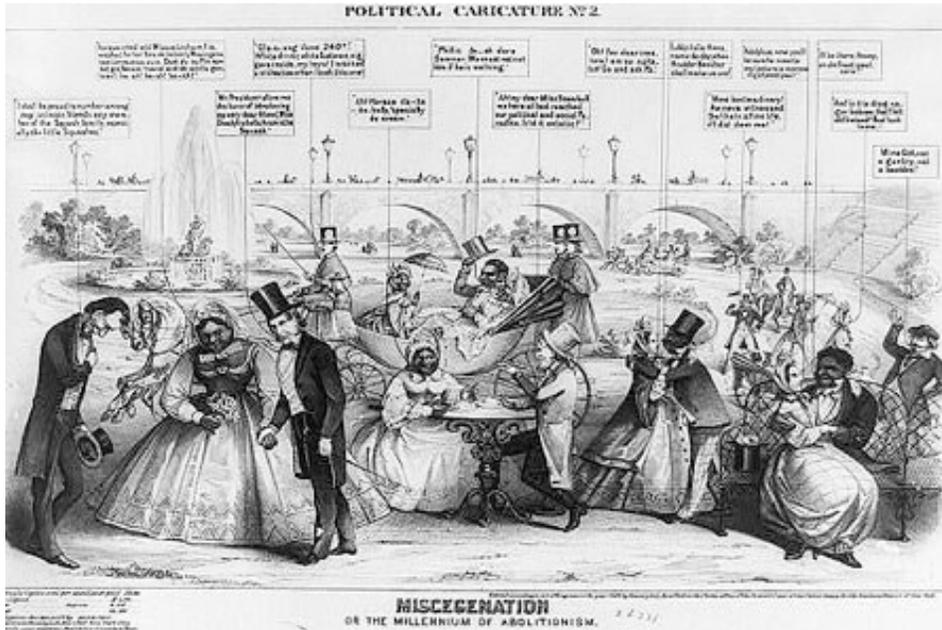




University of California
Center for New Racial Studies
 A MULTI-CAMPUS RESEARCH PROGRAM

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2012-2013 Research Theme: Race-Making, Race-Neutrality and Race-Consciousness

While it is now common to claim that race is less salient than it once was in determining life-chances, social stratification continues to operate fiercely along racial lines. At the same time, the durability of race based patterns and ongoing reality of racism continue to inspire movements for equality and social justice. The research theme for the upcoming year is Race-Making, Race-Neutrality and Race-Consciousness. The UCCNRS will be supporting work that focuses on the production of racial categories, the classification of people within them, and the performance of those classifications as a complex process that links macro-level societal dynamics (such as demographic trends, the residential segregation, labor, and collective consumption) with micro-level ones, such as acculturation and socialization, the “testing” of attitudes and beliefs, risk-taking in everyday life, and shifting interpretations of difference and identity. Supported research will consider how “race consciousness” continues to operate in the allocation of resources, the deployment of political power, and the organization of communities, interpersonal relationships, and personal identity.

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An interview with Geoff Ward



Dr. Geoff K. Ward is Associate Professor of Criminology, Law & Society and Sociology at UC Irvine. A member of the Center for New Racial Studies' Steering Committee, his most recent book is entitled the Black Child-Savers: Racial Democracy and Juvenile Justice (highlighted on pg. 6). Professor Ward spoke with Chandra Russo at the Center for New Racial Studies, about his own development as a race scholar, the genesis of his book, and his hopes for the future of the Center.

Chandra: To start off, could you talk a bit about yourself as a scholar and how you have explored questions of race in your research?

I was trained in sociology and gravitated towards the intersection between race, crime, and justice because I thought politically it was an important focus. There have been such incredible problems, both historically and today, of racial inequality. Within that area I quickly discovered that the work was limited both in terms of volume and scope. And what struck me was the need to ask different kinds of questions, most of all about race and justice. I wanted to take to task two things. One is a tendency to treat racialized populations as passive subjects, victims of processes that go on around them. So in this case minorities are a criminal problem population that the system, presumably a white system, responds to. Or they are victims of crime or discrimination. Missing from that was an analysis of how race relates to agency. This got me thinking about how racialized populations engage in processes of social control. What difference does it make, for instance, that just in the last thirty years we have had an unprecedented increase in the representation of women, non-whites and non-white women in law enforcement roles? So I am interested in understanding systems of social control as racialized institutions, where the meaning of race is actually negotiated and contested. *Continued on p.4*

Introducing the UCCNRS Anthology Series

As part of UCCNRS's agenda to identify and facilitate key dimensions in new racial studies, the Center will be publishing an anthology series to showcase the newest research on race and racism from across the UC system. To address the present period of racial uncertainty and injustice, the series will bring together faculty and graduate-student scholarship in the fields of sociology, public policy, law, ethnic studies, education, psychology, literature, and political science.

The inaugural anthology will be the first in a five-year series. This work will feature expertise in immigration history, race theory, and applied policy studies, and it will provide a re-examination of citizenship and nation building in the United States and elsewhere. Contributors challenge binary racial categories, examine migration, labor, and citizenship status, and delineate the connections between U.S. imperialism and global migration. This first volume will be published in the spring of 2013, and we expect the entire series to provide an exciting and much-needed critical engagement of race in the United States and beyond.

2012-2013 Grant Recipients

Faculty Grants Awarded

- Abrams, Laura, Associate Professor, Social Welfare, Los Angeles: "Race Making in the Context of a Day Reporting Center for Young Men of Color on Probation in Los Angeles County"
- Craig, Maxine, Professor, Women's and Gender Studies, Davis: "Race-making and Race- Consciousness in Motion: Race, Gender, Class and the Journey to School"
- Edwards, Erica, Assistant Professor of English, Riverside, "The Other Side of Terror: African American Literature after 9/11"
- Frasure-Yokley, Lorrie, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Los Angeles: "The Politics of Deracialization in Multiracial America"
- Imada, Adria, Professor of Ethnic Studies, San Diego: "Photographing Leprosy: The Medical Gaze in America's Tropical Empire"
- Jerng, Mark, Professor of English, Davis: "Protocols of Racial Reading"
- Mora, G. Christina, Professor of Sociology, Berkeley: "Immigrant Classifications in Race-Neutral States"
- Okamoto, Dina, Associate Professor of Sociology, Davis: "Status, Racialization, and Intergroup Contact among Native and Immigrant Groups"
- Orellana, Marjorie, Professor, Graduate School of Education and Information Studies, Los Angeles: "Seeing, Hearing and Naming Race in an After-school Contact Zone"
- Postero, Nancy, Associate Professor of Anthropology, San Diego: "Decolonizing Bolivia: Race, Citizenship, and Political Practice."
- Zavella, Patricia, Professor, Latin American and Latino Studies, Santa Cruz: "'Making It Real': Young Women Of Color Organize Around Reproductive Justice"

Graduate Student Grants Awarded

- Garcia, Angela, Sociology, San Diego: "Destinations of Everyday Exclusion: Facially-Neutral Immigrant Policy and Incorporation in California"
- Gascon, Luis Daniel, Criminology, Law and Society, Irvine: "Policing Divisions: The Production, Practice, and Politics of Race in South Los Angeles"
- Gillen-Oneel, Cari, Psychology, Los Angeles: "Implicit Race-Academic Stereotypes: Development and Consequences"
- Johnston, Mark, Education and Information Studies, Los Angeles: "Racial Essentialism in a Post-Racial and Post-Genomic Era: Toward a Grounded Theory"
- Madrigal, Tomas, Chicana and Chicano Studies, Santa Barbara: "Demographic Change and Race in U.S. Rural Society: Mexican Campesinos and the Racial State in Washington, 1976- 2013"
- Perez, Raul, Sociology, Irvine: "Stand-Up Comedy and the 'Color-Vividness' of Race in the US: From the Civil- Rights Period to the Era of 'Color-Blindness'"
- Ramirez, Marla, Chicana and Chicano Studies, Santa Barbara: "Illegality Contested: Early Twentieth Century U.S. Mexican Deportations and the Politics of Immigration Law"
- Rizzo, Martin, History, Santa Cruz: "No Somos Animales: Indigenous Diversity and Plurality in 19th Century Santa Cruz, California"
- Rollins, Oliver, Social and Behavioral Sciences, San Francisco: "The Brain, Violence, and Race: 'Seeing' Violence through the Lens of Nonscientific Knowledges and Technologies"
- Sine, Elizabeth, History, San Diego: "Movements on the Margins: Struggles for Survival and Dignity in Depression-Era California"
- Smyth, Noel, History, Santa Cruz: "The Natchez Diaspora: A History of Indigenous Displacement and Survival in the Atlantic World"
- Summers, Brandi, Sociology, Santa Cruz: "'La Douleur Exquise': Neoliberalism, Race, and the Un/Making of Blackness in the 21st Century"
- Tzeggai, Fithawee, Sociology, Berkeley: "The Failures of Compensatory Education: Federal Intervention and the Post-Civil Rights Struggle Over Urban Public School Reform"
- Wilms, Stephanie, History, Riverside: "Noble Drew Ali and the Moorish Science Temple: A Study in Race, Gender, and African American Religion, 1913-1930"

There was another related thing that I wanted to push away from and that was this presumption of racial justice as being a distributive phenomena, where everyone gets the same rate of everything. So there is this notion that racial discrimination does not exist if minorities aren't stopped at a higher rate than white populations. I thought we needed a more deliberative perspective, a conception of racial justice as a kind of relational phenomena that involves things like respect, representation and access, issues which the distribution lens does not always capture.

Chandra: Ok, and then how did you come to work on the *Black Child Savers* project?

So the interests I just described to you really developed over a decade and it was over the course of that time that I was rewriting the *Black Child Savers*, which began as a dissertation project. How I got to that project was really an accident of sorts. In grad school I was hired as a research assistant to interview young African American men who had gone through the juvenile justice system in Michigan. Half of them were back in the community and half were now in adult prison. The question was: what was the turning point in these men's lives where some ended up in prison and some didn't?

I was really struck by the overwhelming power of the state as I was going into these prisons, seeing that the state just had the power to deny these mostly African American men liberty. So I really wanted to interrogate that. And I found that the vast majority of the work on juvenile justice had, without saying so, focused on the white American and European immigrant experience.

For my dissertation I was going to do this very traditional sociological study looking at whether classification tools, like risk and needs assessments and sentencing guidelines, reduced racial disparity in juvenile justice. I intended to do a few pages about the history of disproportionate minority confinement to set the back-drop. But I never did the intended study because I got drawn very deeply into the historical story. That is what led to the book, the discovery of this much more complicated racial history of juvenile justice that is kind of masked by this whole DNC framework, including how African American communities have for generations struggled to advance a more racially democratic system of juvenile social control.

Chandra: Ok, and so how exactly did you find material for this untold history?

It was sort of a snowball thing. I was looking for any information about race and juvenile justice I could find, and there was so little because no one had really studied it. Then I had this really big breakthrough.

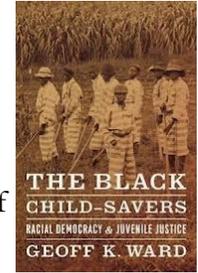
Vernetta Young, a professor at Howard University, was one of the few people who had written about race and early juvenile court reforms. I had met her before, and I was in D.C. doing research, so I went to her office. I said, "Listen, I'm really hitting a dead end here. What did you use for your research and where do you think I might find some more stuff?" She reached into her drawer and pulled out this folder containing maybe ten or fifteen photocopies of pamphlets written by Black women's clubs, groups affiliated with the National Association of Colored Women's club in the South. They were writing about the good work they were doing to address racial inequality in juvenile justice and how this was a really critical issue for their clubs and for the Black community in general. She just gave that stuff to me. She said, "I'm not going to do anymore with this. You take it." And from there I was able to develop a plan of attack. Clearly I was going to have to research these women's clubs more extensively and it kind of went from there. I found stuff at the Library of Congress, the NAACP's archives. So yeah, a lot of time in archives, a couple of lucky breaks.

Then it came time to put it all together as a story, and that took quite a long time. I made an actual visual map of all the data points and all these different layers. There were criminal justice developments juxtaposed to developments in Black civil society. Also there were developments in the U.S. more generally, things like migration and civil rights reforms. So I was looking at this racialization of juvenile social control as a negotiated, dynamic phenomena as it played out over the course of the embattled twentieth century of race. That's the story that took shape in this book.

Chandra Russo is a Ph.D. student in the Department of Sociology at UCSB. After five years working in the immigrant rights movement in New York, Mexico and Colorado, she cautiously returned to the academy in 2010 as an aspiring activist scholar. Her research examines the role of anti-racist allies in various social movements.



Publications: Just Out



Ward, Geoff K. 2012. Black Child-Savers: Racial Democracy and Juvenile Justice. University of Chicago Press.

During the Progressive Era, a rehabilitative agenda took hold of American juvenile justice, materializing as a citizen-and-state-building project and mirroring the unequal racial politics of American democracy itself. Alongside this liberal "manufactory of citizens," a parallel structure was enacted: a Jim Crow juvenile justice system that endured across the nation for most of the twentieth century.

In *The Black Child Savers*, the first study of the rise and fall of Jim Crow juvenile justice, Geoff Ward examines the origins and organization of this separate and unequal juvenile justice system. Ward explores how generations of "black child-savers" mobilized to challenge the threat to black youth and community interests and how this struggle grew aligned with a wider civil rights movement, eventually forcing the formal integration of American juvenile justice. Ward's book reveals nearly a century of struggle to build a more democratic model of juvenile justice—an effort that succeeded in part, but ultimately failed to deliver black youth and community to liberal rehabilitative ideals.

At once an inspiring story about the shifting boundaries of race, citizenship, and democracy in America and a crucial look at the nature of racial inequality, *The Black Child Savers* is a stirring account of the stakes and meaning of social justice.

Forthcoming:

Park, John SW. Illegal Migrations and the Huckleberry Finn Problem. Temple University Press.

John S.W. Park's forthcoming book revolves around one central question: if you discovered someone who was out of status, would you tell? The book explores how this question has been a recurring one in American law and society, as lawful American citizens confronted a wide range of "unlawful migrants," including fugitive slaves, Asian immigrants under late 19th century immigration rules, and now illegal immigrants. The work relies on an analysis of Mark Twain's *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* to explore the moral and legal dilemmas that arise when lawful citizens confront unlawful "others": Huckleberry Finn cannot bring himself to report his friend Jim as a fugitive slave. Indeed, as this work shows, many others throughout American history have had, and continue to have, similar difficulties obeying laws that have defined illegal migrants as problems, as people who needed to be controlled, segregated, excluded, or returned to their proper place. As Huckleberry Finn himself comes to realize, doing what is right isn't always the same as doing what is legal—in the workplace and in educational institutions, many Americans have also concluded that it's just better not to tell. By examining these trends from an historical perspective, this book attempts to re-frame debates about race, status, and migration in the United States.

Racial Formation in the Twenty-First Century. Edited by Daniel Hosang, Oneka LaBennett and Laura Pullido. University of California Press.

Michael Omi and Howard Winant's *Racial Formation in the United States* remains one of the most influential books and widely read books about race. *Racial Formation in the 21st Century*, arriving twenty-five years after the publication of Omi and Winant's influential work, brings together fourteen essays by leading scholars in law, history, sociology, ethnic studies, literature, anthropology and gender studies to consider the past, present and future of racial formation.

The contributors explore far-reaching concerns: slavery and land ownership; labor and social movements; torture and war; sexuality and gender formation; indigeneity and colonialism; genetics and the body. From the ecclesiastical courts of seventeenth century Lima to the cell blocks of Abu Grahib, the essays draw from Omi and Winant's influential theory of racial formation and adapt it to the various criticisms, challenges, and changes of life in the twenty-first century.

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UC faculty and graduate students may affiliate with us through our website: click on the “People” tab. We also invite affiliates to make use of our (moderated) networked virtual publications program: submit research papers and other appropriate publications.



UCCNRS Campus Mini Grant Program

UCCNRS funds research-oriented or research-promoting activities in the broad field of new racial studies. Launching UC campus-based research projects or working-groups, supporting research-oriented curriculum development, or assisting UC campus-based research collaborations with public agencies and non-profits, schools, or community organizations, are the key goals of this initiative.

Research Working Groups

A Research Working Group is a collaboration developed by a group of UC faculty located on different campuses. RWG grants fund collaborative efforts to develop a research program on a significant problem in the broad field of new racial studies. Small seed grants are available for proposals to launch RWGs. These are one-year grants aimed at facilitating the development of promising proposals for external funding.

Campus Based Activities

Campus-based activities are collaborations among faculty or graduate student-based groups (or some combination of these) located on a particular UC campus. UCCNRS also supports campus-community research collaborations and research collaborations including UC research staff and administrators as appropriate. All supported Campus Activities must have at least one UC ladder-rank faculty PI. While we will consider proposals for events such as symposia, speakers' series, and conferences, these events must have a clear research direction.

Upcoming EVENTS

UCCNRS 3rd Annual Research Colloquium

May 3rd, 2013 at UC Irvine

Check out our website for additional details
