The Problem of Empathy: Sarita Srivastava on Feminism and Antiracism

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What is Antiracism?

- Antiracism is a political philosophy, and practice that is committed to addressing racism as a systemic problem.
- Racism as a systemic problem illuminates that racism is pervasive within society, and that racist discourses affect the entirety of social systems
- Antiracism promotes the idea that racism is present in our everyday languages and practices
- Racism is seen as an active
 political project that is rooted in
 imperial and colonial history
- Employing antiracism means to address racism as a collective political and social issue, rather than one of personal morality
- Srivastava suggests we must challenge the historical and socially constructed roots of racism to produce a more ethical and equitable society for all



movement grounded in solidarity [Photo].



<u>University of Calgary. (2025). Anti-Racism, EDI, and Positionality [Photo].</u>

The Social Construction of Feminism

- White feminism in Canada is historically rooted in *imperial* and *colonial* history, and thus representations of morality within White feminism are *racialized* and *gendered*.
- White feminist moral identity was constructed as benevolent and innocent during the first-wave, which became equated with the identities of a "good feminist" or a "good person"
- Assumptions of benevolence and innocence can lead to the creation of heterotopia - a distinct social space within a movement which adopts a specific moral code based on shared ideas and values
- White feminists view their networks as "good places" incapable of wrong doing, and thus inherently non-racist
- Antiracist challenges to feminist
 organizations are thus taken as an attack
 on White feminist moral identity an
 identity imbued with moral significance and are commonly rejected on the premise
 of nonracism an idea which views racism
 as individual acts rather than a systemic
 issue pervasive in everyday life.



gn Collaborative. (2024). Empathy: Interviews

Promoting Antiracism

- Emotion is not inherently negative, but care must be taken not to derail conversations concerning racialized power dynamics
- Looking inward and personal **reflection** enable broader societal change and foster the shaping of values of specific communities and the self, but do not ensure a **static** antiracist ethic
- **Racism** must be viewed as a political and organizational problem, rather than an individual definition of character
- A process of **personalized antiracist** ethic - self-examination, declaration, and **regulation** of one's **racist beliefs**
 - leads an individual to eventually be able to accept and live with the fact that they might be racist, rather than fearing it
- Ultimately, racism needs to be addressed as a collective **political** and social issue, rather than one of personal morality
- Antiracist feminism aims at destabilizing historical links between racism and innocence

The Problem of Empathy

- Challenges by antiracist activists to feminist *heterotopias* are often met with emotional responses by White women characteristic of an "emotional attachment to innocence"
- Expressions of **empathy** towards victims of racism revolve around the morality of the individual expressing it, rather than enacting structural change
- Expressing **empathy** serves to reify White feminist **moral identities** as "good", "benevolent", and "innocent", while positioning racism as a problem exclusive to women of colour
- While emotional aspects of solidarity are vital to developing supportive communities, expressions of empathy and emotion can provide an unsteady foundation on which to enact larger social change.



With You [Photo].

Reference