
Key Terms and Outline of *Colorblind* by Tim Wise

- Social Policy
 - The Malcolm Wiener Center for Social Policy at Harvard University describes it as "public policy and practice in the areas of health care, human services, criminal justice, inequality, education, and labor."
 - Colorblind Social Policy
- Civil Rights Protections
 - Segregation- Civil-rights act of 1964
 - Voting- 1965
 - Housing- Fair Housing Law 1968
- Contemporary Colorblind Universal Social Policies
 - Equal Opportunity Employment
 - College Admissions
 - No Child Left Behind
 - Health Care Reform
- Key Terms for Colorblind
 - Race-A socially constructed structuring logic that assigns value on the false-basis of biological/physical difference especially along the lines of skin color
 - Racism- Intent does not matter! An institution or representative of an institution who uses power to exclude some and to include others based on essentialist notions of "race"
 - Colorblind Multiculturalism- A paradox that chooses to employ "benign neglect" against the history, cultures, beliefs and traditions especially of groups of color as the Ultimate solution to the problems of racism and discrimination.
 - White Privilege
 - Institutional racism
 - The Rhetoric of Racial Transcendence- Speech that affirms race-neutrality and colorblind multiculturalism. It suggests that race, racism, and racial discrimination are no longer problems that needs to be addressed; rather that social issues require "universal" solutions.
 - Race-neutral Social Policy- a form of public policy aimed at instituting "universal" policies of uplift.
 - Post-racial Liberalism- A form of left-wing liberal politics that suggest that the conditions from which the social issues—unemployment, poor education, poor health services, homelessness—of poor communities of color arise are the result of economic factors rather than racism and racial discrimination practices
 - Illuminated Individualism
- Outline of Colorblind
 - Post-racial liberalism

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- In order for the nation to move forward, scholars and legislators sought to deemphasize racial problems and race itself as an issue that prevents Americans from achieving equality
 - Daniel Patrick Moynihan
 - William Julius Wilson
 - Spatial mismatch
 - Geography and outsourcing jobs
 - Inequality is best addressed through economics, not race
 - To gain political momentum (support from the majority of the American populations i.e. whites- 73%) race must be neutralized
 - But how can we address the problem of racism if we ignore the very thing that informs our identities and shapes our cultures and our present—that is, how can we ignore history?
 - Problems with Post-racial liberalism
 - Apples and Oranges
 - Racial Bias
 - Makes racist acts and racism overall more pervasive and difficult to challenge b/c one must prove that there was racist “intent”
 - Ignores context and history
 - Invites individuals to be tucked away safely in a make-believe world where there are essentially no cultures rather than facing the problems and finding real solutions head-on.
 - Mixed Metaphor-Disconnect between the word and its meaning. Ex: Walking into a junky room with a blindfold on will not help you get through the mess any easier