

Detour Spotting for White Anti-Racists

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Adapted from Oregon Center for Educational Equity: **What Did You Just Say? Responses to Racist Comments Collected from the Field**

For white people living in North America learning to be anti-racist is a re-education process. We must unlearn our thorough racist conditioning to re-educate and re-condition ourselves as anti-racists.

There is scant social or political encouragement for this journey of re-education. We are constantly tempted to detour off course by the racist propaganda of society and our own guilt and denial. In the face of society's and our own resistance, sustaining the will to continue this journey takes bold and stubborn effort.

This journey sends us into unfamiliar territory. No white person has ever lived in a non-racist North America. We were never taught the skills of anti-racist living. Indeed, we were carefully taught the opposite: how to maintain our white privilege. Racism, the system of oppression (of people of colour) and advantage (for white people) depends on the collusion and cooperation of white people for its perpetuation.

Most of us first became aware of racial prejudice and injustice as children. As white infants we were fed a pabulum of racist propaganda. That early "training" was comprehensive and left little room for question, challenge or doubt. Our childhood games, rhymes and media conspired: "Eenie, meenie, minie, mo; Catch a n...r by his toe ..." We played cowboys and Indians. All of us knew the Indians were bad and had to die. My WWII generation watched "Bugs Bunny" outwit evil Japanese villains. As Lillian Smith acknowledged:

"These ceremonials in honor of white supremacy, performed from babyhood, slip from the conscious mind down deep into muscles and glands...and become difficult to tear out."

(1)

Our generous child wisdom told us racism was wrong, but there was no escaping the daily racist catechism. We resisted the lies, the deceit and the injustice of racism, but we did not have the skills to counter the poisonous messages. Our conditioning filled us with fear, suspicion and stereotypes

that substituted for true knowing of people of colour. We internalized our beliefs about people of colour, ourselves, other white people and about being white. Those internalized attitudes became actualized into racist behaviour.

As I continue my journey toward becoming a re-conditioned and effective anti-racist, I have become aware of "habits," attitudes and their attached behaviours, which divert me from my intended goal. To change the detouring behaviour, I must first be fully conscious of what I'm doing, the behaviour and its consequences. Next, I need to reflect on the behaviour's attitudinal roots. Finally, I determine the prescribed, desired change I want to make and the best strategy for achieving it. Sometimes I need to remove the behaviour from my personal repertoire. More often though, re-tooling is necessary, replacing the discarded pattern with new behaviours. It will likely take repeated attempts before I have fully internalized and externalized the desired change.

Most of the obstacles and detours encountered on our journey of re-education are those same habitual behaviours birthed in our internalized beliefs. The behaviours will vary with each white person. I recognize that no two white people share exactly the same experiences and societal moldings. We learned racism in our unique and personal ways from different teachers and at different times. But we all learned the lessons well. I have observed in myself and other white people some common patterns of guilt, denial and defensiveness which appear regularly in our interactions with people of colour and other white people.

EIGHTEEN COMMON DETOURS FROM OUR ANTI-RACIST JOURNEY ARE EXAMINED IN THIS WAY:

#) The Detour's Title:

Attitudes or behaviours that signal a detour or wrong turn into white guilt, denial or defensiveness.

Reality Check and Consequence

A clarification of the underlying meaning and consequence of this behaviour pattern.

1) I'm Colourblind

"People are just people; I don't see colour." Or "I don't think of you as Chinese."

Reality Check and Consequence

Statements like these assume that people of colour are just like us, white, and have the same dreams, standards, problems, peeves that we do. "Colourblindness" negates the cultural values, norms, expectations and life experiences of people of colour. Even if an individual white person could ignore a person's colour, the society does not. By saying we don't see their colour, we are also saying we don't see our whiteness. This denies their experience of racism and our experience of privilege.

"I'm colourblind" can also be a defense when afraid to discuss racism, especially if one assumes all conversation about race or colour is racist. As my friend Rudy says, "I don't mind that you notice that I'm Black." Colour consciousness does not equal racism.

2) The Rugged Individual and The Bootstrap Theory

"America is the land of opportunity, built by rugged individuals, where anyone with grit can succeed if they just pull up hard enough on their bootstraps."

Reality Check and Consequence

The "rugged individual" and the "bootstrap theory" are two of the crown jewels of U.S. social propaganda. They have allowed generation after generation to say, "If you succeed, you did that, but if you fail, or if you're poor, that's your fault." Belief in this propaganda is founded in a total denial of the impact of either oppression or privilege on any person's chance for success.

3) Reverse Racism

(a) "People of colour are just as racist as white people."

(b) "Affirmative Action had a role years ago, but today it's just reverse racism; now it's discriminating against white men."

(c) The civil rights movement, when it began was appropriate, valuable, needed. But it's gone to the extreme. The playing field is now level. Now the civil rights movement is no longer worker for equality but for revenge."

Reality Check and Consequence

(a) Let's first define racism:

Racism= Racial Prejudice (white people and people of colour have this)

Plus

Systemic, Institutional Power (white people have this)

To say People of Colour can be racist, denies the power imbalance inherent in racism. Certainly, people of colour can be and are prejudiced against white people. That was part of their societal conditioning. A person of colour can act on their prejudices to insult, even hurt a white person. But there is a difference between being hurt and being oppressed.

People of colour, as a social group, do not have the societal, institutional power to oppress white people as a group. An individual person of colour abusing a white person – while clearly wrong, (no person should be insulted, hurt, etc.) is acting out of a personal racial prejudice, not racism.

(b) This form of denial is based in the false notion that the

playing field is now level. When the people with privilege and historical access and advantage are expected to suddenly (in societal evolution time) share some of that power, it is often perceived as discrimination.

(c) This was said by Rush Limbaugh, who is obviously no anti-racist, but this comment is loaded with white people's fears of people of colour, especially if "they" gained control. Embedded here is also the assumption that to be "pro-Black" (or any colour) is to be anti-white. A similar illogical accusation is directed at women who work for and end to violence against women and girls. Women who work to better the lives of women are regularly accused of being "anti-male."

4) Blame the Victim

(a) "We have advertised everywhere, there just aren't any qualified people of colour for this job." Or "If he only had a stronger work ethic." Or (b) "If she just felt better about

herself..." Or "Internalized racism is the real problem here." Or (c) "She uses racism as an excuse to divert us from her incompetence." And "He goes looking for racism everywhere." (As if racism is so hidden or hard to uncover that people of colour would have to search for it.)

Reality Check and Consequence

All "blame the victim" behaviours have two things in common. First, they evade the real problem: racism. Second, they delete from the picture the agents of racism, white people and institutions, which either intentionally perpetuate or unintentionally collude with racism. As long as the focus remains on people of colour we can minimize or dismiss their reactions, and never have to look directly at racism and our own responsibility or collusion.

5) Innocent By Association

"I'm not racist, because ...I have Vietnamese friends, or my lover is Black, I donate to Casa Latina, or I marched with Dr. King."

Reality Check and Consequence

This detour into denial wrongly equates personal interactions with people of colour, no matter how intimate they may be, with anti-racism. It assumes our personal associations free us magically from our racist conditioning.

6) The white knight or white missionary

"We (white people) know just where to build your new community center." Or "Your young people (read youth of colour) would be better served by traveling to our suburban training center."

Reality Check and Consequence

It is a racist, paternalistic assumption that well-meaning white people know what's best for people of colour. Decisions, by white people, are made on behalf of people of colour, as though they were incapable of making their own. This is another version of "blame the victim" and "white is right." It places the problems at the feet of people of colour, and the only "appropriate" solutions with white people. Once more the power of self-determination is taken from people of colour. Regardless of motive, it is still about white control.

7) The White Wash

"He's really a very nice guy, he's just had some bad experiences with Koreans." Or "That's just the way Uncle Adolf jokes. He's very polite to the Black janitor in his building."

Reality Check and Consequence

We're trapped here by another version of our guilt response. We attempt to excuse, defend or cover up racist actions of other white people. We are particularly prone to this if the other person is close to us, family or friend, and if we feel their actions reflect on us.

8) I Was An Indian in A Former Life (2)

"After that sweat lodge I really know what it feels like to be an Indian. I have found my true spiritual path."

Reality Check and Consequence

This is spiritual or cultural appropriation and poses a serious threat to the integrity and survival of Native cultures. To fill a void in their own spiritual core, some white people are drawn into the New Age garden to pick from a variety of Native spiritual packages usually offered for sale. Since Native spiritual practice is inseparable from their history and current community, it cannot be disconnected from that context to service white people searching for life's

meaning. Appropriating selected parts of Native cultures romanticizes the lives of Native peoples while denying their struggles. Their lands and livelihoods stolen, indigenous peoples now witness white people trying to steal their spirituality. Rather than escape our white racism by finding a spiritual path, we instead collude in one more way with the genocidal attacks on Native cultures.

9) The Isolationist

"I thought we resolved this issue (racism) when it came up on the board last year." Or "We need to deal with this specific incident. Don't complicate it by bringing up irrelevant incidences of the past." Or "This only happened today because the TV news last night showed police beating a Black kid."

Reality Check and Consequence

Attempts are made to isolate a particular incident of racism from of the larger context. We blame a publicized incident of racism outside our organization to rationalize an internal incident and to avoid facing the reality of racism within. When trying to resolve an accusation of racism within an institution, we often see the incident in a vacuum, or as an aberration, in isolation from an historic pattern of racism. Racism has been so institutionalized that every "incident" is another symptom of the pattern. If we continue to react incident to incident, crisis to crisis, as though they are unconnected, we will find genuine resolution only further from our reach.

10) "Bending Over Blackwards" (3)

"Of course, I agree with you." (Said to a person of colour even when I disagree) or "I have to side with Betty on this." (Betty being a woman of colour.)

Reality Check and Consequence

Our white guilt shows up as we defer to people of colour. We don't criticize, disagree, challenge or question them the way we would white people. And if we do disagree, we don't do it with the same conviction or passion that we would display with a white person. Our racism plays out as a different standard for people of colour than for white people. If this is our pattern, we can never have a genuine relationship with a person of colour. People of colour when we are doing this. Our sincerity, commitment and courage

will be rightly questioned. We cannot grow to a deeper level of trust and intimacy with people of colour we treat in this way.

11) BWAME

"But What About Me. Look how I've been hurt, oppressed, exploited...?"

Reality Check and Consequence

This diminishes the experience of people of colour by telling my own story of hardship. I lose an opportunity to learn more about the experience of racism from a person of colour, while I minimize their experience by trying to make it comparable or less painful than mine.

12) Teach Me, Please

"I want to stop acting like a racist, so please tell me when I do something you think is racist."

Reality Check and Consequence

White people often assume we can learn about racism only from people of colour. We further assume that people of colour have the energy and/or desire to do this teaching. My understanding is that most people of colour are weary of educating white people about racism. We will get stuck. We'll get frustrated and impatient with ourselves and other white people in this struggle. And we'll stay stuck if we don't seek help from other white anti-racists. Our inclination has been to ask people of colour to help us. We should seek out other white people BEFORE we go to people of colour. Perhaps, as we become more trustworthy as allies, we will build genuine relationships with a few people of colour who offer their reflections for us when we get stuck. This is at their discretion, not ours. We can't assume people of colour should be so grateful for our attempts at anti-racism, that they will be willing to guide us whenever we are ready to be guided.

13) White On White, and Righteously So

"What is wrong with those white people? Can't they see how racist they're being?" Or "I just can't stand to be around white people who act so racist." And

You're Preaching To The Choir

"You're wasting your time with us, we're not the people who need this training."

Reality Check and Consequence

We distance ourselves from "other" white people. We see only confirmed bigots, card-carrying white supremacists and white people outside our circle as "real racists." We put other white people down, trash their work or behaviour, or otherwise dismiss them. We righteously consider ourselves white people who have evolved beyond our racist conditioning. This is another level of denial. There are no "exceptional white people." (4) We may have attended many anti-racism workshops; we may not be shouting racist epithets or actively discriminating against people of colour, but we still experience privilege based on our white skin colour. We benefit from this system of oppression and advantage, no matter what our intentions are. This distancing serves only to divide us from potential allies and limit our own learning.

14) The "Certificate of Innocence"

Sometimes we seek or expect from people of colour some public or private recognition and appreciation for our anti-racism. Other times we look for a "certificate of innocence" to tell us we are one of the good white people.

Reality Check and Consequence

If our ally commitment depends on positive reinforcement from people of colour, we set ourselves up for sure failure. The first time a person of colour is displeased with our actions, we could respond, "Well, if the people I'm doing all this for don't want my help, then why bother? I quit." Clearly, we're challenging racism for "them" not for us. We have not identified our self-interest, as white people, for fighting racism. Until we do, we cannot stay on this lifelong journey.

15) Smoke And Mirrors

We use the current PC language; we listen to the right music; we state the liberal line; we're seen at the right meetings with the right people. We even interrupt racist remarks when the right people are watching and when there is no risk to us. We look like an anti-racist.

Reality Check and Consequence

This is the "Avon Ally," the cosmetic approach. People of colour and other white anti-racists see through this pretense quickly. This pseudo-anti-racist posturing only serves to collude with racism and weakens the credibility of sincere white anti-racists.

16) The Accountant

We keep a tally sheet. If we perform some "feat of anti-racism," we expect reciprocity from an individual or group of colour, usually with some prestige or power that can serve our interests.

Reality Check and Consequence

"I scratch your back, you scratch mine is NOT justice seeking nor ally behaviour. It serves only to reduce justice work to some kind of power brokering currency.

17) Silence

We stay silent.

Reality Check and Consequence

Our silence may be a product our guilt or fear of making people of colour or white people angry with us or disappointed in us. We may be silent because our guilt stops us from disagreeing with people of colour. We may be afraid that speaking out could result in losing some of our privilege. We may be silenced by fear of violence. The reasons for our silence are many, but each time we miss an opportunity to interrupt racism, or to act as allies or to interact genuinely with people of colour or other white people. And no anti-racist action is taken as long as we are silent.

[A note about silence: Silence is a complicated issue/matter. There are times when faced with a potential intervention situation that I may choose not to interrupt – for reasons of good sense or strategy. Anti-racists need courage, but foolish risks makes little sense. When the choice is between intervening in this moment, alone, or gathering allies to speak out later in a more strategic way, the latter may prove more effective.]

18) Exhaustion And Despair – Sound The Retreat

“I’m exhausted. I’m only one person. I can stop and rest for awhile.” Or “Racism is so pervasive and entrenched, there just isn’t any hope.”

Reality Check and Consequence

Despair is a real enemy of anti-racists. For our commitment to be a lifelong one, we must find ways to mitigate the effects. Burn-out or desertion are of no use to the struggle. We can remember men who jumped on a “Take Back the Night” bandwagon, challenging violence against women – for a while. Until the attention on them as good men waned. Until the “glamour” of the issue faded. One of the historical, repeated failures of “liberals” in social justice movements has been short-term and inconsistent commitment to the “issue du jour.”

If we quit, for any reason, we engage our “default option.” (5) As white people, we can take a break from the frustration and despair of anti-racism work. Such retreat will result in no significant consequences for us. Racism doesn’t allow such a respite for people of colour. One of the elemental privileges of being white is our freedom to retreat from the issue of racism. If things get too tough we can always take a break. And our work against racism doesn’t get done.

THE JOURNEY CONTINUES

Once identified, behaviours like those above are possible to change. The patterns are repeated less often. We re-educate and re-tool ourselves to avoid racist behaviours and to take more potent anti-racist action.

People of colour will continue to demand their rights, opportunities and full personhood.

But racism in North America won’t end because people of colour demand it. Racism will only end when a significant number of white people of conscience, the people who can wield systemic privilege and power with integrity, find the will and take the action to dismantle it.

That won’t happen until white people find racism in our daily consciousness as often as people of colour do. For now we have to drag racism into our consciousness intentionally, for unlike our sisters and brothers of colour, the most present daily manifestation of our white privilege

is the possibility of forgetting about racism. We cannot. Racism continues in the name of all white people. While there is nothing about racism to celebrate, there is much to celebrate in a life lived in the pursuit of justice.

ENDNOTES

1. Lillian Smith, *Killers Of The Dream*. W.W. Norton & Company: New York, 1949. Page 91.
2. Paraphrase of title by Andrea Smith. “For All Those Who Were Indian In A Former Life.” First printed in *Sojourner: The Women’s Forum*, November 1990.
3. I first heard this phrase from Rev. Joe Barndt of Crossroads Ministry and the author of *Dismantling Racism*. Augsburg Fortress: Minneapolis. 1991.
4. Credit to Kathleen Carlin for her “Principle of Intentions versus Effect” from her anti-sexism work. Translated here to a racism corollary. Before her death in 1996 she was the Executive Director of Men Stopping Violence in Atlanta, GA.
5. Term from Dr. Moleshi Kete Asante, Chair of African American Studies, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA.

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