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Biased: Uncovering the Hidden Prejudice that Shapes What We See, Think and Do, by Jennifer L. Eberhardt. The author offers us the language and courage we need to face one of the biggest and most troubling issues of our time. She exposes racial bias at all levels of society – in our neighborhoods, schools, workplaces, and criminal justice system. Yet she also offers us tools to address it. She shows us how we can be vulnerable to bias but not doomed to live under its grip. Racial bias is a problem that we all have a role to play in solving.

Blindspot: Hidden Biases of Good People, by Mahzarin R. Banaji. The writers explore the hidden biases we all carry from a lifetime of exposure to cultural attitudes about age, gender, race, ethnicity, religion, social class, sexuality, disability status, and nationality. They question the extent to which our perceptions of social groups shape our judgments about people's character, abilities, and potential. *Blindspot* is an invitation to understand our own minds and, in the process, be fairer to those around us.

Decolonizing Wealth: Indigenous Wisdom to Heal Divides and Restore Balance, by Edgar Villanueva. The author looks past philanthropy's glamorous, altruistic façade and into its shadows: white supremacy, savior complexes and internalized oppression. Drawing from Native traditions, he empowers individuals and institutions to begin to repair the damage through his Seven Steps to Healing. Includes inspiring examples of people using their resources to decolonize entertainment, museums, libraries, land ownership, and much more. Everyone can be a healer and a leader in restoring balance – and all of us need to do our part.

Fatal Invention: How Scientists, Politics, and Big Business Re-Crete Race in the Twenty-First Century, by Dorothy Roberts. This book examines how the myth of the biological concept of race – revived by purportedly cutting-edge science, race-specific drugs, genetic testing, and DNA databases- continues to undermine a just society and promote inequity in a supposedly “post racial” era.

Four Hundred Souls: A Community History of African America, 1619-2019, by Ibram X. Kendi and Keisha N. Blain. This book is a unique one-volume “community” history of African Americans. The editors have assembled ninety brilliant writers, each of whom takes on a brief period of that four-hundred year span, exploring the time through a variety of techniques: historical essays, short stories, personal vignettes and fiery polemics. They use perspectives of historical icons or untold stories of ordinary people, places, laws and objects.

Healing Resistance: A Radically Different Response to Harm, by Kazu Haga. Reclaims the energy and assertiveness of nonviolence and lays out a principled approach developed directly from the teachings of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. that transforms not only unjust systems, but broken relationships at any level.

Health Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion: Context, Controversies, and Solution, by Patti R. Rose. This book helps the reader understand key social justice issues relevant to health disparities with an eye to cultivating greater health equity – taking the reader from the classroom to the real world to implement new solutions.

How to Be an Antiracist, by Ibram X. Kendi. Readers go through a widening circle of antiracist ideas – from the most basic concepts to visionary possibilities – that will help them see all forms of racism clearly, understand their poisonous consequences, and work to oppose them in our systems and in ourselves.

Microaggressions in Everyday Life, 2nd Edition, by Derald Wing Sue. The book provides an introduction to the concept of microaggressions, classifies the various types of microaggressions and offers solutions for ending microaggressions at the individual, group, and community levels. The authors explore the psychological effects of microaggressions on both perpetrators and targets.

So You Want to Talk About Race, by Ijeoma Oluo. Readers of all races are guided through subjects ranging from intersectionality and affirmative action to “model minorities” in an attempt to make the seemingly impossible possible: honest conversations about race and racism, and how they infect almost every aspect of American life.

Stamped from the Beginning: The Definitive History of Racist Ideas in America, by Ibram X. Kendi. Some Americans insist that we're living in a post-racial society. But racist thought is not just alive and well in America—it is more sophisticated and more insidious than ever. The author argues racist ideas have a long and lingering history, one in which nearly every great American thinker is complicit. Deeply researched, the entire story of anti-black racist ideas and their staggering power over the course of American history. He uses the life stories of five major American intellectuals to drive this history. Racist ideas did not arise from ignorance or hatred. They were created to justify and rationalize deeply entrenched discriminatory policies and the nation's racial inequities.

The Antiracist: How to Start the Conversation about Race and Take Action, by Kondwani Fidel. The book will compel readers to focus on the degree in which they have previously, or are currently contributing to the racial inequalities in this country (knowingly or unknowingly), and the ways they can become strong in the activism. It is an explosive indictment on injustice.

The Broken Ladder: How Inequality Affects the Way We Think, Live, and Die, by Keith Payne.

The book examines how inequality divides us not just economically, but also how it has profound consequences for how we think, how we respond to stress, how our immune systems function, and even how we view moral concepts such as justice and fairness.

The Death Gap: How Inequality Kills, by David A. Ansell. We hear plenty about the widening income gap between the rich and the poor in America. But when detailing the many things that the poor lack, we often overlook the most critical – their health. The poor die sooner. In nearly four decades as a doctor at hospitals serving some of the poorest communities, the author witness firsthand the lives behind these devastating statistics. The book offers a grim survey of these realities, drawn from observations and stories of his patients. Inequality is a disease that we need to treat and eradicate as we would any major illness. The author outlines a vision that will provide the foundation for a healthier nation – for all.

The Health Gap, by Sir Michael Marmot. Differences in health are not a simple matter of rich and poor. In every country, health is linked to degrees of social advantage. Compared with people at the top, those in the middle of the social hierarchy are at a higher risk of suicide, heart disease, lung disease, obesity and diabetes. This book presents compelling evidence for a radical change in the way we think about health, and indeed society.

The Sum of Us: What Racism Costs Everyone and How We Can Prosper Together, by Heather McGhee. A brilliant analysis of how we arrived here: divided and self-destructing, materially rich but spiritually starved and vastly unequal. The author marshals economic and sociological research to tell an irrefutable story of racism’s costs, but at the heart of the book are the humble stories of people yearning to be part of a better America. This heartfelt message from a Black woman to a multiracial American leaves us with a new vision for a future in which we finally realize that life can be more than a zero-sum game.

Race Talk and the Conspiracy of Silence: Understanding and Facilitating Difficult Dialogues on Race, by Derald Wing Sue. If you believe that talking about race is impolite, or that “colorblindness” is the preferred approach, you must read this book. It debunks the most pervasive myths using evidence, easy-to-understand examples, and practical tools.

White Fragility: Why It's So Hard for White People to Talk About Racism, by Robin DeAngelo. The author illuminates the phenomenon of white fragility, referring to the defensive moves that white people make when challenged racially. Emotions include anger, fear, and guilt, and behaviors including argumentation and silence. These behaviors in turn function to reinstate white racial equilibrium and prevent any meaningful cross-racial dialogue. The author explores how white fragility develops, how it protects racial inequity, and what we can do to engage more constructively.