Fall 2017 Cultural Diversity: The Road to Social Change Lecture Series

Knowing What You Know About Racism

November 16, 2017

12:20 to 1:30 - Glendale Community College - Kreider Hall Hoover Zariani, Manager, Multicultural & Community Engagement Center

Thank You! & Congratulations!

Before We Begin Our Dialogue...

A Few Ground Rules:

- --Be respectful of each other (thoughts, beliefs, etc.)
- --Beware of your (for the lack of a better word) triggers
- -- Practice Metacognition
- -- Ask for clarification and check for understanding
- --Be okay with making a mistake (yourself and others)
- --Give *constructive* feedback

Before We Begin Our Dialogue...

- You may hear words or phrases or pictures that are offensive. It is not the intention of this presentation to offend anyone (sort of).
- You may feel certain feelings related to the discussion.
 You are encouraged to share your thoughts and feelings.
- Acknowledge inequalities and privileges and avoid placing blame on individuals.

Mini Dialogue #1- Hello Neighbor!

Since we are participating in a dialogue, please turn to one or two of your closest neighbors (hopefully someone you don't yet know) and introduce yourselves.

THREE MINUTES MAXIMUM (ONE MINUTE EACH PERSON)

- 1. Name
- 2. Your major or area of study you are interested in
- 3. Your Cultural or Ethnic Background
- 4. Something you love about your culture/ethnic background

- Critical Race Theory
- Feminist Theories
- Queer Theories
- Class Theories
- Marxist Theory
- Internal Colonialism Theory
- Theory of Assimilation

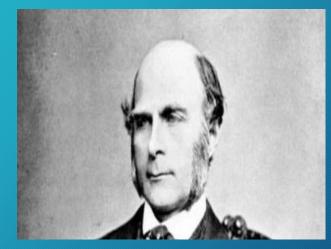
- Racial Formation Theory
- Conflict Theory
- Internal Colonialism
- Black/White Binary
- Racial Triangulation
- Theory of Systemic Racism
- Intersectionality
- Symbolic Interaction Theory

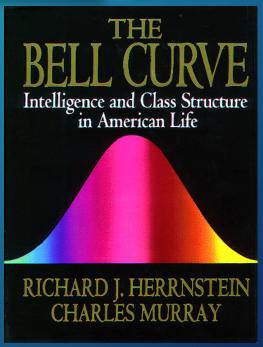
- Ethnic Antagonism
- Middleman Minorities
- Melting Pot Theory
- Theory of Group Position
- Ecofeminist Theory
- Indigenous Theories
- Functionalist Theory

- Black Feminist Thought
- Women of Color Feminism
- Decolonizing Methodologies
- Model Minority Myth
- Racial Microaggressions
- Racial Battle Fatigue
- Systemic/Interpersonal/Internal Racism

The Bell Curve Theory - 1869 - Francis Galton

Ranked ethnic populations of the world according to level of intelligence. Introduced into biology and originated the term "eugenics." Africans were considered at least two levels below Europeans. Australian Aborigines were the lowest ranked. This was "renewed" in 1994.





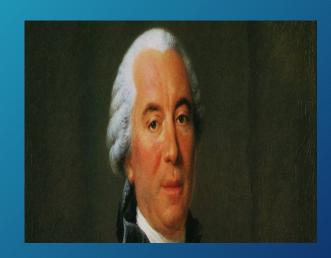
Theory of Racial Hygiene - Early 20th Century - Alfred Ploetz

Ploetz believed that the preservation of the Aryan race necessitated enforced selective breeding, the murder of children with disabilities, and a ban on interracial relationships, which became synonymous with racial shame.

This theory championed the ideas that Hitler eventually used to murder millions of Jews (mainly the concept of eugenics). Aryan race was superior and racial mixing deteriorated society.

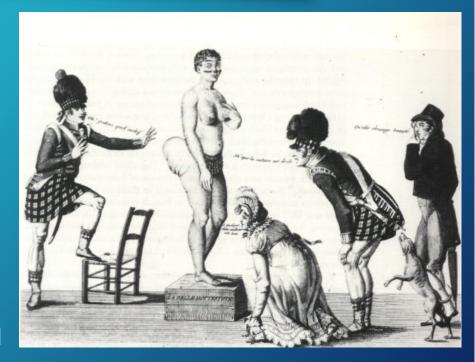
<u>Ideas on Beauty</u> -18th Century - George Louis Leclerc

- Nordic Caucasians were the original human beings. Darker skinned people developed it [darker skin] in order to adapt to warmer tropics.
- Considered light skin as the epitome of beautiful.
 Beauty had to do with establishing hierarchy of races.
- Popularized the term "Caucasian" because he felt the region had some of the most beautiful women.



Black Women Have Large Birth Canals -Early 19th Century

- Women from Khoikhoi (in Southwestern Africa) were brought to Europe to be displayed to paying crowds.
- Called them the "Hottentot Venus" (now an offensive term) who were exhibited as freaks and proof that African women had large birth canals which meant easy childbirth.
- This was used later as justification to force Black female slaves to work while pregnant and go back to work as soon as they gave birth.



Black Women Are Unattractive - 2011 - Satoshi Kanazawa

• Published (then quickly taken down) on Psychology Today website. Claimed that Black women were "far less attractive than white, Asian, and Native American women." Based this on a website that rated women's attractiveness on a scale of 1 to 5.

Drapetomania - 19th Century - Samuel Cartwright

A mental disease that caused black slaves to run away from their masters. So any slave who tried to escape had a mental illness and could be treated by "whipping the devil out of them."

Black People are White People With a Skin Disease Late 18th Century - Various Theorists

Benjamin Rush (one of the US Founding Fathers and a physician) coined the term "Negroidism" which was used to describe the curable skin condition that all Black people possessed.

He used the example of a slave, Henry Moss, who slowly developed white patches all over his body. According to Rush, he was turning white. Now we know this condition as Vitiligo.



How Do We **Now** Define Racism?

There are many definitions, but here is a fairly good one:

rac·ism

/'rāˌsizəm/

noun noun: racism

- 1. prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior: "a program to combat racism."
- synonyms: racial discrimination, racialism, racial prejudice, xenophobia, chauvinism, bigotry, casteism.

Source: Online Oxford Dictionary

Intersectionality

in·ter·sec·tion·al·i·ty
/ˌin(t)ərsekSHə'nalədē/

noun noun: intersectionality, plural noun: intersectionalities

1. the interconnected nature of social categorizations such as race, class, [sexuality] and gender as they apply to a given individual or group, regarded as creating overlapping and interdependent systems of discrimination or disadvantage:

"through an awareness of intersectionality, we can better acknowledge and ground the differences among us."

Source: Online Oxford Dictionary

Racism's Ugly Relatives

- Sexism
- Homophobia
- Prejudice
- Discrimination
- Xenophobia
- Bigotry
- White Supremacy
- And so many more...

Institutional Racism

Institutional racism is a pattern of negative treatment of a group of people by social institutions based on their race [and its ugly relatives].

Social Institutions include governmental organizations, schools, banks, and courts of law.

Mini Dialogue #2 - Our Experiences

Take a moment to think about your own educational experience from Kindergarten to now and answer the following question:

Does racism exist in our schools?

What does it sound or look like?

You can share individual experiences or examples of institutional racism.

1. Segregated Schools

Nationwide, 74% of African Americans and 80% of Latinos attend schools where majority of students are from the same racial background (2012).

25% of high schools with the highest percentage of Black and Latino students do not offer Algebra II and 33% do not offer Chemistry (2012).





60 YEARS AFTER BROWN V. BOARD, THE CONCENTRATION OF POVERTY AND RACIAL ISOLATION IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS HAS INCREASED. HERE'S JUST ONE SNAPSHOT OF HOW RACIAL DIVIDES IN CLASSROOMS HAVE CREATED A MAJOR WEALTH DISPARITY BETWEEN MINORITY STUDENTS AND WHITES.

THE TYPICAL WHITE STUDENT ATTENDED SCHOOL WHERE LESS THAN 30% OF CLASSMATES WERE LOW-INCOME

DOUBLE SEGREGATION

RACIAL DIVIDES IN CLASSROOMS HAVE CREATED A MAJOR WEALTH DISPARITY BETWEEN MINORITY STUDENTS AND WHITES.

56% LESS LIKELY TO SCORE A 1650 OR BETTER ON THE SAT THAN STUDENTS AT MORE AFFLUENT SCHOOLS.

AT HIGH-POVERTY SCHOOLS IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

STUDENTS WERE

IN NEW YORK

9% LESS LIKELY TO GRADUATE ON TIME

NEARLY 50% OF PUBLIC SCHOOL

THE TYPICAL BLACK OR LATINO STUDENT ATTENDED A SCHOOL WHERE CLOSE TO 70% OF CLASSMATES WERE LOW-INCOME LOW-INCOME IN 2010

STUDENTS WERE

WE CAN DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT. LEARN MORE AND TAKE ACTION: WWW.NEA.ORG/SCHOOLEQUITY

2. School to Prison Pipeline

- Los Angeles Unified School District reported the following numbers for out-of-school suspensions: 62% Hispanic students, 33% Black students, 3% white and 2% Asian.
- Of all expulsions, 67% of Hispanic students and 5% of Black students were not offered educational services.
- And 77% of Hispanics and 8% of Asian, Black and white students were expelled under zero tolerance policies.

MECHILDREN BEING PUSHED € PRISON?

THE PIPELINE TO PRISON: THE U.S. HAS THE HIGHEST INCARCERATION RATE IN THE WORLD, AND ITS PRISONS AND JAILS ARE OVERWHELMINGLY FILLED WITH AFRICAN AMERICANS AND LATINOS. THE PATHS TO PRISON FOR YOUNG AFRICAN-AMERICAN AND LATINO MEN ARE MANY, BUT THE STARTING POINTS ARE OFTEN THE SCHOOL AND FOSTER CARE SYSTEMS.

FROM SCHOOL TO PRISON

STUDENTS OF COLOR FACE HARSHER DISCIPLINE AND ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE PUSHED OUT OF SCHOOL THAN WHITES.

40%



OF STUDENTS **EXPELLED**FROM U.S. SCHOOLS EACH YEAR
ARE BLACK.

70%



OF STUDENTS INVOLVED IN
"IN-SCHOOL" ARRESTS OR
REFERRED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT
ARE BLACK OR LATINO.

3.5 X



BLACK STUDENTS ARE THREE AND A HALF TIMES MORE LIKELY TO BE SUSPENDED THAN WHITES.

2 X



BLACK AND LATINO STUDENTS ARE TWICE AS LIKELY TO NOT GRADUATE HIGH SCHOOL AS WHITES.

68%

OF ALL MALES IN STATE AND FEDERAL **PRISON**DO NOT HAVE A HIGH SCHOOL **DIPLOMA**.

FROM FOSTER CARE TO PRISON

YOUTH OF COLOR ARE MORE LIKELY THAN WHITES TO BE PLACED IN THE FOSTER CARE SYSTEM, A BREEDING GROUND FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

50%



OF CHILDREN IN THE FOSTER CARE SYSTEM ARE BLACK OR LATINO.

30%



OF FOSTER CARE YOUTH ENTERING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE PLACEMENT-RELATED

BEHAVIORAL CASES
(e.g., RUNNING AWAY FROM A GROUP HOME).

25%



OF YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING FOSTER CAREWILL BE INCARCERATED WITHIN A FEW YEARS AFTER

TURNING 18.

50%

OF YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVING FOSTER CARE WILL BE **UNEMPLOYED** WITHIN A FEW YEARS AFTER TURNING 18.

O/O STA

OF INMATES IN CALIFORNIA

STATE PRISON ARE FORMER
FOSTER CARE YOUTH.

THE COLOR OF MASS INCARCERATION

BLACK OR LATINO



VS

30%

OF U.S. POPULATION

BLACK OR LATINO

††

ONE OUT OF THREE AFRICAN-AMERICAN MALES
WILL BE INCARCERATED IN HIS LIFETIME

††††††

ONE OUT OF SIX LATINO MALES WILL BE INCARCERATED IN HIS LIFETIME

© Community Coalition

In addition, large numbers of students with disabilities end up in the school to prison pipeline.

While 13% of the student population is disabled, they make up 25% of students referred to law enforcement or arrested.

1 in 4 boys of color (25%) and 1 in 5 girls of color (20%) who have disabilities were suspended.

Black students make up 18% of preschoolers but are 48% of students who are suspended (out of school) more than once.

3. Low Expectations of Students of Color

(John Hopkins University Study)

When a black teacher and a white teacher evaluate the same black student, the white teacher is about 30 percent less likely to predict the student will complete a four-year college degree.

White teachers are also almost 40 percent less likely to expect their black students will graduate high school.

White male teachers are 10 to 20 percent more likely to have low expectations for black female students.

White and other non-black teachers were 12 percentage points more likely than black teachers to predict black students wouldn't finish high school.

Mini Dialogue #3 - Impact of Racism

At this point, knowing what you know, what you have seen and heard, and possibly your own educational experiences, please reflect on and discuss the following question:

How do <u>you</u> think racism (and its ugly relatives) impacts student learning?

Some Positive Things

Race/Racism is socially constructed (therefore, it can be deconstructed/reconstructed)

Racism behaviors and attitudes are learned (therefore, they can be unlearned)

You are not alone (there are many organizations working on race issues)

What Can We Do To Fight Racism?

We cannot be passive! Developing and strengthening nonracist attitudes and beliefs in ourselves is a good start, but it is only a start.

Join an anti-racist organization or support anti-racist community events.

Fight the School to Prison pipeline by joining a Prison to School pipeline.

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Closing Thought

"Society is an organic union of individuals."

John Dewey My Pedagogic Creed 1897

THANK YOU!

If you have questions, or would like to chat, please feel free to contact me:

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