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OREGON DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

HANDBOOK OF RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

APRIL, 1991

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National Institute of Justice

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INTRODUCTION

This desk manual has been prepared for the use of Chaplains and Administration of the Department of Corrections. It is not meant to be an exhaustive study of all religions, but rather to provide a brief background to those religions having inmate followers in the Oregon Department of Corrections. This manual is intended only as a resource to assist Chaplains and Administrators in the fulfillment of their respective duties.

Recognizing that within every Faith Tradition there are degrees and varieties of expression, worship and practice, the information in this document is reliable to the best of our knowledge and ability. Every effort have been made to secure input from authorized representatives of each Faith Tradition and to obtain their final authorization of the material specific to their faith. It is also recognized that this will become a "living" document complete with additions as those Faith Traditions are represented within the Corrections system; and modifications will be made as they are deemed appropriate.

A special note of thanks is extended to the Administration of the Department of Corrections, the Department of Corrections Chaplains who worked on the project, and those who assisted us with providing information: the leadership of each of the Faith Traditions herein included, the Washington State Department of Corrections, the United States Department of the Army and the Canadian Prison Chaplaincy Service.

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BUDDHISM

A. History/Theology

The Buddhist religion began in India in the sixth century B.C., based on the experiences of Siddhartha Gautama through which he became the Buddha, the Enlightened One. The events of his life provide the basic pattern, known as the Three Jewels, upon which all Buddhist communities have been built; this pattern consists of Buddha, the Enlightened One, Dharma, the Teaching of the Path or the Law, and the Sangha, the assembly of followers.

Through the efforts of disciples, Buddhism spread from India throughout most of Asia. Eventually, it came to North America and Europe, where it has grown tremendously in the past century. Today, about six percent of the people on earth - some 257 million - follow some aspect of this many-faceted religious philosophy. Their number is steadily increasing due to a strong missionary zeal and global migration patterns. About 200,000 Buddhists live in the United States.

Buddhism is not so much a set of rules as a technique of action, and is devoted to the elimination of pain and human suffering through the Middle Path between the extremes of self-indulgence and self-denial, which shows the path of right living and mental discipline. The Middle Path is summarized in "the Dharma," the teaching of the Four Noble Truths:

1. The Noble Truth of Suffering: existence is characterized by suffering - suffering is universal.
2. The Noble Truth of the Cause of Suffering is that: suffering has a cause that is rooted in ignorance, desire, want, and craving for personal, selfish satisfaction and gratification.
3. The Cessation of Suffering: once this craving for satisfaction and gratification is completely ended, forsaken and relinquished, all suffering will cease, and there will be release and detachment from suffering. Sorrow and suffering can be eliminated, as experienced by the Buddha.
4. The Noble Eightfold Path: the ending of suffering can be achieved by following the eightfold path of: right understanding, belief and views; right thought and resolution, right speech; right action and conduct; right vocation or livelihood; right effort; right concentration, mindfulness, and attentiveness; and right meditation and tranquility of mind.

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There are two main schools of Buddhism - the Theravada (Hinayana), or southern, school, which is the older, and the Mahayana, or northern, school, which is the more liberal. Those from the southern school, in speaking of the Buddha, are referring to the human Gautama, and maintain the renunciation of all worldly pursuits and becoming "homeless" as the method of attaining Nirvana (heaven), whereas those from the northern school, in speaking of the Buddha, see Him as the manifestation of an eternal essence in human form, and affirm that one may attain Nirvana without necessarily accepting a "homeless" state. Zen Buddhism emphasizes the attainment of individual liberation without recourse to any external source (person or institution) while Tibetan (or Tantric) Buddhism emphasizes the role of certain words or phrases, ritual spells, and incantations, and the use of the wheel as an aid to meditation.

When the Buddha obtained enlightenment, two courses were open to him: keep his knowledge to himself and pass into the bliss of Nirvana; or prompted by compassion for others, he could bestow the benefits of his wisdom upon all. These two ways mark the difference between the two major schools of Buddhism: southern (the small vehicle) and northern (the large vehicle).

While the southern school does not by any means ignore compassion for others, it stresses individual enlightenment. Those from the northern school criticize the southern school for being too narrow and for placing too much emphasis on doctrinal teachings. Those from the southern school accuse the northern school of being too liberal and too far from the original Buddhist ways; although, in spite of these differences, both southern and northern schools hold the same teaching as proclaimed by the Buddha himself. It is merely the method of stressing slightly different viewpoints by which Nirvana can be attained.

Where Mahayana stresses the Infinite Compassion of Buddha's willingness to share his insight, Mahayana recognizes that the attainment of Buddhahood is the real meaning, not merely of human being, but one who has reached the Absolute Truth and Reality. Centered in China, Japan and Korea, this branch tended to be more flexible, allowing developments in ritual and theology.

A significant development within the northern school was the concept of the Bodhisattva, a term referring to an "awakening" person who is far down the path to the full enlightenment enjoyed by Buddha. They have not achieved Buddhahood but are close. Their distinction is seen in their commitment to share their insight and help those who have just begun the quest of truth.

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Human beings, the Buddha declared, can become Enlightened from within. The process is to become what you are, to develop to the full innate Buddha-Mind by destroying the ignorance-produced, desire-maintained illusion of self which binds individuals from life to life on the Wheel of Becoming.

All forms of life, said the Buddha, can be shown to have three characteristics in common: impermanence (*annica*), suffering (*dukkha*) and an absence of a permanent soul which separates each from the other forms of life (*anatta*).

Anicca, an important concept, means all existence and phenomena change every second. Everything dies momentarily. Such a prospect causes suffering. This concept, however, is neither pessimistic or nihilistic. Both advancement and reproduction manifest constant change.

Dukka, covers all that we understand by pain, illness, disease -- physical and mental -- including disharmony, discomfort, or in a philosophic sense, the awareness of incompleteness or insufficiency. *Dukkha* is dissatisfaction and discontent, the opposite of all that we mentally embrace as well-being, perfection, wholeness, bliss.

Anatta, or non-ego teaches that all existence and phenomena in this world ultimately do not have substantial reality.

Through certain practices and meditation based on "Right Wisdom," the Buddhist reaches Nivana, "emptiness," a state in which all human defilement and passion have been extinguished. The goal of Buddhism is to liberate the timelessness of humans from all that has its being in space and time. But, according to the Buddhist, this can be attained only through a strictly ethical life with controlled meditation and concentration.

The ethics of Buddhism are simply that: you must not kill any living thing; you must not take what has not been given to you; you must not violate chastity; you must not lie; you must not slander or use harsh or frivolous language. Buddhism asserts that human deliverance lies firmly in one's own hands, and only the Buddha and the dharma (teaching) which he proclaimed can point the way.

Related to this concept is karma, Buddhist law of cause and effect. The present is always determined by the past yet the future remains free. Every action we make depends on what we have come to be at the time, but what we are coming to be at any time depends on the direction of the will today. Hence everyone is free within the limitations of one's self-centered karma, which is the result of past action of body, speech and thought.

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B. Holy Days

Within the schools of Buddhism there are a number of common festivals observed by all groups.

In the Mahayana (Northern School) these common festivals are:

	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date</u>
Shusho-E	New Year's Day	January 1
Nehan-E	Nirvana Day - the day the Buddha passed way.	Feb. 15
Hanamatsuri/ Flower Festival	The birthday of the Buddha.	April 8
O-Bon-E	Memorial Day - to express gratitude to those who have passed on the Buddha's teaching, and to rejoice in the all-embracing compassion and salvation offered by Buddha.	July 15
Bodhi Day	Enlightenment Day - Commemorating the enlightenment of the Buddha.	December 8
Joya-e	New Year's Eve Day	Dec. 31

In the Theravada (Southern School) these common festivals are:

<u>Holy Days</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date</u>
Vesak	The day commemorating Buddha's birth, enlightenment and death.	Celebrated on the day of the full moon in May.
Dharma-vijaya/ Poson	Commemorating the preaching of the Dharma to foreign countries, especially Sri Lanka.	Celebrated on the day of the full moon in June.
Dharma-chakka/ Asalha Puja	Commemorating the first proclamation of the Dharma by the Buddha.	Celebrated on the day of the full moon in July.

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Japanese Buddhists celebrate:

<u>Holy Days</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date</u>
Higan-e	Equinox Day	March 21 and September 23.

Additionally, each group within the schools of Buddhism has its own specific holy days that are to be observed. For example, the Jodo-shin-shu group observes Shinran Shonin, the Memorial Day commemorating the death of Shinran Shonin, on January 16. Information about these additional holy days can be obtained from the individual Buddhist temple.

On holy days the Buddhist does not work, and joins with other Buddhists to celebrate the holy day together.

C. Worship:

1. Private

The individual Buddhist is expected to have a shrine, the Butsudan, in the home, which may be surrounded by decorations, utensils, flowers and oil-lamps, in front of which she/he will chant the Sutra and offer incense each day. The length and duration of chanting is determined by the individual school, but generally the Sutra chanting will occur twice a day, in the morning and evening, and usually lasts for approximately half an hour. Buddhist meditation beads are widely used: the beads are carried on the left wrist in daily life and encircles the two hands when clasped together in meditation.

2. Corporate

Every Sunday Buddhists gather together for Dharma school, and the regular service, which consists mainly of chanting, a sermon and Buddhist songs; once a month a memorial service may be held.

D. Holy Book:

The Sutras are the Buddhist holy texts. The Sutra is the 84,000 volumes containing the words of the Buddha; each group/school has chosen its own Sutra (usually one to three volumes of the 84,000) that most typifies its teaching. It is recommended, but not required, that the individual Buddhist has a personal copy of the Sutra of his/her group.

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E. Diet:

Like the holy days, the diet followed by the Buddhist depends on the school to which she/he belongs. Generally, though, those of the southern school follow a stricter, mostly vegetarian, diet, while those of the northern school follow a less strictly-defined diet. In both schools the Buddhist is advised not to use harmful food or drink or intoxicating alcohol or drugs; in all things moderation is advised.

F. Other Requirements:

1. General

The Buddha left five Sila, or general precepts, for the ordinary person to practice:

- a) Do not kill.
- b) Do not steal.
- c) Do not do anything impure.
- d) Do not tell falsehoods.
- e) Do not take harmful food or drink, intoxicating alcohol or drugs.

G. Practitioners:

There are ministers/priests specially trained in Japan, professionally recognized, attached to a temple, and designated by the title "Reverend" who attend to the needs of the Buddhist community.

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Minimum Requirements For Offenders in Prison:

1. HOLY DAYS/FESTIVALS - No mandatory requirements, but there are eleven days observed by Buddhists as special for focusing on Buddhist heritage and practice. The observance of these special days is encouraged but not required if it would cause undue hardship on other people or create a security problem.
2. PRIVATE WORSHIP - There are no mandatory requirements. However, daily chanting of the Sutra along with the burning of a small amount of incense is encouraged for thirty minutes in the morning and in the evening.
3. CORPORATE WORSHIP - Group worship is not mandatory, but it is generally practiced each Sunday in the form of chanting, sermon and singing of Buddhist songs.
4. HOLY BOOK - The Sutras are the Buddhist holy texts. The individual Buddhist should have a personal copy of the Sutra of his/her group.
5. DIET - No mandatory requirement.
6. PRACTITIONERS - Access to an authorized Buddhist minister/priest.
7. OTHER ITEMS - Small amount of incense to burn during daily private times of prayer.

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CATHOLIC (ROMAN)

A. History/Theology:

The Roman Catholic Church traces its origin from the naming of the Apostle, Peter, as the chief of the Apostles chosen by Christ. The authority of Peter as head of the Church is exercised by his successors as the Bishops of Rome. The Church is called One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic as marks of its authenticity as the Church founded by Christ. It is called one because the same doctrine and sacraments are taught and administered throughout the world under the one authority of the reigning Pope. It is called Holy because it dispenses the seven (7) sacraments as a means of sharing in the life of Christ. It is called Catholic or universal because it reaches out to all people, excluding no one. It is called Apostolic because it traces its history, its teachings and its sacraments back to the Apostles. Catholics recognize the Bishop of Rome, the Pope, as the Vicar of Christ on earth and as the Head of the Church, and the Bishops as successors of the Apostles.

The Doctrines of the Church come from the teachings of Christ to the Apostles and the teachings of the Apostles in the Letters of the New Testament. These Doctrines are further refined by the traditions of the teaching Church. Doctrines of faith and morals are defined and safeguarded by the Pope when he proclaims them "ex cathedra" (as Head of the Church).

The principal Doctrines of the Catholic Church are:

One God, three divine Persons, distinct from but equal to one another subsisting in one Nature. These are the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. The Son, Jesus Christ, was born of the Virgin Mary, suffered for the sins of mankind, was crucified, died and was buried. On the third day after his burial, Christ rose from the dead. He ascended into Heaven. He will come again to judge the living and the dead. Catholics believe that Jesus Christ instituted seven Sacraments as means of sharing Christ's divine life: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Reconciliation, Matrimony, Holy Orders and the Sacrament of the Sick. Catholics believe that infants and adults should be baptized, either by pouring water on the forehead or by immersion in water, while saying the appropriate words of Baptism.

The truths taught by the Catholic Church and contained in the Apostle's Creed, the Nicene Creed and the Athanasian Creed must be accepted by anyone wishing to become a Catholic. A "profession of faith" is made by a person already baptized when communion with the Roman Catholic Church is desired.

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CATHOLIC (ROMAN)

Mass is understood as the Sacrifice of Christ on the Cross, inaugurating the New Covenant sealed in His blood. Catholics believe in the real presence, i.e., that Jesus is truly present, body and blood, soul and divinity, in the bread and wine consecrated at Mass. Wine is, therefore, a requirement for a valid Mass.

B. Holy Days:

Every Sunday and certain other Holy Days of Obligation (Christmas, Easter, Feast of the Assumption, New Year's Day, Ascension Thursday, Immaculate Conception) are Holy Days. Mass is obligatory on those days.

C. Forms of Worship:

1. Corporate Worship

The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is the principal form of corporate worship. Mass is said daily, but Catholics are not obliged to attend daily. Sunday Mass is obligatory for all Catholics.

2. Private Worship

Scripture Reading, saying the Rosary and other kinds of devotion are done privately or in groups for their own edification and spiritual well being.

D. Holy Book:

The Bible is the Holy Book for Catholics.

E. Diet:

There is no prescribed diet for Catholics. Ash Wednesday and Good Friday are days of fasting on which only a limited amount of food is allowed. All Fridays during Lent are Days of Abstinence in which Catholics abstain from eating meat or meat products.

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CATHOLIC (ROMAN)

Minimum Requirements for Offenders in Prison

1. HOLY DAYS/FESTIVALS - Attend Mass on Sundays and Holy Days of Obligation.
2. PRIVATE WORSHIP - Scripture reading, recitation of Rosary, private devotion, Bible study.
3. CORPORATE WORSHIP - Attend Mass on Sundays and Holy Days. Receive the Sacraments of the Church (Confession and Holy Communion) regularly. Observe the Laws of the Church.
4. HOLY BOOK - The Bible.
5. DIET - No specific requirements. Fasting is required on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday; abstinence from meat is required on the Fridays during Lent.
6. PRACTITIONERS - Ordained Priest, Deacon or designated (by the Local Bishop) Lay Person.
7. OTHER ITEMS - Wine is required in order for a priest to celebrate a valid Mass. However, only the priest needs to consume the wine at Mass. When a non-priest celebrates a Communion service, wine is not required.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST (CHRISTIAN SCIENCE)

A. History/Theology

The Church of Christ, Scientist (Christian Science) was founded in 1879 in Boston, Massachusetts by Mary Baker Eddy. It was to be a "church designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master (Christ Jesus), which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church Manual, page 17). Christian Science holds that Christianity is based on universal, constant, spiritual law which can be systematically demonstrated in the healing of human ills and wrongs. It is on this basis that the church adopted the name "Scientist." Its adherents are perhaps best known for their practice of healing through prayer in cases of illness as well as sin. Healing is not regarded as an end in itself but rather as a natural result of living in accord with Jesus' teachings of "seeking first the kingdom of God."

The church's founder, Mary Baker Eddy, wrote the denominational textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures. This volume is studied for the illumination that adherents feel it brings to the Scriptures. Spiritual emphasis is given not only to special healing but also to repentance and rebirth. In fact, healing is viewed in the context of spiritual renewal and salvation. Baptism is considered to be daily purification from all that is unlike God while communion involves finding one's conscious unity with God through prayer.

B. Holy Days:

Christmas and Easter are felt to have deep spiritual significance, but the church holds no special services on these days.

C. Worship:

1. Private

Individual worship for the Christian Scientist includes prayer and daily study of the Bible and Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.

2. Corporate

Members of the Church of Christ, Scientist meet on Sunday to worship together. Corporate worship includes music, silent prayer, the Lord's Prayer, and lessons from the Bible and Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures which Christian Scientists throughout the world have been studying during the week.

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THE CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST (CHRISTIAN SCIENCE)

Christian Scientists also gather for a Wednesday evening meeting that includes the sharing of healings and spiritual insights by the congregation. While there is uniformity in the Sunday lessons, the passages at the Wednesday service vary from church to church, having been selected by the individual conducting the service.

D. Holy Book:

Christian Scientists hold the Bible as their Holy Book. The denominational textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, is the definitive statement of the teachings of Christian Science.

E. Diet:

There are no required restrictions or days of fasting, but the members of the Church of Christ Scientist refrain from the use of alcohol, tobacco and drugs.

F. Practitioners:

Christian Scientists have no ordained clergy. Worship services are led by lay readers who are elected from the church membership. The Bible and Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures serve as the church's "pastor" and the reading of them serves as the weekly sermon.

The public healing ministry of the church is carried out by Christian Science practitioners who are lay members of the congregation. Since practitioners usually devote their full time to this religious vocation without any other source of income, they are supported by payments from their patients. Names are accepted for listing in the monthly church organ, The Christian Science Journal, when certain standards are met, including evidence of high moral character and effectiveness in healing.

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THE CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST (CHRISTIAN SCIENCE)

Minimum Requirements for Offenders in Prison:

1. HOLY DAYS/FESTIVALS - This church is not inclined toward festivals or special religious holidays. There are no mandatory requirements.
2. PRIVATE WORSHIP - no mandatory requirement but the majority of Christian Scientists daily pray and study the Bible and Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.
3. CORPORATE WORSHIP - No mandatory requirement but the majority of Christian Scientists meet on Sunday for group worship.
4. HOLY BOOK - the Bible, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is the definitive statement of the teachings of Christian Science.
5. DIET - no mandatory requirement.
6. PRACTITIONERS - Christian Scientists have no ordained clergy. There should be access to a Christian Science practitioner who is a lay member of the local congregation.
7. OTHER ITEMS - none

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS (MORMONS)

A. History/Theology:

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) was first organized in the United States in the early 1800's as a result of the prayer and vision of Joseph Smith, Jr. in 1820 and the translation by him of the Book of Mormon in 1829. The Book of Mormon was on golden plates and the angel Moroni took the plates from Joseph Smith after the translation was completed. In 1829 this translation was published as the Book of Mormon. Joseph Smith organized the Church of Christ on April 6, 1830. He later changed the name to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and in 1838 it assumed its present name. Nauvoo, Illinois became the major Mormon settlement in 1840, after being driven from their homes in Kirtland, Ohio and Jackson County, Missouri. In 1844, Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were killed while under the protection of the Governor. After Smith's death, the majority of Mormons followed Brigham Young, President of the Council of Twelve Apostles, who led them to the Salt Lake Valley of Utah in 1847. Salt Lake City was founded and is now the worldwide center of the Church.

Based on its belief in Christ, who is born, risen and will come again, the LDS Church believes that the spirits of men and women live on after death, and that all people, past, present and future, must have the opportunity in this life or after death to accept Christ and Christ's Gospel. Thus, there is a belief in the necessity of baptism, hence the emphasis on genealogy and baptism for the dead, whereby those who have died without baptism are sought out through genealogical records and baptisms are performed vicariously for them. As well, there is strong emphasis on the indispensability of marriage, which can become eternal through special action in the Temple by those who are alive and by proxy, like vicarious baptism, for those who have already died. Family life and the bearing of children are also vital to the Mormon faith.

The LDS Church rejects the doctrines of original sin and justification by faith, and instead, believes in redemption through action and through following four steps: (1) faith in Christ; (2) repentance; (3) baptism by immersion; and (4) the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Spirit. By following these steps, individuals become sanctified by the Blood of Christ and become heirs to His Kingdom. Mormons are expected to adhere to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, be baptized by proper authority, live a decent/moral life, follow the counsel of the Church leaders

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS (MORMONS)

and tithe. As a result of its belief in salvation through action and worthy deeds, and Grace, there is a strong emphasis on social services, welfare programs, morality, ethical living and proselytizing through missionaries, particularly young men between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five, who are sent on voluntary service for twenty-four months.

Inmates are not to be baptized while under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections.

B. Holy Days:

As with all groups who claim affiliation with Christianity, the Latter-Day Saints observe the major Christian Holy days and Sunday is observed as the weekly day of worship.

C. Worship:

1. Private

It is recommended that members take time for prayer in the morning and evening, individually and with their families, but the exact practice of private worship is according to individual choice.

2. Corporate

Participation in group worship with the congregation on Sunday is expected and required for full fellowship and privileges. The Sacrament of Communion, using bread and water, is observed every Sunday. Attendance at Sunday Sacrament Meeting is considered a commandment.

D. Holy Books:

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints accepts as divinely inspired scripture the Old and New Testaments in the King James Version of the Holy Bible, the Book of Mormon, The Doctrine and Covenants, and The Pearl of Great Price. The latter contain divine revelations to modern-day prophets. Individual believers are requested to have a copy of the King James Version of the Bible and the Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants and Pearl of Great Price which they use in unison.

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CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS (MORMONS)

1. Book of Mormon

This is a history of American Indians (descendants of Hebrews) between 600 B.C., and A.D., 421 that tells the story of Christ's visit to the Western Hemisphere where he organized a church as he did in Palestine. In 1982, Mormons added a subtitle, "Another Testament of Jesus Christ," to the Book of Mormon.

2. The Doctrine and Covenants

This is a collection of 138 revelations and two declarations revealed to several Mormon prophets and is a significant doctrinal scripture for Mormons. The Word of Wisdom is found in The Doctrine and Covenants.

3. The Pearl of Great Price

This is a small volume with five sections. In selections from the Book of Moses, key teachings include the necessity and benefits of Adam's fall, Adam's subsequent baptism by immersion and the pre-existence of human spirits. Also included in The Pearl of Great Price is the Book of Abraham and the Thirteen Articles of Faith.

E. Diet

As a result of adherence to a health code included in the Doctrines and Covenants, Latter-Day Saints eat meat sparingly, encourage the use of wholesome herbs, fruit and grains and totally abstain from the use of tea, coffee, tobacco, alcohol and drugs. Drugs by prescription are allowed.

F. Other Requirements

Latter-Day Saints are expected to adhere to the Gospel of Jesus Christ by being baptized by proper authority, living a worthy life, following the counsel of the Church leaders and tithing.

The Latter-Day Saints have a lay leadership in which all worthy males are ordained to various offices within the priesthood, which have specific functions and responsibilities outlined in the law and practice of the Church.

When Latter-Day Saint inmates leave a facility, they are given both encouragement and assistance by members of the Church in locating work, a place to live and acceptance in the Church body.

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Minimum Requirements for Offenders in Prison

1. HOLY DAYS/FESTIVALS - Major holidays celebrated by Christians.
2. PRIVATE WORSHIP - Prayer in morning and evening.
3. CORPORATE WORSHIP - Group worship on Sunday is expected and required for full fellowship and privileges. The Sacrament of Communion, using bread and water, is observed every Sunday.
4. HOLY BOOKS - King James Version of the Bible, Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants and Pearl of Great Price.
5. DIET - No mandatory requirements other than abstaining from the use of tea, coffee, tobacco, alcohol and drugs. Drugs by prescription are allowed.
6. PRACTITIONERS - Latter-Day Saints have a lay leadership in which all worthy males are ordained to various offices within the priesthood.
7. OTHER ITEMS - None.

ISLAM (MUSLIM)

A. History/Theology:

Al-Islam is the religion of the unity of God and equality and unity of humanity. As such, Al-Islam stands for purity and peace, and complete submission and obedience to Allah (God). An adherent of Islam is "Muslim," one who submits to the will of God and rejects all other gods. The basic creed of Islam is expressed in the Shahadah, the Islamic declaration of faith and commitment to obey Allah. "There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his Prophet."

Muslim lifestyle is based on certain key beliefs. Allah is the one and only God and does not share his divineness with any other creature. Therefore, no human tastes of divinity. There have been prophets throughout history, including Abraham and Jesus. However, Muhammad is the final prophet from Allah with the final revelation which has been recorded in the Hebrew and Christian scriptures, but the Qur'an is the final unabridged revelation.

The holy book of Islam and the primary source of law and teachings is the Qur'an, and the Prophet Muhammad is the receiver and communicator of the revelation. A second source of religious law and teaching is the Hadith or Sunnah, the Traditions, which are the sayings, actions and approvals of the Prophet Muhammad. Other sources of religious law are the consensus (Ijma) among scholars and jurists, and interpretations and exposition (Qiyas) of the Qur'an, the Hadith, and the Ijma.

The fundamental articles of Islamic faith are: (1) Faith in the unity of God - there is one God, the Creator and Sustainer of the Universe; (2) The belief in Allah's angels; (3) The belief in all of Allah's prophets/messengers who are mentioned in the Qur'an, including Adam, Noah, Abraham, David, Suleman, Moses, Jesus and Muhammad; (4) Belief in the Holy Books of Allah, the Qur'an, the Torah, the Psalms of David and the Gospels; (5) Belief in the accountability of humanity for its own deeds; (6) Belief in life after death and in the Day of Judgment.

These fundamental articles of faith are expressed and enacted through acts of worship contained in the Five Pillars of Faith (outlined in later section). As well, Islamic worship, religious requirements and daily life are enunciated and regulated by sacred laws called the Shari'a, that are based on the Qur'an, and the Sunnah. Within Islam there are four schools of law: Hanafi; Maliki, Hanbali, and Shafiey.

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B. Holy Days/Festivals

Muslims are required to observe the following obligatory festivals:

1. Eid-Al-Fitr, the festival marking the breaking of the Fast of Ramadan - celebrated at the end of the month of Ramadan. The Islamic date for this festival is Shawwal 1.
2. Eid-Al-Adha, the Feast of Sacrifice commemorating the intended sacrifice of the Prophet Abraham celebrated at the end of the annual pilgrimage. The Islamic date for this festival is Zul-Hijjah 10.
3. Ramadan, the month of fasting when the Qur'an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. The Islamic date begins on Ramadan 1.

The Islamic calendar is lunar-based, with the month being counted from the new moon to the new moon on a lunar calendar. The dates of the Islamic festivals move backward through the seasons. Specific dates corresponding to the Gregorian calendar for each year, can be obtained from: The Islamic Teaching Center, P.O. Box 38, Plainfield, Indiana 46168, phone: (317) 839-9186.

C. Worship:

Private

The individual Muslim observes the Five Pillars of Faith:

1. The Shahadah - the profession of faith: "There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is his Prophet."
2. Prayer - it is obligatory for every Muslim to pray five times a day - before sunrise, noon, afternoon, sunset and at night - following obligatory ritual washing in clean water, the Muslim faces Mecca and on a clean surface (e.g. a mat, carpet, towel, blanket - any material that is kept clean and used only for this purpose) prostrates himself/herself before God in prayer, as prescribed by religious law. Preferably, these prayers will be said with the congregation, but if this is not possible, it does not matter where the Muslim prays, so long as this obligation is fulfilled at the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner. However, obligatory public congregational prayer, conducted by an Imam, who preaches a sermon, occurs at noon on Friday.
3. Zakat - an obligatory tax that is to be used primarily for aiding the poor and charity. It is 2.5 percent on all wealth that is not used for one complete year.

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4. Saum Ramadan - fasting. During the holy month of Ramadan the Muslim abstains totally from food, drink, smoking, and sexual relations between dawn and sunset as a form of discipline, an aid in waiting patiently on God, and as an expression of thanksgiving. Adequate and suitable food and drink should be provided for the Muslim at the commencement and the conclusion of the fast each day in order to prevent ill health, including dehydration. A Muslim may be exempt from fasting if she/he is ill, but must make up for the days missed when she/he has recovered.
5. Hajj - pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca. This should be made at least once in a lifetime, if it can be afforded, to worship at the Ka'ba sanctuary, the most sacred place of Islam.

Corporate

Juma'ah occurs at noon on Friday when Muslims gather together to observe community prayer. A sermon is preached by the Imam, and then the prayer is said according to practices and rituals outlined in the Qur'an and the Sunnah. Ablution is a prerequisite to worship. The Juma'ah prayer is obligatory to be prayed in congregational manner (on every Muslim) and cannot be prayed individually.

D. Festivals:

1. Eid-ul-Fitr - the festival marking the Breaking of the Fast is a time of celebration and rejoicing. On this day a Muslim does not work, but dresses in new or clean clothes, special congregational prayer and worship including a sermon is observed, alms may be given, and greetings and gifts are exchanged.
2. Eid-ul-Adha - the Feast of Sacrifice is celebrated to remind Muslims that one should not hesitate to sacrifice anything to the glory of God. This event coincides with the conclusion of the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. On this day a Muslim does not work, special congregational prayer and worship, including a sermon, is observed and the sacrifice is re-enacted.
3. Ramadan - Ramadan is the period of disciplined fasting between dawn and sunset that lasts 27 to 28 days from the sighting of one new moon to the next. Special additional worship in congregation is recommended before retiring each night during the month of fasting. A Muslim attends work according to regular practice during Ramadan.

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E. Holy Book:

The holy book of Islam is the Qur'an, which by definition, is only the Arabic text. English translation/commentaries of the meaning of the verses of the Qur'an are available. Copies of the Qur'an (Arabic text only) are highly venerated and are touched and read only by Muslims after ceremonial washing. The Qur'an (Arabic text only) is usually carefully wrapped in an ornate cloth or silk and kept in an elevated position, e.g., above the door in a house. Every Muslim needs a copy of the Qur'an.

F. Diet:

Muslims are forbidden to consume the following:

1. Pork, pork by-products, and pork derivatives, including bacon, ham, pork chops, spare ribs, and lard/shortening.
2. All types of blood, except in the liver and spleen, and insignificant amounts of blood that are impossible to drain even in proper slaughtering.
3. The meat of any animal that has: died of itself, been killed by strangling, been killed by a violent blow, been killed by a headlong fall, been gored to death, been partly eaten by a wild animal unless it can be slaughtered (in the prescribed manner) before it is dead, been sacrificed as an offering to idols, or been slaughtered by an atheist.

The requirements for obtaining wholesome meat are as follows:

- a. The person who slaughters the animal should be a Muslim preferably but if not, then it should be done by a practicing Christian or Jew.
- b. The animal should be inspected before it is slaughtered and found to be healthy.
- c. The animal should be slaughtered in such a way as to allow its blood to flow out freely and completely, i.e., with a sharp tool cutting the main veins and the throat.
- d. No other than the name of Allah is to be invoked at the time of slaughtering. The name of Allah should be invoked over the animal at the time of slaughter, e.g., "With the name of Allah, Allah is Supreme."
- e. The meat should be inspected to ensure that it is wholesome and does not contain any matter injurious to human health.

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4. Alcohol or any alcoholic beverage.

5. Drugs.

G. Other Requirements:

Muslims are required to dress modestly, particularly at times of worship, in loose clothing that cannot be seen through and that does not attract undue attention (e.g., subdued colors). The minimum cover for a man is the area between the navel and the knees. For a woman the entire body, except for the face and hands,, must be covered.

There are no clergy and centralized authorities in Islam since the individual's bond with God is direct and needs no intermediary. The individual who leads prayers is chosen because he is the most knowledgeable of the Qur'an of all those present in the particular group that is about to pray. Within the congregation, the Imam conducts worship and prayers, and is responsible for attending to the needs of the individual Muslim.

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FUNERAL RULES:

A. When a Muslim is at the point of death:

1. Members of the person's family and his or her most pious and devout friends should be informed and should be present at his side to help him turn his thoughts to Allah, to remind him gently to repent of his sins and remind him about all the good deeds that he performed, so that he may anticipate the favors of Allah.
2. People who are his enemies, or in dispute with him, or people he does not like or hate are not allowed to be present at this time.
3. He or she should be prompted gently to say the profession of faith, "there is no God but Allah" in a very sincere manner as these may be his or her last words.

B. Just after death has been determined:

1. Eyes should be closed.
2. The lower jaw is bound to the head so that it does not sag.
3. The body should be covered with a clean sheet which should cover or conceal the whole of the body.
4. Announce the death to his or her family.
5. Make haste in preparing for washing, cleaning shrouding and the burial of the deceased.

C. Washing the dead Muslim:

It is a religious duty and it has to be performed in a clean, secluded and private place, and should be performed only by Muslim who are:

1. Adult, in full possession of his senses and practicing the religion of Islam.
2. Honest, trustworthy, sincere and well acquainted with the rules of washing dead Muslims.
3. Not make any public comments about the body of the deceased to any person.
4. It is preferred the person washing the deceased be related to the deceased.

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5. In case of a female, ONLY a female Muslim or female relative should do the washing, or the husband.

D. The shrouding of the dead Muslim:

The same person who performed the washing should do the shrouding just after the washing and in the same place. The shroud consists of three white winding sheets that cover the whole body for males and five white winding sheets for females. Each sheet is about four square yards.

Information on Islam may be obtainable from: The Islamic Teaching Center, P.O. Box 38, Plainfield, Indiana 46168. Phone number is: (317) 839-9186.

Life is lived under the judgment of Allah, and at its conclusion there are punishments in hell and rewards in heaven. The beliefs of Islam are monotheism, prophets, holy scripture, a strong ethical life and judgment day. These beliefs are the backdrop for the daily practice of Islam in the Muslim life. Some Muslims, especially among the intelligentsia, emphatically say that one may become a Muslim by accepting the confession, "There is no deity but Allah, and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah." Other Muslim practices may be performed at the discretion of the individual, once a convert.

The Mosque is the symbol of unity and universality in Islam, and the Prophet Muhammad is the model for the Muslim lifestyle. The leader of the Mosque is the Imam. The Imam interprets the law of Islam through sermons and classes. An Imam may be corrected by any believer who sees a clear error according to the Qur'an and the Sunnah. Although a Muslim may do some of his religious duty individually, the main thrust of Islam is to show religious life in community, in the great brotherhood of Islam. Therefore, Islam affects the family, the vocation, the economic and political life, and the relationship between Muslims and non-Muslims.

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It Is Strictly Forbidden In Islam to:

1. Perform an autopsy on a dead Muslim unless it is the last resort "in case of murder," imposed by the law, in this case it should be performed in the presence of a Muslim authority. In the case of a female, the autopsy should be performed by a female physician.
2. Uncover or expose the body of the deceased or place the body in a state of nudity, especially the forbidden parts of the body, "in case of male from his navel to his knees, or in the case of female from her neck to her feet."
3. People from another faith to perform their rituals on a dead Muslim, or handle or perform any of the duties of washing, cleaning or shrouding.
4. To cut or remove any part of the body.
5. To cremate the body.
6. Extract blood "embaem."
7. Donate any part of the body to any organization, group, or individual to do research on it.

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ISLAM (MUSLIM)

Minimum Requirements For Offenders In Prison:

1. HOLY DAYS/FESTIVALS - Regular Friday worship with prayer, Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha celebration, the Fast of Ramadan should be observed. During Ramadan, which varies annually as it is figured on the lunar calendar, no food is eaten between sunrise and sunset. Diet and meals must be regulated accordingly.
2. PRIVATE WORSHIP - Prayer five times a day (before sunrise, noon, afternoon, sunset and at night).
3. CORPORATE WORSHIP - on Friday, at noon, Muslims gather together to observe community prayer. A sermon is obligatory before the prayer. For Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha prayer start with prayer then followed by sermon.
4. HOLY BOOK - The Holy Qur'an (Koran)
5. DIET - Pork and its derivatives, intoxicating liquors and harmful drugs are prohibited.
7. OTHER ITEMS - If possible each Muslim should have a small prayer rug to kneel on during the five daily times of prayer.

HANDBOOK OF RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

A. History/Theology:

The original Bible study group was founded in the 1870's by Charles Taze Russell, a Christian minister from Pennsylvania. The Jehovah's Witnesses were sometimes spoken of by others as the Russellites or the Millennial Dawnites, names not now used. Zion's Watch Tower Tract Society was first incorporated in 1884, renamed the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society in 1896, then Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania in 1955. The Pittsburgh Bible House served as headquarters from 1889 to 1909. With the incorporation of the People's Pulpit Association (New York), later renamed the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society Inc. (1939), then the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society of New York, Inc. (1955) the headquarters moved to Bethel Home and the Brooklyn Tabernacle. A third corporation, the International Bible Students Association, was established in England in 1914. Judge Joseph Franklin Rutherford was elected President of the corporations following Russell's death in 1942. In 1931, the name "Jehovah's Witnesses" was specified. In 1942, Nathan Homer Knorr, was elected as President of the three corporations. The current president is Nathan H. Knorr.

Jehovah's Witnesses are organized into 97 branches, each of which generally includes one entire nation, around the world. Branches are composed of districts, districts of circuits, circuits of congregations. In the United States, there are currently 32 districts and 337 circuits. Each circuit includes approximately 22 congregations.

Throughout its 100 year existence, the Watchtower Society has emphasized the nearness of the end of the world. This belief is one reason Jehovah's Witnesses have been so zealous in outreach. It also explains why they are encouraged to avoid as many "worldly involvements" as possible. Children are discouraged from participating in extracurricular school activities. Since they believe governments/social systems are a part of the satanic order, Witnesses do not vote, salute or pledge allegiance to any flag or sing national anthems. Witnesses reject the Trinity, stating that "Jehovah is no Babylonish triad of Gods, no God of three persons in one individual. Jehovah is only one God, one person. God is a personal being who cannot have any being equal to him." Jesus, therefore, is a created being, known in his pre-existence as Michael the Archangel. Jesus gave up his divinity and lived as a perfect human being on earth. Jesus died on a "torture stake" as a corresponding ransom for Adam's son.

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Witnesses reject Jesus' physical resurrection in favor of a spiritual resurrection with temporary visible manifestations. Christ may be called the Son of God but not God the Son. The impersonal "holy spirit" (Witnesses do not capitalize the name) "is the invisible active force of Almighty God which moves his servants to do his will." Three things are necessary for salvation: faith in Jehovah, faith in Jesus' ransom sacrifice, and good works. Good works include immersion baptism by a male Witness, active association with the Watchtower Society, righteous conduct, and consistent proclamation of God's kingdom. Most Witnesses expect to "live forever in paradise on earth." Jehovah's Witnesses reject hell as a place of eternal punishment. They believe that a just and loving Jehovah will simply annihilate individuals who reject him. Prior to annihilation at the Final Judgment, most will have a final opportunity to accept Jehovah.

B. Holy Days:

The annual Lord's Evening Meal, a communion service celebrated on Nisan 14 (usually in late March or in April), is the only special Holy Day.

C. Worship:

1. Private

Before becoming a Witness, a person must study the Bible and learn Christian ways of living. Each Witness must devote time to spreading the word of Jehovah and the teachings of the Bible. Pioneers should spend 90 or more hours each month on this task, and special pioneers who are sent to isolated areas and foreign countries give a minimum of 140 hours per month.

2. Corporate

Each Witness is expected to attend several weekly meetings designated for preparation of effective home missions. Meetings are held in a Kingdom Hall which serves both as a place of worship and educational center. These meetings begin and end with song and prayer.

D. Holy Book:

Witnesses accept the Bible as the infallible word of Jehovah. The New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures, initially released between 1950 and 1960, is generally used.

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JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

The two periodicals of the Society, The Watchtower and Awake, serve both as a means of keeping Witnesses abreast of the understanding of the Scriptures and as a way of sharing the good news of Jehovah's Kingdom.

E. Diet:

Consuming of blood and unbled meat is prohibited.

F. Practitioners:

All trained, baptized and fully committed Witnesses, men and women, share in giving Bible instruction, and are called "brother" or "sister" (the terms Reverend and Father are not used). Witnesses who spend most of their time witnessing are termed "pioneers." Congregations are governed by a body of elders appointed by the governing body in New York. These local ministers (elders) serve without pay. Overseas missionaries and supervisory persons are frequently full time and specially trained.

G. Other Requirements:

Most Witnesses would prefer to meet in a room other than a chapel because of the symbols present in most institution chapels. No specific set of ethical practices is prescribed by the Jehovah's Witnesses, but it is expected that all will live by Bible principles and seek to further understand the will of the Most High God through continued study. Witnesses are advised to use discretion in selecting movies or television shows. They are to spurn immorality, loose conduct, drugs, smoking, drunkenness, and profane speech.

Celebrations which originated in pagan traditions, including Christmas, Easter, Halloween, and family birthdays are not observed.

Those who willfully violate the moral laws of Jehovah as set forth in the Bible may be disfellowshipped, if they do not respond when given reproof from the Bible.

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JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

Minimum Requirements For Offenders In Prison:

1. HOLY DAYS/FESTIVALS - The annual Lord's Evening Meal, a communion service celebrated on Nisan 14 (usually in late March or in April), is the only special Holy Day.
2. PRIVATE WORSHIP - Daily study of the Bible is required.
3. CORPORATE WORSHIP - Each Witness is expected to attend weekly group study meetings. The number of such meetings depends on availability of time, space and supervision.
4. HOLY BOOK - New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures.
5. DIET - Consuming of blood and unbled meat is prohibited.
6. PRACTITIONERS - Jehovah's Witnesses have no ordained clergy. All trained, baptized and fully committed Witnesses, men and women, share in giving Bible instruction. Congregations are governed by a body of elders appointed by the governing body in New York.
7. OTHER ITEMS - Most Witnesses would prefer to meet in a room other than a chapel because of the symbols present in most institution chapels.

HANDBOOK OF RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

JUDAISM:

A. History/Theology:

Judaism, the religion of the Jewish people, is the oldest of the three major western monotheistic religions and so is the ancestor of both Islam and Christianity. The heart and underlying promise of Judaism is the belief that there exists only one indivisible God who is the creator and ruler of the universe and all that is in it; God is transcendent and eternal, knowing and seeing everything. God has revealed the Law (Torah), which is of utmost importance to the Jewish people, the chosen people, who are to be a light and example to all the world. Abraham, the Biblical patriarch, was the first to give expression to the Jewish faith, and it is through him that the blessing and inheritance from God to the Jewish people comes, particularly the promise of the land, Israel, that has a central place in Jewish thought and practice.

The essence of the Jewish faith is contained in the Shema that is recited every morning and evening by the devout Jew: "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is One, and you shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your might. And these words which I command you shall be upon your heart," (Deuteronomy 6:4-6). Basic to Judaism is a dynamic that is based on the sense that God's revelation is contained in both a written and oral Torah-Scripture and its evergrowing body of commentary and interpretation.

In modern Judaism, Jews have disagreed on the binding role of this written and oral Torah as religious law. Within these groupings there are variations with respect to religious belief and practice, ritual observance, lifestyles, and the degree of acculturation. 1) Orthodox Judaism is the traditionalist approach that believes in the divine origin of the Torah, which is seen as the changeless revelation of God's eternal will and therefore fully authoritative. Following the Halachah, the Jewish Rabbinic Law, is obligatory, and thus, of all the branches of Judaism, Orthodox Judaism places the greatest and strictest demands on its adherents in its concern for preserving religious belief and observing strict religious codes of behavior. 2) Conservative Judaism emphasizes the historical development of the Jewish tradition. This allows it to make adjustment and change since it views the basic Jewish theological and ritual concepts as objects of continuing and evolving change. With Conservative Judaism there is a strong emphasis on preserving "the people of Israel" and on Zionism.

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3) Reform Judaism is that branch of modern Judaism which views Jewish religious law as guidance rather than as divine revelation. It emphasizes Judaism's ethical concepts more than the ritual Law. Reform Judaism believes that Judaism is still evolving, since revelation is thought to be a continuing process. It seeks to be responsive to the needs of each generation by using reason and experience to validate religious beliefs and concepts and to ensure that the Law is observed, not out of ritual habit, but because of its meaningfulness within people's experience. Reform Judaism is therefore an approach that is non-authoritarian.

4) Reconstructionist Judaism is the smallest and most recent branch. They follow an approach to Judaism developed by Rabbi Mordecai Kaplan which emphasizes human values and the centrality of Jewish peoplehood. In practice it is very close to the Reform movement. Reconstructionists, therefore, refer to the "four major branches of Judaism," rather than three. Also, within the three largest groups there may be subdivisions which will arise. In general, however, Judaism remains relatively constant in terms of basic beliefs and practices and Jews see themselves as members of the Jewish community rather than as members of a single branch.

B. Holy Days/Festivals:

Within Judaism the Sabbath, observed from sunset Friday until sunset Saturday, is considered to be the most important of all the Jewish religious festivals. On the Sabbath the observant Jew does not work or transact business, and will not travel. Religious services are held on Friday, before sunset, on Saturday morning, and on Saturday afternoon, before sunset.

There are a number of religious festivals found within the Torah that are observed within Judaism, following the same practices as for the Sabbath; an observant Jew does not work on these days. All religious festivals begin at sunset of the previous day. These festivals are:

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<u>Holy Day</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Jewish Date</u> (A Separate Calendar is used)
Rosh Hashanah	New Year's Day - the Day of Remembrance the Day of Judgment.	1st day of Tishri
Yom Kippur	The Day of Atonement - the most solemn day in the Jewish calendar.	10th day of Tishri
Succoth	The Feast of Tabernacles	15th to the 23rd of Tishri
Simchat Torah	The Rejoicing of the Torah.	23rd day of Tishri
Pesach	Passover - the Festival of Freedom	15th to the 23rd of Nisan
Shavuot	The Festival of Weeks - commemorating the giving of the Torah to Moses by God.	6th day of Sivan

There are three lesser holy days established subsequently by Rabbinic scholars; these festivals do not require absence from work or school. These lesser festivals are:

<u>Holy Day</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Jewish Date</u>
Chanukah	The Festival of Lights.	Begins the 25th day of Kislev - lasts for eight days.
Purim	The festival commemorating the saving from massacre of the Jewish community living under Persian rule in 450 B.C.E., as recalled in the Book of Esther.	14th day of Adar
Tisha B'av	A day of mourning - commemorating 9th day of Ab The destructions of the Temple in 587 B.C. and 70 A.D.	

Many Jews observe Yoj Atzmaut, Israel's Independence Day; absence from work or school is not required. Yoj Atzmaut is observed in the 5th day of Iyar.

The Jewish calendar is lunisolar, with the months reckoned according to the moon and the years reckoned according to the sun. Published calendars which list the Gregorian and Jewish dates are available.

JUDAISM

C. Worship:

1. Private:

A devout Jew is required to pray three times a day - morning, afternoon and evening - either in the home or at the synagogue; these prayers can be private or corporate, but corporate worship is preferable.* For the Orthodox, Conservative Reconstructionist and some reform Jews, the head is covered during prayer, with an ordinary hat or skull-cap (Yarmulke or Kippah).** In the morning a prayer shawl (talith) is worn, which has tassels or fringes at the four corners in obedience to the command found in the Torah. On weekdays phylacteries (tefillin) may be worn. They are black leather boxes containing four passages of scripture - Exodus 13:1-10 and 11-16, Deuteronomy 6:4-9 and 11:13-21, strapped to the forehead and left upper arm.

*The Shema (Deuteronomy 6:4-6) is part of the morning and the evening service.

**Many Orthodox Jews continue to cover their head all day as a sign of reverence to God.

A mezuzah is a wooden or metal container that is affixed to the upper part of the right-hand doorpost of the front door of the home and every other living room in the house; it contains a tiny parchment scroll, on which are written the opening paragraphs of the Shema (Deuteronomy 6:4-9 and 11:13-21) in Hebrew.

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2. Corporate:

The Sabbath, the most important of all religious festivals, begins at Sunset on Friday and lasts until sunset on Saturday. The observant Jew does not work on the Sabbath. Believers gather together for services on Friday before sunset, on Saturday morning, and Saturday afternoon before sunset.

3. Festivals:

(More under #B, Holy Days/Festivals)

Observant Jews do not work on the major Jewish festivals, but rather worship together as a group on these days; the celebration of these festivals should be part of a shared religious experience by as many Jewish inmates as possible. Like the Sabbath, services are held at sunset on the eve of the holy day, on the morning of the holy day, and at sunset on the afternoon of the holy day. Books containing the services and prescribed words are obtainable from local Jewish communities. See Section IV - Diet, for special dietary needs during festival times. Observances specific to the individual festivals are as follows:

Rosh Hashanah - This is a period of self-examination and repentance. It is customary at the meal of the eve of Rosh Hashanah to eat apple dipped in honey and to wish others "a good and sweet year."

Yom Kippur - This is the most solemn day in the Jewish calendar. The day is spent fasting and praying.

Succoth - Temporary shelters or "tabernacles" of branches are built on porches, terraces, roofs, in the yard, etc., and observant Jews eat their meals and may sleep within these huts. There are services at the beginning and end of this festival, marked by singing and dancing, and on Simchat Toray, the last day, the reading of the Law is completed.

Pesach - The festival, Passover, is the best-known of all Jewish festivals, recalling the deliverance of the people of Israel from slavery in Egypt. It lasts for eight days and is marked by the eating of the seder meal, where traditional dishes are eaten, songs are sung, and the deliverance from Egypt is recounted in the Haggadah. Unleavened bread, matzoh, is eaten; products containing leaven or yeast will not be eaten during this period.

Shavuot - This festival commemorates God's gift of the Law to Moses. Evening and morning services are held and the Ten Commandments are read.

One of the minor festivals is Chanukah. Jews may work on this season. This festival lasts for eight days and Jews light one candle each day on a menorah, an eight-branched candlestick, until all the candles are alight on the eighth day.

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D. Holy Book:

Jewish life is founded on the Torah, or teaching, revealed at Mount Sinai, and encompassing the Written and Oral Law. The Written Law is made up of the five Books of Moses, the Pentateuch - Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy - the twenty-one books of the Prophets (Neve'im), and the thirteen books of Writings (Ketuvim), including the Psalms. The Oral Law is partially contained in the Talmud.

The individual Jew requires a copy of the Torah, i.e., the Hebrew Bible (the old Testament of the Christian Bible), and copies of the prayer books.

E. Diet:

Jewish dietary regulations prohibit the eating of meat and milk products at the same meal; meat and dairy products cannot be cooked, served or eaten together. Milk products may not be eaten with or immediately after meat products; an interval of time depending on the custom of the community must elapse between meat and milk. Meat products, on the other hand, may be eaten following a short interval after eating milk products.

Meat of only Kosher (permissible) animals and fowl is allowed. Animals are considered Kosher if they chew their cud and have divided hoofs (e.g., cows, goats, sheep, etc. - as per Leviticus 11 and Deuteronomy 13); the eating of meat from any animal which does not both chew its' cud and have divided hoofs is prohibited. Kosher fowl are primarily those which are not birds of prey (e.g., chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, etc.). The above must also be slaughtered and dressed in the prescribed manner to be considered Kosher.

Fish are considered Kosher if they have both scales and fins (e.g., carp, salmon, whitefish, tuna, sardines, etc.). Unlike meat, they do not have to be slaughtered or dressed in any prescribed manner. Fish do not have the same dietary regulations as meat and may be eaten with dairy products, if prepared with a non-meat shortening, or if they are broiled.

Fish, meat, milk and their products, eggs, fats, oil and shortenings are considered Kosher only if derived from the above-mentioned animals or from plants and vegetables.

Utensils used for the preparation and serving of non-Kosher food may not be used for Kosher food or vegetables unless cleaned in a prescribed manner.

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JUDAISM

In those instances where a person wishes to observe the Jewish dietary regulations and there are no facilities for Kosher meat, it is advisable to serve a protein substitute diet (e.g., milk and milk products, eggs, fish, fruits, vegetables, in place of meat), or to obtain Kosher T.V. dinners.

F. Practitioners:

Rabbis are teachers of Judaism and spiritual leaders of congregations. Some congregations have cantors who lead religious services. Services may also be led by trained lay persons. Since there are no sacraments in Judaism (as in Christianity), there is no liturgical distinction between clergy and laity.

G. Other Requirements:

Depending on personal beliefs and practices, the individual Jew may require a Hebrew Bible, a prayer shawl (talith), phylacteries (tefillin), copies of the prayer books: regular, holiday and Passover prayer-books, and a skull-cap (yarmulke).

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JUDAISM

Minimum Requirements For Offenders In Prison:

1. HOLY DAYS/FESTIVALS - Rosh Hashanah (New Year's Day), Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement), Succoth (Feast of Tabernacles), Simchat Torah (Rejoicing of the Torah), Pesach (Passover), Shavuot (Festival of Weeks), Pentecost. The first and last days of Passover and Tabernacles are considered days of obligation when no work is permitted. This is also true of the Day of Atonement.
2. PRIVATE WORSHIP - A devout Jew is required to pray three times a day (morning, afternoon and evening).
3. CORPORATE WORSHIP - The Sabbath, the most important of all religious services, begins at sunset of Friday and lasts until sunset on Saturday. Work is not to be done during the Sabbath.
4. HOLY BOOK - The Torah (Hebrew Bible).
5. DIET - Jewish dietary regulations prohibit the eating of meat and milk products at the same meal; meat and dairy products cannot be cooked, served or eaten together. Meat of only Kosher (permissible) animals and fowl is allowed. Fish are considered Kosher if they have both scales and fins. Utensils used for the preparation and serving of non-Kosher food may not be used for Kosher food on vegetables unless cleaned in a prescribed manner. Where there are no facilities for Kosher meat, it is advisable to serve a protein substitute diet or to obtain Kosher TV dinners.
6. PRACTITIONERS - Rabbis.
7. OTHER ITEMS - A skull cap (Yarmulke) should be allowed.

HANDBOOK OF RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

NATIVE AMERICAN

A. History/Theology:

Native American religious beliefs differ from the usual concepts held by traditional Protestants and Roman Catholics. Native Americans see all of life as essentially sacred and do not segment human actions into secular, sacred and psychological. Therefore, any action takes on spiritual significance and all actions must be interpreted in the light of spiritual consequences. All of life is sacred, be it human or animal. Native American spirituality is not so much a set of rules as a technique of action and a way of life leading toward the divine.

Native Americans are not at odds with other religious groups but feel their own oral traditions often have preceded the beliefs of other religions.

Elders are highly respected in Native American tradition because with age comes wisdom. God is viewed as a Grandfather Spirit and Native Americans look to God in the way they look to their elders for wisdom and guidance.

Native Americans use a wholistic approach to life and tie physical healing, spiritual growth and religious observances in with the totality of nature feeling, that harmony with the natural rhythm of life promotes total health (physical and spiritual).

Many Native Americans have unexpected visions. Medicine people seek visions regularly and, increasingly, the younger generation of Native Americans consult medicine people for advice. Hanblecheyapi, the vision quest, was once part of every Indian boy's coming of age. In his teens, the boy would go off alone, usually for four days, to meditate without food and sometimes without water and to seek a sign from the spirit world as to what his life would be in the future.

Among Native Americans the number four is a number of great power. There are four directions; men and animals have four limbs; the year has four seasons; and a human being goes through four ages -- childhood, youth, adulthood and old age. An ideal person is said to possess four virtues: wisdom, courage, generosity and chastity.

The greatest of all Native American virtues is generosity. Native Americans display their wealth by giving away their possessions to the needy and the helpless or to their friends.

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Native Americans believe that animals are our brothers and sisters and that they have souls just as people do. The Indian hunter kills with sadness and regret, and only when necessary. Hunting for sport or for trophies is frowned upon.

B. Holy Days:

To a Native American every day is sacred, but at regular intervals many Native Americans take part in a Sweat Lodge Purification Ceremony. This ceremony can take place any day in the week and at any time during the day.

C. Worship:

1. Private

Individual Native Americans will often smudge. This is a process of using smoke to clear away negative energies and to attract positive energies. Small amounts of sage, sweetgrass or a high grade of tobacco with as few additives in it as possible is used to produce smoke. Tobacco, like sage, tends to draw the negativity out of things and the sweetgrass brings in positive energies. Other plants, like cedar and juniper, may also be used because of their special healing powers.

The individual desiring to smudge lights the mixture, lets it smoulder, then draws the smoke toward the heart and over the head to receive its blessing. After the smudging takes place, the smoke is offered to the four directions.

2. Corporate

- a. The Pipe Ceremony involves the use of the Sacred Pipe and is an important religious activity for Native Americans. The pipe represents the universe. It is a sacred altar that can be taken anywhere. In it all the kingdoms are united. The bowl is made of stone or clay to represent the elemental kingdom. The stem is of wood and represents the plant kingdom. The pipe is decorated with fur and feathers to represent the animal kingdom. It is used by two-legged humans, thus bringing all the kingdoms into the ceremony. Often the pipe has four streamers of red, black, white and yellow representing the colors of the four directions and the four races of humans. The bowl represents the female energies while

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the stem represents the male. The bowl is the flesh and blood of the Native people; the stem is the bones. The symbols of the pipe are never ending and like the universe itself.

The pipe and any objects used with it should be smudged before the actual pipe ceremony. When a pipe ceremony is done, the bowl is filled with tobacco, kinnik-kinnik, sage or sweetgrass in a ritual manner. First, pinches are offered to the Great Spirit, to the Earth Mother and to the four directions. When the pipe is lit a puff of smoke is offered to each of the four directions, to the Great Spirit and to our Mother Earth. The smoke from the pipe is the breath of prayer as it drifts up from the bowl and it is believed that when the smoke is drawn in through the stem the breath of the Great Spirit is taken into the body. With the smoke -- an ethereal substance which can penetrate between the realms of the physical and the spiritual - prayers are sent to the Creator.

The pipe must be awakened and consecrated by a medicine person. The medicine person selects the pipe bearer who is in charge of preparing for this ceremony. A comparison could be made between the pipe ceremony and a Christian communion service. The pipe as it is passed from person to person becomes a powerful tool for healing and helping the earth and all of her children today.

- b. The Sweat Lodge Purification Ceremony is conducted by a Native American spiritual leader. This is a group ceremony of purification (physical and spiritual) and is a powerful experience that helps to cleanse, heal, open, learn and grow. The Sweat Lodge is a dome shaped structure made from saplings. It is shaped in the form of an oval and covered with materials that keep in the heat and keep out the light. In the center of the lodge is a hole where rocks are placed that have been heated in a fire pit outside. The door of the lodge faces east and a spirit path leads to an altar mound in front of the door. This mound is built from the earth removed from the lodge's center pit. After proper prayers to the fire, the participants enter the sweat lodge. Clothing is not worn. When everyone is seated inside the lodge and the rocks, with the proper ceremony, have

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been placed in the pit, the lodge flap is closed and sage is sprinkled on the stones to rid the lodge, and those in it, of any negative energies. Then sweetgrass is placed on the stones to bring in good energies. Water is poured over the stones and steam billows in the darkness. Sweat runs down the body and takes the poisons out. The Great Spirit and the Grandmother and Grandfather Spirits are invited in. Then, one by one, the powers of the four directions are invited in. There is the singing of songs, rubbing of sage on sore parts of the body and prayers offered to the Great Spirit. During the ceremony forgiveness for wrongdoings is sought and the ceremony is a means of bringing together in harmony those taking part. A comparison could be made to a Christian worship service.

The Sweat Lodge is erected on ground that has been consecrated and should be treated with respect. The reason for a privacy screen is to cut the ceremony off from outsiders who might not understand what is going on. It is not an essential part of the lodge.

3. Festivals

The Native American Pow Wow is both a secular and sacred ceremony. It is a time for Native Americans to gather for fellowship, fun and to enjoy the company of other Native Americans. The dances performed during the Pow Wow often have significant spiritual overtones. Some of the dances are for men only. Others include children. It is not essential that Pow Wows be co-ed.

D. Holy Book:

Native Americans do not have a Holy Book as such. Their spiritual traditions come through an oral tradition of being passed from one spiritual leader to another spiritual leader.

E. Diet:

Native Americans have no specific diet but feel the eating of healthy food is a necessary part of the total sacredness of life.

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NATIVE AMERICANS

F. Other Requirements:

1. Native American men do not cut their hair. This is an essential part of their religious beliefs.
2. Many Native Americans wear headbands. This is a distinct part of their cultural/sacred heritage.
3. Many Native Americans have small amounts of sage, sweetgrass or kinnik-kinnik in their possession for use in individual smudging.
4. Many Native Americans possess small medicine bags containing a variety of sacred objects such as stones, a variety of vegetable compounds and even small bones. This medicine bag is sacred, and, while the Native American can show the contents for inspection, the bag and contents should not be handled by other people. Items from nature can be just as sacred to a Native American as the Bible is to Christians.
5. Eagle feathers are sacred objects. An eagle feather presented by a spiritual leader is highly prized and should not be handled by other persons.
6. There are many objects considered by Native Americans as sacred symbols that are desirable to possess but not essential to the practice of the Native American religion. A sacred cow skull is an example of this type of symbol.

G. Practitioners:

Native American spiritual leaders or medicine persons have been taught the sacred traditions involved in the practice of Native American religion. These persons are acclaimed by the tribe as authentic medicine people. Without tribal stamp of approval, a person claiming to be a spiritual leader should not be used to conduct Native American religious ceremonies.

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NATIVE AMERICANS

Minimum Requirements for Offenders In Prison:

1. HOLY DAYS/FESTIVALS - To a Native American every day is sacred and holy.
2. PRIVATE WORSHIP - Individual Native Americans will often smudge. This is a process of using smoke to clear away negative energies and to attract positive energies. Small amounts of sage, sweetgrass or a high grade of tobacco with as few additives in it as possible are used to produce smoke.
3. CORPORATE WORSHIP - The Pipe Ceremony involves the use of the Sacred Pipe and is an important religious activity for Native Americans. The weekly Sweat Lodge Purification Ceremony is conducted by a Native American spiritual leader.
4. HOLY BOOK - None.
5. DIET - No mandatory requirement, but eating of healthy food is a necessary part of the total sacredness of life.
6. PRACTITIONERS - Native American spiritual leaders or medicine persons have been taught the sacred traditions involved in the practice of Native American religion.
7. OTHER ITEMS - The wearing of headbands; not cutting of male hair; small medicine bags containing a variety of sacred objects such as stones, a variety of vegetable compounds and even small bones; and eagle feathers. Medicine bags and eagle feathers are sacred items and should be handled with respect. They may be subject to inspection as part of routine security.

HANDBOOK OF RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

PROTESTANT

A. History/Theology

Within the general framework of Protestantism there are many differing beliefs and practices. However, there are a group of practices and concepts that loosely knit together this large group of Christian denominations.

Religious concepts and practices within Protestantism vary greatly from denomination to denomination. Therefore, the above definitions are very broad and intended to simply give a general overview of Protestantism.

Donald W. Musser, Professor of Religion at Stetson University in DeLand, Florida, gives the following concept of faith as it pertains to that large body of denominations generally classed as Protestant. "Authentic Christian faith radically includes every realm of a person's life. Faith is not one among many aspects of a person's life; it is the foundation of all of life. Authentic faith includes three elements: (1) a trusting element -- believing in God; (2) a conceptual element -- believing that God is; and (3) an active element -- doing because of God.

First, faith is the way one stakes one's being and destiny on God. Second, faith is believing that God is and that God disclosed himself in events recorded in the Bible and in our history and that truth sufficient for our salvation is within our understanding. Third faith includes action and loyalty. One's manner of life is consistent with God's Will.

Most profoundly, Christian faith finds the focus of its truth, the object of its trust, and the model for its living in Jesus the Christ who it declares as the "Truth, the Way and the Life."

1. Church

The church is viewed as a community of persons who accept Jesus Christ as Saviour and Lord. These persons meet on a regular basis for worship, instruction and service.

2. Bible

The Bible is viewed as a revelation from God offering an account of God's action in human history and instruction for the reader.

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3. God

God is viewed as the eternal Spirit who is Creator, who has revealed Himself most fully in Jesus Christ and is present in the Holy Spirit.

4. Jesus

Jesus is seen as the only begotten Son of God who came to reconcile a sinful humanity to God.

5. Baptism

Baptism is a rite observed by most Protestant Churches. Candidates range from infants to adults. The mode of baptism varies from total immersion to sprinkling.

B. Ordained Clergy

Most Protestant Churches use ordained clergy as leaders. Qualifications for ordination are set by the denomination.

C. Diets

Most Protestant denominations do not have a formal diet requirement. However, some denominational groups stress strict health observances including a preference for vegetarian meals.

D. Holy Days

Most Protestant churches observe the major Christian celebrations: Christmas, Holy Thursday, Good Friday, Easter, Pentecost, Ascension of Jesus into Heaven.

E. Worship

1. Private

Individual worship practices of most Protestants would include but not be limited to personal prayer, reading of the Holy Scriptures, and Bible study.

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2. Corporate

Most Protestant churches hold worship services on Sunday. Some (i.e, World Wide Church of God and Seventh Day Adventists) worship corporately on Saturday. Holy Communion is common to most Protestant churches on a regular basis that varies from weekly to quarterly. Elements used for communion are bread and wine (which may range from water to wine).

F. Holy Book

The Bible containing both the Old and New Testament is the Holy Book of Protestant Christians.

G. Diet

Most Protestant denominations do not have a formal diet requirement. However, some denominational groups stress strict health observances including a preference for vegetarian meals.

H. Practitioners

Most Protestant Churches use ordained clergy as leaders. Qualifications for ordination are set by the denomination.

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Minimum Requirements for Offenders in Prison:

1. HOLY DAYS/FESTIVALS - Christmas, Good Friday, Easter, Pentecost, Ascension
2. PRIVATE WORSHIP - personal prayer, Scripture reading, Bible study
3. CORPORATE WORSHIP - Sunday and Holy Days as observed by each denomination.
4. HOLY BOOK - the Bible
5. DIET - No general requirements, denomination requirements may apply.
6. PRACTITIONERS - ordained clergy and designated lay persons by denominational authority.
7. OTHER

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST

A. Theology:

The Seventh-day Adventist Church is a Christ-centered world wide religious community dedicated to serving God, sharing the Gospel and helping others. Adventists do this in various ways.

They communicate their faith in Jesus Christ around the world in hundreds of languages. This is done through television, radio, printed literature and preaching. Several well known programs are the Voice of Prophecy, It Is Written, Current Life Style Magazine (Faith for Today), The Quiet Hour, and Breath of Life. The Church operates publishing houses world wide to accommodate the printing of Gospel literature.

Adventists also believe in providing help for the needy through their community services and disaster relief programs. On a world wide basis, the church operates a program called ADRA (Adventist Disaster and Relief Agency). In addition to ADRA, almost every Seventh-Day Adventist Church has a Community Services Center or room in their church designated for providing food and clothing for those in need in the local community.

Seventh-day Adventists also believe in treating the sick to restore them not only to health but to a lifestyle of healthful living as "preventive medicine." The Church operates a hospital and clinic system world wide to meet this need.

In addition to treating the physical needs of mankind, Adventists provide for the educational needs by operating the largest Protestant Educational System world wide. The school system includes elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities.

The S.D.A. Church was officially organized in 1863. Two distinct beliefs are reflected in the name of the church. The "Seventh" referring to the observance of Saturday, the seventh-day of the week as the Sabbath and day of worship (Gen. 2:3; Exodus 20:8-10). Following scripture, Adventists observe the Sabbath from sunset Friday to sunset Saturday. It is a day of rest - no work is done upon the Sabbath unless it is necessary for humanitarian purposes. The day is devoted to Bible study, church services, family activities and Christian witnessing.

A second belief reflected in the name is "Adventist." Advent is a term referring to the second coming of Jesus. Adventists believe and teach that a literal return of Jesus to this earth to receive Christians is an imminent event. At the second coming, the righteous dead and righteous living will enter heaven and live for eternity with Jesus, friends and family members who are Christians.

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SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST

Several other beliefs are:

1. **Trinity:** God is revealed as one in three: The Father, The Son and the Holy Spirit - equal, divine and eternal.
2. **Divine Creation:** God created heaven, earth and all living things.
3. **Immortality of God:** God's nature is eternal, man's nature is mortal. God will give immortality to the righteous at His second coming.
4. **The Bible:** The Bible is God's inspired word. It reveals God's will and the knowledge required for salvation.
5. **Tithing:** Practice stewardship by returning tithes (10 percent of income) and offerings as an expression of love of Christ.
6. **Jesus Christ:** God and Savior of mankind. A member of the Trinity. Salvation is a free gift through Jesus Christ. Obedience is in response to one's relationship and love to Jesus.
7. **Healthful Living:** Belief in a balanced life of rest, sleep, work, recreation. This includes following the Biblical guidelines for diet. This includes the scriptural guidelines in Leviticus 2 for eating clean and unclean meats. Also many Adventists are vegetarians. S.D.A.'s also teach that healthful living includes not smoking tobacco, using non-prescription drugs and alcohol.
8. **Ordinances and special services:** Include child dedication, baptism by immersion and the communion service.

B. Holy Days:

The weekly Sabbath is celebrated from sundown Friday to sundown Saturday. During Sabbath hours, only those duties relating to works of mercy, alleviation of suffering, or the protection and preservation of human life are performed; labor and secular activities are avoided. There are no other doctrinally required holy days specific only to Seventh-day Adventism. IF AT ALL POSSIBLE, ADVENTISTS SHOULD NOT BE REQUIRED TO WORK ON THE SABBATH.

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SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST

C. Worship:

1. Private

The Seventh-day Adventist Church does not hold its members to a formalized requirement in the matter of worship, other than that time must be provided for personal Bible study and prayer. Observance of the Sabbath from sundown Friday to sundown Saturday is basic and mandatory.

2. Corporate

In the formal aspects of group worship, a simple liturgy, free of rituals, is recommended. Adventists observe the Lord's Supper (communion) during corporate worship.

D. Holy Book:

Every Seventh-day Adventist must be allowed the possession of a personal Holy Bible and other spiritual help books written by Ellen G. White. The Old and New Testaments of the Bible, excluding the Apocrypha, are considered to be authoritative and supreme. The writings of Ellen G. White are considered to be inspired by God. Additional inspirational books are also appreciated and recommended.

E. Diet:

An ovo-lacto (egg-milk) vegetarian diet is suggested as ideal for health, but "clean" meats (from animals that have a split hoof and chew the cud, as outlined in Leviticus 11, Bible) may be eaten according to individual decision. Unclean meats (pork, shellfish and others outlined in Leviticus 11) and foods containing "unclean" meats are not allowed. No alcoholic beverages, tobacco, or narcotics are allowed.

In summary, most Adventists adhere to a vegetarian diet while other Adventists follow a Kosher diet (this can be strict Kosher or pork free depending on the individual). Individual conscience is the determining factor.

F. Practitioners:

Within the Seventh-day Adventist Church, spiritual leadership is provided by ordained ministers, who are given their credentials and are under the direction of the conference organization, are in the employ of the Church, and can serve and minister anywhere. Additional leadership is provided by lay elders who serve in the local congregation. Church members expect free access to the pastoral ministry of the Church for spiritual counsel and advice.

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SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST

G. Other Requirements:

Adventists feel the Ten Commandments are the standard of righteousness.

Adventists accept the gifts of the Spirit including the spirit of prophecy (Ephesians 4:8 and Revelation 19.10).

Adventists believe followers of Jesus should manifest true modesty in dress and deportment and should shun all questionably worldly amusements (I Timothy 2:9,10; James 1:27).

Adventists firmly oppose any explanation of creation other than the literal account recorded in the Book of Genesis in the Bible.

Handbook of Religious Beliefs and Practices

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST

Minimum Requirements for Offenders in Prison:

1. HOLY DAYS/FESTIVALS - The Sabbath and major Christian holy days.
2. PRIVATE WORSHIP - Daily Bible Study and prayer.
3. CORPORATE WORSHIP - Saturday group worship with a simple liturgy, free of rituals. Adventists observe the Lord's Supper (communion) during corporate worship.
4. HOLY BOOKS - The Bible and writings of Ellen G. White.
5. DIET - An ovo-lacto (egg-milk) vegetarian diet is suggested as ideal for health. Although a diet of clean meats is scriptural and not disallowed.
6. PRACTITIONERS - Ordained ministers.
7. OTHER ITEMS - Adventists do not work on the Sabbath (Saturday).

HANDBOOK OF RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

SIKH

A. History/Theology:

The early 16th century was a time of bitter conflict in North India. A series of invasions which culminated in 1526 established Muslim supremacy. The Punjab area was one of the most hotly contested regions, and it was here that Nanak (1469-1539) was born. One day while bathing in a river, he had a vision of God's presence in which he was told to go into the world and teach the repetition of the Name of God, the practice of charity, meditation and worship, and the keeping of ritual purity through absolution.

According to tradition, after a full day of silence, he uttered the pronouncement, "There is no Hindu (the native faith of India) and no Musselman (Muslim)." He adopted a unique garb which combined both Hindu and Muslim features, and developed an eclectic faith which took elements from many religions, principally Hindus and Muslims. From Islam he taught of One Creator God, called the True Name to avoid such designations as Allah or Vishnu. From Hinduism he taught the ideas of karma, reincarnation and the ultimate unreality of the world. Nanak also emphasized the unique role of the guru (teacher) as necessary to lead people to God. After Nanak's death, nine gurus followed him in succession.

The fourth guru, Ram Dass, began the Golden Temple of Amritsar, the present headquarters of the world Sikh community. The fifth guru, Arjan, completed the Temple and installed the Siri Guri Granth Sahib, or Ada Granth, the collected writings of Nanak, within it.

The tenth guru, Gobind Singh (1666-1718), had the most significant role other than Nanak in molding the Sikh community. He completed the Adi Granth in its present form and militarized the Sikhs by forming the Khalsa, the Community of the Pure. Members were initiated by baptism in which they drank and were sprinkled with sweetened water stirred with a sword. They changed their name to Singh (Lion) and adopted the five K's: (1) Kesh, or long hair, a sign of saintliness; (2) Kangh, a comb for keeping the hair neat; (3) Kach, short pants for quick movement in battle; (4) Kara, a steel bracelet signifying sternness and restraint; (5) Kirpan, a sword of defense. Women adopted the surname Kaur (Princess).

After Gobind Singh's death, the Adi Granth became the guru and no further human gurus were allowed. The military emphasis continued, however, and the Sikhs served with distinction in British army units.

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SIKH

Many Sikh sects emphasize a particular aspect of the religion but all Sikhs recognize three basic truths: the Oneness of God; the leadership of the ten gurus; and the Granth Sahib (Holy Scripture) of Divine Revelations. Five of the Sikh sects are: the Nirankari, who emphasize pure worship; the Singh Sahha, who emphasize education; the Sahajdharis, who reject militarism and are always clean shaven; the Udasis who emphasize Indian ascetic principles and frequently cut their hair and shave their beards; and the Singhs who emphasize the teachings of the tenth guru, Gobind Singh.

In the 19th century, variant forms of Sikhism emerged. Param Guru Shri Shiv Dayal Singh Sahib began to gather followers, and in 1861 formed the Radhasoami Satsang. It was distinguished from other forms of Sikhism by the development of a new line of gurus. Both the Radhasoami Satsang and the Ruhani Satsang, which came from it, have been transplanted to the United States. The Sikh Dharma and its education branch, the Health, Happy, Holy Organization represent orthodox Sikhism.

B. Holy Days:

Sikhs celebrate the anniversaries of the births and the deaths of the ten gurus, especially Guru Nanak in November, Guru Ram Dass in October and Guru Gobind Singh in December. In addition to these twenty anniversaries which are celebrated, members of the Sikh faith also commemorate the martyrdom of the four sons of Guru Gobind Singh on two separate days. The anniversary of the Baisakhi, the birthday of the Khalsa, is also celebrated. Guru Gobind Singh founded the Guru Khalsa as the new community of the Sikhs. This is the community of the Pure Ones and it strives to be powerful and strong in the defense of the faith and in the establishment of a strict moral society; this day is traditionally celebrated in April. The calculations of all these dates are based on the lunar cycle and the Indian calendar and can be obtained from Sikh Centers.

C. Worship/Festivals:

1. Private

There are a number of daily rituals which may be practiced by members of the Sikh faith, but all practices are dependent on the member's sect within Sikhism and none of these practices are mandatory. Generally, each day begins with an early morning bath and meditation and/or chanting on the Name of God, the recitation of particular prayers and hymns. In the evening, there is another ritual of prayers and hymns and, again, Sikhs recite special prayers before they go to bed.

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2. Corporate

Corporate worship for members of the Sikh faith includes hymns, chanting, prayers and the recitation and explanation of the hymns of Guru Granth Sahib (the Holy Scriptures). Group worship is not required but it is stressed in that it is helpful in the development of "group consciousness" which is basic to the community.

3. Festivals

The festivals listed in "Holy Days" are celebrated in a variety of ways, dependent on the particular Sikh sect, but they are not mandatory. Frequently the festivals of the birthday of Guru Nanak; the birthday of Guru Gobind Singh; the Baiskhi, birthday of Khalsa; and the anniversary of Guru Arjun Dev's martyrdom are preceded by a 48 hour continuous reading of the Granth Sahib (Holy Scripture) from the beginning to end and celebrated by larger groups and longer services. There is also the customary distribution of sweet food, karah parshad, to all present at these celebrations.

D. Holy Book:

The Sikh Scripture is the Guru Granth Sahib. The tenth guru, Guru Gobind Singh did not appoint a successor and so the Guru Granth Sahib became the supreme authority. Parts of the Granth have been translated into English and are published as Peace Lagoon. Other books are recommended for the private devotions of the Sikh people, including Guru for the Aquarian Age by Sardarni Premka Kaur, and the Sikh Rehit Maryada which is a written code of ethics and protocol.

E. Diet:

The dietary practices of the Sikhs are dependent on the sect to which they belong. Those who follow Guru Gobind Singh eat a vegetarian diet, free from all animal fat. These members are also forbidden to partake of any intoxicating substance such as smoking or drinking.

Fasting is not required but may be undertaken for reasons of health or personal discipline.

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F. Other Requirements:

A requirement for some members of the Sikh faith is the keeping of the "Five K's". The keeping of these things was directed by Guru Gobind Singh. Keshas, uncut hair, is the symbol of dedication, holiness and group consciousness. The hair is kept neatly tied in a turban, even a small turban may suffice. The Kangha, wooden comb, is used to keep the hair clean and in shape. The Kara, a metal bangle or bracelet worn by men and women on their right wrist, is a symbol of the unity of God. God is seen as being concentric, having no beginning and no end; a bangle reminds the Sikh of his/her obligation to the faith. The Kaccha, special knee length underwear, enables brisk movement and reminds Sikhs of the sexual discipline. The Kirpan, short sword or dagger, is the symbol of courage and adventure. It is to be used only for defense, but it makes the Sikh faith a "Brotherhood of Arms"; it is only the men who wear the sword symbol. The wearing of any or all of these symbols is dependent on the Sikh sect and there are many ways of interpreting their meaning.

G. Practitioners:

The type of ministry within Sikhism is dependent on the particular sect. A sect such as the Sikh Dharma have authorized ministers who are trained as teachers and care for all those who practice the Sikh way of life.

In other sects, there are no priests or ministers. Any man or woman who is competent in the recitation and explanation of the Guru Granth Sahib may lead in religious services in the Sikh temples and lead the congregation in prayer.

Every Sikh has the sacred duty to share the knowledge of his/her religion with others, but his is not an attempt to convert people to Sikhism. Sikhs strive to share their teachings that all are equal under God.

Handbook of Religious Beliefs and Practices

SIKH

Minimum Requirements for Offenders in Prison:

1. HOLY DAYS/FESTIVALS - No mandatory requirement.
2. PRIVATE WORSHIP - No mandatory requirement, but each Sikh is enjoined to practice his/hér spiritual discipline through Sikh prayers, meditation and the chanting of God's Name for at least an hour each day.
3. CORPORATE WORSHIP - No mandatory requirement and there are no special facilities necessary. However, Sikhs traditionally worship together at regular intervals.
4. HOLY BOOK - Access to the Guru Granth Sahib or at least the parts of the Granth that have been translated into English.
5. DIET - Vegetarian diet mandatory only for those who follow Guru Gobind Singh and are part of the Sikh Dharma.
6. PRACTITIONERS - Access to an authorized Sikh minister in the area of the Sikh Dharma. Other Sikhs have no authorized priests or ministers.
7. OTHER ITEMS - Male members of the Sikh Dharma are not to cut their hair. This prohibition does not apply to other Sikh groups.

HANDBOOK OF RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

THE WORLDWIDE CHURCH OF GOD:

A. Historical Origin:

The Worldwide Church of God began as a small group people meeting in Eugene, Oregon in 1933. It was incorporated under the name Radio Church of God in 1947 to reflect the primary means that it had contact with its members. The name was changed to Worldwide Church of God in 1968 to reflect better the activities of the Church. Before 1933, the leader of the Church, Herbert W. Armstrong, and some members met with local congregations of the Church of God (Seventh Day), which maintained headquarters in Stanberry, Missouri.

The Church officially began its work of proclaiming the gospel with the purchase of a half hour of radio time in January, 1934. For the next few years Mr. Armstrong conducted a form of church services for members and listeners on a radio program that later became the issues-oriented World Tomorrow radio and television program. The primary magazine of the Church, The Plain Truth, also began to be published in that same month to provide a means for interested listeners to read and learn more about the Church and its beliefs.

In 1947, the Church moved its headquarters to Pasadena, California, where it also founded Ambassador College, a four-year liberal arts college with emphasis in theology. The facility grew with the addition of new buildings, radio and television studios, mail processing facilities and a full-service publishing operation. In 1990, all academic operations of the college were consolidated at the sister campus of Ambassador College in Big Sandy, Texas. The Pasadena facility remains the international headquarters of the Church and the Ambassador Foundation, a non-profit organization established by the Church, in 1975, to conduct cultural, humanitarian, and educational activities.

Basic Beliefs: The Worldwide Church of God believes in one God, in the Messiahship of Jesus, the Holy Spirit, God's revelation in the Old and New Testaments, the virgin birth, creation, and the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. Further, the Church believes that, through Adam's sin, all men became sinners and under the penalty of eternal death. God sent Jesus as the substitutionary sacrifice through which God forgives sin.

The Worldwide Church of God believes that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments express the will of God and are the supreme and final authority for faith and life. Based on an understanding of John 6:44, the Church does not proselyte. The Church believes that it should not be involved in political activity and should not endorse political candidates. The Church believes that one of its most important activities is to disseminate the gospel.

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WORLDWIDE CHURCH OF GOD

While not proselyting, the Church does make its message available to all who request it. Members also witness to their faith by personal example. The Church ministers to those who are called and voluntarily wish to affiliate with the Church.

Organizational Structure: The Worldwide Church of God is hierarchical in structure with authority exercised by the Pastor General, the highest administrative office in the Church. Assisting the Pastor General is the Advisory Council of Elders, a group of individuals with extensive theological and administrative backgrounds. The Church is incorporated in the United States and other nations, with authorized boards and director groups assisting the Pastor General in his administrative functions.

Eleven regional directors supervise Church operation and activities in international areas, each reporting to designated administrative officials at headquarters in Pasadena. These regional directors oversee the work of the Church in offices and congregations in their assigned areas.

The Worldwide Church of God believes in God, the Messiahship of Jesus, the Holy Spirit, God's revelation in the Old and New Testament, the personality of Satan, and man created in the image of God. The church believes that through Adams' sin, and through each individual's transgression of God's law, all men become sinners and under the penalty of death. God sent Jesus as the representative and substitute sacrifice, thus making it possible for God to forgive man's sin. Christ was crucified on a Wednesday and resurrected on a Saturday. The Church teaches that the ten lost tribes of Israel (House of Israel) migrated to northwest Europe and Great Britain where descendants today represent the House of Israel in prophecy.

An important feature in the Armstrong concept of authority is the seven keys to understanding the Bible. These keys are: 1) the True Gospel; 2) salvation is creation; 3) God's dual fulfillment method; 4) God's Holy Days (seven Old Testament feasts); 5) the truth about Israel (British-Israelism, or the identification of the United States and Britain as the true descendants of Israel); 6) Bible interpretation of symbols; and 7) the keeping of the seventh-day Sabbath.

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WORLDWIDE CHURCH OF GOD

B. Holy Days:

The Worldwide Church of God keeps the weekly Sabbath (on Saturday) and the annual religious festivals described in Leviticus 23. The observance of these days varies from year to year on the Gregorian calendar, since they are determined according to the Hebrew calendar. Following the example of Jesus and the apostles, members observe these days and attend special services conducted during the festivals. The Church believes that these festivals outline the Biblical plan of salvation. The days and festivals are: Passover, the Festival of Unleavened Bread (which members observe by not consuming leavened products for one week), Pentecost, the Festival of Trumpets, the Day of Atonement (marked by a 24-hour period of abstaining from food and drink), the combined Festival of Tabernacles and Last Great Day (which lasts eight consecutive days and is observed at designated regional sites around the world). Additional information, including dates of observance for any given year, can be requested at the address listed at the conclusion of this section.

C. Worship:

The Church teaches its members to observe the weekly Sabbath (Friday sunset to nightfall Saturday) and the annual Holy Days (which are also observed from sunset to nightfall) by refraining from secular labor and entertainment activities. Members observe the Sabbath by attending worship services and devote time to spiritual study, prayer, meditation and rest.

D. Holy Book:

The Worldwide Church of God believes the scriptures of the Old and New Testament are the complete expressed will of God to man, and are the supreme and final authority in faith and life.

E. Dietary Laws or Restrictions:

Members follow the dietary laws described in Deuteronomy 14 and Leviticus 11. In accordance with the principles in these chapters, members abstain from consuming certain foods such as pork, shrimp, oysters, lobster, and certain types of fowl.

Handbook of Religious Beliefs and Practices

WORLDWIDE CHURCH OF GOD

F. Role of Ministers:

Each local congregation of the Worldwide Church of God has an assigned pastor, usually a college-trained, ordained minister. Depending on the size of the congregation, the pastor may have an associate pastor or other ordained elders assisting him. The Church also ordains ministers who receive no salary from the Church and assist the local pastor as time permits. These individuals are designated local church elders.

Two or more congregations in a geographic area may be served by the same pastor. Responsibilities of the pastor include ministering to baptized members and their families, providing appropriate counseling, visiting and anointing the sick, conducting activities for Church youth to promote the development of positive moral character, preparing and delivering sermons and Bible studies, and fulfilling other ministerial duties as outlined in the Bible.

Authority in the Worldwide Church of God is exercised by Herbert W. Armstrong through his calling as an apostle. Each local congregation of the Church has as its leader either an elder (the lowest rank of the ministry) who serves the group but supports himself with outside income, or a college-trained minister who is ordained from headquarters. Generally several congregations in the same geographic area are looked after -- in terms of finances, social needs -- by a designated pastor. In addition, coordination of congregations is also done on a regional basis across several states. Ordained ministers or designated local elders may conduct worship services.

G. Other Requirements:

Two tithes are required of church members. One tithe is paid to the church annually. A second tithe is retained by the member and used at the annual festivals.

The church publishes numerous booklets, a correspondence course, and the Plain Truth magazine which aids in understanding the Bible and church teachings.

Sin is the transgression of the law, and hence the church members strive to keep the law as summed up in the word "love." Love involves the two great principles of love to God and love to neighbor, and the Ten Commandments compose the ten points of the law.

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The Worldwide Church of God has an extensive national and international radio and TV ministry and circulates millions of pieces of literature annually. Members also, by word of mouth, witness to their faith.

Funeral and Burial Requirements: None. The Church teaches that the Biblical example is burial and conducts funeral services at the request of members.

Medical Treatment: Other than encouraging its members to take appropriate care of themselves, the Church holds no position on the use of medical treatment or facilities.

Handbook of Religious Beliefs and Practices

WORLDWIDE CHURCH OF GOD

Minimum Requirements For Offenders In Prison:

1. Holy Days/Festivals: The Sabbath begins at sunset on Friday and continues through sunset on Saturday. No ordinary or routine work is to be performed during this time. Those affiliated with the Worldwide Church of God also observe seven festival seasons during the year: Passover/Days of Unleavened Bread; Pentecost; Festival of Trumpets; the Day of Atonement (marked by abstaining from food and water); and the Festival of Tabernacles/Last Great Day. These high days are also observed by refraining from ordinary or routine work.
2. Private Worship: Daily prayer, Bible study and meditation.
3. Corporate Worship: Sabbath and Holy Day assemblies and worship.
4. Holy Book: The Old and New Testaments (the Church does not teach that the Apocrypha is to be included in the canon).
5. Diet: Abstention from pork, shellfish and certain fowl (similar to diet amplified by orthodox Jews, but without Kosher requirements).
6. Practitioners: Ordained minister (may be visited by deacon or other Church members).