MCINTOSH / WHITE PRIVILEGE AND MALE PRIVILEGE

liance. As Frantz
the mere fact that
a lot rendered him
eyes of his fellow
lovable. I've
. In fact, if the rest
, beyond the hard-
definitely constructed
would find
rarer than myself.
a highly gendered
in the fabric of
The very existence
not only myth pinned
on those "other,"
acceptable. In a little-
road champion boxer
C. L. R. James put
as a model Negro
and race prejudice.
how to conduct him-
we him. From there
embroiled like Joe, the

a bunch of fiction.
le for deference and
able given his voca-
Johnson—the bald-
racial boundaries by
white women, who
ous" behavior, who
set of life (he even
make it appear bigger
was America's hero.
his race, "I mean the
mule Alabama boy,
was constructed in
masculinity was put to
white fans, he was a
—outside of it. To
he had the license
tain the admiration
similarity in race,
onization, Louis
that reflected radi-
gnore. There is some
nder) conflict is part-
ly linked to behavior and how certain behavior is perceived.
If our society, for example, could dispense with rigid,
archaic notions of appropriate masculine and feminine
behavior, perhaps we might create a world that nurtures,
encourages, and even rewards nice guys. If violence were
not so central to American culture—to the way manhood is
defined, to the way in which the state keeps African-
American men in check, to the way men interact with
women, to the way oppressed peoples interact with one
another—perhaps we might see the withering away of
white fears of black men. Perhaps young black men wouldn't
feel the need to adopt hardened, threatening postures merely
to survive in a Doggy-Dogg world. Not that black men
ought to become colored equivalents of Alan Alda. Rather,
black men ought to be whomever or whatever they want to
be, without unwarranted criticism or societal pressures to
conform to a particular definition of manhood. They could
finally dress down without suspicion, talk loudly without
surveillance, and love each other without sanction. Fortunately,
such a transformation would also mean the long-awaited
death of the "nice Negro."

Not in my lifetime. Any fool can look around and see
that the situation for race and gender relations in general,
and for black males in particular, has taken a turn for the
worse—and relief is nowhere in sight. In the meantime, I
will make the most of my "nice Negro" status. When it's all
said and done, there is nothing romantic or interesting
about playing Bigger Thomas. Maybe I can't persuade a
well-dressed white couple to give up their box seats, but at
least they'll listen to me. For now . . .

NOTES
1. C. L. R. James, "Joe Louis and Jack Johnson," Labor Action,
July 1, 1946.
2. Ibid.

White Privilege and Male Privilege: A Personal
Account of Coming to See Correspondences
through Work in Women's Studies
PEGGY MCINTOSH

Through work to bring materials and perspectives from
Women's Studies into the rest of the curriculum, I have
often noticed men's unwillingness to grant that they are
overprivileged in the curriculum, even though they may
grant that women are disadvantaged. Denials that amount to
taboos surround the subject of advantages that men gain
from women's disadvantages. These denials protect male
privilege from being fully recognized, acknowledged, less-
ened, or ended.

Thinking through unacknowledged male privilege as a
phenomenon with a life of its own, I realized that since
hierarchies in our society are interlocking, there was most
likely a phenomenon of white privilege that was similarly
denied and protected, but alive and real in its effects. As a
white person, I realized I had been taught about racism as
something that puts others at a disadvantage, but had been

Peggy McIntosh, "White Privilege and Male Privilege" (Working
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taught not to see one of its corollary aspects, White privilege, which puts me at an advantage.

I think whites are carefully taught not to recognize white privilege, as males are taught not to recognize male privilege. So I have begun in an untutored way to ask what it is like to have white privilege. This paper is a partial record of my personal observations and not a scholarly analysis. It is based on my daily experiences within my particular circumstances.

I have come to see white privilege as an invisible package of unearned assets that I can count on cashing in each day, but about which I was “meant” to remain oblivious. White privilege is like an invisible weighty knapsack of special provisions, assurances, tools, maps, guides, code books, passports, visas, clothes, compass, emergency gear, and blank checks.

Since I have had trouble facing white privilege, and describing its results in my life, I saw parallels here with men’s reluctance to acknowledge male privilege. Only rarely will a man go beyond acknowledging that women are disadvantaged to acknowledging that men have unearned advantage, or that unearned privilege has not been good for men’s development as human beings, or for society’s development, or that privilege systems might ever be challenged and changed.

I will review here several types or layers of denial that I see at work protecting, and preventing awareness about, entrenched male privilege. Then I will draw parallels, from my own experience, with the denials that veil the facts of white privilege. Finally, I will list forty-six ordinary and daily ways in which I experience having white privilege, by contrast with my African-American colleagues in the same building. This list is not intended to be generalizable. Others can make their own lists from within their own life circumstances.

Writing this paper has been difficult, despite warm receptions for the talks on which it is based. For describing white privilege makes one newly accountable. As we in Women’s Studies work to reveal male privilege and ask men to give up some of their power so one who writes about having white privilege must ask, “Having described it, what will I do to lessen or end it.”

The denial of men’s overprivileged state takes many forms in discussions of curriculum change work. Some claim that men must be central in the curriculum because they have done most of what is important or distinctive in life or in civilization. Some recognize sexism in the curriculum but deny that it makes male students seem unduly important in life. Others agree that certain individual thinkers are male-oriented but deny that there is any systemic tendency in disciplinary frameworks or epistemology to overemphasize men as a group. Those men who do grant that male privilege takes institutionalized and embedded forms are still likely to deny that male hegemony has opened doors for them personally. Virtually all men deny that male overreward alone can explain men’s centrality in all the inner sanctuums of our most powerful institutions. Moreover, those few who will acknowledge that male privilege systems have overempowered them usually end up doubting that we could dismantle these privilege systems. They may say they will work to improve women’s status, in the society or in the university, but they can’t or won’t support the idea of lessening men’s. In curricular terms, this is the point at which they say that they regret they cannot use any of the interesting new scholarship on women because the syllabus is full. When the talk turns to giving men less cultural room, even the most thoughtful and fair-minded of the men I know will tend to reflect, or fall back on, conservative assumptions about the inevitability of present gender relations and distributions of power, calling on precedent or sociobiology and psychology to demonstrate that male domination is natural and follows inevitably from evolutionary pressures. Others resort to arguments from “experience” or religion or social responsibility or wishing and dreaming.

After I realized, through faculty development work in Women’s Studies, the extent to which men work from a base of unacknowledged privilege, I understood that much of their oppressiveness was unconscious. Then I remembered the frequent charges from women of color that white women whom they encounter are oppressive. I began to understand why we are justly seen as oppressive, even when we don’t see ourselves that way. At the very least, obliviousness of one’s privileged state can make a person or group irritating to be with. I began to count the ways in which I enjoy unearned skin privilege and have been conditioned into oblivion about its existence, unable to see that it put me “ahead” in any way, or put my people ahead, overrewarding us and yet also paradoxically damaging us, or that it could or should be changed.

My schooling gave me no training in seeing myself as an oppressor, as an unfairly advantaged person, or as a participant in a damaged culture. I was taught to see myself as an individual whose moral state depended on her individual moral will. At school, we were not taught about slavery in any depth; we were not taught to see slaveholders as damaged people. Slaves were seen as the only group at risk of being dehumanized. My schooling followed the pattern
which Elizabeth Minnick has pointed out: whites are taught to
to think of their lives as morally neutral, normative, and
average, and also ideal, so that when we work to benefit
others, this is seen as work that will allow "them" to be
more like "us." I think many of us know how obnoxious
this attitude can be in men.

After frustration with men who would not recognize
male privilege, I decided to try to work on myself at least
by identifying some of the daily effects of white privilege
in my life. It is crude work, at this stage, but I will give
here a list of special circumstances and conditions I expe-
rience that I did not earn but that I have been made to feel
are mine by birth, by citizenship, and by virtue of being a
conscientious law-abiding "normal" person of goodwill. I
have chosen those conditions that I think in my case
attach somewhat more to skin-color privilege than to
class, religion, ethnic status, or geographical location,
though these other privileging factors are intricately intwined.
As far as I can see, my Afro-American co-
workers, friends, and acquaintances with whom I come
into daily or frequent contact in this particular time,
place, and line of work cannot count on most of these
conditions.

1. I can, if I wish, arrange to be in the company of people
of my race most of the time.
2. I can avoid spending time with people whom I was
trained to mistrust and who have learned to mistrust
my kind or me.
3. If I should need to move, I can be pretty sure of renting
or purchasing housing in an area which I can afford
and in which I would want to live.
4. I can be reasonably sure that my neighbors in such a
location will be neutral or pleasant to me.
5. I can go shopping alone most of the time, fairly well
assured that I will not be followed or harassed by store
detectives.
6. I can turn on the television or open to the front page of
the paper and see people of my race widely and posi-
tively represented.
7. When I am told about our national heritage or about
"civilization," I am shown that people of my color
made it what it is.
8. I can be sure that my children will be given curricular
materials that testify to the existence of their race.
9. If I want to, I can be pretty sure of finding a publisher
for this piece on white privilege.
10. I can be fairly sure of having my voice heard in a
group in which I am the only member of my race.
11. I can be casual about whether or not to listen to anoth-
er woman's voice in a group in which she is the only
member of her race.
12. I can go into a bookshop and count on finding the writ-
ing of my race represented, into a supermarket and find
the staple foods that fit my cultural traditions, into
a hairdresser's shop and find someone who can deal
with my hair.
13. Whether I use checks, credit cards, or cash, I can count
on my skin color not to work against the appearance
that I am financially reliable.
14. I could arrange to protect our young children most of
the time from people who might not like them.
15. I did not have to educate our children to be aware of
systemic racism for their own daily physical protection.
16. I can be pretty sure that my children's teachers and
employers will tolerate them if they fit school and
workplace norms; my chief worries about them do not
concern others' attitudes toward their race.
17. I can talk with my mouth full and not have people put
this down to my color.
18. I can swear, dress in secondhand clothes, or not
answer letters, without having people attribute these
choices to the bad morals, the poverty, or the illiteracy
of my race.
19. I can speak in public to a powerful male group without
putting my race on trial.
20. I can do well in a challenging situation without being
called a credit to my race.
21. I am never asked to speak for all the people of my
racial group.
22. I can remain oblivious to the language and customs of
persons of color who constitute the world's majority
without feeling in my culture any penalty for such
oblivion.
23. I can criticize our government and talk about how
much I fear its policies and behavior without being
seen as a cultural outsider.
24. I can be reasonably sure that if I ask to talk to "the per-
son in charge," I will be facing a person of my race.
25. If a traffic cop pulls me over or if the IRS audits my
tax return, I can be sure I haven't been singled out
because of my race.
26. I can easily buy posters, postcards, picture books,
greeting cards, dolls, toys, and children's magazines
featuring people of my race.
27. I can go home from most meetings of organizations I
belong to feeling somewhat tied in, rather than
isolated, out of place, outnumbered, unheard, held at a
distance, or feared.
28. I can be pretty sure that an argument with a colleague
of another race is more likely to jeopardize her chances
for advancement than to jeopardize mine.
29. I can be fairly sure that if I argue for the promotion of
a person of another race, or a program centering on
race, this is not likely to cost me heavily within my
present setting, even if my colleagues disagree with
me.
30. If I declare there is a racial issue at hand, or there isn’t
a racial issue at hand, my race will lend me more credi-
bility for either position than a person of color will
have.
31. I can choose to ignore developments in minority writ-
ing and minority activist programs, or disparage them,
or learn from them, but in any case, I can find ways to
be more or less protected from negative consequences
of any of these choices.
32. My culture gives me little fear about ignoring the perspec-
tives and powers of people of other races.
33. I am not made acutely aware that my shape, bearing, or
body odor will be taken as self-interested or self-seeking.
34. I can take a job with an affirmative action employer
without having my co-workers on the job suspect that I
got it because of my race.
35. If my day, week, or year is going badly, I need not ask
of each negative episode or situation whether it has
racial overtones.
36. I can be pretty sure of finding people who would be
willing to talk with me and advise me about my next
steps, professionally.
37. I can think over many options, social, political, imagi-
native, or professional, without asking whether a per-
sion of my race would be accepted or allowed to do
what I want to do.
38. I can be late to a meeting without having the lateness
reflect on my race.
39. I can choose public accommodation without fearing
that people of my race cannot get in or will be mis-
treated in places I have chosen.
40. I can be sure that if I need legal or medical help, my
race will not work against me.
41. I can arrange my activities so that I will never have to
experience feelings of rejection owing to my race.
42. If I have low credibility as a leader, I can be sure that
my race is not the problem.
43. I can easily find academic courses and institutions that
give attention only to people of my race.
44. I can expect figurative language and imagery in all of
the arts to testify to experiences of my race.
45. I can choose blemish cover or bandages in "flesh"
color and have them more or less match my skin.

I repeatedly forgot each of the realizations on this list
until I wrote it down. For me, white privilege has turned out
to be an elusive and fugitive subject. The pressure to avoid
it is great, for in facing it I must give up the myth of meri-
tocracy. If these things are true, this is not such a free coun-
try; one’s life is not that one makes it; many doors open
for certain people through no virtues of their own. These
perceptions mean also that my moral condition is not what I
had been led to believe. The appearance of being a good
citizen rather than a troublemaker comes in large part from
having all sorts of doors open automatically because of my
color.

A further paralysis of nerve comes from literary silence
protecting privilege. My clearest memories of finding such
analysis are in Lillian Smith’s unparalleled Killers of the
Dream and Margaret Andersen’s review of Karen and
Mannie Fields’ Lemon Swamp. Smith, for example, wrote
about walking toward black children on the street and
knowing they would step into the gutter; Andersen contrast-
ed the pleasure that she, as a white child, took on summer
driving trips to the south with Karen Fields’ memories of
driving in a closed car stocked with all necessities lest, in
stopping, her black family should suffer “insult, or worse.”
Adrienne Rich also recognizes and writes about daily expe-
riences of privilege, but in my observation, white women’s
writing in this area is far more often on systemic racism
than on our daily lives as light-skinned women.¹

In unpacking this invisible knapsack of white privilege, I
have listed conditions of daily experience that I once took
for granted, as neutral, normal, and universally available to
everybody, just as I once thought of a male-focused curricula
as the neutral or accurate account that can speak for all.
Nor did I think of any of these perquisites as bad for the
holder. I now think that we need a more finely differentiated
taxonomy of privilege, for some of these varies are only
what one would want for everyone in a just society, and oth-
ers give license to be ignorant, oblivious, arrogant, and
destructive. Before proposing some more finely tuned cat-
ergization, I will make some observations about the general
effects of these conditions on my life and expectations.

In this potpourri of examples, some privileges make me
feel at home in the world. Others allow me to escape penal-
ties or dar fear, anxie
come, not be in disgra
action from group, a p
}
ties or dangers that others suffer. Through some, I escape fear, anxiety, insult, injury, or a sense of not being welcome, not being real. Some keep me from having to hide, to be in disguise, to feel sick or crazy, to negotiate each transaction from the position of being an outsider or within my group, a person who is suspected of having too close links with a dominant culture. Most keep me from having to be angry.

I see a pattern running through the matrix of white privilege, a pattern of assumptions that were passed on to me as a white person. There was one main piece of cultural turf; it was my own turf, and I was among those who could control the turf. I could measure up to the cultural standards and take advantage of the many options I saw around me to make what the culture would call a success of my life. My skin color was an asset for any move I was educated to want to make. I could think of myself as “belonging” in major ways and of making social systems work for me. I could freely dispose, fear, neglect, or be oblivious to anything outside of the dominant cultural forms. Being of the main culture, I could also criticize it fairly freely. My life was reflected back to me frequently enough so that I felt, with regard to my race, if not to my sex, like one of the real people.

Whether through the curriculum or in the newspaper, the television, the economic system, or the general look of people in the streets, I received daily signals and indications that my people counted and that others either didn’t exist or must be trying, not very successfully, to be like people of my race. I was given cultural permission not to hear voices of people of other races or a tepid cultural tolerance for hearing or acting on such voices. I was also raised not to suffer seriously from anything that darker-skinned people might say about my group, “protected,” though perhaps I should more accurately say prohibited, through the habits of my economic class and social group, from living in racially mixed groups or being reflective about interactions between people of differing races.

In proportion as my racial group was being made confident, comfortable, and oblivious, other groups were likely being made unconfident, uncomfortable, and alienated. Whiteness protected me from many kinds of hostility, distress, and violence, which I was being subtly trained to visit in turn upon people of color.

For this reason, the word “privilege” now seems to me misleading. Its connotations are too positive to fit the conditions and behaviors which “privilege systems” produce. We usually think of privilege as being a favored state, whether earned or conferred by birth or luck. School graduates are reminded they are privileged and urged to use their (enviable) assets well. The word “privilege” carries the connotation of being something everyone must want. Yet some of the conditions I have described here work to systematically overempower certain groups. Such privilege simply confers dominance, gives permission to control, because of one’s race or sex. The kind of privilege that gives license to some people to be, at best, thoughtless and, at worst, murderous should not continue to be referred to as a desirable attribute. Such “privilege” may be widely desired without being in any way beneficial to the whole society.

Moreover, though “privilege” may confer power, it does not confer moral strength. Those who do not depend on conferred dominance have traits and qualities that may never develop in those who do. Just as Women’s Studies courses indicate that women survive their political circumstances to lead lives that hold the human race together, so “underprivileged” people of color who are the world’s majority have survived their oppression and lived survivors’ lives from which the white global minority can and must learn. In some groups, those dominated have actually become strong through not having all of these unearned advantages, and this gives them a great deal to teach the others. Members of so-called privileged groups can seem foolish, ridiculous, infantile, or dangerous by contrast.

I want, then, to distinguish between earned strength and unearned power conferred systemically. Power from unearned privilege can look like strength when it is, in fact, permission to escape or to dominate. But not all of the privileges on my list are inevitably damaging. Some, like the expectation that neighbors will be decent to you, or that your race will not count against you in court, should be the norm in a just society and should be considered as the entitlement of everyone. Others, like the privilege not to listen to less powerful people, distort the humanity of the holders as well as the ignored groups. Still others, like finding one’s staple foods everywhere, may be a function of being a member of a numerical majority in the population. Others have to do with not having to labor under pervasive negative stereotyping and mythology.

We might at least start by distinguishing between positive advantages that we can work to spread, to the point where they are not advantages at all but simply part of the normal civic and social fabric, and negative types of advantage that unless rejected will always reinforce our present hierarchies. For example, the positive “privilege” of belonging, the feeling that one belongs within the human circle, as Native Americans say, fosters development and should not be seen as privilege for a few. It is, let us say, an
entitlement that none of us should have to earn; ideally it is an unearned entitlement. At present, since only a few have it, it is an unearned advantage for them. The negative "privilege" that gave me cultural permission not to take darker-skinned Others seriously can be seen as arbitrarily conferred dominance and should not be desirable for anyone. This paper results from a process of coming to see that some of the power that I originally saw as attendant on being a human being in the United States consisted in unearned advantage and conferred dominance, as well as other kinds of special circumstance not universally taken for granted.

In writing this paper I have also realized that white identity and status (as well as class identity and status) give me considerable power to choose whether to broach this subject and its trouble. I can pretty well decide whether to disappear and avoid and not listen and escape the dislike I may engender in other people through this essay, or interrupt, answer, interpret, preach, correct, criticize, and control to some extent what goes on in reaction to it. Being white, I am given considerable power to escape many kinds of danger or penalty as well as to choose which risks I want to take.

There is an analogy here, once again, with Women's Studies. Our male colleagues do not have a great deal to lose in supporting Women's Studies, but they do not have a great deal to lose if they oppose it either. They simply have the power to decide whether to commit themselves to more equitable distributions of power. They will probably feel few penalties whatever choice they make; they do not seem, in any obvious short-term sense, the ones at risk, though they and we are all at risk because of the behaviors that have been rewarded in them.

Through Women's Studies work I have met very few men who are truly distressed about systemic, unearned male advantage and conferred dominance. And so one question for me and others like me is whether we will be like them, or whether we will get truly distressed, even outraged, about unearned race advantage and conferred dominance and if so, what we will do to lessen them. In any case, we need to do more work in identifying how they actually affect our daily lives. We need more down-to-earth writing by people about these taboo subjects. We need more understanding of the ways in which white "privilege" damages white people, for these are not the same ways in which it damages the victimized. Skewed white psyche are an inseparable part of the picture, though I do not want to confuse the kinds of damage done to the holders of special assets and to those who suffer the deficits. Many, perhaps most, of our white students in the United States think that racism doesn't affect them because they are not people of color; they do not see "whiteness" as a racial identity. Many men likewise think that Women's Studies does not bear on their own existences because they are not female; they do not see themselves as having gendered identities. Insisting on the universal "effects" of "privilege" systems, then, becomes one of our chief tasks, and being more explicit about the particular effects in particular contexts is another. Men need to join us in this work.

In addition, since race and sex are not the only advantaging systems at work, we need to similarly examine the daily experience of having age advantage, or ethnic advantage, or physical ability, or advantage related to nationality, religion, or sexual orientation. Professor Mamie Evans suggested to me that in many ways the list I made also applies directly to heterosexual privilege. This is a still more taboo subject than race privilege: the daily ways in which heterosexual privilege makes some persons comfortable or powerful, providing supports, assets, approvals, and rewards to those who live or expect to live in heterosexual pairs. Unpacking that content is still more difficult, owing to the deeper embeddedness of heterosexual advantage and dominance and stricter taboos surrounding these.

But to start such an analysis I would put this observation from my own experience: The fact that I live under the same roof with a man triggers all kinds of societal assumptions about my worth, politics, life, and values and triggers a host of unearned advantages and powers. After recasting many elements from the original list I would add further observations like these:

1. My children do not have to answer questions about why I live with my partner (my husband).
2. I have no difficulty finding neighborhoods where people approve of our household.
3. Our children are given texts and classes that implicitly support our kind of family unit and do not turn them against my choice of domestic partnership.
4. I can travel alone or with my husband without expecting embarrassment or hostility in those who deal with us.
5. Most people I meet will see my marital arrangements as an asset to my life or as a favorable comment on my likability, my competence, or my mental health.
6. I can talk about the social events of a weekend without fearing most listeners' reactions.
7. I will feel welcomed and "normal" in the usual walks of public life, institutional and social.
8. In many contexts, I am seen as "all right" in daily work on women because I do not live chiefly with women.
Difficulties and dangers surrounding the task of finding parallels are many. Since racism, sexism, and heterosexism are not the same, the advantages associated with them should not be seen as the same. In addition, it is hard to isolate aspects of unearned advantage that derive chiefly from social class, economic class, race, religion, region, sex, or ethnic identity. The oppressions are both distinct and interlocking, as the Combahee River Collective statement of 1977 continues to remind us eloquently.

One factor seems clear about all of the interlocking oppressions. They take both active forms that we can see and embedded forms that members of the dominant group are taught not to see. In my class and place, I did not see myself as racist because I was taught to recognize racism only in individual acts of meanness by members of my group, never in invisible systems conferring racial dominance on my group from birth. Likewise, we are taught to think that sexism or heterosexism is carried on only through intentional, individual acts of discrimination, meanness, or cruelty, rather than in invisible systems conferring unsought dominance on certain groups. Disapproving of the systems won’t be enough to change them. I was taught to think that racism could end if white individuals changed their attitudes; many men think sexism can be ended by individual changes in daily behavior toward women. But a man’s sex provides advantage for him whether or not he approves of the way in which dominance has been conferred on his group. A “white” skin in the United States opens many doors for whites whether or not we approve of the way dominance has been conferred on us. Individual acts can palliate, but cannot end, these problems. To redesign social systems, we need first to acknowledge their colossal unseen dimensions. The silences and denials surrounding privilege are the key political tool here. They keep the thinking about equality or equity incomplete, protecting unearned advantage and conferred dominance by making these taboo subjects. Most talk by whites about equal opportunity seems to me new to be about equal opportunity to try to get into a position of dominance while denying that systems of dominance exist.

Obliviousness about white advantage, like obliviousness about male advantage, is kept strongly inculcated in the United States so as to maintain the myth of meritocracy, the myth that democratic choice is equally available to all. Keeping most people unaware that freedom of confident action is there for just a small number of people props up those in power and serves to keep power in the hands of the same groups that have most of it already. Though systemic change takes many decades, there are pressing questions for me and I imagine for some others like me if we raise our daily consciousness on the perquisites of being light-skinned. What will we do with such knowledge? As we know from watching men, it is an open question whether we will choose to use unearned advantage to weaken invisible privilege systems and whether we will use any of our arbitrarily awarded power to try to reconstruct power systems on a broader base.

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NOTES

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