6 tips for responding to racist attacks

1. BE MORE THAN A BYSTANDER
NOT GETTING INVOLVED COMMUNICATES APPROVAL AND LEAVES THE VICTIM HIGH AND DRY!
- Engage in a conversation with the victim
  - Talk to them calmly
  - Ignore the attacker
  - Keep building the safe space, try not to escalate or provoke the attacker
  - Continue the conversation until the attacker leaves
  - Escort the victim to a safe space, if necessary.

2. DOCUMENT THE INCIDENT
IF IT’S SAFE TO DO SO, AND THE VICTIM DOESN’T OBJECT.
- Record or film the incident
  - Helps keep track of incidents like these
  - Ensures that the victim’s version of events can be confirmed.

3. STICK AROUND
CHECK IN WITH THE VICTIM.
- Ask the victim what they need
  - Get consent
  - Offer concrete ways to support them:
    - Water
    - Help them get composed
    - Help them call a friend
    - Get them to a safer space

4. AVOID THE POLICE
POLICE PRESENCE OFTEN ESCALATES VIOLENCE IN A SITUATION!
- If the victim has not asked you to call the police DO NOT CALL THE POLICE.

5. CALL OUT WHITE SUPREMACY
CHALLENGE THE EVERYDAY CULTURE OF WHITE SUPREMACY.
- Challenge white supremacy in non-crisis situations
  - By doing this, you confront the culture without putting anyone else in danger of an immediate backlash.
- White folks: talk to your family and friends about anti-blackness and white supremacy, especially in all-white spaces

6. ORGANIZE AND PROTEST FOR JUSTICE
PROMOTE JUSTICE ON AND OFF THE STREETS.
- Canvas
- Write letters
- Phone bank
- Write letters
- Create art
- Protest
- Donate/financially support those on the front lines

Transcribed from: Barnard Center for Research on Women - Don’t Be a Bystander: 6 tips for Responding to Racist Attacks, YouTube.com
DON'T BE A BYSTANDER

8 terms to help buffer your entry into UPstander intervention!

MICROAGGRESSION
Statements or behaviors, whether intentional or unintentional, which communicate hostile, derogatory, or negative slights and insults based on race and other social identities.
- i.e. “What are you?” or actions, such as touching POC’s hair without consent.

IMPLICIT BIAS
Attitudes or stereotypes that affect our understanding, actions, and decisions in an unconscious manner. Causes us to have feelings and attitudes about other people based on race, ethnicity, age, and appearance, etc.
- i.e. [In research] Emails sent to faculty members at universities, asking to talk about research opportunities, were more likely to get a reply if a stereotypically white name was used.

WHITE PRIVILEGE
Refers to the unquestioned and unearned set of advantages, entitlements, benefits and choices bestowed on people solely because they are white/white-skinned. Generally white people who experience such privilege do so without being conscious of it.
- i.e. White people can turn on the television or open to the front page of the paper and see people of this race widely represented.

ALLY VS. ACCOMPLICE
Accomplice is an active term used to describe those that not only stand with marginalized groups, but take purposeful action in deconstructing white supremacy in dialogue, workplace, or otherwise.

Bystander vs. UPstander
An upstander is an individual who sees wrong and acts. A person who takes a stand against an act of injustice or intolerance is not a “positive bystander,” they are an UPstander.

SOLIDARITY
Solidarity is a deep and consistent commitment to the collective based on an active respect for difference. Rather than "tolerance" which involves passively allowing for difference, solidarity means actively seeking and incorporating difference in meaningful ways.

TRAUMA
The recognition of individual, as well as intergenerational and historical trauma, which acknowledge that horrifically violent experiences inflicted on individuals in the past result in unhealthy outcomes that are passed on to one’s offspring and manifested in future generations.