



Louis A. Berry Institute For Civil Rights and Justice



[About Us](#) [News](#) [Did You Know?](#) [Reading Assignment](#) [Giving](#) [Announcements](#) [Food for Thought](#) [Contact Us](#)

About Us



SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY
LAW CENTER

Vision

The Louis A. Berry Institute for Civil Rights and Justice seeks to ensure the law center's place as a center of excellence in social and restorative justice and civil and human rights research, advocacy, education and instruction. It further seeks to pursue policy initiatives and judicial outcomes that promote equal rights and justice.

Mission

The Louis A. Berry Institute for Civil Rights and Justice is committed to the advancement of civil and human rights and social and restorative justice, especially in Louisiana and the South.

News

A Civil Rights and Criminal Justice Summit For Masters and Captains

Written by: Justin Bullard

The Louis A. Berry Institute for Civil Rights and Justice participated in Elaine Hunt Correctional Center's Civil Rights and Criminal Justice Summit, which was jointly sponsored by the Alumni and Lifers Associations after member Shawn LaCour penned a persuasive plea for the Institute's research contribution at this Summit. Third-year law student Chelsea Hale shared rare insights on the state of prosecutorial misconduct in Louisiana. From the outset, she acknowledged the many Louisiana prosecutors who serve with integrity and the highest of ethical standards. Ms. Hale then turned her attention to the concerning rate of prosecutorial misconduct in the State. After summarizing the controlling jurisprudence, she alerted the justice-impacted audience of the need to document prosecutorial misconduct. She also spoke in support of the move to elect progressive prosecutors as a means of addressing such misconduct.



Third-year law student Michael Thomas, II, discussed, with uncontainable passion, what law schools teach about sentencing, incarceration, and justice. Mr. Thomas' research exposed a need for greater institutional attention in these areas, both locally and nationally. He agonized over his findings because, "these same institutions are responsible for shaping the insights and methods to be used by the next generation of judges, legislators and policy makers." Insofar as reforms, Mr. Thomas suggested that law schools implement required lessons on bias and mandate student visits to prisons to bridge the gap in education. He also suggested greater reliance on science and/or restorative justice when sentencing decisions are made and less reliance on emotions or vengeance.

Michael Thomas, II



Louis A. Berry Institute For Civil Rights and Justice



News (Con't)

A Civil Rights and Criminal Justice Summit For Masters and Captains

Written by: Justin Bullard

Thereafter, second-year law student Derrick West advocated for restorative justice as the preferred method of dealing with criminal transgressions because of its emphasis on accountability and healing. Mr. West expressed grave concern over our overreliance on the current system of retributive justice, which, he observed, rarely yields positive outcomes for the convicted party or for society. To further an understanding of restorative justice, Mr. West showcased some of the restorative justice work undertaken by Prof. Bell, her students and by the Institute, which includes honoring Living Legend Malik Rahim; securing posthumous degrees for the late Denver Smith and Leonard Brown; filing an international complaint on behalf of Soledad Brother John Clutchette; and, securing legislation commemorating the life and sacrifices of the late John Garner.

Institute Facilitator Tiffany Rainey spoke next. She expressed the need for a Grand Jury Bill of Rights in Louisiana, given the potential for emotional harm to the grand juror and the likelihood of physical and psychological harm to the accused at the grand jury stage. She suggested greater transparency insofar as the law governing admission of evidence; the role and rights of the defendant; and, the role and rights of the prosecutor during grand jury proceedings. She suggested these safeguards could lead to more reliable outcomes, which, in turn, could lead to greater public safety.



Derrick West, Professor Bell, Justin Bullard, Facilitator Tiffany Rainey, Chesea Hale

Third-year law student Justin Bullard spoke about parole eligibility for those serving life sentences and legislation related thereto. He began with a parallel between the notorious three-strikes laws and habitual offender laws, noting that both lead to sentences of life without the opportunity for parole. Mr. Bullard told the audience of justice-impacted men that they were perhaps the most important aspect of future reform efforts. He encouraged them "to resist becoming institutionalized, despite being held in a penal institution." He made it clear that their failures or successes could influence future legislation more than anything else. He also reminded them of their right to educate academics, legislators and policy makers of needed legislative changes and of their simultaneous duty to balance accountability and victim concerns.



Louis A. Berry Institute For Civil Rights and Justice



News (Con't)

A Civil Rights and Criminal Justice Summit For Masters and Captains

Written by: Justin Bullard



Professor Bell delivered the keynote address, which she titled, "*Civil Rights Insights & Criminal Justice Reform Solutions for the Captains & Masters of Elayn Hunt Correctional Center.*" Her presentation began with a look at the Reconstruction era climate in Louisiana. She then delved into a discussion of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution in an effort to tell the story of how race, law and incarceration intersected at the formative years of Louisiana's criminal justice system. In her unique way, she showed how this system morphed into one defined by speed and one infected with systemic shortcomings, amounting to a system whose ends "too often are not the pursuit of justice." She emphasized the importance of expanding criminal justice reform discussions beyond local officials and audiences. Her recommendations included the American Bar Association, as well as to the United Nations. In her arousing closing, Professor Bell spoke to the hearts of all the "captains and masters" in the audience as she recited the words of "Invictus," William Earnest Henley's poem, which the late Nelson Mandela relied upon for strength during his twenty-seven years of incarceration.

Other speakers included: Kirt Guerin, Assistant Warden at Elayn Hunt Correctional Center; and, Director Eldridge Leblanc, Love, Educate, Advocate and Dream (L.E.A.D). Events such as this further this Institute's research and education commitments.



Louis A. Berry Institute For Civil Rights and Justice



News (Con't)

Race and Nationalism

Written by: Chelsea Hale

On March 6, 2020, the Louis A. Berry Institute for Civil Rights and Justice partnered with the Solidarity Advocacy Network to jointly host day one of RootsCamp LA 2020. The room was filled with activists, community members and students eager to absorb insights on "Race and Nationalism." The precursor discussion was led by Professor Bell who presented her article, which is entitled "*The Intersection of the Black Panther Party and the Ku Klux Klan & the Continuing Call for Redress & Restorative Justice*." She explained the origins and aims of the Black Panther Party and the Ku Klux Klan then she explained why it is never proper to equate the two groups. She opined that present efforts to criminalize, neutralize or stigmatize activists groups should be viewed against this historical backdrop.



Professor Bell's Precursor Discussion

An unforgettable discussion followed. Maxine Crump, CEO of Dialogue on Race Louisiana, stated that, "As a nation, we must place discussions of race at the forefront because overcoming this hinderance is vital to our national progress." She also gave useful insights for facilitating these conversations. Professor Bell spoke of, as a national priority, the need for honest conversations about the rule of law. She expressed that law can be a tool of oppression in a nation in the same way humans can be. She offered her view that the national priorities for the hour should be: eradicating race-neutral laws that adversely impact minorities and embracing restorative approaches to justice in Louisiana.



Panel: Maxine Crump, Professor Bell, Shailly Agnihotri,
Michael McClanahan, Frank Curiel



Louis A. Berry Institute For Civil Rights and Justice



News (Con't)

Race and Nationalism

Written by: Chelsea Hale

Shailly Agnihotri, founder of The Restorative Center, encouraged citizens to become greater stakeholders in administering justice in society. She urged the audience, as a national priority, to reclaim some of the power that has been relinquished to government officials in this regard. Ms. Agnihotri amplified Professor Bell's plea for greater use of restorative justice, suggesting that immediate attention should be directed to making this a national priority. Mike McClanahan, President of the Louisiana National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), advocated, as a national priority, greater attention to interactions between African American males and law enforcement. He also remarked that the demands placed upon the NAACP have not slowed, suggesting that the nation has not achieved adequate progress when it comes to equality and justice from the formation of the organization to the present.

Frank Curiel, LiUNA member and former bodyguard to Caesar Chavez, proclaimed that the plight of migrant workers and immigrants warrant greater attention. He spoke of the will, on the part of these populations, to contribute to American society and, in exchange, to be treated justly and inclusively. Alexandria, Louisiana Councilman Gerber Porter served as the event moderator. Conversations like these further the Institute's mission by advancing the cause of civil and human rights and social and restorative justice through education, strategy implementation and thought innovation.



Moderator Councilman Gerber Porter Addressing the Audience



Louis A. Berry Institute For Civil Rights and Justice



News (Con't)

SULC Student Experts Present During Day 2 of RootsCamp LA 2020

Written by: Tiffany Rainey



The scholars enrolled in Professor Bell's Human Rights in a Changing World Order class experienced a dramatic role reversal on March 7, 2020 when they entered the class, not as students awaiting a lesson, but as experts ready to deliver one. They stood boldly before an audience of activists eager to learn how to mount a successful fight in the international arena and they taught penetrating lessons through separate discussions of their ongoing class projects.

During her introductory remarks, Professor Bell told of consistent efforts on the part of African Americans to invoke the attention of the United Nations since its inception. She described these historic submissions as "necessary reading for anyone who is serious about pursuing human rights complaints on behalf of African Americans." Audience members recorded curiously as she spoke the names of these historic efforts: 1946 National Negro Congress Petition; 1947 Appeal to the World Petition; 1951 We Charge Genocide Petition; and, the case of Larry Pinkney, a member of the Black Panther Party who successfully self-authored a petition to the United Nations while he was in custody in Canada (filed in 1977 and decided in 1984).

Panther Party who successfully self-authored a petition to the United Nations while he was in custody in Canada (filed in 1977 and decided in 1984).



March 7, 2020 RootsCamp LA 2020 Audience



Lauren Bennett (2L) discussed her semester project, which involves the cash bail system in New Orleans and the associated human rights concerns. She described a situation whereby innocent individuals (who have only been accused of criminal activity and not found guilty of anything) are legally incarcerated for extended periods of time simply because they cannot afford to post bail, which is often used to fund courts and various other arms of the judicial system. Ms. Bennett noted that this system disproportionately impacts the vulnerable, the poor and minority populations. Worse, it harms the accused and society, as well as creates a disturbing level of judicial mistrust. Ms. Bennett observed that this practice is out of sync with global norms, noting that only two countries in the world currently use a cash bail system. Ms. Bennett expressed that her research has led her to believe that this system, at the very least, violates the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Ms. Bennett plans to use international instruments to mount a challenge to what she deemed to be "the criminalization of poverty."



Louis A. Berry Institute For Civil Rights and Justice



News (Con't)

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Written by: Tiffany Rainey



Tiffanni Chelpaty (2L) spoke about seeming human rights violations surrounding the parole process in Louisiana. She used an existing case to illuminate the systemic problems. Her chosen case involves an elderly, intellectually disabled, justice-impacted man who has been in custody in excess of fifty-six years for a crime that occurred when he was sixteen. This justice-impacted man has been denied parole a few times. In February 2018, the denial was due to a lack of programming. She observed that, when his custody began, programming was not available to individuals serving a life sentence. She spoke of a subsequent denial in April 2019 when the identical reason was cited. This denial came after the Board had been told that he: had completed all courses mandated by the Department of Corrections and many others that were not mandated; that he was a leader and a mentor to his fellow inmates; and, that he had an excellence disciplinary record. The Board expressed concern over his failure to avail himself to drug and parenting classes. The fact that he had no children and no history of drugs did not seem to have great persuasive value. Ms. Chelpaty, after months of interviews and research, reached the conclusion that a violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights might be at issue, as well as violations other human rights protections involving age, race and rights to recognition before the law. Ms. Chelpaty plans to bring her concerns and findings to the attention of the United Nations.



Kiana Grinnage (2L) spoke of human rights violations that surround the current grand jury process in Louisiana. She began by disclosing that, "Only two countries still use a grand jury system, those being the United States and Liberia." She furthered that, "Only half of the United States still uses a grand jury system." She then proceeded to explain her human rights concerns, which she said involved the grand juror (and not the accused). According to her, the grand juror is subpoenaed into participation. Their failure to report and participate could result in a bench warrant and/or other harmful consequences that infringe on a person's right to liberty. Because the grand jury is composed of lay persons who are often not knowledgeable of the law, she argued greater protections are warranted if human rights ideals are to be satisfied.

In particular, she indicated that fulfillment of human rights goals dictates that grand jurors be better informed of the fact that the evidence and information presented can reflect the views of the prosecutor in a greater way because the process does not allow the defendant equal participation. Without such a disclosure, she posited that grand jurors are being made to violate their oath. She observed that one way to alleviate this is to create a Grand Jury Bill of Rights. She used the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights—which simply advises taxpayers of the process, their rights, and penalties when conducting business with the Internal Revenue Service—as an analogy. She also used a Patient's

Bill of Rights, which informs patients of their rights in the medical arena, as another illustration. Ms. Grinnage offered her suspicion that violations of the International Covenant of Human Rights might be at issue. Ms. Grinnage plans to bring greater international awareness to this problem.



Louis A. Berry Institute For Civil Rights and Justice



News (Con't)

SULC Student Experts Present During Day 2 of RootsCamp LA 2020

Written by: Tiffany Rainey



Thelma Thomas (2L) discussed the exceptions clause in the Thirteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. It prohibits slavery and involuntary servitude “except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.” She argued that this clause is the source of a human rights concern in Louisiana in that the clause permits the very slavery that human rights instruments opposes. She said her research has led her to believe that violations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Forced Labour Convention and the Slavery Convention might be at issue. She indicated that, “There are at least 50,000 individuals incarcerated in Louisiana, making this State a fore-runner when it comes to mass incarceration.” According to her, “This reality demonstrates that the Thirteenth Amendment did not end slavery, but merely ended the practice of private individuals owning other individuals.” Ms. Thomas would like to see the violation of human rights that comes by way of the Thirteenth Amendment exceptions clause eliminated.

RootsCamp LA is the assembling of individuals that share a common interest in the equality of all mankind. These individuals actively seek solutions to social ills and inequalities. Professor Bell’s students instructed and inspired while doing so.



Professor Bell, Lauren Bennett (2L), Thelma Thomas (2L), Tiffanni Chelpaty (2L), Kiana Grinnage (2L), Facilitator Tiffany Rainey



Louis A. Berry Institute For Civil Rights and Justice



News (Con't)

Discussing the Legal Significance of Woman's History Month with Istrouma High School's Pre-Law Club

Written by: Derrick West



LaCrisha McAllister (2L)

On March 11, 2020, a firestorm of powerful women took centerstage to teach treasured lessons to the Istrouma High School Pre-Law Club about the intersection of law and Women's History Month. Using colorful PowerPoint images and historical visuals, second-year law student LaCrisha McAllister facilitated a stimulating lesson. Ms. McAllister began with the necessary observation that women were not viewed as equal to their white, male counterparts when the United States Constitution became effective in 1789. As such, she noted that they did not have a direct voice in shaping the Constitution. She warned—this was not the only injustice they would experience.

Ms. McAllister informed the students that women were not granted the right to vote until August 18, 1920 when the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified, many years after men gained the right to vote. She also discussed the unfair pay inequities that most working women experience. Ms. McAllister said, "Nationally, women earn approximately 79 cents for every dollar that men earn. And, in Louisiana, women earn about 69 cents for every dollar that men earn."

She then explored the grimmer realities surrounding African American women, such as them not experiencing the same voting freedoms as white women or them being victims of even greater pay disparities. She explained that, in order to vote, African American women faced numerous obstacles that their white counterparts didn't, such as reading test requirements and poll taxes. For them, additional legislation was needed. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was the illustration provided.

Ms. McAllister did not want to run the risk of allowing these youth to falsely conclude that the fight for justice and equality for women had reached its conclusion. To prove her point, Living Legends Kathe Hambrick and Joan Garner rose, leaving the audience spellbound. Ms. Hambrick, founder of the River Road African American Museum, has spent the last twenty-five years educating the public about Louisiana's history and culture. She has served on the task force for the Smithsonian's National Museum of African American History & Culture and is a past president of the National Association of African American Museums. In addition, she led the successful fight to preserve 1200 graves found in a slave cemetery on Shell Oil property in Louisiana.



IHS Instructor John Barrow, IHS Pre-Law Club, Joan Garner, Kathe Hambrick



Joan Garner, IHS Instructor John Barrow, Kathe Hambrick



Louis A. Berry Institute For Civil Rights and Justice



News (Con't)

Discussing the Legal Significance of Woman's History Month with Istrouma High School's Pre-Law Club

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Ms. Hambrick, with intense conviction, released these initial words into the youthful ears of the audience: "Until the lion learns how to write, every story will glorify the hunter." She then spoke of the many ways the rich history of African Americans continues to be diminished or suppressed and she discussed the harms that result when this happens. To guard against this, she said that she has made it her life's work to publicize the many accomplishments and contributions of African Americans and she urged the students to continue this work during their lifetimes. She is a walking illustration of the worth and value of women to American society.

Joan Garner, daughter of the late civil rights activist John Garner, spoke next. Ms. Garner spoke of her father who, for demanding an end to segregated lunch counters in Baton Rouge, was convicted of disturbing the peace. Ms. Garner shared how he challenged that conviction all the way to the SCOTUS and won. She shared this to impress upon the students how important the rule of law has been to the nation and to the struggle for gender equality and she reminded them of the woman in his life who supported him in his quest for justice and who sacrificed because of it.

The national observation of Women's History Month officially began in March 1987. Until equality is achieved for all persons, those committed to social justice and civil rights must work to arm future justice fighters with historical knowledge and the practical skills needed to continue the pursuit of it. Events like this demonstrate this Institute's commitment to such.



Louis A. Berry Institute Staff,
IHS Pre-Law Club,
Joan Garner, Kathe Hambrick



Louis A. Berry Institute For Civil Rights and Justice



News (Con't)

Southern University Journal of Race, Gender and Poverty Welcomes a New Editorial Board

The Louis A. Berry Institute for Civil Rights and Justice joins the SULC Journal of Race, Gender, and Poverty in congratulating the 2020-2021 editorial board. The SULC Journal of Race, Gender and Poverty strives for membership as diverse as its title. The Journal seeks to: provoke critical thinking and discussion; enlighten the community; and, serve as a reminder of the world's persistent injustices. We look forward to a dynamic year with these future lawyer-leaders:



Darrius Holliday (2L)
Editor-in-Chief



Raven Jamerson (2L)
Executive Editor



Aiyanna Washington (2L)
Managing Editor



Adrian Alpay (2L)
Articles Editor



Hung Vo (2L)
Symposium Editor



Louis A. Berry Institute For Civil Rights and Justice



DID YOU KNOW?



...That Equally Qualified Women Are Routinely Paid Less for Performing the Same Work as Their Male Counterparts?

Written by: LaCrisha McAllister

Women constitute at least half of the national workforce. For half of American families, they are the sole source of income or they are a co-breadwinner. They earn more degrees than men. They work in a broad spectrum of professions and industries and they serve in a multitude of capacities, from administrators to upper management to laborers and everything between. Despite these things, women are paid significantly less than their male counterparts. Efforts to address this have been fodder for discussion for some time. The 1963 Equal Pay Act made it illegal for employers to pay women less than men for doing the same work. The gender pay gap has persisted all these years later.



Nationally, women earn approximately 79 cent for every dollar that men earn. Matters are more daunting in Louisiana. Here, women earn about 69 cents for every dollar that men earn, the largest gap in the nation. Matters are worse when intersectionality is considered. When race as well as gender is taken into account, on a national level, African American women earn 61 cents for every dollar that white men earn. In Louisiana, African American women earn 48 cent for every dollar that their white male counterparts earn, causing one of the largest gaps in the nation.

The gender pay gap does not discriminate amongst women by class, profession or social status. It visits them all. Lower earning women are victims of the gap. Middle and upper earning women are as well. Service workers have been known to lobby for equal pay or to even stage protests. Lesser known is the successful fight of female law professors who, in 2018, secured a 2.66-million-dollar lawsuit against a Denver law school that paid female law professors significantly less than men with no viable explanation.

When a woman earns less, it adversely impacts her self-worth, personal fulfillment, credit worthiness, security, health and quality of life. Many fail to recognized that the problem outlives her time in the workforce. The problem is actually compounded in retirement because it is then that the composite financial damage is often truly realized and felt. And, again, during this sunset season, she is forced to exist off less than her male counterparts.

The Paycheck Fairness Act of 2019 was introduced in an attempt to address the shortcomings in the Equal Pay Act of 1963. Like all laws, it will only be as good as the people who implement, apply and uphold it. Closing the gender pay gap, more than added laws, requires employers to be transparent about wages paid and to be the aggressors when it comes to pay audits. This data should be shared with employees at regular intervals. Employers could also be more forthcoming, at the interview stage, about pay and pay ranges. Another step toward closing the gap involves needed training and education, which should be mandatory for anyone involved in setting pay rates. This could enable all people who determine pay rates to become aware of the multitude of harms that result from unjustified pay disparities. Moreover, many administrators will, through the educational process, be forced to confront their privilege.

To learn more about the Paycheck Fairness Act of 2019, visit: https://www.aauw.org/article/pfa_factsheet2019/



Louis A. Berry Institute For Civil Rights and Justice



Reading Assignment (Con't)



Joseph Lowery, Civil Rights Leader, Dies at 98

Often called the "dean" of the civil rights movement, he worked hand in hand in the movement's formative years with the Revs. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Jesse Jackson. Lowery helped start the Southern Christian Leadership Conference civil rights organization with King. Their work led to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which President Lyndon Johnson signed.

For more information: <https://www.cnn.com/2020/03/27/us/joseph-lowery-dead/index.html>

A Shot Before Last Call: Capturing New Orleans's Vanishing Black Bars

Victor Dawkins's routine has varied little in 40-plus years of owning The Other Place, a brick two-story that is one of the last black-owned bars on St. Bernard Avenue. But outside, much has changed. Four of the six nearby bars — all of which were once owned and operated by black people and served black customers — now have white owners and cater to a primarily white crowd. Throughout Africa and the African diaspora, black bars tend to serve as more than hangouts, be they the shebeens of South Africa or the juke joints of the Mississippi Delta. They can be safe spaces, cultural institutions, even cultural catalysts.

For more information: <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/02/24/us/new-orleans-black-bars-second-lines.html>

They Clean the Buildings Workers Are Fleeing. But Who's Protecting Them?

While many Americans are fleeing their offices to avoid any contact with the coronavirus, low-wage janitors are sometimes being asked to do the opposite. Although millions of workers across the United States have been ordered to shelter in place, janitors are still being asked to go into offices to battle the invisible germs that threaten public health, even as those germs, and the new, powerful cleaning solutions they are being asked to use, may endanger their own health.

For more information: <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/18/us/coronavirus-janitors-cleaners.html>

Cropped-Out Climate Activist Vanessa Nakate Urges Media to Hear Africans

The Ugandan climate activist who was cropped out of a press photo in Davos has said many African activists experience the same erasure but feel unable to speak up. The Associated Press apologized after it cropped Vanessa Nakate out of a photo she had posed for alongside fellow activists Greta Thunberg, Loukina Tille, Luisa Neubauer and Isabelle Axelson. She said she had received messages from other activists who had experienced similar things but were too scared to speak out or who did not receive much attention when they did.

For more information: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/jan/31/cropped-out-climate-activist-vanessa-nakate-urges-media-to-hear-africans>



Louis A. Berry Institute For Civil Rights and Justice



Reading Assignment (Con't)



Sister Helen Prejean Says Check Your (White) Privilege

White privilege is taking for granted that anybody, no matter what color they are, will be able to walk into a place and never be turned away because of the color of their skin. I have never been turned away because I'm white. White privilege is also the assumption that if a person wants to get a job and they work hard, they'll succeed regardless of their background. That's simply not always true. In the United States we tend to believe that everybody should be like us. It was only after I met African American people and developed relationships with them that I realized how racism affected them and how different my life experiences were from theirs.

For more information: <https://www.uscatholic.org/articles/202001/sister-helen-prejean-says-check-your-white-privilege-31923>

Holiday honoring Confederate Generals Swapped for Election Day in Virginia

Virginia is trying to move on from its Confederate past, voting to eliminate a state holiday honoring Gens. Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Lee-Jackson Day, which was celebrated on the Friday before Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Day, was created in 1899 to honor Lee. Jackson was added to the celebrations five years later. "Making election day a holiday serves a much more honorable purpose in this day and age than celebrating the ghosts of Virginia's Confederate past," Del. Joe Lindsey, a Democrat and the House bill's sponsor, said in a statement. Election Day was a state holiday in Virginia until 1989 when the Virginia General Assembly had it removed.

For more information: <https://abcnews.go.com/US/holiday-honoring-confederate-generals-swapped-election-day-virginia/story?id=68806762>

What Should Criminal Justice Agencies do to Protect Justice-Impacted Persons During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Prisons and jails are amplifiers of infectious diseases such as COVID-19 because the conditions that can keep diseases from spreading - such as social distancing - are nearly impossible to achieve in correctional facilities.

For more information: <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/virus/virusresponse.html>



Louis A. Berry Institute For Civil Rights and Justice



Giving

The Louis A. Berry Institute for Civil Rights and Justice seeks monetary donations to support the continuation of its work. If you wish to contribute, use this link and select the Louis A. Berry Institute from the list of options: <https://secure.acceptiva.com/?cst=416825>

Payments can also be mailed to:

Office of Development
PO Box 9294
Baton Rouge, LA 70813

We are also soliciting donations of civil rights era documents, memorabilia and/or artifacts. If you wish to donate, please email our director at: ABell@sulc.edu.

Announcements

April 1, 2020

Original Census Deadline

Be counted!

Click here: <https://my2020census.gov/>

Contact: trainey@sulc.edu

April 28, 2020

VOTE BR Monthly Meeting (meeting held every 4th Wednesday)

Voice of the Experienced (VOTE) is a grassroots organization founded and run by formerly incarcerated people, their families and allies. Vote is dedicated to restoring the full human and civil rights of those most impacted by the criminal justice system.

VOTE

251 Florida St. Ste. 201

Baton Rouge, LA 70802

6:00 p.m.

Contact: jenniferharding@vote-nola.org

***Due to COVID-19 social distancing protocols, this meeting may occur by video conference.**

September 2020

Movin' on Up: The American Dream Bought by the Black Dollar

The SULC Journal of Race, Gender, & Poverty presents its annual symposium, discussing how black entrepreneurship is bridging the wealth gap in America and creating legacy wealth.

Southern University Law Center

Room 129/130

2 Roosevelt Steptoe Drive

Baton Rouge, LA 70813

Contact: Jonathon_White@sulc.edu



*Louis A. Berry Institute
For Civil Rights and Justice*



Food for Thought

“An eye for an eye makes the whole world
blind.”

Mahatma Gandhi

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Louis A. Berry Institute For Civil Rights and Justice



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