

CAMPAIGN FOR YOUTH JUSTICE

BECAUSE THE CONSEQUENCES AREN'T MINOR

October 2009 Newsletter

The Campaign for Youth Justice is a national organization dedicated to ending the practice of trying, sentencing, and incarcerating youth under the age of 18 in the adult criminal justice system.

In This Issue

ACROSS THE COUNTRY

FROM THE HILL

RESEARCH & POLICY

NATIONAL MOMENTUM

MEDIA WRAP

GET ORGANIZED

VOICES

ON THE CALENDAR

GET IN THE ACTION AND PUT YOUR
DOLLARS TO WORK!

[Join Our Mailing List!](#)

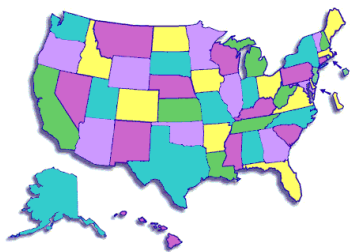


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ACROSS THE COUNTRY



North Carolina Task Force Begins Work

Through legislation passed last session, North Carolina established the Youth Accountability Planning Task Force. The Task Force is to determine whether North Carolina should amend its law which automatically prosecutes all 16- and 17-year-olds as adults in the adult criminal justice system.

Co-chaired by State Senator Kinnaird (D-Orange, Person) and State Representative Bordsen (D-Alamance), the Task Force kicked off its first meeting on Wednesday, October 21 in Raleigh to hear from experts. Speakers at the meeting included: Professor Janet Mason of the UNC School of Government, Susan Katzenelson of the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, and other North Carolina experts from the Department of Corrections and Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Representative Toni Walker (D-New Haven) from the Connecticut House of Representatives also spoke on Connecticut's successful "Raise the Age" Campaign which resulted in a law change to prohibit the automatic prosecution of youth under age 18 as adults. Connecticut's new law takes effect January 1, 2010.

Under the legislation establishing North Carolina's Task Force, the Task Force is required to submit an interim report during the 2010 Regular Session and the final report must be completed by January 15, 2011.

For more information and updates on this and other North Carolina juvenile justice news, visit www.ncchild.org.

Virginia "Don't Throw Away the Key" Campaign Encourages Communities to Take Action

The "Don't Throw Away the Key" Campaign encourages Virginia residents to take action to change Virginia's system of trying and incarcerating youth as adults in Virginia.

Here's how you can help:

1. Speak up! Send a letter to the Virginia Crime Commission. To send a letter go to <http://www.youthpolicyactioncenter.org/>.
2. Mark your calendar for the Virginia Crime Commission Meeting!
When: December 15th

Location: General Assembly Building, Senate Room, 9th & Broad Street, Richmond, VA

Time: 10:00 am

Bring: Your friends!

Wear: "Don't Throw Away the Key" button!

3. Spread the word! For flyers, talking points, actions kits and more, visit www.dontthrowawaythekey.org.

DC Advocates Hold Strategy Meeting to Discuss Juvenile Justice Reform

On October 21, 2009, the Campaign for Youth Justice and Justice for DC Youth convened over 50 youth advocates at the Public Welfare Foundation to propose new strategies for achieving juvenile justice reform in Washington, DC.

Over two dozen community-based organizations participated, including: The Alliance of Concerned Men, Beyond Vision, Inc., The Brotherhood/Sister Sol, COINNS, DC Lawyers for Youth, DC Prisoners Project, Earth Conservation Corps, Educational Alliance Corporation, Empowerment Center, Equal Justice Works, Far Southeast Family Strengthening Collaborative, Free Minds Book Club & Writing Workshop, Georgetown University Juvenile Justice Clinic, Growing On, Healthy Families Thriving Communities Collaborative, KidsPeace, Justice for DC Youth, Latin American Youth Center, Mentoring Today, Offender Aid and Restoration, Parent Watch, Sasha Bruce Youthwork, See Forever / Maya Angelou Youth Advocate Program, Youth Education Alliance, and Youth Village.

Several national organizations also joined the gathering, including: The Sentencing Project, Justice Policy Institute, and the Council for Court Excellence. Juvenile and criminal justice system stakeholders from the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services, the DC Department of Corrections, the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia, the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, and the U.S. Department of Justice also attended the meeting.

The group discussed current and pressing issues facing the community such as children in custody at New Beginnings and other facilities, the need for community-based alternatives to detention and incarceration, the disparate treatment of youth of color in the justice system, the prosecution of youth in the adult criminal justice system, and the placement of youth in adult jails and prisons.

While responses varied, most present agreed that juvenile justice reform in DC requires a comprehensive strategy. This strategy must involve multiple stakeholders to nurture and rehabilitate youth who have been in contact with the justice system, rather than punish youth and put them at risk of harmful and irreversible consequences. Meeting participants shared their

knowledge about the justice system and current initiatives underway, identified key issues and challenges, and strategized on a collective set of recommendations to put forth to DC officials.

The platform for juvenile justice reform developed will be presented to DC officials on November 4, 2009 when the Campaign for Youth Justice and Justice for DC Youth will reconvene the group in its entirety at the New Beginnings Youth Development Center in Laurel, MD.

[Back to Top](#)

FROM THE HILL



Ask your Senator to Co-Sponsor S. 678, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act!

As you may know, S. 678, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Reauthorization Act of 2009, which would strengthen and reauthorize the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), was introduced on March 24, 2009.

Currently, S. 678 has the bipartisan support of six co-sponsors: Senate Judiciary Chairman Patrick Leahy (D-VT); Judiciary Committee Members Senators Herb Kohl (D-WI), Richard Durbin (D-IL), and Arlen Specter (D-PA); and the two Maine Senators Susan Collins (R-ME) and Olympia Snowe (R-ME).

CFYJ hopes the Senate Judiciary Committee will take up S. 678 before the end of the year. In order to increase support for the bill, CFYJ is reaching out to other Senators and asking them to co-sponsor S. 678.

Action Items:

- Call or write a letter to your Senators to co-sponsor and support S. 678. You can identify your Senators by using the "Find Your Senators" tool at <http://www.senate.gov/>.
- Send a letter from your organization to Senators Leahy (D-VT) and Sessions (R-AL) in support of the bill.

More information on the JJDP can be found on the CFYJ website at <http://www.campaign4youthjustice.com/jjdp.html>.

A summary of S. 678 is available at <http://www.campaign4youthjustice.com/documents/>

[SummaryoftheJJDP2009Bills.678.pdf](#).

To view a summary of the bill or to check the current status of the legislation, visit <http://thomas.loc.gov/> and enter S. 678 into the search box.

National Experts Brief Congressional Members and Staff on Effective Juvenile Justice Reform

On Thursday, October 22, U.S. Congressman Christopher S. Murphy (D-CT), Congressman Robert C. "Bobby" Scott (D-VA), and House Committee on Education and Labor Chairman George Miller (D-CA) hosted a panel of national experts to explore models for effective juvenile justice reform through briefings with Members of Congress and Congressional staff.

Congressman Murphy, Congressman Scott, and Congresswoman Donna Christensen (D-VI) attended the Member briefing. The Congressional staff briefing was attended by over 30 individuals, including key staff from the House Education and Labor Committee, and included excerpts from a recent ABC "Primetime" special on Missouri's juvenile justice system.

The briefings, moderated by Congressman Murphy, featured the following national juvenile justice experts:

- **Pili J. Robinson, Director of Consulting Services at Missouri Youth Services Institute** - Mr. Robinson discussed Missouri's transition from a "brutal system" where children were locked up in large numbers at one massive facility, to a system where the small proportion of youth who are held in secure corrections facilities live close to their homes in small, home-like facilities. Not only is the Missouri model less expensive - housing a youth in these high-security facilities in Missouri costs just \$156 per day, which is about half the national average - but it is also more effective. After 10 years of release from Missouri's juvenile corrections facilities, only 10.5% of youth become involved in the adult criminal system.
- **Gail D. Mumford, Senior Associate for Juvenile Justice Programs at the Annie E. Casey Foundation** - Ms. Mumford discussed the success of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI), which helps juvenile justice systems improve data collection and develop statistical risk assessment tools that advance the aims of reducing racial and ethnic disparities and assuring that youth are detained only when necessary for public safety.
- **Grace Bauer, Family Organizer with the National Parent Caucus, and parent of a youth involved in the juvenile justice and adult criminal justice systems** - Ms. Bauer

talked about her family's personal experience with the juvenile justice system by telling the story of her son who has been in and out of juvenile and adult corrections facilities since his arrest at age 13 for stealing a stereo out of a pickup truck. Ten years later, her son continues to pay the price for the harsh treatment he received in the juvenile and adult justice systems.

- **Liz Ryan, President and CEO of the Campaign for Youth Justice** - Ms. Ryan emphasized the need to strengthen the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) to require states to undertake concrete steps to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in their juvenile justice systems and prohibit the pre-trial holding of youth in adult jails and lock-ups.

Panelists and Members of Congress stressed the need to hold youth accountable for their actions but to also recognize that an overwhelming weight of evidence shows that our country's reliance on incarceration and other punitive measures has not been an effective strategy for keeping communities safe or reducing recidivism. They discussed the importance of reducing the incarceration of youth in juvenile and adult facilities and implementing strategies to enable youth to deal with the underlying reasons they came into contact with the system.

Representative Murphy concluded the briefings by urging Members of Congress and their staff to tour juvenile detention and corrections facilities in their states during the next several months. The panel encouraged Members to spend time talking with the youth in these facilities in order to better understand the conditions in which they live and gain an appreciation for what is, and is not, working in the juvenile justice system.

[Back to Top](#)

RESEARCH & POLICY

OJJDP releases Bulletin on Children Exposed to Violence

On October 7, 2009, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) released "Children's Exposure to Violence: A Comprehensive National Survey," a bulletin discussing the most comprehensive nationwide survey of incidence and prevalence of children's exposure to violence to date. The report received significant media attention and is a key priority for Attorney General Eric Holder.

The survey confirms that children in the U.S. are more likely to be exposed to violence and crime than adults. In 2005, adolescents and young adults ages 12 to 19 were more than twice as likely to be victims of violent crimes when compared to the population as a whole. According to the bulletin, more than 60% of the Nation's children were exposed to violence within the past year,

either directly or indirectly by witnessing a violent act, learning of a violent act against someone they know, or experiencing a threat against their home or school. Nearly one-half (46%) of children and adolescents were assaulted at least once in the past year; more than 1 in 10 were injured in an assault; 1 in 4 were victims of robbery, vandalism, or theft; and 1 in 16 were victimized sexually.

While children react to violence exposure in different ways and many show remarkable resilience, too often children exposed to violence show signs of lasting physical, mental, and emotional harm. Many of these children have involvement with the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

The OJJDP bulletin is available at <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/227744.pdf>.

Report Examines Youth Court Processing Delays

A research report submitted to the National Institute of Justice, "Delays in Youth Justice," examines court processing delay and the types of delay that most often affect delinquency cases in juvenile and family courts. The report, submitted in October by Jeffrey Butts, Gretchen Cusick, and Benjamin Adams, states that delays in juvenile court processing can have negative consequences for youth, their families, and their communities. Given the developmental immaturity of adolescents, swift intervention is likely to be more effective with youthful offenders, both in achieving the specific deterrent effects of punishment and in realizing the potential benefits of treatment and other services.

While the report does not address court processing times for youth prosecuted in the adult system, it does include tables of adjudication and disposition time standards set by state statutes and court rules, as well as a discussion of the time limitations recommended by professional standards.

In 1980, standards promulgated by the Joint Commission on Juvenile Justice Standards by the Institute of Judicial Administration and the American Bar Association (IJA/ABA) explain that: "Delay in the processing, adjudication, and disposition of criminal and juvenile cases compounds the disadvantages of detention, increases the risks of nonappearance and antisocial conduct if the juvenile is released, and is harmful to the interests both of the accused and the community." According to Standard 3.3 of the IJA/ABA Joint Commission, the time standard for adjudicatory hearings should also apply to transfer hearings. Juvenile courts are to hold either adjudicatory or transfer hearings within 15 days for detained youth and within 30 days for non-detained youth.

The National District Attorneys Association (NDAA) issued its own standards in 1989. The NDAA standards suggest a maximum time of 60 days between police referral and disposition in

cases where a youth is detained, or 90 days in non-detained cases. However, the NDAA recognized that these time limits may be exceeded in complex cases, such as a decision to transfer a case for adult criminal prosecution.

A copy of the "Delays in Justice" report is available at <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/228493.pdf>.

[Back to Top](#)

NATIONAL MOMENTUM



Join the Movement!

We, at the Campaign for Youth Justice, have launched an exciting and innovative new campaign called "Join the Movement!" We hope to build a network of caring individuals and together create a movement of people to make reform happen. Learn what it takes to organize and build campaigns and empower yourself and those around you to create a movement for change.

To get started with the Join the Movement Campaign and join other like-minded individuals who seek change, request your Join the Movement Action Kit by emailing jointhemovement@cfyj.org.

[Back to Top](#)

MEDIA WRAP



This Month on Juvenile Justice Matters

Below is the lineup of October's episodes of Juvenile Justice Matters, the CFYJ weekly radio show addressing the issue of trying youth as adults through the testimony of academics, advocates, youth, and families. The show is hosted weekly at 4:30 p.m. EDT on Thursdays through Blog Talk Radio at: www.blogtalkradio.com/jjmatters. Don't forget to call in with questions to 347-843-4360.

October 29

Jason Downs is a criminal defense attorney practicing in the District of Columbia. Just 10 years ago, when Jason was 16 years old and living in West Baltimore, Maryland, he was arrested and charged as an adult with armed robbery. Jason spoke about this incident and how he was transferred from the adult criminal justice system to the juvenile justice system.

Listen to this show at www.blogtalkradio.com/jjmatters.

October 22

Deirdre Connor, a reporter at *The Florida Times-Union*, recently wrote an extensive story on two girls, ages 15 and 16, who were charged as adults and are now serving time in prison. The youths are the youngest female inmates in Florida's adult prison system.

Deirdre's feature story can be found at http://jacksonville.com/news/metro/crime/2009-10-11/story/first_coast_pair_among_floridas_youngest_female_inmates#.

Listen to this show at <http://www.blogtalkradio.com/jjmatters/2009/10/22/Florida-Times-Union-Reporter-shares-her-conversations-with-Floridas-youngest-incarcerated-females>.

October 15

Clemmie Greenlee is no stranger to the dangers of gang violence, street life and jail. Beginning at age 12 and continuing until her early 40s, she was consumed by a world of gangs, violence, drugs and prostitution. This same world continues to exist today for too many of Nashville's young people, and Clemmie is doing something about it. In 2003, the same year she lost her only son to gang violence, she completed a recovery program and began to work as an advocate for those who were struggling with life in the streets. Now a tireless advocate and a source of inspiration and leadership in the community, Clemmie Greenlee is a Soros Fellow who runs a program called Galaxy Stars, a Nashville based organization dedicated to intervening in the lives of young people and serving those in need.

Listen to this show at <http://www.blogtalkradio.com/jjmatters/2009/10/15/Interview-with-Nashville-Advocates-Clemmie-Greenle>.

October 8

CFYJ Spokesperson and parent activist Tracy McClard has assisted in creating a National Parent Caucus and organized an annual 5K run to build awareness of the issue of youth prosecuted as adults. Tracy's 17-year-old son committed suicide in an adult facility after being tried and convicted as an adult.

Listen to this show at <http://www.blogtalkradio.com/jjmatters/2009/10/08/Interview-with-Missouri-Advocate-Tracy-McClard>.

October 1

Anthony Shepett was recently paroled from prison after serving 17 years in California. At 16 years of age Anthony was arrested and, by age 18, convicted as an adult for attempted murder. He faced three life sentences. In March 2009, he was found suitable for parole after two previous

unsuccessful hearings. Despite a 4-page letter from the governor opposing the parole, Anthony was released on August 26, 2009 at the age of 34.

Listen to this show at <http://www.blogtalkradio.com/jjmatters/2009/10/01/Interview-with-Anthony-Shepett-a-former-inmate-charged-as-an-adult-at-16>.

[Back to Top](#)

GET ORGANIZED

A Monthly Column by Grace Bauer

Families In Power

Campaign for Youth Justice's Facebook page is generating a great deal of discussion among families about how they can take action. It is our hope that posted discussions between members (view through clicking the "Discussions" tab on our Facebook page) can function as an organizing tool and give you new ideas about what you can do to change the juvenile justice system and transfer laws in your state.

So, what are families asking via Facebook? Check out the questions and answers below.

I have written/called/emailed my legislators for help my child and they don't respond. What do I do now?

Write another letter or email. Make your letter brief, but detailed and clear. Explain your child's situation and offer a solution to the problem. If you do not have a solution, contact me (202-558-3580 or gbauer@cfyj.org) and we can figure out a solution together. Additionally, include in your letter a few national or state statistics such as:

- Children in adult jails are 36% more likely to commit suicide.
- Youth held in adult jails are more likely to reoffend.
- Transfer laws do nothing to increase public safety or reduce crime.

At the end of the letter, request an in person meeting. Let them know that you expect to hear back from them in a timely fashion and that you will be waiting to hear from them. In your letter, be sure to include multiple ways for legislators to contact you (e.g. email, phone and times you can be reached, and mailing address). Lastly, always thank them for their time.

I spoke to my legislator and he/she promised to help but nothing has happened.

Be reasonable with what you expect from your elected government representatives. Most likely, they will not be able to help with your individual case. Remember, they are law makers. Thus,

investigate what law allows your child to be tried as an adult and ask them to help change this law. If you are looking for help with your child's individual case, find an advocate or an attorney.

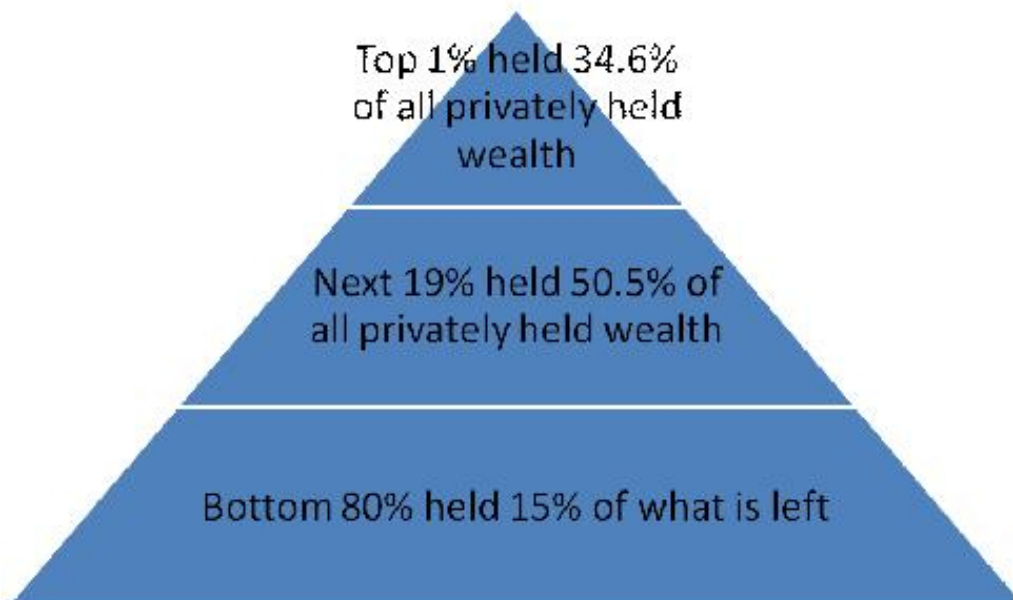
What does juvenile justice system involvement have to do with ethnicity and economics?

I love this question because I love to share with others just how much contact with the justice system has to do with ethnicity and class! We tend to be a nation of people who are quick to blame or ignore what we don't know. This is particularly true when we hear about the folks who are involved in the juvenile and criminal justice systems. A few sobering facts on this issue include:

- African American youth make up 30% of those arrested while they only represent 17% of the overall youth population.
- African American youth are 62% of youth prosecuted in adult court.
- In 2007, 35% of African American children lived in poverty compared to only 10% of white youth living in poverty.
- White youth are twice as likely to retain private counsel.

These are the facts, but what do they mean? There appears to be two systems of justice in our country. One is for children of wealthy families (mostly white) who possess the means to obtain counsel, drug treatment, good mental health care and quality education for their children. The other is for those living in poverty and people of color who have not had access to the care that money and privilege can readily provide. If you look at the figure below, you will see that most of us are at the bottom of the pyramid and in a few cases in the middle. How often do you think the children of the top 1% end up in filthy, violent, unregulated detention centers and jails?

Who Rules America?



This figure was created through information provided by G. William Domhoff of the University of California

Santa Cruz Department of Sociology. For more information visit "Power in America: Wealth, Income and Power" at <http://sociology.ucsc.edu/whorulesamerica/power/wealth.html>.

We do not want to see any children held in adult facilities, charged as adults and sent through a criminal justice system that cannot provide for their care; however, all children, regardless of race, ethnicity or class, should be afforded the best we can offer as a society.

The only positive side to these intersections between justice system involvement, class, race and ethnicity is that there are more of us affected by the juvenile and criminal justice system and we can join together to make the change.

What are other families doing?

Below is a short list of current activities and efforts by families and advocates across the country. Feel free to use these ideas to get involved or create your own!

- Sponsoring a 5K Run to bring awareness to transfer laws in Missouri
- Tabling at community events to bring awareness to the transfer problem
- Educating their families, friends, churches, school and other community organizations about transfer laws and their destructive consequences
- Writing letters to their Congress person to ask them to help with the reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention Act (JJDPA)
- Holding rallies to protest the practice of trying, sentencing and incarcerating children as adults
- Meeting other families at detention centers and jails, sharing information and linking folks together
- Sharing information about transfer with their communities, especially other families affected by transfer
- Joining the Campaign on Facebook and Twitter to connect with other families and allies in the cause
- Requesting Join the Movements Action Kits from the Campaign so they are prepared when there is a call to action. Get yours today! Call 202-558-3580 or email jointhemovement@cfyj.org.

[Back to Top](#)

VOICES



What We Didn't Know

Vicky Gunderson, parent of a youth prosecuted as an adult in Onalaska, Wisconsin, tells her story and asks for support. She says:

"June 18th, 2005 was a life changing day in the lives of the Gunderson family of four: Mom, Dad and two sons, Kirk and Jay. Kirk had celebrated his 17th birthday the week prior and had his entire life ahead of him. He would be a senior in the fall, was a pitcher for American Legion Baseball, work[ed] as a retail salesperson in a sporting goods store, [and was] preparing for his senior pictures....

[Beginning in middle school] Kirk...suffered several concussions while playing sports.... As a sophomore a decision needed to be made that Kirk [could no longer] play contact sports. Kirk was not an outstanding athlete; however, he had an immense passion for whatever he chose to do.... [Thus], as the hockey season approached in his junior year, he struggled emotionally and mentally about not being able to skate.... His friends changed, his choices changed, his faith changed, and his love for life changed.... On the evening of June 18th...due to the influences of drugs and alcohol, Kirk stabbed his Dad and his brother....

You need to know Dad and brother are doing fine; they are both survivors. But, what we did not know was in the state of Wisconsin, a 17-year-old, no matter...the crime, [is] considered an adult in the criminal justice system.... Wisconsin is one of ten states which have a law labeling teenagers...as adults.... A life lesson immediately began for the Gunderson family, their relatives and families, and their friends.

Kirk was incarcerated with adults: 20 years old, 35 years old, and 65 years old. I was unfamiliar with the location of the jail and did not know anything about the justice system.... Kirk was incarcerated in the county jail until he took his life by suicide December 27, 2005.

Since Kirk's death I have been advocating for ending the practice of trying, sentencing, and incarcerating youth under the age of 18 in the adult criminal justice system. [Part of this advocacy] is...supporting the [reauthorization of the] Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP A)... Campaign for Youth Justice (CFYJ) is a core foundation [in these efforts]. Currently, you and I can make a difference by supporting CFYJ's JOIN THE MOVEMENT campaign. For more details on how you can Take Action please go to www.campaignforyouthjustice.org and click 'Change the System.'"

[Back to Top](#)

ON THE CALENDAR



November 3 - National Parent Caucus Call

Parents interested in juvenile justice reform can join the National Parent Caucus call on November 3, 2009 at 1:00 p.m. EDT. Contact Grace Bauer at 202-558-3580 or gbauer@cfyj.org for call-in information.

November 9 - U.S. Supreme Court Hears JLWOP Cases

On November 9, 2009, the U.S. Supreme Court will hear two cases involving juveniles serving life without parole sentences (JLWOP) for non-homicide offenses. Both cases argue that the reasoning of *Roper v. Simmons*, 543 U.S. 551 (2005), the case which eliminated the juvenile death penalty, should also apply to JLWOP in non-homicide cases. *Roper* ruled the death penalty for juveniles was cruel and unusual punishment under the 8th Amendment as well as noted the widespread international aversion to executing minors, the relatively rare application of the penalty for juveniles in the United States, and the developments in adolescent psychology that show that a youthful offender does not have the same psychological make-up as an adult offender.

Oral arguments regarding JLWOP are open to the public, but seating is limited and on a first-come, first-seated basis. Before a session begins, two lines form on the plaza in front of the U.S. Supreme Court building. One is for those who wish to attend an entire argument, and the other, a three-minute line, is for those who wish to observe the Court in session only briefly. Seating for the first argument begins at 9:30 a.m. and seating for the three-minute line begins at 10:00 a.m. Visitors should be aware that cases may attract large crowds, with lines forming before the building opens.

The U.S. Supreme Court building is located at One First Street N.E., Washington, DC 20543.

November 10 - OJJDP Forum

On November 10, Youth Today is sponsoring a forum focusing on the legacy of the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The forum, titled "OJJDP @ 35: Exploring the Past to Guide the Future," will feature a panel of six former OJJDP administrators to engage in a frank discussion about their tenures. Panelists include: John Rector, Ira Schwartz, Al Regnery, Verne Speirs, Bob Sweet and Shay Bilchik. Former Administrator J. Robert Flores has also been invited but his attendance has not been confirmed.

The forum will be held on November 10, 2009, from 1:00 p.m. to 4:45 p.m. at the Sumner

School. The Sumner School is located at 1201 17th Street NW, (at M St.), Washington, D.C.. A reception will follow the event.

Details of the event are available at http://www.youthtodayexchange.org/?page_id=2. Several historical documents have also been uploaded to the site including materials from the 1980 National Symposium on Children in Jail available online at <http://www.youthtodayexchange.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/symposium.pdf>.

[Back to Top](#)

GET IN THE ACTION WITH CFYJ

Follow CFYJ on [Twitter](#).

Send your story of a youth tried as an adult or refer a friend to participate in [CFYJ's Case Profiles Project](#).

Listen to [Juvenile Justice Matters](#) radio show Thursdays at 4:30 p.m. EDT.

Call in to [Juvenile Justice Matters](#) with your questions at 347-843-4360.

Join the [Campaign for Youth Justice on Facebook](#) and connect with hundreds of advocates across the country.

Visit the [Campaign's YouTube channel](#).

Read [JJ Today](#), Youth Today's blog on juvenile justice.

[Back to Top](#)

PUT YOUR DOLLARS AT WORK!

Support the Campaign for Youth Justice! Your donation will be put to work right away on behalf of children and youth. To donate go to <http://www.campaignforyouthjustice.org/donate.html>.

Thank you for your consideration!

[Back to Top](#)



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