

FROM THE DIRECTOR:
Katheryn Russell-Brown

The last four years of our work at the Race Center are beginning to bear fruit. The Center continues to move forward with its mission to highlight issues of race and curriculum.

This newsletter, which spotlights our work over the 12 months, includes a cover piece on our 2006 spring lecture

given by Professor Sheila Foster (Fordham). Professor Foster's fascinating talk revealed the links between race, urban planning and justice. Frank Wu, Dean



Katheryn Russell-Brown

at Wayne State University, offers thoughtful responses to our regular feature, "Seven Questions." We also feature six new books on race in our "New and Noteworthy" section.

We are in the early stages of planning our second Race and Law Curriculum Workshop, scheduled for February 2008. Please stay tuned for more details. Later this term we will publish our first *On Point: A Curricula Guide*. This year's guide has been compiled by Professor Wendy Scott of North Carolina Central University. The guide offers a wide range of resources for curricula material on hurricane Katrina, including books, case, and law review articles.

We are pleased to have on board our first CSRRR Fellow, Lee Glover, a 2L here at the Levin College of Law. We are also fortunate to have Rosana Rosende, a UF graduate student in anthropology. She works with Professor Ken Nunn on our race history project.

Please join us in our work.

Center for the Study of Race and Race Relations

CSRRR SPRING LECTURE 2006

Professor Sheila Foster

The Racial Ecology of a Natural Disaster

Hurricane Katrina killed hundreds of people and demolished much of New Orleans, but environmental policy expert Sheila Foster says the disaster is just one symptom of a much larger problem.

Foster, a professor of law at Fordham University, says America's cities are shaped in a way that divides people by color and class — and keeps poor and non-white populations in areas vulnerable to environmental threats. In the Center for the Study of Race and Race Relations' (CSRRR) 2006 Spring Lecture, titled "The Racial Ecology of a Natural Disaster," Foster explained how these trends determined who was most vulnerable to the effects and aftermath of Hurricane Katrina.

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Sheila Foster, Albert A. Walsh Professor of Law and Co-Director of the Stein Center for Law and Ethics

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“Hurricane Katrina was more than a natural disaster,” Foster said. “A number of important decisions, from the way government pursued school integration to the housing and infrastructure investment choices made by federal and state governments, resulted in spatially and socially segregated neighborhoods and left the Ninth Ward more vulnerable to natural disaster exposure than more privileged neighborhoods.”

Foster has published widely on the topic of environmental justice, a growing

field of law that focuses on the relationship between race, class, environmental policy and urban planning. The term “environmental justice” is often invoked in controversies over toxic waste dumps, garbage incinerators and other potentially hazardous land uses proposed for low-income or minority neighborhoods. Foster says the coupling of poverty and pollution is just one way a community can be placed at an environmental disadvantage.

“In cities across the country, you often find a built environment that isolates certain populations and restricts their access

to opportunity,” she said. “You see poor communities or communities of color located in places that are flood-prone or otherwise ecologically vulnerable. And you see damage to environmental resources that protect these areas.” With its combination of already-damaged wetlands, flooded neighborhoods and stranded storm victims, Foster said, post-Katrina New Orleans offers an object lesson in all these problems. The storm serves as a wake-up call that may lead the country to take on its problems with environmental justice, she said.

FlaLaw 2006 permission to reprint



Lee Glover, CSRRR Student Fellow

For Lee Glover, a long-held interest in race relations was only deepened after studying abroad in South Africa last year.

“It was one of the best experiences I’ve ever had,” said Glover, a third-year student at the University of Florida’s, Levin College of

Law. “It affected me in a very personal way. It was an incredible opportunity to see how people really live there.”

Today, Glover is back in law school, where he was awarded the first Center for the Study of Race and Race Relations (CSRRR) student fellowship. Originally from Port St. Lucie, Glover earned his undergraduate degree in legal studies from the University of Central Florida in 1994. His interests in law school are in civil rights and employment discrimination law. He also worked last summer at the law school’s Virgil Hawkins Civil Clinic, which allowed Glover to gain a lot of practical, hands-on experience working under a supervising attorney on real cases for indigent clients.

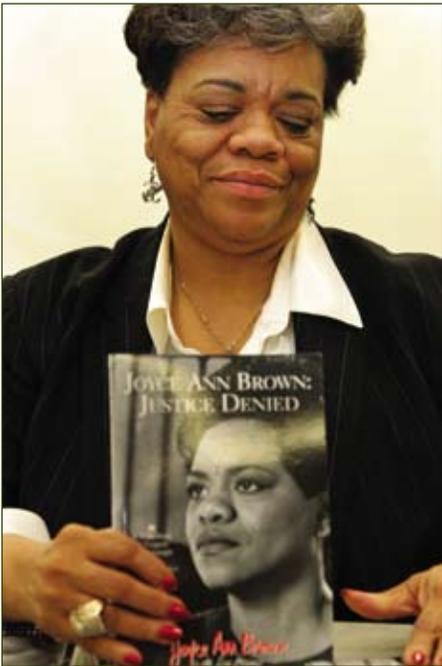
Glover said he initially learned about the Center for the Study of Race and Relations when the Center’s director, Dr. Kathryn Russell-Brown, spoke at one of his classes.

“I have always been interested in race and race relations,” says Glover, who hopes to work following graduation in Atlanta, where his family now resides. “I have had a very diverse group of friends and have always been interested in reading about sociology and history. Professor Russell-Brown just sparked an interest that was already there. So when I saw the fellowship opening, I thought the chance to work under her would be a great opportunity for me to do what I love, and network as well.”

Glover is also involved in the American Constitution Society and is on the executive board of the Black Law Students Association. “My goal is to learn as much as I can from the people I work with. There are a lot of misconceptions about race, and they need to be talked about in an open forum so many of those may be laid to rest. I believe the Center provides that forum.”

(FlaLaw 2006 permission to reprint)

Joyce Brown, author of *Justice Denied* Speaks to Law School Audience



“My name is Joyce Ann Brown and I spent nine years, five months and 24 days in prison for a crime that I did not commit.”

Born and raised in Texas, Brown’s unforgettable journey through the criminal justice system drew a rapt audience that filled the room with a respectful silence.

Brown told the story of how, in 1980, she was accused of being involved in a robbery that led to the murder of a store owner in Dallas. Three days after the murder, Brown was informed that the police were looking for her. Shocked, Brown picked up a copy of a newspaper and found a story written about a woman identified as Joyce Ann Brown. According to the story, the car that was used in the robbery was rented to a woman named Joyce Ann Brown. Brown then decided to call the police department

and volunteered to come into the station to set the story straight.

Brown had time cards from work, check stubs and 13 co-workers as witnesses to what she did on the day of the crime. It would have been impossible for her to be at the scene of the crime. But all proof of her innocence was rejected when an eyewitness to the murder (the wife of the slain storekeeper) erroneously identified Brown from a photo.

“I believed in our system, you see,” she said. “But when I showed them the evidence, they called me a liar.”

Before the trial, police and prosecutors discovered their mistake but proceeded with the prosecution. Brown was convicted and sentenced to life in prison.

“I might have understood if it was a false identification and if the district attorney actually, really thought I was guilty of the crime,” she said. “But none of that is the truth.”

Brown spoke of her sadness—the humiliation her family experienced and of several personal tragedies that affected her loved ones while she was in Texas’ Mountain View Prison. Brown initially became angry and depressed. However, when she realized that she was going to spend the rest of her life in prison, she asked God for help and began to write to everyone she knew, hoping to find someone who would take up her cause.

After an investigation by Jim McCloskey of Centurion Ministries and an exposé by CBS’ “60 Minutes,” Brown’s conviction was reversed based upon the police and prosecutors’ failure to turn over exculpatory evidence in their possession. All charges were dismissed in 1990.

After Brown was freed from prison, she said she did not have the time to remain angry at the system that destroyed her life and family. She founded Mothers (Fathers) for the Advancement of Social Systems, Inc., a non-profit foundation that helps people being released from prison readjust to life without bars, providing support for the children and families of adult offenders at high risk for substance abuse, medical or emotional disorders, and poverty. She also wrote a book about her experiences entitled *Justice Denied* (Noble Press, 1990).

Directing her comments to students, Brown implored: “I just simply want you to be fair in your decision when you have a person’s life in your hands,” she advised the law students in the room, suggesting they think of her story and the many others who have served time in prison for crimes they did not commit.

Brown said she knew she was a changed person, and her experiences have allowed her to reach a hand back to help those in need.

“My purpose was not to be a part of the problem, but to be a part of the solution,” she said. “I don’t regret anything. God has blessed me.”

Brown’s lecture was sponsored by the CSRRR, the Black Law Students Association and the Criminal Law Association.

(From an article written by Jessica Jinah Song. FlaLaw 2006 permission to reprint)

Special thanks to Professor Michelle Jacobs (UF College of Law) for suggesting the Center invite Joyce Brown to speak at the law school.

Confronting America's Color Line

Dr. Franklin recalls his work with the Clinton Administration

The following is an excerpt from John Hope Franklin's autobiography, *Mirror to America*. Dr. Franklin is John B. Duke Professor Emeritus of History at Duke University. He is a graduate of Fisk University and Harvard, where he earned his doctorate in 1941. He served as an expert consultant for the NAACP Legal Defense team in *Brown v. Board of Education*. Professor Franklin is also the author of *From Slavery to Freedom*. Permission granted by Farrar, Straus and Giroux, www.fsgbooks.com

ONE AMERICA
(Chapter excerpt)

The first clear indication I had that the Clinton administration was thinking seriously about a new approach to the problem of race came from the vice president, Al Gore. To be sure, the president had appointed more African American members to his cabinet—four—than any other president. And there were numerous African Americans on the staffs of the president and the vice president. But when Vice President Gore called me and proposed that he hold several seminar-type meetings at his home to discuss race, to which would be invited a number of people in the government as well as the private sector, I realized that a more deliberate consideration was in the works. The vice president proposed that he and his wife, Tipper, would convene the group and I would introduce the subject, outline its parameters, and lead the discussion.

The vice president planned three informal dinners in which race in America would be discussed. They were scheduled for February 6, 16, and 21, 1994, and in each case the seven o'clock meal was to

be followed by a discussion that would conclude at ten-thirty.

On the first evening, the guiding question was, "What does race mean to us as Americans?" On the second, the subject was, "What do we want the future of race relations in America to be?" The final discussion confronted was, "How do we get there from here?" Each night the guest list was different. Among those I clearly recall were Senator Bill Bradley and Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown. I also remember the participation of Henry Cisneros, Lani Guinier, Henry Louis Gates, William Julius Wilson, Maggie Williams, Lawrence Fuchs, Stanley Crouch, and Jesse Jackson. The discussions were lively and serious without being somber, and over the course of them I discovered that the vice president was far from the wooden character with no sense of humor that the media so frequently described him as.

The passionate conviction so evident in Gore's speeches given during the months leading up to the 2004 presidential election was amply evident during those evenings at his home. He was intensely serious about the problem of race. His reactions to his experience as head of the national delegation sent to observe the inauguration of Nelson Mandela as president of South Africa was indicative. He had felt "overpowered by the countless images of the people of South Africa—images of the struggle for freedom at long last victorious, of the boundless joy at finally knowing that hope is alive, and of the goodness of the human spirit that allowed this turning point in history to take place on a day as peaceful as it was beautiful." Perhaps his South African experience helped inspire the speech that he

made in observance of Martin Luther King Day in Atlanta in 1998. On that occasion, I flew down with him on Air Force Two, and as he boarded the plane he handed me the text of his speech, asking for my reactions. After I had read it, he sought me out well before we landed. My reaction, which drew a laugh from us both, was "When will you be ordained?" It was a highly charged fire-and-brimstone speech, worthy of a Billy Sunday or a Billy Graham.

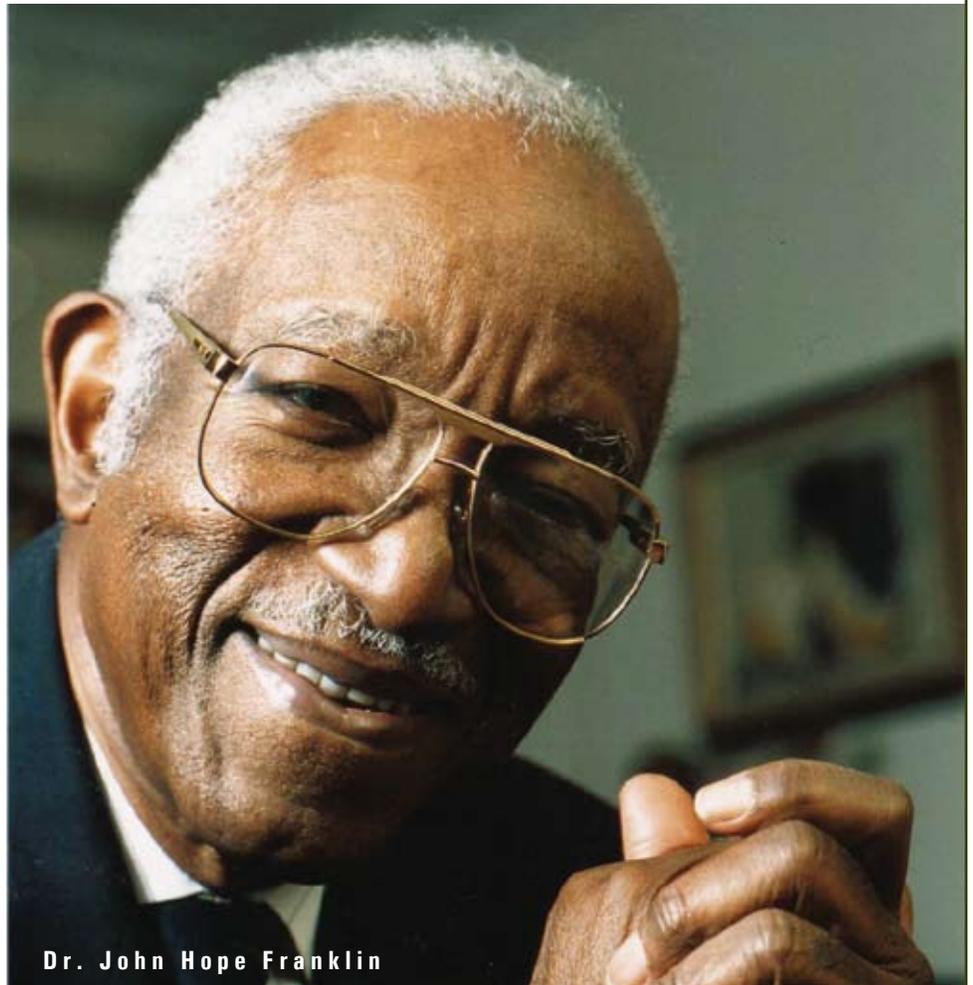
On the first evening of the "Gore seminars," I sought to answer the question regarding the meaning of race in America by touching on a few low points in the nation's history, including the clause in the Constitution that counted slaves as three-fifths of a person, the Dred Scott decision that stated categorically that residing on free soil did not confer freedom on a black person, and the provisions in several state constitutions defining a Negro as a person with even a small amount of "Negro blood" in his or her veins. On the second evening I described a hypothetical society, quite different from ours, in which race was irrelevant, and on the third I suggested some steps we could take toward reaching that goal. There was never any lack of lively discussions and penetrating observations. Even working collectively we did not answer all of the questions raised, but at the conclusion of the third and final gathering we all agreed that the federal government should take the initiative in promoting a dialogue on race and in keeping the matter before the general public for the indefinite future.

I had no notion then that the task of keeping the matter before the general public would devolve, in part, on me. When President Clinton asked me in the spring

of 1997 to chair the advisory board to the President's Initiative on Race, I struggled over whether to accept the request. I delayed my reply until I could discuss the matter with our family physician and Whit and Karen. Tragically, Aurelia was no longer capable of participating in formulating a reply, and this was painful indeed. She was by then in a nursing home, and although I saw her daily, the steady deterioration of her memory meant that my visits with her were increasingly more for my benefit than for hers.

Neither Whit and Karen nor Dr. Johnson could find any valid reason why I should decline, so I accepted an assignment whose difficulty I could not fathom until I was well into the task. Nothing, however, could detract from the excitement of receiving a presidential appointment and meeting the people who would be my colleagues on the board. With the naïveté that always accompanies optimism, we were embarking, with the full support of the executive office, on a sincere effort to confront and further erase the color line in America.

The board consisted of two women and five men: two African Americans, one Mexican American, one Korean American, and three European Americans. The members were William Winter, former governor of Mississippi; Linda Chavez-Thompson, executive vice president of the AFL-CIO; Thomas Kean, president of Drew University and former governor of New Jersey; Angela Oh, Los Angeles attorney and former special counsel to the Assembly Special Committee on the Los Angeles Crisis; Robert Thomas, executive vice president for marketing of Republic Industries and former president and CEO



Dr. John Hope Franklin

of Nissan Motor Corporation; and Suzan D. Johnson Cook, former White House fellow and senior pastor of the Bronx Christian Fellowship. We met each other in the Oval Office on June 12, 1997, where the president personally thanked us for accepting the assignment and went over very roughly what he wanted us to do in the ensuing year. He hoped that we would spark a serious dialogue on race and, on

the basis of that dialogue and other findings, make recommendations to him for action. Following its conference with the president, the advisory board answered questions raised by the press that awaited our emergence from the Oval Office. The formal announcement of the board, its members, and its purpose would be made the following day.

Mirror to America

SEVEN QUESTIONS with Frank Wu, Dean, Wayne State University



1 Why study race? What interests you about race?

I study race because it matters. It has shaped our history and my own life, both in the discrimination that is egregious, extreme and obvious and the disparities that are subtle, structural and invisible. Like many people, however, I always wanted to ignore race. As a kid growing up in metropolitan Detroit in the 1970s, I just wanted to be like everyone else. It wasn't until the brutal murder of Vincent Chin that I realized I couldn't pretend I was just the same as our neighbors. No matter how assimilated I tried to be, I still was different because of color of skin, texture of hair, shape of eyes—what was determined by ancestry and not choice, and what I was constantly made to feel ashamed of. Vincent Chin made that clear. He was an American citizen who

happened to be of Chinese descent who, just outside Detroit in 1982, was beaten to death with a baseball bat by two auto-workers who were white and blamed him for the success of Japanese car companies. It was then that I decided I had to stand up and speak out. As I began to do so, studying about the civil rights movement and becoming involved, I realized I had to do much more than stand up and speak out about cases that affected people who looked like me. It was as important, even more important, to feel compelled about bridge-building in addressing cases that affected people who were strangers to me as I was to them.

2 How does race affect your work as a law school dean?

The voters of the state of Michigan recently passed Proposition 2, an anti-affirmative action ballot measure. I have been concerned about ensuring we do as much as we can to ensure diversity, in compliance with the law. The law faculty, which has a strong tradition of shared governance, recently considered a new admissions policy, and it unanimously passed two motions that adopted a new set of factors for considering applicants. It was not only the best outcome that could have been produced under the new state constitutional constraints, but it was generated through a collegial, deliberative, democratic process. It was the single most important moment of my deanship.

3 Can you suggest a book for 'beginners'—those who are interested in reading about race but don't know where to begin?

Richard Kluger's *Simple Justice*. *Simple Justice* tells the story of *Brown v. Board of Education*. There has been no other judicial decision with as much importance as *Brown v. Board of Education*. It was a profound case. Yet our celebrations of the result should be accompanied by an understanding of the struggle.

4 What book or article caused you to think about race in a new way? How did your thinking change?

W.E.B. DuBois, *Souls of Black Folks*. W.E.B. DuBois was the first public intellectual. In his magisterial work, as worth reading now as when it was published, he considered race in an unprecedented manner. He gathered the facts, using history, sociology, journalism and personal experience; he argued persuasively with a compelling commitment to not only improving the condition of African Americans, but also ensuring the nation lived up to its ideal. Without his work, nothing else that has been accomplished by the civil rights movement would be possible.

5 What is the best part of your job?

I moved back to Detroit after 20 years away. The Motor City is defined by race as much as it is by automobiles. It has a grand and tragic history, culminating in the

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1967 riots that saw United States tanks roll down Woodward Avenue, the major thoroughfare. It is the only urban area in the nation to have had a population greater than a million and then to fall back below that mark. It is the most segregated metropolitan area now. So a place that was once defined by optimism and opportunity has come to be identified with despair and decay. Yet it is finally experiencing the renaissance that was only a dream. There is a new baseball park, a new football stadium, a renovated opera house and performing arts center; there are plans for the riverfront; and all over there is new construction of townhouses and lofts. A sense of positive momentum can be felt. I returned to participate. I believed I could play a leadership role, and it was my responsibility, if I wrote about and talked about civil rights and civic engagement, to roll up my sleeves and become involved in an active, meaningful manner. So the best aspect of my job is the ability to contribute.

6 What are you reading now?

Dorothea Lange, *Impounded: Dorothea Lange and the Censored Images of Japanese American Internment* (edited by Linda Gordon and Gary Okihiro).

7 What is your take on how the legal academy is doing with regard to incorporating race into the curriculum? What grade would you give it?

B minus. The Race & Law Curriculum Workshop (conference and materials) is terrific. We need more efforts along those lines. There is a struggle in legal analysis right now. On the one hand are those who believe in abstract, formal rules. On the other hand are those who insist on history, context and consequences. When you use abstract, formal rules, race is harder to discuss and address. History, context and consequences are crucial to comprehending race.

In 2004, Frank H. Wu became the ninth dean of Wayne State University Law School in his hometown of Detroit. From 1995 to 2004, he served on the law faculty of Howard University, including two years as clinic director. He has been an adjunct professor at Columbia University, a visiting professor at University of Michigan and a teaching fellow at Stanford University.

Dean Wu is the author of *Yellow: Race in America Beyond Black and White* and co-author of *Race, Rights and Reparation: Law and the Japanese American Internment*. His writing has appeared on a professional basis in such periodicals as the *Washington Post*, *Detroit Free Press*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Baltimore Sun*, *Chronicle of Higher Education*, *Legal Times*, and *Asian Week*.

Dean Wu serves as a trustee of Gallaudet University, the only university in the nation primarily for the deaf and hard of hearing. He served briefly by appointment of the D.C. Court of Appeals on its Board of Professional Responsibility, which adjudicates attorney discipline matters, as well as two terms on Board hearing committees. He was appointed by Mayor Anthony Williams as chair of the D.C. Human Rights Commission for 2001-02. He joined the Board of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights Education Fund in 2004. He is an elected member of the American Law Institute, and a member of the Committee of 100, a civic group founded by Yo-Yo Ma and I.M. Pei, among others, to promote Asian American political participation, as well as a fellow of the American Bar Foundation.

He was named among the top 20 scholars in the nation by *Black Issues in Higher Education* in its 20th anniversary issue.

Prior to his academic career, Dean Wu held a clerkship with the late U.S. District Judge Frank J. Battisti in Cleveland. He then joined the law firm of Morrison & Foerster in San Francisco, concentrating on complex litigation and devoting a quarter of his time to the representation of indigent individuals. He received a B.A. from the Johns Hopkins University and a J.D. from the University of Michigan.



New and Noteworthy Books on Race

***After the Storm:
Black Intellectuals Explore the
Meaning of Hurricane Katrina***

David Dante Troutt (ed.)
Foreword by Derrick Bell
Introduction by Charles Ogletree
New Press 2006

From the publisher

“Leading African American scholars use post-hurricane Louisiana as a window into 21st-century black America. With more than a thousand dead, entire neighborhoods destroyed, and a diaspora of tens of thousands of poor, mostly black, and previously invisible people suddenly in view, Hurricane Katrina presents issues of race, space, class and politics in high relief. In a book of visceral and scholarly critique, analysis and prescription, published on the first anniversary of the storm, a dozen prominent black intellectuals face the difficult questions about poverty, housing, governmental decision-making, crime, community development and political participation that Katrina raised. Contributors include Adolph Reed, Sheryll Cashin, Clement Price, Michael Eric Dyson, Cheryl Harris, Devon Carbado, Katheryn Russell-Brown, Adrien Wing, Anthony Farley, John Valery White.”

***Arbitrary Justice:
The Power of the American
Prosecutor***

Angela J. Davis
Oxford University Press 2007

From the publisher

“What happens when public prosecutors, the most powerful officials in the criminal justice system, seek convictions instead of justice? Why are cases involving educated, well-to-do victims often prosecuted more vigorously than those involving poor, uneducated victims? Why do wealthy defendants frequently enjoy more lenient plea bargains than the disadvantaged? In this eye-opening work, Angela J. Davis shines a much-needed light on the power of American prosecutors, revealing how the day-to-day practice of even the most well-intentioned prosecutors can result in unequal treatment of defendants and victims.”

***Black Markets:
The Supply and Demand of Body
Parts***

Michelle Goodwin
Cambridge University Press 2006

From the publisher

“In direct response to indefinite delays on the national transplantation waitlists and an inadequate supply of organs, a growing number of terminally ill Americans are turning to international underground markets and brokers for organs. Offering a contemporary view of organ and tissue supply and demand, Michele Goodwin explores the legal, racial and social nuances of current altruistic institutionalized procurement schemes. It is understandably not publicized that Chinese inmates sitting on death row and the economically disadvantaged in India and Brazil are the most often compromised co-participants in the negotiation process and supply kidneys and other organs for Americans as well as other Westerners willing to shop and pay in the shadow of the law.”

The N Word: Who Can Say It, Who Shouldn't and Why

Jabari Asim
Houghton Mifflin 2007

From the publisher:

"In 2003, Randall Kennedy's book *Nigger* started an intense conversation about the use and implications of that epithet. *The N-Word* moves far beyond Kennedy's short, provocative book by tracing the symbiotic growth of the n-word and racism in America over the past 400 years. Charting this parallel track reveals how the slur has reflected—and enhanced—bigotry. Asim pinpoints Thomas Jefferson as the source of our enduring image of the "nigger." In a seminal but now obscure essay, Jefferson marshaled a welter of pseudo-science to define the stereotype of a shiftless child-man with huge appetites and stunted self control. Asim then reveals how 19th-century "science" colluded with popular culture to amplify this slander. What began as false generalizations became institutionalized in every corner of our society: the arts and sciences, sports, the law and the streets."

On The Court-House Lawn: Confronting the Legacy of Lynching in the 21st Century

Sherrilyn A. Ifill
Beacon Press 2007

From the publisher

"Nearly 5,000 black Americans were lynched between 1890 and 1960, and as Sherrilyn Ifill argues, the effects of this racial trauma continue to resound. While the lynchings were devastating, the little-known contemporary consequences, such as the marginalization of political and economic development for blacks, are equally pernicious. Ifill traces the lingering effects of two lynchings in Maryland to illustrate how ubiquitous this history is, and issues a clarion call for the many American communities with histories of racial violence to be proactive in facing this legacy."

We Who are Dark: The Philosophical Foundations of Black Solidarity

Tommie Shelby
Belknap Press 2005

From the publisher

"African American history resounds with calls for black unity. From abolitionist times through the Black Power movement, it was widely seen as a means of securing a full share of America's promised freedom and equality. Yet today, many believe that black solidarity is unnecessary, irrational, rooted in the illusion of "racial" difference, at odds with the goal of integration and incompatible with liberal ideals and American democracy. A response to such critics, *We Who Are Dark* provides the first extended philosophical defense of black political solidarity."

A Series of Unfortunate Events? A Look at Race

Symposium Event Held on February 26, 2007

What does Mel Gibson's drunken, anti-Semitic tirade, the racist rant of Michael Richardson, Rosie O'Donnell's recent 'comedic' comments demeaning Asian people, the fatal police shootings of Sean Bell in New York after leaving his bachelor party and Kathryn Johnston, an 88-year-old African American grandmother, being killed by undercover police in her home in Atlanta all have in common? Are they a series of unfortunate events? Or do they point to the continuing significance of race.

The keynote address was given by Jabari Asim, a syndicated columnist and editor at the *Washington Post* and author of the soon to be released book, *The N Word: Who Can Say It, Who Shouldn't and Why* (Spring 2007). He is also the editor of *Not Guilty: 12 Black Men Speak Out On Law, Justice and Life* (1998).

The keynote address followed a panel discussion on racism and race relations in America, which framed recent incidents (and others) as part of a system of racism and race privilege in America (a point

absent from much of the media commentary, personal apologies and official police investigations), talked about our nation's difficulty in constructively discussing race and racism, and the consequences of all of this for all of us and the future of race relations in the United States.

Check the Center's web site for a webcast of the event. www.law.ufl.edu/centers/csrrr

Rosana Rosende, CSRRR Research Associate Race History Project

(with Center Faculty Affiliate, Professor Kenneth Nunn - Law)

"Hi, my name is Rosana Resende and I'm a Ph.D. candidate in Anthropology. I consider myself an urban cultural anthropologist and am interested in questions of migration, identity, and how and why people form communities. I have a regional hemispheric focus and, although I concentrate on Brazil specifically, consider Latin America in general (and Latin American migration within the hemisphere) to be my area of study. My dissertation is a study of the Brazilian population in two South Florida counties and compares how the population in each organizes and integrates itself, with a focus on how participants categorize themselves and others with respect to questions of identity, race/ethnicity, class and community."



Announcements

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Race and Law Curriculum Workshop

NOW AVAILABLE ONLINE

www.law.ufl.edu/centers/csrrr/curriculum_workshop.shtml

For three days in February 2005, a small gathering of legal educators, students and staff members assembled at the University of Florida. The participants considered how race affects legal education and how to make race more salient in the law school curriculum. The conversations were rich, the insights were deep, and the promise of change was palpable.

We are pleased to provide the proceedings from this conference online. This material includes the opening plenary address, summaries of the breakout sessions, and invited papers, as well as a bibliography of material on race and legal education and a collection of race and law syllabi.

We welcome your feedback.

On Point: A Curricula Guide

Beginning this year, the CSRRR will publish an annual curricula resource guide on a race-related subject of interest to faculty, students, staff and community members. This compendium will include a bibliography of cases, law review articles, books, symposia, newspaper and magazine articles, web sites, videos and syllabi.

This year's *On Point* is devoted to Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath. The materials have been identified and assembled by Professor Wendy

Brown Scott. Professor Scott, who taught at Tulane for 17 years, now teaches at North Carolina Central University.

The guide is designed as a resource for instructors planning a course (law, graduate or undergraduate) on disaster relief and recovery. The materials address a range of legal and sociological issues, including the significance of race, constitutional, environmental, litigation, criminal justice, civil rights, impact on Native American tribes and communities, international law and human rights.

On Point will be published this spring.

For updates, please visit our web site. www.law.ufl.edu/centers/csrrr

Fall 2007

Race History Project and Report

Racial Climate at UF, Levin College of Law

The Race Center is compiling material for a history of race and race relations at the law school, the University of Florida and Gainesville. In addition, during the 2006-2007 academic year the Center will gather information on racial climate and conduct student focus groups on race and law education. The purpose of this research is to explore classroom and law school racial climate and student experiences discussing issues of race in law school courses. A full report of findings will be available Fall 2007. Check the Center's web site for updates and a copy of the report upon release. www.law.ufl.edu/centers/csrrr

Upcoming Events

April 3, 2007

Spring Lecture 2007

Ian Haney Lopez, Professor of Law, UCLA School of Law

12:00 p.m.–1:30 p.m., 180 Holland Hall

Reception: 1:30 p.m.–2:30 p.m., Faculty Dining Room

Ian Haney López is the author of *Racism on Trial: The Chicano Fight for Justice* (Belknap/Harvard, 2003), which uses the legal history of the Mexican-American civil rights struggle in Los Angeles to explore the relationship between legal violence and self-conceptions of racial

identity. His previous book, *White by Law: The Legal Construction of Race* (N.Y.U. 1996), examined a series of cases brought under U.S. naturalization law between 1790 and 1952 that maintained a racial bar on citizenship. In addition, Haney López's numerous articles have appeared, among other places, in the *Yale Law Journal*, *California Law Review*, *Harvard Civil Rights-Civil Liberties Law Review*, and the *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*.

February 2008

Second Race and Law Curriculum Workshop

Details forthcoming. Visit the Center's web site for updates

www.law.ufl.edu/centers/csrrr

Mission Statement

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 Statement

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, Latinos/as, American Indians, Asian Americans and Whites.

Center for the Study of Race and Race Relations

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