



Boalt Hall

CENTER FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

Newsletter

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Spring 2006

SPRING SYMPOSIUM

Citizenship Without Borders: Belonging and Exclusion in Immigrant America

Robert D. and Leslie-Kay Raven Lecture on Access to Justice, The Geography of Citizenship

March 16-17, 2006

The Center for Social Justice, the Institute for the Study of Social Change, and the Center for Latino Policy Research will sponsor the symposium *Citizenship Without Borders: Belonging and Exclusion in Immigrant America* on March 16-17.

T. Alexander Aleinikoff, Dean of Georgetown University Law Center, will inaugurate the symposium on March 16 at 4:00 pm in Booth Auditorium with the **Robert D. and Leslie-Kay Raven Lecture on Access to Justice** entitled *The Geography of Citizenship*. **Mariana Bustamante**, Public Education Coordinator of the National ACLU Immigrants' Rights Project, and **Kevin Johnson**, Professor of Law at UC Davis School of Law, will respond to his remarks.



his remarks.

Aleinikoff is widely regarded as a national expert in the immigration field. Prior to joining Georgetown University School of Law, Aleinikoff was the Executive Associate Commissioner for Programs in the U.S. Department of Justice's Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The Robert D. and Leslie-Kay Raven Chair in Access to Justice as well as the annual Raven Lecture were endowed by Morrison & Foerster in recognition of Robert D. Raven ('52)'s service to the bar and the university. The lecture was estab-

lished to enable members of the Boalt Hall community to learn about the work of leading advocates for social justice.



On Friday, March 17 at noon, **Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee** of the Eighteenth District of Texas will give a special lecture entitled *The Broken Immigration System Can't Be Fixed Without Comprehensive Immigration Reform*. Jackson Lee is a strong immigrant's rights advocate who has used her position in Congress to expand the definition

of citizenship for immigrants.

The conference will provide a forum to debate the meaning of citizenship and redraw the conceptual boundaries used to define membership in civic and political life. Leading scholars and immigrant's rights activists will examine the logic of entitlement that flows from citizenship status and challenge assumptions about who is and can be a "citizen."

Mary C. Dunlap Memorial Lecture on Sex, Gender and Social Justice

The Courts and Reproductive Ideologies: What's at Stake for Women, Queers and Transgendered People?

Professor David Cruz, University of Southern California Law School

Thursday, February 23, 5:00 pm, Booth Auditorium

David Cruz, Professor of Law at the University of Southern California Law School, will deliver the Mary C. Dunlap Memorial Lecture this year. Cruz will discuss the anti-egalitarian implications of various legal arguments deploying gender based beliefs about reproduction. **Eveline Shen**, Executive Director of Asian Communities for Reproductive Justice, will respond to Professor Cruz's remarks.

Professor Cruz's work and writings emphasize issues of sex, gender, sexual orientation, and constitutional law. After receiving his J.D. from New York University School of Law, he clerked for the Hon. Edward R. Becker of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, and served as a Bristol Fellow in the Office of the Solicitor General in Washington, D.C.



This annual lecture honors the late Mary C. Dunlap, who litigated some of the earliest cases challenging sexual harassment, pregnancy discrimination, the exclusion of girls from boys' sports, and the discharge of gay people from the military. She was a ceaseless advocate for women, people of color, LGBT communities, immigrants, and people with disabilities throughout her long career as a civil rights lawyer and teacher.

Center Welcomes Barbara Olshansky, Practitioner in Residence

Barbara Olshansky is Deputy Director for Litigation and Movement Support at the Center for Constitutional Rights where her docket includes class action lawsuits concerning immigrants' rights, race discrimination in employment and education, environmental justice and public health, prisoners' rights, and Native American rights. Olshansky has also litigated several "war on terror" cases including *Turkmen v. Ashcroft*, a class action lawsuit challenging the United States' unlawful arrest and detention of Arab and Muslim immigrants and foreign visitors in the wake of the September 11th attacks and *In re Guantánamo Cases*, the 111 habeas cases (for 500 prisoners) brought to implement the decision in *Rasul v. Bush*, affirming the right of the Guantánamo detainees to challenge the legality of their detention by means of the writ of habeas corpus.

Olshansky is also currently challenging on U.S. constitutional and international law grounds the military commissions scheduled for a number of Guantánamo detainees. Olshansky has enjoyed a distinctive career in many fields of the law working at Environmental Defense and at a small plaintiffs' side employment discrimination and union side firm in New York City. She is the author of *Democracy Detained: Secret, Unconstitutional Practices in the U.S. War on Terror*. She received her J.D. from Stanford Law School.

Recently Olshansky shared some thoughts with us on her work at the Center for Constitutional Rights and what inspired her to become a lawyer. Below is an excerpt from that conversation.

Q. The Center for Constitutional Rights has been an outspoken critic of the war on Iraq and even published a pamphlet *Against a War with Iraq: An Anti-War Primer* refuting the arguments by the Bush administration in the months leading up to the war to support its claims about weapons of mass destruction. How relevant is this pamphlet today – almost three years later?

A. I actually think it's extremely relevant because we were talking about trying to find out through the appropriate systems in the United Nations whether there was a problem in Iraq. The pamphlet talked about the fact that international law does not permit countries to undertake acts of unprovoked aggression. So, for people who are interested in finding out if we did in fact violate the law, I think it is a very helpful tool for understanding international law and what our commitments are under various treaties and covenants that we've signed and ratified in terms of complying with our obligations.

Q. What is the Center for Constitutional Rights doing now to help end the war in Iraq and bring the troops home?

A. We've actually done a number of different things. We have provided information to various groups that are undertaking antiwar efforts. We've continued to bring lawsuits on behalf of individuals who are opposing the war and we've worked with, for example, human rights lawyers in Canada who are defending people who are conscientious objectors who have gone over the border. We have also brought a suit that was, unfortunately, dismissed on behalf of all of the soldiers who were unlawfully required to go back to Iraq after their obligations were fulfilled under their National Guard contracts. We are very aware of what is happening in the UN and are speaking to member delegates in the UN about taking action against the U.S. for the prosecution of an unlawful war.

Q. In your writing you argue that the idea of the "enemy combatant" and the use of this term by the Bush administration are actually making the US less safe. Can you elaborate on this concept?

A. There really is no such thing as an enemy combatant. When we're talking about – and this is a part of the larger issue that the Bush administration has tried to hoodwink the American public with – is that the "War on Terror" is a war like an international armed conflict, instead of a social phenomenon, which it is. What is very interesting is that the Bush administration picks and chooses from among the different principles of what the law is for – the ones that are convenient for it. So, what it says is, well, because it's a war, the president is acting under his Commander in Chief authority to direct troops, but he doesn't see himself as bound by any of the rules like the Geneva Convention when there is an actual war. So, he is acting as if he has this power and it is completely unrestrained and one of the ways it has revealed itself is in this idea of enemy combatants. And it is a completely malleable term according to the administration so it reaches someone like Jose Padilla, who is unarmed, not fighting for anyone and they don't have a sense that he has any plans because he has never been charged with any plans to detonate anything despite what they said. He was arrested in Chicago O'Hare Airport going to visit his son. And he is an

"enemy combatant" and he is put away in solitary confinement in a military brig in South Carolina and he is an American citizen doing nothing in no army, unarmed in America. And also an enemy combatant is anyone we have picked up in Afghanistan and Pakistan, regardless of whether they are armed, regardless of whether they were a civilian and we put them in Guantanamo Bay. Not only did we do that, we also arrested people all over the world, unarmed, unrelated to the war, and we sent them maybe first to Afghanistan or Pakistan and then we sent them to Guantanamo. And so we picked up people in Zambia, in Belgium, in the Gambia, in Spain, and we put them in Guantanamo. And so enemy combatant means, at least according to this administration, the right to pick up any person, from any country, at any time, and put them in indefinite executive detention. That's what it really means.

Q. While working at Environmental Defense, you specialized in addressing community and workplace exposures to environmental toxins. Do you find any similarities between this work and defending US citizens held in Guantanamo Bay or "enemy combatants"?

A. The way our government is structured, there are very artificial walls between certain areas that we address through agency regulation. There is an arbitrary line between the workplace and the community, when in fact the exposure that happened in the workplace also happened in the community and the person who is exposed in the workplace goes home and faces exposure in his community. And it's a way of compartmentalizing government. It doesn't look at the whole effect of things, and it's also a way of separating issues from their effects on people. And I think our environmental regulations, for many, many years, have focused solely on the effects on the land, the water, and the air and we had never looked through that same lens at what happens to people. And I think that the problem of separating law from the social impact is something that is threaded throughout everything that we do. And of course I think it is most glaringly manifested in a place like Guantanamo. We set up a camp there that looks far worse than even the most severe maximum-security prison in the United States. We know that isolation in a "super max" causes people to end up with terrible psychiatric disorders. And yet we built a facility in Guantanamo that does exactly that and we do it outside the law. And not only is there not a consideration of what happens to the people in Guantanamo, there seemingly isn't a thought about the impact of this on the rest of the world. Not only are countries horrified about what we have done, but also, countries we want to move towards democracy now feel that they can emulate the worst practices that we have and they point to the United States as the country that has okayed them. So this consistent problem of failing to incorporate the social impact of governing is just everywhere.

Q. As a lawyer you have worked in many different fields including environmental justice, employment discrimination, and race discrimination in employment, education and public health. Can you briefly explain what has led you to work in such diverse settings? Also, how much of it was chance or sheer circumstance and how much was planned?

Practitioner in Residence conversation continued on the bottom of page 6

Central Valley Initiative



The Center's November symposium, *The New Face of California: The Great Central Valley*, generated such excitement that a large and enthusiastic group of academics, lawyers, researchers, and community activists participated in a meeting in early December to begin the creative and challenging work of establishing an infrastructure for the Central Valley Initiative, an innovative community/university alliance.

The meeting, held at the home of Kenji Hakuta, Dean of Social Sciences, Arts, and Humanities at UC Merced, was opened by Charles Ogletree, a Valley native and Harvard Law School professor, who talked about the critical importance of this social justice initiative and his desire to be involved in the project.

The group discussion focused on the need to continue the important work initiated by the symposium in:

- Assessing the needs of Valley communities in the areas of education and youth, employment and labor organizing, environmental justice and health, economic development and land use, and political participation and engagement;
- Conducting an inventory of the resources and capacity of the current Valley organizations who are working for social change; and
- Identifying the completed research, research in progress, and research gaps on these issues.

Once this mapping has been accomplished, the initiative will have a solid foundation upon which it can begin to leverage the intellectual capital of academic institutions to enhance the capacity of Valley organizations.

Representatives from academic institutions, legal organizations, and community groups met in Stockton in January to draft a governance structure for the initiative. In early March the group will meet again in Stockton to finalize its recommendations for full-group consideration later that month.

The Center is grateful to the California Endowment for providing a generous grant to help with the Central Valley symposium and the inauguration of the Initiative.

For more information on the Initiative and to learn how your organization can become involved, please contact the Center at 510-642-6969.



Advisory Council Member Spotlight



Brad Seligman has been a civil rights attorney specializing in class action and individual employment and civil rights litigation for over 25 years. He currently serves as the Executive Director of the Impact Fund, which provides financial and technical assistance and representation for complex public interest litigation. Prior to joining the Impact Fund, he was the managing partner of the Oakland firm of Saperstein, Seligman, Mayeda and Larkin from 1988-1991 and served as of counsel to the firm's successor, Sapersten, Mayeda and Goldstein. He also served as a senior law clerk to Judge Lawrence K. Karleton of the Eastern District of California and as an extern to Justice Matthew O. Tobriner of the California Supreme Court.

Seligman has successfully litigated over 45 civil rights class action and countless individual employment cases including wrongful termination actions. He settled *Glover v. Potter*, a landmark disability employment class action lawsuit; he tried and settled *Stender v. Lucky Stores*, the third largest sex discrimination class action recovery in history; and he settled the first major challenge to the use of psychological testing by a private employer. He is currently the lead counsel in the nationwide class action sex discrimination case against Wal-Mart Stores (*Dukes v. Wal-Mart Stores*), which is the largest civil rights class action ever certified. He is also the lead counsel in a nationwide glass ceiling gender discrimination case against Costco. In addition to serving on the Center for Social Justice's Advisory Council, Seligman has served on the board of Equal Rights Advocates and California Rural Legal Assistance. He has also served as the chair of the Northern District Magistrate Judge Merit Selection Panel and as a Northern District delegate to the Ninth Circuit Judicial Conference. He is a 1978 graduate of Hastings College of the Law and was a Teaching Fellow at Stanford Law School.



Rebuilding a Sustainable City after Hurricane Katrina

On January 19, the Center for Social Justice and the California Center for Environmental Law and Policy jointly sponsored *Apres Le Deluge: Rebuilding a Sustainable City After Katrina* to discuss how the law can contribute to an environmentally and a socially sustainable New Orleans. The brainstorming sessions brought together legal scholars and lawyers with diverse interests, as well as experts from other fields such as engineering. Hurricane Katrina vividly demonstrated that New Orleans was not a sustainable community - not sustainable environmentally because of damage to its ecological support system of wetlands and not sustainable socially because of its poverty and racial segregation.

As national dialogue on rebuilding New Orleans continue, it has become clear that re-

building the city is not just a matter of bricks and mortar, or new levees, or city planning. It also involves using existing legal tools to aid and empower residents and designing legal reforms that will address the root causes of disaster.

Suggestions by conference panelists included coordinating national and local agencies in the rebuilding efforts, creating an independent oversight panel modeled on the September 11 Commission, and establishing international human rights standards that would set the bar for future disaster response and planning. For coverage of the event in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, please visit www.sfgate.com and search "New Orleans" "UC Berkeley."

The two centers are now developing strategies for assisting law schools in New Orleans.



T-B: Audience at Apres Le Deluge conference; L-R: Kimberley Thomas Rapp, Professor Sheila Foster

Boalt Students Assist with Reconstruction Efforts in New Orleans

Over this past winter break, ten Boalt students traveled to New Orleans to provide pro bono legal services in the Hurricane Katrina relief effort. Organized by 2L Jennifer Seidenberg, the group primarily volunteered for the New Orleans Legal Assistance Center with attorneys Bernadette D'Souza and James Welch. The group included Sarah Angel (2L), Prisca Bae (3L), Abe Gardner (2L), Natalia Merlucci (1L), Janelle Orsi (2L), Inna Parizher (1L), Stacey Schesser (3L), and Jason Tokoro (2L). Josh Daniels (2L) also traveled to the south in Algiers, Louisiana and on the west bank of the Mississippi River.

Boalt students worked on a range of legal issues -- from child custody and family law, to predatory lending and damage claims. Several spent time at disaster relief centers in Covington, Louisiana and in the uptown section of New Orleans to provide referrals and direct legal assistance. The NOLAC attorneys also led them through the areas most affected by the levee breach and hurricane -- including St. Bernard Parish, Lakeview, and the Lower Ninth Ward. Taking photographs and filming video footage, the students have given several presentations to the Boalt social justice community and plan to continue speaking with their peers about further opportunities to volunteer with reconstruction efforts over spring break and this summer.

— **A FEW THINGS NEW ORLEANS TAUGHT ME ABOUT DISASTER LAW** by Janelle Orsi (2L)

THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY CAN HELP YOU [BECOME HOMELESS].

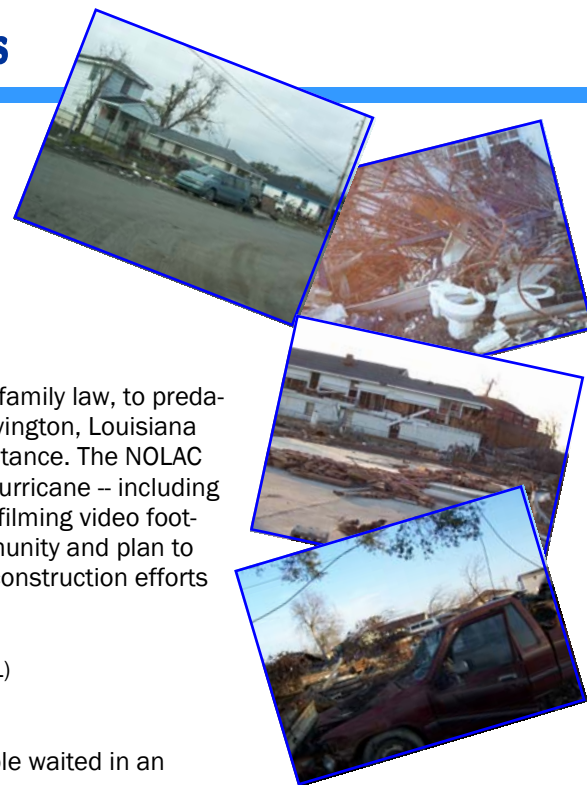
- Sometimes the only "shelter" that FEMA provides is the three to six hours people waited in an auditorium before they could meet with a FEMA representative.
- FEMA offered trailers to many people, but no one ever knows when the trailer will be delivered. As a result, no one knows when to rent a trailer lot or when to terminate their current lease. Those people live on the verge of homelessness.
- Incidentally, on my drive home, I passed about 800 empty FEMA trailers sitting in a field in Mississippi.

THE MORATORIUMS WERE A GOOD IDEA. ENDING THEM WAS NOT.

- Many mortgage companies have allowed people to stop payments for five months, but the irony is that some of those companies are now demanding the full five months of payment.
- There was a moratorium on evictions for two or three months while people waited for insurance and FEMA relief. The moratorium is over now, even though FEMA and insurance agencies have yet to pay thousands of people.

MASSIVE DISASTERS CREATE HERDS OF SCAPEGOATS.

- Race relations are becoming noticeably strained. One woman, frustrated that she was getting no FEMA assistance, declared that she would probably receive better benefits if she moved to Mexico, lost her citizenship, and came back to the US illegally.



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WE ARE FAR FROM EMERGING FROM THIS EMERGENCY.

- Many people are living in flooded out houses full of mildew and without electricity. One client in this situation told me that her 18-month-old has had pneumonia twice since the hurricane.
- There is nothing but uncertainty while people wait for insurance payments, wait to find out whether they can rebuild, wait to re-enter their neighborhoods, wait to determine whether they can return to work, wait for FEMA aid, wait for health care, wait for utilities to be turned back on, and wait to hear from lost love ones.
- The amount of legal assistance Katrina victims need is enormous, and will not likely diminish for years to come.

Eric Miller Delivers Lecture at Boalt Hall



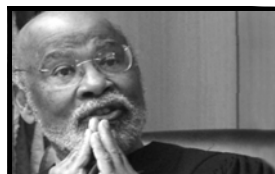
Professor Eric Miller of Saint Louis University School of Law visited Boalt Hall from February 2–3, 2006. Miller delivered a public lecture *Promoting Public Order Through Role-Based Limits on the Police Investigation of Drug Offenses In Inner Cities* to students and members of the community. He also gave a faculty talk during his time at Boalt on an article that

will be published in the *California Law Review*.

Miller has dedicated a significant part of his career to researching the impact that law has on people's everyday lives. Professor Miller is presently studying the ways in which criminal law affects urban communities through the War on Drugs and its distinctive manner of policing, as well as unique proposals for reform.

Professor Miller is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Harvard Law School (L.L.M) and Oxford University, Brasenose College (Ph.D.)

Soul of Justice: Thelton Henderson's American Journey



Film Screening and Reception
Tuesday, February 21
5:00 pm
Booth Auditorium, Boalt Hall
 Reception to follow

The Center for Social Justice, the East Bay Community Law Center, *the African American Law and Policy Report*, the Law Students of African Descent, and Boalt Hall Alumni Association will present a special showing of *Soul of Justice: Thelton Henderson's American Journey* on February 21 in Booth Auditorium at 5:00 pm.

The new documentary film by Abby Ginzberg portrays the momentous life and career of U. S. District Judge Thelton Henderson '62, and focuses on the adversity he faced from his days as the first African American attorney in the U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division in the early 1960s to his noteworthy quarter-century of service on the federal bench.

Real Life Experience Helps Students Place the Law in Wider Social Context

Boalt's reputation as a place where students care about social justice attracts talented and dedicated students. Many of these students have taken time off between graduating from college and entering law school, an experience which has often helped them view the law in a wider social context. In fact, Edward Tom, Boalt Hall's Director of Admissions, estimates that approximately 60 percent of students who entered Boalt in 2005 waited a year or more before entering law school. Some students travel, such as Erin Darling, a 2003 UC Berkeley graduate who spent time studying the political and cultural landscape of India. Others pursue artistic endeavors. Before entering Boalt, Bob Kao directed and edited several short films that addressed social justice issues.

Attending Boalt offers others the opportunity to start a second career. Meghan Corman spent three years in South Central Los Angeles as a third grade teacher in an underperforming school where a high percentage of her students qualified for free lunches. Bureaucratic frustrations with the implementation of the No Child Left Behind Act in her district left Corman feeling "utterly powerless...to affect the larger problems of the system." Although her love of teaching and her connection to her students were powerful forces, Corman decided to pursue a career in law in order to gain the tools to "affect meaningful change."

Naomi Metz and her wife were among the thousands of gay and lesbian couples who waited in line in at San Francisco City Hall to be married in February 2004. Although Metz contemplated attending law school when she graduated from Mills College in 2000, her outrage when the California Supreme Court invalidated her marriage motivated her to apply to law school so

she might "affect a positive change in the civil rights of the LGBT community."

After graduating from college in 2004, Meredith Desautels spent a year as an Urban Fellow for the New York City government where she helped the senior staff of the city's Department of Youth and Community Development evaluate best practices in the field of youth and community programs. For Desautels, the year out of school energized her and helped her gain a "greater context for what I had been studying, and motivated me to expand my skills to be more effective in my work."

More than anything this in-between time for Boalt's class of 2008 crystallized each law student's commitment to progressive change. As Darling notes, the quality programming the Center provides, such as biweekly lecture series, symposia and course offerings are "especially crucial in the abyss of first semester law school." Many students, such as Corman, rely on the Center as an important vehicle for participating in conversations about topics they support. Kao's decision to attend Boalt was based in part on the caliber of social justice faculty.

Taking time off between graduating from their undergraduate institutions and law school reinforced our student's commitment to pursuing a career that would create positive change. They came to Boalt because, as Desautels remarked, the Center has created an environment where "social justice issues are more than peripheral to the learning experience." And, more importantly, they are using their experience outside of school to strengthen and widen the activist community at Boalt.

Spring 2006 Ruth Chance Monday Lecture Series

The Ruth Chance Monday Lecture Series, which honors Ruth Chance, social justice advocate and valedictorian of the Boalt Hall class of 1931, is headlined by prominent social justice practitioners.



Dale Minami, founding partner of Minami, Lew and Tamaki in San Francisco, will deliver a Ruth Chance Lecture on **March 13, 2005 at 12:45 pm in 115 Boalt Hall**. Minami led the team of attorneys in *Korematsu vs. United States*, a lawsuit that re-opened a landmark U.S. Supreme Court ruling and overturned a 40 year old conviction against Fred Korematsu for his refusal to obey exclusion orders aimed at Japanese Americans during World War II. He also co-

founded the Asian Law Caucus where he was influential in challenging employment discrimination against Pilipinos by a major insurance company in *United Pilipinos for Affirmative Action vs. California Blue Shield*. Minami also represented students at Washington State University in their claim to bring an Asian American Studies program to Washington State in *Spokane JACL v. Washington State University*.

Minami has been active in diversifying the bench at both the state and federal level and has served on many non-profit boards. Minami has received numerous awards for his community service and his commitment to social justice, including the American Bar Association's 2003 Thurgood Marshall Award. Minami currently specializes in personal injury and entertainment law.

Practitioner in Residence continued from page 2

A. I'm sure some of the psychological motivations of wanting to be a lawyer came from growing up quite poor. We lived in federally subsidized housing and there was clearly a stigma associated with that and I am an oddity in terms of my background because I am Jewish by birth and also Arabic and people in the world don't recognize that there are Jewish Arabs. There was a lot of racism and anti-Semitism that went with that, but I think it is more than that. For some reason I started reading, I don't know why, I just picked up books off my mother's bookshelf and I started reading Ghandi and Martin Luther King when I was very young and I thought that there must be a way to change the world. And I think that lead me to do it - to think, "Oh there are people who think you can do this in a peaceful way." "In a way that you don't harm people." Ironically when I got to law school I absolutely hated it. It was in the mid 80's and everyone was on this monorail to the corporate positions and I was just so not that and it was hard to find people that were of like mind and there was a few of us, but not many. The law school at that time didn't really have anyone in the career placement office that helped place people who wanted to do pro bono work or public interest work and I got a fellowship to do poverty law but then the program got defunded in March before I was going to graduate and I was completely freaked out. One of my law professors suggested that I apply to the California Supreme Court and I just thought that it would be impossible for me to get - I had that C+ in Torts and I wasn't going to get anywhere. I somehow managed to get that job with the Chief Justice Rose Bird and I don't think I would have practiced law after law school if I hadn't clerked for her because on the very first day she pulled out her chair at the conference table, the head of the table and said "Sit." And I remember looking at her and she said "Just sit in the chair." And she said "You could sit here one day and you can make a difference in what happens in the world" And I remember thinking "wow, here's somebody who believes it" and she made me believe it. And I guess that is why I thought I guess I should probably try it. And I don't think there is a day that goes by where I don't think of Rose Bird and I think that is why I am doing this.

Lectures are in room 115, Boalt Hall at 12:45–1:45 p.m.

Tuesday, January 17

Jamienne S. Studley, President and CEO, Public Advocates, Inc.
Topic: Making Rights Real

Monday, January 30

Irma Herrera, Executive Director, Equal Rights Advocates
Topic: Women v. Wal-Mart: The Sex-Discrimination Case Against the Largest Employer of Women in the U.S.

Monday, February 13

Brandt Goldstein,
Author of *Storming the Court: How a Band of Yale Law Students Sued the President and Won*
Topic: How Law Students Shut Down the First Guantanamo Detention Camp

Monday, February 27

Barbara Olshansky,
Deputy Director for Litigation and Movement Support,
Center for Constitutional Rights
Topic: *Tilting the Scales of Justice: The Dangerous Expansion of Executive Power by the Bush Administration.*

Monday, March 13

Dale Minami '71, Partner Minami, Lew & Tamaki LLP

Monday, March 20

Speaker: John Burris, '73, Law Office of John Burris

Spring 2006 Scholar-in-Residence

Sheryll D. Cashin

Professor of Law, Georgetown University School of Law

Sheryll Cashin of Georgetown Law School writes and teaches about race relations, urban policy, and inequality in America. Her new book, *The Failures of Integration: How Race and Class are Undermining the American Dream* (Public Affairs, 2004) received critical praise in numerous publications. Cashin has published widely in academic journals and written commentaries for several periodicals, including the *Los Angeles Times*, *Washington Post*, and *Education Week*.

Professor Cashin clerked for Justice Thurgood and she served in the Clinton Administration as Associate Counsel to the Presidential Transition Office and as the Director of Community Development. She received her J.D. from Harvard Law School and her M.A. from Oxford University.

Professor Cashin will be at Boalt Hall in the month of April. Visit website at www.law.berkeley.edu/socialjustice for an update on her agenda.

A Word from the Director



I am delighted to tell you about the recent launch of Communities in Justice, a collaborative project with the UC Berkeley Graduate School of Journalism and the Alameda News Group (owner of the *Oakland Tribune* and numerous other newspapers). Communities in Justice – part of the Center’s ongoing Criminal Justice Initiative – seeks to expand and enrich the ways in which lawyers and journalists think about crime, violence, race, and the criminal justice system.

One of the guiding premises of the initiative is that fear – particularly racialized fear – motivates the emphasis of our criminal justice policy on retribution and incarceration. Unfortunately, research has shown that many of the traditional ways in which the media reports about criminal justice distort the public’s perception of crime, generate fear, and discourage civic engagement.

The Communities in Justice project includes an interdisciplinary Restorative Justice class in which law and journalism students analyze the criminal justice system through the restorative justice prism of accountability, restitution to victims, community involvement, and healing, and study crime and violence through a public health lens that focuses on prevention. These new paradigms offer solution-oriented approaches to crime that encourage public participation and strengthen neighborhoods.

In partnership with this class, ANG editors and reporters are transforming the way in which the *Oakland Tribune* reports on crime, violence, and justice issues by including these new perspectives in their stories and developing interactive supplementary websites that include in-depth criminal justice information and provide opportunities for conversations with readers about solutions to the problems of crime. Students will be creating multi-media stories for the Tribune as well as developing restorative justice projects in local schools and courts.

It has been such a joy to work with Jane Stevens and Rob Gunnison at the School of Journalism and Martin Reynolds, Associate Editor for Special Projects at the Tribune, on this project. In response to student demand for different theoretical approaches to criminal law, I had a wonderful time teaching the first Restorative Justice course last year. This year it has been doubly exciting to do this work with such talented and visionary colleagues.

Make a Gift to the Center

Name: _____

Class Year: _____

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City : _____, State : _____

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Please make your check payable to *Center for Social Justice* and mail to:
 Boalt Hall School of Law, 897 Simon Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720-7200

The Boalt Hall Center for Social Justice is a community of faculty, students, lawyers, and advocates committed to fulfilling our nation's promise of equality for all people. The Center was formed in 1999 to train the next generation of public interest lawyers and to foster a new kind of scholarship that views the law in the broader social context and is both accessible to the public and responsive to the needs of disadvantaged communities. By creating opportunities for academics, lawyers, advocates, and community organizations to work together to both define problems and craft solutions, we endeavor to change the conversation about social justice issues.

University of California, Berkeley
 Center for Social Justice
 897 Simon Hall
 Berkeley, CA 94720

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CALENDAR OF LECTURES AND EVENTS

For more information visit our website at www.law.berkeley.edu/socialjustice

Tuesday, February 21 5:00 PM Booth Auditorium, Boalt Hall	Film Screening and Reception Soul of Justice: Thelton Henderson's American Journey
Thursday, February 23 5:00 PM Booth Auditorium Boalt Hall School of Law	Mary C. Dunlap Memorial Lecture on Sex, Gender and Social Justice <i>The Courts and Reproductive Ideologies: What's at Stake for Women, Queers and Transgendered People</i> Keynote Speaker: David Cruz, Professor of Law, University of Southern California School of Law Responder: Eveline Shin, Executive Director, Asian Communities for Reproductive Justice
Monday, February 27 12:45-1:45 PM 115 Boalt Hall	Practitioner in Residence Barbara Olshansky, Deputy Director for Litigation and Movement Support, Center for Constitutional Rights
Thursday, March 9 5:00-7:00 PM Goldberg Room	Criminal Justice Film Series Murder on A Sunday Afternoon (2003-111 minutes)
Monday, March 13 12:45-1:45 PM 115 Boalt Hall	Dale Minami '71 Partner Minami, Lew & Tamaki LLP
Thursday, March 16 4:00 PM Booth Auditorium Boalt Hall School of Law	ROBERT D. AND LESLIE-KAY RAVEN LECTURE ON ACCESS TO JUSTICE <i>The Geography of Citizenship</i> Keynote Speaker: T. Alexander Aleinikoff, Dean, Georgetown University Law Center Responder: Mariana Bustamonte, Public Education Coordinator, ACLU Immigrants' Rights Project Moderator: Leti Volpp, Professor of Law, Boalt Hall School of Law
Friday, March 17 9:00 AM-5:00 PM Boalt Hall School of Law	Spring 2006 Symposium Citizenship Without Borders: Belonging and Exclusion in Immigrant America
Monday, March 20 12:45-1:45 PM 115 Boalt Hall	John Burriss '73 , Law Offices of John Burriss
Thursday, March 23 5:00-7:00 PM Goldberg Room	Criminal Justice Film Series Nuyorican Dream (1999-97 minutes)
Wednesday, April 12 5:00-7:00 PM Goldberg Room	Town Hall on Gender Privilege
Thursday, April 13 5:00-7:00 PM Goldberg Room	Criminal Justice Film Series
Thursday, April 20 5:00-7:00 PM Goldberg Room	Criminal Justice Film Series

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