

An Annotated Bibliography on Structural Racism Present in the U.S. Food System, Fifth Edition Addendum* (updated June 13, 2018)

Journal Articles, Books, and Gray Literature Resources

Alkon, A. & Guthman, J. (Eds.). (2017). *The new food activism: Opposition, cooperation, and collective action*. Oakland, CA: University of California Press.

Examines ways food activism can address issues of social, racial, and economic inequalities in the food system to create a more just and equitable system for all. Authors challenge the concepts of individualism, consumerism, and private property as they pertain to food activism.

Nam, Y., Huang, J., Heflin, C., & Sherraden, M. (2012). Racial and ethnic disparities in food insufficiency: Evidence from a statewide probability sample of White, African American, American Indian, and Hispanic infants. (CSD Working Paper 12-45). St. Louis, MO: Washington University, Center for Social Development. Retrieved from <https://csd.wustl.edu/Publications/Pages/displayresultitem.aspx?ID1=1145>

Study examines disparities in food insufficiency in White, African American, American Indian, and Hispanic infants in Oklahoma. Results indicate that infants from the three minority groups experience higher rates of food insufficiency than white infants due to numerous structural inequalities.

Penniman, L. (in press). *Farming while Black: Soul Fire Farm's practical guide to decolonizing food, land, and agriculture*. White River Junction, VT: Chelsea Green Publishing.

Upcoming book demonstrates how African-heritage people have distinctly shaped sustainable agriculture in the U.S. and serves as a "how to" guide for farmers and gardeners who want to better understand and implement small-scale farming and farm business techniques.

Reese, A. M. (2018). "We will not perish; we're going to keep flourishing": Race, food access, and geographies of self-reliance. *Antipode*, 50(2), 407-424. [dx.doi.org/10.1111/anti.12359](https://doi.org/10.1111/anti.12359)

Discusses results from an ethnographic field study of a community garden in Washington, DC. Author demonstrates how the garden serves as a site for residents to navigate issues of structural inequality and to strengthen their self-reliance and agency.

Reynolds, K. & Cohen, N. (2016). *Beyond the kale: Urban agriculture and social justice activism in NYC*. Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press.

Explores issues of structural racism, gender inequity, and economic disparities in urban agriculture and demonstrates how dismantling these oppressive systems within urban agriculture systems is necessary for meaningful social change.

Vaccaro, J.A. & Huffman, F.G. (2017). Sex and race/ethnic disparities in food security and chronic diseases in U.S. older adults. *Gerontology and Geriatric Medicine* 3, 1-9.
[dx.doi.org/10.1177/2333721417718344](https://doi.org/10.1177/2333721417718344)

Identifies relationships among sex, race/ethnicity, and food insecurity with the likelihood of cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and lung disease for older adults in the U.S.

White, M. M. (2017). "A pig and a garden": Fannie Lou Hamer and the Freedom Farms Cooperative. *Food and Foodways*, (25)1, 20-39.
[dx.doi.org/10.1080/07409710.2017.1270647](https://doi.org/10.1080/07409710.2017.1270647)

Explores an agriculture cooperative called Freedom Farms Cooperative (FFC), which was founded by civil rights activist Fannie Lou Hamer in Sunflower County, Mississippi in 1969. The author analyzes examples of how the FFC used and taught agricultural practices to members as a means of resistance and community resilience.

Videos

Ammons, S. (2014). Interview with Shorlette Ammons of the Center for Environmental Farming Systems. Retrieved from <https://vimeo.com/114142788>

Shorlette Ammons discusses work that is needed and necessary in rural communities and communities of color. Discusses the importance of working directly with people affected by issues of food insecurity and understanding the relationships that these people have with land. The importance of creating entry points in different parts of the food system and how that can be used to sustain and build.

Barish, H., DuVernay, A., & Averick, S. (Producers), and DuVernay, A. (Director). (2016). 13th. [Motion picture documentary]. United States: Kandoo Films.

Explores the connection between issues of race, justice and mass incarceration in the United States. The film looks at how an exception to the 13th amendment to the Constitution, which outlawed slavery, has contributed to structural racism in the U.S. including in the food and farming system.

Davidson, D. (2017). How Urban Agriculture is Transforming Detroit. Retrieved from https://www.ted.com/talks/devita_davison_how_urban_agriculture_is_transforming_detroit

Comments on the transformation from 1950's Detroit as the capital of American industry, to the Detroit of today. Detroiters are transforming their city to become a sustainable, healthy metropolis. Detroit has over 1,500 farms across the city. Growing together allows for community building as well as providing healthy, fresh food to families and neighbors.

Food Forward Productions, LLC (Production company). Getty, A. & Roden, G. (Executive Producers), Haymer, S. (Series Producer), and Roden, G. (Director). (2014, September 18). Food justice for all [Television series episode]. Episode 8 in Food Forward Public Broadcasting Service series. Retrieved from <http://www.pbs.org/food/features/food-forward-season-1-food-justice-for-all/>

This episode, which is part of a 13-part PBS series, features some of America's future organic farmers and farm owners. The episode features a young, entrepreneurial Hispanic organic farmer in Salinas Valley, California; a farm in Dallas, Texas that was converted from a former football field to produce fresh food for a food insecure

neighborhood; and a Congolese refugee urban farmer training program in Houston, Texas.

Ongoing Box. (2017). Food Systems: Systemic Racism and Urban Renewal in the Hill District. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9J5gkCWzgbo>

Examines the history of Pittsburgh's Hill District during the early and mid 20th century. Redlining throughout the city of Pittsburgh created a foundation for racial discrimination in the Hill District. Discusses how these early forms of racial segregation have created lasting impact on the Hill District and the rest of the city and how this affects who has access to food.

Kellogg, W.K. (2014). What is Food Equity? Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kCDfEnyjhII>

Examines the meaning of food equity through the lenses of different food systems leaders. Focuses specifically on Michigan and Detroit and how people from all backgrounds should be allowed access to healthy, affordable, culturally appropriate food.

Readdean, C. & Holman, S. L. (Producers), Nelson, S. (Producer and Director), Williams, M. (Co-Producer and Co-Director). (2016). Tell them we are rising: The story of black colleges and universities. [Motion picture documentary]. United States: Firelight Films, Inc., National Black Programming Consortium, and Independent Television Service. Retrieved from <http://www.pbs.org/independentlens/films/tell-them-we-are-rising/>

Tells the history, evolution and impact of America's Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), from before the end of slavery to modern day.

* All entries in the addendum will be added to the digital version of the 6th edition, scheduled for release in Fall 2018. Addendum entries have been added to the [Zotero group library](#).