

Union of Saints

Racial Hostility, Anti-White Discrimination, Extremist Ideology, and the Protection of Civil Rights

Statement of Concern: “Take Those Whites and Throw Them in the ‘Trash,’ Where They Belong!”

- **Ideological Threats to White Race**

Statements that portray White people as disposable, inferior, or deserving of exclusion because of their race should be examined as examples of racial hostility and dehumanizing rhetoric. The context, source, and intended meaning of a statement matter when determining whether it constitutes racial prejudice, discriminatory conduct, a threat, or incitement to violence.

Union of Saints supports equal protection under the law, freedom of conscience, individual dignity, and the protection of civil rights. We oppose racial discrimination, collective racial blame, racial supremacy, political violence, and the denial of individual rights on the basis of ancestry or skin color.

1. Common Activist Terminology

The following terms are frequently used in progressive, social justice, anti-racism, decolonial, feminist, and activist-academic movements. Their meanings and applications vary, and people across the political left may disagree about their interpretation.

Term or phrase	Common meaning in activist discourse
Decenter Whiteness	Reduce the influence of White cultural perspectives, experiences, or norms as the default in institutions or discussions.
Decolonize	Challenge or dismantle systems, practices, or ideas viewed as legacies of colonialism.
White privilege	Advantages that a person may receive because they are White, independent of other circumstances.
White supremacy	An ideology or system promoting White dominance; the term is also used to describe institutional practices believed to reinforce racial hierarchy.
Challenge systemic racism	Identify and change institutional practices believed to produce racial inequalities.
Dismantle oppressive systems	Replace institutions or practices considered unjust or discriminatory.
Anti-racism	Actively oppose racism rather than simply avoid expressing racist beliefs.
Center marginalized	Give greater attention or influence to people considered

voices	underrepresented or disadvantaged.
Amplify marginalized voices	Increase the visibility of perspectives perceived to be overlooked.
Intersectionality	Analyze how different aspects of identity and systems of disadvantage can interact.
Equity, not equality	Emphasize differences in circumstances and outcomes when determining what constitutes fair treatment.
Social justice	Pursue fair access to rights, resources, opportunities, and institutional power.
Privilege checking	Examine how social position may affect experiences or assumptions.
Check your privilege	Consider advantages that others may not have.
Unlearn internalized oppression	Examine beliefs or behaviors thought to reflect the internalization of oppressive social norms.
Challenge dominant narratives	Question widely accepted explanations, historical accounts, or cultural assumptions.

2. Terms About Dismantling or Replacing Existing Systems

Term or phrase	Common meaning in activist discourse
Dismantle Whiteness	Challenge social norms or institutional practices associated with White identity or dominance in critical race theory.
Deconstruct	Analyze and question the assumptions underlying an established idea, institution, or social structure.
Disrupt the status quo	Challenge existing arrangements, traditions, or power structures.
Abolish	Eliminate an institution, such as prisons, police departments, or immigration enforcement, depending on the movement.
Defund the police	Reduce police funding or redirect some funding to other public services; proposals vary.
Deplatform	Remove a person's access to a platform or venue because of their expressed views or conduct.
Disrupt oppressive power structures	Challenge institutions or relationships believed to maintain unequal power.
Redistribute power	Shift decision-making authority or institutional influence to other groups.
Decolonial transformation	Restructure institutions, knowledge systems, or governance practices to address perceived colonial legacies.
Land Back	Support Indigenous peoples' return to, control of, or authority over ancestral lands.
Reparations	Provide compensation, restitution, or other remedies for historical or ongoing injustices.
Transformative justice	Address harm and its underlying causes through approaches that may operate outside conventional punitive systems.
Deconstruct racial	Challenge perceived racial rankings or unequal distributions of

hierarchies	status and power.
Resist oppression	Oppose practices or institutions understood to impose unjust restrictions or disadvantages.

3. Terms About Race, Identity, and Representation

Term or phrase	Common meaning in activist discourse
Racial equity	Seek fair treatment and opportunities while accounting for racial disparities.
Racial justice	Address racism and racial inequalities through legal, institutional, or social change.
BIPOC	Black, Indigenous, and People of Color; an umbrella term intended to emphasize particular historical experiences.
People of color	A collective term for people who are not considered White.
Marginalized communities	Groups understood to have reduced access to resources, representation, or institutional power.
Underrepresented groups	Groups whose representation in a particular setting is considered lower than expected or desirable.
Inclusive representation	Increase participation or visibility for groups considered insufficiently represented.
Cultural appropriation	Adoption or use of elements of another culture, particularly where power imbalances or disrespect are alleged.
Microaggressions	Subtle comments, behaviors, or environmental cues interpreted as conveying prejudice or derogatory assumptions.
Implicit bias	Unconscious or automatic associations that may influence judgments and behavior.
Allyship	Actions intended to support people from groups to which one does not belong.
Lived experience	Knowledge gained through personal experience, often considered alongside professional or academic expertise.
Identity-based oppression	Disadvantage attributed to characteristics such as race, gender, disability, or sexuality.
Intersectional oppression	Disadvantage understood to arise through interactions among multiple social identities or systems.

4. Terms About Education, Language, and Cultural Change

Term or phrase	Common meaning in activist discourse
Decolonize the curriculum	Revise educational content to address colonial assumptions and include historically excluded perspectives.
Decolonize knowledge	Question whose knowledge is recognized as authoritative and how that authority was established.
Reclaim narratives	Encourage groups to tell their own histories or challenge portrayals they consider inaccurate.

Rewrite the narrative	Change the dominant interpretation of a historical, political, or social issue.
Challenge Eurocentrism	Question the tendency to treat European history, culture, or perspectives as the primary reference point.
Epistemic injustice	Unfairly discount someone's credibility or exclude their ways of knowing.
Consciousness-raising	Encourage people to recognize social or political conditions they may not previously have identified as problems.
Unlearn bias	Reexamine assumptions considered prejudicial or discriminatory.
Inclusive language	Use wording intended to recognize different identities and avoid exclusion.
Gender-affirming	Support or recognize a person's gender identity, particularly in social, institutional, or healthcare contexts.
Safe space	An environment intended to reduce harassment, discrimination, or hostility toward particular groups.
Call in	Address problematic behavior through private or constructive dialogue rather than public condemnation.
Call out	Publicly identify or criticize behavior considered harmful or discriminatory.
Accountability	Require people or institutions to acknowledge harm and take corrective action.

5. Common Activist Slogans and Expressions

Examples of wording used in campaigns, demonstrations, social media, and activist publications include:

- “Decenter Whiteness.”
- “Decolonize everything.”
- “Dismantle White supremacy.”
- “Challenge systemic racism.”
- “Center marginalized voices.”
- “Check your privilege.”
- “Smash the patriarchy.”
- “Abolish oppressive systems.”
- “No justice, no peace.”
- “Silence is violence.”
- “Representation matters.”
- “Nothing about us without us.”

- “Believe marginalized communities.”
- “Equity over equality.”
- “Defund the police.”
- “Land Back.”
- “Reparations now.”
- “End institutional racism.”
- “Challenge dominant narratives.”
- “Listen to lived experience.”
- “Redistribute power.”
- “Deconstruct racial hierarchies.”
- “Unlearn colonial thinking.”
- “Resist oppression.”
- “Dismantle the status quo.”

The use of any particular phrase does not, by itself, establish discriminatory intent. The statement, context, proposed action, and evidence should be evaluated together.

6. Terms for Analyzing Activist Rhetoric

Term	Meaning
Structural change	Changes to institutions, rules, or systems rather than solely to individual behavior.
Power dynamics	The distribution of authority, influence, and resources between people or groups.
Oppressor and oppressed	Categories used in some political theories to describe groups with unequal power.
Privilege discourse	Language explaining social advantages through group membership or social position.
Critical consciousness	Awareness of social inequalities and the ability to question or challenge them.
Decentering	Moving something away from its position as the primary reference point or source of authority.
Dehumanization	Portraying people as less than fully human, a concept used to analyze hostile rhetoric and discrimination.
Othering	Portraying a person or group as fundamentally different from, or outside, the accepted community.
Essentialism	Treating a group as though its members share fixed, inherent characteristics.

Collective guilt	Attributing responsibility for wrongdoing to a group because of group membership rather than individual conduct.
Collective responsibility	Assigning a group shared responsibility for addressing a problem, whether or not every member caused it.
Disparate impact	A policy or practice that produces unequal effects on groups, even without necessarily proving discriminatory intent.
Institutional discrimination	Discrimination arising through institutional rules, procedures, or practices.
Ideological conformity	Pressure to accept a particular set of political or social beliefs.
Viewpoint discrimination	Unequal treatment based on a person's expressed opinions or beliefs.

7. Counter-Terms and Alternative Principles

Union of Saints advocates universal civil rights, equal protection, individual liberty, and fair treatment. The following terms describe possible alternatives to race-based exclusion, collective blame, or ideological conformity.

Term	Application
Equal protection under the law	Oppose racial discrimination against any individual, including White Americans.
Universal civil rights	Advocate equal rights and legal protections for everyone.
Anti-racial discrimination	Challenge discriminatory practices regardless of which racial group is affected.
Opposition to racial essentialism	Reject assumptions that people share beliefs, guilt, privilege, or character because of their race.
Opposition to collective racial blame	Challenge the assignment of guilt or responsibility to individuals based on ancestry.
Viewpoint diversity	Protect participation by people with differing political and social opinions.
Freedom of conscience	Defend the right to hold personal beliefs without compelled ideological conformity.
Race-neutral policy advocacy	Evaluate whether policies can achieve legitimate objectives without unjustified racial distinctions.
Individual merit and equal opportunity	Support evaluation based on relevant qualifications and fair access to opportunities.
Opposition to racial double standards	Challenge practices that apply different rules to people in comparable circumstances because of race.
Opposition to racial scapegoating	Oppose portraying an entire racial group as responsible for social problems.
Freedom of expression	Defend the right to question activist claims and debate controversial issues.
Peaceful civic resistance	Challenge policies lawfully through demonstrations, public comment, litigation, and legislation.

Cultural heritage preservation	Preserve European American, White American, and other cultural traditions without asserting racial superiority.
Individual accountability	Evaluate conduct and responsibility based on evidence rather than ancestry.
Impartial justice	Apply fair legal standards consistently.

Suggested Mission Description

Universal Civil Rights and Equal Protection

Union of Saints opposes racial discrimination, collective racial blame, racial supremacy, and the exclusion or mistreatment of individuals because of their ancestry or skin color. We support equal protection under the law, freedom of conscience, individual dignity, cultural heritage, and fair treatment. We advocate evidence-based investigations of discrimination, consistent legal standards, peaceful civic action, and individual accountability.

8. Anti-White Prejudice, Discrimination, and Racial Hostility

These terms can be useful when documenting specific conduct directed at White people.

Term	Example of conduct it describes
Anti-White racism	Racial hostility, prejudice, or discrimination directed at White people because they are White.
Anti-White prejudice	Assuming White people are inherently racist, privileged, or morally inferior.
Anti-White discrimination	Denying a person a job, opportunity, or service because they are White.
Anti-White racial stereotyping	Claiming that all White people share a negative characteristic.
Anti-White racial hostility	Expressing contempt or animosity toward White people as a group.
Racial double standards	Applying different standards to people in comparable circumstances because of race.
Racial scapegoating	Blaming White people collectively for problems without considering individual conduct or evidence.
Institutional anti-White discrimination	Organizational policies or practices that treat White people unfairly because of race.

Specific allegations should be supported by evidence. A statement, policy, or unequal outcome should be examined in context before reaching a conclusion about intent or discriminatory effect.

9. Opposing Extremist Ideology and Preventing Mass Atrocities

Union of Saints supports the peaceful, lawful prevention of racial extremism and political violence. Historical experience demonstrates the importance of identifying dehumanizing rhetoric, organized persecution, and threats to democratic institutions before violence escalates.

The following terms distinguish different forms of conduct.

Term	Meaning
Genocidal ideology	Beliefs that support the destruction of a protected racial, ethnic, national, or religious group.
Incitement to genocide	Direct and public incitement to commit genocide, which is separately punishable under the Genocide Convention.
Genocidal intent	The specific intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a protected group.
Racial persecution	Severe mistreatment of people because of race or another protected characteristic.
Dehumanization	Portraying a group as less than human, potentially helping justify violence against it.
Ethnic cleansing	Forcibly removing an ethnic group from a territory.
Mass atrocities	An umbrella term for large-scale violence against civilian populations, including genocide and crimes against humanity.
Crimes against humanity	Certain acts, such as murder, extermination, or persecution, committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilians.
Extermination	Large-scale killing that can constitute a crime against humanity under specified conditions.
Racially motivated mass murder	The killing of multiple people motivated by racial hostility; a descriptive term rather than a distinct international crime.

Hateful rhetoric, discrimination, incitement, organized persecution, and genocide are distinct concepts. Serious allegations must be assessed using specific evidence and the applicable legal definitions.

10. Historical Lessons: Separating from Nazism and Extremist Movements

Historical resistance to Nazism took different forms. The White Rose student resistance group distributed anti-Nazi leaflets; other individuals and groups participated in underground resistance or attempted to overthrow Hitler. Following the Second World War, Allied authorities pursued denazification, assessing individuals according to their involvement and responsibility.

These historical examples support several principles for modern civic action:

1. **Reject extremist ideology.** Publicly oppose racial supremacy ideology, persecution, dictatorship, and political violence.
2. **Withdraw support from harmful conduct.** Refuse to participate in intimidation, discrimination, or violence and oppose such conduct through lawful means.
3. **Assess individual responsibility.** Distinguish political beliefs, organizational membership, specific actions, and levels of responsibility.
4. **Establish a positive identity.** Build organizations around equal rights, democratic accountability, individual dignity, and impartial justice.
5. **Intervene early and lawfully.** Document credible threats, report suspected crimes, support prevention, and challenge harmful policies through democratic institutions.
6. **Avoid reproducing the conduct being opposed.** Do not answer racial hostility with racial hatred, collective blame, or violence against an entire population.

A contemporary organization should not equate a political opponent with Nazi perpetrators without evidence. Historical comparisons should identify specific similarities and differences rather than use the Nazi label as a substitute for analysis.

11. Protecting Individuals and Communities

Union of Saints supports the following practical measures:

- Establish clear boundaries against racial hatred, threats, and political violence.
- Verify claims through original statements, credible reporting, and corroborating evidence.
- Preserve original messages, URLs, dates, screenshots, and witness information when documenting threats or discrimination.
- Report credible threats to the appropriate authorities.
- Submit civil-rights complaints when specific conduct may violate applicable law.
- Support peaceful demonstrations, public comment, litigation, research, journalism, and legislative advocacy.
- Protect independent courts, democratic institutions, freedom of conscience, and equal civil rights.
- Evaluate people according to their conduct rather than presuming guilt or innocence based on race.

For educational resources on Nazi ideology and genocide prevention, consult the [United States Holocaust Memorial Museum](#) and its [genocide-prevention resources](#).

Conclusion

Union of Saints advocates universal civil rights, equal protection under the law, freedom of conscience, individual accountability, and the prevention of racial discrimination and political violence. We oppose supremacy movements and collective racial blame regardless of which group promotes them. Our response is peaceful, evidence-based, lawful, and committed to protecting the dignity and rights of every individual.

Naturalism and the Right to Disengage

We are naturalists, meaning that we recognize the importance of living in accordance with the health of our nature, personal autonomy, and the preservation of our well-being. We do not believe that individuals should be forced to endure unnecessary interactions with people who intend to harm, intimidate, threaten, exploit, or deliberately undermine them. We recognize the right of individuals to establish personal boundaries, withdraw from hostile environments, and decline continued contact with those whose conduct poses a threat to their safety, dignity, or peace.

We believe that no person should be compelled to maintain a relationship, participate in an interaction, or remain in an environment where they are subjected to deliberate hostility or mistreatment when they have a reasonable and lawful means of disengaging. Choosing not to associate with someone is not an act of hatred, discrimination, or aggression. It is a legitimate exercise of personal autonomy, self-preservation, and freedom of association.

Our position is that peaceful disengagement should be respected. Individuals should be free to protect their physical safety, emotional well-being, privacy, and personal space without being pressured into reconciliation, compelled to tolerate mistreatment, or expected to maintain contact with those who have demonstrated harmful intentions. We support lawful boundaries, peaceful separation, and the right to seek safety without retaliation.

Naturalism, as we use the term, reflects our commitment to respecting the natural human need for safety, autonomy, healthy boundaries, and freedom from unnecessary harm. It does not require hostility toward others or the denial of their rights. Rather, it recognizes that mutual respect includes the right to say no, to leave, and to refuse unwanted interaction while respecting the equal rights and lawful boundaries of others.

At this time, because of the widespread normalization of abuse directed toward vulnerable and innocent White people, including genocidal means, open-border policies, anti-State attitudes, communism, efforts to “dismantle the USA,” modern slavery campaigns, and mass instrumental migration within far-left activist circles, we believe that separation is the safest way forward. We support the right of individuals and communities to establish boundaries, withdraw from hostile environments, and decline unwanted interactions with individuals or groups whose conduct they consider abusive, discriminatory, threatening, or dehumanizing.

Our position is that no person should be expected to tolerate mistreatment as a condition of social acceptance or community participation. Separation, when chosen voluntarily and pursued peacefully, can be a reasonable means of protecting personal safety, preserving

dignity, and maintaining independence. We advocate evaluating individuals according to their conduct rather than assuming that every person associated with a political movement shares the same intentions. Our goal is not to encourage retaliation or hostility toward an entire political group, but to protect our community's well-being, uphold equal rights, and preserve the freedom to disengage from interactions that we consider harmful.

At this time in history, we believe that harms and abuses directed toward White people are being normalized in certain political and activist circles.

- Establishing safe spaces for White people may be one way forward.
- Rejecting all ideologies and practices based on force, fraud, or coercion.
- Separating ourselves from anti-White racism, including elements of "Black" power movements that target White people and have contributed to historical and catastrophic harm, including incidents involving arson, violence, and murder.
- We no longer view certain elements of left-wing activist culture as making a positive contribution to society as their activities involve gang and clan-like memberships, racial hostility, intimidation, and violence. We believe that some movements have gone too far when they cross these lines and cause harm to others.
- Do we accept abusive, violent relationships as normal? No, we do not. All human beings have the right to reject extreme ideologies that hurt them and disengage from harmful relationships or environments. We believe we should move forward toward "normalcy," grounded in humanity and mutual respect, rather than ideological coercion.