

Resolution A010 Continue Anti-Racism Mandate

- 1 *Resolved*, the House of _____ concurring, That the Executive Council continue the anti-racism program
2 with appropriate staffing and budget, under the mandate as defined by the committee recommendation
3 regarding compliance; and be it further
4 *Resolved*, That the emerging provincial network of anti-racism trainers be recognized as an important
5 resource, its utilization commended to the several provinces, dioceses and affiliated organizations of the
6 Church; and be it further
7 *Resolved*, That the 74th General Convention extend its appreciation to the organizers and participants of the
8 anti-racism hearings and calls upon the anti-racism committee to implement a program that responds to the
9 issues raised at the hearings, as appropriate; and be it further
10 *Resolved*, That all persons seeking election or appointment to the several standing commissions, other
11 committees of Executive Council, related boards and auxiliary organizations should have had the
12 mandated anti-racism training as prescribed by this General Convention; and be it further
13 *Resolved*, That the the Office of Peace and Justice be commended for its “Stop the Hate” Campaign and
14 encourage it to develop similar programs that address the issues of racial profiling and other abuses of the
15 criminal justice system that have emerged in this post 9/11 environment; and be it further
16 *Resolved*, That the Anti-Racism Committee of Executive Council be directed to prepare a report for the
17 other standing committees and commissions of the Church that inform them of the several issues emerging
18 from the anti-racism hearings and specify what actions each might take to ameliorate the impact of racism
19 in their area of concern.

ECONOMIC JUSTICE LOAN COMMITTEE

Membership

W. B. McKeown, Esq., <i>Chair</i>	New York
Mrs. Joyce Phillips Austin	New York
Mr. Alfred C. Jones III	<i>Investment Committee Representative</i>
Mrs. Toni H. McGauley	East Tennessee
Ms. Lindsey W. Parsons	Massachusetts
Ms. Iris E. Harris	<i>Council Liaison</i>

WORK SUMMARY

In 1998 the Executive Council created the Economic Justice Loan Committee (EJLC) to combine and oversee two predecessor programs. EJLC meets twice yearly and several times by telephone conference to consider loan applications and conduct other business.

Seven million dollars of investment assets of DFMS had been set aside by separate actions of the General Convention in 1988 and Executive Council in 1989. These assets are loaned by DFMS to support greater economic justice. "Economic justice" refers to enhancing peoples' ability to improve their economic well being and empowering the powerless and oppressed.

DFMS loans its loan fund assets to community development financial intermediaries. They re-lend the assets to groups with appropriate economic justice development programs. Many intermediaries operate in the United States and globally making loans to organizations involved in community economic development, affordable housing, micro-enterprise lending, job creation, and the provision of social services.

The 2000 General Convention passed a resolution (B037) with the intent of increasing the DFMS loan fund to \$24 million in the future. This triennium, in addition to continuing to make loans, EJLC has focused on improving the administration of the program to support possible expansion. EJLC searched for an organization to assist DFMS with 1) evaluation and due diligence of new loan applications; 2) monitoring loans in the portfolio; and 3) assessment of the portfolio's impact. DFMS and the National Community Capital Association (NCCA), the leading industry group for community development financial

intermediaries, signed an agreement in May 2002. NCCA has helped EJLC find new loan applicants while improving its ability to assess applicants and its whole program.

During the triennium, EJLC reviewed and acted on loan applications. Six loans totaling \$1.4 million were dispersed, including one to the Diocese of Atlanta for affordable housing. Another two loans totaling \$550,000 have been approved but not yet dispersed, and a number of other loan applications are in the pipeline. The entire economic justice loan portfolio includes \$5.6 million in loans outstanding to 25 different institutions, with an additional \$1.5 million available as of January 1, 2003 for investment.

During the remainder of the current and into the next triennium, EJLC hopes to improve communication with parishes, dioceses and Church institutions to increase the effectiveness of its work, as it seeks increased Episcopal Church involvement in this important ministry.

ETHICS AND THE NEW GENETICS TASK FORCE

www.episcopalchurch.org/gc/ec/ccs/eceng/default.html

Membership

Mr. David H. Smith, PhD, <i>Chair</i>	Indianapolis
The Rev. David Ames	Rhode Island
Ms. Mary Anderlik, JD, PhD	Kentucky
Ms. Cynthia Cohen, PhD, JD	Washington
The Rt. Rev. Theodore Daniels	Virgin Islands
The Rev. Lindon Eaves, PhD	Virginia
Ms. Elizabeth Heitman, PhD	Texas
The Rev. Jan Heller, PhD	Olympia
Mr. Bruce Jennings, MA	New York
The Very Rev. James Lemler	Chicago
Mr. Timothy Sedgwick, PhD	Virginia
Mr. LeRoy Walters, PhD	Washington
Ms Mary White, PhD	Southern Ohio
Dr. Ellen Wright Clayton, JD	Tennessee

WORK SUMMARY

The Task Force on Ethics and the New Genetics was created by the Executive Council after General Convention 2000 to address concerns raised by the new genetics. Its work, *A Christian Response to our Genetic Powers*, will be distributed at General Convention. Rowman and Littlefield will publish and *Anglican Theological Review* will receive royalties. Possibilities that get us started include:

- Genetic information can inform decisions on whether to have children.
- Genetic testing on adults or children may reveal surprising information on the individual and others.
- Embryos and fetuses may be tested for specific genetic traits.
- Genes of humans or embryos may possibly be “improved,” thus shaping the individual’s biology.
- Genetic knowledge may be used to deny employment or health insurance.

These possibilities raise concerns for the whole Church. Moral teaching is a first concern. The church must listen, study and share its wisdom. The second concern is pastoral. Improving human lives is balanced by the possibility of abuse and injustice. Anticipating problems may enable thoughtful preparation but still tax counseling and liturgical resources.

New genetic knowledge raises theological issues. For example, the roles of fate and choice seem to be changing, as phenomena once deemed beyond human control become controllable. A genetic misfortune once seen as bad luck may now be considered someone’s fault. For example, a parent or a physician who did not run a test might be blamed.