



Dean Louis A. Berry

Civil Rights and Justice Institute



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About Us

Vision

The Louis A. Berry Civil Rights and Justice Institute 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

Distinguished Lawyer-Leader Lectures SULC Civil Rights Litigation Students and Others



Upon completion of the assigned chapters on damages and attorney's fees in her Civil Rights Litigation class, Professor Bell went in search of a practitioner who could complement these theoretical discussions. One attorney impressively emerged from the pool of options. This lawyer, who has served as both a prosecutor and a judge, has secured hundreds of millions for his clients in some of the largest verdicts in the state. He won his first million dollar case just five years after passing the bar. In 2018, he won three cases that netted more than \$81 million in settlements and verdicts. Not only is Tony Clayton the best at what he does, he is also an alumnus of this law center and he is a member of the Southern University System Board of Supervisors. His April 3, 2019 presentation did not disappoint. He opened a rich treasure trove of knowledge and generously shared it with the students in his uniquely effective way. He shared civil practice tips, discovery strategies, insights for bar success, lessons in fiscal responsibility and reflections on law school and the practice of law. There were moments of laughter and sorrow, periods of reflections and times of shock and awe. Pride and adoration never ceased.



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News (Con't)

Distinguished Lawyer-Leader Lectures SULC Civil Rights Litigation Students and Others



"It was inspiring to witness a renowned SULC graduate encourage and motivate students to think outside the box and to urge us not to question the education earned from SULC. I left this room and started dreaming bigger dreams."

Desni Scaife



"Mr. Clayton's presentation reaffirmed my purpose. To see such a successful practitioner, not only be a graduate of Southern University Law Center, but also be a African American man, was inspirational. Mr. Clayton's presence and transparency made his accomplishments seem attainable. Mr. Clayton's statements resonated when he said, "I wasn't the smartest person in my class; I just worked hard." This sent a shock-wave of hope. It encouraged us to push further, in spite of the circumstances and obstacles we presently face."

Justin Bullard





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News (Con't)

Civil Rights Litigation Students Take To The Airwaves

The students enrolled in Professor Bell's Civil Rights Litigation class ended the semester with radio interviews about their respective restorative justice projects. The interviews were conducted by Wayne Parker of the Baton Rouge Community Radio Station.

Tangipahoa Parish Guards Team



**Desni Scaife (2L),
Imani Robinson (3L)**

Imani Robinson and Desni Scaife spent their semester working on the case of some Louisiana men who took up arms and guarded the home of their neighbor, M.C. Moore, after the Ku Klux Klan instituted a terror campaign against him in retaliation for him filing a 1965 school desegregation suit. During their interview, they, through the examples of these unsung heroes, urged the audience to embrace a more encompassing view of patriotism. They also illuminated alarming racial disparities regarding application of the Second Amendment to whites and African Americans who legally possess weapons. Additionally, this team taught the audience about the important restorative justice outcomes that are achieved when instances of African American heroism are celebrated. They closed with an announcement of their ongoing efforts to publish the first official account of this piece of suppressed legal history.

Listen to Desni Scaife and Imani Robinson's radio interview here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CrJrC7zWyNI&feature=youtu.be>



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News (Con't)

The John Garner Team



**Katherine Read (2L),
Saba Negatu (2L)**

Katherine Read and Saba Negatu spent the semester exploring ways to apply some form of restorative justice in the case of the late John Garner. Mr. Garner was a student at the Southern University Law Center when, during the civil rights era, he decided to protest segregation in downtown Baton Rouge. Instead of being hailed a hero or a patriot, Mr. Garner was first criminalized then later expelled from school. Their restorative justice efforts involves legislation and a publication.

Listen to Katherine Read and Saba Negatu's radio interview here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IDeGi1kIAPY&feature=youtu.be>

The Malik Rahim Project



**Professor Bell,
Justin Bullard (2L)**



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News (Con't)

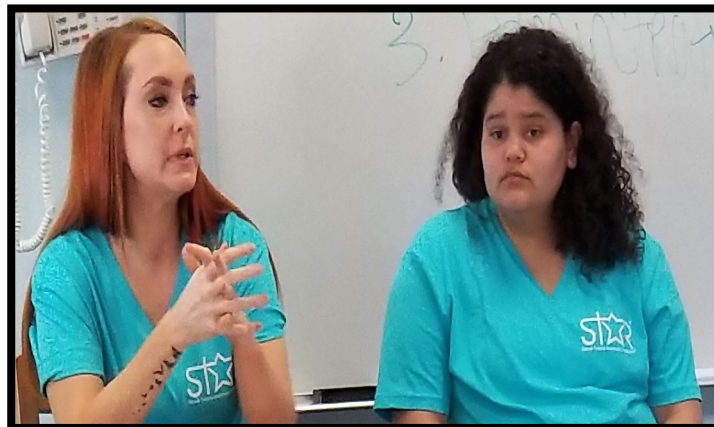
The Malik Rahim Project (Con't)

Justin Bullard and Professor Bell spoke about his restorative justice efforts on behalf of Louisiana Living Legend Malik Rahim. Justin sought to preserve Mr. Rahim's legacy by seeking to have his home recognized as a historic landmark. Justin explained why this was a fitting response to a life of service, first as a founding member of the Louisiana Black Panther Party and later as a anti-death penalty and civil and human rights advocate, and the founder of Common Ground Collective, an operation that served over one million Louisiana citizens following Hurricane Katrina.

Listen to Justin Bullard's radio interview here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2IWpokVRDdA&feature=youtu.be>

The Intersectionality of Race and Rape Team



Meghan Matt (2L), Chelsea Hale (2L)

Meghan Matt and Chelsea Hale spent their semester working on the case of a modern day Emmett Till, an African American man sentenced to serve 100 years at hard labor for a civil rights era rape conviction involving white women and questionable evidence. This team juxtaposed the harsh reality of African American men accused of rape by white women in comparison to the lax sentences received by white men accused of raping African American women. Their restorative justice efforts involves a publication.

Listen to Meghan Matt and Chelsea Hale's radio interview here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=atRp9j-RXZM&feature=youtu.be>



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News (Con't)

Civil Rights Litigation Students Take To The Airwaves

The Lemon Howard Team



**Hayden Carlos (2L),
Cameron Pontiff (2L)**

Hayden Carlos and Cameron Pontiff discussed their efforts on behalf of the late Lemon Howard. They used the case of Lemon Howard as a springboard for a larger discussion about the interplay between race, poverty, medical ethics, mental illness and incarceration. They urged needed reforms for this vulnerable population and revealed their restorative justice project to be a publication.

Listen to Hayden Carlos and Cameron Pontiff's radio interview here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Jwet6ZoCxQ&app=desktop>



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News (Con't)

"When Bells & Berries Mix, A Unique Brand of Justice Results"



SULC's 2019 "Diversity Week" ended with an April 1, 2019 presentation where Professor Bell shared insights about the late Louis A. Berry who was the Dean of this law center from 1972-1974. A picture of a legal giant emerged as she spoke about him being a part of the litigation team to integrate LSU's dental school, LSU's medical school and LSU's law school. She was quick to point out that he didn't stop at that. He successfully sued the Louisiana State Athletic Commission in 1955 because it prohibited interracial prizefighting (while the legislature prohibited all interracial sports competitions). He also acted when Louisiana couldn't get any federal money for state hospitals because of its segregated hospitals. Mr. Berry's actions led to a 1966 desegregation order by the State

Hospital Board. He also successfully fought for voting rights and wage equality and represented a number of indigent defendants. The audience also learned that Mr. Berry initiated the "seriousness of purpose" axiom that we have all come to know. During this presentation, Professor Bell also discussed the mission, aims and vision of the Louis A. Berry Institute for Civil Rights and Justice.





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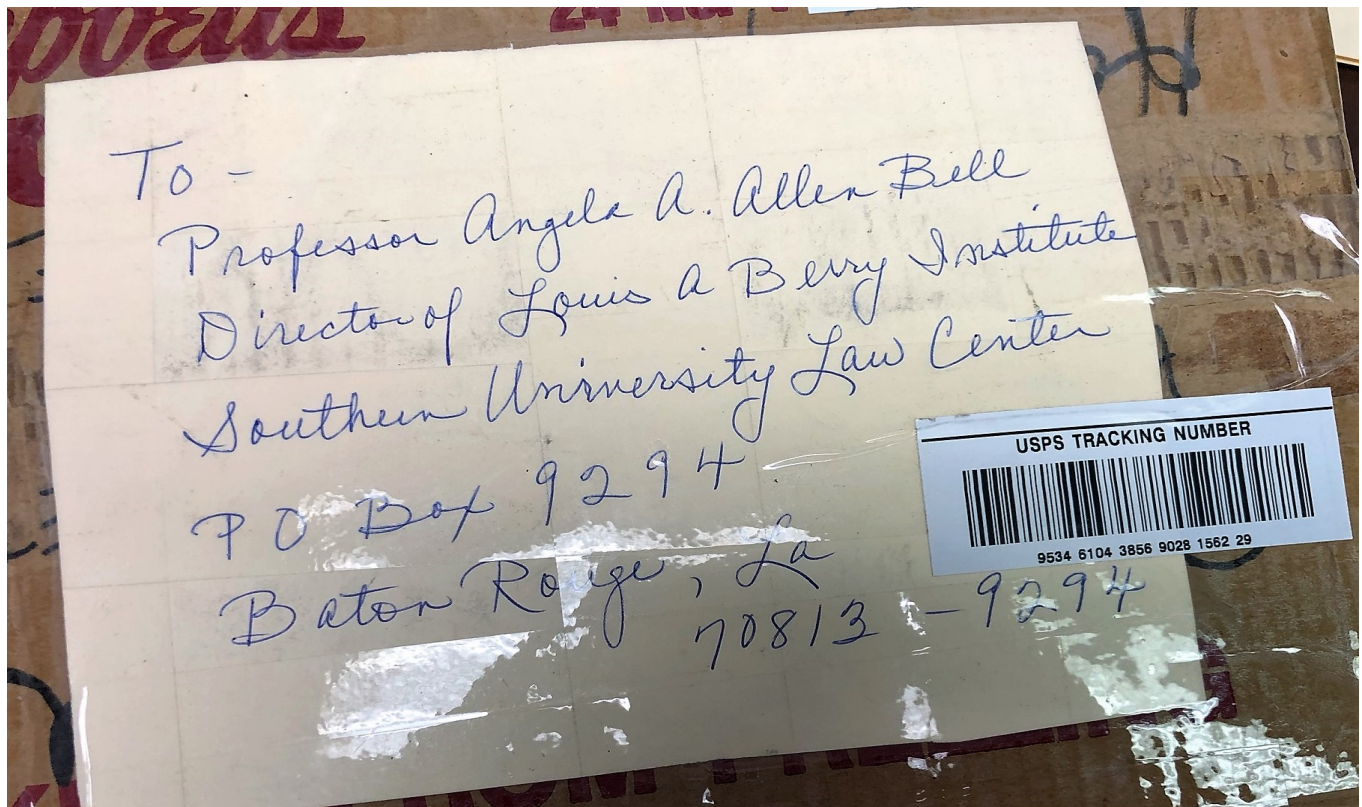
Civil Rights and Justice Institute

News (Con't)

Sharon Willis Makes History as the Institute's First Donor

The late Herman Wallace, affectionately referred to as the "Muhammad Ali of Justice," was a member of the Angola 3, three, former, Louisiana inmates who collectively spent in excess of 100 years in solitary confinement (termed Closed Cell Restriction in Louisiana). Mr. Wallace's incarceration began during the civil rights era. He lived under isolated conditions in a 6 x 9 cell until a 2013 ruling that found discrimination in his grand jury led to his release (after he spent over forty-one years in solitary confinement). The Angola 3's civil settlement resulted in meaningful penal reforms in Louisiana and the nation.

Mrs. Willis corresponded with Mr. Wallace from 1987 until his death in 2013. After seeing the work of this Institute, she felt it was the appropriate place to donate her cherished collection of letters, documents and images from Mr. Wallace. This collection grants unprecedented access to life in his extreme conditions of isolation and it offers a rare window into the man who inspired a movement from behind bars and whose death prompted a tribute in the United States Congressional Record. Currently, there are in excess of 80,000 inmates held in solitary confinement in the United States. Excerpts of this collection are unveiled here. The entirety of the collection will appear on the Institute's website in the upcoming months.



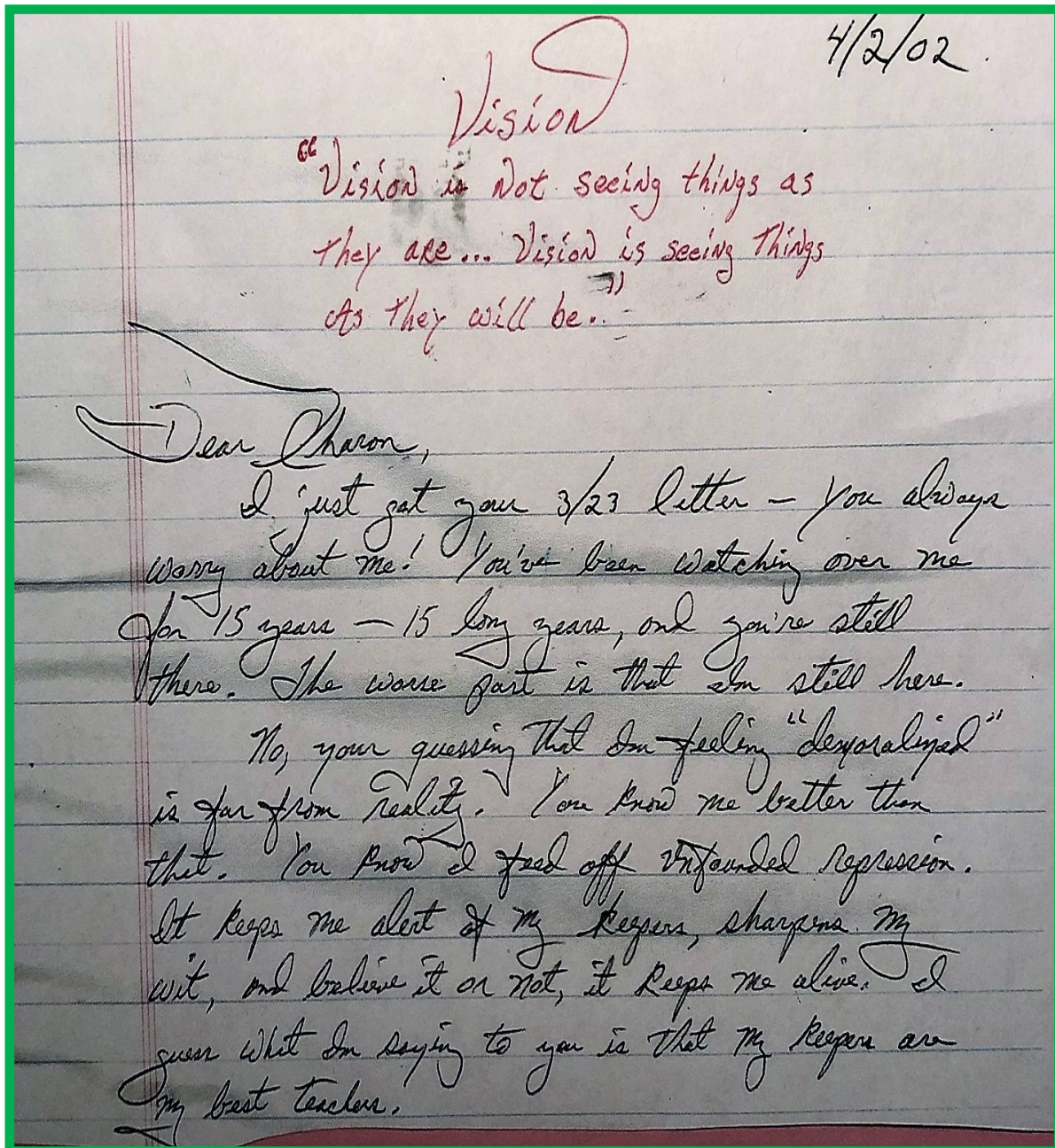


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News (Con't)

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(Quoting the Magistrate Judge (Dacia Dalby): "Indeed, given the natural limits on the length of human life, especially one in prison, it is difficult to imagine a more atypical or extraordinary confinement."

"...Rulings by higher courts suggest that only in (extraordinary circumstances) can prisoners sue over being kept in solitary confinement."

Here is a quote from the newspaper staff writer: "Dabry examined cases dealing with prolonged stints in solitary confinement and found the longest that inmates usually remain there is three or four years. Based on that, Dalby concluded 30 years is ("far beyond the pale") of any other similar case."

Back to the judge: "The Court would think it is self evident that 25 to 28 years of solitary confinement presents an atypical and significant hardship and most extraordinary circumstances."

Here are quotes from the press - I should get the actual ruling today from my attorney and I'll move from there. But as I said, lawyers who seen the actual report are jumping with joy. Check this out: "Joe Cook, executive director of the ACLU in Louisiana, which is providing attorneys for the men, said the plaintiffs want a fair revised system for inmates in solitary confinement. This is a significant victory. It's the first step, we hope, in resolving this in their favor."

These are words coming from the top of the ACLU - so you see, they can't touch me. We are setting the stage to help all prisoners around the country to be free of long term confinement in solitary. Don't be sad for me; just tell me that you are proud - that is why I chose this particular title for this discussion - Vision -



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News (Con't)

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3/1/07

My Dear Sharon,

I see you are out in your back yard sucking up the sun. So glad to know you are at peace and having some joy in your life - even if you are finding it in your own backyard. You at least have a backyard. Yes, I'm very happy for you - you are living your dream.

Twenty years is a very long time to be in friendship without ever once meeting in the flesh - quite incredible if I should say so myself.

Of course I intend to have my own backyard as well. I haven't quite made up my mind exactly where I want to build that house. I want to build it in S.F. or Vallejo - that is what my heart tells me to do but I very seldom listen to my heart in this prison - for political reasons I'm strongly leaning towards building it in the Lower 9th Ward of New Orleans and 9 out of 10 that is what I will do. It all depends if I could locate the sizeable piece of land to build the house as I've designed it.

By the way, I do have the Downs



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You know, my life is being shaped as I sit in this cell. There is so much expected of me - so much belief in solutions rest in me and even though I know I don't possess all what people think of me, I don't think it is my thinking or skills that will make a difference. I think it is my presence, the energy that helps people to believe in themselves. I recall when I was a kid and how afraid I was to walk the dark streets at night coming from the movies. However, when I was with my Mom I felt no fear. I had this belief nothing could touch me because I felt safe in her presence. It is the same

as a multitude of people who could conquer the world with one person who they believe in. Anyway, whatever it is that people see in me, I will continue to be me.



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have lawyers, but I'm not one who put all faith in lawyers. I know what have to be done in my case and will force the lawyers to follow my thinking. As a matter of fact, there are some things the lawyers can not do but I can do it and get away with it because it is my life at stake. I'm just careful because I would never do anything to harm Albert's chance for his freedom. Yes, I do

You seem to be under the impression I have been in prison 32 years. Not so Sharon - try 37 years, 7 months & 3 days as of this writing. I been in solitary for 32 years, 4 months and 1 day today.

"The wheels of justice is" very slow - too slow if you ask me but I have to be patient if I'm to be successful.



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News (Con't)

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7/27/05

Dear Sharon,

I'm sitting here wearing a wet sweat shirt and every 15 or so minutes I pour a bottle of water on my head and let the sweat shirt soak it all up and that keeps my body cool and my energy level to do work intact. The heat got these guys lazy and sleepy and I try to tell them they have to fight the heat or the heat will take one of them out. I'm fine so don't worry too much about me, OK?



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News (Con't)

Sharon Willis Makes History as the Institute's First Donor

1/7/88

I don't know why you would be interested in a friend (we can be friends, can we?) whos life is surrounded by unlimited despair. Well, despair a bit tough. I don't think I am that much without hope because I do believe I have a lot of hope left. It is for this reason that I can keep my head high but I do suffer a lot. There are many of times where I wish I had someone to talk to and share the hurt that I endure. Some-time when I am in that sort of mood I would call my brother on the phone and he and I would talk for the longest until I would have to force him to let me go. I think he senses my hurt and in his own way he fights to give me that needed support. I don't do that often because I just don't like the idea placing that sort of hardship on others

10/13/92

You ask me what were my plans once I am released. I think I had told you in a recent letter that I really didn't know what I wanted to do. It is not that I have not given this matter some thought; I just haven't been able to give it any serious thought. My head has really been wrapped up in these law books struggling extremely hard to keep in step with the changing laws enacted by the legislature. I barely have time to sleep for the reading I be doing. I have law books spread about the floor and bed as I write and will be right back in them upon conclusion of this letter. But getting back to the question; what are my plans, right? I think I will hold up in New Orleans for a little while and get my life in order. I may start work as a para-legal working for a law firm. Para-legals make a lot of money due to our skills in researching case law. I could also find myself setting up my own business. One thing is for sure, I can not even think in terms of traveling without having establish some form of income. I think once I have achieved this goal, I could then reach out to accomplish some of the dreams I have held so deeply to. None of what I am saying is guaranteed but knowing myself, such could be expected of me. I want, more than anything, to go visit the grave cite of my brother. It hurted me deeply that I couldn't attend his funeral and in some way, it was probably best that I didn't. I am not sure if I would have been able to handle that kind of emotionalism.



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CONDITION OF CCR

1. The Bull Pen where all food is prepared shows the ceiling to be falling apart. The plaster, fiberglass insulation, and drippings of water are constantly falling from this ceiling. It is true, they have fixed the roof over the (kitchen) they have painted the front of the CCR building in view of passing cars, but there has been no painting of the building in its entirety. I believe Don Notti has a manual that stipulates that the whole of the prisons quarters should be painted white. Well, what we have here is gray and white.
2. CCR is comprised of four wings with A and B back to back, and C and D back to back. I have lived on the A for seven years; the remainings I have been here on the B tier. Both tiers suffer from bad plumbing. Commodes tend to back up at times, and quite a few of them do indeed leaks from the botton due to the deterioration of pipes and rings that holds the water. When it rains it leaks in the hall way and some cells, especially this cell that I live in (B-12). The entire A & B wing has been broken in half; the crack from the ceiling
7. to the floor from one side of the wing to the other side shows that the foundation of the building is giving out and should be torn down.
3. The lighting system is also not adequate for the eyes. There is a polocy by the supervisor of CCR to not pass out inmates mail until after 6 p.m., however, the florescence lights that are in the ceiling of the hall-way are turned out at 10:30 p.m. This gives the inmate approximately four hours to respond to all mail acquired before he is left in the dark. Such long standings in such situations as this has caused both Woodfox and I to have subscribed glasses for the effect taken upon us.
4. The heating system is also not consistant. Every winter we practice-ally freeze in CCR, on the A & B tiers. There is a duck linning that is fixed above the outside of every cell where the heat is suppose to blow out and heat the whole tier, But for these two tiers particularly, the system never works properly.
5. In the summer time we have a somewhat similar problem. In the shaft (which is in the center of both A & B tiers) are two to three large blowers that sits on the roof designed to pull the heat from the building in order to maintain a normal temperture. There has also a large fan that stands at the front gate of the tier that is also designed to quill the heat on the tiers. Inspite of the two mention set-ups,, each day through this whole summer, the temperture haweremained at 94 to 95 degrees hot. I have a tharmometer here in the cell with me specifically for that purpose, therefore I speak with facts backing me up.



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News (Con't)

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STATEMENT OF FACTS

It is a documented fact that each of the plaintiff's in this lawsuit are being forced to live in cell's for the duration of their stay here in the Louisiana State Penitentiary, at Angola. Your plaintiff's has been in these cells ranging from three years to a period up to seven and a half years which has equipped them with enough knowledge that they are without doubt of being unfairly treated.

Plaintiff's claim that their lives are intentionally being placed in danger by the defendants for mixing inmates that are emotionally disturbed with other inmates that are emotionally stable. These emotionally disturbed inmates are being treated with heavily nervous type medication initiated by doctor's of the psychiatry branch of medicine. These men are so mentally and emotionally disturbed, all through the day and nights, they indulge in irresponsible agitation, noise making and the like. These men lay in their own waste material; and on many occasions, they take this waste and throw it in another inmate cell (which is also well known by the defendants because they 'defendants' have numerous of records from charging these inmates with such described acts that some has witnessed themselves) i.e., the records.

There is this set pattern with these emotionally disturbed inmates that each time they wish to be moved to another living quarters, they save as much of their manure as possible and throw it inside the cells of two to three other inmates knowing for his own protection the officer's in charge will be forced to move him; since it is the only guaranteed way of an immediate removal FROM THE PRESENT living quarters.



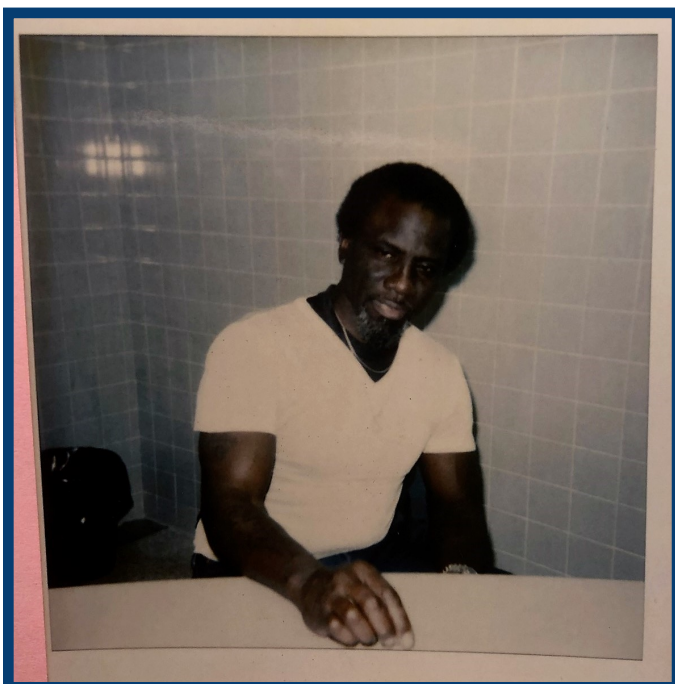
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News (Con't)

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I started off with a small group of people and somehow money to turn it into a International Coalition. I have a lot of good and well respected people sacrificing on my behalf and the behalf of others similarly situated. Even if I never go free, I feel very proud to have started something I see will go on to help many others.



**PRISONER
SUIT**

PETITION FOR REVIEW

FILED: _____

NO: _____

S/ _____
DEPUTY CLERK OF COURT

Respectfully submitted by,
Herman J. Wallace, Petitioner
POLITICAL PRISONER
FMB #76759-CCR
Angola, Louisiana 70712



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They wish to break my spirit and have me plead to them to release me from this bottomless pit. I cannot do that! The day that I surrender that part of me is the day I will lose all sense of respect for myself.





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**DID YOU
KNOW?**



That the AP Stylebook has Changed its Journalistic Guidelines Insofar as the Word Racism is Concerned

The Associated Press has announced that the AP Stylebook will now advise journalists to use the word racism to refer to acts of racism instead of evoking euphemisms like “racially charged,” and “racially motivated.” “The terms racist and racism can be used in broad references or in quotations to describe the hatred of a race or the assertion of the superiority of one race over others,” the AP states. The new guidelines also encourage journalists to “think broadly about racial issues before having to make decisions on specific situations and stories.”

Learn more here: <https://www.nbltop100.org/2019/04/racism-should-be-called-racism-ap-stylebook-changes-journalistic-guidelines/>





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Reading Assignment



Louisiana Descendants of Georgetown University Slaves Laud Students' Vote for Restitution

The local descendants of slaves are applauding a nonbinding vote by Georgetown University undergraduates to provide restitution to the descendants of slaves sold to Louisiana plantations to pay off the school's debts nearly 200 years ago. "This was the first major reparations decision made, and it was done by millennials," said Maxine Crump, a former Baton Rouge television news anchorwoman and among the descendants of the slaves sold in 1838 by the Jesuits priests to pay off the Catholic institution's debts.

For more information: <https://www.theadvocate.com/baton-rouge/news/article-68615d4a-5d5f-11e9-be58-07c4660eac7f.html>

Study Examines How Racial Bias Leads To Greater Discipline Against Black Students

A new Princeton University study suggests racial bias could play a major role in the increased likelihood of disciplinary action faced by African American students in school. The study, published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, joins an extensive body of research showing Black students are more likely than their white peers to be disciplined for the most minor infractions, paving the way for a range of negative life outcomes as a result.

For more information: <http://www.louisianaweekly.com/study-examines-how-racial-bias-leads-to-greater-discipline-against-black-students/>

Who Was Ida B. Wells

Ida B. Wells-Barnett was a prominent journalist, activist, and researcher, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In her lifetime, she battled sexism, racism, and violence. As a skilled writer, Wells-Barnett also used her skills as a journalist to shed light on the conditions of African Americans throughout the South.

For more information: <https://blacksourcemedia.com/who-was-ida-b-wells/>

Language From Police Body Camera Footage Shows Racial Disparities in Officer Respect

The National Academy of Sciences has released a report showing that officer communications (from officers of all races) with blacks is more often disrespectful than are officer communications with whites.

The report is linked here: <https://www.pnas.org/content/114/25/6521>



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Civil Rights and Justice Institute

Reading Assignment (Con't)



Rehab Patients Worked in Louisiana's Sweltering Heat for Exxon, Others. They Didn't Get Paid A Dime.

A nationally renowned drug rehab program in Texas and Louisiana has sent patients struggling with addiction to work for free for some of the biggest companies in America, likely in violation of federal labor law.

For more information: <https://www.nola.com/business/2019/04/rehab-patients-worked-in-louisianas-sweltering-heat-for-exxon-others-they-didnt-get-paid-a-dime.html>

Expelled in 1956, Black Woman Gets Doctorate At U of Alabama

Autherine Lucy Foster, 89 years old, was the first African American student to attend the University of Alabama, received an honorary doctorate degree Friday from the university where her presence brought mobs of protesters in 1956. She enrolled at the all-white university in 1956. However, she was expelled three days later after her presence brought protests and threats against her life.

For more information: <https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/us/expelled-in-1956-black-woman-gets-doctorate-at-u-of-alabama/ar-AAAT0yx?ocid=st>

Reparations Are Workable and Should Be Provided

As Joe Biden prepares to enter the crowded Democratic field for the 2020 presidential election, it wouldn't be surprising if the former vice president joins the other candidates in using reparations for the Transatlantic Slave Trade as a political platform. Candidates including New Jersey Sen. Cory Booker, California Sen. Kamala Harris, Vermont Sen. Bernie Sanders, and former HUD Secretary Julian Castro have said they intend to seek reparations for African Americans.

For more information: <https://lasentinel.net/experts-reparations-are-workable-and-should-be-provided.html>

Privileged

When the police break your teammate's leg, you'd think it would wake you up a little. When they arrest him on a New York street, throw him in jail for the night, and leave him with a season-ending injury, you'd think it would sink in. You'd think you'd know there was more to the story.

For more information: <https://www.theplayerstribune.com/en-us/articles/kyle-korver-utah-jazz-nba>

New Orleans Mayor to Apologize for 1891 Lynching of Italian Americans

The city of New Orleans has announced it will apologize for the lynching of 11 Italian Americans in 1891. Some of the victims had been accused of murdering a police chief, but were acquitted after a trial. Angry about the verdict, a mob of racist vigilantes in the city attacked and publicly hanged them.

For more information: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-47767421>



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The Louis A. Berry Civil Rights and Justice Institute is accepting donations of civil rights era documents, memorabilia and/or artifacts. If you wish to donate, please email our director at: ABell@sulc.edu.

Announcements:

VOTE BR Monthly Meeting

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.

New Orleans chapter meets the first Wednesday of every month

6:00 pm - 8:00 pm

2022 St. Bernard Ave, New Orleans, LA 70116

Baton Rouge chapter meets the fourth Thursday of every month

6:00 pm - 8:00 pm

251 Florida St, Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Lafayette chapter meets the fourth Saturday of every month

1:00 pm - 3:00 pm

220 West Willow St, Lafayette, LA 70501

For more information: jenniferharding@vote-nola.org

East Baton Rouge Parish Prison Reform Coalition

The East Baton Rouge Parish Prison Reform Coalition (EBRPPRC) advances solutions and works collaboratively with criminal justice coalitions to reduce mass incarceration and to uphold the basic human rights of those incarcerated at the East Baton Rouge Parish Prison and their families through education, advocacy, transparency and accountability.

Thursday, May 16, 2019

6:00 pm - 8:00 pm

7711 Goodwood Blvd., Baton Rouge, LA 70806

For more information: preachisliteracy@hotmail.com

The Green Book Guide to Freedom (This is a documentary from the Smithsonian Channel)

Friday, May 17, 2019

7:30 pm

100 Lafayette St

Baton Rouge, LA 70801

For more information: <https://www.manshiptheatre.org/show/the-green-book-guide-to-freedom-2019>

Greer Goff Mendy Performance

Prelude to A Glorious Revolution

Saturday, May 18, 2019

7:00 PM

Dillard University

Cook Theatre

New Orleans, Louisiana

For more info: greergoff.law@gmail.com



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Civil Rights and Justice Institute

Announcements: (Con't)

9th National Civil Rights Conference

Monday - Tuesday, June 17 - 19, 2019

Birmingham, Alabama

For more info: <http://civilrightsconference.com>.

ACLU Louisiana Opportunities

Racial Justice Fellowship Opportunity

New Orleans, LA 70156

For more information: <https://www.laaclu.org/en/about/careers>

Oliver B. Spellman Library Civil Rights Display

This display, arranged by Baton Rouge native Randall Henry, includes a life-size sculpture of Harriet Tubman, and busts of former President of the United States, Barack Obama, and William Still, known as the Father of the Underground Railroad, and an additional fertility piece. Be sure you visit the exhibit while it is here.





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**“As long as you keep a person down,
some part of you has to be down
there to hold the person down, so it
means you cannot soar as you other-
wise might.”**

~ Marian Anderson



Dean Louis A. Berry

Civil Rights and Justice Institute

Contact Us:

The Louis A. Berry Institute for Civil Rights and Justice is not a law office. The Institute does not give legal advice and the Institute does not represent individuals. You may reach the Southern University Law Center's Clinical Education Department at: 225-771-3333

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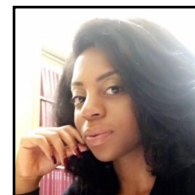
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