

# Social Justice: A New Model of Practice for Sign Language Interpreters?

Dave. J. Coyne, Ed.D.

April 28, 2013

Improving Performance Through Leadership



We must be  
the change  
we want to see  
in the world.

- Mahatma Gandhi

*essentialshiftnow.com*



Street Leverage

#Street2013

# Why is this needed?

- Oppression of various types
- Pursue *for* and *with* Deaf individuals
- Multiple perceptions within situations

## Social Justice Theory

- ▶ Multiple truths that recognize just and unjust situations
- ▶ Depends on relationships within situations
- ▶ Recognizes advantages and burdens
- ▶ Not only monetary
- ▶ Accounts for values and beliefs (cultural capital)

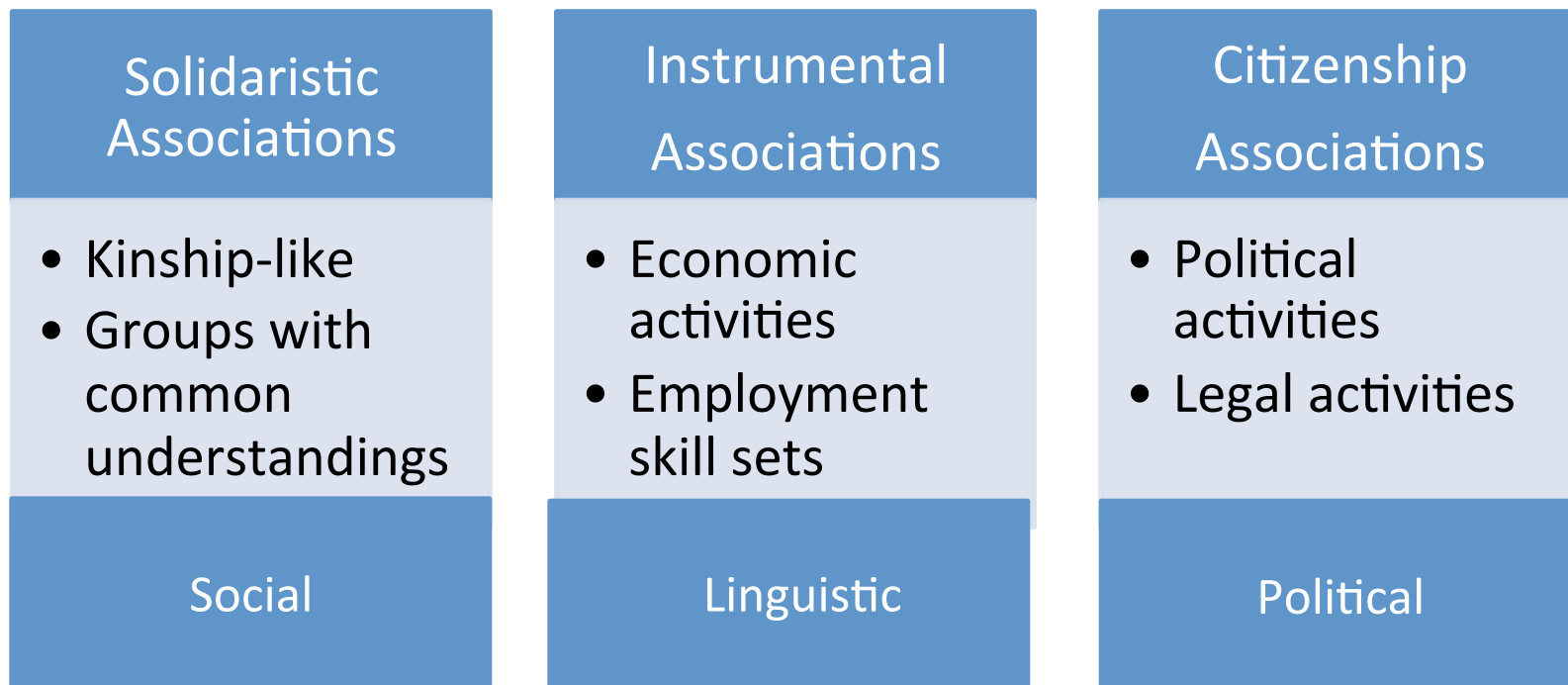


Street Leverage

#Street2013

# Locations of Social Justice

Three Spheres of Social Justice (Miller, 1999):



Three avenues that lead to becoming members of the Deaf community (Baker-Shenk & Cokely, 1980).



**Street Leverage**

#Street2013

# Leadership

- Can be learned
- Some are pluralistic and match social justice theories
- Transactional-based encounters
  - Individuals comply via exchange processes
- Transformational-based encounters
  - Individuals aim for true collaboration

# Transactional Leadership

- Based on agreed-upon transactions
- Organization's vision may not be shared
- Participants are motivated by rewards and punishments
- Pros:
  - Can meet individuals' short-term objectives
  - Can encourage control via rewards
- Cons:
  - Rigid expectations
  - Adds to the process of colonization

# Transformational Leadership

- Based on four characteristics, the four I's:
  1. Individualized considerations
  2. Intellectual stimulation
  3. Inspirational motivation
  4. Idealized influence
- Promotes others' visions and goals
- Identifies deficiencies in the status quo
- Pros:
  - Can boost organizational change
  - Can meet participants' needs
- Cons:
  - Results take time
  - Lacks details on “how”

# Conclusion: A Social Justice Lens

- Appropriate for unjust situations
- Achieves via transformational leadership
- Aims to empower groups of people, which in turn can accumulate social capital, eventually changing political power
- Builds bridges between communities
- Begins with discussions with others involved



**“Transformational leaders don't start by denying the world around them. Instead, they describe a future they'd like to create instead.”**

*Seth Godin*

Thank You!

Questions/Comments

From: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/bdesham/3259862682/>

# References:

- Baker-Shenk, C.L., & Cokely, D. (1980). *American Sign Language: A teacher's resource text on grammar and culture*. Silver Spring, MD: T. J. Publishers.
- Bass, B. M. (1997). Does the transactional-transformational leadership paradigm transcend organizational and national boundaries? *American Psychologist*, 52, 130-139.
- Bass, B.M. and Riggio, R.E. (2006). *Transformational Leadership*, Lawrence Erlbaum. NJ: Mahwah.
- Burns, J. M. (1978). *Leadership*. New York: Harper & Row.
- Miller, D. (1999). *Principles of social justice*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Miller, D. (2004). Social justice in multicultural societies. In P. Van Parijs (Ed.), *Cultural diversity versus economic solidarity: Proceedings of the Seventh Francqui Colloquium, Brussels, 28 February-1 March 2003* (pp. 13-32). Brussels, BE: De Boeck & Cardier.



StreetLeverage

#Street2013