

# UF FLAW

## Center for the Study of Race and Race Relations

FREDRIC G. LEVIN COLLEGE OF LAW • FALL 2009



LETTER  
FROM THE  
DIRECTOR

What a year this has been.

Race stories are always in the news. They are most visible,

however, when they involve people of color. Unfortunately, media references to race are often negative ones — primarily in the form of crime stories. With the election of Barack Obama as president of the United States, race has been pushed to the fore in a different way. We should not be surprised that Obama's election has stimulated new arguments in our complex racial debate — whether these discussions arise in the context immigration, the economy, the environment or criminal justice. For many, Obama's election is a call to talk openly and often about race. For others, it supports “backlash” narratives that argue we have achieved a colorblind or post-racial state. Such arguments are perplexing because they seem to suggest that we engage critical issues of racial inequality by first emptying race of its historical, social and political heft. Race still matters in 2009. As a nation, we are no more post-race than we are post-gender or post-class. Though dialogue is often uncomfortable, off-point and dicey, it is important that we continue to search for new tools and refresh the strategies we use to discuss race in America and the global village.

Here at the UF Race Center, we talk early and often about race. It is not always easy  
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## CSRRR 2009 Spring Lecture

Professor Sherrilyn Ifill  
University of Maryland School of Law

# Redefining Civil Rights in the Age of Obama

By Leslie Cowan, *FlaLaw*, March 23, 2009

Last fall, Professor Sherrilyn Ifill's neighbor debuted a “brand-spanking-new” Confederate flag in front of his home. It had been only days since the election of Barack Obama, the first African-American President of the United States. The flag struck a nerve with Ifill, and she immediately told her husband, “We have to move.”

While she later decided the flag did not warrant relocation, the timing of its display — as well as the emotional distress and pain the Confederate flag still causes for many — revealed an ugly truth about American society post-election: racism is not dead.

Prof. Ifill spoke at length about one of the most recent reminders that Ameri-

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Sherrilyn Ifill  
University of Maryland School of Law  
photo by Lauren Jannelle/UF Law

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### FALL 2009

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and not always welcome, but it is always necessary.

As we enter year seven, our plate remains full. This newsletter offers a snapshot of some of the Race Center's activities over the past 12 months. Our Spring Lecture Series continues on at full-steam. In March, University of Maryland law professor Sherrilyn Ifill gave a rousing address. We are so fortunate that she was able to join us. We also continued to co-sponsor events with campus groups, including a lecture by renowned Duke University sociologist Dr. Eduardo Bonilla-Silva. This year we selected another top-notch UF student, Jennifer LeVine, for the 2008-2009 Evan Yegelwel Fellowship. Be sure to take a look at our "7 Questions" feature. Law professor Mario Barnes (UC Irvine) shares his seasoned reflections on race, law and legal education. Last fall, in a moving series of events, UF commemorated its 50th anniversary of desegregation. Please take a look at these stories and other newsletter features.

Please join us in our work.

*Redefining Civil Rights , continued from page 1*

can society is far from free of racism: the "downright sinister" cartoon published by the *New York Post* in February depicting a chimpanzee shot to death by police officers with the caption, "They'll have to find someone else to write the next stimulus bill." She acknowledged that undoubtedly the cartoon was partly inspired by the case involving the Connecticut chimpanzee attack that left a woman in critical condition with permanent, disfiguring injuries. Yet by incorporating the stimulus bill within the cartoon, the "connection between Obama and chimp," as well as reminders of hurtful racist comparisons between African-Americans and primates, were obvious.

Darker motives were clear as well, according to Prof. Ifill, "added in the context of police brutality against young Black men," as well as the looming "specter of assassination which surrounds President Barack Obama." In response to public outrage over the cartoon, Rupert Murdoch, the media tycoon who owns the *New York Post*, issued a tepid, near-apology, the gist of which Prof. Ifill described as, "I'm sorry if you were offended."

"We have to counter the efforts of some who seek to use Obama's election as a symbol of the end of civil rights, that racism is dead, that America has fulfilled her promise of equality," Prof. Ifill urged. She identified the two issues most discussed by the president and his staff to further racial progress as education and environmental justice, yet argued that the most pressing issue is the one least likely to be addressed by the Obama administration: the prison system.

Calling it a "huge indictment on our society," Prof. Ifill cited America's casual acceptance of massive incarceration of black and brown people as the propelling factor behind the willingness to treat prisons as a repository and inmates as though they no longer matter. Prof. Ifill also argued that society has all but abandoned the need for rehabilitation of inmates to prepare them for integration back into society upon their release.

According to Prof. Ifill, at least one bill has been proposed to help address racial disparities in the United States. Yet unsigned into law, the *Justice Integrity Act of 2009* "provides projects in 10 jurisdictions to collect data, information for what we need to know about racial disparities, [and] how we can make changes to racial disparities."

The overarching theme of Prof. Ifill's lecture was clear — although the election of President Obama reflects one African-American man's achievement of the American Dream, it does not fulfill the dream of a fair and just society for all. If racism is ever to be eradicated, the United States must zealously and deliberately continue to press forward.

Professor Ifill is the author of *On the Courthouse Lawn: Confronting the Legacy of Lynching in the 21st Century*. She is the author of numerous law review articles. She is also a regular blogger and op/ed writer on issues of race, law and justice.



Robert S. Chang

## Upcoming Event: CSRRR Spring Lecture 2010

**March 31, 2010 – University of Florida,  
Levin College of Law**

The 2010 Spring Lecture will be given by Robert S. Chang, professor of law at the University of Seattle School of Law and director of the Fred T. Korematsu Center for Law and Equality.

Prof. Chang is a graduate of Princeton (A.B., cum laude). He received both a master's degree (philosophy) and juris doctorate (cum laude) from Duke University. Prof. Chang writes primarily in the area of race and interethnic relations. Prof. Chang is the author of *Disoriented: Asian Americans, Law and the Nation-State* (NYU Press, 1999).

He has written more than 35 articles, essays and chapters published in leading law reviews and books on Critical Race Theory, LatCrit Theory and Asian American Legal Studies. He is currently working on an anthology on Asian Americans and the Law (NYU Press). He has also been engaged in legal advocacy work and was a primary contributor to an amicus curiae brief in support of marriage equality, submitted by 63 Asian Pacific American organizations in the Marriage Equality Cases before the California Supreme Court. He is on the board of directors of the Conference of Asian Pacific American Law Faculty and of LatCrit. Prof. Chang also serves on the advisory board of Berkeley's Asian American Law Journal.



Eferiekose Ukala



Adrienne Biddings

## CSRRR 2008-2009 Research Assistants

By Spenser Solis, *FlaLaw*, January 20, 2009

As research assistants for the UF Race Center, Adrienne Biddings ('09) and Eferiekose Ukala ('10) were charged with planning student events that would engage and inform the law school community about the important role of race in law and society.

Biddings became interested in the Race Center's activities after attending one of its race conversations while she was a 1L. "I liked the events that they held and the opportunities that they gave to the law school community," she said. Biddings, who in the spring completed both a JD and a master's degree in mass communications, is motivated to make a difference. "When you come to your last year, you want to get involved in more things you are passionate about and things that give you the opportunity to give back," she said. "Some law students get so caught up in their work that they forget that there is a world outside of law school."

Ukala looked most forward to working with CSRRR Director, Prof. Kathryn Russell-Brown, who studies race and justice issues. "I think [this experience] is going to contribute tremendously to my law school experience because the study of race and race relations is an area I'm really passionate about," Ukala said. Her interest

is personal. She wrote her undergraduate thesis on ethnocide in Nigeria. "I particularly chose that because it was kind of close, and the issue of Nigeria is not one that has been highly publicized," said Ukala, who is Nigerian born. She is also interested in studying international law to see how different countries attempt to bring themselves under one regulatory system, she said. "I like to find answers, although research doesn't always give you that definite answer," Ukala said. "It sort of points you in the right direction."

By serving as research assistants at the CSRRR, both Biddings and Ukala have been able to investigate a variety of race-related issues. In fall 2008, Biddings helped Prof. Michelle Jacobs organize a discussion about the role of race in the 2008 presidential election. "I worked with Prof. Jacobs to come up with different questions, and I interviewed people out in the law school community to get some topic areas," Biddings said. Biddings encourages her fellow law students to attend the Center's events and take advantage of its scholarships, oral competitions and writing competitions.

"The more people that know about it, the more willing they will be to give back and spread it around to other people that this is a great center at UF to be involved in," she said. "I'm graduating soon. The Center is going to be here forever."



# Commemorating of the Desegregation *Constitution*

By Scott Emerson and Katie Blasewitz, *FlaLaw*, September 22, 2008


**T**he University of Florida, Levin College of Law celebrated Constitution Day on Sept. 17, 2008, by honoring the civil rights pioneers responsible for changing the course of history for students of color at UF and across the nation.

“Today we start a new year-long effort to remember and archive the struggle for desegregation,” said UF Law Professor Pedro Malavet, who chaired the Constitution Day planning committee. “We cannot possibly understand the significance of our current, diverse student body unless we remember and acknowledge the truly heroic individual struggle these men and women endured.”

The program featured a presentation by attorney Harley Herman (de Beaubien, Knight, Simmons, Mantzaris & Neal) on the life and legacy of Virgil Hawkins. In addition, a panel discussion was held on the constitutional issues in law involved in school desegregation cases. Panel members included Prof. Kenneth Nunn (UF Law), Harley Herman, Prof. Juan Perea (UF Law); and Judge Stephan P. Mickle (JD '70), U.S. District Judge, U.S. District Court, Northern District of Florida.

In 1949, Virgil Hawkins applied to the UF's law school and was denied entry because he was Black. After nine years of legal battles, Hawkins entered into an agreement with the state to withdraw his application in exchange for a court order to desegregate UF's graduate and professional schools. This opened the door for George Starke Jr., the first African-American to be admitted to the law school, W. George Allen (JD '62), the first African-American to earn a law degree, and the Hon. Stephan Mickle, the first African-American to earn an undergraduate and subsequent law degree from the University of Florida.

“In reality, Virgil Hawkins never expected to be the Rosa Parks of Florida or his admission to the UF's College of Law to be the Fort Sumter of civil liberties,” said Harley Herman, the



George H. Starke Jr., first African-American admitted (1958) to the University of Florida College of Law, admiring a plaque dedicated to those who desegregated the University of Florida.

# the 50th Anniversary of the University of Florida Day 2008

attorney who laid the groundwork to recognize and honor Hawkins.

On hand for the commemoration, George Starke Jr. told the audience that even though he had never met Virgil Hawkins, he appreciates the sacrifice he made. "Virgil Hawkins made it possible for me to attend law school," Starke said. "He made it all possible."

Hawkins' niece also addressed the audience, telling them that Hawkins' faith provided him with patience and perseverance. "Only those who see the invisible can do the impossible," said Harriet Livingston. "Virgil Hawkins taught us not to judge a person by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character."

At the close of the program UF Law Dean Robert Jerry, reminded the audience to remember the heroic efforts of Virgil

Hawkins, George Starke, W. George Allen and Stephan Mickle. "As we leave today, we leave with the inspiration to do good and remember the struggle of those who came before us."

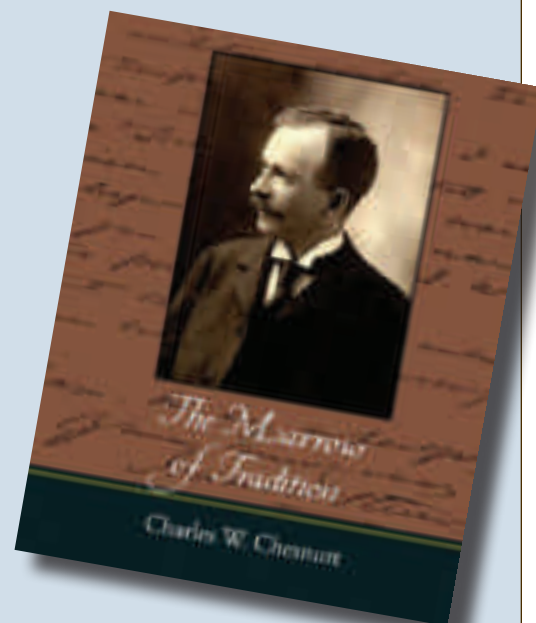
W. George Allen said the biggest change he's seen at UF Law is "the proliferation of minority and women students." "When I started there, I was the only black, and there were only two women. Now the class is more diverse, and it represents society — but I started in 1960. Now, the law school is more in tune to the population. The diversity has been good for the school," said Allen. Allen and his wife, Enid, are major contributors to the UF Center for the Study of Race and Race Relations, and he is a member of the UF Foundation Board of Directors. UF's Black Law Student Association is named in his honor.

## CSRRR Annual Student Book Group

By Adrienne Biddings, CSRRR Research Assistant

In April, UF law students were invited to participate in the CSRRR Annual Book Group discussion. First, second, and third-year law students from varied racial backgrounds attended and discussed *The Marrow of Tradition*, the critically acclaimed book written by Charles Chestnut (1858-1932). The book addresses the 1898 race riots in Wilmington, North Carolina, and the consequences not only for Blacks but the entire community. Even though the book was written almost a century ago, the students related to many of the overall themes. One student asked, "Blacks still face many of the same struggles today over 100 years later, so how much have we really progressed?" Overall, it was a lively and, at times, boisterous discussion; each student contributed opinions

grounded in their own personal experiences and standpoint. As the session ended, all the participants were clamoring to get together again to discuss another book.



# New and Noteworthy Books

## **Let's Get Free: A Hip-Hop Theory of Justice**

Paul Butler

New Press, 2009

*From the publisher:*

"Let's Get Free gives an insider's view of the lock-'em-up culture that makes every American worse off. We've reached the tipping point — so many people are in prison, especially for nonviolent drug offenses, that incarceration now causes more crime than it prevents. Butler offers innovative methods for citizens to resist complicity and stand up for their rights. He introduces the concept of jury nullification — voting "not guilty" on principle — as a powerful way to protest unfair laws. Butler's groundbreaking "hip hop theory of justice" reveals a profound analysis of crime and punishment found in popular culture. *Let's Get Free* offers a positive new vision of justice and legal reform."

## **The Breakthrough: Politics and Race in the Age of Obama**

Gwen Ifill

Doubleday, 2009

*From the publisher:*

"In *The Breakthrough*, veteran journalist Gwen Ifill surveys the American political landscape, shedding new light on the impact of Barack Obama's stunning presidential victory and introducing the emerging young African-American politicians forging a bold new path to political power. Ifill argues that the Black political structure formed during the Civil Rights movement is giving way to a generation of men and women who are the direct beneficiaries of the struggles of the 1960s. She offers incisive, detailed profiles of such prominent leaders as Newark Mayor Cory

Booker, Massachusetts Gov. Deval Patrick, and U.S. Congressman Artur Davis of Alabama (all interviewed for this book), and also covers numerous up-and-coming figures from across the nation. Drawing on exclusive interviews with power brokers such as President Obama, former Secretary of State Colin Powell, Vernon Jordan, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, his son Congressman Jesse Jackson Jr., and many others, as well as her own razor-sharp observations and analysis of such issues as generational conflict, the race/ gender clash, and the 'black enough' conundrum, Ifill shows why this is a pivotal moment in American history."

## **Hurricane Katrina: America's Unnatural Disaster**

Jeremy I. Levitt and Matthew C. Whitaker

University of Nebraska Press, 2009

*From the publisher:*

"On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina slammed into the Gulf Coast states of Louisiana and Mississippi. The storm devastated the region and its citizens. But its devastation did not reach across racial and class lines equally. In an original combination of research and advocacy, *Hurricane Katrina: America's Unnatural Disaster* questions the efficacy of the national and global responses to Katrina's central victims, African Americans. This collection of polemical essays explores the extent to which African Americans and others were, and are, disproportionately affected by the natural and manmade forces that caused Hurricane Katrina. Such an engaged study of this tragic event forces us to acknowledge that the ways in which we view our history and life have serious ramifications on modern human relations, public policy and quality of life."

## **The Color of Crime (2d edition)**

Katheryn Russell-Brown

New York University Press, 2009

*From the publisher:*

"When *The Color of Crime* was first published 10 years ago, it was heralded as a path-breaking book on race and crime. Now, in its 10th anniversary year, Katheryn Russell-Brown's book is more relevant than ever. The Jena Six, Duke Lacrosse Team, Amadou Diallo, Sean Bell, James Byrd and all of those victimized in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina are just a few of the racially fueled cases that have made headlines in the past decade. Russell-Brown continues to ask, why do Black and White Americans perceive police actions so differently? Is White fear of Black crime justified? Do African Americans really protect their own? Should they? And why are we still talking about O.J.? Russell-Brown surveys the landscape of American crime and identifies some of the country's most significant racial pathologies. In this new edition, each chapter is updated and revised, and two new chapters have been added. Enriched with 25 new cases, the explosive and troublesome chapter on 'Racial Hoaxes' demonstrates that 'playing the race card' is still a popular ploy."

## **Family Properties: Race, Real Estate and the Exploitation of Black Urban America**

Beryl Satter

Metropolitan Books, 2009

*From the publisher:*

"Part family story and part urban history, a landmark investigation of segregation and urban decay in Chicago — and cities across



the nation. The 'promised land' for thousands of Southern blacks, postwar Chicago quickly became the most segregated city in the North, the site of the nation's worst ghettos and the target of Martin Luther King Jr.'s first campaign beyond the South. In this powerful book, Beryl Satter identifies the true causes of the city's black slums and the ruin of urban neighborhoods throughout the country: not, as some have argued, black pathology, the culture of poverty or white flight, but a widespread and institutionalized system of legal and financial exploitation. In Satter's riveting account of a city in crisis, unscrupulous lawyers, slumlords and speculators are pitched against religious reformers, community organizers and an impassioned attorney who launched a crusade against the profiteers — the author's father, Mark J. Satter. At the heart of the struggle stand the black migrants who, having left the South with its legacy of sharecropping, suddenly find themselves caught in a new kind of debt peonage. Satter shows the interlocking forces at work in their oppression: the discriminatory practices of the banking industry; the federal policies that created the country's shameful 'dual housing market'; the economic anxieties that fueled white violence; and the tempting profits to be made by preying on the city's most vulnerable population."

### **Race to Injustice: Lessons Learned from the Duke Lacrosse Case**

Michael L. Seigel (editor)  
Carolina Academic Press, 2008

*From the publisher:*

"The American criminal justice system, though undoubtedly one of the best in the world, is far from perfect. Every once in a while

a notorious case comes along and reveals its uglier side for instance, its differential treatment of whites and people of color. Such cases often garner huge amounts of national media attention and capture the sustained interest of a normally restless American public. Whatever their outcome, they provide academics with exceptional opportunities to study, learn, and teach about the justice system. They also offer the chance to study related matters, such as the conduct of particular law enforcement and other officials, as well as the underlying causes of crime and the public's reaction to it. The Duke lacrosse players' rape prosecution is one such case." A host of experts examine, in great detail, the legal, political, sociological and cultural implications of a criminal case that polarized a nation and shed a glaring light on the legal system, race and race relations and American society, generally."

### **Picking Cotton: Our Memoir of Injustice and Redemption**

Jennifer Thompson-Cannino and  
Ronald Cotton, with Erin Torneo  
St. Martin's Press, 2009

*From the publisher:*

"Jennifer Thompson was raped at knifepoint by a man who broke into her apartment while she slept. She was able to escape, and [she] eventually positively identified Ronald Cotton as her attacker. Ronald insisted that she was mistaken — but Jennifer's positive identification was the compelling evidence that put him behind bars. After 11 years, Ronald was allowed to take a DNA test that proved his innocence. He was released after serving more than a decade in prison for a crime he never committed. Two years later, Jennifer and Ronald met face to face — and forged an

unlikely friendship that changed both of their lives. In their own words, Jennifer and Ronald unfold the harrowing details of their tragedy, and challenge our ideas of memory and judgment while demonstrating the profound nature of human grace and the healing power of forgiveness."

### **The Price of Racial Reconciliation**

Ron Walters

University of Michigan Press, 2008

*From the publisher:*

"The issue of reparations in America provokes a lot of interest, but the public debate usually occurs at the level of historical accounting: 'Who owes what for slavery?' This book attempts to get past that question to address racial restitution within the framework of larger societal interests. For example, the answer to the 'why reparations?' question is more than the moral of payment for an injustice done in the past. Ronald Walters suggests that, insofar as the impact of slavery is still very much with us today and has been reinforced by forms of postslavery oppression, the objective of racial harmony will be disrupted unless it is recognized with the solemnity and amelioration it deserves. The author concludes that the grand narrative of black oppression in the United States — which contains the past and present summary of the black experience — prevents racial reconciliation as long as some substantial form of racial restitution is not seriously considered. This is 'the price' of reconciliation."

A portrait of Professor Mario L. Barnes, a Black man with short hair, wearing a light-colored suit jacket, a white shirt, and a patterned tie. He is looking slightly to the right of the camera with a neutral expression. The background is a bright, outdoor setting with green foliage and a blue sky with white clouds.

# 7 Questions for Professor Mario L. Barnes

Professor of Law, University of California, Irvine

## 1. Why study race?

The very basic answer is that race should be studied because race (still) matters. For many, race, like other identity markers, significantly shapes life experiences and outcomes. For example, throughout the history of our country, racial difference has been the basis for intentional and unconscious mistreatment within our legal system. Part of the reason I study race is to expose and explicate the consequences of racial difference within law and society and to work to maintain space for race-based affinity even as we strive to root out racial bias.

## 2. How do you incorporate race into your teaching?

A number of the classes I teach prominently feature race-related subject matters. For instance, my Identity, Crime and Justice seminar explores how identity, including race, affects experiences and outcomes within the criminal justice system. I also teach Constitutional Law, where considerations of race

are important to a number of subjects, including equal protection, state action and commerce clause jurisprudence. In courses where race is, at times, germane but not necessarily central to the subject matter, such as National Security Law, I still challenge my students to question ostensibly neutral principles that disproportionately burden certain racial and ethnic groups.

## 3. Can you suggest a book for 'beginners'?

I think the best thing for a beginner to read, especially one interested in the intersection of race and law, would be one of the outstanding collections of formative critical race writings. My four favorites are Kimberle Crenshaw, Kendall Thomas and Gary Peller's edited volume, *Critical Race Theory: The Writings that Formed a Movement*; Richard Delgado's edited volume, *Critical Race Theory: The Cutting Edge*; Frank Valdes, Jerome M. Culp and Angela Harris's edited volume, *Crossroads, Directions and the New*

*Critical Race Theory*, and Adrien Wing's edited volume, *Critical Race Feminism: A Reader*.

## 4. What book or article caused you to think about race in a new way?

Derrick Bell, *Faces at the Bottom of the Well: The Permanence of Racism*. I read it as a 1L in law school, and it was life changing in a number of ways. First, the use of allegory was so different from most of what I was learning as the preferred form of presentation and analysis for law work. Second, I was immediately perplexed and challenged by his claim that our solutions to correct a system of unfair racial spoils should move forward from the premise that racism is permanent.

## 5. What's the best part of your job?

I have the great fortune of being employed in a profession that, except for exam-grading, I almost certainly would do for free. I especially love engaging with my



## 2008-2009 Evan J. Yegelwel Fellow

By Andre Salhab FlaLaw, April 6, 2009

Jennifer LeVine ('10) was the 2008-09 recipient of the Evan J. Yegelwel Fellowship. Sponsored by the UF Race Center, the Fellowship is made possible by a gift from UF Law alumnus Evan Yegelwel (JD '80), a partner in the Jacksonville law firm of Brown, Terrell, Hogan, Ellis, McClamma, and Yegelwel.

LeVine worked with David Barkey, Southern Area Counsel for the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), at the Florida Regional Office in Boca Raton. ADL is the premier national civil rights organization in the fight against anti-Semitism and other forms of bigotry and terrorism in the U.S. and abroad.

LeVine's work focused on First Amendment issues. Her responsibilities included researching cases and assisting with the drafting of amicus briefs that deal with civil rights issues. LeVine believes her education and upbringing made her a natural for the fellowship position. "Outreach was a family value," said LeVine. "We were involved in the community culturally, politically and socially." She concluded, "I graduated from a religious day school, and woven in the tapestry of my educational experience was the deleterious effect of anti-Semitism and bigotry."



Jennifer LeVine (2L)

**Barnes** continued from previous page students and colleagues around legal questions and issues that are meaningful to communities about whom I am concerned. Additionally, I believe that this engagement can ultimately lead to the discovery of innovative ways of approaching legal and social problems long given up as incapable of resolution.

### 6. What are you reading now?

I just taught a summer course on the law of armed conflict and comparative responses to emergencies in Europe and I am very much enjoying reading the latest edition of the primary text, Mary Ellen O'Connell's *International Law and*

*the Use of Force*. I am also reading two books for pleasure, both of which were purchased at the recent Law and Society Association annual meeting in Denver: Anna Kirkland, *Fat Rights: Dilemmas of Difference and Personhood*; and Jonathan Simon, Ian Haney Lopez and Mary Louise Frampton, *After the War on Crime: Race, Democracy and a New Reconstruction*.

### 7. What's your take on how the legal academy is doing with regard to incorporating race into the curriculum (what grade would you give it)?

I belonged to one of the first waves of law students who saw course offerings such

as Feminist and Critical Race Theory and Race and the Law. At the time, however, the merits of such courses were contested within legal academia. At the two schools where I have most recently taught, such courses, and others in the same vein, have become stable parts of the curricula. This has been due to faculty scholarly interest in the subjects and student demand. One would hope at this point we are no longer debating the merits of such courses, but I am hesitant to give a grade without full knowledge as to whether there are still places where such courses are viewed as controversial. If I was pressed to assign a grade, it would have to be either "in progress" or "incomplete."

## Invitation

*Please join us in our efforts  
to identify and address many  
difficult but important  
race-related issues.*

*We look forward to  
working with you.*

*We welcome your  
questions and comments at  
csrrr@law.ufl.edu.*

## Mission Statement

The The Center for the Study of Race and Race Relations (CSRRR) is committed to de-stigmatizing race in America. With the objective of fostering communities of dialogue, the Center embraces historically and empirically based thinking, talking, teaching and writing on race. To this end, the Center creates and supports programs designed to enhance race-related curriculum development for faculty, staff and students in collegiate and professional schools. Of the five U.S. law schools with race centers, the CSRRR is uniquely focused on curriculum development.

## Vision

The CSRRR is an academic research and resource center. The Center's mission will be met through the work of various groups engaged in a wide range of activities. This work includes:

- Producing, supporting and highlighting race-related scholarship within and beyond the UF community
- Gathering, analyzing and sharing historical and contemporary knowledge about race and race relations
- Developing and supporting — through teaching, research, writing and workshops — race-related curricula for collegiate and professional schools
- Fostering non-stigmatizing ways of discussing issues of race and ethnicity, including African Americans, Latino/as, American Indians, Asian Americans and Whites.

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## Race Center Happenings . . .

Co-sponsored by the Center for Women's Studies and Gender Research and the CSRRR



Cast of *for colored girls*

The workshop performance of *for colored girls who have considered suicide when the rainbow is enuf* featured undergraduates from the College of Fine Arts. The play was directed by former UF Fine Arts graduate student Dametria Selmore. The author, Ntozake Shange, an African-American feminist author whose poetry, fiction and drama boldly explore the persistent impact of racism, sexuality, power and friendships on African-American women. Shange taught at the University of Florida from 2003 until 2006. She currently lives in Oakland, Calif.



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**Save the Date: Feb. 19 & 20, 2010**

## **2010 Juvenile Justice Conference at UF College of Law**

Paramount Plaza Hotel Conference Center, Gainesville, FL

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*Academics, practitioners and policymakers are encouraged to attend. A call for papers can be found at [www.law.ufl.edu/centers/childlaw/juvenilejustice/](http://www.law.ufl.edu/centers/childlaw/juvenilejustice/)*

# JUVENILE JUSTICE

## Passages, Prevention and Intervention

*In collaboration with the Center for the Study of Race and Race Relations, University of Florida Levin College of Law.  
Co-sponsors, Child Advocacy Project, Harvard Law School and Juvenile Justice Clinic, Georgetown University School of Law*

### Plenary Speakers

**Geoffrey Canada**

Founder and president, Harlem Children's Zone

**Shay Bilchik**

Director, Center for Juvenile Justice Reform, Georgetown University Public Policy Institute, past president and CEO of the Child Welfare League of America

### Confirmed Speakers

**Jeffrey Fagan**

**Mark Fondacaro**

**Lonn Lanza-Kaduce**

**Kenneth Nunn**

**Alex Piquero**

**Bob Schwartz**

**Elizabeth Scott**

**Christopher Slobogin**

### Overview

Children and youth become involved with the juvenile justice system at a significant rate. While some children move just as quickly out of the system and go on to live productive lives as adults, other children become enmeshed in the system, moving to deeper problems and even to the adult criminal justice system. This conference is focused on avoiding this connection, whether brief or deep, and intervening, at the initial contact between children and the system, in a way that most effectively prevents further involvement with the juvenile justice system, addresses the problems or mistakes that a child has made and fosters their success as children and adults.

### Topics, Issues and Concerns to be Addressed

- Prevention
- Intervention
- Race, Gender, Class and Disability
- Rehabilitation





## In Memory of John O. Calmore, Professor and Civil Rights Leader

June 2, 1945 - February 24, 2009

Professor John Calmore grew up in Pasadena, Calif., and graduated from Stanford University (1967) and Harvard Law School (1971). He was selected as the Reginald Heber Smith Fellow after graduation and served at the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles ('72-'74). He then joined the Western Center on Law & Poverty in 1975 and served there for two years. In 1977, he became staff attorney at the National Housing Law Project's West Coast office in Berkeley. Five years later in 1982, he was invited to become the director of litigation for the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles.

Prof. Calmore began his academic career at North Carolina Central University (NCCU) School of Law in 1985, drawing on a profound first-hand knowledge of the worlds of poverty law, racial injustice and social policy to frame a unique view of critical race theory and to develop a social justice lawyering method, which informed both his teaching and his many works of scholarship.

Prof. Calmore moved in 1987 from NCCU to Loyola Law School in Los Angeles, where he was promoted to full professor in 1994. Later in 1994 he began teaching at the University of North Carolina School of Law, where he became Reef C. Ivey Professor of Law in 1999. Prof. Calmore taught civil rights, critical race theory, local government law, social justice lawyering and torts. He was co-author, with Martha Mahoney and Stephanie Wildman, of an innovative law school text, *Social Justice: Professionals, Communities, and Law* (2003), which has been widely adopted.

In 2008 the North Carolina Law Review published a special issue in his honor of his work and life.

(adapted from: [www.law.unc.edu/news/story.aspx?cid=207](http://www.law.unc.edu/news/story.aspx?cid=207))