

Union of Saints

Universal Anti-Racism & Racial Respect Standards

Purpose

The Union of Saints recognizes the equal dignity and humanity of every person, regardless of race, ethnicity, ancestry, nationality, or cultural background.

These standards establish a clear expectation: racial hostility, racial degradation, and racial discrimination are unacceptable regardless of which racial group is targeted.

The purpose of this document is to provide honest discussion about race or history and to establish boundaries against conduct that demeans, excludes, threatens, or discriminates against people because of their race.

1. Prohibited Forms of Racial Conduct

Members, representatives, and participants should not engage in:

Racial slurs or insults — derogatory language directed at someone because of their race.

Racial stereotyping — assigning character, intelligence, morality, behavior, or abilities to an individual based on race.

Racial generalizations — portraying an entire racial group as inherently inferior, superior, dangerous, dishonest, ignorant, or otherwise defective.

Racial harassment — repeated racial jokes, taunts, insults, intimidation, or unwanted racial commentary.

Racial humiliation — deliberately degrading or publicly shaming someone because of their race.

Race-based exclusion — denying participation, fellowship, opportunities, or membership because of racial identity.

Racial discrimination — treating an individual less favorably because of their race.

Racial double standards — applying substantially different standards of dignity or acceptable conduct solely because the racial identities involved are different.

Dehumanizing language — describing a racial group or its members as less human, inherently evil, or undeserving of basic dignity.

Collective racial blame — holding an individual personally responsible for wrongdoing solely because they share a racial identity with people who committed that wrongdoing.

2. Discussion of Race Is Permitted

The Union of Saints does not tolerate racism, yet conversations and dialogue regarding race can be healthy.

Members may respectfully discuss:

racism and racial discrimination;

slavery, segregation, colonialism, and other historical events;

systemic and institutional racism;

racial inequality and disparities;

cultural differences and historical experiences;
forms of privilege, disadvantage, and other social concepts;
criticism of governments, institutions, ideologies, movements, or individual conduct.

The standard is respectful discussion rather than silence about difficult subjects.

Criticism of an idea, institution, historical event, or individual action should not be converted into racial hostility toward people as a whole.

3. Individual Dignity

Every person should be treated as an individual.

No member should be:

presumed guilty, immoral, ignorant, or dangerous because of race;
pressured to apologize for the actions of unrelated people solely because of shared racial identity;
denied basic respect because of race;
subjected to racial mockery or humiliation;
told that racial hostility toward them is acceptable simply because of their racial identity.

Historical or social discussions may recognize differences in collective experience while still respecting the dignity of individuals.

4. Boundaries With Racist Conduct

Members are encouraged to establish clear boundaries when encountering racial hostility.

Appropriate responses include:

“Please don't make racial comments about me or my race.”

“I'm willing to discuss racism, but I won't participate in racial insults.”

“You can criticize my actions or ideas without attacking my racial identity.”

“I don't accept racial stereotypes or generalizations.”

“If this continues, I'm ending the conversation.”

The firmest approach when setting a boundary with someone who is racist or volatile is to recognize that their behavior has crossed a line. You do not have to tolerate harmful or aggressive conduct simply because it is framed as political disagreement. Setting a clear boundary, creating distance when necessary, and prioritizing your own well-being can help you respond constructively. Journaling can also be a helpful, positive way to process and reflect on the experience.

A member is not required to remain in a conversation or accept behavior that has become abusive or threatening.

5. Universal Standard

The Union of Saints applies these principles universally.

Racial hostility does not become acceptable because of the race of the person expressing it or the race of the person receiving it.

The organization therefore rejects the principle that racial insults, stereotyping, harassment, or dehumanization are acceptable when directed at one racial group but unacceptable when directed at another.

At the same time, members may recognize that different racial groups have experienced different histories and forms of discrimination. Acknowledging those differences does not require abandoning a universal standard of human dignity.

6. Response to Violations

When racial misconduct occurs, the preferred response is proportional and focused on the conduct.

Depending on severity and circumstances, responses may include:

Informal correction.

A request to stop the conduct.

Mediation or facilitated discussion.

Formal warning.

Removal from a particular activity or forum.

Formal disciplinary procedures where applicable.

Referral to appropriate authorities when threats, violence, or other unlawful conduct are involved.

Serious threats or immediate danger should always be treated as a safety matter first.

7. Good-Faith Principle

Members should distinguish between:

a person making a genuinely ignorant or insensitive statement;

a person who corrects their behavior when challenged; and

a person who repeatedly engages in deliberate racial harassment, intimidation or civil conflict.

The Union of Saints encourages correction, education, reconciliation, and restoration where appropriate, while maintaining firm boundaries against persistent abuse.

8. Core Principle

The Union of Saints affirms:

Every person possesses inherent dignity. No person's race makes them inherently superior or inferior, and no person should be subjected to racial hatred, humiliation, discrimination, or dehumanization.

Our commitment to anti-racism therefore means opposing racism while extending the same fundamental standard of human dignity to everyone.

Adoption Standard: These principles should guide the conduct of Union of Saints members, leadership, representatives, affiliated groups, and participants in Union-sponsored spaces. They are intended to promote dignity, accountability, reconciliation, equality, and peaceful fellowship across racial and cultural lines.

Term Used → Abuse Category → Racism → Safety Boundary

Anti-White Racism Examples:

U.S. / North American usage

Cracker

Honky / honkie

Whitey

Gringo

Peckerwood

Redneck

Hillbilly

Gringo

Ofay

Mayo / mayos

Wonder Bread

Saltine

Trailer trash

White trash

Europid

Caucazoid

British / Irish usage

Pommie / pommy

Pakeha (usually descriptive rather than inherently insulting)

Taffy (can be derogatory depending on context)

Sassenach (historical/regional; not inherently a slur)

Limey (often mild or jocular rather than strongly derogatory)

Australia / New Zealand

Skip / Skippy

Whingeing white

Pākehā (generally a neutral Māori term for a New Zealander of European descent, though context can make it pejorative)

Pom / pommy

Whiteness-related terms used in Indigenous Australian discourse

South Africa

Boer (historical ethnic identifier; can be neutral or derogatory depending on context)

Settler

Colonial

Rock spider (highly derogatory and context-specific)

European

Whitey