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


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.


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.


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

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.

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.


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.


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


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.