In 2015, CSRRR initiated a discussion on race and the law school curriculum. The opening event was a panel with Professors Ken Nunn and Sharon Rush, the co-founders of the Race Center. Professor Jonathan Cohen moderated the conversation. Following the panel, CSRRR began its “Race Matters in the News” series. Professor Michelle Jacobs led the first of these discussions on race and policing. This bi-monthly series has highlighted a range of race-related contemporary topics.
CSRRR Vision
The Center for the Study of Race and Race Relations (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 for African Americans, Latino/as, Native Americans, Asian Americans, and Whites

WELCOME CSRRR Advisory Board!
CSRRR’s Advisory Board provides the center with guidance and expertise from a range of perspectives across the university. Please join us in welcoming the following professors and administrators:

- Sharon Austin, African American Studies
- Jonathan Cohen, Law
- Elizabeth Dale, History
- Catherine Emihovich, College of Education
- Henry Frierson, Associate Vice President and Dean of the Graduate School
- Clarence Gravlee, Anthropology
- Brianna Kennedy-Lewis, College of Education (outgoing)
- Steve Noll, History
- Kenneth Nunn, Law
- Sam Stafford, Political Science
- Carolyn Tucker, Psychology
- Leo Villalón, African Studies

Prof. Berta Hernandez-Truyol discusses “Race, Migration and Politics” (October 2015).

Prof. Jason Nance discusses “Race, Discipline and the School-to-Prison Pipeline” (March 2016).

Prof. Pedro Malavet discusses “Latina & Latino Americans” (October 2016).

Prof. Nancy Dowd discusses “Black Lives Matter and Campus Activism” (January 2016).

2016 Yegelwel Summer Fellow
Samuel Menaged was selected as the 2016 Yegelwel Summer Fellow. Menaged, now a 3L, is from Jacksonville, Florida. He graduated from the Florida State University Honors Program with a BA in Media/Communication Studies and International Affairs. He has served as President of OutLaw and is an editor of the Journal of Law and Public Policy. “Working for the Anti-Defamation League was an eye-opening experience. Using the legal skills I have learned, I was able to help those in Florida combat discrimination of all kinds. I am extremely grateful for the opportunity to work with ADL and look forward to working in public interest law in the years to come.”
CSRRR 2016 SPRING LECTURE
The Chokehold: Policing Black Men

CSRRR hosted Georgetown Law Professor Paul Butler for its thirteenth annual Spring Lecture. For the Spring Lecture, CSRRR invites legal and social science race experts to lead candid, scholarly discussions on issues of race.

Butler’s talk, “The Chokehold: Policing Black Men,” focused on the relationship between Black men and the police. He addressed the killings of unarmed Black men such as Mike Brown in Ferguson, Missouri. Professor Butler identified common misconceptions that progressives and conservatives alike have about the justice system, and what legal advocates can do to address some of these issues.

Mark Your Calendar!
Noon, March 20, 2017

CSRRR 2017 SPRING LECTURE
Race, Policing and Lethal Force: Remedying Shooter Bias with Martial Arts

with Cynthia Lee
George Washington Law Professor

POST-TRAUMATIC ELECTION STRESS?: A DISCUSSION

In the wake of one of the most volatile elections in our nation’s history, CSRRR sponsored “Post-Traumatic Election Stress: A Discussion” for our law school community. Facilitated by Professor Kenneth Nunn, the event provided students, staff and faculty an opportunity to share their thoughts and critiques on the election and its aftermath. A number of those in attendance shared their concerns about underrepresented groups, communities of color and the increasing tenor of incivility, intolerance, and violence in public life. CSRRR is committed to producing, supporting, and highlighting thoughtful, rigorous and lively discussions on race and its many intersections.
In a talk sponsored by UF’s Center for Governmental Responsibility (CGR) and the Race Center, attorney Neil Chonin detailed the legal case he co-led against the Florida State Board of Education. The 2009 lawsuit, filed by the Southern Legal Counsel, argued that the state of Florida has not met its state constitutional duties under Article IX, the provision that requires “a uniform, efficient, safe, secure and high-quality system of free public schools that allows students to obtain a high-quality education.” The suit challenged Florida’s educational funding policies as not rationally-related to the constitutional mandate and resulting in race and class disparities in educational attainment. For instance, using data gathered by the state’s Department of Education, Chonin and colleagues were able to show that approximately one-half of Florida’s Black and Latino children are not performing at grade level for reading or math. Despite the evidence presented, Judge George Reynolds found that Florida’s education policies are constitutional. The case is currently on appeal.
Devil in the Grove

CSRRR and UF’s History Department welcomed Gilbert King to UF Law to talk about his book, *Devil in the Grove: Thurgood Marshall, the Groveland Boys and the Dawn of a New America*. The Pulitzer Prize-winning book discusses the case of four Black men who were falsely accused of raping a seventeen-year-old White woman in Lake County, Florida, in 1949. King’s lecture chronicled the events surrounding the case and the racial conditions that allowed the injustice to take place. King detailed the efforts of Thurgood Marshall (who later became the first Black Justice to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court), who worked as an advocate for the young men.

King’s talk was followed by a panel with Carol Greenlee, the daughter of Groveland Four member Charles Greenlee, Henrietta Irvin, sister of Walter Irvin (Groveland Four member), and UF undergraduate Josh Venkataraman (who started a petition calling for the exoneration of the Groveland men). King and the other panel members spoke to a packed room, which included more than twenty Groveland family members. The Q&A included comments by a man whose uncle was involved in the framing of the Groveland men, and by the son of one of the Groveland men who had been jailed.

The African American Studies Program and the Bob Graham Center were also co-sponsors.

Women, Race, and the U.S. Presidency

In October 2016, CSRRR and the Center for Gender, Sexualities and Women’s Studies Research co-sponsored a panel discussion. Professors Sharon Austin, Manoucheka Celeste, and Daniel Smith were on the panel and CSRRR Director, Katheryn Russell-Brown was the moderator.
The Cost of Racism for People of Color: Contextualizing Experiences of Discrimination
Alvin N. Alvarez, Christopher T. H. Liang, and Helen A. Neville (Eds.)
American Psychological Association (2016)
What are the effects — every day and long-term, physical and psychological — for people targeted by racist acts and ideologies? And what can practitioners do to help individuals, institutions, and communities mitigate and overcome these effects? In this book, leading scholars examine the felt experience of being the target of racism, with a focus on mental and physical health — as the result of particular racist encounters as well as across the lifespan — in addition to group contexts such as education and the workforce. Authors examine the subtle but persistent links between everyday microaggressions and historical racial trauma, and offer practical tools to assess and measure perceived racial discrimination. They describe compelling new interventions for individuals and communities, and offer social policy prescriptions to promote healing and help dismantle institutional discrimination.

The Black Presidency: Barack Obama and the Politics of Race in America
Michael Eric Dyson
Houghton Mifflin Harcourt (2016)
Michael Eric Dyson explores the powerful, surprising way the politics of race have shaped Barack Obama’s identity and groundbreaking presidency. How has President Obama dealt publicly with race—as the national traumas of Tamir Rice, Trayvon Martin, Michael Brown, Eric Garner, Freddie Gray, and Walter Scott have played out during his tenure? What can we learn from Obama’s major race speeches about his approach to racial conflict and the black criticism it provokes? Dyson explores whether Obama’s use of his own biracialism as a radiant symbol has been driven by the president’s desire to avoid a painful moral reckoning on race. And he sheds light on identity issues within the black power structure, telling the fascinating story of how Obama has spurned traditional black power brokers, significantly reducing their leverage.

Democracy in Black: How Race Still Enslaves the American Soul
Eddie S. Glaude, Jr.
Crown Publishing Group (2016)
Race relations, or a lack thereof, are front-page news on a daily basis. For most black Americans, the promise of equality rings hollow and false, a feeling made palpable by the deaths of Eric Garner, Michael Brown, and others, and one that defines the lived experience of too many everyday people. This inequality is apparent in every aspect of American life today, from housing and employment to education and government assistance. Some Americans believe that the election of the nation’s first black president signaled a turning point in the country’s legacy of racism and discrimination. Glaude offers a starkly different view, citing increased police brutality, the Supreme Court’s dismantling of the Voting Rights Act, and the disaster visited upon middle-class black families by the Great Recession among the indicators that black America is in a state of dire emergency. The value gap, the belief that white people are valued more than others, is just as apparent today as it was upon the founding of this country, no matter our stated principles or how much progress we think we have made.

Nobody: Casualties of America’s War on the Vulnerable, from Ferguson to Flint and Beyond
Marc Lamont Hill
Simon & Schuster (2016)
Protests in Ferguson, Missouri and across the United States following the death of Michael Brown revealed something far deeper than a passionate display of age-old racial frustrations. They unveiled a public chasm that has been growing for years, as America has consistently and intentionally denied significant segments of its population access to full freedom and prosperity. Marc Lamont Hill presents a powerful and thought-provoking analysis of race and class by examining a growing crisis in America: the existence of a group of citizens who are made vulnerable, exploitable and disposable through the machinery of unregulated capitalism, public policy, and social practice. These are the people considered “Nobody” in contemporary America. Through on-the-ground reporting and careful research, Hill shows how this Nobody class has emerged over time and how forces in America have worked to preserve and exploit it in ways that are both humiliating and harmful.

Leading for Change: Race, Intimacy and Leadership on Divided University Campuses
Jonathan Jansen
Routledge (2015)
This book offers new theoretical ground for thinking about, and transforming, leadership and higher education worldwide. Through an examination of the construct of intimacy and ‘nearness’, including...
emotional, spiritual, psychic, intellectual, and physical closeness, Jonathan Jansen demonstrates its power to influence positive leadership in young people. He argues that sensory leadership, which includes but extends beyond the power of touch, represents a fresh and effective approach to progressive transformation of long divided institutions. Considering richly textured narratives, chapters explore complex intimacies among Black and White university students in South Africa, post-apartheid and in the aftermath of a major racial atrocity. The stories reveal the students’ transformation in the process of ‘leadership for change’, interweaving concepts of racism, human relationships and intimacy, and in turn expanding the knowledge base of social and institutional improvement. This book explores how, when different kinds of nearness come together in leadership change, young people respond in ways that would not be possible through conventional instruments such as policy, legislation and the appeal to moral sensibilities alone.

**Liberalizing Lynching: Building a New Racialized State**  
Daniel Kato  
Oxford University Press (2015)

In spite of America's identity as a liberal democracy, the vile act of lynching happened frequently in the Southern United States over the course of the nation's history. Indeed, lynchings were very public events, and even advertised in newspapers, begging the question of how such a brazen disregard for the law could have occurred so freely and openly. Drawing on legal cases, congressional documents, presidential correspondence, and newspaper reports, Kato explores the federal government's pattern of non-intervention regarding lynchings of African Americans from the late nineteenth century through the 1960s. This book argues that the actions and decisions of the federal government from the 1870s through the 1960s reveal that federal inaction was not primarily a consequence of institutional or legal incapacities, but rather a decision that was supported and maintained by all three branches of the federal government.

**The Latinos of Asia**  
Anthony Christian Ocampo  
Stanford University Press (2016)

In The Latinos of Asia, Anthony Christian Ocampo shows that what “color” you are depends largely on your social context. Filipino Americans, for example, helped establish the Asian American movement and are classified by the U.S. Census as Asian. But the legacy of Spanish colonialism in the Philippines means that they share many cultural characteristics with Latinos, such as last names, religion, and language. Thus, Filipinos’ “color”—their sense of connection with other racial groups—changes depending on their social context. The Filipino story demonstrates how immigration is changing the way people negotiate race, particularly in cities like Los Angeles where Latinos and Asians now constitute a collective majority. Amplifying their voices, Ocampo illustrates how second-generation Filipino Americans’ racial identities change depending on the communities they grow up in, the schools they attend, and the people they befriend. Ultimately, The Latinos of Asia offers a window into both the racial consciousness of everyday people and the changing racial landscape of American society.

**Invisible Man, Got the Whole World Watching: A Young Black Man’s Education**  
Mychal Denzel Smith  
PublicAffairs (2016)

In Invisible Man, Got the Whole World Watching, Mychal Denzel Smith chronicles his own personal and political education during these tumultuous years, describing his efforts to come into his own in a world that denied his humanity. Smith unapologetically upends reigning assumptions about black masculinity, rewriting the script for black manhood so that depression and anxiety aren’t considered taboo, and feminism and LGBTQ rights become part of the fight. The questions Smith asks in this book are urgent—for him, for the martyrs and the tokens, and for the Trayvons that could have been and are still waiting.

**Hillbilly Elegy: A Memoir of a Family and Culture in Crisis**  
J.D. Vance  
HarperCollins (2016)

Hillbilly Elegy is a passionate and personal analysis of a culture in crisis—that of poor, white Americans. The disintegration of this group, a process that has been slowly occurring now for over forty years, has been reported with growing frequency and alarm, but has never before been written about as searingly from the inside. In Hillbilly Elegy, J.D. Vance tells the true story of what a social, regional, and class decline feels like when you were born with it hanging around your neck.

The Vance family story began with hope in postwar America. J.D.’s grandparents were “dirt poor and in love” and moved north from Kentucky’s Appalachia region to Ohio in the hopes of escaping the dreadful poverty around them. They raised a middle-class family, and eventually one of their grandchildren would graduate from Yale Law School, a conventional marker of success in achieving generational upward mobility. But as the family saga of Hillbilly Elegy plays out, we learn that J.D.’s grandparents, aunt, uncle, sister, and, most of all, his mother struggled profoundly with the demands of their new middle-class life, never fully escaping the legacy of abuse, alcoholism, poverty, and trauma so characteristic of their part of America. With piercing honesty, Vance shows how he himself still carries around the demons of his chaotic family history.

Hillbilly Elegy is the story of how upward mobility really feels. And it is an urgent and troubling meditation on the loss of the American dream for a large segment of this country.

**Crook County: Racism and Injustice in America’s Largest Criminal Court**  
Nicole Gonzalez Van Cleve  
Stanford University Press (2016)

Van Cleve spent ten years working in and investigating the largest criminal courthouse in the country, Chicago’s Cook County, and based on over 1,000 hours of observation, she takes readers inside our so-called halls of justice to witness the types of everyday racial

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**Spotlight on Ibram X. Kendi**

**UF Assistant Professor, African American Studies**

**Author, Stamped from the Beginning: The Definitive History of Racist Ideas in America** Winner, 2016 National Book Award, Nonfiction

We asked Dr. Kendi, “Why did you write *Stamped*?” Here’s what he told us:

I wrote *Stamped from the Beginning* for the lives they said don’t matter. From Trayvon Martin to Sandra Bland, all those names, all those lost lives were on my mind as I wrote every word.

In trying to understand why these lives don’t seem to matter, we talk a lot about ignorance and hate. But history tells us something else: that racist ideas were created to defend deeply entrenched and enticing discriminatory policies. And so I wrote *Stamped* for the generations of Americans who have been convinced by racist ideas into believing there is something wrong with Black people—and not with these policies and racial inequities. I wrote *Stamped* to give Americans the understanding of history they need to fight for an equitable America where we hold as an ideal that all racial groups are equal.
abuses that fester within the courts, often in plain sight. We watch white courtroom professionals classify and deliberate on the fates of mostly black and Latino defendants while racial abuse and due process violations are encouraged and even seen as justified. Judges fall asleep on the bench. Prosecutors hang out like frat boys in the judges’ chambers while the fates of defendants hang in the balance. Public defenders make choices about which defendants they will try to "save" and which they will sacrifice. Sheriff’s officers cruelly mock and abuse defendants’ family members.

Surviving Groveland: Stories from the Families of the Groveland Four

In November 2016, CSRRR’s Postdoctoral Associate, Diedre Houchen discussed her ongoing research project related with the case of the Groveland Four to faculty, students and community members. The Groveland project documents the history, perspectives, and narratives of Black community members in Lake County, Florida. The project emerged out of CSRRR’s February 2016 event with Gilbert King, which centered on his book, Devil in the Grove. Following this event, which featured several Groveland Four family members, Dr. Houchen began collecting oral history narratives of family members of the Groveland Four whose lives were affected by the case. Still seeking justice for the injustices against Charles Greenlee, Samuel Shepherd, Ernest Thomas, and Walter Irvin, Jr., these families are now speaking out about the case, and the aftermath of racial violence in the lives of Black citizens in Lake County. At the talk, which was co-sponsored by the History Department, Dr. Houchen discussed her work in progress. To date, four oral history interviews have been collected and nine family members took Dr. Houchen on a photo tour of Groveland. For many of the family members, this project was their first opportunity to revisit Groveland, share their collective histories, and discuss their family’s loss and resilience. The narratives and insights of family members will help shape the project going forward. Dr. Houchen will continue to document the history of Groveland and Lake County African American life in the spring 2017 semester.

CSRRR News and Notes

At the same time CSRRR says goodbye to Dr. Anju Kaduvettoor Davidson, who was a superb Assistant Director for four years, we also welcome Diedre Houchen, the Center’s first Postdoctoral Associate. Dr. Houchen became the CSRRR Postdoctoral Associate in 2016. She has taught race and education, history of education, and teacher education courses in University of Florida’s College of Education. Her research and writing focuses on race, education and history. Her work as a youth advocate, program developer, middle and high school teacher and teacher educator, deepened her understanding of the challenges facing public education. She has published in the areas of urban education, teaching, and learning. Her current work considers Black teacher activism and pedagogy during Jim Crow.

New Books on Race, continued

Crook County’s powerful and at times devastating narratives reveal startling truths about a legal culture steeped in racial abuse. Defendants find themselves thrust into a pernicious legal world where courtroom actors live and breathe racism while simultaneously committing themselves to a colorblind ideal. Van Cleve urges all citizens to take a closer look at the way we do justice in America and to hold our arbiters of justice accountable to the highest standards of equality.
1. Why study race?
My primary teaching is in the areas of Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, and Evidence. My primary areas of research and writing are search and seizure, police conduct and misconduct, and the relationships between police and those they serve. Given that, my view is that it is not possible to teach and to research and write without studying race. All of these subjects are shot through with racial dimensions. For example, I cannot imagine how one could study or write about search and seizure without at least noticing that law enforcement actions, policies, strategies and tactics often produce skewed racial impacts, whether designed to or not. How could anyone teach Whren v. U.S. without also teaching that this case forms the legal foundation for racial profiling? How could I possibly write a book about police profiling without explaining its racial origins, and how it has contributed to racially disproportionate prison populations? How do I teach or write about the changes in self-defense law in the direction of “stand your ground” laws, without including the fact that the empirical evidence shows distinctly that these laws have racial impacts? For me, then, given the subjects I have devoted myself to, the question isn’t why study race; it’s how could you not study it?

2. How do you incorporate race into your teaching?
I don’t teach a “Race and the Law” class (one of my colleagues does that at my school). So for me, race is something that I raise whenever I see the presence of the issue in anything we are studying. In other words, I pull it out of the existing, neutral-seeming context. So rather than an explicit separate theme of my courses, race tends to be woven into the fabric of the courses, at all kinds of points – some when the students expect it, and some when they don’t. In Criminal Procedure, this happens steadily; there are so many instances where race comes up that I’m almost never left without potent examples. It’s somewhat less common in Criminal Law, but still there. I think students can then see how often our racial divisions play out in the arena of criminal justice. By bringing the subject up when the context calls for it, I believe students come themselves to the conclusion that in these arenas, it cannot be ignored.

3. Can you suggest a book for “beginners”?
W.E.B. Du Bois’ The Souls of Black Folk, and James Baldwin’s The Fire Next Time. Every American should read these books. An American cannot be fully educated without having read them. Period. There are many others that would fall into that category, but for a beginner, I would start with these.

4. What book or article caused you to think about race in a new way?
There have been a number of books that would fit this description for me, but one that I read long ago was Peter Irons’ book Justice at War: The Story of the Japanese-American Internment Cases. The Internment is usually thought of as an example of how the Supreme Court and the whole federal government lost its collective head in the fear and hysteria of the Second World War, in a terribly misguided but well-intentioned effort to win the war. But what the book shows is that anti-Japanese racism was a huge part of what happened, and how this racist streak made it easy for people to use the fear and hatred generated by the war to their own ends. Too often in the U.S., when we think of race, we think of the usual white/black binary, or perhaps it’s Black/White/Latino, so I thought the book did a real service by reminding us that racism transcends our usual categories. Of course, many people and many in the academy are quite aware of this; think of our colleagues who have studied and written about the Chinese exclusion laws. But for most others,
we need to know that racism against Asians is part of our history too.

5. What's the best part of your job?
There are so many aspects of the job that I love; I am truly lucky to have gotten into law teaching. I still love to teach and interact with students; after twenty-six years, it is never old and always a challenge. And I love the opportunities to study and do research, to dive very deep into topics I care about and to make contributions to the study and understanding of the law, in an effort to improve it. But for me, the best part of the job is taking what I have learned and know how to do and bringing it outside the academy. This takes many forms: working with government and NGOs and bar groups to change and improve law and policy; training police officers, judges, attorneys and others so that they can better serve the public, their clients, and the like; and especially working to bridge the unfortunate and dangerous gap that now exists between police and the communities they serve, particularly communities of color. This last piece simply could not be more important; if we don’t figure out ways to overcome it, both in individual communities and cities and nationally, the problems we see now will continue to fester, and the law and respect for it will be further and deeply undermined. We simply cannot afford this, and I devote my time and energy every time I can to working on this issue. Last but not least, I work a lot with the media and with other groups to explain what the law is, how it works, and what the real issues in the criminal justice system are. I find that it’s rare to be able to explain the law in ways that most people can understand, but that also respect its nuance and complexity. It’s something that I’ve done for years, and really find enjoyable and satisfying. This particular way of serving the profession prompted me to create the podcast “Criminal Injustice,” intended for lay audiences, in which I interview practitioners and thought leaders in a host of criminal justice areas. In August of 2016, after just four months, we began to surpass 10,000 downloads a month, and we are still growing. I love doing it.

6. What are you reading now?
Gilbert King’s Devil in the Grove: Thurgood Marshall, the Groveland Boys, and the Dawn of a New America – This incredible book takes you inside the battles waged by Marshall and his colleagues in the days of the most virulent American racism, with Marshall and his team literally fleeing with their lives for having the audacity to take on the racist criminal justice systems of the South. The book is breathtaking. Any time you think you are struggling against implacable forces for racial justice and the struggle is just too hard, pick up this book. It made me proud to be a lawyer, and humble to think of the giants whom I have followed.

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)?
We do better by far than when I started, in 1990. But we still need to realize that we have a way to go. In so many legal subject areas, race lurks just below the surface. If we want our students and our scholarship to be part of the solution to the problem that’s been called America’s original sin, we need to bring race to the surface when it’s there and not shy away from it. There’s no doubt that it’s sometimes hard and uncomfortable. But shame on us if we look away.

About Professor David A. Harris
David A. Harris is the Murray Faculty Scholar and Professor of Law at the University of Pittsburgh. His research centers on search and seizure, race and policing, and police/community relations. His early work on racial profiling became the basis for the federal Traffic Stops Statistics Act of 1997, and for many other federal and state legislative actions. His 2002 book, Profiles in Injustice: Why Racial Profiling Cannot Work, remains the standard work in the field. His works also include the books Good Cops: The Case for Preventive Policing, (2005), and Failed Evidence: Why Law Enforcement Resists Science (2012). He teaches Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, and Evidence. He also works frequently with the media, and hosts the “Criminal Injustice” podcast. Professor Harris is a winner of the Jefferson Award for Public Service.
Read about the Race Matters in the Legal Curriculum panel discussion beginning on the first page of this newsletter.