

SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY



Essay, Poetry, & Poster Contest

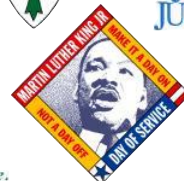
"The Civil Rights Movement: A Timeline for Change"

"A Charge to Keep We Have: Service Before and Beyond"

October 31, 2007 ~ January 20, 2008

Celebrate Justice Sunday 2008 and your commitment to "Stop The Violence" by entering the 1st Annual Justice Sunday / Martin Luther King, Jr. Day Essay, Poetry, & Poster Contest and pledge to "Stop The Violence" through activism and service.

This program is in honor of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and in memory of other civil rights icons, to include Mrs. Rosa Parks, Mrs. Coretta Scott King and Mr. Matthew and Mrs. Mae Bertha Carter.



JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE

An Open Invitation



October 24, 2007

Dear Prospective Participant:

**St. Bernard of
Clairvaux Roman
Catholic Church
Family Reunification,
Reintegration, and
Tolerance Project**

95 East Corydon Street
Bradford, PA 16701

P: 814-363-9253
F: 814-362-1479

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dcn. Gerald Beeman
President

Rev. Leo J. Gallina
Pastor

OFFICERS

Gary R. Ransom
Vice President
Community Partnerships

Msgr. Jan C. Olowin
Vice President
Faith-Based Initiatives

Grant V. Smith
Vice President
Strategic Development

T. M. Gee
Vice President
National Outreach

Ashley Blazejewski
Vice President
Educational Partnerships

On behalf of the Family Reunification, Reintegration, and Tolerance Project, the National Alliance of Faith and Justice and our many partners, I would like to invite you to participate in our 1st Annual Justice Sunday/Martin Luther King, Jr. Day Essay, Poetry, and Poster Contest.

This program is in honor of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and in memory of other civil rights icons, to include the late Mrs. Rosa Parks and Mrs. Coretta Scott King.

Students, teachers, adults, and parents are invited to submit essay, poetry, and poster entries that highlight the Civil Rights Movement and efforts to "Stop The Violence" in an educational and informative manner. To assist participants with potential topics and subject matter, we have included a Civil Rights Timeline at the end of this packet. Students should be encouraged to incorporate personal experiences into the content of their submissions. Special certificates will be awarded to all submissions that showcase how youth have pledged to "Stop The Violence" in their lives, families and communities in honor of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

If you are interested in participating in this worthwhile event, please complete the attached entry form for each entry and forward it along with your contest submission to us no later than December 22, 2007. All program participants will receive a certificate of participation for their efforts on behalf of the 2008 Justice Sunday/Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday.

Thank you very much for your interest in our 1st Annual Justice Sunday/Martin Luther King, Jr. Day Essay, Poetry, and Poster Contest. If you have any questions or comments regarding this event, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

Dcn. Gerald Beeman,
President

"Creating Opportunities
for Individuals through
Education, and Faith"



JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE

Thematic Considerations

"The Civil Rights Movement: A Timeline for Change"

The following questions and quotes are provided to inspire and guide participants as they plan and organize their individual contest submissions.

– Questions –

What role if any, did students play in the Civil Rights Movement?

As we approach the 40th Anniversary of Dr. King's death, how do you plan to honor his legacy?

What role did faith play in the life and work of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.?

How does faith assist in the transition and healing process?

– Quotes –

"Everybody can be great... because anybody can serve. You don't have to have a college degree to serve. You don't have to make your subject and verb agree to serve. You only need a heart full of grace. A soul generated by love."

- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

"I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed...."

- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character."

- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

"We have flown the air like birds and swum the sea like fishes, but have yet to learn the simple act of walking the earth like brothers."

- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.



JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE

Program Guidelines

Eligibility

Every adult, child and student enrolled in public, private, and parochial school within the continental United States is eligible to participate in this event.

Contest division areas include:

Primary	Grades K-2
Intermediate	Grades 3-5
Middle	Grades 6-8
Senior	Grades 9-12
Adult Student	18 and older enrolled in school
Open Adult	18 and older not enrolled in school (<i>student teachers, parents, and professionals, etc.</i>)

Requirements for Poems

Form: Use of any acceptable poetic form (i.e. cinquain, free verse, diamante, haiku, limerick, metered, rhyming, blank verse, etc.).

Size: Poetic submissions must be done on a single sheet of paper 8.5"x11" in 12 point font. Poem submissions are limited to a maximum of 250 characters.

Requirements for Essays

Form: Any topic or subject surrounding the Civil Rights Movement is permitted. All submissions must feature a well-focused main point, clear organization, and specific idea development. Submissions will be reviewed for sentence structure, punctuation, grammar, word choice and spelling.

Size: Essay submissions must be done on a single sheet of paper 8.5"x11" in 12 point font. Essay submissions are limited to a maximum of 2,500 characters.



JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE

Program Guidelines

Requirements for Posters

Lettering: Simple bold lettering is preferred. Captions, pictures and photos are to be used to convey the message, attract attention, and to achieve goals of clarity, vigor and originality. All lettering will be considered part of the design.

Media: (A) Standard use of ink, pencil, collage, poster paints, magic marker, acrylic, oil, cut and pasted paper. (B) Use of photos, clipart, graphic art software, and mixed media.

Size: Each poster must be created in 8.5" x 11" format, including matte.

Contest Deadlines

Postmark: All submissions must be postmarked no later than December 15, 2007.

Announcement: First, second and third place winners from each category will be posted on our official website on or before January 20, 2008.

Send To: Family Reunification, Reintegration and Tolerance Project
Attn: Justice Sunday Contest
95 East Corydon Street
Bradford, Pennsylvania 16701

Judging Process

Teams: Each judging team will consist of educators including a member of the language arts and/or arts department, parents, and a representative from business/industry. Selection of judges is left to the discretion of the contest coordinators.

Criteria: Judging will be based on originality, creativity and development of the national themes. Poems will be evaluated on appropriate form, execution, spelling, and grammar. Poster evaluation will focus on the appropriate use of media, lettering, and basic principals of art. Essay evaluation will be based on sentence structure, punctuation, grammar, word choice and spelling. Please adhere to the size requirements for each entry as many entries are received.



JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE

Official Entry Form

"The Civil Rights Movement: A Timeline for Change"

Student Name: _____ Age: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ E-Mail: _____

School Coordinator: _____

School Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ E-Mail: _____

If individual, you must state the school the individual attends per eligibility guidelines unless the entry is submitted under Open Adult.

Individual Submission

School Submission

Poetry

Poster 1 2

Essay

I, _____, state that the attached Poster/Poetry/Essay entry is the original, which I myself created and completed.

Signature: _____

I have enclosed a signed pledge to "Stop The Violence" and I agree to maintain its intended purpose. Please send me a certificate highlighting my commitment to "Stop The Violence".

Note: All entries become the property of the Family Reunification, Reintegration and Tolerance Project and will not be returned. The project reserves the right to use the entries to focus attention on activities and promote education of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Day/Justice Sunday Holiday and the Civil Rights Movement



JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE

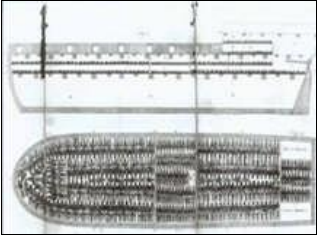
Civil Rights Timeline

"The Civil Rights Movement: A Timeline for Change"

1619 ~ Slave Trade Begins



A year before the landing of the Mayflower, the first 20 African slaves are sold to settlers in Virginia. Slavery continues for more than 200 years.



Slaves are transported to the New World under appalling conditions.

1841 ~ Frederick Douglas



Frederick Douglas, a former slave, attends an anti-slavery convention on Nantucket Island. He becomes a leading voice for abolition and later, an adviser to President Lincoln.

1861 - 1865 ~ The Civil War



The Civil War is fought between the Northern Union and the Southern Confederate states. The abolition of slavery is a major cause.



On December 18, 1865, the 13th Amendment to the Constitution is ratified following the end of the Civil War. It States that “neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in the United States.”

JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE

2008 Justice Sunday National Continuum ~ Martin Luther King, Jr. Day Season of Service

1865 ~ The Ku Klux Klan



The Ku Klux Klan (KKK) is organized in Pulaski, Tennessee. The KKK terrorizes and intimidates African Americans and their white allies through countless assaults, lynchings and fire-bombings.

1877 ~ Jim Crow



The first “Jim Crow” law is passed in the South segregating African Americans from whites in virtually all aspects of civic and private life.

1896 ~ Plessy v. Ferguson



The Supreme Court rules that state laws requiring segregation in public facilities are constitutional as long as the accommodations are equal for both races. This is the beginning of the “separate but equal” doctrine.

1952 ~ Malcolm X



After six years in prison, Black Nationalist Malcolm X is released. He will achieve international notoriety as an outspoken and controversial leader of the Black Muslims, espousing the abolition of racial oppression “by any means necessary.”

1954 ~ Brown v. Board of Education



In this landmark case that sparked the modern Civil Rights era, the Supreme Court rules on May 17, that deliberate school segregation is illegal, overturning the “separate but equal” doctrine previously established. The case is won by Thurgood Marshall, who later becomes the first African American Supreme Court Justice.

JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE

2008 Justice Sunday National Continuum ~ Martin Luther King, Jr. Day Season of Service

1955 ~ Rosa Parks



On December 1, Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat to a white passenger on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. She is arrested (on her way to jail in this photo), sparking a bus boycott led by Martin Luther King.



On December 21, 1956, the bus boycott ends successfully and Rosa Parks sits in the front of a city bus.

1957 ~ Desegregation at Little Rock



On September 3, nine African American students are prevented from entering Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas by order of Governor Orval Faubus. President Eisenhower sends in federal troops and the National Guard to intervene on behalf of the students.

1957 ~ The Southern Christian Leadership Conference



The Southern Christian Leadership Conference is established in Atlanta, Georgia to coordinate local efforts for the Civil Rights Movement. The organization is founded by Ralph David Abernathy, Bayard Rustin and a young Martin Luther King, who serves as President (pictured here with his wife, Coretta Scott King).

1960 ~ Sit-in Campaign



On February 1, a sit-in campaign at a Woolworth's lunch counter begins in Greensboro, North Carolina after an African American student is refused service. Pictured here, from left to right, are Joseph McNeil, Franklin McCain, Billy Smith and Clarence Henderson.

JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE

2008 Justice Sunday National Continuum ~ Martin Luther King, Jr. Day Season of Service

1961-1975 ~ The Vietnam War Era



The United States becomes involved in South Vietnam's struggle against communist North Vietnam. Many civil rights activists, including Martin Luther King, protest the Vietnam War on the grounds that young African American men are being sent overseas to purportedly defend liberties that are unavailable to them in their own country.

1961 ~ Freedom Riders



On May 4, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) begins sending volunteer "freedom riders" on bus trips to test the implementation of new laws prohibiting segregation in interstate travel facilities. In this photo, freedom riders sit in a "white only" waiting area.

1962 ~ James Meredith



On October 1, after riots claim two lives, James Meredith receives assistance from federal marshals and becomes the first African American to register at the University of Mississippi.



On June 5, 1966, James Meredith begins a solitary "March Against Fear" from Memphis to Jackson to protest racism. The following day, he is shot by a sniper and hospitalized. Other civil rights leaders continue his march.

1963 ~ Violence in Birmingham



A four-day protest march begins on May 2, led by Martin Luther King, Ralph David Abernathy and Fred Shuttlesworth. Demonstrators, including children, are assaulted with water cannons, billy clubs and attack dogs. National media coverage of the violence results in negative publicity for Southern Segregationists.

JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE

2008 Justice Sunday National Continuum ~ Martin Luther King, Jr. Day Season of Service

1963 ~ March on Washington



A. Philip Randolph and Bayard Rustin organize the historic March on Washington on August 28. With about 250,000 people participating, it comes to symbolize the modern Civil Rights Movement.



Martin Luther King delivers his famous “I Have a Dream” speech at this historical event.

1963 ~ Martin Luther King in Prison



Martin Luther King is imprisoned in the aftermath of a confrontation with Birmingham Public Safety Commissioner “Bull” Connor (only one of several arrests in Martin Luther King’s life). While there, he writes the passionate “Letter from a Birmingham Jail” in response to white clergymen who blame him for precipitating the violence.

1964 ~ Freedom Summer



A massive effort to register African American voters is launched during this “Freedom Summer.”

1964 ~ The Civil Rights Act



Using his considerable influence, President Lyndon B. Johnson gets congress to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It makes discrimination in public places, such as theaters, restaurants, etc. illegal, and requires employers to provide equal employment opportunities. Those who fail to do so can be stripped of federal funding.

JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE

2008 Justice Sunday National Continuum ~ Martin Luther King, Jr. Day Season of Service

1965 ~ Bloody Sunday



African Americans demonstrate on March 7 in Montgomery, Alabama in support of voting rights. Police respond with tear gas, whips and clubs. The incident is dubbed “Bloody Sunday” by the media.



On March 25, Martin Luther King leads a successful, peaceful march from Selma to Montgomery in response to Bloody Sunday.

1965 ~ Assassination of Malcolm X



Malcolm X is shot and killed on February 21 at a rally of his followers in Harlem.

1965 ~ Watts Riots



In August, five days of rioting erupts in Watts, California after an alleged incident of police brutality. More than 8,000 people are arrested.



During the riots, more than 800 buildings are burned. The riots bring national attention to the depressed quality of life in urban African American communities.

JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE

2008 Justice Sunday National Continuum ~ Martin Luther King, Jr. Day Season of Service

1965 ~ Affirmative Action



On September 24, President Lyndon B. Johnson issues Executive Order 11246, requiring government contractors to “take affirmative action” toward minorities in all aspects of hiring and employment. Employers must take specific measures to ensure equality in hiring as well as document these efforts.

1966 ~ Stokely Carmichael



Stokely Carmichael, the newly elected leader of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), delivers his “Black Power” speech causing a backlash in the white community.

1966 ~ The Black Panthers



Huey Newton and Bobby Seale form the Black Panther Party on October 15 to protect African Americans from police brutality. They are often associated with the angry, revolutionary side of the Civil Rights Movement.

1968 ~ Assassination of Martin Luther King



On April 4 in Memphis, Tennessee, Martin Luther King is shot and killed while standing on a motel balcony.



Thousands of mourners attend his funeral.

JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE

2008 Justice Sunday National Continuum ~ Martin Luther King, Jr. Day Season of Service

1971 ~ Jesse Jackson



In December, the Reverend Jesse Jackson resigned from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (which he joined in 1966) and starts Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity).

1988 ~ Jesse Jackson for President



In March, Jesse Jackson takes the lead in votes and delegates for the Democratic Presidential primary. He eventually loses to Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis.

1992 ~ Rodney King Riots



On March 3, 1991, African American motorist Rodney King is severely beaten by Los Angeles police officers after a high-speed car chase. On April 29 of the following year, a white jury acquits four police officers accused of the beating. Violence erupts in Los Angeles for the next six days.

1999 ~ Rosa Parks Metal



On June 15, Rosa Parks is awarded the Congressional Gold Medal for being “the mother of the modern Civil Rights Movement.” It is the highest honor bestowed by the U. S. Government.

JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY SUNDAY JUSTICE SUNDAY JUSTICE

Thank You for Your Support!

Family Reunification, Reintegration and Tolerance Project, the National Alliance of Faith and Justice and our many partners would like to extend this special acknowledgement to our program sponsors for their unwavering support.

Without the support and guidance of our many community supporters and national partners this worthwhile effort would not have been possible.

For more information on our many projects and initiatives and those of our partners, please log on to,

www.penorpencilmovement.org

www.northwestsavingsbank.com

www.nafj.org

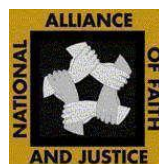
www.sbu.edu

www.juvjustice.org

www.americorps.gov

www.mlkday.gov

www.nationalservice.gov



Stop The Violence Campaign

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character."

- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

In an effort to raise awareness of the need for reduction and intervention efforts on behalf of youth violence, the Family Reunification, Reintegration and Tolerance Project and National Alliance of Faith and Justice in cooperation with their many partners, would like to invite you to pledge to "Stop The Violence".

Those individuals who choose to make the pledge are encouraged to engage their friends and families in volunteerism to make a difference as Dr. King and thousands of others did during the Civil Rights Movement.

All pledge submissions will receive a "Certificate of Participation" for their commitment to "Stop The Violence" and engage in meaningful acts of service.



<http://www.NAFJ.org>

<http://www.mlkday.gov>

<http://penor-pencilmovement.org>

Pledge To Stop The Violence

I, _____ do hereby pledge to "Stop The Violence" in my life, community and family from this day forward. In doing so, I understand that my actions and those of individuals around me directly reflects my commitment to this pledge and should be viewed as having a direct impact on my commitment to "Stop The Violence" in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and other civil rights icons.

In furtherance of this pledge, I agree to engage in service learning activities designed to raise awareness of Youth Violence and Disproportionate Minority Contact. Furthermore, I agree to make an effort to build relationships with law enforcement officers who work in my school and neighborhood.

If at any time I find myself in a situation that appears to be unhealthy, unstable or in any way undermines the intent of this pledge, I will contact an adult or law enforcement official and seek their assistance with maintaining this pledge. If I am unable to locate someone with the ability to help me "Stop The Violence", I will remove myself from the situation and seek immediate assistance from an adult or peer.



Signature _____



Date _____



