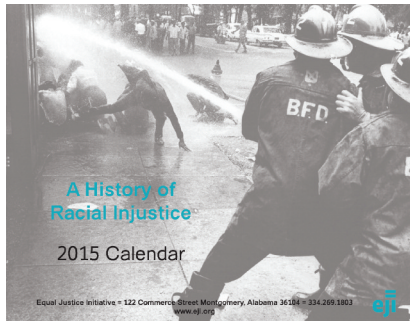




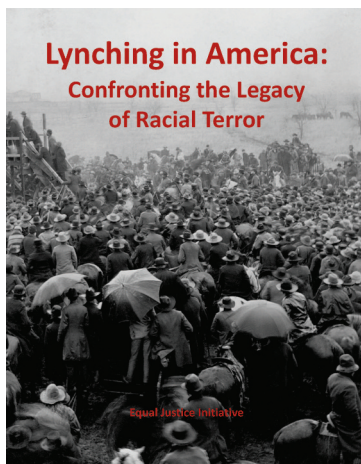
Public Education Materials

The Equal Justice Initiative produces reports, discussion guides, short films, and other materials to help community groups, churches, students, and others learn more about the issues we address. The following materials are available upon request by phone at 334.269.1803 or email at contact_us@eji.org.



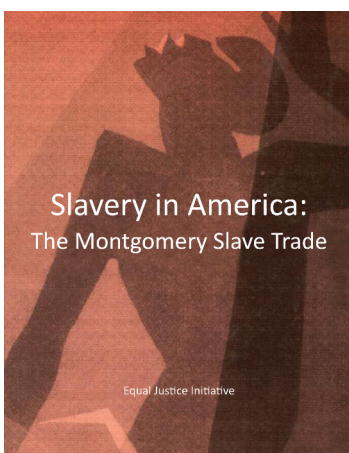
A History of Racial Injustice Calendar (2015)

EJI's award-winning wall calendar is in its third year, and it expands on our 2013 and 2014 calendars with dozens more historical entries and new short essays highlighting historical events and issues in our nation's racial history. The calendar is part of a series of reports and educational materials that explore the legacy of racial bias in the United States and its continuing impact on contemporary policies and practices. Many of today's issues have been shaped by America's racial history – the history of racial injustice in particular. The legacy of slavery, racial terror, and legally supported abuse of racial minorities is not well understood. The calendar is designed to be a helpful tool for learning more about racial history. Expanded content from *A History of Racial Injustice* is available in our online timeline at <http://racialinjustice.eji.org>. *Discussion guide available.*



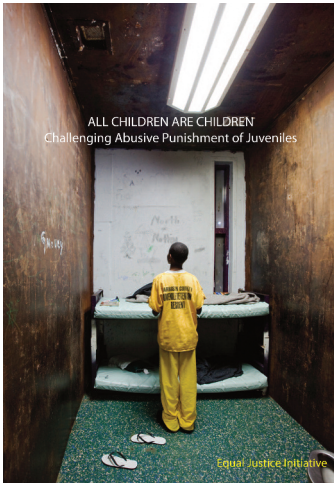
Lynching in America: Confronting the Legacy of Racial Terror (2015)

The era of slavery was followed by decades of terrorism and racial subordination most dramatically evidenced by lynching. During the period between the Civil War and World War II, thousands of African Americans were lynched in the United States. Lynchings were violent and public acts of torture that traumatized black people and were largely tolerated by state and federal officials. These lynchings were terrorism. EJI researchers spent over four years researching and documenting terror lynchings in the twelve most acting lynching states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. We documented several hundred more lynchings than previously reported, and the report identifies the states and counties where lynching was most prevalent. This 90-page report thoughtfully uses images and historical facts to illustrate six categories of lynchings and calls for national acknowledgment of racial terrorism as a necessary step to confront and heal lynching's legacy. *Discussion guide available.*



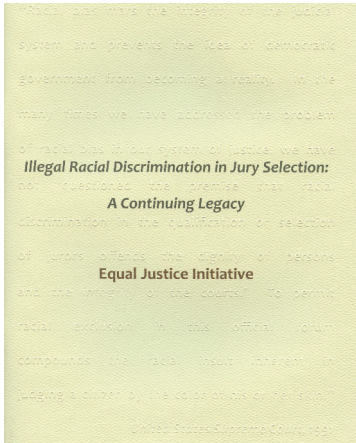
Slavery in America: The Montgomery Slave Trade (2013)

EJI believes that a more informed understanding of America's racial history and the challenges it creates is vital to developing a healthier and more respectful local, state, and national identity. This 58-page report is the first in a series of reports examining racial history and the legacy of racial injustice in America. It details American slavery and the elaborate and enduring mythology about the inferiority of black people that was created to legitimate, perpetuate, and defend slavery; and provides a focused examination of the slave trade in Montgomery, Alabama, which became the capital of the domestic slave trade in Alabama by 1860. Curated historical images and documents accompany the readable and well-supported text in this challenging, thoughtful, and honest discussion of slavery and its legacy. *Discussion guide available.*



All Children Are Children: Challenging Abusive Punishment of Juveniles (2012)

This 29-page report details legal developments in sentencing children, starting with the abolition of the death penalty for children and continuing through EJI’s landmark case, *Miller v. Alabama*, in which the United States Supreme Court in 2012 banned automatic life-without-parole sentences for kids. In addition to abusive sentencing, this report discusses the need to end the incarceration of children with adults and the underage prosecution of young teens in adult court. Some 10,000 children are housed in adult jails and prisons on any given day in America, where they face great risk of sexual assault and suicide. More than a dozen states have no minimum age for trying children as adults, and kids as young as eight years old have been prosecuted as adults. The report illustrates these problems with the stories of EJI’s clients and sets out the work that remains to be done to safeguard children from abuse in our criminal justice system.



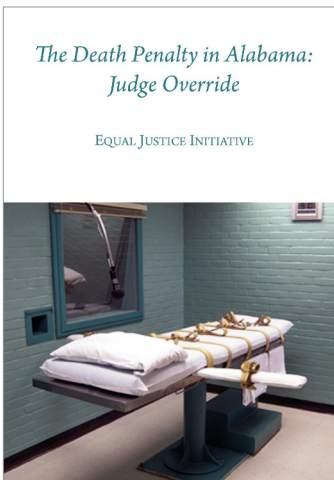
Illegal Racial Discrimination in Jury Selection: A Continuing Legacy (2010)

Nearly 135 years after Congress enacted the 1875 Civil Rights Act to eliminate racially discriminatory jury selection, the practice continues, especially in serious criminal and capital cases. EJI looked closely at jury selection in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee, and uncovered shocking evidence of racial discrimination in every state. This report documents our findings, including counties where prosecutors excluded nearly 80 percent of African Americans qualified for jury service and majority-black counties where capital defendants were tried by all-white juries. The 61-page report includes case studies of Americans who were barred from serving on a jury because of their race and EJI’s recommendations for challenging pervasive and illegal racial bias in jury selection. *Discussion guide available.*

“The susceptibility of juveniles to immature and irresponsible behavior means ‘their irresponsible conduct is not as morally reprehensible as that of an adult.’ Their own vulnerability and comparative lack of control over their immediate surroundings mean juveniles have a greater claim than adults to be forgiven for failing to escape negative influences in their whole environment... From a moral standpoint it would be misguided to equate the failings of a minor with those of an adult, for a greater possibility exists that a minor’s character deficiencies will be reformed.”
U.S. Supreme Court, Roper v. Simmons (2005)

Cruel and Unusual: Sentencing 13- and 14-Year-Old Children to Die in Prison (2008)

In the United States, 13- and 14-year-old children are condemned to die in prison without the possibility of parole. Within its 36 pages and included endnotes, this report exposes and characterizes the practice of sentencing children to life imprisonment without parole, marshaling scientific research, legal precedent, and the stories of young teens condemned to die in prison. EJI researchers conducted an extensive and innovative investigation to discover how many young teens in America have been sentenced to die in prison, what jurisdictions are responsible for condemning children to die in prison, the circumstances of the crimes for which children received these sentences, and what characteristics these young teens share, including race, poverty, disability, and trauma. EJI launched a nationwide campaign to challenge these sentences, and the report shares profiles and photographs of some of our clients, many of whom have been resentenced or released after EJI won two important decisions from the United States Supreme Court that limit death-in-prison sentences for children.



The Death Penalty in Alabama: Judge Override (2011)

Alabama is the only state in the country where judges routinely override jury verdicts of life to impose the death penalty. This report documents judicial override in Alabama since 1976, showing how this practice is the primary reason why Alabama has the highest per capita death sentencing rate and execution rate in the country. The legal history of judge override, the data on override in Alabama, and the political context of this unique practice are presented in a concise and visually compelling 23-page report, followed by an index listing every override in Alabama from 1976 to 2011. This report has been cited by national media and United States Supreme Court justices, who have criticized judicial override because it “casts a cloud of illegitimacy over the criminal justice system: Alabama judges, who are elected in partisan proceedings, appear to have succumbed to electoral pressures” when they overrule a jury’s sentencing verdict of life and impose death.

Black Death in Dixie (26 mins.)

KMF Productions produced this documentary special for the *What In the World* series in 2006. It focuses on the death penalty in the South using the stories of Walter McMillian, who spent six years on death row before being exonerated and released; James “Bo” Cochran, an innocent man who survived 19 years on death row; and Robert Tarver, who was executed after an Alabama judge overturned his all-white jury’s life sentence. Interviews with former First Lady Rosalynn Carter and EJI Executive Director Bryan Stevenson discuss the unfairness and unreliability of the death penalty. The film highlights the United States as a carceral state, at odds with its declarations of justice and commitment to international human rights. The video comes with an eight-page discussion guide for teachers, which includes detailed reviews of the themes highlighted in the film, pictures and testimonials of the men featured in the film, and web references, discussion questions, and recommended readings to accompany the film. *Discussion guide available.*

To Kill A Mockingbird (23 mins.)

This 1999 documentary by the BBC focuses on the history and legacy of Harper Lee’s prize-winning novel, *To Kill A Mockingbird*, set in a fictionalized version of Lee’s hometown: Monroeville, Alabama, a racially divided Southern town that celebrates the popular book but has failed to recognize its themes of racial bias and injustice in the criminal justice system. EJI Executive Director Bryan Stevenson discusses the striking parallels between the story of the fictional character, Tom Robinson, who was wrongly convicted for raping a white woman and was killed in prison, and EJI’s client, Walter McMillian, who was falsely convicted of the murder of a white woman in Monroeville and condemned to death. Interviews with Monroe County residents about the segregation, illegal jury discrimination, and disregard for black lives depicted in Lee’s work suggest that this Alabama community still shares too much in common with the 1930s setting of this famous book.

Cruel and Unusual: Sentencing 13- and 14-Year-Old Children to Die in Prison (25 mins.)

In the United States, nearly 3000 children under the age of 18 have been sentenced to die in prison. Some of those children were as young as 13 at the time of the offense; some did not kill or even injure anyone; and 70 percent of the youngest children sentenced to die in prison are children of color. This documentary film premiered in 2008 to accompany EJI’s report by the same name and has been updated to include recent developments in EJI’s national litigation campaign to end juvenile life-without-parole sentences. It features Executive Director Bryan Stevenson and staff attorneys, who present the stories of clients condemned to die in prison as children, and interviews with middle school students and their teachers. The film is suitable for children and has been shown to hundreds of students as part of EJI’s educational curriculum, as well as to community groups, churches, teachers, and advocacy organizations. *Discussion guide available.*

EJI’s Race and Poverty Project (4 mins.)

This short video discusses the development of EJI’s Race and Poverty Project, which is designed to deepen the conversation about the history of racial injustice and its implications for contemporary problems in our criminal justice system and beyond. Executive Director Bryan Stevenson explains that there is a legacy of racial inequality in America shaped by the enslavement of millions of black people and violently enforced from Reconstruction to World War II through a campaign of racial terrorism, most dramatically evidenced by lynching. The civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s challenged legalized segregation and racist practices, but it was not followed by a continued commitment to truth and reconciliation. As a result, the legacy of racial inequality has persisted, and is evident today in every facet of America’s mass incarceration system. EJI publishes research, reports, annual calendars, and films to deepen and broaden our understanding of America’s racial history, and is spearheading a nationwide campaign to acknowledge and memorialize our history of racial injustice so that healing and reconciliation can be achieved.

Organizational Film (5 mins.)

This brief film provides an organizational overview of the Equal Justice Initiative, a nonprofit civil rights law firm in Montgomery, Alabama. Executive Director Bryan Stevenson, Deputy Director Randy Susskind, and Senior Attorney Charlotte Morrison discuss EJI’s founding in 1989 as a capital defense firm committed to providing quality legal representation to indigent people on death row in Alabama, the only state in the country without a state-funded program to provide legal assistance to death row prisoners. EJI has won the release of people who were wrongfully convicted; conducts groundbreaking litigation challenging abusive sentences imposed on children; confronts mass incarceration and exposes dangerous prison conditions; and is facilitating a national conversation about racial inequality and economic injustice.

RECOMMENDED READING ON RACIAL JUSTICE

- Michelle Alexander, *The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness*
- Gloria Anzaldúa, Norma Cantu and Aida Hurtado, *Borderlands / La Frontera: The New Mestiza*
- Edward E. Baptist, *The Half Has Never Been Told: Slavery and the Making of American Capitalism*
- Douglas Blackmon, *Slavery by Another Name: The Re-Enslavement of Black Americans from the Civil War to World War II*
- Taylor Branch, *Parting the Waters: America in the King Years, 1954-1963*
- William D. Carrigan and Clive Webb, *Forgotten Dead: Mob Violence Against Mexican Americans in the United States, 1848-1928*
- Robert J. Cottrol, *The Long, Lingering Shadow: Slavery, Race, and Law in the American Hemisphere*
- Mark Curriden and Leroy Phillips Jr., *Contempt of Court: The Turn-of-the-Century Lynching That Launched a Hundred Years of Federalism*
- W.E.B. DuBois, *The Souls of Black Folk*
- James Goodman, *Stories of Scottsboro*
- S.C. Gwynne, *Empire of the Summer Moon: Quanah Parker and the Rise and Fall of the Comanches, the Most Powerful Indian Tribe in American History*
- Grace Elizabeth Hale, *Making Whiteness: The Culture of Segregation in the South, 1890-1940*
- Sherrilyn Ifill, *On the Courthouse Lawn: Confronting the Legacy of Lynching in the 21st Century*
- Gilbert King, *Devil in the Grove: Thurgood Marshall, the Groveland Boys, and the Dawn of a New America*
- Michael Klarman, *From Jim Crow to Civil Rights: The Supreme Court and the Struggle for Racial Equality*
- Kenneth W. Mack and Guy-Uriel Charles, *The New Black: What Has Changed - and What Has Not - with Race in America*
- Peter Matthiessen, *In the Spirit of Crazy Horse: The Story of Leonard Peltier and the FBI's War on the American Indian Movement*
- Jose Luis Morin, *Latino/a Rights and Justice in the United States*
- Eduardo Obregon Pagan, *Murder at the Sleepy Lagoon: Zoot Suits, Race, and Riot in Wartime L.A.*
- Theodore Rosengarten, *All God's Dangers: The Life of Nate Shaw*
- Bryan Stevenson, *Just Mercy: A Story of Justice and Redemption*
- Waziyatawin, *What Does Justice Look Like? The Struggle for Liberation in Dakota Homeland*
- Laura Wexler, *Fire in a Canebreak: The Last Mass Lynching in America*
- Robert Whitaker, *On the Laps of Gods: The Red Summer of 1919 and the Struggle for Justice That Remade a Nation*
- Isabel Wilkerson, *The Warmth of Other Suns: The Epic Story of America's Great Migration*