

# JWJI Annual Report

2015-2016

REVIVING THE VISION



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## LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Fifteen months ago, the relaunch of the James Weldon Johnson Institute was still more of an idea than a reality. Although we had a bare-bones staff and had just welcomed an incoming class of visiting scholars, we still had not put all the logistical pieces of the institute in place.

I am pleased to report that, since then, we have come a long way. Our staff is in place, fully engaged, and doing amazing work. That first class of visiting scholars exceeded expectations and truly made their mark on the Emory campus. And we instituted a robust programming schedule that successfully engaged Emory students, faculty, staff, and community members.

As we approach the midpoint of the second year of the rebooted James Weldon Johnson Institute, we are humbled at all that we have been able to accomplish and grateful for the support that allowed us to achieve these goals.

We are also excited about the opportunities on the horizon. We see ourselves as stewards of your moral and financial support, and we hope that the accounting of our activities in the pages that follow meets your highest expectations as our constituents and supporters.

We submit this report as testimony to the hard work of our staff and visiting scholars. It also stands as a blueprint for the opportunities that we expect to have in the near future. We hope that you can celebrate our successes and partner with us as we strive for even greater achievements in the year ahead.

Sincerely,

Andra Gillespie  
Director, James Weldon Johnson Institute for the Study of Race and Difference



**DIRECTOR ANDRA GILLESPIE AIMS TO GIVE ATLANTA AN INSTITUTION DOING CUTTING-EDGE RESEARCH ON RACE AND DIFFERENCE.**

# Year in Review

## JWJI IN THE NEWS

*The following article, by Kimber Williams, ran in Emory Report on November 3, 2015.*

### **Institute Works toward Better Understanding of Race and Difference**

Emory's James Weldon Johnson Institute for the Study of Race and Difference is ushering in a new era of leadership. Now under the direction of Andra Gillespie, associate professor of political science at Emory University, and assistant director Kali-Ahset Amen, the institute has relaunched this year with an energized vision and amplified social science focus.

Established within Emory College of Arts and Sciences in 2007, the institute was created to foster new scholarship, teaching, and public dialogue focused on the legacy of the modern civil rights movement.

The revived institute continues that mission with a goal to

- support scholarship and public engagement that examines race and intersecting dimensions of human difference, including class, gender, religion and sexuality;
- foster dialogue on the significance of race and ethnicity in American life and culture; and
- engage social science and humanities scholars of the African American, Asian American, and Latino/Latina American experiences.

That mission is important to Gillespie, whose own research focuses primarily on African American politics, political participation, and leadership. She's eager to see the institute become a research hub for scholars representing an array of disciplines from across the university—and beyond.

"I like to build things," says Gillespie. "So I'm very excited about the prospect of being able to shape an institute. My goal is to help contribute to Emory's reputation as a leading center for scholarship on race in the United States."

Atlanta has too many natural resources "for Emory to not leverage those advantages to harness the possibilities for fascinating scholarship," Gillespie explains. "We should be a place where professors want to teach on race and difference because Atlanta is their laboratory, where students want to study issues of race and difference," she says. "Given Atlanta's history in the civil rights struggle in the US and its importance to that historical narrative, Atlanta has to have an institution that embodies what scholarship on race and difference looks like," she says. "I think Emory can be that place."

### Inviting voices to the table

The James Weldon Johnson Institute was founded by the late professor Rudolph Byrd, an acclaimed literary scholar and former director of Emory’s African American Studies Program—a fact that serves both as a personal inspiration and challenge for Gillespie, who considered Byrd a friend and mentor.



RUDOLPH BYRD, FOUNDING DIRECTOR OF THE JWJI, WITH AUTHOR ALICE WALKER, EXAMINING HER PAPERS AT EMORY’S STUART A. ROSE MANUSCRIPT, ARCHIVES, AND RARE BOOK LIBRARY.

“My goal is to honor his legacy by making sure this institute sustains itself—that it not only lives, but thrives,” she says. “There are definitely ways in which we hope to continue his vision. The structure, the fellowship program—those things will continue.”

But there are also ways that Gillespie will seek to expand Byrd’s vision. “We want the James Weldon Johnson Institute and our website to be a hub and repository for interesting data on race—a publicly embraced site where scholars can download and search for data, check a digital archive, or even link to the Rose Library,” she explains.

Given the national dialogue around race and difference that has been ignited in the United States in recent years, there couldn’t be a more important time to strengthen the institute’s role in nurturing new knowledge, adds Amen, a political sociologist.

“The James Weldon Johnson Institute is reviving itself at a really crucial moment,” she says. “We’re really trying to cultivate an inclusive and more welcoming space about race. In previous years, a lot of the scholarship here was very grounded in the humanities,” she says. “We’re now seeking to give support as well to social science scholarship and the professional disciplines, to engage our colleagues in public health, nursing, and medicine. It’s important to have those voices at the table,” she adds.

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**Expanding the conversation**

If Gillespie has an overall goal, it's to increase intellectual dialogue—between the campus and larger community, between outside scholars and Emory faculty, between disciplines. “It was very important to Rudolph that the work the institute did would be relevant and accessible to the community,” explains Gillespie.

“This is a place where we can talk about race broadly,” she says. “We’re talking about Latinos, we’re talking about Asian Americans. We want scholars to talk about issues like immigration. Scholarship has to be our primary focus, but our events and activities are open to everyone.”

That revitalized energy is reflected in an ambitious calendar of public panels and roundtables, a weekly campus colloquium series showcasing local and national speakers, and the visiting fellows program—a signature program supported by a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation that brings three senior or junior scholars to campus for an academic year of research and teaching.

Ask Gillespie what excites her about her new role and she quickly describes “the possibilities of being able to create something new and lasting, creating a place where race can be studied, to find additional ways to study race that are nationally relevant.”

“To see us become a clearinghouse for research on race, a place where you can go to find and download information in a way that can be responsive to relevant breaking news,” she says. “That excites me.”

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## MILESTONES OF 2015–2016

**January 2015:** Dean Robin Forman appoints Andra Gillespie as the new JWJI director.

**April 2015:** JWJI Faculty Advisory Board selects the seventh cohort of JWJI Visiting Scholars.

**July 2015:** Kali-Ahset Amen joins the team as JWJI assistant director.

**August 2015:** Rev. Anita Spencer Stevens joins the team as JWJI administrative assistant.

Cohort seven of the JWJI Visiting Scholars Program (Nikki Brown, Michelle Gordon, and Carl Suddler) arrive on Emory's campus for the academic year.

**September 2015:** JWJI launches a revamped, weekly Race and Difference Colloquium Series.

**November 2015:** JWJI launches the Public Dialogues in Race and Difference Series with the panel "The Voting Rights Act at 50."

**December 2015:** JWJI holds its second public dialogue, "Race, Policing, and Social Justice."

**January 2016:** The Race and Difference Colloquium Series resumes for the spring semester with cosponsorship from the Emory Libraries.

**February 2016:** JWJI hosts its formal relaunch program.

JWJI hosts the third public dialogue, "Confederate Memory and African American History in Tension."

**April 2016:** The JWJI Faculty Advisory Board selects the eighth cohort of JWJI Visiting Scholars. The applicant pool increased fourfold from 2015.

JWJI finishes the 2015–2016 Public Dialogues Series with a keynote lecture from Aldon Morris of Northwestern University: "W. E. B. Du Bois at the Center: From Science, Civil Rights Movement, to Black Lives Matter."

# People

## GO BIG OR GO HOME

A Q&A WITH JWJI DIRECTOR ANDRA GILLESPIE

By any measure, Andra Gillespie is a busy faculty member. The associate professor of political science is in high demand as a public intellectual, frequently called on to weigh in on the political issues of the day, particularly as they regard race and politics. And she taught, too. After several changes in leadership for JWJI after founder and director Rudolph Byrd's untimely death in 2011, Gillespie was named director in 2015. She came to the job after a yearlong hiatus for JWJI, relaunching the institute with an ambitious spate of programming in the 2015–2016 academic year.



GILLESPIE INTERWEAVES WORK AS JWJI DIRECTOR WITH HER FACULTY ROLE

### How did you get named director of JWJI?

In my role as interim chair of African American studies, Dean Forman asked me to figure out what JWJI could look like, and in particular what its relationship would be with the Department of African American Studies. Carol Anderson and I worked together to create a proposal about what we thought JWJI should look like and how it could be complementary to African American Studies. I guess Dean Forman liked the proposal, because after that he asked me to take over as director of the institute.

### Given that the institute was on hiatus, why did you decide to go so big with programming after starting back up?

My fear of starting smaller was that it wouldn't create the type of regularity that would make our colloquium series a destination event. I think there are certain types of activities where, if you do them every week, they become a part of your schedule and you'll just show up regularly. My fear was that if we did it once a month, or if we did it every other week, it would be the type of activity people could very easily forget and wouldn't attend. If it's something that you could put on your calendar every week, then that actually starts to become habit forming, and it makes JWJI a destination event.

I also think that in terms of the substance of the content we're talking about—race broadly defined, with all of its intersections—it's something that's timely; and it's something where I think the research, at this stage in our country's life, is still inexhaustible. These questions are important, and these questions are relevant. . . . The questions that we're dealing with are serious, so I think that they merit our constant attention.



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**You're hosting colloquia every week, but then you also have the current version of the public dialogues, so it's a lot of programming and a really small staff. How do you get all of it done?**

Kali-Ahset [Amen] and Anita [Spencer Stevens] are amazing, and this all happened because the institute staff is wonderful and dedicated and committed to excellence. We also have great help. We hired graduate assistants with the support of the Laney Graduate School. They helped with the programming. We had work-study students, undergraduates who helped with our programming. Anita had a contact in particular who also could be called upon for overtime for some of our big programming.

I think if we didn't create the profile, we didn't create this expectation of excellence, then I think it would be harder to identify JWJI's place in Emory University. My goal was to make sure that people knew who we were. The only way for people to know who we are is to be in their faces all the time.

**How do you pick the speakers?**

I kind of designed the colloquium series as my wish list of people whose talks I want to see. Hopefully, it's everyone else's wish list too.

**How did the fellowship program go this year?**

I couldn't have asked for a better inaugural class for the relaunch of the institute. They were absolutely fantastic to work with. Not only were they easy to work with from an administrative standpoint, they really created their own community and looked out for each other. The collegiality that they developed among themselves as a cohort is something that I hope we can replicate in the years ahead.

**What projects do you have under way as a scholar?**

I am trying to figure out how to have time to finish my book on race and representation in the Obama administration. This is going to be not quite, but almost, a retrospective on what African Americans got as a result of Barack Obama being president. What I'm most interested in is the extent to which President Obama's gestures were symbolic or substantive, and how do they compare to previous presidents? Did black people get more from President Obama than, say, they got from Presidents George W. Bush or Bill Clinton?

I am also working with some coauthors at the University of Connecticut, UMBC, and Howard University on a project about black Republican Party identification. I got a University Research Center grant a few years ago with which we ran a survey with an oversample of black Republicans and Republican leaners. We are trying to figure out exactly what distinguishes a black Republican from a black Democrat.

I have a couple of small projects that are more one-shot things, or things I owe people. I need to do something on deconstructing the black vote in the Democratic primaries this year. I have some students—undergraduates who were in my African American politics class last semester—who worked on more extensive research term papers with the goal that we were going to revise those papers and send them out for publication.

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**How difficult is it to teach, do scholarship, and direct the institute?**

There are definitely greater demands on my time than there were before. I still feel relatively new, even though we've been doing this for a year. There's also a way that the added responsibility kind of makes me a little more focused. Even though I struggle with the same things that I think lots of faculty struggle with, in terms of trying to keep all of the balls in the air, I actually feel that this year has been pretty productive for me, not just in my service role, but also in my teaching role and in my scholarship role.

**What would you like to see for JWJI in the future?**

One, I want JWJI to be recognized as one of the leading academic centers for the study of race in the United States. The same way that I think people would look at the Hutchins Center at Harvard as a leading place to do African American studies, I want JWJI to be in that league. I definitely want us to be the dominant regional academic institution. There are so many natural synergies here in Atlanta that it doesn't make sense for us not to have a leading academic institution to study race.

I think that was, in part, Rudolph's vision, to take advantage of the natural resources that are here in the South with regard to the civil rights history that we have available to us—that we often take for granted—and the resources that are here at Emory. It's not like we're creating this out of thin air. We're just leveraging all of the resources that are here. There are world-class faculty here who study race and difference in academic departments, who people would want to come and interact with for a year. The idea that we would have a visiting scholar's program where people would actually want to work alongside scholars who are already here in departments like African American Studies, I think it's something that we should take advantage of.

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## VISITING SCHOLARS PROGRAM

### Spotlight on Visiting Scholars

Supported by a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Visiting Scholars Program is the core program of the Johnson Institute. The program supports new PhDs, faculty members, and independent scholars with a distinguished record of research and undergraduate or graduate teaching to spend a year at Emory completing a major project that examines the origins, evolution, impact, and legacy of race and difference and the modern quest for civil and human rights.

Through the years, JWJI has been pleased to host scholars of great distinction. Their disciplinary interests are as wide-ranging as the subject matter they tackle. Their study of race and difference is broad and includes research on black, Latino, Asian American, Native American, female, and LGBT populations.



**VISITING SCHOLARS DURING ORIENTATION**

**ABOVE: SCHOLARS MEET KATHLEEN CLEAVER AT EMORY'S WOODRUFF LIBRARY.**

**LEFT: SCHOLARS LEARN ABOUT HOLDINGS AT THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY CENTERS (AUC) FROM ANDREA JACKSON, HEAD ARCHIVIST AT THE AUC WOODRUFF LIBRARY.**

In the 2015–2016 academic year, JWJI hosted three outstanding scholars: Carl Suddler, Michelle Gordon, and Nikki Brown. Upon their arrival in August 2015, they immersed themselves in the Emory community and in their scholarly work. They took advantage of the resources of the Stuart A. Rose Manuscript, Archives,

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and Rare Book Library and of the archival resources at peer institutions in metro Atlanta. In spring 2016, they each offered a course through the African American Studies department, to rave reviews.

### About the 2016–2017 Visiting Scholar Selection Process

We are pleased to report that the number of visiting scholar applications for 2016–2017 quadrupled from the previous year. The quality of the pool was also very high, as judged by the intellectual merit of the research proposals and the many significant achievements of the highest-scoring applicants. Applicants represented an impressive range of disciplines and academic institutions from around the country, showing that JWJI is becoming increasingly recognized as a welcoming site for interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary scholarship. Two-thirds of applicants were junior scholars, while midcareer and senior scholars each contributed one-third to the overall pool.

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## Visiting Scholars' Teaching

### Carl Suddler: Students take a virtual peek into the recent past

JWJI Fellow Carl Suddler had some very specific goals for the students in his 20th-century African American Urban History class. He wanted them to appreciate how examining history in the not-too-distant past could shed light on current events, and he wanted them to hone their writing skills. He accomplished both of these goals in an engaging way—by inviting the authors on the class syllabus to talk to his students via Skype.



“

WE WOULD TALK ABOUT CONTENT BUT ALSO WHAT THE BOOK'S ROLE IS IN UNDERSTANDING HISTORY.

Suddler hoped their virtual guests would give his students a bit of writing advice in addition to insider knowledge about their research. “Students complain about eight- to 10-page papers,” he says teasingly. He wanted them to hear from people who had written very long books and could show them how to keep writing in perspective, how to write longer projects, and how to keep their focus while writing. “It’s one thing for me to give writing advice,” Suddler says, “it’s another for authors to give it.”

The authors were Shannon King, associate professor of history at the College of Wooster and author of *Whose Harlem Is This, Anyway?: Community Politics and Grassroots Activism during the New Negro Era*; Marcia Chatelain, associate professor of history at Georgetown University, who wrote the book *Southside Girls: Growing Up in the Great Migration*; and Leonard Moore, professor of history at the Univer-

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sity of Texas–Austin and author of *Black Rage in New Orleans: Police Brutality and African American Activism from World War II to Hurricane Katrina*. All spoke to Suddler’s class without compensation.

“A big part for me in teaching history classes is not necessarily remembering names and dates but acquiring a particular skill set and having students become a bit more historically informed,” says Suddler. The sessions via Skype were his students’ opportunity to have conversations with people who “do history,” he explains. The class would discuss the books before the author sessions, poring over footnotes and delving into the process of what it means to create a historical monograph. “We would talk about content but also what the book’s role is in understanding history—who is the book in conversation with and how it’s attempting to reshape historiographical arguments,” says Suddler.

A recently minted PhD, Suddler had a productive fellowship year. He secured a contract for his book manuscript, sent an article out for review, and made significant progress on another article. He’s also on the job market. “Without the support and resources of folks here at Emory, I wouldn’t have been able to do as much as I’ve done this year,” he says.

### **Michelle Gordon: Forgotten figures give voice to present-day struggles**

For many college students, a passing reference in the classroom can lead to a lifelong intellectual pursuit. That’s what happened to Michelle Gordon as a University of Georgia undergraduate with one Kevin Young as her professor. It was Young, the outgoing Charles Howard Candler Professor of Creative Writing and English at Emory, who first introduced Gordon to the Chicago Renaissance and the Black Arts Movement when he passed out a Margaret Walker sonnet in class.



“ATLANTA IS A RICH SITE FOR BLACK STUDIES AND LIFE, AND IT’S BEEN REALLY EXCITING TO BE BACK HERE.”

Now the JWJI fellow has come nearly full circle, spending the spring semester leading her own class, Literature of the New Negro Renaissance and Black Arts Movement, to discover the literary and artistic figures at the heart of these two cultural movements.

“We took two trips as a class to the Rose Library and looked at a lot of items from the archive on the New Negro and Black Arts movements,” Gordon says. “It was really exciting to me in terms of getting students interested in doing research in archival collections.”

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The thrill of intellectual discovery cuts both ways. “My students learn things, and I get to learn things from the research and discoveries they make,” Gordon says. The richness of the Rose Library’s collections in African American cultural history cannot be understated, as far as Gordon is concerned.

Her students learned about the writer Julia Fields when they read a short story by her in the anthology *Black Fire*. Rose Library holds some of Fields’s correspondence and publications, and one of Gordon’s students took up her challenge to learn more. The class also looked at Georgia Douglas-Johnson, a poet and intellectual figure of the Harlem Renaissance and the New Negro eras. “We read some of her antilynching plays from the 1930s and talked about connections to Black Lives Matter and thinking about a longer history of black arts and black protest,” says Gordon.

During her fellowship, Gordon completed her monograph, *Bringing Down Babylon: The Chicago Renaissance, the Black Arts Movement, and African American Freedom Struggles*. She gave a colloquium talk this spring titled “Theodore Ward and the Black Arts Movement,” where she presented research almost exclusively gleaned from the Rose Library archives.

Gordon relied heavily on other resources of Woodruff Library as well this year. To tackle the online encyclopedia she intends to develop on the Black Arts Movement, she turned to the Emory Center for Digital Scholarship (ECDS). “Part of what I learned is what a massive project it is,” she says. “ECDS and their resources helped me to get a handle on what I would like that project to look like and what kinds of tools and skills I need to harness to be able to do that project.”

Gordon has been invited to stay at Emory for the 2016–2017 academic year as visiting assistant professor in the Department of African American Studies. “Atlanta is a rich site for black studies and life, and it’s been really exciting to be back here,” says Gordon, who grew up in Marietta, Georgia.

**Nikki Brown: She and her students do a Wiki’d job of bringing 1970s films to light**

They were the cinematic manifestations of black power. *Shaft*. *Cleopatra Jones*. *Five on the Black Hand Side*. For African Americans who came of age during the 1970s, these and other films echoed an unashamedly proud and newly assertive collective voice. The youth who watched these films in the nation’s neglected and decaying urban movie palaces are close in age to the students in Brown’s spring semester class, Black Power in Film and History.



Low-budget and with plots featuring some variation of “sticking it to the man,” i.e., the white institutional power, these films came to be known as blaxploitation. Brown’s class watched 10 of them. “Some were obscure, even for me,” she says. “We all sort of came to the beginning of the class with the assumption that blaxploitation films were not particularly significant culturally—that they were the cultural equivalent of potato chips.”

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But tucked among the expansive Afros and chic 1970s street wear were consistent themes of self-determination. “If you really look at what’s motivating the characters, there’s a strong community focus, a strong element of combating police brutality and getting involved with local politics like running for mayor,” Brown says.

In this class on unconventional films, Brown threw away the standard playbook for college courses such as final papers. She asked her students to update Wikipedia “stubs” on 1970s black film or create pages where none existed for their final grade. “They really rose to the challenge,” she says. “They produced some of the best projects I have ever seen.”

“BLACK MIDDLE-CLASS STRIVING, CIVIL ENGAGEMENT, AND EMPOWERMENT UNDERGIRD THE NOTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS AS A SOCIAL PRACTICE.”

Brown worked closely with staff at Woodruff Library and ECDS, who helped her with the technical logistics of the class. Many of the films the class studied or used for their projects are held by the Marian K. Heilbrun Music and Media Library.

Much of Brown’s scholarship explores the visual. In her spring colloquium lecture, “Picturing Black Freedom in Louisiana from Homer Plessy to Hurricane Katrina,” she used postcards from the Rose Library’s Langmuir Collection to show popular and demeaning 19th- and early 20th-century portrayals of African Americans. Contrasting these were the formal portraits through which Louisiana’s black citizens sought to portray themselves. The photos, which represent “black middle-class striving, civil engagement, and empowerment undergirded the notion of civil rights as a social practice,” Brown said in the lecture.

Brown finished an article and nearly completed a manuscript proposal during her fellowship. Immediately after the semester ended, she headed to Turkey to do more research on the Afro Turks, modern-day descendants of Africans enslaved by the Ottoman Empire. After more summer travel, she plans to return to her position at the University of New Orleans. “Emory was refreshing and restorative for me,” she says. “I will say that I will be back.”

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## GRADUATE FELLOWS

### Danielle Wiggins, Graduate Research Assistant

“As a scholar of African American history, Emory seemed like a natural choice,” said Wiggins, who came to Emory for the PhD program in history following her undergraduate study at Yale.



“The Rose Library has wonderful collections concerning African American history and the other archives around the city of Atlanta,” she said. “And, I was attracted to Emory’s history department, which not only trains its students in historical research but also focuses on teaching and training us in other skills to prepare us for careers inside and outside of the academy.”

Her dissertation examines the formation of a post–civil rights, black middle-class politics during the Maynard Jackson and Andrew Young administrations, and she considers the development of black neoliberalism, by analyzing the politics of capital development, the politics of crime, and their intersections among the black middle class in Atlanta.

“ I ALSO RECEIVED WONDERFUL ADVICE ABOUT WRITING, PARTICULARLY FROM DR. BROWN.

Wiggins says she was drawn to the topic because she has been interested in history since she was very young. “As a child I was curiously nostalgic for days that I hadn’t experienced and was eager to understand the worlds that my parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, and other ancestors had experienced.”

This year Wiggins also taught *Black Mecca: Atlanta from the Cotton Exposition to the Olympics*. “I had a wonderful class, full of curious and thoughtful students,” she said. “Teaching the class also drastically altered the course of my research. I asked new questions of my research based on topics that students brought up in class.”

As a 2015–2016 JWJI graduate research assistant, Wiggins assisted the institute’s visiting fellows in their research. In particular, she worked closely with Nikki Brown and Carl Suddler, an experience she views as one of the most fruitful aspects of collaborating with the JWJI.

“I was able to get a great deal of advice from both Dr. Brown and Dr. Suddler. The work of Dr. Suddler in particular inspired me to explore the politics of crime in my dissertation. I also received wonderful advice about writing, particularly from Dr. Brown, who got me into the habit of writing every day. I learned invaluable things about the discipline from the both of them, getting insights into things like writing and submitting journal articles and navigating the job market.”



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### Taryn Jordan, Graduate Research Assistant

As a JWJI graduate research assistant, Taryn Jordan spent the year assisting the institute’s visiting fellows with their research needs and gaining lasting benefits.



Visiting Fellow Michelle Gordon became an important mentor. “She was incredibly helpful in discussing with me the possibilities of archival research for scholars who work on literature and in the humanities more broadly,” said Jordan. “Dr. Gordon provided helpful advice on a conference paper and in general was incredibly lovely and reassuring about my subject area and work.”

A third-year PhD student in Department of Women’s, Gender, and Sexuality Studies, Jordan’s research centers on defining and expanding what it means to call certain affects black. “Loosely, affect means emotions, vibrations, sound, and the interrelation between the mind and the body,” she said. “Ultimately, I suspect that black affect animates from the effects of black chattel slavery from the past in the present. We see these various paradoxical feelings such as love and rage, for example, show themselves in art, protest, and literature.”

“ DR. GORDON . . . WAS INCREDIBLY LOVELY AND REASSURING ABOUT MY SUBJECT AREA AND WORK.

Jordan majored in political science at the University of Northern Arizona as an undergraduate and transitioned her focus for graduate study. “I chose the field of women’s, gender, and sexuality studies because it is truly the only place I could ask the questions that a project such as mine required. It wasn’t until I went and lived the theories I learned in school in the street organizing in Arizona and Atlanta that I could fully understand the impact of theory in the world. Women’s, gender, and sexuality studies provides a space to think [of] both theory and action in tandem alongside an attention to the effects of gender and sexuality with race simultaneously.”

This year, Jordan also served as a teacher assistant for two courses, Gender Trouble with Lynn Huffer, who is Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of Women’s, Gender, and Sexuality Studies, and Introduction to Studies in Sexuality with Deboleena Roy, associate professor of women’s, gender, and sexuality studies, and neuroscience and behavioral biology. “Both courses were incredibly fun,” she said, “and I learned quite a bit from working alongside such gifted and thoughtful professors.”

## WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

**Josh Price, State University of New York–Binghamton**  
JWJI FELLOW, 2008–2009

“Luxurious.” That is assuredly not a word commonly used to describe academic postings.



Yet it’s how Joshua Price describes being part of the original class of JWJI fellows in 2008–2009. He talks, with deep appreciation, about founding director Rudolph Byrd’s “intellectual generosity.” In his view, Byrd successfully created—through the institute itself and its location in Atlanta—“space for many people to consider different kinds of projects. I am not a provincial fellow,” says Price, “but the opportunity to join the JWJI widened my horizons.”

Price, who is a professor of sociology at the State University of New York–Binghamton, at the time was working on his first book, *Structural Violence: Hidden Brutality in the Lives of Women*, and he says that the year at the JWJI helped him rethink his work in the context of African American, civil rights, and Southern history. Not to mention the gift of time and space that this year entailed. Price happily confesses to “marinating in all those juices” and emerging as a better scholar for it.

While at Emory, Price taught a course on the prison industrial complex. He requested—and received—Byrd’s permission to teach it at Spelman. Emory students commuted to Spelman for the course, and Price recalls the students’ self-possession, how comfortable they were tackling difficult material in a seminar format.

Also while here, he wrote a book chapter—“Blues without Black People” in *Race and Urban Communities*—on ethnic cleansing in New Orleans. The thinking he did for that piece, he says, would not have occurred to him if he hadn’t been in Atlanta and learning—both formally and in the mere act of living—about its approach to race.

Four years before coming to the JWJI, Price established what has become a major aspect of his research: the unexamined cost that prisoners pay while incarcerated and after release. In July of that year, Price describes coming across a small item in a local progressive newspaper in Binghamton.

The Binghamton NAACP had received numerous letters from prisoners at the county jail complaining of poor health care. At the sparsely attended meeting called to seek solutions, the veterans of the civil rights movement who attended immediately saw the value of the social scientist playing to type in his rumpled blue Oxford shirt.

They put Price to work, which has led in many fruitful directions, including a second book, *Prison and Social Death*—a book that Michelle Fine, at the Graduate Center for the City University of New York, describes as “beautifully written, profoundly human, and politically devastating.”

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One enormous inspiration for Price was meeting Julian Bond, who came to speak to the NAACP chapter with whom Price joined forces. Price recalls expressing doubt to Bond about what an NAACP “out in the sticks” reasonably could accomplish. Bond talked about the long history of people and organizations “at the margins” exercising outsize importance through the sheer audacity of speaking up.

For a short time, Price was able to bring students to the jail to examine issues of well-being, especially mental health and women’s health. Later, on the pretext of security, Price and his team were blocked from visiting by the jail administration. They were hit with the red tape of needing consent from the prisoners’ lawyers, some of whom were too friendly with prosecutors and little inclined to consent. And the reality, for some prisoners, is that there wasn’t even a lawyer to be found.

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“ I AM NOT A PROVINCIAL FELLOW, BUT THE OPPORTUNITY TO JOIN THE JWJI DEFINITELY WIDENED MY HORIZONS.

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Price joined a Binghamton group called the Southern Tier Social Justice Project, whose membership—except for him—consisted of former prisoners. In largest terms, says Price, the fight was against the “arbitrary conditions that the incarcerated suffer,” including the depredations of parole officers and the ease with which prisoners are reincarcerated for minor or parole offenses. Although the group largely faded from view after 2013, it had been a source of help to former prisoners, especially regarding housing and health care.

Price won a major honor—the University and Chancellor’s Award for Excellence in Teaching—from his institution that, in his view, stemmed from the experiential learning that he was able to provide students. In that light, he is frustrated that such avenues have been closed off—that there is no longer direct means to learn about what he calls the “trajectories of failure” in the prison system, the racism expressed through it, and the good work of groups such as the NAACP.

Price was promoted to full professor last year and pronounces himself “professionally fine”—a scholar both busy and stimulated as he enters midcareer. It is clear that the lessons of his fellowship year endure. He admits to being “endlessly fascinated by this small, nondescript town in upstate New York that has so much going on socially and culturally.” It is, he says, “an amazing laboratory, a microcosm of things happening at the national level.”

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**Eric Darnell Pritchard, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign**  
JWJI FELLOW, 2012–2013

When Eric Darnell Pritchard came to Emory as a JWJI fellow, he had already completed the first draft of his book, *Fashioning Lives: Black Queers and the Politics of Literacy*. And although his application to JWJI was in support of research for his next book, one on black queer activism and literature, he found that his fellowship research in the archives at Emory and Spelman College informed the revisions he made for *Fashioning Lives*, set to be published at the end of 2016.



Pritchard came to JWJI shortly after founder Rudolph Byrd’s death. “I was really excited about what JWJI was doing at the intersection of the civil rights and LGBT rights movements,” he says. This intersectionality is the topic of his second book, *Making Themselves from Scratch: Literacy and Social Change through Black Queer Activist Organizations, 1974–1990*. “Being at Emory and being in Atlanta put me in very close proximity to the archives I needed—Audre Lorde and Margaret Walker as well as some local collections about black LGBT life.” There were also local black LGBT activists from whom he wanted to collect oral histories.

“That, plus the intellectual community of the JWJI, the Working Group on the Intersection of Civil Rights and LGBT Rights panel including Jewelle Gomez and Beverly Guy-Sheftall—being a part of the energy of that and the other fellows was instructive to the development of my research across disciplines,” Pritchard says.

“IT’S ALWAYS REALLY IMPORTANT TO ME TO BRING THE WORK BACK TO THE PEOPLE WHO HELPED YOU DO IT.”

While here, Pritchard also taught a course in Women’s, Gender, and Sexuality Studies, a graduate seminar on Queer Activism. After his fellowship, he returned to the University of Texas–Austin, where he developed a course on black literature and language using research that he had developed while at the JWJI. He has continued the archival research he undertook at Emory and in Atlanta, returning to the city on occasion to visit repositories and to gather additional oral histories.

Even as Pritchard’s scholarship hummed along after his JWJI fellowship, his personal life took a devastating turn when his mother died. “When she passed away, for a time I didn’t know how I could keep going,” he says. “The child of a single mom, how do you continue amid the rootlessness?” But he found that what she had taught him gave him the strength to carry on without her. And drawing on their shared history became an idea he explored in his scholarship—that is, the way in which “ancestorship,” or relying on the wisdom of those who came before, might likewise quell the rootlessness that some LGBT people feel.

Now in his fifth year as an assistant professor at the University of Illinois–Urbana-Champaign, Pritchard is also a 2016–2018 Criticism and Interpretive Theory Junior Fellow, an opportunity that allows him to continue the work he started at the JWJI.

In spring 2017 he is returning to the institute to speak in its Colloquium series. While he’s in Atlanta, he’ll also do a reading at Charis Books, which he hopes will give him the opportunity once again to see and speak to some of the people he interviewed for his books. “It’s always really important to me to bring the work back to the people who helped you do it,” Pritchard says. “I’m really excited to do that.”

## Briefs on former fellows

### 2008–2009

#### **Robbie Lieberman**

##### **Professor of History, Southern Illinois University**

- *Anticommunism and the African American Freedom Movement: Another Side of the Story*, coedited with Clarence Lang (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2009). Paperback edition published 2011.
- “Beyond a Chilling Effect: The Impact of FBI Surveillance on African American Literature during the Hoover Era,” *American Communist History* 14 (2015): 257–62.
- “The Missing Peace: Charlotta Bass and the Vision of the Black Left in the Early Cold War Years,” in *Lineages of the Literary Left*, ed. Howard Brick, Robbie Lieberman, and Paula Rabinowitz (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Maize Books, 2015).

#### **Joshua M. Price**

##### **Professor of Sociology, State University of New York–Binghamton**

- *Structural Violence: Hidden Brutality in the Lives of Women* (Albany NY: State University of New York Press, 2012). Winner, Independent Publishers Prize of the Year in Gender/Women’s Studies.
- *After Prisons? Freedom, Decarceration, and Justice Disinvestment*, ed. William G. Martin and Joshua M. Price (Guilford CT: Rowman and Littlefield/Lexington Books, 2016).
- “Blues without Black People: Notes on New Orleans, Ethnic Cleansing, and the White Imagination.” In *Public Space, Public Policy, and Public Understanding of Race and Ethnicity in America: An Interdisciplinary Approach*, ed. Teresa Booker (Akron OH: University of Akron Press, 2016).

### 2009–2010

#### Mab Segrest

##### Fuller-Maathai Professor Emeritus of Gender and Women's Studies, Connecticut College

- "Exalted on the Ward: 'Mary Roberts,' the Georgia State Sanitarium, and the Psychiatric Speciality of Race," *American Quarterly* 66:2 (2014).
- "'Drag You Off to Milledgeville': Southern Space as Psychiatric Space," in *Queer South Rising: Voices of a Contested Place*, ed. Reta Ugena Whitlock (Charlotte NC: Information Age Publishing, Landscapes in Education Series, 2013).
- Martha Daniel Newell Visiting Professor at Georgia College and State University, Spring 2016.

### 2010–2011

#### Devin Fergus

##### Associate Professor of African American Studies, Ohio State University

- Guest coeditor, "Banking without Borders: Culture and Credit in a New Financial World." Special Issue of *Kalfou: A Journal of Comparative and Relational Ethnic Studies* 1:2 (Fall 2014).
- "The Third Reconstruction: The Racial Wealth Gap in the Post-Civil Rights South." In *The Shadow of Selma: The Selma Campaign and the Voting Rights Act, 1965-2015*, ed. Joe Street and Henry Lozano (Gainesville FL: University Press of Florida, forthcoming).
- *Land of the Fee: Economic Inequality and the Making of a New Financial World* (New York: Oxford University Press, under contract).

#### Vincent Lloyd

##### Associate Professor of Theology and Religious Studies, Villanova University

- *Black Natural Law* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2016).
- *Race and Secularism in America*, ed. Vincent Lloyd and Jonathon Kahn (New York: Columbia University Press, 2016).
- *Sainthood and Race: Marked Flesh, Holy Flesh*, ed. Vincent Lloyd and Molly Bassett (New York: Routledge, 2014).

### 2011–2012

#### Emilye Crosby

##### Professor of History, State University of New York–Geneseo

- "Rethinking and Un-teaching Entrenched Movement Narratives: A Virtual Roundtable," with Nishani Frazier, Wesley Hogan, Hasan Kwame Jeffries, and Robyn Spencer, for a special issue "Expanding the Narrative: Exploring New Aspects of the Civil Rights Movement Fifty Years Later," in *Fire! The Multimedia Journal of Black Studies* 2:2 (2015): 78–108.
- "Ekwueme Michael Thelwell, Oral History Interview," *Journal of Pan African Studies* 8:9 (2015).
- "The Selma Voting Rights Struggle: 15 Key Points from Bottom-Up History and Why It Matters Today," Teaching for Change and Zinn Education Project, January 2015. Retrieved from [teachingforchange.org/selma-bottom-up-history](http://teachingforchange.org/selma-bottom-up-history).

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**R. Drew Smith**

**Professor of Urban Ministry, Pittsburgh Theological Seminary**

- Editor, *From Every Mountainside: Black Churches and the Broad Terrain of Civil Rights* (Albany NY: State University of New York Press, 2014).
- Coeditor, *Churches, Blackness, and Contested Multiculturalism: Europe, North America, and Africa* (New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2014).
- Coeditor, *Contesting Postracialism: Conflicted Churches in the United States and South Africa* (Jackson MS: University Press of Mississippi, 2015).

**2012–2013**

**Eric Darnell Pritchard**

**Assistant Professor of English, University of Illinois–Urbana-Champaign**

- "'As Proud of our Gayness, as We Are of Our Blackness': Race-ing Sexual Rhetorics in the National Coalition of Black, Lesbians and Gays," in *Sexual Rhetorics: Methods, Identities, Publics*, ed. Jacqueline Rhodes and Jonathan Alexander (New York: Routledge, 2015).
- *Fashioning Lives: Black Queers and the Politics of Literacy* (Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University Press, 2016).

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# Colloquium Series

JWJI's most visible public venture is the Race and Difference Colloquium series. Once a monthly speaker's series, the colloquium expanded to a weekly series in fall 2015. We have been privileged to host an exciting array of speakers across a wide variety of disciplines and subject matter.

The goal of the colloquium series is twofold. First, the colloquium helps foster a dialogue between the fellows and our guest speakers that will enhance their research projects. We hope that fellows create community as they attend these talks together. Second, the colloquium series is the primary vehicle by which the JWJI engages the Emory community. In a large university, it is very easy for scholars to focus inward and not engage colleagues in other departments who may be interested in similar subjects. The colloquium series is an opportunity for faculty, staff, students, and community members who are broadly interested in questions of race to gather and discuss a wide variety of topics related to race and difference.

In 2015–2016, we were pleased to invite scholars with a wide range of scholarly and disciplinary interests to Emory. They represented a variety of universities and presented work on a wide range of groups, including, but not limited to, blacks, Latinos/as, and Asian Americans. What unites them is their commitment to under-studied groups and their willingness to participate in an interdisciplinary dialogue.

## FALL SEMESTER 2015

*September 14, 2015*

**Stanley Thangaraj**, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, City University of New York

**"South Asian American Sporting Cultures: Beyond Black-White Racial Logic"**

Thangaraj looked at the performances of basketball cool and swagger by South Asian American men as a means to understand how those expressions of sporting masculinity relate to race.



*September 28, 2015*

**Regine Jackson**, Associate Professor of Sociology, Agnes Scott College

**"What's New about Residential Segregation in the South? Spatial Inequality and Diversity in the 'New' South"**

Jackson raised questions about spatial inequality and the meaning of diversity in the New South. Using data from the US Census and field research with Caribbean and African immigrants, her presentation focused on "black spaces" in Atlanta.





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October 5, 2015

**Katie Acosta**, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Georgia State University

**“‘Soy Lesbiana y Mi Pareja Es Morena’: How Sexually Nonconforming Latinas Navigate Interracial/Interethnic Relationships”**

Acosta explored how sexually nonconforming Latinas negotiate disapproval from the outside world.



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October 26, 2015

**Emilye Crosby**, Professor of History, State University of New York–Geneseo

**“Motion Defined What We Did: Women and Gender in the Creation of SNCC, 1960–1961”**

Though many people now know that women were central to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), many continue to debate the extent to which the organization was sexist or empowering for women and whether women were “leaders.” Crosby discussed the internal and external boundaries women and men confronted as they built this unusually egalitarian organization in the context of an essentially sexist and racist society.



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November 16, 2015

**Andrew Urban**, Assistant Professor of American Studies and History, Rutgers University

**“Brokering Servitude: Race and the Construction of Northern Domestic Labor Markets in the 1860s”**

Urban revealed evolving attitudes and ideologies emerging in the 1860s about the relationship between race and free labor. Specifically, he explored the efforts of Northern employers to displace the perceived monopoly that Irish immigrant women exercised over labor markets for domestic service.



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November 23, 2015

**Mary Barr**, Lecturer in Sociology, Clemson University

**“How Integration Worked—and Failed—in Evanston, Illinois”**

Barr discussed her book—*Friends Disappear: The Battle for Racial Equality in Evanston*—which offers a detailed account of the city’s 1960s and 1970s civil rights history. It also examines the impact of race and social class on the lives of an interracial group of friends who grew up in the city during the period.



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SPRING SEMESTER 2016

*February 1, 2016*

**Jonathan Xavier Inda**, Professor of Latino/a Studies, University of Illinois–Urbana-Champaign

**“Racial Prescriptions: Pharmaceuticals, Difference, and the Politics of Life”**

Inda illuminated the politics of dealing with health inequities through targeting pharmaceuticals at specific racial groups based on the idea that they are genetically different. He contended that while racialized pharmaceuticals are ostensibly about fostering life, they also raise thorny questions concerning the biologization of race, the reproduction of inequality, and the economic exploitation of the racial body.



*February 8, 2016*

**Leslie Bow**, Mark and Elizabeth Eccles Professor of English and Asian American Studies, University of Wisconsin–Madison

**“Racial Caricature, the Anthropomorphic Object, and the Culture of Cute”**

How can the mundane object serve as a catalyst for exploring the relationship between aesthetics and political injury? Bow explored Asian Americans’ ambivalent spectatorship of the *kawaii* racial thing. By marking the convergence between theories of aesthetic form and Asian racialization, she uncovered the conflicting affect surrounding the racial fantastic.



*February 15, 2016*

**Allyson Hobbs**, Assistant Professor of History, Stanford University

**“A Chosen Exile: A History of Racial Passing in American Life”**

Hobbs examined the phenomenon of racial passing in the United States from the late 18th century to the present.



*February 22, 2016*

**Stacey Sinclair**, Associate Professor of Psychology, Princeton University

**“You Are Who You Know: How Ethnic Attitudes and Interpersonal Interactions Shape One Another”**

Sinclair introduced the audience to the concept of implicit bias and showed how implicit biases affect how people judge coethnics who may be more accepting of diversity.



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*February 29, 2016*

**K. Juree Capers**, Assistant Professor of Public Management and Policy, Georgia State University

**“Racial Disparities in School Discipline: Exploring the Role of School Desegregation and Representation in the Discipline Gap”**

Capers revealed the growing racial gap in school suspensions and other disciplinary policies, as well as associated trends in school resegregation.



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*March 14, 2016*

**Dania Francis**, Assistant Professor of Economics and African American Studies, University of Massachusetts–Amherst

**“Why Don’t More Black Students Take AP Math Courses? Racialized Tracking, Social Isolation, and the ‘Acting White’ Hypothesis”**

Francis examined the effects of within-school segregation on the propensity of academically eligible black high school students to take advanced math courses.



*March 21, 2016*

**Muniba Saleem**, Assistant Professor of Communication Studies, University of Michigan–Ann Arbor

**“Exposure to Muslims in Media and Intergroup Relations”**

Saleem looked at the effects of media portrayals of Muslims on majority members’ perceptions of Muslims and support for public policies harming Muslims internationally and domestically.



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*March 28, 2016*

**Nikki Brown**, JWJI Visiting Associate Professor, Emory University

**“Racist Postcards and Authentic Portraits: Photographing African Americans in Louisiana at the Beginning of the Civil Rights Movement”**

Brown revealed that the civil rights movement in Louisiana began as early as 1890, when African Americans took control over the tools of their own representation.



*April 4, 2016*

**Carl Suddler**, JWJI Visiting Assistant Professor, Emory University

**“The Color of Justice without Prejudice: Youth, Race, and Crime in the Case of the Harlem Six”**

Suddler explored the relationship between racial stereotyping and the development of juvenile justice policies in New York, focusing on the case of the six Harlem teens accused of murder in 1965.



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*April 11, 2016*

**Michelle Gordon**, JWJI Visiting Assistant Professor, Emory University  
**"Theodore Ward and the Black Arts Movement"**

By examining Ward's marginalized relationship to the Black Arts Movement, Gordon provided critical insights into the dynamics of the movement itself and also offered important lessons for scholars who seek to reconstruct or recover movement histories.



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*April 18, 2016*

**Naomi Murakawa**, Associate Professor of African American Studies, Princeton University

**"The Perils of Policing Reform"**

Obama's Task Force on 21st Century Policing and the new National Center for Building Community Trust and Justice showcase the hope of racial repair via procedural legitimacy. Murakawa suggested that the new proposals fit within a well-established intellectual architecture of liberal law-and-order, extending from the pursuit of stable police "race relations" in the 1950s, healthy "police-community relations" in the late 1960s, and proactive "community-oriented policing" in the 1990s.



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## Fall Semester 2016

DATE	SPEAKER AND AFFILIATION	LECTURE
SEPTEMBER 12	<b>ANNE POLLOCK</b> ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND CULTURE GEORGIA TECH	NON/RACIAL IMAGINARIES AND DRUG DISCOVERY IN SOUTH AFRICA
SEPTEMBER 19	<b>ASIA LEEDS</b> ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF AFRICAN DIASPORA AND THE WORLD SPELMAN COLLEGE	GENDER, GARVEYISM, AND THE RACIAL GEOGRAPHIES OF BELONGING IN COSTA RICA
SEPTEMBER 26	<b>KRISTEN LAVELLE</b> ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–WHITEWATER	WHITEWASHING THE SOUTH: WHITE MEMORIES OF SEGREGATION AND CIVIL RIGHTS
OCTOBER 3	<b>ANDRE CARRINGTON</b> ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH AND PHILOSOPHY DREXEL UNIVERSITY	SPECULATIVE BLACKNESS: THE FUTURE OF RACE IN SCIENCE FICTION
OCTOBER 17	<b>ANTHONY REED</b> ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH AND AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES YALE UNIVERSITY	THE URGENCY OF NOW: BLACK EXPERIMENTAL WRITING AND THE ART OF THE PRESENT
OCTOBER 24	<b>IMANI KAI-JOHNSON</b> ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF DANCE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA–RIVERSIDE	DARK MATTER IN B-BOYING CYPHERS
OCTOBER 31	<b>LEANNE HOWE</b> EIDSON DISTINGUISHED PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN LITERATURE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA	THE COSMOPOLITAN CHOCTAW: LITERATURE, INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE, NATIVE HISTORIES
NOVEMBER 7	<b>JOSHUA M. PRICE</b> PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK–BINGHAMTON	PRISON AND SOCIAL DEATH
NOVEMBER 14	<b>MEGAN MING FRANCIS</b> ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON	CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE MAKING OF THE MODERN AMERICAN STATE
NOVEMBER 21	<b>MCKINLEY MELON</b> ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH GETTYSBURG COLLEGE	BLACK QUEER POETICS: AFFIRMING SELF, SPIRIT, AND SEXUALITY
NOVEMBER 28	<b>ELLEN WU</b> ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF HISTORY; DIRECTOR OF ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAM INDIANA UNIVERSITY	THE COLOR OF SUCCESS: ASIAN AMERICANS AND THE ORIGINS OF THE MODEL MINORITY

**Spring Semester 2017**

DATE	SPEAKER AND AFFILIATION	LECTURE
JANUARY 30	<b>CARLA SHEDD</b> ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY AND AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY	WHEN PROTECTION BECOMES PUNISHMENT: POLICING THE PUBLIC (SCHOOLS) IN AN UNEQUAL CITY
FEBRUARY 6	<b>RUTH HILL</b> ANDREW W. MELLON PROFESSOR OF SPANISH VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY	TBA
FEBRUARY 13	<b>JENNIFER SINGH</b> ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF HISTORY AND SOCIOLOGY GEORGIA TECH	AUTISM INEQUITIES IN DIAGNOSIS AND SERVICES BASED ON RACE, ETHNICITY, SEX, AND GENDER
FEBRUARY 20	<b>KENNETH JANKEN</b> PROFESSOR OF AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA—CHAPEL HILL	THE WILMINGTON TEN
FEBRUARY 27	<b>KIMBERLY KAY HOANG</b> ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO	DEALING IN DESIRE: ASIAN ASCENDANCY, WESTERN DECLINE, AND THE HIDDEN CURRENCIES OF GLOBAL SEX WORK
MARCH 13	<b>ERICA WILLIAMS</b> ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY SPELMAN COLLEGE	SEX TOURISM IN BAHIA: AMBIGUOUS ENTANGLEMENTS
MARCH 20	<b>ERIK LOVE</b> JWJI VISITING ASSISTANT PROFESSOR EMORY UNIVERSITY	HELD HOSTAGE? RACIAL POLITICS AND PUBLIC TRANSIT IN AMERICA
MARCH 27	<b>EMILY POPE-OBEDA</b> JWJI VISITING ASSISTANT PROFESSOR EMORY UNIVERSITY	CONTESTING NON-CITIZENSHIP: AFRICAN AMERICAN RESPONSES TO NATIVISM, IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION, AND DEPORTATION, 1903–1939
APRIL 3	<b>KATIE SCHANK</b> JWJI VISITING ASSISTANT PROFESSOR EMORY UNIVERSITY	PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR A NEW PUBLIC: THE ATLANTA HOUSING AUTHORITY AND ATTENTION TO TENANTS' DEMANDS IN THE 1970s
APRIL 10	<b>ASHLEY COLEMAN TAYLOR</b> JWJI VISITING ASSISTANT PROFESSOR EMORY UNIVERSITY	ATLANTA AS (GAY) PLACE: BUILDING A BLACK QUEER PHENOMENOLOGY THROUGH ORAL HISTORY RESEARCH
APRIL 17	<b>ERIC DARNELL PRITCHARD</b> ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN	"TREACHEROUS ENTERPRISES": BLACK QUEER AND LITERACY CONCEALMENT

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# Public Dialogues

## PUBLIC DIALOGUES ON RACE

Part of Rudolph Byrd’s vision for the JWJI was to hold regular public symposia on issues related to race and civil and human rights. He established a partnership with CNN and the National Center for Civil and Human Rights to host the CNN Dialogues, a biannual event that brought scholars, activists, practitioners, and media personalities together to discuss issues as varied as changing demographics, food security, art and social justice, and the social responsibility of the professional athlete.

In homage to Byrd’s vision, the JWJI now hosts the Public Dialogues in Race and Difference series. These dialogues address salient issues related to race and difference and assemble panels of scholars and practitioners to share insights and offer policy prescriptions where applicable. In fall 2015, JWJI was pleased to host two public dialogues: a 50-year retrospective of the Voting Rights Act in November and a symposium on Race, Policing, and Social Justice in December. In February 2016 we hosted a panel on the nexus between Southern history and black history. And, in April 2016, we relaunched the annual James Weldon Johnson Distinguished Lecture.

The dialogues series is an important tool for community outreach. It is the JWJI’s way of bringing the classroom to the community. Everything from the scheduling of the dialogues to the marketing strategy is done with an eye toward making the dialogues accessible to the greater Atlanta community.

### Immigrants and refugees: the newest faces of voter suppression

In November 2015, the JWJI presented a special program, “The Voting Rights Act at 50,” featuring three expert panelists on minority voting rights. Helen Ho, then director and founder of Asian Americans Advancing Justice Atlanta (AAAJA), a non-profit law center dedicated to moving Asian Americans toward greater civic participation, joined Kareem Crayton of CrimCard Consulting Services, Samuel Aguilar of the Georgia Association of Latino Elected Officials, and moderator and Emory Law professor Michael Kang to look at the current state of voting rights for minority and immigrant communities.

The Voting Rights Act didn’t quite reach its 50th anniversary when, in 2013, the Supreme Court struck down a key part of its effectiveness in the *Shelby County v. Holder* decision. Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act required that 16 states with a history of disenfranchising black voters get Justice Department approval for any change to their voting laws—the so-called “preclearance” provision. Writing for the majority, Chief Justice John Roberts said the provision defining who was eligible for preclearance was outdated because “nearly 50 years later, things have changed dramatically.”

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The immediate goal of the Voting Rights Act, signed into law on August 6, 1965, was to strike down discriminatory practices that prevented African Americans from voting. The country's immigration practices were overhauled in 1965 as well, and 10 years later, the minority language provisions of the Voting Rights Act were established to eliminate voter suppression of citizens not fluent in English.

But even today not all citizens are able to vote easily, especially the country's newest citizens, who came to the US as immigrants or refugees. "When people take that step to get engaged, particularly people of color, that's when you really see the impact and the reach of voter suppression," says Ho. "You don't know your vote is suppressed until you try to vote."



(L TO R) KAREEM CRAYTON, HELEN HO, AND SAMUEL AGUILAR DISCUSS VOTING RIGHTS AT THE FIRST JWJI PUBLIC DIALOGUE, NOVEMBER 2015.

To help new citizens register to vote before the 2012 presidential election, Ho and her staff at AAAJA began to set up voter registration tables outside of naturalization ceremonies in Georgia. "For many of these naturalized citizens in 2012, when they took their first opportunity to vote, they were met with tremendous barriers and some outright discrimination," says Ho. "Several dozen said, 'I don't want to bother anymore.' "

Her organization tracked whether the naturalized citizens they had helped to register that year were on the voter rolls two weeks before the 2012 elections. "That's when we found that almost two out of every five people we helped to register had not been put on the voter rolls by the Secretary of State," Ho says. That's because to verify registrations, the state of Georgia pulls most newly registered voter names through the Department of Driver Services database, which lags in updating the status of naturalized citizens from that of permanent resident aliens.



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After discovering that about 540 people they had helped to register were not on the voter rolls, her group followed up by providing its data to Georgia’s secretary of state, only to have the secretary respond by opening an investigation into the group for possible violation of third-party voter registration rules. They were eventually cleared two and a half years later.

“The kind of voter disenfranchisement issues we see today are different from the standard narrative, but they’re ones that I think are really important,” Ho says. “It’s harder to engage or infuriate people when voter suppression is more wonkish. But the law says that if you’re a citizen, you get to vote, not if you’re a citizen who’s cleared up your Department of Driver Services database.”

As we have witnessed in the most recent election cycle, who gets to vote and who doesn’t will loom large in the country’s political process for years to come.

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### Race, Policing, and Social Justice

The stories of Michael Brown, Eric Garner, Freddie Gray, Sandra Bland, and others sparked national debates about racial profiling, police brutality, and social justice, making household names of the victims and igniting anger in our society that continues today.

In December 2015, a panel of social scientists and scholar activists examined the events of Ferguson, Baltimore, New York, and North Charleston, and discussed the social, political, and policy implications of the Black Lives Matter Movement.

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The panelists included Rod Brunson, associate professor of criminal justice from Rutgers University; Sekou Franklin, associate professor of political science from Middle Tennessee State University; Monique Lyle, research assistant professor at the University of South Carolina; Shayla Nunnally, associate professor of political science and Africana studies at the University of Connecticut; and Lester Spence, associate professor of political science and Africana studies at Johns Hopkins University. Andra Gillespie, director of the JWJI, moderated.

The panelists fielded questions from Gillespie and the audience, providing their specific understandings of the issues and, as Gillespie noted, “historical perspectives, empirical data, policy prescriptions, and normative insights.” The discussion included the historical background of racial profiling; the relationship between unions and Black Lives Matter; the increase in punitive

policing; and how neoliberal politics has shaped the political, economic, and criminal justice landscape in places such as Baltimore and Ferguson.

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In the face of a recent rise in campus activism, the panelists were also asked what advice they would give student activists as they strategize and formulate requests for their administrations. Lyle advised students to “focus attention on the persuadable” and not to waste time with an audience that is never going to change its opinion, while Nunnally recommended that students be prepared with a list of demands and provide a rationale and policy focus for each request, giving leadership a way to address issues. Spence encouraged students to remember that when they are fighting for something, they need to remember that “it’s not about them; it’s about making the university become more humane.”

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Since the panel, Spence has been involved in developing and convening a public series on redlining in Baltimore; teaching two Baltimore courses, one on Black Lives Matter and the other on urban democracy; and developing a public lecture series on race and justice. He also has been speaking about his new book, *Knocking the Hustle: Against the Neoliberal Turn in Black Politics*.

Spence praises the work of the JWJI and the outreach of its public dialogues. “It should be a mission of the academy itself to educate and inform the broader public with an eye towards changing that public. In times like this, the last thing we need is a sequestered academy,” he said. “We need an academy deeply connected to and engaged with the broader public.”

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### **Confederate Heritage and African American History in Tension**

Reignited by the mass murder of nine black worshipers at Emanuel AME Church in Charleston, South Carolina, and the subsequent removal of the Confederate flag from the state capitol, the debate continues about how the Confederacy should be remembered.

The JWJI hosted a panel of historians specializing in 19th- and 20th-century African American and Southern history to discuss the connections between black history, Southern history, and the politics of commemoration.

The Southern History / Black History Symposium: Confederate Heritage and African American History in Tension convened in February 2016 and was moderated by JWJI Director Andra Gillespie. Participating panelists included Joseph Crespino, Jimmy Carter Professor of History at Emory; Maurice Hobson, assistant professor of African American studies at Georgia State University; Leslie Harris, then Emory associate professor of history; Catherine Clinton, Denman Chair of American History at University of Texas–San Antonio; and James Roark, then S. C. Dobbs Professor of History at Emory.

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The scholars addressed questions and discussed issues, including the difference between Southern history and black history, when and why Confederate War memorials were erected and what their place is in American life, the history of slave memorials, and how the Confederate flag reemerged as a symbol.

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“I was quite honored to be invited to participate with faculty engaged with the problem of contextualizing contested contemporary issues,” said Clinton, who was also president of the Southern Historical Association. “Without vigilance, scholars can lose our connection with the larger world as educators. If so, we detach from future generations who may find university education irrelevant, out of touch, privileged.”



LEFT: CATHERINE CLINTON

BELOW: THE PANEL DISCUSSES THE NEXUS BETWEEN AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY AND SOUTHERN HISTORY.

(L TO R) ANDRA GILLESPIE, CATHERINE CLINTON, JOE CRESPINO, LESLIE HARRIS, MAURICE HOBSON, AND JAMES ROARK



She points to the JWJI as an important part of outreach and education in race and difference. “In this time of cultural and political upheavals—it is really significant and incumbent for university members to reach out to the larger public,” she said. “I am pleased that the James Weldon Johnson Institute is keeping Johnson’s edict alive: ‘Lift every voice!’ ”

Clinton, who won a Guggenheim Award for 2016–2017, is on sabbatical this year, continuing her research on the diagnosis and treatment of insanity among Union soldiers during the Civil War.

Other recent efforts include a chapter in her next book that discusses the significance of “dismantling the Mammy” to appreciate the role of African American women in the Civil War, advocating for a woman on US currency, and working on

“Mammy by Any Other Name” in *Stepdaughters of History: Southern Women and the Civil War*. In addition, she continues work on a project promoting international understanding of cultural movements in a module jointly sponsored by Queen’s University Belfast and Vanderbilt University. The collaborative effort focuses on comparative civil rights in the American South and Northern Ireland.

## ‘We Study What Others Discuss’: W. E. B. Du Bois and the Founding of Scientific Sociology

To any budding undergraduate sociology major, the narrative goes something like this: the American branch of sociology was founded at the University of Chicago in 1892. There, great minds of the day—men such as Charles Cooley, Herbert Mead, and Robert E. Park—pondered various contemporary social ills including the “problem of the Negro.”

But at a small, historically black university deep within the Jim Crow South, their academic contemporary, W. E. B. Du Bois, was conducting fieldwork, leading quantitative and qualitative research, and collecting ethnographic data with a cadre of assistants—all to practice his own type of sociological study. It is this work by Du Bois at Atlanta University that laid the foundation for modern scientific sociology and makes him the true founder of the discipline as it is known today, contends Northwestern University professor Aldon Morris.

In April 2016, Morris delivered the annual James Weldon Johnson Distinguished Lecture—“W. E. B. Du Bois at the Center: From Science, Civil Rights Movement, to Black Lives Matter”—based on his recently published book, *The Scholar Denied: W. E. B. Du Bois and the Birth of Modern Sociology*.

In the waning years of the 19th century, “sociology at Chicago as well as other major white universities was more akin to social philosophy than a science of society,” Morris says. “It was very much a deductive sociology—great big ideas you then expound on in a deductive manner.” The Chicago School was putting forth what it considered to be the first principles of how people engage as a society.

“But none of it was based on tightly controlled studies, empirical data, fieldwork, or surveys,” says Morris. In other words, none of it was based on science. That would come some 20 years after Du Bois first used data collection and empirical research to conduct studies of families, churches, community associations, businesses, and crime in African American communities through what Morris terms the Du Bois–Atlanta School of Sociology.

“Du Bois believed that whites oppressed blacks because they were ignorant. They were ignorant in the sense that they assumed the lie of white supremacy was the truth,” Morris said in his JWJI speech. “He set out to prove that the racist acts of whites was their problem and that black DNA was not the cause of racial inequality. He thought that through scientific sociology, he could liberate whites from their racist thinking and also empower blacks.”

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LEFT: ALDON MORRIS DELIVERS THE JWJI DISTINGUISHED LECTURE, APRIL 2016.

BELOW: GROUP PHOTO OF THE FIRST ARMENIA CONFERENCE (1916), HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE NAACP, WITH JAMES WELDON JOHNSON (TOP ROW, FAR LEFT), W. E. B. DU BOIS, RALPH BUNCHE, JUANITA JACKSON, AND OTHERS.



But not only were the acts of many everyday white Americans racist, so were the ideas of the leading white intellectuals of the time. Morris recounted one such academic, Cornell University economist and statistician Walter Wilcox. Wilcox was one of many social scientists of his day who believed that the “degeneracy and inferiority” of black people would one day lead to their extinction as a race. Du Bois wrote to Wilcox, saying, “The fundamental difficulty in your position is that you are trying to show an evaluation of the Negro problem only from inside your office. It can never be done. If you want to go on writing about this problem, why not study it? Not from a car window, but get down here and really study it firsthand.”

William Edward Burghardt Du Bois was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in 1868. He was named his high school valedictorian and graduated from Fisk University in 1888. He received a second bachelor’s degree from Harvard and studied history and economics at the University of Berlin on a graduate fellowship. He returned to the US and received a PhD in history from Harvard in 1895. His doctoral dissertation, *The Suppression of the African Slave Trade to the United States of America, 1638–1870*, was the first work published in the Harvard Historical Series.

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The following year, as an assistant sociology instructor at the University of Pennsylvania, Du Bois conducted what is considered a pioneering study of black urban life, *The Philadelphia Negro: A Social Study*. He then taught at Atlanta University as a professor of economics and history from 1897 to 1910 and returned from 1934 to 1944, when he chaired its department of sociology.

Today, he is best known as one of the co-conveners of the Niagara movement, one of the founders of the NAACP, and the founding editor of *The Crisis*, the NAACP's monthly magazine.

But, explains Morris, Du Bois had mastered statistical research and ethnographic methods while attending the University of Berlin and was well trained in mathematics too. He frequently used history to inform his sociology. "He thought that you cannot understand black people in the present without understanding their lives in slavery," Morris says.

Despite Du Bois's prodigious sociological research, he basically has been written out of the early history of American sociology. Most sociologists of a certain age, including Morris, never studied him as a graduate or undergraduate student. His reputation as an activist and his intellectual feud with Booker T. Washington have overshadowed his sociological work.

Still, Du Bois's work had a strong impact of the black scholars and leaders who would follow him. "Long before sociology was a science, Du Bois was pioneering in the field of social study of Negro life," Morris recounted Martin Luther King Jr. saying. "This was a time when scientific inquiry of Negro life was so unbelievably neglected that only one single university—Atlanta University—in the entire nation had such a program, and it was funded with \$5,000 a year."

Du Bois was that rare individual able to combine scholarship and activism in a creative way, says Morris, noting similarities to his contemporary, James Weldon Johnson. "What happened was that the accepted wisdom got it wrong, elevating just the activist side, not the scholarly one," Morris adds.

Du Bois died before seeing his own efforts toward equality or the fruits of the civil rights movement realized. He was, says Morris, one of the greatest geniuses of the 20th century. "His work and his very presence contradicted the lie that black people were inferior."

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## Key Cosponsorships

DATE	EVENT	COSPONSORS
NOVEMBER 17, 2015	<b>"HOW ORDINARY ARE ORDINARY PERPETRATORS?"</b> ABRAM DE SWAAN—A DUTCH ESSAYIST, NOTED SOCIOLOGIST, AND PROFESSOR EMERITUS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM—PRESENTED ON HIS BOOK, <i>THE KILLING COMPARTMENTS: THE MENTALITY OF MASS MURDER</i>	DEPARTMENT OF MIDDLE EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES
JANUARY 25, 2016	<b>"MY GRANDFATHER WOULD HAVE SHOT ME"</b> JENNIFER TEEGE DISCUSSED HER BOOK, <i>MY GRANDFATHER WOULD HAVE SHOT ME: A BLACK WOMAN DISCOVERS HER FAMILY'S NAZI PAST</i> , ABOUT THE DISCOVERY THAT HER GRANDFATHER WAS AMON GOETH, A BRUTAL SS OFFICER AND COMMANDANT OF THE CONCENTRATION CAMP IN KRAKÓW-PLASZÓW.	DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN STUDIES
FEBRUARY 16, 2016	<b>"WE ARE IN HER AND SHE IS IN US? REVISITING THE SKYWOMAN STORY"</b> KAHENTE HORN-MILLER, THE NEW SUN VISITING ABORIGINAL SCHOLAR IN CANADIAN STUDIES AT CARLETON UNIVERSITY, PRESENTED A PERFORMATIVE INTERPRETATION OF THE HAUDENOSAUNEE CREATION STORY OF SKYWOMAN.	EMORY CENTER FOR CREATIVITY & ARTS, MICHAEL C. CARLOS MUSEUM, CENTER FOR FACULTY DEVELOPMENT AND EXCELLENCE, DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION, AND INTERDISCIPLINARY WORKSHOP ON COLONIAL AND POSTCOLONIAL STUDIES
FEBRUARY 17, 2016	<b>"FROM PAINTINGS TO POWER: THE MOHAWK WARRIOR FLAG"</b> KAHENTE HORN-MILLER PRESENTED FROM HER FORTHCOMING BOOK ON THE MOHAWK WARRIOR FLAG AND ITS FUNCTIONS IN ARTISTIC WORK AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS.	EMORY CENTER FOR CREATIVITY & ARTS, MICHAEL C. CARLOS MUSEUM, CENTER FOR FACULTY DEVELOPMENT AND EXCELLENCE, DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION, AND INTERDISCIPLINARY WORKSHOP ON COLONIAL AND POSTCOLONIAL STUDIES
FEBRUARY 20, 2016	<b>ANNUAL BLACKTIVISM CONFERENCE</b> IN THIS SECOND-ANNUAL CONFERENCE, THE THEME—INTERSECTIONALITY—FOCUSED ON THE STRUGGLES AND RELATIONSHIPS AMONG MINORITY GROUPS WITHIN THE BLACK COMMUNITY, INCLUDING THE LGBT COMMUNITY.	COALITION OF BLACK STUDENTS AT EMORY UNIVERSITY
MARCH 3, 2016	<b>"RE-ENCHANTED AMERICA: DEEPENING OUR ROOTS WITH PLACE-BASED INDIGENOUS LITERATURE"</b> MOHEGAN AUTHOR/SCHOLAR/MEDICINE WOMAN MELISSA TANTAQUIDGEON ZOBEL TALKED ABOUT HOW SHE AND OTHER NATIVE AMERICAN WRITERS CONJURE ANCIENT, LOCAL INDIGENOUS STORIES INTO LITERATURE TO GIVE LIFE, POETRY, AND AGENCY TO THE LAND AND THOSE WHO WORK WITH IT. SHE ALSO READ FROM HER LATEST BOOK, <i>WABANAKI BLUES</i> , A MURDER MYSTERY THAT OFFERS A MODERN TWIST ON ONE OF NEW ENGLAND'S OLDEST STORIES ABOUT AUTUMN.	EMORY WRITING PROGRAM
MARCH 22, 2016	<b>"LEARNING FROM THE GERMANS"</b> SUSAN NEIMAN—DIRECTOR OF THE EINSTEIN FORUM IN POTSDAM, GERMANY—DELVED INTO GERMAN POSTWAR <i>VERGANGENHEITSAUFARBEITUNG</i> (WORKING THROUGH THE PAST) AND COMPARED IT WITH WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE UNITED STATES VIS-À-VIS ITS OWN NATIONAL CRIMES, BOTH CONCERNING FOREIGN POLICY AND PARTICULARLY THE LEGACIES OF SLAVERY AND SEGREGATION.	DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN STUDIES

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MARCH 24–31, 2016	<b>NATIONAL FARMWORKER AWARENESS WEEK</b> IN THIS, THE 17TH-ANNUAL FARMWORKER AWARENESS WEEK, THE GOAL WAS TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT FARMWORKERS' CONDITIONS AND TO HONOR THEIR IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS.	LATIN ACTION AND FARMWORKER JUSTICE COALITION
APRIL 4, 2016	<b>"THE BUSINESS OF FANCYDANCING: POEMS, STORIES, PUNCLINES, AND HIGHLY BIASED ANECDOTES"</b> ACCLAIMED NOVELIST AND POET SHERMAN ALEXIE REFLECTED ON THE JOURNEY FROM HIS CHILDHOOD ON THE SPOKANE INDIAN RESERVATION TO BECOMING ONE OF THE BEST-SELLING AND MOST BELOVED WRITERS IN AMERICAN LITERATURE.	CENTER FOR CREATIVITY & ARTS
APRIL 7, 2016	<b>"BALTIMORE: A CITY OF RECOVERY, RESILIENCE, AND REFORM"</b> STEPHANIE RAWLINGS-BLAKE WAS SWORN IN AS BALTIMORE'S 49TH MAYOR ON FEBRUARY 4, 2010. AS MAYOR, SHE HAS FOCUSED HER ADMINISTRATION ON GROWING BALTIMORE'S POPULATION BY 10,000 FAMILIES DURING THE NEXT DECADE BY IMPROVING PUBLIC SAFETY AND PUBLIC EDUCATION AND BY STRENGTHENING CITY NEIGHBORHOODS.	DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN STUDIES
APRIL 8–9, 2016	<b>"CRITICAL JUNCTURE: EXPLORING THE INTERSECTIONS OF RACE, GENDER, AND DISABILITY"</b> IN THE WORDS OF AUDRE LORDE, "THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS A SINGLE-ISSUE STRUGGLE, BECAUSE WE DO NOT LEAD SINGLE-ISSUE LIVES." NOW IN ITS FOURTH YEAR AT EMORY, <i>CRITICAL JUNCTURE</i> OFFERS A FORUM FOR EMERGING SCHOLARS, ARTISTS, AND ACTIVISTS TO PRESENT THEIR WORK AND ADVOCATE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE PROGRESS. ESTABLISHED AND EMERGING SCHOLARS DISCUSSED THE COMPLEX SOCIAL IDENTITIES SURROUNDING RACE, GENDER, AND DISABILITY. THE FOCUS WAS ON THE BODY AND HOW IT IS REPRESENTED IN THOSE DIFFERENT IDENTITIES AS WELL AS IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.	PROGRAM IN SCIENCE AND SOCIETY; BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE AND HEALTH EDUCATION; NEUROSCIENCE AND BEHAVIORAL BIOLOGY; OFFICE OF THE PROVOST; LANEY GRADUATE SCHOOL'S NEW THINKERS NEW LEADERS FUND; HIGHTOWER FUND; GRADUATE STUDENT COUNCIL; ROLLINS SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH; VISUAL SCHOLARSHIP INITIATIVE; GLOBAL AND POSTCOLONIAL STUDIES; DISABILITY STUDIES INITIATIVE; CENTER FOR MIND, BRAIN, AND CULTURE; PSYCHOANALYTIC STUDIES PROGRAM; FOX CENTER FOR HUMANISTIC INQUIRY; DEPARTMENTS OF HISTORY; FRENCH; ITALIAN; ENGLISH; FILM AND MEDIA STUDIES; THEATER; WOMEN'S, GENDER, AND SEXUALITY STUDIES
APRIL 15–16, 2016	<b>"POLITICS AND DEMOCRACY IN OUR TIME"</b> THE INTERDISCIPLINARY WORKSHOP IN COLONIAL AND POSTCOLONIAL STUDIES INVESTIGATED CHANGING CONCEPTIONS AND PRACTICES OF POLITICS AND DEMOCRACY IN OUR TIME: ONE OF GREATLY ACCELERATED GLOBALIZATION, TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION, AND CLIMATE CHANGE. PAPERS PRESENTED SOUGHT TO INITIATE A FRESH INTERROGATION OF INHERITED POLITICAL LANGUAGES, OUR FUNDAMENTAL TERMS OF ANALYSIS, AND POSSIBILITIES OF POLITICAL INTERVENTION—PAST AND PRESENT.	DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY



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Contribute to the lifeblood of the JWJI by supporting its **Visiting Scholars Program**. By so doing, you will aid the promising work of new PhDs, faculty members, and independent scholars. Help be their stepping stone to completion of a major project examining the origins, evolution, impact, and legacy of race and difference and the modern quest for civil and human rights.



The **Colloquium Series** already is our most visible public venture, having expanded to a weekly series in fall 2015. With your support, the series will become the destination in Atlanta for learning about cutting-edge research on race and difference across disciplines from a stimulating lineup of speakers.



Our **Public Dialogues** address salient issues related to race and difference and assemble provocative panels of scholars and practitioners to share insights and offer policy prescriptions where applicable. With your help, the JWJI can bring the best of the classroom to the community.



Your gift in support of **JWJI general operations** advances our communications and community outreach efforts, and helps to sustain the student apprenticeships we provide through our Graduate Assistants program.

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