes.com/sites/juliawuench/2020/06/02/first-listen-then-learn-anti-racism-resources-for-white-people/#4583c36316ee">First, Listen. Then, Learn: Anti-racism Resources for White People,</a>  <a href="https://www.forbes.com/sites/juliawuench/2020/06/02/first-listen-then-learn-anti-racism-resources-for-white-people/#4583c36316ee">https://www.forbes.com/sites/juliawuench/2020/06/02/first-listen-then-learn-anti-racism-resources-for-white-people/#4583c36316ee</a></p> <p>International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,  <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CERD.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CERD.aspx</a></p> <p>Institutionalized racism-a syllabus-  <a href="https://daily.istor.org/institutionalized-racism-a-syllabus/">https://daily.istor.org/institutionalized-racism-a-syllabus/</a></p>	<p><i>American Journal of Orthopsychiatry</i>, 85(6, Suppl), S100–S102.</p> <p>Maguire-Jack, K., Lanier, P., &amp; Lombardi, B. (2020). Investigating racial differences in clusters of adverse childhood experiences. <i>American Journal of Orthopsychiatry</i>, 90(1), 106–114.</p> <p>Murray-García, J. L., Harrell, S., García, J. A., Gizzi, E., &amp; Simms-Mackey, P. (2014). Dialogue as skill: Training a health professions workforce that can talk about race and racism. <i>American Journal of Orthopsychiatry</i>, 84(5), 590-596.</p> <p>Oh, H., Cogburn, C. D., Anglin, D., Lukens, E., &amp; DeVlyder, J. (2016). Major discriminatory events and risk for psychotic experiences among Black Americans. <i>American Journal of Orthopsychiatry</i>, 86(3), 277-285.</p> <p>Snyder, C. R. (2016). Navigating in murky waters: How multiracial Black individuals cope with racism. <i>American Journal of Orthopsychiatry</i>, 86(3), 265-276.</p> <p>Tyler, T. R. (2015). Why trust matters with juveniles. <i>American Journal of Orthopsychiatry</i>, 85(6, Suppl), S93–S99.</p>
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**How you can help**

- Examine our own implicit biases and ways in which we benefit from and uphold systems of oppression.
- Have hard conversations with others when you hear or see racism, whether explicit or implicit.
- Listen and raise awareness about social inequities.
- Participate in and support community events, rallies, and programs that focus on inclusion and reducing marginalization.
- Support the Global Alliance’s efforts to promote laws and policies that combat racism and promote inclusiveness by becoming a member and/or making a donation.