

# How racism functions and shifts during the COVID-19 pandemic

1 July 2020, by Yasmin Jiwani



The Black Lives Matter movement highlights police violence against Black bodies. Credit: Clay Banks/Unsplash

Imagine putting on a pair of kaleidoscope glasses: now look through them to see the myriad and fractured ways racism is playing out in Canada today.

The COVID-19 pandemic has intensified [public attention](#) to the unequal vulnerability of Indigenous and Black people and amplified other racialized inequalities inherent in society: from [exposing exploitable labor in the front lines to inadequate care and resources](#).

Some argue that Canada doesn't have a problem with [racism](#). Others vigorously demonstrate the systemic and insidious effects of structural and everyday racism. Still others want to study the issue, call witnesses to verify that systemic racism exists. That was the take of the Bloc Québécois, which resulted in [accusations of racism and the expulsion of NDP Leader Jagmeet Singh from the House of Commons](#).

How much further study is required? How many

witnesses need to be called to establish the reality of racism and the violence it authorizes?

As someone active in Canadian critical race studies for over three decades, I wrote [Discourses of Denial](#) to demonstrate the entrenched denial around racism that is often camouflaged under the veneer of Canadian politeness and a token celebration of diversity.

More than a decade later, governments and institutions at all levels [continue to deny the reality of racism](#). When acknowledged, the [talk shifts quickly](#) to managing diversity or [tokenizing difference](#).

## Naming and evading racism

[Inequalities are structured in dominance](#), as British cultural theorist Stuart Hall explained in a 1980 essay. They manifest in what peace researcher Johan Galtung described as [structural violence](#).

Structurally embedded racism is made possible by power. Power's enactment of racist policies and practices is mediated by everyday norms, values, attitudes and habits that cognitively coalesce in the form of stereotypes.

Yet, the "systemic" nature of racism is perplexing to politicians like Québec Premier François Legault, who continues [to deny its existence in Québec](#). In his view: ["Quebecers are not racist, but there is still racism here as \(exists\) everywhere, and we must admit it and we must fight it."](#)

To this, the social democrat Québec Solidaire co-spokesperson Manon Massé countered: "Systemic does not mean systematic. It does not mean everyone. It means there is a system that tolerates this."

Different issues underpin this denial. First, it assigns racism to an abstract system and thus

evades the agency of racists. Second, it suggests that racism is in the air—much like the coronavirus—and we just have to fight it. Third, it implies that racists are the minority, perhaps some ignorant folks out there. This doesn't account for systemic racism within institutions like the police [or academia](#) or the proliferation of [far right racist groups in Canada](#). Fourth, it erases the histories of racialized groups and the changing permutations of racism as it shifts according to social and political conditions.

### Racism as deep structure

The timing of this latest denial of systemic racism is striking. It is part of the systemic nature of the white gaze. This gaze that turns the wheel of the kaleidoscope, shifting our focus from one frame to another, without reflecting the reality of a hierarchical society.

Pre-pandemic, the threat to society was crafted in the language of a war on terror (and before that: the war on poverty, and war on drugs, etc.). In that war, the quintessential enemy are the Muslims. Today, the tendency would be to deny this. However, the reality of Bill 21 in Québec, [not to mention the escalating Islamophobia](#), contests such denial.

In the background, percolating through all these decades if not centuries, has been [anti-Indigenous](#) and [anti-Black racism](#), both [pillars](#) of a colonial settler society anchored in [white supremacy](#).

### Shifting frames

The pandemic ushered kaleidoscopic frames mediated by a white gaze.

First in the public limelight was anti-Asian racism, partly sparked by the rogue MP Derek Sloan [who accused Chief Public Health Officer of Canada Theresa Tam of having divided if not dubious motives](#). He asked, "[Does she work for Canada or for China?](#)" with a caption on his video that read, "Dr. Tam must go!"

The stereotype of the diseased Asian body persists. It is part of the constructed threat of a

"yellow peril."

A recent Angus Reid survey reveals that "[almost one-third of Chinese Canadians report being physically attacked during COVID-19](#)." In Montréal, [documentation collected by law student Lilly Maya Wang](#) helped to pass a city council motion condemning racism against Asians.

With the murder of George Floyd and [Regis Korchinski-Paquet](#), the kaleidoscopic lens shifted to Black bodies and [police violence](#). Scholars have been [arguing about this connection for decades](#). And the Black Lives Matter movement has continuously struggled to [keep the issue in the public limelight](#).

Recently, the gaze is shifting back to violence against Indigenous peoples in Canada with the [terrible revelation of the RCMP assault on Chief Allan Adam](#).

### Racism is a system of violence

What does racism as a form of violence accomplish and for whom? Racism functions in the interests of power by maintaining a hierarchy. Here the colonial framework is highly relevant.

The colonizers maintained power by subjugating racialized groups in different ways. At the bottom, were those considered dispossessed (Indigenous) and disposable (Black slaves), and in between, [were the classic middlemen minorities \(Brown, Asian peoples\)](#). Sandwiched in between, Brown people then become the buffer zone between those at the bottom and those at the top, and subject to [different forms of violence](#).

While fighting racism, we cannot fall into the trap of an "[Olympics of oppression](#)" that pits one group against another. We must remember the [specific historical](#) conditions and lived realities of different racialized groups.

Structural racism makes the white gaze invisible. Whiteness continues to be the powerful backdrop against which Indigenous, Black and people of color stand out as demanding minorities making unverifiable and highly subjective truth claims.

Hence, the need for the constant proof from inquiries, reports, panels and commissions.

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