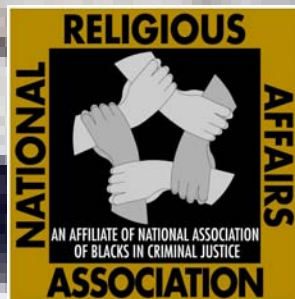


**National Black Church Taskforce Initiative
On
Crime and Criminal Justice**

**A Charge To Keep We Have
National Leadership and Legislative
Summit**

on
Approaches to Reintegration of Ex-offenders and Criminal Justice by Leaders of Faith



American Baptist Convention, Inc.
Black Ministries

National Ten Point Leadership
Foundation

Black Presbyterian Ministries

T.D. Jakes Ministries, Inc.
Prison Ministries Department

Church of God In Christ, Inc.
Pastors and Clergy National Council

Center for Faith and Service Technical
Education Network

National Baptist Convention USA, Inc.
Prison Ministry and Criminal Justice Commission

U.S. Dream Academy, Inc.

Pentacostal Assemblies of the World,
Inc.

Amachi

United Church of Christ, Inc.
Criminal Justice and Human Rights Division

New Shiloh Baptist Church

Trinity Universal Center, Inc.

National Missionary Baptist
Convention of America, Inc.

East Bay Clergy Leadership Institute

Church of the Nazarene
Black Ministries

Exodus Transitional Community

Progressive National Baptist
Convention, Inc.

Kairos Horizon Communities
in Prison, Inc.

Lutheran Church Board for Black
Ministry Services

Beaches Chapel Church

College of Lake County

African Methodist Episcopal Church

Connecticut Black Church Taskforce
Initiative on Crime and Criminal
Justice

New Deliverance Fellowship
Conference of Churches, Inc.

Southern Baptist Convention, Inc.
National African American Fellowship

Metrolina Black Church Taskforce
Initiative on Crime and Criminal
Justice

Interstate Believers Association

Apostolic Clergy Council

Jefferson Parrish Black Church
Taskforce Initiative on Crime and
Criminal Justice

National Baptist Convention of
America

June 1-2, 2004

This event is made possible through a grant from Open Society Institute

Findings from the National Workgroup
**National Black Church Task Force Initiative
on Crime and Criminal Justice**
July 20-23, 2003

**Urban League Report Outlines Plight,
Progress in report, State of Black America**

With a third of Black families “trapped near or below the poverty line,” Black America will remain socially stagnant in the 21st century unless its communities experience less crime, demand political respect and exploits its economic power, says Marc H. Morial, President and CEO of the National Urban League (NUL). “Without a stronger and broader superstructure to support families, African-Americans won’t stand a chance of meeting the rigors imposed by the forces swirling in the 21st-century global arena,” Morial says in an overview to the group’s annual “State of Black America” report. “For the health and strength of Black families en masse - their ability as a collective to form vibrant, relatively crime-free communities, to demand respect and services from the federal, state and local political power structures, and to better capture economic assets they can pass on to their children-has become to an even greater degree a critical component of African-American’s push into the American mainstream.”

In an abstract by Dr. James R. Lanier, Senior Resident Scholar for Community Justice Programs of NUL and a participant in the black church criminal justice task force initiative, “America must reform the criminal justice and penal system to make fairness a central principle of the former and make rehabilitation-an emphasis on drug treatment, the elimination of educational and vocational deficits, and family counseling where applicable-a staple of the latter. Only then can we expect the reentry problems ex-offenders face to be reduced and the high rate of recidivism to diminish. African Americans, as individuals and as a community, must take a forceful leadership role in the reform movement, for it is they have been the primary targets of the “get tough” crime policies fashioned in the decade after the civil rights victories of the 1960s dismantled the legal structure of segregation and discrimination.”



Reassessing the commitment to its mission and problems to be faced by black people and communities in the new millennium, in 2000, criminal justice officials and the church became allies in a plan to facilitate assistance in transition and healing against some of the grave realities. Many of these are cited in the Urban League’s “State of Black America” report. In July 2003, led by the National Religious Affairs Association (NRAA) of the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice (NABCIJ), Phase III of a multi-year campaign was launched July 20-23, 2003, in St. Louis, Missouri, to rally the armies of faith and justice. The special meeting was part of the 30th National Conference and Training Institute of NABCIJ.

Inspired by Dr. John J. Dilulio, Jr. recommendations offered through the Public Influence of African American Church Project of Morehouse College and the Faith and Service Technical Education Network (FASTEN) of the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC), the National Black Church Task Force Initiative on Crime and Criminal Justice began an aggressive journey to bridge age-old divides and hurdles with a goal to generate an equitable partnership agenda for black churches. The agenda will address areas of weakness in crime prevention and criminal justice, and provide guidance to clearly identify common ground for solutions between the black church, criminal justice systems, and all related stakeholders.

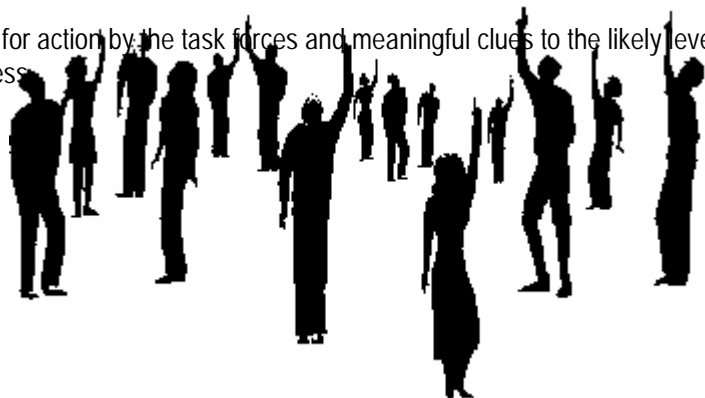
Time	Activity	Invited to Participate
9:00am	Welcome and Opening Remarks	Rev. Warren H. Dolphus, National President <i>National Religious Affairs Association of NABCJ</i>
	Invocation	
9:15am	Introduction of Attendees	
9:30am	“A Charge To Keep We Have”	Rev. Eugene Rivers, Founder and CEO <i>National Ten Point Leadership Foundation</i>
10:00am		BREAK
10:15am	Crime and Justice in America: An Overview	Mr. Marc Mauer, Director <i>The Sentencing Project</i>
10:45am	Black Church Taskforce Initiative on Crime and Criminal Justice: Activating the Community	Addie Richburg, Chief Domestic Strategist <i>National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice</i>
11:15am		BREAK
11:30am	Reentry: Current and Upcoming Justice Initiatives	Ms. Cheri Nolan, Deputy Assistant. Attorney General <i>U.S. Department of Justice</i>
11:45am		LUNCH
1:00pm		U.S. Conference of Mayors
1:30pm	Questions and Answers	
2:00pm	“Models Which Serve This Present Age”	Rev. J. Stephen McCoy, Senior Pastor <i>Beaches Chapel Church - Neptune Beach, Florida</i>
		Elder George Fitzgerald, Director of Prison Ministries <i>The Potters House, T.D. Jakes Ministries - Dallas, Texas</i>
		Dr. Harold Carter and Dr. Harold Carter, Jr., Pastors <i>New Shiloh Baptist Church - Baltimore, Maryland</i>
3:00pm		BREAK
3:15pm	Open Dialogue	
4:30pm		End of Day One

Time	Activity	Invited to Participate
9:00am	Opening Remarks and Invocation	
9:15am	Serving the Least of These: Opportunity and Resources	Rev. Dr. W. Wilson Goode, Sr., Director Amachi Mentoring Program <i>Public Private Ventures of Philadelphia, PA</i> Rev. Wintley Phipps, Founder and CEO <i>U.S. Dream Academy</i>
9:45am	The Church and Public Policy	Mr. Pat Nolan, Senior Fellow of Justice Issues and President <i>Justice Fellowship</i>
10:00am	Remarks	Congressional Leaders The Honorable Rob Portman, U.S. Representative 2 nd District of Ohio The Honorable Sam Brownbeck, U.S. Senator State of Kansas The Honorable Danny K. Davis, U.S. Representative 7 th District of Illinois The Honorable Mark Souder, U.S. Representative 3 rd District of Indiana
11:20am	"To Serve the Present Age: Equipping the Church"	Mr. David Caprara, Director - Faith & Community Based Initiatives <i>Corporation for National and Community Service</i>
11:30am		LUNCH
12:30pm		Travel to U.S. Department of Education
1:00pm	Issues and Answer Forum Schools and Prisons: 50 Years After Brown v. Board	The Honorable Roderick Paige Secretary <i>U.S. Department of Education</i>
2:15pm		Return to St. Gregory Hotel
3:15pm		
4:15pm		End of Day Two and Travel to Airports



In Our Opinion . . .

- As a preliminary step during the 2003 meeting, a survey was administered to two sample groups of people via written questionnaire:
 - **GROUP ONE:** Sixty eight (68) of the attendees of the National Black Church Task Force Initiative on Crime and Criminal Justice, the largest portion of whom were pastors, clergy, laypersons, scholars, and non-profit organizational representatives (in that order)
 - **GROUP TWO:** Fifty (50) criminal justice professionals serving juvenile/family courts
- These two groups were considered proportionate to the larger group of attendees for the full conference.
- The survey results have provided public positions and reactions to why there has been a lack of national engagement on issues of social welfare for offenders and their families, areas of weakness between black churches, crime prevention, and the criminal justice system, and the greatest overall challenges perceived in generating appropriate action around this problem and population.
- The informal surveys brought responses from a self-selected group of people – those who were more personally interested in the issue of crime, criminal justice, solutions, the black church and community.
- Avoiding opportunities for agency bias, the anonymous survey and selected groups were used to accurately report on what people who work in the church and the field of law enforcement/criminal justice know or want to know.
- The survey was used as a progress report to gather data needed to gauge whether a central plan seemed to exist for black churches to respond to fundamental issues of crime and criminal justice at the local and national level. If so, responses from the survey would be used to see if that plan has been acceptable to the public perception of what people are thinking.
- The survey will be administered again in one year to test whether opinions are changing, particularly evaluating the progress of the initiative.
- Results from the survey can and will be useful to the criminal justice and black church leaders or to elected officials and community leaders.
- The results will be used to guide efforts to meet public concerns and develop effective messages for public information and/or for a media strategy in areas of crime and criminal justice.
- The survey has already provided a framework for action by the task forces and meaningful clues to the likely level of public acceptance of a plan, program, or process.



Deficits in National Engagement on Issues of Social Welfare with Offender Populations & Their Families

The following opinions responded to why there are deficits in national engagement on issues of social welfare with offender populations and their families. In analyzing this data and assigning the responsibilities of further discussion as well as ways to identify how the black church can assist in moving these comments to action, as applicable, task forces have been formed and are referenced by alphabet.

Some of the responses indicated in the questionnaires must be dealt with at an agency or higher level. Those issues are shaded. The name of each task force begins with "The National Black Church Criminal Justice Task Force On . . ." and continues its name to reference its unique area of responsibility:

- A. Reentry and Mentoring of Offenders
- B. Strengthening Marriages and Families
- C. Ministry to Youth with Behavioral/Adverse Challenges (*commonly known as hi-risk*)
- D. Racial Disparity, Disenfranchisement, Detention Reform, and Disproportionate Minority Confinement
- E. Restorative Justice, Homeland Security, and Ministry in Prisons
- F. Black Female Offenders
- G. Mentoring Children of Offenders
- H. Public Education, Training, and Civic Engagement
- I. Education, Crime Prevention, and Intervention

Survey Responses

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Appropriate leadership not interested									
Government and communities are fragmented									
Public perception is that offenders are black									
The need is not glamorous									
The targeted population has no political power									
Offenders and their families are not a top priority									
There is a lack of empathy for offenders who really have remorse and desire to change									
There is a lack of desire by the community to become involved									
Poor people, families of prisoners, and particularly blacks do not exercise their right to vote									

Deficits in National Engagement on Issues of Social Welfare with Offender Populations & Their Families



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(commonly known as hi-risk)
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- G. Mentoring Children of Offenders
- H. Public Education, Training, and Civic Engagement
- I. Education, Crime Prevention, and Intervention

Survey Responses

Offenders and their families are not regarded as valued constituents

The mindset of society is that social welfare is not important

Criminal justice officials have their plates full already and no time to properly communicate with the community.

Poor people cost money and do not generate any.

Affluent people have a low percentage of contact with the economically and otherwise oppressed

Affluent people are not the ones in need and are therefore not aggressively using their leverage to positively influence legislation

Systems prefer to focus on issues that place a band-aid on the issue and avoid the core problems

There are biases within the criminal justice system

People maintain an attitude that "this doesn't apply to me."

[illegible]

Deficits in National Engagement on Issues of Social Welfare with Offender Populations & Their Families

Survey Responses

People feel powerless to make a difference

The power structure of agency stakeholders fear "stepping on each others toes" to the point of non-effectiveness

Local management issues, to include the appearance of racial indifference and prejudice within the system, produce ineffective staff

There is a lack of family leadership on these issues

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I



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- I. Education, Crime Prevention and Intervention

Survey Responses

Communities fear the crime, particularly that of juveniles, and want action, not realizing they can help

People feel that once the jails and prisons are built and persons are incarcerated, the problem is fixed

As crime affects the black community in greatest proportion, it can be implied that there is a loss of connection to the riches and lessons of black history and pride

Many feel that everyone should be responsible for themselves and should not require assistance.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I

Deficits in National Engagement on Issues of Social Welfare with Offender Populations & Their Families

Survey Responses

There is a consensus that offenders should be held accountable without the balance of how to help them change inappropriate behavior and be responsible

Leaders use criminal justice issues as a political platform without action to back it up

The families and victims of juvenile and adult offenders are invisible

Offenders, juvenile and adults, are ostracized

Discipline and abuse have been identically defined and laws prevent the constructive and appropriate use of discipline; thus, there is a lack of respect by juveniles and youth for authority

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I



Blind, But Now I See, or Do I?



If it were a program we were planning, even with little or no time left, or a sermon for which a clergy awaits divine guidance, this task might be less challenging and sensitive. These are things that are traditionally experienced in church life. But these are not the tasks with which we are struggling. It is tremendously difficult for many of us to take a critical look at the black church, most of all, leaders and those of us who are devout members.

We see the problem. . . We complain among ourselves about the problem. . . we voice our frustration when we are away from the church about the problem. . .but we just won't tackle the problem. After all, the black church has been the nucleus of the black community for hundreds of years, and the black preacher has been bestowed a level of respect unlike any other leader. Few clergy cannot boast that even the drunkest of drunks or the roughest of bullies tend to respect them at some time of their life as preachers.

With as many commuter members as there are those who live within blocks of the neighborhood church, we must now shift the paradigm to one which embraces social welfare change as a mandate of the church for black people. No, it's not just the church's problem. No one is inferring that. We need the commitment of the leaders and congregants at large because within the pews, there are lawyers; there are lobbyists; there are judges; there are policemen; there are ex-offenders; there are children of offenders; there are juveniles angry at the world; there are orators; and the list goes on and on.

It is imperative that we break the cycle of reaction to isolated incidents which affect the lives of those who live closest, pay their assessments, or who holds the most authority in the church. The goal is to reactivate and become proactive with our collective strength.

If we are going to be realistic and honest about where some of the problems lie and the solutions we can realistically influence, we have to be honest about what WE are and are not doing. It is ironic that this is the 40th anniversary year of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s speech, "I Have A Dream." Since everyone else would rather tolerate it than be the one who raises the issue, let's use the highly appropriate words written by the late Dr. King in his letter from a Birmingham jail:

Things are different now. So often the contemporary church is a weak, ineffectual voice with an uncertain sound. So often it is an archdefender of the status quo. Far from being disturbed by the presence of the church, the power structure of the average community is consoled by the church's silent and often even vocal sanction of things as they are.

But the judgment of God is upon the church as never before. If today's church does not recapture the sacrificial spirit of the early church, it will lose its authenticity, forfeit the loyalty of millions, and be dismissed as an irrelevant social club with no meaning for the twentieth century. Every day I meet young people whose disappointment with the church has turned into outright disgust.

Blind, But Now I See, Or Do I?

It should be clearly noted that in no way does this initiative suggest that the full responsibility or gamut of issues to be addressed through the National Black Church Task Force Initiative on Crime and Criminal Justice falls exclusively upon the black church. Quite the contrary.

Offenders have a role they must carry; families have a role they much assume; and the roll call gets longer.

Just by the prime directive of ministry, difficult questions must be asked. For example, in the responses given, you will see reference to the need for training by churches. There is absolutely no doubt that this is true.

However, when complaining that there is a lack of monies or knowledge, it would it be more fair to say that leaders and laypersons of black churches have no money to invest or do not find it to be a priority to attend meetings to learn more about the crisis of crime and its chilling effects on the family and church members.

It would be more reasonable to inquire about how the church can participate in helping to break the cycle. In contrast clergy and laypersons will spend thousands of dollars in hotel and travel fees, meals, lost days at work, and new wardrobes to attend a denominational meeting where it never mandatory to discuss this issue.

In the segment to follow, congregants and clergy provide criticism and recommendations on public policy and social welfare engagement in justice issues by communities of faith.

Research through public opinion surveys conducted with over 1,000 African American pastors, clergy, and laypersons of all faiths overwhelmingly agree that culturally competent training backed by adequate resources and a greater understanding of the issues, needs, and public policy would strengthen the church's ability "on-the-ground" to serve its constituents.

Black preachers and leaders are in the best position to emphasize and convey this point on behalf of those over whom they have authority.

Blind, But Now I See, Or Do I?

LET THE PEOPLE SAY . . .

- Churches are in tremendous need of training
- Lack of financial resources
- Churches have a general lack of knowledge and assertiveness to learn about the criminal justice system and do not know where to begin
- Church leaders are not willing to look past their own agendas
- There is a reluctance on the part of congregations to identify with offenders
- Failure on the part of pastors to look at this ministry as a priority or central core of outreach
- Ministers expound from the pulpit but put no power or action behind it
- There is a lack of communication between the church and criminal justice systems
- Churches are reactive instead of proactive to the issues
- Churches focus too much attention on what occurs inside church walls
- Members of black churches no longer live in the communities around the church and consequently do not always have to face the problems in the depressed areas
- There is a lack of parental involvement in church programs
- Churches are too financially motivated
- Pastors are too concerned about turf issues
- People are not honest about the real issues and choose to only deal with superficial issues
- Churches will not collaborate on this issue
- Churches want money first before proving service
- People do not want to admit this population is in the church, and in some cases, have been put out of the church
- Churches select only high profile issues to push for justice instead of the rights of all humans
- The church has forgotten God's righteousness and have been actively engaged in establishing its own righteousness more tailored to their ambitions
- Churches are too competitive of each other
- "Big Me, Little You" syndrome
- Churches do not feel any of this is their responsibility

LET THE PREACHERS SAY . . .

- Current U.S. public policy context is considerably more complex than the context of desegregationist activism that black churches were so pivotal to during the 1950s and 1960s.
- Public policy involvements by black churches have been impeded by an inability to define and to articulate issues in ways that mobilize black constituencies around the issues.
- Demographic diversity has made it more problematic to build internal black coalitions because of a national competition of political interests between blacks of differing social strata;
- Issues are difficult to frame when the issue to be addressed is related to controversial or objectionable practices emanating from inside rather than outside of black communities.
- Black churches should identify the public policy urgencies in black communities and look for ways to build coalitions around intersections between these issues and issues in other communities;
- Black churches should organize around justice principles, but help themselves redefine within the contemporary period what is on that justice agenda—even if it is something that is unfamiliar;
- Black churches should develop institutes that target local constituencies for information sharing and training related to public policy engagement—making sure that there is a feedback loop between analysis at the leadership level and grassroots constituencies.

Statements from **"Black Churches and Political Leadership in the New Millennium"** sponsored by The Public Influences of African-American Churches Project at Morehouse College - Summer 2001.

REALITIES OF REENTRY: Access to Education

- 41.3% of the nation's correctional population failed to graduate from high school compared to 18.4% of the general population whose educational attainment is "some high school or less."
- 48.4% of the general population has some postsecondary education, only 12.7% of the correctional population has some postsecondary education.
- About 44% of Black State prison inmates and 53% of Hispanic inmates had not graduated from high school or received a GED, compared to 27% of Whites in state prisons.
- Young White and Black male inmates were about twice as likely as their counterparts in the general population to have not completed high school or its equivalent (14% versus 28% for Whites and 16% versus 44% for Blacks).
- Young Hispanic males' educational achievement did not differ by much; 52% in prison and 41% in the general population did not have a high school diploma or its equivalent.
- Approximately one third of prisoners cannot locate an intersection on a street map or identify and enter basic information on an application.
- One-third cannot perform slightly more difficult tasks such as explaining in writing a billing error or placing information on an automobile maintenance form. Only one in twenty can determine which bus to take from using a schedule.

State spending on correctional education has not increased with the growth in the prison population which has nearly doubled over the last decade. The percentage of prisoners participating in state correctional education programs has decreased, resulting in a prison population less prepared to be released than in past years. According to a recent U.S. Department of Education Study, participation in state correctional education programs lowers the likelihood of re-incarceration by 29%.

A Federal Bureau of Prisons study found a 33% drop in recidivism among federal prisoners who participated in vocational and apprenticeship training. Likewise, English as a Second Language (ESL) classes are important for the prison population to ensure participation in other programs like substance abuse and mental health treatment, as well as to ensure that they are better able to function in society upon reentry. Hispanic State prison population enrolls in ESL classes six times more than their White and Black counterparts.



The largest source of funding for state correctional education programs has been the Adult Education Act, replaced in 1998 by the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA), Title II of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) (P.L. 105-220). Before the 1998 changes in the law, states were required to spend no less than 10% of their Basic State Grant for Adult Education on educational programming in state institutions, including correctional institutions. Today the states are required by law to spend no more than 10%. Likewise, the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Act was also amended in 1998. Before, states were required to spend at least 1% of their federal funding on vocational and technical education programs in state institutions, including correctional institutions. Now, state spending is capped at no more than 1%.

REALITIES OF REENTRY: The Family

The Bureau of Justice Statistics estimates that 1.5 million children in the U.S. had a parent in a state or federal prison in 1999-an increase of 500,000 since 1991.

Over 7 million children have a parent under some form of correctional supervision.

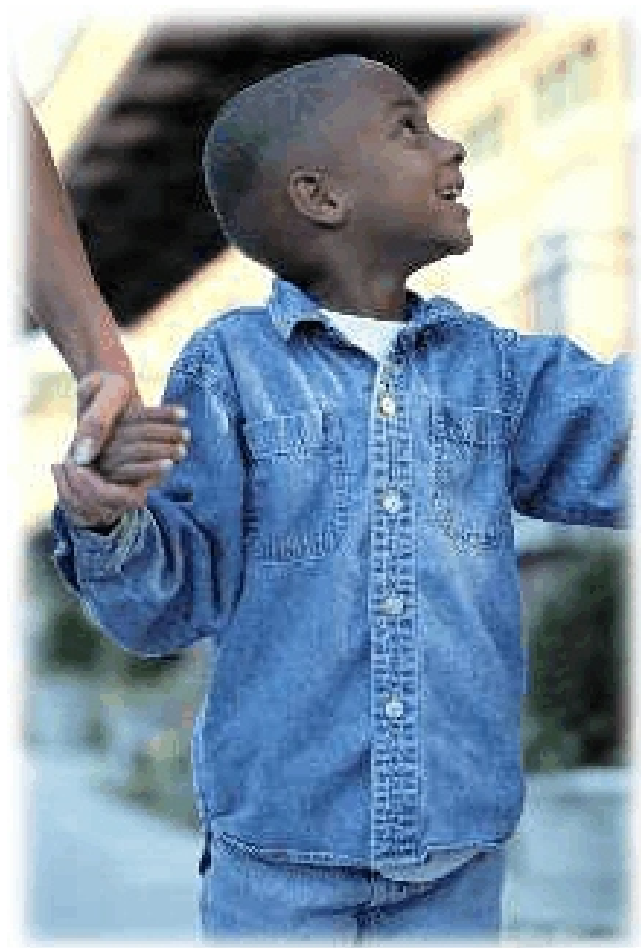
In 2001, approximately 400,000 mothers and fathers finished serving their prison or jail sentence and returned home to rebuild their families and rebuild their lives.

Most parents who are reentering the community after incarceration face multiple barriers in addition to their criminal records. They are overwhelmingly poor, with limited education and limited skills, and often have alcohol and drug problems, histories of being physically and/or sexually abused, mental and/or physical health problems and homelessness. 70% of parents in state prisons don't have high school diplomas.

Before being incarcerated, more than one-quarter of parents were unemployed (29% in state prison and 27% in Federal prison), with more mothers in both systems reporting unemployment (50% of women in State prison and 38% in Federal prison).

Family reunification is an option and a reality for many families with a formerly incarcerated parent. Most adults in State (55%) and Federal (63%) prison have minor children, and almost half (46%) lived with their children before their incarceration.

Parental incarceration can generate peer scrutiny amongst youth. The stigma of this humiliation added to the hardships which arise from the loss of a parental caregiver or income can generate displaced anger and hostility. Reconnecting with families, particularly when there are children, can be a time of great anxiety for both the parent and child.



All kids need is a little help, a little hope and somebody who believes in them.

--Earvin "Magic" Johnson

REALITIES OF REENTRY:

Housing and Homelessness

People leaving prisons and jails do not have a home in many cases. They often return to communities where persistent poverty and lack of jobs and affordable housing make finding a permanent home difficult.¹ As of 2003, there was no place in the United States where a full-time minimum wage worker could afford the fair market rent for a two-bedroom unit in his or her community.² According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, "even if a household has multiple low wage workers or individual earners that work overtime or more than one minimum wage job to make ends meet, in the majority of areas, housing is still unaffordable."³ More transitional and specialized housing, as well as affordable housing in general, is critical to preventing homelessness among returning inmates.

Criminal history is a key barrier to offenders accessing safe, secure, and affordable housing. Even if an ex-offender has money to pay rent, a tenant background check often screens out the ex-offender. Federal law also allows public housing authorities to refuse to rent to ex-offenders. Additionally, without transitional housing, it is almost impossible for an offender to obtain the credit and rent payment history necessary to live independently and maintain permanent housing. These individuals are at high risk of homelessness and recidivism. Affordable housing, and for some, supportive housing that is drug, alcohol, and crime-free, is critical if treatment and services are to successfully reintegrate the individual into the community.⁴

A stylized illustration of a hand holding several coins. The hand is rendered in a dark brown silhouette, with the palm facing upwards. The coins are depicted as light yellow circles with dark brown outlines. The background of the illustration is a light yellow color.

If you can't feed a
hundred people,
then feed just one.

--Mother Teresa

A CHARGE TO KEEP WE HAVE: God in the Inner City

Tuesday, June 1, 2004



Newsweek describes **Rev. Eugene Rivers III** as an impolitic preacher on the cutting edge of a hot idea; a ex-gang member who went to Harvard. The **Reverend Eugene F. Rivers**, 3rd was born in Boston, Massachusetts, raised in South Chicago and Northwest Philadelphia, and educated at Harvard University. The husband of Jacqueline C. Rivers and father of Kaia, Malcolm, and Sojournci, the Reverend Rivers is pastor of the Azusa Christian Community in Four Corners, an inner-city section of Boston where he also lives with his family.

He is the author of *The TenPoint Plan for a National Church Mobilization to Combat Black-on-Black Violence* and a Co-Founder of the internationally recognized Boston TenPoint Coalition. As Co-Chair of the National TenPoint Leadership Foundation, he is currently working to cultivate new grassroots church leadership in forty of the most violent inner-city neighborhoods in the country by the year 2006, replicating the Boston faith-community, law

enforcement partnership success. He is also working with the World Council of Churches Program to Overcome Violence to adapt the U.S. violence prevention model to local conditions in various cities internationally.

CRIME AND JUSTICE IN AMERICA: An Overview

Tuesday, June 1, 2004

Marc Mauer is the Assistant Director of The Sentencing Project, a non-profit organization engaged in research and advocacy on criminal justice policy. He is the author of some of the most widely cited reports in the field of criminal justice, including Young Black Men and the Criminal Justice System, and the Americans Behind Bars series, comparing international rates of incarceration. His 1995 report on racial disparity and the criminal justice system led the *New York Times* to editorialize that the report "should set off alarm bells from the White House to city halls -- and help reverse the notion that we can incarcerate our way out of fundamental social problems." Mr. Mauer has written extensively and testified before Congress and other legislative bodies. His critically acclaimed book, *Race to Incarcerate*, was named a semifinalist for the Robert F. Kennedy Book Award, and he is the co-editor of *Invisible Punishment*, a collection of essays that examine the social costs of incarceration. Mr. Mauer frequently lectures before a broad range of national and international audiences, and appears regularly on television and radio networks. Mr. Mauer is also the recipient of the Donald Cressey Award for contributions to criminal justice research and the Alfred Lindesmith Award for drug policy scholarship.



REENTRY: Current and Upcoming Justice Initiatives

MODELS WHICH SERVE THIS PRESENT AGE

Tuesday, June 1, 2004

Steve McCoy has served as the Senior Pastor of Beaches Chapel Church and School in Neptune Beach, Florida since 1986. He became Chaplain of the first all-volunteer Faith Based Dorm two years ago at Lawtey Correctional Institution. This led to Lawtey becoming the first Faith-Based and Character Building Prison in the nation.

Pastor Steve has mobilized over 120 volunteers who do weekly programming at Lawtey. He also oversees Safe Passage Home, Inc., an after-care ministry for ex-offenders, helping each man to make the transition from prison and preparing them to return to their families and their communities as productive citizens.



Reverend George Fitzgerald is the president of Wake-up Ministry. A prophetic evangelistic ministry with the spirit of Barnabus determined and dedicated to encouraging, exhorting and restoring the Church, those incarcerated, men, women, and families to their rightful position in Christ. He has a heart for the prison ministry because prison was a revolving door for him for 13 years. Reverend Fitzgerald had a string of convictions and releases until at the age of 37, he met Jesus Christ in an unconventional way.

Reverend Fitzgerald had been the President of Wake-up Ministry since 1991. He is also affiliated with Project B.U.I.L.D., which is a twelve-week discipleship program for prisons and jails. He is the National Prison Director for T.D. Jakes Ministries & The Potters House. Reverend Fitzgerald is married to Ruth and together they have five children, three grandchildren, and three godchildren.

Dr. Harold A. Carter is Pastor of New Shiloh Baptist Church, Baltimore, Maryland. He has served this ministry since the year 1964. Dr. Carter led New Shiloh into a church and Family Life Center, Sunday, May 27, 1990. Over the years of his ministry, he has led citywide crusades in evangelistic ministry across America and in many countries abroad.

Dr. Carter's first book "The Prayer Tradition of Black People" continues to be a standard work in the Black Spiritual Anthology. A more recent work, "Building Disciples in the Local Church," is being used by churches near and far, to build revival fires in the local church. His Book, "America, Where Are You Going?" has also proven to be a powerful call for America to examine where she is going in light



MODELS WHICH SERVE THIS PRESENT AGE

Tuesday, June 1, 2004

(Continued) of the Christian faith, so often compromised and even ignored in our present day world.

Dr. Carter has earned two academic Doctorate degrees, a Ph.D. from St. Mary's Ecumenical University, Baltimore, Maryland, and Colgate Bexler Hall/Crozer Seminary, Rochester, New York, both awarded in the year 1987. He thinks of himself as a minister, "Determined to Live With Christ."

Dr. Carter is married to Dr. Weptanomah W. Carter, noted speaker, author and founder of several ministries in New Shiloh Baptist Church.

Dr. Harold A. Carter, Jr. is a third generation preacher and Pastor. He joined his father in pastoral ministry at New Shiloh on Sunday, August 4, 1996, by unanimous vote of the church's congregation. He sees his call to ministry as "the Divine Compulsion to do God's Will."

He has earned the Doctor of Ministry degree from the United Theological Seminary, Dayton, Ohio. He has shared the Gospel throughout the United States and abroad.

His book, "The Sacred Marriage -- Getting Started in Pastoral Ministry," has proved to be a blessing to aspiring pastors. He has served as one of the evangelists for Baltimore's Bicentennial Crusade held at Oriole Park -- Camden Yards.

Dr. Carter is married to Monique T. Carter, and they are parents of two sons, Daniel Nathan and Timothy Alphonso.

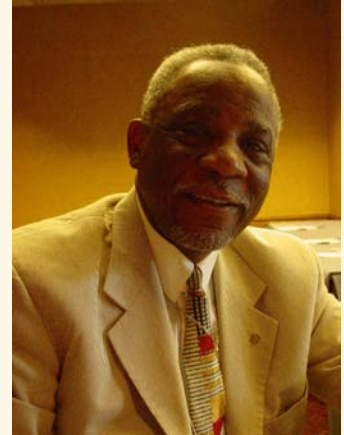


SERVING THE LEAST OF THESE

Wednesday, June 2, 2004

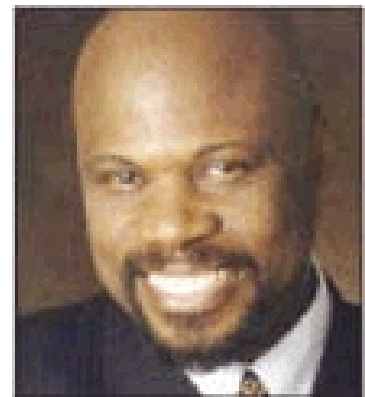
For more than forty years, **Dr. W. Wilson Goode, Sr.** has been a leader. He has led in the military, the government (federal, state and local levels), the Church, and through civic, social action and neighborhood organizations.

During this time he has helped to create more livable communities by building housing and organizing intervention programs in education, employment and economic development. He broke racial barriers in state and local government with his appointments as Chairman of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (1978) and Managing Director of the City of Philadelphia (1980). He was also the First African American to be elected Mayor of Philadelphia (1983). He served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Education during the Carter Administration. For almost fifty years he has been a member of the First Baptist Church of Paschall where he has served as Trustee, Chair of the Board of Deacons and Associate Minister. Among his passions, Dr. Goode is known for his leadership of the Amachi Mentoring Children of Prisoners Program.



How can we reconnect fragmented families as part of the reentry process?

Dr. Wintley Phipps is the founder, president and chief executive officer of the *U.S. Dream Academy, Inc.*, a non-profit organization dedicated to providing an on-line, values-based, interactive, tutorial and remedial education program targeted to at-risk children and youth through community Family Learning Centers. He attended Kingsway College, Oakwood College, where he received a Bachelors of Arts Degree in Theology; and earned a Masters of Divinity Degree from Andrews University. Wintley Phipps holds an honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Waynesburg College. He is a world-renowned vocal artist, motivational speaker, and education activist. Wintley is married to Linda Diane Galloway Phipps and they have three sons.



THE CHURCH AND PUBLIC POLICY

Wednesday, June 2, 2004



Pat Nolan is Senior Fellow for Justice Issues with the Wilberforce Forum and President of Justice Fellowship, the public policy arm of Prison Fellowship Ministries.

Pat brings a unique background to the Wilberforce Forum and Justice Fellowship. He

served for fifteen years in the California State Assembly, four of those as the Assembly Republican Leader. He was targeted for prosecution for a campaign contribution he received. The contribution turned out to be part of an FBI sting. He pleaded guilty to one count of racketeering. He served twenty-five months in a federal prison and four months in a halfway house.

Pat is the sixth of nine children, and was born and raised in Southern California. He earned both his Bachelor of Arts in Political Science and his Juris Doctorate at the University of Southern California. He also rode as Tommy Trojan, USC's mascot in the 1974 Rose Parade. Pat and his wife, Gail, have three children: Courtney, 11; Katie, 9; and Jamie, 6. The Nolans live in Leesburg, Virginia and are members of the St. John the Apostle Parish.

The cost of liberty is less than the cost of repression.
--WEB Dubois



In his 10 years representing Ohio's Second District in Southern Ohio, **Rob Portman** has become widely known as one of the most effective legislators in Congress. He is a member of the Ways and Means Committee and the Budget Committee. In 2002, he was asked by Speaker of the House Dennis Hastert to serve as the Chairman of the Republican Leadership.

Rob's reputation for hard work and reaching across the aisle to achieve results has earned him national recognition. The New York Times calls him "President Bush's man in the House." The National Journal calls him "one of the more proficient and pragmatic Republican legislators of his generation." And, Congressional Quarterly recently said, "Portman's contacts in the White House and in all corners of the Capitol position him uniquely to assess which policies can be nurtured from ideology into legislation."

Danny K. Davis was chosen by the people of the 7th Congressional District of Illinois as their Representative in Congress on November 5, 1996. He has been re-elected each term since, most recently on November 5, 2002. Congressman Davis has distinguished himself as an articulate voice for his constituents and as an effective legislator able to move major bills to passage despite his relative lack of seniority. His initiative to quadruple the Access to Jobs funding in the 105 Congress, one of only two successful amendments to the transportation authorization bill; and his bi-partisan Community Renewal Act in the 106th Congress, designed to bring investment and jobs to economically impacted communities are examples of his successes.

In the 107th Congress he introduced the Public Safety Ex-Offenders Self Sufficiency Act which continues to gain support in the 108th Congress. The Act is designed to rehabilitate and to prepare ex-offenders for a healthy and positive reentry into normal society once they are released from correctional facilities and institutions and to reduce recidivism.



U.S. Representative Mark Edward Souder was first elected to Congress in 1994 after working for U.S. Senator Dan Coats (R-IN) for 10 years during Coats' tenure in the House and Senate.

Congressman Souder has served as Chairman of the Government Reform Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources since 2001. The Criminal Justice Subcommittee has jurisdiction over the domestic and international anti-drug efforts throughout the federal government, and is the authorizing subcommittee for the Office of National Drug Control Policy. In addition, the panel has oversight of several other agencies, including the White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, as well as the Departments of Justice, Education, Health and Human Services, Commerce, and Housing and Urban Development, accounting for approximately 70 percent of the federal budget. In 2002, the subcommittee released a comprehensive 100-page report on our nation's border security, the first ever such report issued by a congressional committee.

SENATE LEADER FOCUSING ON REENTRY

Wednesday, June 2, 2004



Sam Brownback was born September 12, 1956, and grew up on the family farm near Parker, Kansas, where his family still farms. In his early years, Brownback served as state president and as a national officer of the Future Farmers of America. Later he received a Bachelor of Science degree with honors in Agricultural Economics from Kansas State University, and a law degree from the University of Kansas.

In the 108th Congress, Brownback serves on four committees: the Committee on Appropriations; the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation; the Committee on Foreign Relations; and the Joint Economic Committee.

Brownback is dedicated to several Congressional measures vital to Kansans and all Americans. Saving and reforming Social Security for current and future generations is a top priority. Providing tax relief to working families through ending the marriage penalty tax and providing marginal tax rate reductions are main goals. Brownback remains committed to government reform, particularly toward making the tax code flatter, simpler and fairer.

TO SERVE THE PRESENT AGE: Equipping the Church

Wednesday, June 2, 2004

David L. Caprara is Director of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives at the Corporation for National and Community Service. He previously served the Corporation as Director of AmeriCorps*VISTA. Prior to joining the Corporation, Caprara served as Deputy Assistant Secretary and Director of the Office of Resident Initiatives under Secretary Jack Kemp at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. A Virginia resident, Caprara served under Governor George Allen as the Director of the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development and as Executive Director of the Governors Commission on Citizen Empowerment. He also served as a member of the Virginia General Assembly's Task Force on Faith-based Community Service Groups.

Caprara was inducted into the National Political Science Honor Society for his undergraduate work in Political Science at the University of Illinois and received the Berry College Citizenship Award.

He was awarded a U.S. Senate urban policy fellowship and the HUD Secretary's Golden Eagle Award, and received consecutive outstanding federal performance ratings with promotion into the Senior Executive Service.

Corporation for
**NATIONAL &
COMMUNITY
SERVICE** 

SECRETARY'S FORUM:

SCHOOLS AND PRISONS: 50 YEARS AFTER BROWN VERSUS BOARD OF EDUCATION

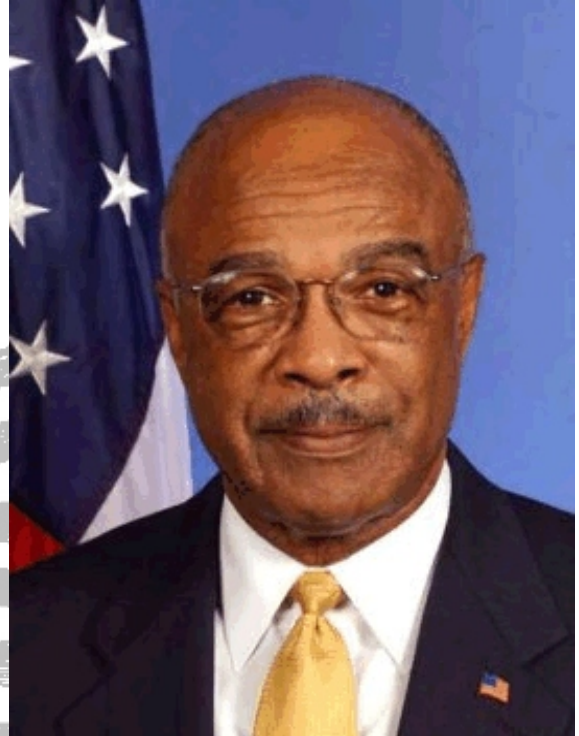
Wednesday, June 2, 2004

On January 21, 2001, the United States Senate confirmed **Dr. Rod Paige** as the 7th U.S. Secretary of Education. For Paige, the son of a principal and a librarian in public schools, that day was the crowning achievement of a long career in education. Born in 1933 in segregated Monticello, Mississippi, Paige's accomplishments speak of his commitment to education. He earned a bachelor's degree from Jackson State University in his home state. He then earned both a master's and a doctoral degree from Indiana University.

Paige began working with students early in his career as a teacher and a coach. He then served for a decade as dean of the College of Education at Texas Southern University (TSU). In this position, Paige worked to ensure that future educators would receive the training and expertise necessary to succeed in the classroom. He also established the university's Center for Excellence in Urban Education, a research facility that concentrates on issues related to instruction and management in urban school systems.

In 1994, Paige left TSU to become superintendent of HISD, the nation's seventh largest school district. Inside Houston Magazine named Paige one of "Houston's 25 most powerful people" in guiding the city's growth and prosperity. In 2001, he was named National Superintendent of the Year by the American Association of School Administrators.

Paige is the first school superintendent ever to serve as Secretary of Education.



NABCJ: RALLYING THE ARMIES OF FAITH AND JUSTICE



Rev. Warren H. Dolphus serves as President Emeritus of the National Religious Affairs Association of NABCJ. Rev. Warren H. Dolphus is a native of Camden, New Jersey, but has maintained Georgia as his home of record. Rev. Dolphus' is a retired chaplain of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Rev. Dolphus earned his Masters of Divinity Degree from the Interdenominational Theological Center (*Turner Theological Seminary*) in Atlanta, Georgia in 1993. He also holds a Bachelor of Science Degree from Wayland Baptist University in Plainview, Texas. During NABCJ's 27th Annual Conference and Training Institute in Atlanta, Georgia, Rev. Dolphus introduced *Facilitating Assistance in Transition and Healing (F.A.I.T.H.)*, a multi-year national initiative adopted by NABCJ. Rev. Dolphus is a member of the boards of Kairos Horizon Communities in Prison, the National Crime Prevention Coalition of America, and the Youth Action Network of Central Florida.

Veronica S. Ballard is a native of New Orleans, Louisiana. She attended Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where she received Bachelors and Masters Degrees in Criminal Justice. She began her criminal justice career in New Orleans, Louisiana in 1979 as a Sheriff's Deputy and later became a Probation and Parole Agent in that state. She spent seventeen years as an employee of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice – Parole Division where she rose through the ranks to eventually become the Director of that agency. Currently she administers the probation department in the largest unified court system in the world as the Director and Chief of the Cook County Adult Probation Department in Chicago, Illinois.

Ms. Ballard has received and conducted countless training hours in management, leadership, communication, and public relations. She has been recognized and received awards from Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Texas Government, and the National Forum for Black Public Administrators, as well as other organizations. Some of her professional memberships include the American Correctional Association, American Probation and Parole Association, International Corrections and Prisons Association, National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice, and National Association of Probation Executives.



Ms. Addie Richburg serves as Chief Domestic Strategist for the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice. She is an 18-year employee of the Federal Bureau of Prisons with over 25 national and specialized awards to her credit. Ms. Richburg is a native of Milton, Florida whose life has always been influenced by the church. Daughter of a Baptist preacher, Ms. Richburg is highly distinguished for her skills in coordination and strategic planning. She has appeared on stage and coordinated events for such celebrities as Miss America 1991 and 1994, actors such as Glynn Turman, the late Jester Hairston, Debbie Allen, Lou Myers, and most significantly, Mrs. Rosa L. Parks. Ms. Richburg is the author of *"To Serve The Present Age: A Basic Guide to Reentry Volunteering and Mentorship."*

Acknowledgments

Ms. Theorius Hickman, Immediate Past National President

VISTA Volunteer
National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice

Rev. Elizabeth Thurman, First Vice President

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Ms. Mary Louise Cuffee, Treasurer

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Mr. Warren Cuffee, National Board Member

National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice

Mr. Joseph Jones, Chief Financial Officer

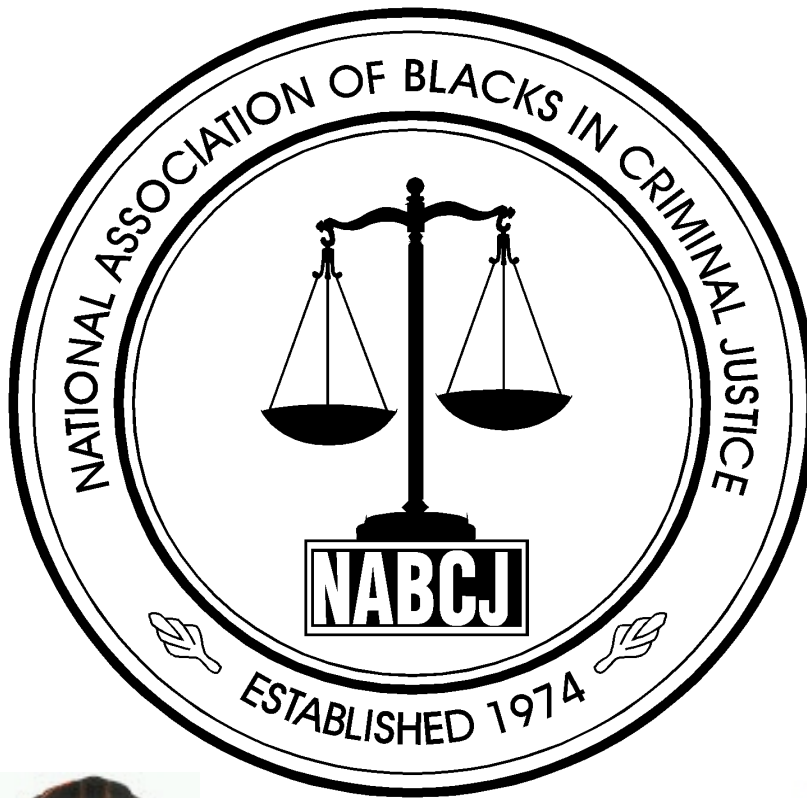
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