

Full Title of Annotated Bibliography
Student's Name
PSYC 2250
West Georgia Technical College

Full Title of Annotated Bibliography (below are tree examples on the topic of Racism)

Atkin, K. (1991). Health, illness, disability and Black minorities: A speculative critique of present day discourse. *Disability, Handicap and Society*, 6, 37-47.

The author discusses how the construction of Black people's perceptions of health, illness, and disability arises from the nature of the discourse. This discourse defines the nature and source of and the solution to the "problem" and predetermines the areas of relevance rather than those identified as appropriate by the Black communities. To remedy this, the debate needs to shift its focus of attention and become situated in the realities of people who form Black minorities. The debate must be informed by an account of disability and health in terms of Black people's perceptions without these perceptions becoming identified as deviant and pathological. For me it is fundamental to the analysis of Atkin's date to understand that there are political, social, and economic positions of Black minorities and the context of racism.

Baldwin, J.A., Brown, R. & Rackley, R. (1990). Some socio-behavioral correlates of African self-consciousness in African-American college students. *Journal of Black Psychology*, 17, 1-17.

The authors administered an African self-consciousness scale (ASCS) and an Afrocentric activities questionnaire to 219 Black college students to examine the relationship between Black self-consciousness, background experience, and affirmative behaviors. Only a few of the two sets of predictors were significantly related to the ASCS scores. Background factors of parental membership in predominantly Black organizations, exposure to Black studies courses, and prior experiences with racism/racial prejudice significantly predicted ASCS scores. Activity factors of

attending Black cultural activities, reading books about Blacks/African culture, and giving aid/assistance to other Blacks during the preceding year predicted ASCS scores.

The big take away for the is that the racial-cultural orientation of the socialization atmosphere in the home and in the external learning environment may play a major role in the development of African self-consciousness among Black college students.

Crandall, C.S. (1994). Prejudice against fat people: Ideology and self-interest. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 66, 882-894.

In this study prejudice against fat people was compared with symbolic racism. An anti-fat attitudes questionnaire was developed and used in several studies testing the notion that antipathy toward fat people is part of an "ideology of blame." Three commonalities between antifat attitudes and racism were explored: (1) the association between values, beliefs, and the rejection of a stigmatized group, (2) the old-fashioned antipathy toward deviance of many sorts, and (3) the lack of self-interest in out-group antipathy. Parallels were found on all 3 dimensions. No in-group bias was shown by fat people.

I found it interesting that Fatism appears to behave much like symbolic racism, but with less of the negative social desirability of racism.

Ellen, J.M., Kohn, R.P., Bolan, G.A., Shiboski, S. & Krieger, N. (1995). Socioeconomic differences in sexually transmitted disease rates among black and white adolescents, San Fransisco, 1990 to 1992. *American Journal of Public Health*, 85(11), 1546-1548.

This paper examines the effect of socioeconomic position on the differences in the 3-year rates (1990 to 1992) of reported cases of gonorrhea and chlamydia between Black and White

adolescents, aged 12 to 20 years, residing in San Francisco. The relative risks for Black were 23.4 (95% confidence interval [CI] = 20.4, 27.8) for gonorrhea and 9.3 (95% CI = 8.3, 10.3) for chlamydia. Adjusting for poverty and occupational status, the relative risks were 28.7 (95% CI = 22.5, 36.1) for gonorrhea and 8.9 (95% CI = 7.4, 10.6) for chlamydia.

I learned that this study demonstrates that factors other than poverty and occupational status account for the racial/ethnic differences in the rates of gonorrhea and chlamydia among adolescents in San Francisco.

Heaven, P.C. & Furnham, A. (1987). Race prejudice and economic beliefs. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 127, 483-489.

The authors investigated the relationship between British race prejudice and economic beliefs by administering an Attitudes Towards West Indians scale, personality and attitudinal measures, and an Economic Locus of Control scale (ELOC) to 72 British adults. Results show racism to be significantly related to authoritarianism and the external/denial subscale of the ELOC.

I found it interesting that upon further analysis of the data it was shown that the scores on the authoritarian attitudes scale and the external denial subscale to be significant predictors of prejudice.