Randall Robinson is an internationally respected advocate for human rights and democracy. He is the author of the national bestseller *The Debt: What America Owes to Blacks*, as well as *Defending the Spirit: A Black Life in America*, *The Reckoning: What Blacks Owe to Each Other*, and *Quitting America: The Departure of the Black Man from His Native Land*. He is past president of the Washington-based TransAfrica and TransAfrica Forum. TransAfrica was established to promote enlightened U.S. policies with regard to the African diaspora. Robinson has been widely recognized for his leadership in the Free South Africa Movement, which pushed successfully for comprehensive economic sanctions to end apartheid.

Inaugural Bunche Chair Lecture
February 9, 2006
Randall Robinson

Message from Director Darnell Hunt

When UCLA’s Center for African American Studies was renamed in 2003 after scholar, diplomat, activist, and UCLA alumus Ralph J. Bunche, we took an important step toward animating for a new generation of students and leaders the incredible legacy emanating from Dr. Bunche’s life and work. Today, we take another important step forward in this process with the Inaugural Bunche Chair Lecture. Special thanks are due to all of those whose efforts and gifts over the years have made the Ralph J. Bunche Endowed Chair in International Relations a reality. As Director of the Bunche Center, I am pleased to inform you that we have reached an agreement to house the new Chair in the Center and to fill it with a scholar who will be a member of the Department of Political Science, Dr. Bunche’s academic home when he was a student here at UCLA. Like Dr. Bunche, renowned activist and author Randall Robinson has forced us to rethink the connections between race, liberation, and international relations. It is perfectly fitting that he was chosen to deliver our inaugural lecture, to help us celebrate the beginning of the exciting, scholarly collaboration embodied in the Bunche Chair.
SUMMER HUMANITIES INSTITUTE

The Summer Humanities Institute (SHI) provides intense training in humanities scholarship to students primarily from Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs). Generously funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the SHI is designed to prepare the participants for academic work at the graduate level. This year we welcomed ten undergraduates from the following schools:

Morehouse College
Spelman College
Albany State University
Hampton University
South Carolina State University
Southern Arkansas State University
Prairie View A & M University
Jackson State University
Howard University

Past participants have continued their education at universities such as UCLA, UC Berkeley, Columbia University, Brown University, the University of Michigan, Temple University, Ohio State University, and Georgetown University.

SHI Participant Comments:

Cassandra Levy, English Arts, Hampton University alumna

“The faculty, the seminars and fellow students have made this experience more than a grad school simulation. My analytical skills have increased, along with my awareness of what is expected of me in graduate school. This program caused me to be more focused and more excited about graduate school.”

Avery Daniels, History, South Carolina State University

“The Institute gives me an opportunity to experience different cultures I wouldn’t experience at home... It will make the transition from undergraduate education to graduate education easier.”

Regina Barnett, English, Albany State University alumna/MA student, African American and African Diaspora Studies, University of Indiana

“Being a part of this program is a milestone in my life for two reasons: I am the first student from my alma mater to participate, and the experiences I am cultivating are helping me to prepare for graduate school.”

DEGREE PROGRAMS IN AFRO-AMERICAN STUDIES

Dr. Brenda Stevenson (History) continued as Chair of the IDP.

Interdisciplinary Focus

From a pedagogical standpoint, one of the major strengths of the IDP continues to be its interdisciplinary, interdepartmental approach to education. As the world becomes an increasingly interconnected place, students need training that will equip them to analyze and negotiate across many kinds of boundaries: geographical, social, political, educational, and economic. IDP-trained students develop critical thinking skills that allow them to analyze African American issues and situate them within the matrix of global concerns.

Graduate Program

The two-year MA Program in Afro-American Studies continues to attract a wide range of top young graduate-level scholars who wish to ground themselves in key theoretical issues regarding African Americans and the Diaspora. At least three of the 2005 graduating cohort have gone on to PhD programs, with the others entering the workforce, including tenure-track positions at colleges and universities.

Program Administration

In order to facilitate the admissions process, Chair Dr. Brenda Stevenson maintains an IDP Admissions and Awards Committee, composed of affiliated faculty. This group formally reviews files of students seeking admission to the program and makes recommendations for admissions and awards to the Graduate Division. To strengthen and facilitate interaction between the IDP and students, the program has also reestablished the Afro-American Studies Student Association.

For more information about the Interdepartmental Degree Program or the Summer Humanities Institute, please contact Dr. Lisbeth Gant-Britton, Student Affairs Officer: 310.825.3776, lbritton@bunchecenter.ucla.edu. Or visit our Website: www.bunchecenter.ucla.edu
Established as an organized research unit (ORU) in 1969, the UCLA Ralph J. Bunche Center for African American Studies has a primary commitment to undertake and sponsor research that enhances our understanding of the history, lifestyles, material conditions, and sociocultural systems of women and men of African descent in the Americas, and in the Diaspora.

College Access Project for African Americans (CAPAA)

Supported by a grant from the Ford Foundation, The Ralph J. Bunche Center for African American Studies at UCLA established The College Access Project for African Americans (CAPAA) in 2002 to examine the crisis of severe underrepresentation confronting African Americans in California's institutions of higher education, particularly after the repeal of Affirmative Action in California through Proposition 209.

During the fall, CAPAA and the Bunche Center hosted a symposium, “(E)racing Race, Erasing Access: Politics, Policies, and Practices in a Post-Prop 209 World.” Participants had the opportunity to learn about the latest higher education research involving African Americans and to engage in discourse with researchers actively studying this problem. On the same date in November, the Bunche Research Report titled, “(E)racing Race, Erasing Access: 2004-2005 CAPAA Findings,” was released. The report reveals the precipitous decline in African American admissions in the UC system and presents policy recommendations.

CAPAA issued the Bunche Research Report titled “Admissions & Omissions: How ‘The Numbers’ are Used to Exclude Diserving Students, 2005-2006 CAPAA Findings” on the UC admissions crisis in mid-June. This report includes the preliminary findings of CAPAA’s analysis of the admissions process at each UC campus, with particular focus at this stage on UCLA, UC Berkeley, and UC San Diego.

The latest Bunche Research Report, “‘Merit’ Matters: Race, Myth, & UCLA Admissions, 2006 CAPAA Findings,” was released in September 2006. It focuses on the role that an overly narrow definition of “merit” plays in limiting African American access to UCLA.

Since the spring, CAPAA has received considerable media attention, including print (e.g., Los Angeles Times), radio (e.g., National Public Radio), television (e.g., KABC), and the Internet (e.g., The Chronicle of Higher Education News Blog).

The Bunche Research Reports and information about CAPAA can be found on the Bunche Center Web site at www.bunchecenter.ucla.edu.

Black Los Angeles Project: An Update

Working groups composed of scholars and community participants met throughout the 2005-2006 academic year. The meetings held throughout the year were brainstorming sessions to produce projects that both community members and scholars wanted to research. Literature reviews and database searches to compile relevant references and sources of information for the project were completed. Potential projects were discussed and research teams continue to form.

In addition, the Black LA Project was featured in the Bunche Center video that premiered at the 2006 Thurgood Marshall Dinner. It primarily illustrated the five key themes of the Black LA Project (Political Participation, Religious Life, Cultural Production, Social Justice, Communities). The video was produced by the Bunche Center staff and was well-received by those who attended the dinner. It is now available on the Bunche Center Web site.

The Black LA Project also met with key community leaders, elected officials and their representatives, and community organizations (e.g., the Los Angeles Urban League) to discuss the project. The center made numerous inroads and connections with these community members. This network will be vital for continued collaboration with the community, especially during the data collection process.

Anyone interested in contributing to the project should visit the Web site at www.bunchecenter.ucla.edu.

Race and Democracy in the Americas Project

The National Conference of Black Political Scientists (NCOBPS) established the Race and Democracy in the Americas Project in 1998. In 2005, the Bunche Center was selected by the organization as the initiative’s new headquarters. The primary goal of the project is to stimulate and influence the scholarly study and discussion of race and racial constructions in the Americas (with an initial emphasis on the United States and Brazil). The project is managed by Associate Professor Mark Sawyer, who is affiliated with the Bunche Center and in the department of political science.

The Festival of African American Music

The Festival of African American Music was held October 24 through November 4, 2005. The festival consisted of a series of eight concerts and a two-day symposium. The festival was cosponsored by the UCLA Department of Ethnomusicology; Wayne Bragg; Winston Doby, Vice President of Educational Outreach for the University of California; Friends of Jazz Board Members; Earl Gayle; JG M Design/Systems; Franklin Gilliam, UCLA Office of Community Partnerships; Graduate Division; and Todd Hawkins, School of the Arts and Architecture.
Each year the IAC, an administrative entity comprised of UCLA’s four ethnic studies centers, with oversight from the UCLA Graduate Division, sponsors a competitive fellowship and grant program to support research by faculty, visiting postdoctoral scholars, and graduate students.

**Postdoctoral Fellowship:**

**Daniel Widener** is currently an assistant professor at UC San Diego. He has a PhD in History and the African Diaspora from NYU. Dr. Widener’s proposed project is titled “Something Else: Culture & Community in Black Los Angeles.” Dr. Widener seeks to frame the social transformation of postwar Los Angeles through an analysis of the role played by black artists and by contrasting visions of African American culture. His research examines the politics of black expressive culture. In his proposed project, he plans to continue to develop an interethnic approach to the study of African American history.

**IAC Research Grants:**

**Iféoma Amah**
Graduate Student, Education

“The Silenced Speak Out: African American Students’ Perspectives on the Conditions Critical for Success at an Urban High School” will examine ways to reinterpret the current discourse about African American education, and the important factors that contribute to creating a strong academic environment in urban high schools serving large numbers of African American students.

**Amada Armenta**
Graduate Student, Sociology

“Cuban Emigration: The Impact of Remittances in Different Racial Groups” will explore how the racial composition of Cuban emigrants contributes to growing inequalities among black, white, and “mixed race” Cuban households.

**Juana Gatson**
Graduate Student, Developmental Psychology

“The Effects of the Classroom Environment on Racial Identity Development, Self-Esteem and Achievement Orientation” will explore the role that schools play in socialization processes, and their impact on the development of racial identity, self-concept, and academic achievement orientation among children from historically marginalized groups.

**Kimberly Griffin**
Graduate Student, Higher Education and Organizational Change

“Can Reaching Back Push You Forward? A Qualitative Exploration of Black Faculty and Their Relationships with Students” will examine black faculty’s interactions and relationships with black students. In particular, this study aims to explore how black professors at three American research universities view the costs and benefits of mentoring black students.

For 2006-07, the IAC awarded one postdoctoral/visiting scholar fellowship, one predoctoral fellowship, and nine faculty/student research grants (including one interethnic grant recipient who was assigned to the Bunche Center by the IAC office).

**Predoctoral Fellowship:**


**Jinny Huh** was the 2005-2006 IAC Postdoctoral Fellow. Dr. Huh’s project, “The Arresting Eye: Race and the Detection of Deception,” examined the dynamics and discourse of race detection through a comparative analysis of detective fiction and passing narratives, two genres that witnessed a simultaneous rise during the mid-nineteenth century. She is now an assistant professor in the department of English at the University of Vermont. She earned her doctoral degree in English Literature from USC in 2005. She has published in *The Journal of Postcolonial Studies* and the *Dictionary of Literary Biography* volume on Latin American authors. She has taught at the University of Illinois at Chicago, USC, and the University of California at Santa Barbara.

**Susanna Hecht**
Professor, Planning

“African Amazon: Quilombos, History, and Environment in the Brazilian Amazon” will compile the existing data on maroon societies in Amazonia that are revealed in travelers’ reports, local histories, and the scholarly literature. The project will also involve reviewing how ex-Quilombolas used the 1988 constitution that recognized land rights of traditional populations and the legislation of Extractive Reserves.

**Robin Johnson**
Graduate Student, Education

“African American Academic Achievement: Intellectual Internalized Racism and Self-Perceptions” will analyze facets of self-perception (i.e., intellectual ability and academic identity) that may influence the academic attainment of African American community college students.

**Mark Sawyer**
Professor, Political Science

“Nationhood and Race in the Americas” will first examine major blocks of explanation for the range and character of anti-black racism and will subsequently discuss the development of a more comprehensive perspective that manages to create a synthesis of the most prominent and interesting variables put forth. Ultimately, this project will offer a model for subsequent change once racial ideologies have been established.

**Jenée Slocum**
Graduate Student, Education

“Ações Afirmativas: Race and Class Based Admissions Quotas in Brazilian Universities” will explore the process of implementation and institutionalization of affirmative action admissions policies at the State University of Rio de Janeiro and attempt to understand how individuals involved in the process make sense of their involvement and how students who are affected by the policies are experiencing the university.

**Daniel Solorzano**
Professor, Education

“The Lesser Known Precursor to Brown v. Board and Other Civil Rights Cases: Md. aurin v. Oklahoma Board of Regents (1950)” will explore a 1950 US Supreme Court case titled Md. aurin v. Oklahoma Board of Regents (339 US 637). This case was an important precursor to Brown v. Board of Education in 1954 and affirmative action cases, because it introduced “intangible factors” as a reason to cite inequality.
THURGOOD MARSHALL LECTURE on LAW & HUMAN RIGHTS

I want to thank you and the Chancellor and Dr. Hunt and all of the members of the Center. I am very, very honored that you would select me for this particular recognition especially when I see the Ralph Bunche Center and all of the things that it stands for, what this man stood for. He established a way for all of us even though I have to tell you, I wonder if he is up there listening to what is going on today? He has to be totally astounded that we are still talking about the same problems – I’m sure that he is really amused that we still haven’t gotten it together yet. It is important that this Center will address the issues of developing humane and concerned public policy.

I am going to talk a little bit about public policy. I also want to share with you that I remember Thurgood Marshall. I’m one of the people who was in the civil rights movement when he was in charge of legal redress for the NAACP and what I remember so much – I was a high school student, a college student – and I remember going to those churches in Los Angeles that were crowded with people who were NAACP supporters. He would stand there and go through all of the cases that he was working on. And here was a man that was so distinguished. Thurgood Marshall was obviously a great lawyer. But he would sit there and discuss his cases and a child would understand them and he always had a humorous note to it. Because really some of the things that were happening were almost humorous – the kinds of issues he had to face. But he would come back every year and everyone would sit there and listen to him. He was always very homespun. He was a person who talked about people and issues not like legal principles but something that was real and as if that person was right there, and the issue was something that was affecting all of us. Of course, most of us remember him as a distinguished member of the Supreme Court. He was astute, he was scholarly and established so many precedents, and he was the first African American member of the Supreme Court. It was quite a different role and a different approach but the same kind of distinction and scholarship as I remember him possessing when I was a child. I can’t say how much I thank you for considering me for an award in his name.

You know the LA Times sort of announced my demise without my consent. Though I had said to people that I wasn’t going to run again and therefore I don’t think it was a secret except I didn’t expect to see it on the front page of the LA Times. Many people say to me, “Now, what are you going to do?” Well, first of all, I am going to be right here for another two and a half years. I am not going anywhere. I don’t even leave office until 2008. I am involved in some things now that I feel are very, very important, aside from being Supervisor of the Second District and I am going to talk to you about some issues that we are facing. I chair the Coliseum Commission. My friend over here, Councilman Bernard Parks, and I are on our way on May 1st back there to the NFL hopefully to be able to convince them to bring a team back here to Los Angeles. I also start in May as Chair of SCAG, Southern California Area Government, which is a planning arm made up of 167 cities and the counties of San Bernardino, Ventura, Riverside and Los Angeles. We all get together and try to address regional issues. I take over as chair of that starting May 5th.

Here at UCLA, I’ve been able to be a partner in order to provide scholarships to the Second District Education and Policy Foundation. We are very pleased to have some of the recipients of the foundation scholarships here tonight. We look forward to helping many more young people in the future. We’ve put in at this point about $200,000 in scholarships for UCLA and we look forward to more.

I’m going to talk a little bit about the problems that we are facing in Los Angeles. I think about the homeless issue and I can remember when it was not like it is. I remember when you could walk down the streets of Los Angeles and not see homeless people. But I also have to take some of the responsibility for what has happened because I was in the State Legislature at the time. And at that time the issue was what should we do about all of those people who are in the state institutions? Many of us who were liberals believed that there were people there who maybe should be out and we should take a different approach and bring people into community facilities. And of course the conservatives didn’t believe in psychiatry anyhow so they wanted to get everyone out of those state institutions. There were probably 36,000 people in state mental hospitals at the time. We passed a bill that said you can’t put a person in an institution, you can’t hold them for over 72 hours, unless they are a danger to themselves or to others. I was convinced by our then-governor Reagan and by better people in Washington who said, “We will give you the money to have these community facilities.”

Well, we are still waiting for the money and you know where the people are.

Today, we only have about 4,000 people in state institutions. We’ve closed up our state hospitals. Now we are trying to move forward to provide the kind of facilities to help people – some of whom have mental problems; some of whom have drug problems or alcohol problems; some of whom are people who just had tough luck and lost their jobs, and were evicted and can’t get the money together in order to put a deposit on another house. We are trying to get some place for them that will be safe and that can give them the opportunity to turn their lives around. The other thing that happened was when we tried to get those community facilities no one wanted them in their community. I know you say, “Well, you represent the Second District. You represent the inner city. Surely the inner city holds out their arms to the poor.” Well, I want to tell you I can’t even get a building for welfare recipients without going out and hav-
ing to convince everybody that it’s going to be a beautiful building and that they are not going to even see the people who come and apply for welfare. The reality is today no one wants those facilities. But they are going to have them. In all five districts there will be Stabilization Centers. Now, don’t get frightened, there’s only going to be 42 people in those Stabilization Centers and they are going to be people from their own community. They will stay in their area and they will have facilities they need.

Unfortunately, when I look at the 90,000 people who are homeless in Los Angeles County, over a third of them are in the Second District. One of the things that bothers me more than anything else are the families. And again these people are not criminals, they are people who often could be you or I who happen to lose their jobs, happen to be evicted. We’re going to have family assistance services right in those areas where they are needed. We are having a big debate in Los Angeles right now. If a person has their children down in Skidrow, should we just take them and put them in foster home? My attitude is no. Just because a person has hard luck, you don’t take their children - you help them get out of their circumstance. So we’ll have family centers for people.

This is a big step - we are moving forward because this is a problem that must be solved and I believe that we are going to be able to solve it. It’s not going to be easy and I’m not saying that we have suddenly come up with a great idea. But we’ve come up with an attempt to utilize what’s worked in New York. Usually what happens is we come up with the ideas and then they move across the country and eventually get to New York and they copy us. This time we’re seeing what’s happening in New York and we’re copying it, we’re utilizing it and we’re moving forward with it.

I say that because I want to tell you that sometimes policy causes more problems than we do in trying to solve problems. And it was a policy that was in good faith that actually created this huge problem that we are facing today. That’s why we have to have policy and laws that move forward to correct those policies that were not correct in the first place. To me, one of the most tragic policies that we’ve seen ... we call it 209, you can call it reverse discrimination, whatever way you label it, what we’ve seen is a turn around in terms of the kind of progress we were observing. And what you see today is a total decline in the admission of African American students in our California universities that are most affordable. You know the private universities are costing $33,000 a year. Who’s going to be able to afford that? As taxpayers, we have established a system here that was to take care of the people and provide opportunities at low cost to some of us who never would have been able to go to a private university.

But also we have to stop and think about the conditions of some of those young people. Some of them are not getting in because of 209, some of them are not getting in because they are not prepared. We have a public school system where among African American boys, 70% are dropping out. These are policies that some of us who are concerned and committed have to do something about. We have to move into making sure that they are at least able to speak English. The teacher of English is on the television. What is being fed to a generation of young people today [through the media] makes it impossible for them to get the very basics for them to go into that SAT and be able to pass the English portion and compete with others. And these are some of the policy issues we have to face and they are not popular either. You start talking like that and suddenly they say that you are Bill Cosby. But what you have to say first of all is it’s not the people who build that and who work on it? Immediately some of our lawyers say, “You can’t have affirmative action in terms of those contracts. You can’t have affirmative action in terms of hiring.” But somehow I find out that there is always a way. There is always a way. You might not be able to have “affirmative action” but you can call it something else. That’s one of the things that I have to say to those of you who are involved in terms of policy, those of you who are involved in terms of education. I remember when I was in Congress and they had affirmative action for employment but I was on a committee that was dealing with the Alaskan pipeline. So I said, “Why don’t we put in here that you have to have a program for a set-aside for contracts for the building of the Alaskan pipeline?” I introduced that and no one even knew what it was. It just went through – not a single vote against it in the Congress of the United States. Because it was a new concept. That concept spread and all of a sudden it was in the defense bill by Ron Dellums and every other bill that was drafted had a “set-aside”. Today in our transportation bills we still have that concept.

So what I am saying to you is we are going to have to come up with a new approach and a new concept. Now as soon as we get it, don’t think that there aren’t going to be people to immediately file a lawsuit trying to erode it and eliminate it. But at least for a time you’re going to have a chance to move forward and that’s the challenge I really have for those students who are here. You are going to be the ones to come up with these new ideas. We don’t just take the problem and say, “That’s the way it is.” We take the problem and we come up with a policy and ultimately that policy moves into law and then before you know it, you have solved the problem. You have addressed something that was a wrong that needed to be righted. That is what Thurgood Marshall was about. He was a person who took all of those things that were wrong in our society - that everyone knew were wrong but everyone accepted - he took those things and he came up with new concepts and new ideas and he sold those ideas and today we are the beneficiaries of his creative thinking. So I say to you, each one of us has that commitment. Each one of us has a chance to in some way erode those things that are eating away at our society. This is what this Center is about – The Ralph J. Bunche Center. It’s a place where minds will develop and from those minds, ideas and creativity. It’s our hope that we’ll see enough young people coming through here who have the opportunity and ability to change the human condition. Thank you very much.
SAVE THE DATE

18th Annual Thurgood Marshall Lecture and Dinner

featuring

Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr.
Civil Rights Activist

April 19, 2007

UCLA Covel Commons Grand Horizon Ballroom
Reception: 5:30 pm
Dinner: 7:00 pm
Lecture: 8:00 pm

$125.00 per person
(all proceeds benefit Bunche Center programming)
Campus parking: $8.00

During the past year, the Bunche Center has generated substantial news interest. In particular, our ongoing CAPAA Research Reports examining the admissions policies on UC campuses have garnered media attention. Some of the outlets that have featured the Bunche Center include the following:

Associated Press
California Progress Report
CBS News
Charlotte News & Observer
Chicago Defender
China Post
Chronicle of Higher Education News Blog
CNN Headline News
Contra Costa Daily Bruin
Denver Post
India News Portal
Inside Higher Education
KABC TV
KALW FM (NPR Bay Area)
KCAL TV
KCBS TV
KCRW FM
KFMB TV (San Diego, CA)
KFWB AM
KJLH FM
KTTV TV
KNBC TV
KPFK FM
KTLA TV
La Opinion
Los Angeles Daily News
Los Angeles Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles Sentinel
Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles Watts Times
Los Angeles Weekly
Miami Herald
Minneapolis Star Tribune
Oakland Tribune
Philadelphia Daily News
San Francisco Gate
San Jose Mercury News
San Luis Obispo Tribune
San Mateo County Times
Seattle Post-Intelligencer
Seattle Times
Science Daily
South Florida Sun-Sentinel
The Birmingham News
The Daily News (Oklahoma City)
The Dispatch (Lexington, NC)
The News Sentinel (Fort Wayne, IN)
The Oregonian
The Oregonian/The Star-Journal (Newark, NJ)
The Times Picayune (New Orleans, LA)
UCLA Alumni Magazine
UCLA Today
United Press International
USA Today
Washington Post
WJLA-TV (Arlington, VA)
WRAL-TV (Raleigh, NC)
WTOP-FM (Washington, DC)
The CAAS Publications unit oversees the editing, production, marketing, and sales of texts relevant to the culture and history of people of African descent.

Our latest publication is *Resistance, Dignity, and Pride: AFRICAN AMERICAN ARTISTS in Los ANGELES* by Paul Von Blum. This book is essential for scholars of African American art and Los Angeles history as well as those interested in visual culture and civil rights.

**SPECIAL SALE**

Resistance, Dignity, and Pride

(Sept. 1, 2006 - Jan. 15, 2007)

**20% DISCOUNT**

NOW ONLY $20.00

Check our Web site for order forms:

[www.bunchecenter.ucla.edu](http://www.bunchecenter.ucla.edu)

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The Ralph J. Bunche Center for African American Studies Library & Media Center (LMC) supports academic programs and research projects in African American Studies and provides specialized reference, collection and information services on diverse aspects of African American life, history and culture in the Diaspora.

**FACULTY LECTURE SERIES**

- 03/09/06: Jervey Tervalon - *Writing to Invisibility* (cosponsor: Young Research Library, UCLA)
- 03/17/06: Paul Von Blum - *The Case for Affirmative Action in University Admissions* (cosponsor: Young Research Library, UCLA)

**FUNDRAISING & DEVELOPMENT**

Development highlights are as follows:

A donor contributed $5,000 towards the graduate research endowment fund that was established in 2000.

The fundraising dinner in April 2006 commemorated the 17th anniversary of the Thurgood Marshall Lecture series.

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Artist Ernie Barnes donated a signed print titled *The Advocate* to the Center in the summer of 2005. The print is on display in the Library & Media Center.
Winston Doby’s Retirement

Winston Doby’s retirement marked the close of an extraordinary career of service and commitment to UCLA and to the University of California system as a whole. He was honored at the Thurgood Marshall Dinner in April, 2006.

Devon Carbado, Professor of Law, has been appointed Associate Dean in the UCLA School of Law. Professor Carbado writes in the areas of critical race theory, employment discrimination, criminal procedure, constitutional law, and identity, and is currently studying African American responses to the internment of Japanese Americans. He is the director of the Critical Race Studies Specialization at UCLA Law and an affiliated associate of the Bunche Center for African American Studies and Afro-American Studies.

H. Samy Alim has been hired as an assistant professor in the department of anthropology. Dr. Alim’s research interests include sociolinguistics, style theory and methodology, ethnographic studies of street language, culture and music; language and race(ism), power and identity, Black Language and Hip Hop Culture, Global Hip Hop Cultural Studies, linguistic profiling, language and literacy development in marginalized communities, U.S. and the Arabic-speaking world (mainly Egypt). He was a Postdoctoral Fellow in 2005-06 in the department of anthropology.

Mignon Moore has been hired as an assistant professor in the department of sociology. Her research interests include Sociology of the Family, Urban Poverty, Gender, Sexuality, Adolescence.

Scott Washington has been hired as an acting assistant professor in the department of sociology. His research interests include social classification; race and ethnicity; state formation and state information; violence; extreme systems of social control, confinement, and supervision; urban marginality and the social uses, arrangement, and configuration of space; social psychology; the body; and classical and contemporary social and sociological theory.
Dr. Charles Alexander, Associate Vice Provost for Student Diversity and Director of the Academic Advancement Program

Charles J. Alexander, Ph.D. currently serves as the Associate Vice Provost for Student Diversity and Director of the Academic Advancement Program at UCLA. Prior to joining UCLA he served as the Associate Dean for Student Affairs and Associate Adjunct Professor in the Division of Oral Epidemiology and Dental Public Health at the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) School of Dentistry. He is the 2000 American Dental Education Association's (ADEA) John O. Butler Company, Harry W. Bruce Jr., Legislative Fellow. At UCSF School of Dentistry, he was responsible for the areas of student admissions, outreach and recruitment, academic support programs and student services. He also served as the Director of the Dental Post-Baccalaureate Program, the Health Careers Opportunity Program, and the UCSF Dental Careers Program.

He is a past president of the National Association of Medical Minority Educators (NAMME), a group of health professions educators who represent a variety of health disciplines, and who are interested in addressing the under representations of minorities in the health professions. Dr. Alexander also served as President of the Wisconsin Association of Educational Opportunity Program Personnel (WAEOPP). In 1992, he was appointed to the Governor's Commission on Dental Care for the state of Wisconsin. He has been a consultant and peer reviewer to various federal agencies and universities; published in the area of using non-cognitive factors in the selection and admissions process and workforce diversity in the health professions.

Dr. Alexander has held administrative and teaching positions at the Ohio State University, University of Nebraska, Milwaukee Area Technical College, Brandeis University, and Marquette University. He has also been a guest lecturer at a number of universities and colleges, and a presenter at many national conferences. In 1998 the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky commissioned him as a Kentucky Colonel, the state's highest honor. The National Association of Medical Minority Educators also presented him with an Outstanding Leadership Award. He has been recognized by the Northern California Section of the American College of Dentists, who presented him with the Dr. Joseph J. Krajewski Award for Merit. This award is presented to a non-dentist who has contributed to the advancement of the dental profession and enhanced the image of dentistry. In January of 2005, the University of California San Francisco presented him with the Martin Luther King Jr. Award in recognition of his extraordinary leadership and inspiration in advancing the goals of social and economic justice. Recently, the Boys and Girls Clubs of San Francisco presented him with the Distinguished Service Award.

Dr. Alexander is a native of Syracuse, New York. He received his Bachelors of Arts (B.A.) degree in Sociology from the State University of New York, College at Cortland; a Masters of Arts (M.A.) degree in Sociology from the University of Nebraska at Omaha, and; a Doctorate (Ph.D.) in the Sociological Foundations of Education from Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Dr. Alexander also completed course work at Central State University in Wilberforce, Ohio and the Ohio State University-Columbus.

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