

Dismantling Internalized Dominance and White Supremacy: Increasing the Capacity of Whites to Partner to Create Meaningful Change

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What are Your Inclusion Values and Intentions?

- create greater inclusion
- leave people feeling whole
- engage in respectful dialogue
- do no harm
- “go with the flow;” trust the process
- deepen learning and growth
- meet the people “where they are” without judgment
- use the triggering moment to deepen understanding
- relate in, connect to the person
- create space for honest, authentic dialogue; sharing of feelings, perceptions
- invite people to learn from the situation
- model the social justice behaviors you espouse: authenticity, empathy, self-reflection, engagement...
- deepen understanding across differences
- identify deeper issues fueling feelings, perceptions and behaviors
- create safety for the expression of differing viewpoints
- treat others with respect and dignity
- encourage more people to engage in the dialogue
- support people to disagree with each other in respectful ways
- model effective recovery skills after making an inappropriate comment or when your behavior results in negative impact
- identify inappropriate behaviors and explore the negative impact
- interrupt unproductive, inappropriate behaviors and group dynamics
- build a “bridge” and a connection with the other person
- encourage identity development and growth
- demonstrate compassion and empathy

Have You Ever Had These Less Productive Intentions?

- win the argument
- get even; get them back
- to be right; prove the other person wrong
- to prove you are competent, smart
- assert your power and authority
- gain status and prestige; be admired
- be in control
- intimidate the other person
- “put them in their place,” shut them down
- punish the other person
- embarrass or put down the other person
- make them feel the pain and hurt you feel
- change the other person’s views, feelings or behaviors
- to make people learn
- trick and “out fox” the other person
- avoid confrontation and conflict
- keep the conversation “under control”
- avoid intense emotions: in self and others
- make everyone feel happy and harmonious
- avoid feeling or being viewed as “incompetent”
- control how others feel about you
- To seen as a “good one,” an ally
- use the current opportunity to “right the wrongs” you experienced in your past
- change the other person to account for times you either didn’t or couldn’t change oppressive people earlier in your life
- ignore them
- seek approval of others
- to be liked, to fit in

Authentic Dialogue Prompts

Directions ~ With your partner, share and relate to each other as you discuss:

1. Share an example of a time you spoke up and effectively engaged someone whose comment or behavior was biased or misinformed: How did you feel? What did you do/say?
2. When are you at your best as an ally or change agent?
3. What are some of your fears as you engage issues of race and racism?
4. What biases or stereotypes do you still notice within yourself?
5. When and where do you get stuck? How do you feel when you are stuck and less effective?
6. What would feel supportive from colleagues? To help you continue to grow and develop skills?
7. When have you:
 - a. Felt fear when interacting with people of color?
 - b. Felt fear when interacting with whites?
 - c. Felt guilt or shame?
 - d. Felt anger towards people of color?
 - e. Felt anger towards whites?
8. What are 5+ ways you see people benefiting from white privilege?
9. What are some examples of how whites have intentionally used white privilege to help dismantle racism?
10. When have you seen others use white privilege to gain an advantage or greater access?
11. What insensitive or racist thoughts do you still have?
12. What are 1-2 examples (over the past 1-2 years) when you have acted based on some racial stereotypes or racist thoughts?
13. When do you remember realizing that whites believed they were superior to people of color, people who were biracial/multiracial? (smarter, more organized, better leaders, more competent, etc.)
14. When do you remember realizing that you believed whites were superior to people of color, people who were biracial/multiracial? (smarter, more organized, better leaders, more competent, etc.)

Privileged Group Dynamics: **Common Patterns of Racist Behaviors and Attitudes of Whites**

Directions: review these common group dynamics:

- a. Check-off any dynamics which you have observed or heard a credible story about.
- b. Make a note next to the dynamics that you have personally experienced, felt, or done.
- c. Add any additional common patterns/dynamics you have witnessed or experienced.

Some/Many Whites Tend to (consciously and unconsciously):

1. believe they have “earned” what they have, rather than acknowledge the extensive white privilege and unearned advantages they receive; believe that if people of color just worked harder...
2. not notice the daily indignities that people of color experience; deny them and rationalize them away with PLEs (perfectly logical explanations)
3. work to maintain the status quo and protect the advantages and privileges they receive
4. believe that white cultural norms, practices and values are superior and better
5. internalize the negative stereotypes about people of color and believe that whites are smarter and superior to people of color
6. want people of color to conform and assimilate to white cultural norms and practices
7. accept and feel safer around people of color who have assimilated and are “closer to white”
8. blame people of color for the barriers and challenges they experience; believe that if they “worked harder” they could “pull themselves up by their bootstraps”
9. believe that people of color are not competent and are only hired/promoted to fill quotas
10. interrupt and talk over people of color
11. resent taking direction from a person of color
12. dismiss and minimize frustrations of people of color and categorize the person raising issues as militant, angry, having an “attitude,” working their agenda, not a team player...
13. focus on their “good intent” as whites, rather than on the negative impact of their behavior
14. focus on how much progress we have made, rather than on how much more needs to change

15. want people of color to “get over it” and move on quickly
16. get defensive when people of color express their frustrations with current organizational and societal dynamics
17. “walk on eggshells” and act more distant and formal with people of color
18. segregate themselves from people of color and rarely develop authentic relationships across race
19. exaggerate the level of intimacy they have with individual people of color
20. fear that they will be seen and “found out” as a racist, having racial prejudice
21. focus on themselves as an individual (I’m not racist; I’m a good white), and refuse to acknowledge the cultural and institutional racism people of color experience daily
22. pressure and punish whites who actively work to dismantle racism to conform and collude with white racism; criticize, gossip about, and find fault with white change agents
23. expect people of color to be the “diversity expert” and take the lead in raising and addressing racism as their “second (unpaid) job”
24. minimize, under-value, ignore, overlook and discount the talents, competencies and contributions of people of color
25. rephrase and reword the comments of people of color
26. ask people of color to repeat what they have just said
27. assume the white teacher/coach/facilitator/employee, etc., is in charge/the leader; assume people of color are in service roles
28. rationalize away racist treatment of people of color as individual incidents or the result of something the person of color did/failed to do
29. dismiss the racist experiences of people of color with comments such as: That happens to me too...You’re too sensitive...That happened because of _____, it has nothing to do with race!
30. judge a person of color as over-reacting and too emotional when they are responding to the cumulative impact of multiple recent racist incidents
31. accuse people of color of “playing the race card” whenever they challenge racist policies and practices; instead of exploring the probability of negative differential impact based on race, or that racist attitudes and beliefs are operating

32. if confronted by a person of color, shut down and focus on what to avoid saying or doing in the future, rather than engaging and learning from the interaction
33. look to people of color for direction, education, coaching on how to act & what not to do
34. compete with other whites to be “the good white:” the best ally, the one people of color let into their circle, etc.
35. if a white person makes a racist comment or action, aggressively confront them and pile on the feedback to distance from them and prove who is a better ally
36. seek approval, validation, and recognition from people of color
37. if confronted by a person of color, view it as an “attack” and focus on and critique HOW they engaged me, not my original comments or behaviors
38. disengage if feel any anxiety or discomfort
39. avoid confronting other whites on their racist attitudes and behaviors
40. when trying to help people of color, feel angry if they don’t enthusiastically appreciate the help
41. believe there is one “right” way, meaning “my way” or the “white way”

More productive approaches:

42. *track patterns of differential treatment of people of color and intervene to stop inappropriate actions and educate others*
43. *continually learn more about the experiences of people of color and racism*
44. *recognize when people of color might be reacting out of cumulative impact, and offer space to talk about issues and their experiences*
45. *analyze policies and practices to assess any differential impact on people of color and intervene to create change*
46. *constantly track daily organizational activities to ensure fairness, respect, and inclusion for all people with respect to group dynamics, communication, task assignments, professional development opportunities, decision-making, conflict management, mentoring, networking, etc.*

For a free copy of Kathy’s books and other resources:

Turn the Tide: Rise Above Toxic, Difficult Situations in the Workplace:

www.drkathyobear.com/book-pdf www.drkathyobear.com/book-worksheets

...But I’m NOT Racist! Tools for Well-Meaning Whites

www.drkathyobear.com/imnotracist www.drkathyobear.com/racebook

Liberating Behaviors and Attitudes from Members of Privileged Groups that Shift the Status Quo

1. Consistently track interactions and group dynamics: work to create balance of engagement among all members; and speak up when you notice exclusionary comments and behaviors.
2. Cultivate relationships with other members of privileged groups who actively work to dismantle oppression and create inclusive organizations. Talk honestly about where you get stuck and ask for feedback and coaching.
3. Continue to deepen your awareness about privilege and dominant culture, and how these operate in you, others, and organizations/systems.
4. Recognize and change in the moment when you are operating out of stereotypes, privilege, and/or dominant cultural beliefs.
5. Track patterns of negative differential treatment on members of marginalized groups and intervene to stop inappropriate actions and educate others.
6. Recognize and intervene when unconscious bias and prejudice are impacting opinions and decisions.
7. Continually learn more about the experiences of members of marginalized groups and oppression.
8. Recognize when members of marginalized groups might be reacting out of cumulative impact, and offer space to talk about issues and their experiences.
9. Analyze policies, programs, services, and practices to assess any differential negative impact on members of marginalized groups and shift practices to create change.
10. Track current utilization of services and assess the degree of satisfaction and usage by members of marginalized groups.
11. Regularly assess the climate and culture of organizations and analyze the data for any differential experiences from members of marginalized groups.
12. Constantly track organizational activities to ensure fairness, respect, and inclusion for all people with respect to group dynamics, communication, task assignments, professional development opportunities, decision-making, conflict management, mentoring, networking, hiring and promotion, etc.
13. Support others when they question or challenge uninclusive or disrespectful behaviors or policies so they are not alone. Recognize that marginalized group members have a far greater risk if they challenge and speak up.
14. Ask questions to seek to understand BEFORE disagreeing or defending your position.
15. If your behavior has had an impact on a member of a marginalized group, avoid defensively talking about your intent. Instead, listen thoughtfully to their feelings and perspective; acknowledge the impact; make amends and change your behavior as needed.
16. In meetings and conversations, ask these questions, “How might this impact members of different marginalized groups?” “What perspectives and input might we be missing from different marginalized groups?”
17. Talk with members of privileged groups who seem to be colluding, “going along to get along” ~ help them consider the consequences of their actions and shift their behaviors.
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