

Intra-Racism

Union of Saints

It is important not to suppress speech. Polite, good-faith free speech is an important part of dialogue and of how we work together to solve difficult issues. We can apply OZIRAH and OSIRAM knowledge to many experiences and recognize patterns of abuse as they appear in ongoing debates.

Even heated debates can be normal and healthy. The conversation becomes more concerning when it becomes targeted hate speech, is intended to invoke harm or cruelty, incites violence, or deliberately seeks to victimize another person. I value the conversations I am having today with the peers I have found. I feel safer and more comfortable than ever with who I am, my career, and the decisions I have made to better safeguard my life.

I do believe we are experiencing forms of fourth-generation warfare, and for this reason I strongly support our homeland defense teams. Today, I am also involved in these important missions. As a legal and military professional, I work in a field where monitoring crime and identifying threats are a part of everyday life. I genuinely enjoy this work and feel that it is my calling.

At the same time, facing these realities is not always easy. We are witnessing and coping with so much American suffering. The pain is deep. Many Americans are living in what may be referred to as “perception bias,” they are not seeing reality for what it is. Still, serving Americans is one of the greatest responsibilities and privileges I have. I would not change it for the world.

Intra-Racism

Definition

Intra-racial prejudice — prejudice or hostility directed toward people who are perceived as belonging to the same racial group.

Intra-racial hate — extreme hostility toward members of one's own racial group based on differences such as ethnicity, ancestry, nationality, culture, religion, or ideology.

Racial bias — a preference, assumption, or judgment about a person based on perceived race or racial identity.

Racial targeting — deliberately directing hostility, exclusion, discrimination, harassment, or other negative treatment toward people because of their perceived racial or related identity.

Speech suppression — restricting, discouraging, silencing, or penalizing expression because of the identity, viewpoint, or perceived group affiliation of the speaker.

Historical Context

Before and during World War II, many conflicts occurred among populations that could be classified as European or White. Nationality, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, political ideology, and

perceived loyalty were used to divide populations into opposing groups. This demonstrates that severe prejudice and persecution do not necessarily require significant racial differences between the people involved.

Modern Context

Some contemporary experiences similarly occur within racial groups. People may experience hostility, stereotyping, exclusion, political targeting, or suppression because of ethnicity, ancestry, nationality, culture, religion, or political identity. These experiences should not automatically be equated with World War II, but the underlying mechanisms of group identification and social division can be studied historically.

Application

Intra-racial prejudice is not unique to White populations. Similar divisions can occur within Black, Asian, Indigenous, Latino, Middle Eastern, European, and other populations. People who share a racial identity may still experience significant conflict because of differences in ethnicity, nationality, religion, culture, ideology, or social status.

Key Point

Race is only one layer of human identity. Prejudice, discrimination, targeting, and hostility can occur **between races and within races**. Understanding both forms provides a more complete and balanced examination of racial bias, social division, speech suppression, and historical patterns of persecution.