

UC SANTA BARBARA

# THE *Current*

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## Seeking a Racially Just World

In our current political climate, civil discourse often takes a backseat to more polarized — and polarizing — rhetoric built not on the exchange of ideas, but on “I’m-right-you’re-wrong,” winner-take-all arguments.

“Living in the Black Radical Tradition: Conversations” presented at UC Santa Barbara’s Center for Black Studies Research, seeks to explore the histories of the Black Radical Tradition, to think collectively about ways to combat anti-Blackness, and to consider what the future of Black resistance — broadly conceptualized — looks like, and to do so within the parameters of thoughtful, respectful dialogue.

“I speak with undergraduates and what I hear them saying — and the experiences they’re having — seem remarkably similar to what Black people have been saying since time immemorial in this country,” said Terrance Wooten, an assistant professor of Black studies and the panel’s moderator. “

The term “Black Radical Tradition” was coined by the late Cedric Robinson in his 1983 book, “Black Marxism: The Making of the Black Radical Tradition. Robinson, who died in 2016, was a professor of Black studies at UC Santa Barbara and director of the Center for Black Studies Research.

“When Cedric Robinson conceptualized the term ‘Black Radical Tradition,’ it was grounded in resistance to historically oppressive environments,” said Sharon Tettegah, the center’s current director and the conceptual architect of “Living in the Black Radical Tradition: Conversations.” Tettegah was a teaching assistant in the

Department of Black Studies at the time Robinson was department chair.

“Black people are still resisting and fighting against oppressive environments,” she continued. “Some things change, while most stay the same. I hope participants will learn and understand the Black Radical Tradition based on events and experiences of yesterday, today and tomorrow from scholarly and grass roots perspectives.”

It was with the past, present and future in mind that Tettegah identified the panelists for “Living in the Black Radical Tradition.” She wanted to bring together a group of people who had lived, experienced and carried on the Black Radical Tradition.

Wayne Darbeau, for example, a senior executive and corporate coach, was a participant in the African Literature Association conference that took place at the University of Florida in 1980. Devoted to defining the African aesthetic, the conference featured an historic meeting of renowned African writer Chinua Achebe and American literary great, James Baldwin.

Gregory Fobbs is the principal of the largest high school in Hayward, California, and a community member with knowledge and experience involving Nairobi Community College in nearby E. Palo Alto. The College was part of a movement for ethnic minority groups in the United States to have dedicated academic programs to train themselves in the theory and practice of liberation, resistance and revolution.

Debra Taylor, who was raised in Tuskegee, Alabama, is the goddaughter of Rev. Ralph Abernathy and his wife, Juanita. When Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated in 1968, Abernathy succeeded him as leader for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The African American scientist and educator George Washington Carver was a professor of Taylor’s father, and Taylor has said she considers Carver to be her spiritual grandfather.

Eric Ross is a broadcast and chief engineer, activist and filmmaker who has documented community events in Oakland, California, for the past 45 years. Through his media work, he has preserved historically important speeches, community events and the lives of Oakland's Black communities. His archives include more than 300 hours of video footage that tells the story of his community’s legacy.

Sundiata Cha-Jua, an associate professor in the African American studies and history departments at the University of Illinois, is a revolutionary Black nationalist who combines a Marxist analytical approach with a commitment to the independence of the African American Nation.

Other panelists for “Living in the Black Radical Tradition” include Jaime Amparo Alves and Jean Beaman, assistant professors in the UC Santa Barbara departments of Black studies and sociology, respectively; and Matt Richardson, an associate professor in the Department of Feminist Studies.

The event’s commentator is Justin Hosbey, a postdoctoral fellow at the Center for Black Studies Research. Hosbey earned his Ph.D. in cultural anthropology from the University of Florida, Gainesville and was an assistant professor of anthropology at Emory University before coming to UC Santa Barbara. His research focuses on the effects of educational inequality in the southern United States.

The panelists are, by design, a diverse group.

“I want to create the opportunity for students to listen to people who were present over 30 years ago when a lot of activism in the Black community occurred,” said Tettegah. “For them, for the students, understanding what people went through in the 1960s and 70s is probably akin to my understanding of what happened during the Harlem Renaissance and Great Depression. Most of the knowledge that I have of the historical periods was acquired through reading literature.

“The Black Radical Tradition turns on the Black Intellectual Tradition and Black people's ability and desire to interpret the world from the interest and perspective of Black people,” Tettegah continued. “At the core of this argument is that the Black Intellectual and Black Radical Traditions are movements tied to Black self determination and independence.”

The panelists’ collective experience — and wisdom — can present an extremely valuable perspective for students who, Tettegah noted, are still fighting some of the same battles. “But are they fighting based on the same reasons?” she commented.

Added Hosbey, “I hope students and audience members will begin to dive deeper into Black intellectual history, recognizing that we need to connect the struggles for racial and economic justice of the 1970s to similar struggles present day.”

Like the topic itself, the panelists represent various entry points into a conversation that, in keeping with the Black Radical Tradition itself, is open to everyone. “Black folks organize across racial categories and across ethnic groups to create the foundations of an architecture that allows for a more just world, that leans on other groups to intervene in systems of oppression,” Wooten said.

“We’re at a crossroads where we can shift the direction of the nation,” he added, “and there are a number of us who are geared up to do that work, and have been doing that work, and this is the kind of place to bring new people into the conversation.”

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## **About UC Santa Barbara**

The University of California, Santa Barbara is a leading research institution that also provides a comprehensive liberal arts learning experience. Our academic community of faculty, students, and staff is characterized by a culture of interdisciplinary collaboration that is responsive to the needs of our multicultural and global society. All of this takes place within a living and learning environment like no other, as we draw inspiration from the beauty and resources of our extraordinary location at the edge of the Pacific Ocean.