

Poverty & Race

POVERTY & RACE RESEARCH ACTION COUNCIL

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Our Jan./Feb. "After Durban" Symposium issue went out to some 17,000 new persons as part of our effort to increase our subscriber base – welcome to all of you now joining the P&R readership. (Apologies if you received more than one copy – just pass any extras on to friends and colleagues; it was not feasible to eliminate duplicates from the lists we used – I myself got no fewer than six "promotional" copies.) We've gotten lots of compliments on the Symposium and are currently negotiating to turn it into a short book, with additional reflections from attendees at the UN conference and an Introduction by a high-visibility commentator. – CH

Poverty, Race and LGBT Youth

by L. Michael Gipson

In a capitalist society that places a premium on young adulthood (read: economic productivity and opportunity), reproductive capacity and propensity, masculinity, European lineage, conformity to strict gender roles, ageism, sexism, racial prejudice and discrimination, transphobia, homophobia and heterosexism will flourish. In a society that has disdain for racial and ethnic complexity, gender variance and sexual diversity, intolerance is the likely experience and oppression the probable condition for people who belong to communities that defy simplistic categorization, resist the values and ideals of the majority community, and consistently engage in political protest against the political and cultural dominance of those belonging to the status quo. For people from these communities, outcomes often include an increased potential to experience poverty, disease, incarceration and violence. In the US, these communities are easily identified as the poor, youth, the elderly, racial and ethnic minorities, women and those identifying as lesbian, gay, bi-

sexual and transgender (LGBT). Members of an oppressed community have unique obstacles to overcome in order to fulfill their potential. For individuals like LGBT youth of color (YOC) whose identities cross the lines of age, racial or ethnic identity, sexual orientation, gender and/or non-conformist gender expression, and low socio-economic status, the challenge of achieving resiliency, economic prosperity, a healthy existence and the privileges of full citizenship are markedly reduced. Consequently, LGBT YOC may be the most vulnerable of any other youth population in terms of negative health and developmental outcomes because of a lack of research determining the needs and addressing the health status of the population; a lack of support either from their cultural communities and their LGBT community; an over-representation in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems; and the likelihood they will experience prejudice and discrimination on multiple fronts on the basis of their individual and collective identities.

Who Are LGBT YOC?

While research on LGBT youth in general is scarce, research on LGBT YOC is virtually nonexistent. In a 2001 review of the professional literature and research needs of LGBT YOC commissioned by the National Youth Advocacy Coalition, researcher Caitlin Ryan discovered only 16 studies (14 articles and 2 book chapters) published during the last 30 years on LGBT

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YOC. Most of these were empirical studies, with small sample sizes, samples of convenience or snowball samples that lack diversity in terms of class, geographic area and level of acculturation.

LGBT YOC data are also unlikely to be extracted from national data sources. National or government-sponsored studies on youth behaviors like the Department of Health and Human Services' Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) that routinely ask questions about heterosexual sexual risk-taking behaviors do not ask youth questions about same sex behavior or desires for fear that states already hostile to the data collection process and the politically charged outcomes of the survey's behavioral findings will not implement the survey tools and collect the necessary data. Some states, like Massachusetts, and municipalities, like New York City, do ask a few questions about same sex behavior among youth on their amended versions of the YRBS, but these locales are the exception, not the rule.

The lack of comprehensive research about LGBT YOC, and to a lesser extent LGBT youth, means that the knowledge professionals working with LGBT YOC have is anecdotal or quali-

tative in nature. For LGBT YOC advocates, the research gaps on LGBT YOC present a credibility challenge during attempts to raise the public's awareness of the obstacles confronting this vulnerable population. With a paucity of peer-reviewed data to understand the unique experience of LGBT YOC, one has to make certain assumptions about the challenges and experiences of LGBT YOC based on information about LGBT youth and data on general population YOC.

Poverty

There may be more LGBT-identified youth, and potentially LGBT YOC, living in poverty now than at

Research on lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youth of color is virtually nonexistent.

any point in US history. There are an estimated 60-70 million young people in the US between ages five and twenty, a youth population explosion not recorded in the US since the baby boom generation. Of these youth, one in three are a member of a racial or ethnic minority. Social scientists generally estimate that 10% of youth are or will become lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender. The 2000 Census reports that youth under 18 comprise the largest number of people living in poverty in the US, and youth 18 to 24 had a poverty rate of 14.4%. Employer discrimination against youth based on age (which contributes to low youth wages and the income disparities between old and young workers); youth unemployment that can be as high as 33% in some cities; and government-sanctioned employment discrimination in 40 states against self-identified LGBT populations ensure that LGBT youth and young adults are well represented among communities of poor and working-class people. LGBT

YOC, particularly those of African-American, Native American and Latino descent, may be disproportionately represented among LGBT youth living in poverty, given the high poverty rates for those communities, the disproportionately low wages paid to these workers, and the potential for racial discrimination in hiring and job promotion.

Discriminatory Behavior of Socializing Agents

Beyond poverty, LGBT YOC face enormous developmental obstacles in achieving resiliency. At a point when youth are already struggling with the developmental and emotional challenges of adolescence, including the phase of sexual awakening and intense pressure to conform to peer norms, LGBT youth are additionally confronted with their same sex attractions and/or non-conformist gender expression.

Homophobia and heterosexism from socializing agents like family, church and school compound LGBT youths' challenges by enforcing rigid gender roles, condemning gender non-conformity and homosexuality. Perceptions and/or confirmation of youths' LGBT identity in school can lead to verbal or physical assault, consequently making school unsafe for many LGBT young people. In response, LGBT advocates have developed youth-led gay-straight alliances (GSAs) in school and adult-led safe schools coalitions. Of the more than 800 GSAs and the 40 or so safe schools coalitions in the US, few are located in schools or school districts in urban communities or those dominated by YOC. Significant numbers of LGBT youth face rejection and abuse from their parents and relatives, and some 26% of youth are forced to leave home due to conflicts over sexual orientation. Small studies note that this statistic may be higher for YOC, given the stringent cultural expectations and beliefs of families of color. Fundamentalist teachings and understandings of religious doctrine in mainstream

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society further alienate LGBT youth by contributing to their social stigmatization and low self-esteem. The majority of African-Americans strongly identify as Christian, and the majority of Latinos and Filipinos identify as devout Catholic, and both communities have historically leaned more toward fundamentalist interpretations of biblical teachings that traditionally condemn same sex behavior. Few of the youths' socializing agents are contributing to positive physical or emotional health outcomes for LGBT YOC.

Research suggests that homophobia and heterosexism greatly contribute to higher rates of suicide, suicidal thoughts, violence victimization, truancy, sexual risk-taking behavior and substance abuse among LGBT youth as compared to their heterosexual peers. Compared to other adolescents, self-reporting LGBT youth are twice as likely to use alcohol, three times more likely to use marijuana, and eight times more likely to use cocaine/crack. Among YOC, African-Americans and Latinos/as in particular, and among Asian Pacific Islander (API) and Native-American youth residing in resource-deprived communities, the risk of becoming a victim of violence, engaging in sexual risk-taking, substance abuse or criminal behaviors is even greater.

Racial, Ethnic and Cultural Concerns Facing LGTTYOC

LGBT YOC who come out in their racial or ethnic communities risk separation from their cultural communities and the loss of support for their

racial and ethnic identities. The individualism often espoused by the framers of a Westernized gay identity, which often is a consequence of that identity, is often considered by communities of color to be antithetical to the interdependent communal and family relationships traditionally promoted by those communities. Through these interdependent family and communal structures, cultural expectations and determinants of cultural "authenticity" are defined and reinforced. Cultural expectation of and adherence to strict

Social scientists estimate that 10% of youth are or will become lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender.

gender roles are also developed within the contexts of this communal framework. Such expectations may include machismo and sexual prowess in Latino, African American and Filipino males. In some Latino and API communities, these cultural markers often allow same sex behavior by men as long as these men discreetly engage in these behaviors, adhere to strict gender roles, and meet their family's expectations of marriage and reproduction.

Affirmed expressions of gender variance and open sexual liberation often found in the politicized gay, lesbian and transgender identities in the US are viewed by many communities of color as a threat to the patriarchal family structure and the interdependent nature of their communities. This view holds particularly true for newly im-

migrated people of color and others who exhibit low levels of acculturation and place a premium on males and masculine behavior. Religious beliefs, like Islam, that condemn homosexuality and further determine the cultural norms and mores of communities of color reinforce resistance to acknowledging and affirming LGBT identities.

Despite evidence to the contrary, members of communities of color often see LGBT identities as "white identities" and declarations of an LGBT identity as a rejection of communities of color values and traditions. Communities of color are in denial about ethnographic studies that document known and occasionally celebrated instances of homosexuality and transgender behavior in their pre-colonization histories. For example, men in some pre-colonial African tribes engaged in homosexual acts as a norm during an adolescent male's rites of passage into adulthood, and some Native American and Filipino cultures believed in a "third sex," those whose behavior seemed to embody both the masculine and the feminine, and placed those who exhibited this gender variance in a high place of esteem. Rather than accept a range of human sexuality and gender expression within their communities' culture and histories, communities of color often ostracize LGBT YOC who disclose their orientation, refuse to adhere to a cultural code of silence on sexuality, and/or are unable to comfortably fit the gender roles. Since these communities often are the only affirming constructs of a youth's cultural, racial and/or religious identity, LGBT YOC often lack cultural support.

Public Health Concerns for LGBT YOC

Race and ethnicity in the US are risk markers that correlate with other fundamental determinants of health status, such as poverty, limited or no access to care, and fewer attempts to obtain medical treatment. HIV and other sexually transmitted disease

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Our Second Edith Witt Internship Award

We're pleased to announce that we've made the 2001 award to The Tellin' Stories Project in DC and its intern, Sandra Cruz. More information on the project is at www.teachingforchange.org. The annual award – "to help develop a new generation of community activists" – was created by family and friends of Edith Witt, a former staff member of the San Francisco Human Rights Commission.

(LGBT YOC: Continued from page 3)

(STDs) disproportionately affect disenfranchised youth, particularly youth in social networks in which high-risk sexual behavior is common and either access to care or health-seeking behavior is compromised. The social norm of sexual risk-taking behaviors and substance abuse among LGBT youth populations and the health disparities between communities of color and white populations almost ensure that the health risks for LGBT YOC are higher than for their white peers. Some evidence of this phenomenon already exists, particularly in the HIV rates of young gay and bisexual men of color. African-American and Latino men in recent years have constituted the majority of AIDS cases among men who have sex with men (MSM), with the majority of these reporting infection before age 25. One sample of young, urban MSM aged 15 to 22 found that 7% were HIV-infected, with the highest rates among African-American and Latino youth.

Young African-American and Latino gay men are not alone in their sexual risk-taking behaviors. Scientific evidence supports the theory that

young lesbian and bisexual women are at high risk for STDs, such as Hepatitis B Virus and Human Papillomavirus, and unintended pregnancy. A University of Minnesota study of adolescent women found that lesbian and bisexual women reported a 12.3% rate of unintended pregnancy, compared to the 5.3% rate of their heterosexual counterparts. Young lesbian

Few of the youths' socializing agents are contributing to positive physical or emotional health outcomes for these youth.

and bisexual women are also at high risk for HIV, since many young lesbian, bisexual and questioning women engage in high-risk sexual activities with multiple partners in an effort to deny their same sex feelings. Some research demonstrates that a portion of young lesbians engage in unprotected sexual activities with young gay men.

Sexual abuse also increases young lesbian and bisexual women's poten-

tial for physical and mental health disorders. The Minnesota study found that 22.1% of the lesbian and bisexual young women studied reported that they had been sexually abused. Many young lesbians believe that their lesbian identity lowers their risk for HIV, STDs and unintended pregnancy, despite growing evidence to the contrary. Among African-American and Latina women, rates of STD infection and unintended pregnancy over the last 20 years have been disproportionately high. For African-American and Latina lesbians or bisexual young women, rates of STD and unintended pregnancy may be even higher than their heterosexual counterparts. Since risk for any population is heightened by a lack of accurate and culturally relevant health promotion and prevention information, and since communities of color and young lesbian and bisexual women are among the least targeted with culturally appropriate or gender-specific STD prevention materials, one can speculate that the STD and pregnancy risk for lesbian and bisexual young women of color, including API and Native American women, may be disturbingly higher than their heterosexual and white lesbian and bisexual peers.

To address the alarming trends in health disparities in low-income communities of color and in some adult LGBT communities, the US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has incorporated cultural competency guidelines in its recommended protocols to state and local health departments and community-based health agencies serving diverse populations. DHHS intended its recommended cultural competency or relevancy policies and practices to reduce the pervasive reluctance of those in marginalized communities to seek health services; increase the effectiveness of outreach programs in efforts to reach vulnerable populations; and prevent overt instances of staff-initiated or organizationally-sponsored racism, sexism, classism and homophobia in any government-funded health settings.

Still, such protocols rarely speak

Citizens' Commission on Civil Rights Report

The Citizens' Commission, chaired by PRRAC Board member Bill Taylor, issued, on Lincoln's birthday ("Is the Republican Party still the party of Lincoln?") the 7th in its series of biannual reports chronicling "the progress of the incumbent administration, executive branch agencies and Congress in carrying out both their moral and legal duties to end discrimination and advance civil rights and opportunity for all Americans." The new report, *Rights at Risk: Equality in an Age of Terrorism* (eds. Dianne M. Piche, William L. Taylor & Robin A. Reed) contains 21 chapters, covering education, the courts, housing, political participation, affirmative action and employment, justice, lesbian and gay rights, and the digital divide. Among the contributors are PRRAC Board Chair John Boger ("The New Legal Attack on Educational Diversity in America's Elementary & Secondary Schools"); PRRAC Board member John A. Powell ("Urban Fragmentation as a Barrier to Equal Opportunity"); and PRRAC Exec. Dir. Chester Hartman ("High Classroom Turnover: How Children Get Left Behind"). The 350-page report is available for \$15 (\$10 low-income/students) from the Citizens Commn., 2000 M St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20036, 202/659-5565; orders may be faxed to 202/223-5302. Also downloadable at www.ccr.org/reports.html.

to the challenges youth experience in seeking health services and are notably silent around the unique challenges LGBT youth experience in their attempts to access health services in their communities. For insular Native American and Asian Pacific Islander communities, lack of confidentiality and anonymity prevent LGBT API and Native American youth from seeking service options like HIV testing, HIV or STD treatment, sexuality education and disease prevention from agencies familiar with their racial and ethnic health concerns. LGBT YOC brave enough to attempt to access health services from gay-identified community based organizations (CBOs) generally find that such services are tailored to adults and may experience instances of racial discrimination or prejudice from these organizations' usually predominately white, gay staff. Most CBOs tailored to serve communities of color generally assume that the youth who access services are heterosexual and may exhibit ignorance about or hostility toward the health concerns of LGBT youth. In one instance reported to the National Youth Advocacy Coalition, a CBO staff member informed an African-American young gay male who had tried to schedule an appointment to receive the Hepatitis B vaccine that he didn't need to worry about getting the vaccine since he wasn't at risk. This youth was denied services despite evidence that sexual practices of many gay and bisexual men put that sexually active youth at increased risk for contracting Hepatitis B.

LGBT Youth in the Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare Systems

LGBT youth represent 40% of the homeless youth population. In urban centers known as gay meccas, LGBT youth may comprise more than half of the homeless youth population. As a population that is more likely to experience homelessness, LGBT youth are over-represented in populations that are more likely to be involved in the

juvenile justice and child welfare systems. There are a multitude of reasons for the disproportionate number of LGBT youth in these systems. For instance, homelessness often requires youth to engage in criminal activity such as prostitution and theft in order to survive. Consequently, homeless youth are at a greater risk of arrest and involvement in the system.

According to a 2001 report released by the Lesbian and Gay Youth project of the Urban Justice Center, an estimated 4-10% of the juvenile delinquency population identify as LGBT. The report further states that LGBT feelings of isolation and fear often facilitate the use and abuse of illegal sub-

Affirmed expressions of gender variance and open sexual liberation are viewed by many communities of color as a threat to the patriarchal family structure and the interdependent nature of their communities.

stances as a form of escape. Researchers estimate that some 60% of gay and bisexual young men are substance abusers. According to a 1999 Massachusetts State Youth Risk Behavior Survey, LGBT high school students are more than twice as likely to report having been in a fight at school, three times more likely to carry a weapon to school, and six times more likely to skip school than is true of heterosexual students. All of the above behaviors reported by LGBT youth are defined as either crimes or delinquency, thus increasing the potential for LGBT youth to enter the juvenile justice system.

When LGBT youth attempt to seek support from their families, many become further victimized by familial rejection and violence. Parental assault or neglect of a young person occasionally prompts child services to place the abused LGBT youth in foster care or

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a group home. Attorneys have handled cases in which parents, in an effort to rid themselves of their LGBT youth, have filed a Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS) petition, asking the state to step in and assume some responsibility for the youth. Sometimes rebellious behavior by LGBT youth inspired by the youth's fear, isolation, violence victimization, truancy and substance abuse play a role in a parent's desire to file and be granted a PINS petition, especially since truancy and drug use constitute legal grounds. But often parents use symptoms of LGBT youth rebellion as a way of hiding their own disapproval and hostility toward their LGBT youth. One study that found 45% of parents were angry, sick and disgusted when first learning about their child's homosexuality. Given that 26% of parents remove their LGBT children from the home immediately or soon after disclosure, it is not improbable that other homophobic parents may seek more seemingly humane measures through the juvenile courts.

Judges in juvenile court have little education or training about the life experiences of LGBT youth placed in their care. In an attempt to safeguard LGBT youth, judges often place them in more restrictive settings than their heterosexual peers, or isolate them in protective custody. There are few sentencing options (such as sentencing convicted youth to secure, LGBT-specific facilities) available to judges who are sensitive to the experiences and challenges that brought LGBT youth into the juvenile justice setting. There are no secure LGBT-specific facilities in any state for judges to sentence more serious LGBT youth offenders. For LGBT youth whose crimes warrant sentencing to a non-secure facility, nationwide there are only three or four

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LGBT youth-specific facilities that meet the standards of a non-secure facility. These LGBT youth-specific, non-secure facilities generally have a waiting list of two or three years and are primarily populated by LGBT YOC.

Foster Care, Group Homes and LGBTYOC

LGBT youth who are removed from abusive or neglectful home environments are placed in foster care and group homes for their care and well-being. As in juvenile detention facilities, foster care and group homes are disproportionately populated by African-American and Latino/a youth. Forty-three percent of all youth in foster care are African-American and 15% are Latino. Consequently, there is a high probability that those LGBT youth in foster care are largely represented by LGBT YOC. In 1994, a

joint task force of New York City's Child Welfare Administration and the Council of Family and Child Caring Agencies published a report finding that "lesbian and gay adolescents have often been misunderstood, neglected and in some instances discriminated against by the child welfare system." In 2001, the Lambda Legal Defense

Society sets up lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youth of color for failure through institutional, economic and cultural oppression.

and Education Fund issued a report assessing 14 states on the challenges confronting LGBT youth in foster care. The report found that LGBT youth in foster care who are assumed to be LGBT, self-disclose their orientation or express non-conformist gender behavior are subject to disapproval by caseworkers, rejection by foster fami-

lies, harassment and violence by foster care peers, and prejudice and neglect by group home staff. The report further found that LGBT youth who remain closeted in foster care suffer isolation, shame and a sense of peril from being privy to the homophobic slights directed at openly gay individuals. As is the case in juvenile detention placements, foster care staff generally punish or expel LGBT youth who are harassed or hurt by peers, rather than punishing or expelling the perpetrators. Child welfare agencies that acknowledge the existence of LGBT youth generally identify such youth as their hard-to-place children, unwanted by sectarian and other placement agencies that disapprove of homosexuality, and subject to multiple and unstable placements because of negative reactions to their sexual orientation. Child welfare employees who are sensitive to LGBT youth find that they have little organizational or peer support, and that protocols for cultural competency and resources for referral

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Organizations

The National Youth Advocacy Coalition (NYAC)
1638 R St. NW, #300
Washington, DC 20009
202/319-7596
www.nyacyouth.org

Advocates For Youth
1025 Vermont Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20005
202/347-5700
www.advocatesforyouth.org

Gay, Lesbian and Straight Educator Network (GLSEN)
P.O. Box 41745
Arlington, VA 22204
202/253-2441
www.glsen.org

Hetrick-Martin Institute
2 Astor Place
New York, NY 10003
212/674-2400
www.hmi.org

Recommended Readings

Healthy People 2010 Companion Document for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Health
The Gay and Lesbian Medical Assn.
459 Fulton St., #107
San Francisco, CA 94102
www.glma.com

Youth In The Margins: A Report on the Unmet Needs of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Adolescents In Foster Care
Lambda Legal Defense & Education Fund
120 Wall St., #1500
New York, NY 10005-3904
212/809-8585
www.lambdalegal.com

A Review of the Professional Literature and Research Needs for LGBT Youth of Color
Caitlin Ryan
The National Youth Advocacy Coalition
1638 R St., NW, #300
Washington, DC 20009

202/319-7596
www.nyacyouth.org

Justice For All: A Report on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgendered Youth in the Juvenile Justice System
Randi Feinstein, Andrea Greenblatt, Lauren Hass, Sally Kohn, Julianne Rana
Lesbian and Gay Youth Project of the Urban Justice Center
666 Broadway, 10th Fl.
New York, NY 10012
646/602-5600
www.urbanjusticecenter.org

Understanding Asian and Pacific Islander Sexual Diversity: A Handbook
Asian/Pacific Islander-PFLAG & the Asian and Pacific Islander Wellness Center
730 Polk St., 4th Fl.
San Francisco, CA 94109
415/292-3400
www.apowellness.org

Directors' Reports

Periodically, we ask members of the PRRAC Board to describe their own work and the work of their organizations that relates to PRRAC's mission. If you'd like a list of or copies of previous such reports, let us know (some are from persons who have since rotated off the Board). Below are reports from our oldest and youngest Board members. Deepak Bhargava will contribute a second part of his report in the May/June issue, covering other work of the Center for Community Change.

The National Campaign for Jobs and Income Support

by Deepak Bhargava

The National Campaign for Jobs and Income Support is a coalition of hundreds of grassroots community organizing groups in 40 states that have joined together to work on issues of poverty at the state and national levels. The Campaign was founded in May 2000 at a meeting of 2000 grassroots leaders in Chicago. The Campaign is a project of the Center for Community Change, a national non-profit organization that provides support to community organizations in low-income, predominantly minority communities around the country.

The Campaign was founded largely as a response to the seismic changes brought about by the 1996 welfare law. The analysis underlying creation of the Campaign is that what progressives lacked in 1996 were not good arguments or research, but the power to shape the debate. The Campaign is an explicit effort to bring together diverse grassroots organizations and allies together to exercise power on a range of poverty issues.

Members of the Campaign include: national organizing networks like ACORN, the Center for Third World Organizing, the Gamaliel Foundation, the National Training and Information Center; regional networks like the Northwest Federation of Community Organizations and Northeast Action [see accompanying Director's Report by S.M. Miller]; and local grassroots groups such as the Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles, South Carolina Fair Share, and

the Welfare Rights Organizing Coalition of Washington State.

The Campaign represents a promising experiment that links grassroots organizations with varying perspectives together for common action; creates a pathway for innovative organizing and policy approaches to be replicated in other states and at the national level; provides grassroots groups with access to high-quality research and communications strategies; and connects the field of grassroots organizing to allies in the faith, labor, civil rights and women's communities.

Grassroots Innovations

Since 1996, grassroots groups have won impressive victories that have laid the foundation for a new anti-poverty agenda at the national level. Victories include:

- Changes to welfare policies in 15 states that allow parents to seek education and training;
- Improved access to benefits programs, including welfare, food stamps and Medicaid, by tearing down barriers to participation in programs, such as burdensome applications, intimidation and disrespect;
- Expansion of health coverage to low-wage parents and their children in a dozen states;
- Living wage policies in 50 jurisdictions; and

- Partial restoration of some public benefits to legal immigrants at the federal level and in some states.

These efforts resulted from often sophisticated campaigns that involve large numbers of low-income people, engage key allies, use action research strategies and engage the media. Increasingly, grassroots organizations are able not just to mobilize in response to issues as they arise, but also to frame the debate at the state level.

National Agenda

The Campaign launched two major national initiatives in 2001. The Campaign and a number of allied organizations won a refundable child tax credit (as part of an otherwise dreadful tax bill) that will deliver \$8 billion per year to low-income families, representing the largest national anti-poverty program created in nearly a decade. The effort showed the promise of a sophisticated national effort that can link strategies of grassroots organizing, communication and coalition-building.

The Campaign has also been very active in the debate about reauthorization of the food stamp program, and though the jury is still out, it is now certain that whatever legislation emerges from Congress will result in significant improvements rather than retrenchments in the program.

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Other Campaign focus areas include: a new legalization program to adjust the status of nine million undocumented workers; a higher federal minimum wage; and expansion of Unemployment Insurance benefits to workers who have lost their jobs in the recession. The Campaign's major focus in 2002 will be on TANF reauthorization. The Campaign's theme is that poverty reduction should be the central goal of the nation's welfare program, as opposed to caseload reduction. Key priorities include:

- Allowing low-income parents to receive education and training by removing restrictions in the federal law and by counting the full range of education and training activities as work;
- Stopping the time limit clock for parents who are "playing by the rules";
- Ensuring fair treatment and racial equity in the operation of welfare programs;
- Restoring TANF, food stamps, Medicaid and SSI benefits to immigrants;
- "Opening up" TANF to provide a platform of opportunity to more low-income families;
- Valuing all families by ensuring that low-income parents are able to provide appropriate care to children and family members; and
- Creating wage-paying public jobs

– as opposed to unpaid "workforce" placements – that provide real education and training opportunities for parents.

More detail on the Campaign's TANF agenda can be found at www.MakeTANFWork.org.

A number of factors have converged to make more significant changes in TANF legislation than most observers thought possible. The Administration has not proposed cuts to TANF, has embraced at least some restorations of benefits for immigrants, and has announced its support for more education and training for low-income parents, though the details of its propos-

Poverty reduction should be the central goal of the nation's welfare program, as opposed to caseload reduction.

als are not available. The public, according to most polls, is supportive of greater investments in poor families and agrees with many of our proposals for TANF reauthorization. The recession has put a spotlight on the inadequacy of the safety net available to families in hard times, and press coverage has been significant and generally favorable. Moderates in Congress have embraced a number of our issues, as well as the language of "poverty re-

Be sure to send us items for our Resources Section.

duction." And perhaps most importantly, grassroots groups and a wide range of faith, women's and civil rights organizations are energized and focused in a way that will make it difficult for Congress to sidestep the real issues.

To be sure, there are major challenges. Looming federal budget deficits will make it hard to get more money for TANF or for related initiatives to help lift families out of poverty. And the bi-partisan propaganda machine that has helped to create the perception of welfare reform's success is still working overtime.

Strategies

The Campaign's key strategies include: sophisticated public education campaigns to put the spotlight on poverty and its connection to TANF in a number of key states; large public events at which low-income people tell policymakers what they want to see out of TANF reauthorization, including a rally of 1500 people on March 5th on the Mall in Washington, D.C.; research and communication efforts that tell the real story of what is happening to low-income families; and close collaboration with our allies.

Win, lose or draw –and I think we will win—the welfare debates this time around will be a far cry from the pathetic debates of the early 1990's, not least because this time around low-income people are organized to speak in their own voices.

Deepak Bhargava (dbhargava@communitychange.org, 202/339-9354) is Director of Public Policy at the Center for Community Change. Prior to joining the Center staff in 1994, he was with ACORN, working on issues of community reinvestment, fair housing and housing finance. □

Research/Advocacy Grants

PRRAC is still accepting proposals under its small grants program for social science research on the intersections of race and poverty that is tied to a planned advocacy agenda. For this round, the work must be in the area of education reform, and we are especially interested in receiving proposals that deal with the issue of high classroom turnover. A list of topics in this area appears in Chester Hartman's chapter in the Citizens' Commission on Civil Rights report (see p. 4 box) – available from us with a self-addressed label and 80¢ postage (also on our website: www.prrac.org). Grants have a maximum amount of \$10,000; further information on this program and instructions for submitting a proposal are also to be found on our website.

The Commonwealth Institute

by S.M. Miller

The Commonwealth Institute in Cambridge, Massachusetts was founded in 1987 to move progressive thinking into action and policy. Its first project was the publication of *Commonwealth Report*, edited by Guy Molyneux, which analyzed public opinion data bearing on progressive issues; it also offered articles that debated progressive political strategy. It was discontinued after several interesting issues.

Since then, the Institute has pursued three lines of activity: the development and acceptance of a less threatening and more effective alternative military policy (PDA – the Project on Defense Alternatives); work with progressive organizations, especially those operating as state electoral coalitions; and promotion of research and action to reduce poverty and inequality (PIP – the Project on Inequality and Poverty), my activity.

Project on Defense Alternatives

The co-directors of PDA, Charles Knight (the Institute's president) and Carl Connetta, seek to expand progressives' criticism of military spending by proposing defense policies that make sense of threats and expenditures. Its initiating focus, building on European thinking, was development of a non-offensive defense: military spending and postures that do not threaten other nations while insur-

ing a nation's security. In addition to producing dozens of papers exploring this issue, PDA has been involved in meetings on this theme in Southern Africa and Eastern Europe.

More recently, PDA has been recognized as an important analytical counterweight to current American military thinking. It has criticized interpretations of Gulf War operations and continues to offer alternative ways of building military security. An outsider organization in its beginning

I don't give up on issues easily.

days, it is now a player in military thinking, funded by the Ford Foundation and other mainstream foundations and cited by military analysts. Its very active web site is www.comw.org/pda.

Progressive State Electoral Coalitions

Northeast Action (NE), a coalition of unions, civil rights, women's, gay and lesbian, environmentalist and community organizations in the six New England states, has been instrumental in electing progressives to state and local offices. Notably, it was a key force in placing and winning the ballot initiative to provide public financing of candidates in Maine and Mas-

sachusetts. Cynthia Ward, then NE's co-director, was a member of the Commonwealth Institute staff, and her office and colleagues were located at the Institute. A project evaluating the impact of state tax benefits to firms locating in a locality was jointly undertaken by the Institute and Northeast Action. With NE's expansion, it has recently moved to larger space, and a formal connection no longer exists between the Institute and Northeast Action.

Project on Inequality and Poverty

PIP connects directly to the work of PRRAC. An academic-activist sociologist trained in economics, I mainly operate through writing, consultation and organizational help. PIP started as the Joint Project on Equality, initiated by David Hunter, the revered figure of progressive philanthropy, to bring attention in the mid-nineties to the mounting but neglected issue of inequality. David asked me to launch the organization, and we sought small funding from foundations and individuals to bring attention to the inequality issue. Rather than seeking to establish a stand-alone organization, the Joint Project reached out to similar activities. A close relationship developed with Share the Wealth, also a new organization concerned about issues of inequality. In contrast to Hunter and me, Share the Wealth was initiated by young people, some of whom were of wealthy families. Chuck Collins, the energetic and imaginative co-founder of Share the Wealth, also became the associate director of the Joint Project, which devoted some of its funds to keeping Share the Wealth financially afloat. I became a member of the board of directors of Share the Wealth. After a short period, we decided to merge the

(Please turn to page 10)

New Book by PRRAC Exec. Dir. Chester Hartman

The Rutgers Center for Urban Policy Research has just published a collection of 32 past articles by Chester Hartman, preceded by a 56-page Introduction of social history/autobiography, with a Foreword by Jane Jacobs. The 424-page volume, *Between Eminence and Notoriety: Four Decades of Radical Urban Planning*, is \$24.95 pb, \$39.95 hb, but can be ordered directly from PRRAC at a 20% discount (i.e., \$20 and \$32, respectively, s/h included).

(MILLER: Continued from page 9)

two organizations and establish United for a Fair Economy (UFE). I am a member of the board of directors.

UFE has become an important voice in raising issues of inequality, frequently in a dramatic or amusing manner. UFE has performed skits lampooning leading actors in the promotion of inequality. A notable recent achievement by Responsible Wealth, a unit of United for a Fair Economy, was getting Bill Gates, Sr. and other wealthy persons to go public in their attack on elimination of the estate tax. Contact information is www.ufe-faireconomy.org

I have long been associated with the international poverty organization, ATD-The Fourth World Movement, based in France but with a presence in many countries. It concentrates on the poorest of the poor and has non-governmental status at the United Nations. I worked closely with the Boston Fourth World Team in the late nineties. An important lesson I learned from the Fourth World Movement successes is that symbolic and solidarity acts can make a difference, that influence and effectiveness do not rest alone on "power." They are reachable at 7600 Willow Hill Dr., Landover, MD 20785, 301/336-9489, fourthworld@erols.com, www.atd-fourthworld.org.

Another long association is with *Social Policy* magazine where I have been a board member and its most frequent article writer. *Social Policy* recently moved its operations to the Bay Area under the editorship of "the other Mike Miller," and will emphasize community organizing themes; it is reachable at PO Box 1297, Pacifica, CA 94044, 650/557-9720, ScIPlcy@aol.com.

As a member of the Scientific Board of CROP, the Comparative Research Program on Poverty, sponsored by the International Social Science Council of UNESCO, I have made a small contribution to CROP's opening up of a number of lines of thinking about support for anti-poverty action, in both rich and poor nations. I was a co-editor of the CROP volume, *Pov-*

The Community Resource and Research Center

PRRAC has just agreed to act as fiscal agent/sponsor for a new entity, the Community Resource and Research Center, whose mission very much parallels ours. CRRC strengthens the capacities of groups serving low-income communities and communities of color in metropolitan Washington, DC, in order to influence policy on issues such as health care delivery, affordable housing, job development and racial equity. It pursues this goal through community-based research, technical assistance, and education and leadership development initiatives. Through community-based research (also known as action research and participatory research) conducted with and for communities, CRRC helps groups generate the information they need to improve their advocacy strategies. Its school-based initiatives will teach high school students community research methods, link them with community groups to conduct research, engage them in policy analysis and advocacy, and thereby move them from volunteerism to activism. The Center will also conduct selected independent research projects. For more information contact: Bristow Hardin, Director, Community Resource and Research Center, 6930 Carroll Ave., #600, Takoma Park, MD 20912, 301/891-0570; fax: 301/891-0571, crrc@earthlink.net.

erty - A Global Review, and participated in CROP conferences in several countries.

I continue to write on poverty and inequality (an extension of my first-year college paper on "Income Distribution in the U.S., 1929-36" — I don't give up issues easily). Currently, I hope to bring attention to the inadequacies of American poverty line conceptualizations by contrasting them with the wider perspectives of "social exclusion," the term used by the European Union. I am also indulging myself in drawing policy and political lessons from various personal experiences. I published two pieces in *Tikkun* magazine drawing on such experiences: "No Permanent Abode" (1999) describes the life-long disturbing effect of once living without a regular place to call home; "My Meritocratic Career" (2001) describes how friends and contacts eased my way "up the greasy pole" to academic success. As yet unpublished are "My Economic Education," which contrasts my own economic experiences with graduate economics work at Columbia and Princeton; "The New York State Regents Exam vs. Education" shows how I got a much higher mark on the state

physics exam without knowing much physics than my friend who knew much more physics.

With Anthony J. Savoie, a graduate student at Boston College, where I am a research professor of sociology, I have completed a book titled *Respect and Rights: Class, Gender and Race Challenges Today*. (P&R published my article on this theme in the January/February 1996 issue.) The emphasis is on group rather than individual respect. One contention is that concern about disrespect underlies much of the discontent that appears in many outsider groups despite the advances that have occurred in lowering barriers of discrimination. The action argument is that group respect can be the issue to bring together those concerned about the often separated and competing concerns of class, race and gender. I hope it will be published later this year (the publisher is Rowman and Littlefield).

With Jeanette Markel, a senior at Brown University, I have just completed a long chapter on "Workfare and the American Low-Wage Labor Market" that will be published this fall in a Policy Press (Bristol, UK) book on European and American social policy,

World Poverty: New Policies to Defeat an Old Enemy, edited by British social policy experts Peter Townsend and David Gordon.

The respect book was originally a chapter of a manuscript of a book on the implications for progressive political action of economic and social changes in the U.S.; I made the mistake of thinking that the respect chapter could easily be expanded into a broader book, tentatively titled *Unillusioned*, but I am now back to that broader book. With this book, I am likely to lose some friends, for it raises questions about a number of pet ideas of many progressive writers and activists. It contests the popular progressive argument that the U.S. is becoming polarized economically so that the overwhelming majority of Americans share a similar class outlook. In my view, the country is increasingly differentiated — economically, culturally and politically. Another disturbing view is that governmental performance must be improved if needed funding is to be attained. More money does not solve all performance problems. The book also throws into doubt the left view, abetted by the media, that the U.S. is tightly integrated economically and politically into the upper 5% of extremely wealthy Americans and the rest of us. My view is that, compared to many other countries, the U.S. is loosely integrated. That is why it is easy to upset but difficult to change our society.

The book also asserts that progressives do not do enough to win people over on issues of values, on changing hearts and minds, hoping instead to gain support on narrow economic grounds. The compartmentalization of values (remember Jefferson, the slave-owning apostle of freedom) makes value change difficult. Data on inequalities are not sufficient. A value argument is needed. (I hope in this book to write on entertainment, broadly defined, as a crucial influence on American outlooks. That is a new obsession, still unformed.)

In this book, or perhaps a separate work, I want to write about progressive organizing strategies. I also play with the notion of doing a book on “Poverty Lessons,” drawing on my many articles on poverty and policy and some new writing.

My great hope/longing is that the peoples of color overcome competing interests and work together to deal with

(LGBT YOC: Continued from page 5)

are non-existent or difficult to access.

Conclusion

Despite LGBT YOC’s membership in groups with an increased probability of risk for developing chronic and costly conditions, the current public health system is largely hostile to or uninformed about their needs. Without significant system-wide reform and a healthy dose of tolerance, LGBT YOC will continue to exhibit high rates of preventable disease and poor health outcomes.

Similarly, the range of child protective services frequently fail LGBT youth and LGBT YOC with their propensity to engage in implicit denial of the challenges LGBT youth experience in foster care and group home settings and these services’ explicit refusal to acknowledge the existence of these populations in their care. The cultural and social support structures for youth to meet their developmental needs are too often denied to LGBT YOC, and the few resources available to LGBT YOC too often demand that these young people compartmentalize and prioritize their multiple identities and oppressions. Society sets up LGBT YOC for failure through institutional, economic and cultural oppression rooted in heterosexism, homophobia and transphobia. This societal and institutional failure is compounded by the additional challenges LGBT YOC confront in being a racial or ethnic minority.

To improve the health and developmental outcomes for LGBT YOC,

poverties and inequalities: PRRAC’s race/ethnic-poverty intersections.

S.M. (Mike) Miller (fivegood@aol.com) is author or co-author of The Future of Inequality; The Dynamics of the American Economy; Recapitalizing America; Comparative Social Mobility; Social Class and Social Policy and other books. □

more research is needed to determine the needs and address the health status of this population; there need to be more gay-straight alliances and safe school coalitions working in schools and districts with a high concentration of racial and ethnic minorities; cultural competency education is needed for LGBT CBO’s working with LGBT YOC; targeted sexuality education and tolerance initiatives that address the homophobia and heterosexism culturally rooted in minority communities need to be developed and implemented; LGBT youth sensitivity protocols for professionals working in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems must be created; and societal tolerance must be increased.

Until society is able to scrutinize the values, systems and practices that create the oppressive conditions and poor life outcomes experienced by those whose lives and being defy simplistic categorization, LGBT YOC will continue to be the most underserved and vulnerable population of any youth population in the United States.

L. Michael Gipson (blkpower25@aol.com) was until recently the Racial and Economic Justice Coordinator of the National Youth Advocacy Coalition, 1638 R St. NW, #300, Wash., DC, 20009. He has just become a full-time consultant on the issues discussed in this article. □

Be sure to send us items for our Resources Section.

The Latino Coalition for Families

by Denise Rivera Portis

When the 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), our system changed to a “work first” approach. While it’s true that the reform, aided by a booming economy, succeeded in transitioning many recipients into the workforce, most have not been transitioned into jobs that pay a livable wage. They have been relegated to the status of the “working poor.”

Latinos, especially, have lagged behind most in leaving the rolls. There have been various contributing factors, including language and education barriers, geographic location and immigration status. Latinos also are behind in median income and have a higher unemployment rate. According to the 2000 Census, the Latino poverty rate was 21.2%, compared to 7.5% for whites and the overall population rate of 11.3%.

All families in need of assistance should have the same access to the opportunities provided to gain self-sufficiency and escape poverty. At this time, it is painfully obvious that a great many Latinos do not.

To ensure that a Latino voice is heard, national organizations have come together to form the Latino Coalition for Families (LCF) – originally named the Hispanic Welfare Coalition. The National Puerto Rican Coalition and the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund are this year’s Coalition co-chairs. Other organizations represented are AFL-CIO, Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, National Campaign for Jobs and Income Support [see *Deepak Bhargava’s PRRAC Director’s Report on page 7*], National Conference of Puerto Rican Women, National Council of La Raza, National Latina/o Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Organization, National Puerto Rican Forum, PRRAC and the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund.

Creating an agenda with recommendations to present to Congress and the Administration for the 2002 TANF reauthorization process has been the Coalition’s main focus. LCF is calling on Congress to correct the disparities in benefits, training and work supports, in order to improve the quality of life and the attainment of self-sufficiency for Latino families.

Some of the main agenda items are:

- Providing access for immigrants. Despite their economic contributions, under welfare reform many legal immigrant families have been denied access to our national safety net supported by their own tax dollars.
- Overcoming language barriers. In order to attain the “work first” objective, training is a necessity. For those who do not speak English, this objective was lacking. Information needed to benefit from programs was not multilingual; therefore, many were unaware of their existence.
- Addressing disparities in Puerto Rico. Although there was a dramatic reduction in the welfare rolls

in P.R., there is little evidence that these former recipients were transitioned into self-sufficiency. Puerto Rico has a poverty rate of nearly 60%, according to the Census Bureau, the highest rate in the nation. However, P.R. does not receive the same resources or opportunities provided to other TANF recipients.

The Coalition is working for and hoping that the 2002 TANF reauthorization will provide the opportunities and tools to Latino recipients to steer them towards self-sufficiency. They believe that TANF must focus on poverty reduction through permanent employment that provides a livable wage. For many Latinos, this also means providing work supports (training, education, etc.) as they transition off the rolls. The agenda outlines recommendations for accomplishing these goals.

For more information or copies of the agenda please contact Denise Rivera Portis 202/387-9887, dportis@prrac.org or Jennie Torres Lewis (NPRC) at jtorres-lewis@nprcinc.org. □

PRRAC Update

- For the third year in a row, PRRAC will be hosting a Mickey Leland/Bill Emerson Hunger Fellow – a project of the Congressional Hunger Caucus. In early March, **Alison Leff**, a recent Brown graduate, joins us for six months. Like the two dozen other Fellows, she spent the first six months of her fellowship working at a local hunger center – in her case, the Ohio Assn. of Second Harvest Food Banks, in Columbus.
- We acknowledge with thanks the most welcome (and needed) financial contributions from **Thomas &**

Lauren Winkler, Nora Murad, Rabbi Bruce Kahn, The Yale & Barbara Wurzel Rabin Philanthropic Fund, Victor & Lorraine Honig, Mimi Conway & Dennis Houlihan, S.M. & Jean Miller. We really mean the above parenthetical: it’s even harder these days to get foundation support for our work, so we increasingly need to turn to individual contributors.

- Speaking of money, please don’t send cash to cover postage, photocopying costs or when purchasing PRRAC publications – wreaks havoc on our bookkeeping system.

Resources

When ordering items from the Resources Section, please note that most listings direct you to contact an organization other than PRRAC. Prices include the shipping/handling (s/h) charge when this information is provided to PRRAC. "No price listed" items often are free.

When ordering items from PRRAC: SASE = self-addressed stamped envelope (34¢ unless otherwise indicated). Orders may not be placed by telephone or fax. Please indicate which issue of P&R you are ordering from.

Race/Racism

- **Riot and Remembrance: The Tulsa Race War & Its Legacy**, by James A. Hirsch (358 pp., 2002), has been published by Houghton Mifflin (\$25). [4716]

- **At the Hands of Persons Unknown: The Lynching of Black America**, by Philip Dray, (528 pp., 2002), a history of lynching in the US, has been published by Random House (\$35). Dray is the author of *We Are Not Afraid: The Story of Goodman, Schwerner and Chaney and the Civil Rights Campaign for Mississippi*. [4717]

- **Chicano Studies: Survey & Analysis**, 2nd ed., eds. D.J. Bixler-Marquez, C. Ortega & R. Solorzano (585 pp., 2001), has been published by Kendall/Hunt Pub. Co., 800/228-0810; \$64.95. [4730]

- **African American Yearbook 2001** (240 pp.) is available (\$25) from TIYM Pub. Co., 6718 Whittier Ave., #130, McLean, VA 22101, 703/734-1632 TIYM@aol.com Website: <http://www.TIYM.com> [4742]

- **"Race-Conscious Voting Rights & the New Demography in a Multiracing America,"** by John O. Calmore, appeared in the June 2001 *North Carolina Law Review*. Reprints of the 29-page article are available (likely free) from Prof. Calmore, UNC Law School, CB#3380, Van Hecke-Wettach Hall, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3380, 919/962-8323. jcalmore@email.unc.edu [4741]

Centro: Journal of the Center for Puerto Rican Studies has issued a Call for Papers for a special issue on "Puerto Rican Politics in the US." April 30, 2002 deadline. Contact Xavier Totti, the journal editor, 212/772-5690. centro-journal@hunter.cuny.edu [4702]

- **"Let Justice Roll Down"** is one of the annual essays Martin Luther King, Jr. wrote for *The Nation* magazine from 1961-66. It's on their website: <http://past.thenation.com/historic/bhm2000/19650315king.shtml>. A related section on the website, "Voices from History," features writings on race from *The Nation* by W.E.B. DuBois, Langston Hughes, Alice Walker, James Baldwin & many others. [4736]

Please drop us a line letting us know how useful our Resources Section is to you, as both a lister and requester of items. We hear good things, but only sporadically. Having a more complete sense of the effectiveness of this networking function will help us greatly in foundation fundraising work (and is awfully good for our morale). Drop us a short note, letting us know if it has been/is useful to you (how many requests you get when you list an item, how many items you send away for, etc.) Thank you.

- **"Learning from the Internment in a Post 9-11 World"** was a Feb. 16, 2002 conf. at UCLA Law School. Inf. from the UCLA Asian Amer. Studies Ctr. (headed by PRRAC Board member Don Nakanishi), 310/825-2974. Website: www.sscnet.ucla.edu/aasc [4731]

- **"Puerto Ricans Space & Race/Social Construction of Place,"** sponsored by the Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños of Hunter College, will be held March 14, 2002 at Hunter. Inf. from 212/772-5714/5686. Website: www.centropr.org [4701]

- **Diversity Through Affirmative Action: Challenges, Choices & Changes** is the 28th annual conf. of the Amer. Assn. for Affirmative Action, April 3-6, 2002 in Chicago. Inf. from the Assn., PO Box 14460, Wash., DC 20044-4460, 800/252-8952, aaaahq@aol.com.

- **The Symposium for Hate Crimes & Violence on Campus** will be held June 8-11, 2002 on the SMU campus in Dallas. Inf. from the Assn. of College Unions Internatl., One City Centre, #200, 120 W. 7th St., Bloomington, IN 47404-

3925, 704/395-1028 stophate@acuiweb.org. Website: www.stophate.org [4738]

- **"Connecting Communities for Reconciliation & Justice: Towards an Inclusive Society"** is an internatl. conf. in Caux, Switzerland, July 12-18, 2002. Inf. from Hope in the Cities, 1103 Sunset Ave., Richmond, VA 23221 or <http://www.caux.ch>. Website: www.hopeinthecities.org [4737]

- **"Race, Gender, Class from a Global Perspective"** is an Oct. 17-19, 2002 conference at Southern Univ., New Orleans. Paper proposals are due by June 1: 504/286-5232, jbelkhir@suno.edu; conf. inf. from her as well. [4812]

Poverty/Welfare

- **The New World of Welfare: An Agenda for Reauthorization & Beyond**, eds. Rebecca Blank & Ron Haskins, is available on the Brookings Inst. Website: www.brookings.edu/wrb [4748]

- **"A Fresh Vision for Welfare Reauthoriza-**

tion,” by (PRRAC board member) Deepak Bhargava, Peter Edelman, Cindy Mann & Charlene Sinclair, is the lead article in the Dec. 2001 issue of *NFG Reports*. Copies available (possibly free) from the Neighborhood Funders Group, One Dupont Circ. NW, #700, Wash., DC 20036, 202/833-4690 nfg@nfg.org [4746]

● **“Red Flags: Research Raises Concerns About the Impact of ‘Welfare Reform’ on Child Maltreatment”** (Oct. 2001) is available (possibly free) from the Ctr. for Law & Social Policy (headed by PRRAC co-founder Alan Houseman), 1015 15th St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20005, 202/906-8000; downloadable from <http://www.clasp.org> [4708]

● **“Frequently Asked Questions about Working Welfare Leavers,”** by Elise Richer, Steve Savner & Mark Greenberg, is a 2002(?) report, available (likely free) from the Ctr. for Law & Social Policy (headed by PRRAC co-founder Alan Houseman), 1015 15th St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20005, 202/906-8000. Website: <http://www.clasp.org/pubs/TANF/leaversFAQ.pdf> [4709]

● **“Welfare Reform: More Coordinated Federal Effort Could Help States & Localities Move TANF Recipients with Impairments Toward Employment”** is a 50-page, Oct. 2001 GAO report (GAO-02-37), available, free, from USGAO, PO Box 37050, Wash., DC 20013, 202/512-6000. Also downloadable on their website (look under Nov. 1, 2001 listings): <http://www.gao.gov>. [4710]

● **“Welfare Reform: More Research Needed on TANF Family Caps”** is a 41-page, Sept. 2001 GAO report (GAO-01-924), available, free, from USGAO, PO Box 37050, Wash., DC 20013, 202/512-6000. Website: <http://www.gao.gov>. [4721]

● **“New Opportunities? Public Opinion on Poverty, Income Inequality & Public Policy: 1996-2001”** (26 pp., Nov. 2001) is available (possibly free) from Demos: A Network for Ideas & Action, 155 Ave. of the Americas, 4th fl., NYC, NY 10013, 212/633-1405 tdraut@demos-usa.org Website: www.demos-usa.org. [4786]

● **“States Are Cutting Low-Income Programs in Response to Fiscal Crises: Less Counter-productive Options Are Available,”** by Kevin Carey & Iris Lav (2002), is on the Ctr. on Budget & Policy Priorities website: <http://www.cbpp.org/1-17-02sfp.htm>. [4787]

● **“Supports for Working Poor Families: A New Approach,”** by Michael E. Fishman & Harold Beebout, is a Dec. 2001 Mathematica report, available at <http://www.mathematica-mpr.com/PDFs/redirect.asp?strSite=supportpoor.pdf>. [4788]

● **“The Scope & Impact of Welfare Reform’s Immigrant Provisions,”** by Michael Fix & Jeffrey Passell (Jan. 2002), is available (free) from the Urban Inst., bnowak@ui.urban.org. Website: <http://newfederalism.urban.org/html/discussion02-03.html>. [4789]

● **“Welfare Caseloads Are Up in Most States”** is a 2001(?) report from the Ctr. for Law & Social Policy: <http://www.clasp.org/pubs/claspupdate/Januaryfinal.pdf> [4791]

● **“Welfare Rules Database Updated,”** from The Urban Inst., is at <http://anfdata.urban.org/drsurvey/login.cfm?CFID=19762&CFTOKEN=57393190>. [4792]

● **The Tax Counseling Project** offers free tax preparation services (throughout Illinois) for families with incomes under \$33,000, indivs. with incomes under \$15,000. They also have materials (in Spanish & English) on the EITC and other useful forms of assistance which they can make available. Contact them at 29 E. Madison, #910, Chicago, IL 60602, 312/252-0280, info@centerforlaw.org Website: www.centerforlaw.org [4732]

● **The DC EITC Campaign** has a set of materials to help implement the expanded DC Earned Income Tax Credit. Contact them c/o The Wash. Council of Agencies, 1001 Conn. Ave. NW, #925, Wash., DC 20036, 202/547-0540, lazere@dcfpi.org. [4768]

● **“Making Welfare Work”** is the title of the 17 2002 Center for Law & Social Policy Audio Conferences on Welfare Reauthorization. Inf. from 202/906-8079. [4715]

● **Welfare Reform: The Next Act** is an Urban Inst. conf. (around their new book of the same title), **March 14, 2002**, at the Natl. Press Club. Inf. from bnowak@ui.urban.org. [4767]

● **A Poverty March** is being organized by the Natl. Council of Churches. Inf. from 202/544-2350, 212/870-3398 redgar@nccusaorg [4771]

Community Organizing

● **Organizing to Win** is a new (2001?) book, drawing on experience of National People’s Action and the Natl. Training & Inf. Ctr. Inf./ordering from NTIC, 312/243-3035 ntic@ntic-us.org [4750]

● **Building Community Capacity**, by Robert J. Chaskin, Prudence Brown, Sudhir Venkatesh & Avis Vidal (268 pp., 2001), has been published by Aldine de Gruyter, 914/747-0110; \$25.95. cs@degruyterny.com [4769]

● **The Midwest Academy Training Sessions for Organizers & Leaders** will be held in Chicago (**March 4-8**), Calif. (**June 10-14**), Chicago [in Spanish] (**July 19-21**), Chicago [English] (**July 21-25**) & NJ (**Nov. 18-22**). Inf. from the Academy, 28 E. Jackson Blvd., #605, Chicago, IL 60604, 312/427-2304 mwacademy1@aol.com. Website: www.midwestacademy.com. [4744]

● **“Dynamics of Ideas in Grassroots Organizing”** is a **March 7, 2002** evening class, part of the Inst. for Policy Studies’ Social Action & Leadership School for Activists. Inf. from 202/234-9382, x229_netfa@hotsalsa.org [4762]

- **A National Workshop on Researching & Evaluating Community Based Collaboratives** will be held **March 10-12, 2002** in Albuquerque. Inf. from 434/924-5041, kef8@virginia.edu. Website: <http://www.cbrc.org>. [4770]

- **The 5th Annual Community Research Network Conf.** will be held **June 13-16, 2002** at Loyola Univ., Chicago. Inf. from 413/559-5860. Website: www.Loka.org [4772]

Criminal Justice

- **“Why There Is So Much Error in Capital Cases & What Can Be Done About It”** is Part II of “A Broken System,” by Prof. James S. Liebman of Columbia Univ. Law School and his colleagues. The 138-page report is downloadable, or contact Prof. Liebman at Columbia, NYC, NY 10027. Website: <http://www.justice.pollycy.net/cjreform/dpstudy> [4712]

Economic/Community Development

- **“The Costs & Consequences of Suburban Sprawl: The Case of Metro Atlanta,”** by Robert D. Bullard, Glenn S. Johnson & Angel O. Torres, appeared in the Summer 2001 *Georgia State Univ. Law Review*. Reprints of the 63-page article may be available from Prof. Johnson, Clark Atlanta Univ. Env. Justice Resource Ctr., 223 James P. Brawley Dr. SW, Atlanta, GA 30314-4391, 404/880-6911

ejrc@cau.edu Website: www.ejrc.cau.edu [4763]

- **The Econ. Policy Inst.** has available their 2002 Publications Catalog: 1660 L St. NW, #1200, Wash., DC 20036, 800/EPI-4844 Website: www.epinet.org [4691]

- **“Principles for Evaluating Comprehensive Community Initiatives,”** by David Chavis, Kien Lee & Elizabeth Jones (27 pp., June 2001), is available (\$12) from the Natl. Funding Collaborative on Violence Prevention, 815 15th St. NW, #801, Wash., DC 20005, 202/393-7731 nfcvp@nfcvp.org Website: www.peacebeyondviolence.org [4727]

- **“Economic Development in Asian American Communities”** is a **March 11, 2002** lecture by Tarry Hum of Queens College, CUNY, at the UCLA Lewis Ctr. for Reg. Policy Studies. Inf. from 310/206-4417. Website: <http://www.sppsr.ucla.edu/lewis/>. [4735]

- **“Reclaiming Economic Development”** is Good Jobs First’s natl. conf., **July 11-13, 2002**, near Balt.-Wash. Airport. Inf. from website: <http://www.goodjobsfirst.org/flyer/htm>. [4783]

Education

- **Rhetoric Versus Reality: What We Know & What We Need to Know About Vouchers & Charter Schools,** by Brian P. Gill, P. Michael Timpane, Karen E. Ross & Dominic J. Brewer (265 pp., 2001), is available (\$15) from RAND Corp. Downloadable:

www.RAND.org. [4725]

- **The Other Boston Busing Story,** by Susan E. Eaton (2001), has been published by Yale Univ. Press. [4778]

- **“High Classroom Turnover: How Children Get Left Behind,”** by (PRRAC Exec. Dir.) Chester Hartman, is a chapter appearing in *Rights at Risk: Equality in an Age of Terrorism*, the biannual report of the Citizens’ Commn. on Civil Rights. Reprints of the 18-page article are available, free (with a self-addressed label and 80¢ postage) from PRRAC, 3000 Conn. Ave. NW, #200, Wash., DC 20008. It’s downloadable from www.prrac.org. [4754]

- **Indicators: The Journal of Social Health** is a new journal. The initial (Winter 2001/2002) issue contains “The State of Education in America,” an interview with Sen. Edward Kennedy; “Is the Education Revolution Coming?,” by Robert J. Blendon et al.; “A Proposal to Revive Public Investment in Schools,” by Christian M. Weller & Jeffrey Wenger; “A Social Report on America’s Well-Being,” by Marqueluisa Miringoff et al.; “Welfare Reform & Children,” by Guy Stevens; “Evaluating Welfare Reform in an Era of Transition,” by Thomas Corbett; and “Health Indicators of the Standard of Living,” by Richard H. Steckel. Subs. to the quarterly are \$50/indivs., \$200 insts. (20% discount intro. offer) from ME Sharpe, 800/541-6563. [4695]

- **“Twenty-Five Years of Educating Children**

with Disabilities: The Good News & the Work Ahead” is a 64-page, 2002 report from the Amer. Youth Policy Forum & the Ctr. on Education Policy. Downloadable from their website and available (likely free) from AYPF, 1836 Jefferson Pl. NW, Wash., DC 20036, 202/775-9731 aypf@aypf.org or the Ctr., 1001 Conn. Ave. NW, #522, Wash., DC 20036, 202/822-8065, ctredpol@ctredpol.org. Websites: www.aypf.org, www.ctredpol.org. [4688]

- **“Dispelling the Myth Revisited: Preliminary Findings from a Nationwide Analysis of ‘High-Flying’ Schools,”** by Craig Jerald, is a 130-page, 2001 study, updating/expanding a 1999 report on the same subject; it identifies 4,577 high-poverty & high-minority schools nationwide that have high student performance. Available (no price listed) from The Education Trust (headed by PRRAC Board member Kati Haycock), 1725 K St. NW, Wash., DC 20006, 202/293-1217; downloadable from their website: www.edtrust.org. [4704]

- **“School Vouchers: Public Funded Programs in Cleveland & Milwaukee”** is a 50-page, Aug. 2001 GAO report (GAO-01-914), available, free, from USGAO, PO Box 37050, Wash., DC 20013, 202/512-6000. Website: <http://www.gao.gov> [4720]

- **“BIA and DOD Schools: Student Achievement & Other Characteristics Often Differ from Public Schools”** is a 74-page, Sept. 2001 GAO report (GAO-01-934), available, free, from US

GAO, PO Box 37050, Wash., DC 20013, 202/512-6000. Website: <http://www.gao.gov> [4722]

- **“Evaluating the Accelerated Schools Approach: A Look at Early Implementation & Impacts on Student Achievement in 8 Elementary Schools,”** by Howard S. Bloom, Sandra Ham, Laura Melton & Julianne O’Brien, is a 99-page, Nov. 2001 report, available (likely free) from Manpower Demonstration Research Corp., 16 E. 34 St., NYC, NY 10016-4326, 212/532-3200. Website: www.mdrc.org [4726]
- **“Why Public Schools Lose Teachers,”** by Eric Hanushek, John F. Kain & Steven G. Rivkin (24 pp. + tables, Nov. 2001), is Working Paper #8599, available (no price listed) from the Natl. Bureau of Econ. Research, 1050 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138; downloadable from <http://www.nber.org/papers/8599> [4766]
- **“Partnerships: Family-School-Community”** is a (2001?) National Education Assn. manual. Inf. from www.nea.org [4776]
- **“Facing the Hard Facts in Education Reform,”** by Paul E. Barton (31 pp., July 2001), is available (\$10.50) from the Policy Inf. Ctr., Mailstop 04-R, Educ. Testing Service, Rosedale Rd., Princeton, NJ 08541-0001, 609/734-5694 pic@ets.org; also downloadable from www.ets.org/research/pic. [4785]
- **“Teaching for Equity Conf.,”** sponsored by the Dist. of Columbia Office of Civil Rights Compliance & Multicultural

Education Dev. et al., will be held **April 27, 2002** in DC. Inf. from 202/588-7248. Website: www.teachingforchange.org [4761]

- **“The Resegregation of Southern Schools,”** cosponsored by the Harvard Civil Rights Proj., the UNC Ctr. for Civil Rights & the Thurgood Marshall Law School, will be held **Aug. 30-31, 2002** at UNC-Chapel Hill. Inf. from elizabeth_debray@gse.harvard.edu. [4782]

Employment/ Jobs Policy

- **“Career Academies: Impacts on Students’ Initial Transitions to Post-Secondary Education & Employment,”** by James J. Kemple, is a 52-page, Dec. 2001 report, available, likely free, from the Manpower Demonstration Research Corp., 16 E. 34 St., NYC, NY 10016-4326, 212/532-3200. Website: www.mdrc.org [4686]
- **“Shared Work/Valued Care: New Norms for Organizing Market Work & Unpaid Care Work,”** by Eileen Applebaum, Thomas Bailey, Peter Berg & Arne L. Kalleberg, is a 40-page, 2002 report, available (no price listed) from the Econ. Policy Inst., 1660 L St. NW, #1200, Wash., DC 20036, 202/775-8810. Website: www.epinet.org [4707]
- **“Time After Time: Mandatory Overtime in the US Economy,”** by Lonnie Golden & Helene Jorgensen, is a 18-page, Jan. 2002 Briefing Paper, available (likely free) from the Econ. Policy

Inst., 1660 L St. NW, #1200, Wash., DC 20036. 202/775-8810. Website: <http://www.epinet.org> [4714]

- **“Workforce Investment Act: Better Guidance Needed to Address Concerns Over New Requirements”** is a 57-page, Oct. 2001 GAO report (GAO-02-72), available, free, from USGAO, PO Box 37050, Wash., DC 20013, 202/512-6000. Website: <http://www.gao.gov> [4719]
- **“Building Unions: Past, Present & Future,”** by Peter Kellman, (37 pp., 2001), is available (\$8) from APEX Press, Box 377, Croton-on-Hudson, NY 10520, 800/316-2739. [4764]
- **“States of Change: Policies & Programs to Promote Low-Wage Workers’ Steady Employment & Advancement”** is available from Public Private Ventures. Website: www.ppv.org [4749]
- **“Ready, Work, Grow Conference: Helping People Overcome Barriers & Build Careers,”** sponsored by The Enterprise Foundation & JPMorganChase, will be held **April 3-5, 2002** in San Antonio. Inf. from 330/425-9330. workforceconf@enterprisefoundation.org. [4692]

Environment

- **“Streams to Schools: Finding Alternatives to Pesticides”** is the 20th Natl. Pesticide Forum, convened by Beyond Pesticides/Natl. Coal. Against the Misuse of Pesticides, Wash. Toxics Council & NW Coal. for Alternatives to Pesticides,

April 26-28, 2002 in Seattle. Inf. from Beyond Pesticides, 701 E St. SE, #200, Wash., DC 20003, 202/543-5450. info@beyondpesticides.org. Website: www.beyondpesticides.org [4697]

Families/ Women/ Children

- ***The Forgotten Half Revisited: American Youth & Young Families, 1988-2008***, ed. Samuel Halperin (181 pp., 1998), is available (\$15) from the Amer. Youth Policy Forum, 1836 Jefferson Pl. NW, Wash., DC 20036-2505. [4752]
- **“The Challenge of Helping Low-Income Fathers Support Their Children: Final Lessons from Parents’ Fair Share,”** by Cynthia Miller & Virginia Knox, is a 43-page, Nov. 2001 report, available (likely free) from the Manpower Demonstration Research Corp., 16 E. 34 St., NYC, NY 10016-4326, 212/532-3200. Website: www.mdrc.org [4703]
- **“Leaving Our Children Behind: Welfare Reform & the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual & Transgender Community,”** by Sean Cahill & Kenneth T. Jones (103 pp., Dec. 2001), is available (likely free) from the Natl. Gay & Lesbian Task Force, 1700 Kalorama Rd. NW, Wash., DC 20009-2964, 202/332-6483, ngltf@nglftf.org. Website: www.nglftf.org [4706]
- **“Why Americans Need Family Leave Benefits - and How They Can Get Them,”** by Betty

Holcomb (8 pp., 2001?), is available on the Natl. Partnership for Women & Families website: <http://www.nationalpartnership.org/download/genaud.pdf> [4711]

- **“The Chapin Hall Ctr. for Children** has a 2001-2002 Projects & Publications catalog. Contact them at the Univ. of Chicago, 1313 E. 60 St., Chicago, IL 60637, 773/753-5900 Website: www.chapin.uchicago.edu [4759]

- **“Color of Violence Conf. 2 - Building a Movement”** will be held in a few months in Chicago. Inf. from Chi. Rape Crisis Hotline, 180 N. Wabash, #300, Chicago, IL 60601, dyaspora75@yahoo.com. Website: www.incite-national.org [4739]

Food/ Nutrition/ Hunger

- **“Food Buying Guide for Child Nutrition Programs”** can be downloaded at <http://schoolmeals.nal.usda.gov/FBG/buyingguide.html>. [4734]

- **“A Community Food System Inf. Resource,”** from the Food & Nutrition Inf. Ctr., can be found at www.nal.usda.gov/fnic/etext/000061.html. [4733]

- **The 2002 National Anti-Hunger Policy Conf.**, sponsored by the Food Research & Action Ctr. & America’s Second Harvest, will be held **April 7-9** in DC. 202/986-2200, gmorales@frac.org for further inf. Conf. brochure available at www.frac.org.

Health

- **“Closing the Gap,** the newsletter of the Office of Minority Health, HHS, features in its Sept./Oct. 2001 issue a series of articles on “Men’s Health.” It’s free, from 800/444-6472. Website: www.omhrc.gov [4751]

- **“Trends in Racial & Ethnic-Specific Rates for the Health Status Indicators: US, 1990-98,”** by Kenneth G. Keppel, Jeffrey N. Percy & Diane K. Wagener (16-pp., Jan. 2002), is a HHS report; “U.S. Health Improves, But Racial Gaps Remain” was the headline on the newspaper item on this study. Available (likely free) from CDCP, Natl. Ctr. for Health Statistics, 6525 Belcrest Rd., Hyattsville, MD 20782-2003, 301/458-4636, nchsquery@cdc.gov. Website: www.cdc.gov/nchs [4698]

- **“Urban Indian Health,”** by Ralph Forquera, is a 19 pp., Nov. 2001 Issue Brief, available, free, from the Kaiser Family Fdn., 800/656-4533 (ask for pub. #6006). Website: www.kff.org [4728]

- **“Racial, Ethnic & Primary Language Data Collection in the Health Care System: An Assessment of Federal Policies & Practices”** is a Oct. 2001 Commonwealth Fund report, available on their website: http://www.cmwf.org/programs/minority/perot/raciaethnic_492.pdf. [4756]

- **“Making the Grade on Women’s Health: A National & State-by-State Report Card”** (2001) has been produced by the National Women’s Law

Ctr. (co-directed by former PRRAC Board member Nancy Duff Campbell). They also have a 2000 edition. Each is \$30, from the Ctr., 11 Dupont Circ., #800, Wash., DC 20036, 202/588-5180 info@nwlc.org [4760]

- **“Preventing Childhood Lead Poisoning Through Code Enforcement: Ten Effective Strategies”** is available (no price given) from the Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning, 202/543-1147 aeclp@aeclp.org Website: www.aeclp.org/strategies.pdf [4780]

- **“Health Care Access for Uninsured Adults: A Strong Safety Net Is Not the Same as Insurance,”** by John Holahan & Brenda C. Spillman, is a Jan. 2002 Urban Inst. Policy Brief. Available from bnwak@ui.urban.org or website: http://newfederalism.urban.org/html/series_b/b42/b42.html. [4790]

- **“Social Determinants of Health: Assembling Pieces of the Puzzle”** is (was) the **March 1, 2002**, UNC-Chapel Hill 24th annual Minority Health Conf. Inf. from their website. Their 2002 Summer Public Health Research Inst. & Videoconf. on Minority Health will be held **June 17-21, 2002** in Chapel Hill. For inf. & downlink sites, go to www.minority.unc.edu/institute/2002/agenda.htm. [4723]

Homelessness

- **Helping America’s Homeless: Emergency Shelter or Affordable Housing?**, by Martha R.

Burt (2001), has been published by The Urban Inst., 877/847-7377; \$29.50. [4775]

- **“A Status Report on Hunger & Homelessness in America’s Cities, 2001: A 27- City Survey”** (111 pp. + tables) is available (no price listed) from the US Conf. of Mayors, 1620 Eye St. NW, Wash., DC 20006, 202/293-7330. Downloadable from their website www.usmayors.org. [4705]

- **“Illegal To Be Homeless: The Criminalization of Homelessness in the US”** is available (\$25) from the Natl. Coal. for the Homeless, 1012 14th St. NW, #600, Wash., DC 20005, 202/737-6444; downloadable from <http://www.nationalhomeless.org>. [4777]

- **“A Plan: Not a Dream — How to End Homelessness in Ten Years”** (2001?) is available (no price listed) from the Natl. Alliance to End Homelessness, 1518 K St. NW, #206, Wash., DC 20005, 202/638-1526, 800/230-DREAM Website: www.endhomelessness.org [4784]

Housing

- **“A Grantmaker’s Guide to Housing Policies: A foundation for social policy investments,”** by Paul Leonard (25 pp., 2002), is available (no price given) from the Neighborhood Funders Group, One Dupont Circle, #700, Wash., DC 20036, 202/833-4690, nfg@nfg.org. Website: www.nfg.org [4693]

- “CHAC Mobility Program Assessment — Interim Report,” by Mary Cunningham, Susan Popkin, Erin Godfrey & Beata Bednarz, is a Dec. 2001 Urban Inst. report on Chicago’s Sec. 8 voucher mobility program. Free from 202/261-5687 or on their website: www.urban.org. [4700]

Immigration

- *Uprooted: Refugees of the Global Economy* is a 28-min. documentary about how the global economy has forced people to leave their home countries. \$23 from the Natl. Network for Immigrant & Refugee Rights (directed by PRRAC Board member Cathi Tactaquin), 310 8th St., #303, Oakland, CA 94607, 510/465-1984 Website: www.nnirr.org [4753]

Rural

- **An Innovative Degree Program in Rural Community Development** is offered by the Rural Development Leadership Network. While there was a Feb. 15, 2002 application deadline, they are willing to consider applicants who are just receiving this information. Contact Starry Krueger, 212/777-9137 and visit their website: <http://www.ruraldevelopment.org> [4811]

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Miscellaneous

- *After 9/11: Solutions for a Safer World* is a 2002 collection of 42 essays (Bill Moyers, Barbara Kingsolver, Jim Hightower, Barbara Ehrenreich, Edward Said, Arianna Huffington, Laura Flanders, Nat Hentoff, Arundhati Roy et al.) For inf./ordering: <http://www.alternet.org/911book> [4765]
- *War Times* is a brand new national biweekly newspaper opposing the “War on Terrorism.” For information and a copy of the pilot issue, call 510/869-5156, wartimes@attbi.com. [4758]
- “After Words: Who Speaks on War, Justice & Peace?” is the special, 300+ pp. double issue (Vol. 27, #3, Vol. 28, #1, 2001-02) of *Amerasia Journal*, co-edited by Russell C. Leong & (PRRAC Board member) Don T. Nakanishi. \$17 from the UCLA Asian Amer. Studies Ctr., 3230 Campbell Hall, LA, CA 90095-1546, 310/825-2968 thaocha@ucla.edu Website: www.sscnet.ucla.edu/assc [4774]
- “Calvert-Henderson Quality of Life Indicators: A New Tool for Assessing National Trends,” eds. Hazel Henderson, Jon Lickerman & Patrice Flynn (392 pp., 2000), is available (\$19.95) from Flynn Research, PO Box 726, Harpers Ferry, WV 25425, 304/728-9499 Website: www.FlynnResearch.com [4694]
- The Natl. Conf. of State Legislatures has a 2002 Publications Catalog: books on children/families, educa-

tion, econ. dev., environment, health. 303/863-8003. Website: books@ncsl.org [4729]

- “A Guide for the Powerless & Those Who Don’t Know Their Own Power: A Primer on the American Political Process,” by Samuel Halperin (55 pp., 2001), is available (\$5) from the Amer. Youth Policy Forum, 1836 Jefferson Pl. NW, Wash., DC 20036-2505, 202/775-9731 aypf@aypf.org. They also have available a publications list. Website: www.aypf.org [4745]
- “Testing the Limits: Final Report of the Changing Charity Project” (40 pp., Dec. 2001) is available, free (with a self-addressed label), from the Community Resource & Research Ctr., 6930 Carroll Ave., #600, Takoma Park, MD 20912, 301/891-0570. [4755]
- “Crafting a New Design for Civic Leadership” (12 pp., 2001?) is available (likely free) from the Pew Partnership for Civic Change, 3 Boar’s Head Ln., #100, Charlottesville, VA 22903, 434/971-2073 mail@pew-partnership.org. Website: www.pew-partnership.org [4757]
- “Reclaiming America: A Conf. on Progressive Strategy for the New Era,” sponsored by the Campaign for America’s Future, will be held April 10-12, 2002 in DC. Inf. from the Campaign, 1025 Conn. Ave. NW, Wash., DC 20036. Website: www.ourfuture.org [4699]

Job Opportunities/Fellowships/Grants

- The STARC [Students Transforming & Resisting Corporations] Summer Inst. is an intensive 8-week training school for young activists “working for a just & sustainable society by building power with the people most impacted by inequality.” Applica- tions were due Feb. 15, but you can try to see if they are still open: 503/247-5995, starcsummerschool@yahoo.com. Website: www.starcalliance.org [4713]
- The Nonprofit Research Fund’s William Randolph Hearst Endowed Scholarship for Minority Students has a March 15 deadline. Inf. from David Williams, Aspen Inst., One Dupont Circ., #700, Wash., DC 20036-1133, 202/736-5800. Website: www.nonprofitresearch.org [4743]
- The Migration Policy Institute is looking for an Editorial Assistant. High \$20’s. Resume/ltr./short writing sample to the Inst., 1400 16th St. NW, # 300, Wash., DC 20036. [4794]
- The Asian Pacific American Legal Resource Ctr. has openings for a Legal Director and a Development Assistant (\$25K). Resume/ltr. to 733 15th St. NW, #315, Wash., DC 20005, jayne.park@apalrc.org. [4795]
- The Inst. for Food & Development Policy is seeking a Managing Editor. Resume/ltr./refs. to 398 60th St., Oakland,

CA 94618, 510/654-4400, fax 510/654-4551, foodfirst@foodfirst.org, www.foodfirst.org. [4796]

● **The National Women's Law Ctr.** is filling several positions: **Director of Individual Giving**, a **Development Assoc.** & a **Program Asst.**. Resume to 11 Dupont Circle, NW, #800, Wash., DC, 20036, humanresources@nwlc.org. [4797]

● **The Univ. of Mass.-Boston** invites nominations, applications for **Director of the William Monroe Trotter Inst. for the Study of Black Culture**. Applics./nominations/resume/refs. to Chair, Search Comm. for Dir. of Trotter Inst., Univ. Mass.-Boston, Boston, MA 02125-3393. [4798]

● **The Services Employees International Union** is searching for a

Lead Researcher to support the Building Services Division's Justice for Janitors/Security Officers. Resume/ltr./writing sample to SEIU 1877, 1247 W. 7th St., LA, CA 90017, ediny@aol.com. [4799]

The Univ. of Mass.-Boston, College of Public & Community Service is hiring an **Asst./Assoc./Professor**. Resume/ltr./refs. to HR Search 720, 100 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125. [4801]

● **The American Civil Liberties Union** has the following openings: **Attorney** with its **Reproductive Freedom Project**, **Staff Attorney** with its **Natl. Legal Dept.**, **Network Administrator/Computer Specialist** (Wash., DC). Resume/ltr./refs./writing sample to ACLU, 125 Broad St., NYC, NY 10004, hrjobs@aclu.org. [4802]

● **The Association of Maternal & Child Health Programs** is accepting experienced applicants to fill the position of **Senior Policy Analyst/Policy Analyst** (mid \$40's). Resume/ltr. to AMCHP, 1220 19th St., NW, #802, Wash., DC, 20036. [4803]

● **Sojourner: The Women's Forum** is looking for a **Director of Advertising/Business Manager** (mid \$20's). Resume/ltr. to 42 Seaverns Ave., Jamaica Plain, MA 02130. [4804]

● **The National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium** is in need of a **Staff Attorney**. Resume/ltr./law school transcript/writing sample to NAPALC, 1140 Conn. Ave. NW, #1200, Wash., DC 20036, fax 202/296-2318, veng@napalc.org. [4805]

● **The Fiscal Policy Institute** seeks a **Research Analyst**. Resume/ltr./refs. to FPI, 275 Seventh Ave., 6th fl., NYC, NY 10001, fax 212/414-9002. [4807]

● **The Youth Law Center - Bldg. Blocks for Youth Initiative** is hiring a **Youth Outreach Coordinator** (low-mid \$20's). Resume/ltr. to 1010 Vermont Ave. NW, #310, Wash., DC 20005, info.bby@erols.com. [4808]

● **Families USA** is recruiting a **Webmaster**. Resume to 1334 G St. NW, Wash., DC 20005, www.familiesusa.org. [4809]

● **Good Jobs First** is looking to hire an **Admin. Asst. & Midwest Research Analyst** (p.t.). Resumes to 1311 L St. NW, Wash., DC 20005, fax 202/638-3486. [4810]

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