

# Poverty & Race

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## Race, Poverty and Felon Disenfranchisement

by Marc Mauer

On Election Day 2000 in Florida, in the midst of all the dimpled ballots and hanging chads, Thomas Johnson stayed home. Johnson, the African American director of a Christian residential program for ex-offenders, wanted to vote for George W. Bush, but was prevented from doing so by Florida law. In 1992, Johnson had been convicted in New York of selling cocaine and carrying a firearm without a license. After serving his sentence and moving to Florida in 1996, Johnson found that as an ex-felon he was barred from the voting booth. He was hardly alone in this situation: at least 400,000 others in Florida who had theoretically "paid their debt to society" were also frozen out of the electoral process. Nationwide, four million Americans either serving a felony sentence or having previously been convicted of a felony were also forced to sit out the 2000 election.

The laws that kept these citizens home on Election Day can be traced back to the founding of the nation. In retrospect, it is not terribly surprising that felons were excluded from political participation, since the majority of the population was excluded at the time. The founding "fathers" granted the vote only to wealthy white male property holders, leaving women, African Americans, illiterates and the landless, as well as felons, excluded.

Thus, political participation in the new democracy was extended to just 120,000 of the two million free Americans (not counting the more than one million slaves and indentured servants) at the time, or about 6% of the population. Over the years, all of these exclusions have been removed – save the barriers against felons – and we now look back on them with a great deal of national embarrassment.

Exclusion of felons from the body politic derived from the concept of "civil death" that had its origins in medieval Europe, a designation meaning that a lawbreaker had no legal status, and dishonor and incapacity were imposed on his descendants. Land owned by the offender, for example, could not be passed along to heirs. The concept was brought to North America by the English in the Colonial period. After the Revolution, some of the English common law heritage was rejected, but voting disqualifications were maintained by most states. Two hundred years later, every state but Maine and Vermont (which allow prisoners to vote, as well as ex-felons) has laws that restrict the voting rights of felons and/or former felons. Forty-eight states and the District of Columbia do not permit prison inmates to vote, 32 states disenfranchise felons on parole, and 28 states disenfranchise felons on probation. In addition, in 12 states a felony conviction can re-

sult in disenfranchisement for life even after an offender has completed his or her sentence. Thus, for example, an 18-year-old convicted of a one-time drug sale in Virginia who successfully completes a court-ordered treatment program and is never arrested again still has permanently lost his voting rights, unless he receives a gubernatorial pardon. All states that disenfranchise ex-felons maintain a process by which such persons can have their rights restored. But in practice this is a cumbersome and costly process, and one which few ex-felons are aware of. In a recent two-year period in Virginia, for example, 404 ex-felons of a total of more than 200,000 had their rights restored.

*(Please turn to page 2)*

### CONTENTS:

<b>Felon Disenfranchisement .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Hunger.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>PRRAC Update .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>PRRAC's Projects .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>DC Disenfranchisement .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Reparations/ Apologies .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Resources .....</b>	<b>14</b>

While the issue of disenfranchisement would raise questions about democratic inclusion at any point in history, the dramatic expansion of the criminal justice system over the past 30 years has swelled the number of persons subject to these provisions to unprecedented levels. Currently, 2% of the adult population cannot vote as a result of a current or previous felony conviction. As a result of a decade of increasingly punitive legislation pertaining to juvenile offenders, far more young people are now tried in adult court and convicted as felons. Ironically, these felony convictions disenfranchise teenagers, sometimes for life, even before they are old enough to vote. And given the vast racial disparities in the criminal justice system, it is hardly surprising — but shocking nonetheless — to find that an estimated 13% of African American males are now disenfranchised.

## Racial Exclusion

The enfranchisement of the black population in the South that came with Reconstruction immediately following the Civil War quickly met with resistance from the white establishment.

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During the post-Reconstruction era in many states this took the form of the poll tax and literacy requirements. A number of Southern states also tailored their existing disenfranchisement policies with the specific intent of excluding black voters. This was a measure designed, says scholar J. Morgan Kousser, author of *The Shaping of Southern Politics*, to provide “insurance if courts struck down more blatantly unconstitutional clauses.”

The disenfranchisement laws adopted in a number of Southern states were not at all subtle, often requiring the loss of voting rights only for those offenses believed to be committed primarily by blacks. In Mississippi, for example, the 1890 constitutional convention called for disenfranchisement

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***Nationwide, four million Americans were forced to sit out the 2000 election. In 12 states a felony conviction can result in disenfranchisement, for life.***

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for such crimes as burglary, theft, arson and obtaining money under false pretenses, but not for robbery or murder. In the words of a Mississippi Supreme Court decision several years later, blacks engaged in crime were “given rather to furtive offenses than to the robust crimes of the whites.”

Other Southern states — Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia — followed this pattern as well in their targeting of “furtive offenses.” The intent of such policy was made clear by the author of the Alabama constitution provision, who, according to Andrew Shapiro, writing in the *Yale Law Journal*, “estimated the crime of wife-beating alone would disqualify sixty percent of the Negroes.” Thus, by the convoluted logic of these provisions, a man would be disenfranchised if convicted of beating his wife but not if convicted of killing her. Alabama’s constitution also barred

voting for anyone convicted of crimes of “moral turpitude,” including a variety of misdemeanors. Here, too, the intent and effect were quite obvious, resulting in ten times as many blacks as whites being disenfranchised, many for non-prison offenses.

These policies were not of fleeting duration. Alabama’s disenfranchisement law for offenses of “moral turpitude” was in place until 1985 before finally being struck down by the U.S. Supreme Court due to its discriminatory intent and impact. And while Mississippi continued to bar many petty offenders from voting, it did not begin disenfranchising (the perceived disproportionately white) rapists and murderers until 1968.

## Disenfranchisement and the War on Drugs

While one might debate whether the intended effect of disenfranchisement policies today is to reduce minority voting power, it is inescapable that this impact could have been predicted as a logical consequence of the nation’s “wars” on crime and drugs. The five-fold increase in the nation’s inmate population since the early 1970s has had a disproportionate impact on persons of color. Much of this was due to the inception of the 1980s “war on drugs,” as a result of which the number of persons incarcerated for a drug offense rose from 45,000 in 1980 to nearly a half million today. Blacks and Latinos now constitute four of every five drug offenders in state prisons, with significant disparities in federal prisons as well. A considerable body of research documents that these figures are not necessarily a result of greater drug use in minority communities but rather of drug policies that have employed a law-enforcement approach in communities of color and treatment orientation in white and suburban neighborhoods. And the greater the number of minority offenders in the system, the greater the rate of disenfranchisement.

(Please turn to page 7)

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# Race, Poverty and Hunger

by Alison Leff

**H**unger and the implications of hunger strike hard at the core of low-income and minority communities. Ending hunger will solve not just a nutrition problem but will take America one step closer to its promise of a nation “created equal.” The problems of hunger and food insecurity are devastatingly widespread. In 2000, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) reported that 11 million households were food-insecure. Thirty-three million people (12% of all Americans) lived in these house-

holds. Over 23 million people accessed the resources of America’s soup kitchens and food pantries in 2001.

Low-income and minority persons are more likely to suffer from food insecurity. Food insecurity affects 35% of low-income households. According to the USDA’s Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), a household’s chances of being hungry or food-insecure decrease as income rises. People of color also feel the pains of hunger disproportionately. According to the USDA, African-American and Hispanic house-

holds face food insecurity and hunger rates three times as high as those of white households. And African-American and Hispanic children confront higher rates of chronic hunger (46% and 40%, respectively) than do white children (16%). The disproportionate number of people of color who suffer from food insecurity and hunger comes partially from the fact that poverty is racialized. According to the 2000 Census, 47% of those living in poverty are white, 26% are African-American and 23% are Hispanic, while in the general population whites make up 72%, African-Americans 12% and Hispanics 11% of the population.

There are two main responses to the blight of hunger in a nation of such plenty. Government programs are the first safety net. The government’s main defense against hunger is the Food Stamp Program. There are 17 million Food Stamp recipients, 46% of whom are white, 33% African-American and 17% Hispanic. Other government efforts include the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program and school feeding programs. In 2000, WIC provided nutritious foods and nutrition services for approximately 7.2 million pregnant low-income women and their infants and children each month. The National School Lunch Program serves more than 27 million meals every school day, in 95% of the nation’s public and private schools. The more recent, and less widespread, School Breakfast Program feeds 7.7 million children each school day. These school feeding programs are free to families with incomes under 130% of the federal poverty level; those with incomes higher than that but still under 185% of the poverty level pay a reduced rate. Currently, 14 million of the 27 million students receive their lunches free of charge or at a reduced rate.

*(Please turn to page 4)*

**Hunger** - The uneasy, empty or painful sensation caused by a lack of food. Chronic hunger is the sensation of hunger over a prolonged time without cessation. National hunger figures are gathered by the Census Bureau in their “food security module,” an annual survey with a nationally representative sample.

**Food Insecurity** - Uncertainty of consistent access to a nutritionally adequate diet obtained in socially acceptable ways (for example, not by eating out of dumpsters or begging). Rates of food insecurity in America are also measured by the Census’ “food security module.”

## Government Programs

**The Food Stamp Program** - Provides eligible households benefits with which to purchase food items. For more information on the program and its participation requirements, consult the program website: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/fsp>.

**Healthy Eating Index (HEI)** - The Department of Agriculture’s measure of nutrition knowledge and diet-health awareness. For general program information and to check your own HEI, consult the website: <http://www.usda.gov/cnpp>.

**School Feeding Programs** - The National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program provide nutritious meals to schoolchildren, charging fees on a sliding scale according to income, with the majority of students receiving the meal for free or at a reduced cost. The Summer Food Service Program supplies funding for local organizations to provide meals for low-income students during the summer months. For more information on these programs, nationally and in your state, consult the website: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Default.htm>.

**Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC)** - Seeks to safeguard the health of low-income pregnant women, mothers and children up to age five who are nutritionally at risk. The program provides supplemental food, nutrition education and health referrals. For further information, consult the program website: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic>. More information on the WIC Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program can be found at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/CONTENT/FMNP/FMNPfaqs.htm>.



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(HUNGER: Continued from page 3)

The next layer is the emergency food network, meant to catch those who fall through the government safety nets. America's Second Harvest operates the country's largest network of charitable food providers, each year supplying 1.7 billion pounds of food to over 200 food banks and food rescue programs, which in turn supply 50,000 soup kitchens, food pantries and shelters. According to their latest study, *Hunger in America 2001*, the 23.3 million people served by America's Second Harvest's emergency food network represented a 9% increase from 1997. Forty-five percent of their clients are white, 35% are African-American and 17% are Hispanic. Other organizations provide emergency food to agencies on the local level but none have the national scope of Second Harvest.

## Diet Quality and Food Access

There are many dimensions of food intake. Food insecurity represents not just the lack of enough food, but the lack of nutritiously adequate food. Both socioeconomic status and race have been shown to affect the quality of household diets. The USDA created an index to measure the overall quality of an individual's diet. Scores from its Healthy Eating Index (HEI) show that individuals' nutrient content knowledge and diet-health awareness increase with income. Additionally, HEI results are correlated with race: African-Americans and Hispanics have lower HEI scores than whites. USDA research shows that Hispanics and African-Americans are less likely than whites to meet the Recommended Daily Allowances of such nutrients as vitamins A, C and E, calcium and iron. People of color and people with low incomes have lower rates of fruit and vegetable consumption.

Families face socioeconomic barriers that limit their control over their nutrition. Working families can lack the time needed to shop for and cook

a full meal; time is even harder to find for single-parent households. This scarcity of time can lead to quick trips to a nearby McDonalds. A study in the *International Journal of Obesity* showed that low-income individuals and people of color eat fast food more often than others, a dangerous trend, as fast food tends to have high fat and low fiber intakes. When households are faced with tight budgets, they have to stretch their dollar by purchasing less expensive but higher-fat foods. These households tend not to have enough

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### **Poor Americans pay more for basic nourishment compared with their better-off counterparts.**

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income to allow them to take advantage of bulk purchasing. Nutritious fruits and vegetables are high-cost purchases; as one low-income shopper commented in a study of public housing tenants' access to quality food, "You can clip a coupon for a can, but you never see a coupon for fresh fruits and vegetables."

Supermarkets characteristically offer cheaper prices and a larger variety of food options than do smaller food sellers. Low-income and minority neighborhoods are less likely to have supermarkets; their food demands are usually met by more expensive, poorer quality corner stores and convenience marts. Independent central city supermarkets that do exist often charge more than suburban stores because of higher operating costs, less competition and patrons' lesser mobility which limits their ability to price-shop. These markets often offer poorer quality, older produce. A USDA study shows that, limited by the type and location of foodstores, low-income and minority households are forced to purchase their groceries at inflated prices. Such access problems produce the paradox that poor Americans pay more for basic nourishment compared with their better-off counterparts.

## The Impacts of Hunger and Food Insecurity

Lack of a healthy diet can have serious impacts on a person's quality of life. The effects on children are well documented. Lower-income children consume more fats and sugars, play outside less and have more health problems. Thus, a complicated situation results whereby children are undernourished but can gain an unhealthy amount of weight. According to the Center on Hunger and Poverty, childhood obesity rates have jumped to 11% nationally. African-American and Hispanic children suffer from higher rates of obesity, according to the American Obesity Association. Childhood hunger and obesity can limit children's growth, restrict brain development and reduce immune functions (thereby increasing illness rates). Food-insecure children are more likely to be tardy or absent from school. The Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) reports that insufficient food limits a child's ability to interact with others and his/her surroundings. This is especially damaging in schools, where hunger has a debilitating effect on children's learning, concentration and ability to perform basic tasks.

Hunger has serious impacts on adults as well. Workers are likely to experience a lack of concentration (increasing on-the-job injuries) and lesser productivity. Those suffering from hunger and malnutrition also face increased probabilities of having chronic and acute diseases. Poor diet and physical inactivity are major causes of heart disease, cancer, stroke, high blood pressure and diabetes. These conditions can also speed the onset of degenerative diseases among the elderly. Emotional consequences of food insecurity can include family tension, anxiety, low self-esteem and hostility.

## Immediate Needs

Broad measures must be taken to strengthen America's current responses

to food insecurity. Government feeding programs should focus on expanding participation. To be eligible for the Food Stamp Program, a household cannot have a net income higher than the federal poverty line (currently \$17,652 for a family of four) and must meet certain work and asset requirements. Food Stamp Program participation is declining: FNS statistics show participation rates have fallen 22% since 1996. A shocking 43% of those income-eligible for the program are not participating. Confusion over the tighter eligibility requirements of the 1996 welfare reforms has led some people to mistakenly believe they are no longer eligible. According to FNS, while participation rates for eligibles are higher in communities of color, the decline in participation rates since 1996 has been steeper for African-American and Hispanic eligibles than it has been for white eligibles. Food Stamp outreach to help explain the program's complicated rules and regulations must be expanded (program simplification would also help).

According to FRAC, Food Stamp benefits provide an average individual 78¢ a meal. Raising the minimum monthly amount of Food Stamps for which a household is eligible from \$10 to \$25 (an attempt to do this during the recent Food Stamp reauthorization failed in Congress) would give many households more "buying power" at the grocery store and encourage participation. Progress on participation is being made: In the most recent reauthorization, Congress restored the Food Stamp benefits to legal immigrants that had been limited by 1996 welfare reform.

School feeding programs are key tools for lowering childhood hunger and obesity. These programs help provide school children the recommended amounts of key nutrients and teach children healthy eating patterns. For many students, these feeding programs are the most nutritious, and, for some perhaps the only, food they receive during a day. Research shows that low-income children who participate in the School Breakfast Program have higher standardized test scores and are tardy

and absent less than low-income students who do not eat breakfast at school. Making school feeding programs universal — offering meals at no charge to all children, regardless of income — would enable all children to receive the positive results of

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### **School feeding programs are key tools for lowering childhood hunger and obesity.**

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the program and relieve any stigma associated with participation (a factor that likely deters many students).

Currently, the 14 million students who receive free or reduced-price meals are eligible to receive two meals a day during the summer months as well, through the Summer Food Service Program. However, last summer the program, funded by USDA and operated by summer camps, churches and community centers, reached only two million youth. This greatly under-utilized summer feeding program must be expanded by reaching out to youth-serving organizations in order to help them apply for the funds available to them.

While Second Harvest's network is critical in offering emergency supplies to households in need, the food provided leaves much to be desired nutritionally. Kitchens and pantries distribute what is donated to them by corporations (which receive a healthy tax break) and food drives, the "leftovers"

of society. There is little produce and a plethora of unhealthy snacks. An agricultural program recently created in Ohio, coordinated by the Ohio Association of Second Harvest Foodbanks, brings agricultural surpluses into food banks, aiding Ohio farmers and bringing quality fruits and vegetables into soup kitchens and food pantries. The issue of nutritionally healthy foods is of growing concern in some school districts as well — in support of their feeding programs, some districts in California and Texas are phasing out machine sales of soda and junk foods in order to encourage children to eat healthier.

### **Long-Term Solutions**

Currently, America uses the Food Stamp Program and the emergency food system to address the symptoms of food insecurity and hunger, not the causes. Such band-aid solutions will never end hunger, only soften its blow. The eradication of hunger will come when households have access to affordable, nutritious food and are educated as to what makes up a healthy diet.

Access to quality food in low-income and minority neighborhoods is a major challenge. The locations and pricing structures of supermarkets need to be closely examined, and measures enacted that allow for more nutritious and efficient spending patterns. WIC and WIC Farmers' Markets have the

*(Please turn to page 6)*

### **Don't Know Much About History**

Asked, "What was a major cause of the Civil War? People in the North and South . . . , " only 57% of 4th graders correctly picked "Disagreed over slavery." Nearly half picked one of the other 3 options: "Had different religions"; "Wanted control of the country when they found out that gold had been discovered in the South"; "Wanted control of the country when they found out that oil had been discovered in the North."

This, from the most recent National Assessment of Education Progress (a nationally representative sample of 29,000 students in public and private schools.)

**Source:** *Washington Post*, May 10, 2002.

potential to increase food access for vulnerable populations of women and children, helping mothers to feed their children right from the start. The WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program slowly is being expanded across the United States and needs to be promoted and spread more effectively. Local growers bring produce to central city farmers' markets, where women can use their WIC benefits. This program, and other community-run markets, can go far in helping low-income and minority participants gain access to the fruits and vegetables they need as part of a balanced diet, at the same time aiding local growers.

Community education and outreach are important tools for improving the purchasing and consumption patterns of low-income and minority communities. Small classes taught by peers and educators, focusing on health, nutrition and cooking tips, taking into account tight budgets and children's tastes, are a great start. Share Our Strength, a national anti-hunger organization, conducts such a program: Operation Frontline. Local nutritionists, chefs and community leaders lead classes for children and families on cooking, nutrition and food budgeting skills. The classes have been shown to increase health awareness and budgeting abilities. They are taught on a local level so as to make them culturally relevant. Such successful programs that help address complicated food access and cultural competency issues must be expanded.

These solutions address the food side of hunger, but it is important to address the economics of hunger as well. The main problem of hunger is not a lack of food; it is the lack of money with which to buy food, the lack of a car to reach the supermarket, the lack of time to cook a nutritious meal for a whole family.

Thirty-nine percent of households who access emergency food resources have one or more working adults, and yet are unable to earn enough to feed their families. Households will not be able to break the hold of hunger with-

out a livable wage that allows them to earn enough money to purchase quality food. Livable wages will allow individuals to work more reasonable hours, leaving them the money with which to buy food, and the time to shop and cook healthy meals (instead of taking the nutritionally vacuous fast-food "quick fix"). Other supports for working families, such as child-care subsidies and health care, need to be reinforced. Racial wage discrimination must be addressed to moderate the disproportionate burden of poverty on people of color. According to the National Committee on Pay Equity, African-American and Hispanic men earn 78% and 63%, respectively, of what white men make, and the numbers for women are likewise discouraging. Policies that address such disparities will allow all individuals to work and save, the best anti-hunger strategies out there.

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### ***The Food Stamp Program and the emergency food system will never end hunger.***

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Along with food, the other main cost for households is housing. According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, wages are falling further and further behind rapidly rising housing prices, making affordable housing hard to find. A vast increase in quality affordable housing would be a great boon to families struggling to keep food on their tables.

The end of hunger will come only when we feed the full range of physical, emotional and economic needs of those suffering from hunger and food insecurity. Currently, the burden of hunger falls disproportionately on the shoulders of those with limited incomes and people of color. In working towards a hunger-free America, and indeed, a hunger-free world (hunger problems in the US pale in comparison to those in underdeveloped economies: In southern Africa alone,

some 13 million people are at risk of starvation in the next few months), we must, as David Shields asserts in his book *The Color of Hunger*, "conceptualize malnutrition as a civil rights issue and racism as an issue of public health."

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#### **Research and Advocacy Groups**

**America's Second Harvest** - The largest domestic hunger relief organization, operating over 200 food banks and food rescue programs nationally. 35 E. Wacker Dr., #2000, Chicago, IL 60601, 312/263-2303, [www.secondharvest.org](http://www.secondharvest.org)

**Center on Hunger and Poverty** - An organization, directed by Dr. Larry Brown, researching the extent of hunger and its causes: growing poverty and income inequality. The Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis Univ., Mailstop 077, Waltham, MA 02454. 781/736-8885, [hunger@brandeis.edu](mailto:hunger@brandeis.edu), [www.centeronhunger.org](http://www.centeronhunger.org)

**Food First** (also known as the Institute for Food and Development Policy) - A progressive think tank/action center dedicated to looking at the root causes and value-based solutions to hunger and poverty worldwide. 398 60th St., Oakland, CA 94608, 510/654-4400, [foodfirst@foodfirst.org](mailto:foodfirst@foodfirst.org), [www.foodfirst.org](http://www.foodfirst.org)

**Food Research and Action Center (FRAC)** - A research and public policy organization working to end hunger and undernutrition, FRAC serves as an information clearinghouse for action on the national, state and local level. 1875 Connecticut Ave. NW, #540, Wash. DC 20009, 202/986-2200, [webmaster@frac.org](mailto:webmaster@frac.org), [www.frac.org](http://www.frac.org)

**Share Our Strength** - A national anti-hunger group working to bring new resources to the fight against hunger by forming partnerships with various industries and sponsoring large events such as Taste of the Nation. SOS has also created Community Wealth Ventures, a for-profit consulting subsidiary. 733 15th St. NW, #640, Wash. DC 20005, 800/969-4767, [www.strength.org](http://www.strength.org)



## Disenfranchisement and Electoral Outcomes

At modest rates of disenfranchisement, such a policy is clearly of concern to an individual felon but is unlikely to affect electoral outcomes in any significant number of cases. But at the levels that have been achieved in recent decades the issue is likely to have a profound impact on actual electoral results.

Sociologists Jeff Manza of Northwestern University and Christopher Uggen of the University of Minnesota have produced a sophisticated model for estimating the number of disenfranchised voters in each state and the effect of their absence on elections for national office. Manza and Uggen assume that felons and former felons would vote at lower rates than the (already low) voting rate for the entire population, but that they would be more likely to vote Democratic, given that they are disproportionately comprised of minorities (an estimated 38% are African American) and poor and working-class whites. Even with this projected lower turnout, they conclude that disenfranchisement policies have affected the outcome of seven U.S. Senate races from 1970 to 1998, generally in states with close elections and a substantial number of disenfranchised voters. In each case, the Democratic candidate would have won rather than the Republican victor. Projecting the impact of these races over time leads them to conclude that disenfranchisement prevented Democratic control of the Senate several times in the 1986-2000 period.

## The Rationale

Supporters of felon disenfranchisement policies contend that regardless of their outcome these policies are important for several reasons. One is described as the need to preserve the “purity of the ballot box” from the “invasion of corruption.” In other

words, ex-felons would presumably vote for policies that help criminals and thwart the legitimate interests of otherwise law-abiding members of the community. But it is rather difficult to imagine a scenario whereby the larger voting public is seduced into supporting “pro-criminal” candidates or policies through the organized efforts of a felon voting bloc.

Perhaps a less fanciful scenario relates to drug policy. As the “war on drugs” has swelled prison populations and taken a disproportionate toll on minority communities, considerable opposition has developed to mandatory sentencing and related policies. In some neighborhoods, substantial numbers of people are returning home after serving several years in prison for low-level drug offenses. Arguably, their voices and votes, along with those

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**An estimated 13% of African American males are now disenfranchised.**

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of their neighbors, might be successful in electing candidates who support scaling back harsh drug laws. But is there a policy rationale that justifies excluding persons who have experienced the impact of such laws from participating in the political consideration of their validity?

Disenfranchisement is sometimes supported as a legitimate element of punishment for a criminal offense, but this is curious in several respects. While all other aspects of sentencing are expected to be proportional to the offense involved and are imposed by a judge on an individual basis, disenfranchisement is an across-the-board penalty imposed on mass murderers and dope smokers alike. Further, criminal convictions do not otherwise result in the loss of basic rights. Convicted felons, including prisoners, maintain the right to divorce, own property or file lawsuits. The only restrictions generally placed on these rights are ones that relate to prison security concerns: thus, an inmate may

subscribe to *Time* magazine but not to a publication that describes the production of explosive devices. Conflating legitimate punishment objectives with the denial of constitutional rights sets a risky precedent.

While the rationale in favor of disenfranchisement is hardly compelling, these laws are actually counterproductive and out of line with evolving international norms. First, disenfranchisement policies are in sharp conflict with the goal of promoting public safety. Whether an offender has been sentenced to prison, probation or some other status, a primary goal of the criminal justice system and the community should be to reduce the likelihood that the person will re-offend. One means by which this can be accomplished is through instilling a sense of obligation and responsibility to the community. Those who feel some connection to their fellow citizens are less likely to victimize others. As former Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall stated in his dissent to the 1974 *Richardson v. Ramirez* case: “[Ex-offenders] ... are as much affected by the actions of government as any other citizen, and have as much of a right to participate in governmental decision-making. Furthermore, the denial of a right to vote to such persons is hindrance to the efforts of society to rehabilitate former felons and convert them into law-abiding and productive citizens.”

American disenfranchisement policies are also quite extreme by the standards of other industrialized nations. In no other democracy are convicted offenders who have completed their sentences disenfranchised for life, as is the case in a dozen states. The handful of nations that restrict voting rights for a period of time after the conclusion of a prison term (such as Finland and New Zealand) do so only for several years and only for electoral offenses or corruption. A number of nations, including ones as diverse as the Czech Republic, Denmark, Israel, Japan and South Africa, permit inmates to vote as well.

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(FELONS: Continued from page 7)

In recent years, the increased attention devoted to this issue has resulted in a reconsideration of some of the more extreme state policies. In 2000, Delaware adopted a measure repealing the state's lifetime ban on ex-felon voting (imposing a five-year waiting period in its place), and the following year New Mexico did away with its lifetime ban as well. Connecticut went further, extending voting privileges to felons currently on probation. In 2001, the bipartisan National Commission on Federal Election Reform, co-chaired by former Presidents Ford and Carter, recommended that states allow the restoration of voting rights for felons who have completed their sentence. And in 2002, the governor of Maryland signed into law a measure that scales back the lifetime ban on most second-time felons to a three-year waiting period after completion of a sentence. While Congress is limited in its authority over state voting provisions, legislation has been introduced in the past several years to permit ex-felons to vote in federal elections, even if barred by their states from voting in state elections. An amendment to this effect in the Senate electoral reform legislation was introduced by Sen. Harry Reid (D-NV) in 2002, but was defeated on a 63-31 vote. In the wake of the national discussion generated over electoral problems and reforms, we are likely in the coming years to see a renewed focus on this area of public policy.

The irony of the combined impact of American disenfranchisement policies, along with the massive expansion of the prison system, is that a half century after the beginnings of the Civil

Rights Movement, increasing numbers of African Americans and others are losing their voting rights each day. As the Western democracy with the lowest rate of voter participation, it is long past time for the U.S. to consider means of bringing more Americans into the electoral process and end the practice of excluding large groups of citizens.

*Marc Mauer (mauer@sentencingproject.org) is the Assistant Director of The Sentencing Project (514 10th St. NW, #1000, Wash., DC 20004, 202/628-0871) and the author of Race to Incarcerate (The New Press, 1999), which was a semifinalist for the Robert F. Kennedy Book Award. This article is adapted from "Mass Imprisonment and the Disappearing Voters," in Marc Mauer and Meda Chesney-Lind, eds., Invisible Punishment: The*

Collateral Consequences of Mass Imprisonment (The New Press, forthcoming 2002).

*Research and further information on felony disenfranchisement can be found at [www.sentencingproject.org](http://www.sentencingproject.org).*

*The Sentencing Project, along with twelve leading national civil rights and civil liberties organizations, is sponsoring a National Symposium on Felony Disenfranchisement in Washington, September 30-October 1. The Symposium is designed to bring together national and local advocates, researchers and policymakers to develop strategic approaches to the issue. Information and registration materials available on their website or by contacting the Project. □*

## PRRAC Update

- We welcome **Joshua Daniels** (a Wesleyan senior) as PRRAC's summer intern.
- We thank the **AMJ Foundation & David Kandel** for their recent financial contributions.
- PRRAC is co-sponsoring (with the Black Radical Congress-DC and other groups) and helping to organize a (free) talk by **Prof. Vernellia Randall** of Univ. of Dayton Law School on "Reparations and Black Health: Repairing the 'Slave Health Deficit,'" July 11, 7pm, at the Plymouth Congregational United Church of Christ (5301 N. Capitol NE, DC).
- PRRAC Board member **William L. Taylor** was speaker at the Brooklyn College Alumni Day ("Rights at Risk: Seeking Equality in an Age of Terrorism," 4/28/02).
- Periodically, we like to thank **Teri Grimwood**, who reliably and with extraordinary competence and intelligence does layout for *P&R* (and has done so since we began publishing in 1992).
- PRRAC has just made another research/advocacy grant: to **Prof. Jianping Shen** of the Western Michigan Univ. College of Education. His project is "Have Minority Students Had a Fair Share of Quality Teachers?," using just-released federal Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS) data; followup advocacy work will be done in conjunction with The Education Trust (headed by PRRAC Board member Kati Haycock). Prof. Shen can be reached at [jianping.shen@wmich.edu](mailto:jianping.shen@wmich.edu). □

### Write Us!

***We love to hear from readers – comments on our articles, compliments, criticisms. We'll consider all for publication.***



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## PRRAC's Current Projects

1. "Effective Education for Low-Income and Minority Students": Initiated via a conference held in June 1998 at Howard Law School, bringing to an invited audience, primarily of education reporters, the results of recent research on what works and doesn't in providing effective education for low-income minority students. A handbook with the results of this and other research – *ADD IT UP: Using Research to Improve Education for Low-Income and Minority Students* — prepared by consultant Anne Lewis, was published in October 2001 and is on our website. Extensive distribution is being undertaken, with bulk orders from many school districts.

2. "High Student Mobility/Classroom Turnover: How to Address It? How to Reduce It?" was a working conference we held, June 2000, at Howard Law School. A handbook and website materials are being prepared. We will be producing a special issue of *The Journal of Negro Education* on the subject, to be co-edited with Prof. Todd Franke of UCLA, who has just established a Center on Urban Mobility there, triggered by his participation in our conference. (This will be the second such special *JNE* issue PRRAC has done, the first being Vol. 66, No. 3, Summer 1997, "The Role of Social Science in School Desegregation Efforts: The St. Louis Example," co-edited by William L. Taylor, Dianne Piché & William T. Trent — back issues still available from the Journal, 202/806-8120.) "High Classroom Turnover: How Children Get Left Behind," by Chester Hartman, is a chapter in the just-released biennial report of the Citizens Commission on Civil Rights and is on our website.

3. "Putting the 'Movement' Back Into Civil Rights Teaching" was an Institute, co-sponsored by PRRAC and NECA (the Network of Educators on the Americas — recently renamed Teaching for Change), held at Howard

Univ., October 1999. Some 300 K-12 educators from the DC area attended, and presenters included Howard Zinn, Bob Moses, Sonia Sanchez and Taylor Branch. Followup work includes preparation of a curriculum and organizing parallel regional Institutes and teachers' workshops all around the country.

4. "Housing and School Segregation: Government Culpability, Government Remedies": This is an ongoing research/advocacy project to demonstrate government's role in creating and maintaining racially segregated housing patterns that in turn have created and maintained racially segregated school patterns. Earlier work produced lengthy research reports by urban historians Arnold Hirsch and Raymond Mohl, based on National Archives records, documenting federal government actions and policies through the mid-1960s, some of which they already have published in refereed academic journals. With Hirsch, Mohl and several other consultants, we are updating this research to the present, adding state and local cases studies, and developing a multi-pronged advocacy strategy to bring about remedial government actions. An unplanned spin-off of the historical research is a possible children's book on Frank Horne, a heroic federal official who in the 50s tried to bring the federal role in housing discrimination to light.

5. Grants: PRRAC has, over the years, given ca. 100 small (maximum amount: \$10,000) grants for social science research on the intersection of race and poverty that is tied to a planned, concrete advocacy agenda (organizing, public education, litigation, legislation, etc.) A descriptive listing of these grants and the products thereof is available on our website. We make such grants as regranting funds become available, and are seeking to create an endowment to

fund this portion of our work, so these grants can be more reliably available.

6. The Poverty & Race Information Service: A project, with an initial focus on education, to identify relevant research in the academic literature and, via various "translation" methods, bring it into the policy and advocacy arena. It is just getting under way, and will eventually be expanded beyond the education area.

7. The Edith Witt Internship: PRRAC is administering this project, created by family and friends of Edith Witt, a recently deceased staff member of the San Francisco Human Rights Commission. A small endowment each year will provide a stipend to a grassroots social justice organization to hire or assist in hiring an intern, as part of an effort to build a new generation of social activists. The initial grant was made to The Women of Color Resource Center in Oakland, CA, and their intern, Jackie Henderson. The second year grant was made to The Tellin' Stories Project: Connecting Families, Schools and Communities, a project of the Network of Educators on the Americas/Teaching for Change, and their intern, Sandra Cruz. We hope to make this the model for similar funds honoring the memory and work of social change activists.

8. Privatization: We have commissioned a study of the impact of privatizing public services (e.g., custodial, food service) on low-income minority workers and on minority consumers of such services. The work is being carried out by Prof. Immanuel Ness of Brooklyn College and Roland Zullo of Univ. Michigan. We expect the work to be completed in late 2002. We will then distribute it widely, and it may trigger further work in this area.

9. Resource listings in *Poverty & Race*: Each bimonthly issue of *P&R* lists 100-  
(Please turn to page 10)

200 reports, studies, conferences, jobs, etc. related to the race-poverty intersection, by subject category (health, education, housing, etc.). Cumulatively, and excluding jobs and conferences, approximately 7,000 such items have been listed since we initiated publication in 1992, representing what doubtless is the most comprehensive compendium of such research, most of which has been produced by organizations and hence is unlikely to be in library collections. We will shortly embark, possibly with a partner organization (exploratory talks going on with several), on a two-part project to make these materials more widely available: i) a searchable database that will enable persons and organizations working on, say, immigrant health issues to identify relevant studies and how to obtain them; ii) selecting the most important and still relevant works and putting them on line. Work on creating the searchable database will be completed by this summer.

**10. President Clinton's Race Initiative:** PRRAC has tracked the progress and non-progress of this Initiative closely. We began by soliciting a set of "Advice to the [Initiative's] Advisory Board [headed by John Hope Franklin]," essays by leading activists and thinkers, which we ran in the Nov./Dec. 1997 and Jan./Feb. 1998 issues of *Poverty & Race*. When the Advisory Board's Sept. 1998 Report to the President was released, we published a series of critical responses by some of these same persons in the Nov./Dec. 1998, Jan./Feb. 1999 and March/April 1999 issues of *Poverty & Race*. (Most of these are reprinted in our 2001 *Challenges to Equality* volume.) Just before leaving office, Pres. Clinton submitted a long, vague, cafeteria list in the form of a Message to Congress — which got little notice and is toothless. PRRAC will be undertaking an analysis of why the Initiative had such a disappointing outcome and impact (as a preliminary step, PRRAC Exec. Dir. Chester Hartman formally inter-

viewed John Hope Franklin in April).

**11. Database on evictions:** Together with Legal Services of NYC (Andy Scherer, David Robinson), PRRAC has initiated a project to create a national database on evictions. At present, such data are not collected or available (in contrast to extensive data collection and dissemination on homeowners' instability caused by mortgage delinquencies and foreclosures); and relatedly, while there are many effective foreclosure prevention programs, little in the way of parallel eviction prevention programs exists. Initial work on the project will take the form of a commissioned article to be published in the Fannie Mae Foundation's *Housing Policy Debate*, outlining the need for such data and how they would be used, definitional problems, what local data now exist, how a national database might be constructed, causes of eviction, who is impacted, the consequences of eviction, etc.

**12. Expanding circulation of *Poverty & Race*:** We will be undertaking efforts to increase outreach/circulation of *P&R*. We recently concluded an arrangement with SoftLine Information to add *P&R*'s articles to their Alt-PressWatch db, a subscription service for libraries, which will both increase our outreach and provide some revenue.

**13. Website/database development:** We are working with a consultant both to improve our present website and create a far more usable, searchable database system. This will give us a website containing the full range of information and reports PRRAC has collected and commissioned, including the cumulative Resources (see #9 above). We anticipate that when completed, in late 2002, it will be *the* place to turn to for information on the race/poverty intersection.

**14. PRRAC has recently taken on fiscal sponsorship of a new entity, The Community Resource & Research Cen-**

ter (a spinoff from the Union Institute), headed by Bristow Hardin, which seeks to strengthen the capacity of groups in the metropolitan DC area serving low-income communities and communities of color, in order to influence policy on issues such as health care delivery, affordable housing, job development and racial equity. It will focus on community-based/participatory research, in particular school-based initiatives that teach high school students research methods and link them to activist community groups around policy issues, moving them from volunteerism to activism.

**15. We are meeting regularly with a group of housing researchers (from the Urban Inst. and several universities) convened by Prof. Sudhir Venkatesh of the Columbia Univ. Dept. of Sociology that likely will undertake a project to assess HUD's HOPE VI public housing program, focusing mainly around Chicago, but with national implications. Related work deals with the HOPE VI reauthorization process; along with the National Housing Law Project, Sherwood Research Associates and ENPHRONT (a public housing tenant organization sponsored by the Center for Community Change), we have produced "False HOPE: A Critical Assessment of the HOPE VI Public Housing Redevelopment Program" (41 pp., June 2002). □**

**Want to Present Your Work to a Washington Audience?**

We'll be glad to host and help you publicize a presentation of your research and/or advocacy work on race and poverty issues. Let us know well in advance when you'll be in Washington, give us guidance on whom or what kinds of people to invite, and we'll send out the notices and sponsor your talk (usually best held during lunchtime).

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# Will Democracy Ever Come to D.C.?

The July/August 2001 issue of *P&R* had as the lead article, "Voteless in DC: Government Without Consent of the Governed," by John See & Amy Whitcomb Slemmer, describing the various ways in which the nearly 600,000 residents of the nation's capital are second-class citizens: no voting representation in Congress (despite the fact that our city has more people than Wyoming, suffered more casualties during the Vietnam War than 10 states, etc.), extraordinary and outrageous federal interference in local issues, etc. (We'll be happy to send or email a copy of the article, which provides a useful history and context around this issue.)

Various remedial paths are advocated by different groups: statehood; retrocession (incorporating DC into Maryland or — less likely — Virginia, from which states the District was originally carved); amending the Constitution or passing legislation (the lawyers are not of one mind as to how this might happen) to permit DC to have two Senators and a voting representative in the House.

Sources of resistance to most of these plans are obvious — mainly the political/racial fact that DC would add three liberal Democratic, and likely black, members to the Senate and House.

If change is ever to occur, it will require awareness and pressure from

the rest of the country. A surprisingly large proportion of Americans (56%, according to a poll reported in sociologist Mark David Richard's dissertation) are unaware of the lack of democracy right here in what our leaders like to boast is the world's leading democracy (no other federal capital city in the world deprives its residents of full voting rights). But a 1999 national poll found that 72% of Americans believe DC residents should enjoy equal constitutional rights. How to get the word out, and then mobilize political support around the country, is the key question.

Below are some recent developments in the fight for democracy in DC:

- A "No Taxation Without Representation Act" has been introduced by DC's (non-voting) Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton — H.R. 1993 — and Sen. Joseph Lieberman (D-CT) — S. 603. Playing off the mantra of the American Revolution ("Taxation Without Representation" is now the motto on DC's license plates), the bill points to the fact that, on a per capita basis, DC residents pay more in federal taxes than 49 states, and essentially asks that DC residents be exempt from federal taxes if they can't get the vote in Congress, which passes tax laws. Needless to say, it does not stand

any chance of passage in its original form, but has done a lot to focus attention on the issue; Norton has just asked Lieberman to revise the bill to eliminate the tax provision so it stands purely as a voting rights bill, the original intent.

- May 15 was "Lobby Day," with advocates visiting all 100 Senate offices. Among the organizational supporters are The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, People for the American Way, NAACP and the Mexican-American Legal Defense & Educational Fund.

- On May 23, a hearing on the "No Taxation Without Representation Act" was held before the Senate Government Affairs Committee (chaired by Sen. Lieberman).

- On April 15, several hundred people gathered at Farragut Sq. in downtown DC to symbolically burn their 1040 tax forms.

- In mid-April, Tom Cooper, a voting rights advocate, testified before the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, regarding the lack of basic democratic rights here, claiming a violation of an international convention the US signed in 1994; similar future petitions are planned before the Organization of American States. The aim is to internationalize the issue, creating the kind of embarrassment and pressure that forced the federal government to act to oppose racial discrimination in the 50s and 60s.

- A crusade, led by a leading radio commentator, Mark Plotkin, is under way (now in the form of legislation) to add to the Statuary Hall in the Capitol (where each state has two statues) two leading DC figures. Don't expect quick action on that one.

- The Cleveland City Council be-  
(Please turn to page 13)

## Things Don't Go Better With Coke

The May 19, 2002 *NY Times* reports what may be a new wrinkle in racially discriminatory practices: Coca Cola drivers, plant workers and salespeople have charged that throughout North Texas, supermarkets and other outlets in black neighborhoods are receiving stale, outdated cans of Coke. Out-of-date — hence flat and taste-impaired — drinks are being redated and repackaged for delivery to minority outlets; in some cases, the stale-dated boxes have been removed from markets in white areas for resettlement in minority areas. The practice is not surprising, considering the racial bias in employment practices that led to a \$192 million settlement at the company's Atlanta corporate HQ and similar cases being organized by Coca Cola workers in Cincinnati, Chicago and the Baltimore-Washington area.



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## Reparations/Apologies

*Periodically, we note recent happenings with respect to apologies for past injustices, racial and otherwise, and compensatory steps. The last was in our September/October 2001 issue. We'll be happy to send you a compendium of all such reports, if you send us a SASE.*

- The Tulsa Metropolitan Ministry Reparations Gift Fund, an interfaith coalition, has mailed reparations checks to 131 survivors of the 1921 race riot. Although the amounts were not large (ca. \$200 per survivor – all were small children at the time of riot), it was regarded as a matter of honor, as Tulsa leaders in 1921 promised victims compensation for their losses but never made full restitution.
- The Belgian government issued “its profound and sincere regrets and its apologies” for its role in the 1961 assassination of Patrice Lumumba, the man elected (socialist) prime minister of Congo seven months earlier, as the culmination of its independence movement from Belgium. A Belgian parliamentary commission, following a 2-year inquiry, concluded that Belgium was morally responsible for the assassination, which could not have been carried out without the complicity of Belgian officers backed by the CIA (which – no surprise – consistently has denied responsibility for the killing: see the wonderful recent movie, *Lumumba*). The Belgian government also has created a \$3.25 million fund in Lumumba’s name to promote democracy in Congo.
- The Japanese American Citizen League held a public ceremony May 11 in San Francisco to apologize for denouncing more than 300 Japanese Americans who resisted the draft during World War II, to protest the internment of US citizens of Japanese ancestry.
- A Japanese court has ordered the Mitsui Mining Co. to pay \$1.29 million to 15 Chinese men who were brought forcibly to Japan to work as slave laborers during World War II.
- Unitrin, Inc. will pay \$27 million to some 467,000 customers who were overcharged on life insurance because they were black, in settlement of a class-action lawsuit – overcharges that started in the Depression era and continued through 1970. Similar settlements have been agreed to by American General Life & Accident Insurance Co. (\$206 million) and Life Insurance Co. of Georgia (\$51 million).
- Indonesia’s new president, Megawati Sukarnoputri, apologized for mistakes of the past government in the Aceh region’s separatist war that has left thousands dead. “The central government in the past has made many mistakes...,” she said. “For that, on behalf of myself and the government... I offer my greatest apologies to the people of Aceh.”
- The Foundry United Methodist Church, Wash., DC, apologized to its sister church, Asbury United Methodist Church, for acting dishonorably 166 years ago, when it required African Americans to sit in the balcony and refused to give them equal opportunity to be church leaders. In response, in 1836, 75 free blacks and slaves, a third of Foundry’s congregation, left to form a church where they could participate in the Sacraments and sit where they wanted. Pastor J. Philip Wogaman of Foundry described it as “an act of institutional repentance,” and Rev. Eugene Matthew, Asbury’s pastor, responded, “We accept your repentance, your apology.”
- The French Council of State, the country’s highest administrative body, ruled that the government must pay half the damages owed to victims and their families by Maurice Papon, a former official sentenced to 20 years in prison for his role in the persecution of French Jews during World War II. The Council said that because Papon had acted as a government official (the government at the time being the Vichy government that collaborated with the Nazis), the government bore partial responsibility – in 1995, French President Jacques Chirac said the French state bore responsibility for the actions of the Vichy government.
- The US government announced it is returning 84,000 acres in northern Utah to the Utes American Indian tribe; the land was taken from the Utes in 1916 in order to secure “rights” to oil shale reserves.
- The City of Vienna, in a ceremony of remembrance and public apology last April, buried the last remains of handicapped or mentally ill children experimented upon and then killed by the Nazis. From 1940-45, when Austria was part of Hitler’s Third Reich, at least 789 such children (few of whom were Jewish) were killed at an Austrian children’s clinic. At the ceremony. Austria’s president, Thomas Klestil, called the formal burial service “very late for our country” and promised that “this dark time of our history must constantly remain in the present.”
- In May, Virginia Governor Mark Warner formally apologized for the state’s embrace of eugenics and denounced a practice under which some 8,000 people were involuntarily sterilized, starting in 1927 and continuing as late as 1979. The practice was embraced by 30 states and victimized an estimated 65,000 Americans. Virginia is the first state to express official regret over its role. The US Supreme Court’s 1927 *Buck v. Bell* decision (8-1!) upheld the practice – Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. wrote

in his opinion: “It is better for the world, if instead of waiting to execute degenerate offspring for crime, or to let them starve for their imbecility, society can prevent those who are manifestly unfit from continuing their kind.” Along with Warner’s apology, the state placed a historical marker honoring Carrie Buck, who brought legal challenge to Virginia’s law.

- In March, a group of lawyers brought a federal class action on behalf of all African-American descendants of slaves, seeking compensation from 3 corporations (Fleet-Boston, Aetna, CSX – other companies to be named) for profits earned through slave labor and the slave trade. A copy of the March 31, 2002 *NY Times* op-ed by Prof. Charles Ogletree, Jr., co-chair of the Reparations Coordinating Comm., is available from us with a SASE.

- The Swiss fund set up five years ago to help needy survivors of the Holocaust wound up its work in early May, having paid out \$179 million to 309,000 people (Gypsies, gays, those persecuted for political beliefs or for helping Jews, as well as Jews). While Switzerland stayed out of World War II, it was accused of turning back Jews who showed up at its borders and allowing its financial machinery to aid the Third Reich. An earlier (1998) settlement by Switzerland’s two largest banks, in another class action, created a separate \$1.25 billion compensation fund.

- The California Dept. of Insurance issued its May 2002 report to the California Legislature, as called for under a state law passed in 2000 (introduced by then-Sen. Tom Hayden and signed by Gov. Gray Davis) requiring all insurance companies doing business in the state to publicly release information about policies they or their predecessor companies wrote insuring slave owners for losses if slaves ran away or died. The report is available at [www.insurance.ca.gov](http://www.insurance.ca.gov). □

(DC: Continued from page 11)

came the latest legislative body to pass a resolution favoring full voting rights for DC citizens — adding their weight to similar actions by the city councils of Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco; Los Angeles and the Illinois state legislature are moving to do this as well.

- Some DC voters — part of a formation known as DC Rabble — are boycotting federal jury service in protest.

- A recent example of federal interference in local issues got a lot of press attention: Dunbar High School teacher Tom Briggs ran (unsuccessfully) for DC City Council in 2000 on the DC Statehood Green Party ticket. The federal Hatch Act, which bars federal workers from participating in partisan political activity, unaccountably regards DC school teachers as federal employees (no other school teachers in the US are barred from partisan political activity). The US Office of Special Counsel brought action against Briggs and a few months ago ordered the DC school district to fire him, which they did (before the school year ended). Congresswoman Norton (who is allowed to introduce bills — she just can’t vote on them) has introduced legislation exempting DC teachers from the Hatch Act. The school district has rehired Briggs — saying that, having fired him, rehiring is within the law — but the ever vigilant federal Office of Special Counsel announced it will review the action.

- Congresswoman Norton persuaded the US Postal Service to include DC in its 50-state commemorative stamp program; she also introduced legislation (passed in the House in the 106th Congress) to create a quarter coin for DC, in the same way such coins are being created for each of the 50 states.

- In June, the City Council held a hearing on a resolution altering the DC

flag to add “Taxation Without Representation” to the design — it is scheduled for a final vote after the summer recess.

- Another Norton bill (The Legislative Autonomy Act of 2002) seeks to eliminate Congressional review/power over civil and criminal legislation passed by the DC City Council. Past outrageous interference by Congress in local affairs include forbidding the District to count votes on a medical marijuana initiative; restricting funds to provide health care benefits for cohabiting couples; barring implementation of a needle exchange program; requiring the Metro system to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to change signage and maps throughout the system to read “Ronald Reagan National Airport” rather than “National Airport”; and, most recently, attempts (this by Attorney General John Ashcroft) to undermine the District’s strict anti-gun laws.

*So — what you can (should) do:*

*Get your local government to pass a resolution supporting DC voting rights or statehood.*

Contact:

DC Vote, 1500 U St. NW, Wash., DC 20009, 202/462-6000, [dcvote@dcvote.org](mailto:dcvote@dcvote.org).

The DC Statehood Green Party, 1314 18th St. NW, Wash., DC 20036, 202/296-1301, [www.dcstatehoodgreen.org](http://www.dcstatehoodgreen.org).

n.b.: Be aware that there are significant differences between the two approaches. The statehood advocates regard voting rights as too limited an objective, that having 3 DC voting members in Congress would not necessarily end Congress’ rule over the city, that self-government should be the goal.

*Thanks to Jamal Najjab of DC Vote for assistance in preparing this report.* □

# 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 (37¢ 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

- **Whites Confront Racism: Antiracists and Their Paths to Action**, by Eileen O'Brien (163 pp., 2001), has been published by Rowman & Littlefield (\$21.95). It profiles 30 activists (PRRAC Exec. Dir. Chester Hartman included). [6721]

- **Refusing Racism: White Allies & the Struggle for Civil Rights**, by Cynthia Stokes Brown (192 pp., 2002), has been published by Teachers College Press, 800/575-6566 - \$23.45; among those featured: Virginia Foster Durr, J. Waties Waring, Anne Braden, Herbert Kohl. Website: [www.teacherscollegepress.com](http://www.teacherscollegepress.com) [6853]

- **The Making — and Remaking — of a Multiculturalist**, by Carlos E. Cortes (216 pp., 2002), has been published by Teachers College Press, 800/575-6566; \$27.45. Website:

[www.teacherscollegepress.com](http://www.teacherscollegepress.com) [6854]

- **"The Impact of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 on Racially Discriminatory Donative Transfers,"** by (PRRAC Board member) Florence Roisman, appeared in the 53 *Ala. L. Rev.* 463 (2002); reprints available from Mary Deer, 317/274-1909, [mdeer1@iupui.edu](mailto:mdeer1@iupui.edu) [6895]

- **"Teaching About Inequality, Race and Property,"** by (PRRAC Board member) Florence Roisman, appeared in the Summer 2002 *St. Louis Univ. Law Journal*. Reprints of the 36-page article are likely available from Mary Deer, 317/274-1909, [mdeer1@iupui.edu](mailto:mdeer1@iupui.edu) [6926]

- **APA Policy, Practice and Community: A Journal on Asian Pacific Americans** is a new journal (first issue: early 2003) from the UCLA Asian American Studies Ctr. (headed by PRRAC Board member Don Nakanishi); Sr. Editor is Paul Ong (of PRRAC's Social Science Advisory Bd.) Inf. from the Ctr., Box 951546, LA, CA 90095-1546, [apa@aasc.ucla.edu](mailto:apa@aasc.ucla.edu). Website: <http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/aasc.apa> [6865]

- **"A Place at the Table: Latino Civil Rights 10 Years After the Mount Pleasant [Wash., DC] Disturbances: Conclusions & Recommendations of the Civil Rights Review Panel"** (2002) is available (no price listed) from the Washington Lawyers Comm. for Civil Rights & Urban Affairs, 11 Dupont

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.

Circle, #400, Wash., DC 20036. [6735]

- **"Say It Loud: I'm Black and I'm Proud,"** by Juan Battle, Cathy J. Cohen, Dorian Warren, Gerard Fergerson & Suzette Audam (84 pp., April 2002(?), is the Black Pride Survey 2000, available (no price listed) from the Natl. Gay & Lesbian Task Force, 1700 Kalorama Rd. NW, Wash., DC 20009-2964, 202/332-6483. Website: [www.nglftf.org](http://www.nglftf.org) [6736]

- **"America's Diversity at the Beginning of the 21st Century: Reflections from Census 2000,"** by Audrey Singer, is available on the Brookings Inst. website: [www.brook.edu/views/papers/singer/20020402/htm](http://www.brook.edu/views/papers/singer/20020402/htm) [6803]

- **"Census 2000 - Northwest Indiana's Changing Population"** (8 pp., Winter 2002) is available (possibly free) from Heartland Ctr., 7128 Arizona Ave., Hammond, IN 46323-2233, 219/844-7515, [mail@hearlandctr.org](mailto:mail@hearlandctr.org) [6844]

- **"Taking America's Pulse II: NCCJ's 2000 Survey of Intergroup Relations in the US,"** by Tom W. Smith (98 pp., 2000), is available (free) from Diane Powers, Natl.

Conf. for Community & Justice, 475 Park Ave. S., NYC, NY 10016, 212/545-1300, [natloffice@nccj.org](mailto:natloffice@nccj.org). Website: [www.nccj.org](http://www.nccj.org) [6845]

- **"Party, Redistricting & Minority Representation: The Southern States, 1992-2002,"** by David A. Bositis (6 pp. Summary), is available (possibly free) from the Jt. Ctr. for Political & Econ. Studies, 1090 Vermont Ave. NW, #1100, Wash., DC 20005-4928, 202/789-3500. Website: [www.jointcenter.org](http://www.jointcenter.org) [6867]

- **"Redistricting & Voting Rights Issues, 1992-2002: A Legal Analysis,"** by Laughlin McDonald (2-page Summary), is available (possibly free) from the Jt. Ctr. for Pol. & Econ. Studies, 1090 Vermont Ave. NW, #1100, Wash., DC 20005, 202/789-3500. Website: [www.jointcenter.org](http://www.jointcenter.org) [6868]

- **"Redistricting 2000: A Lost Opportunity for Latinos,"** by Leo F. Estrada (6-page Summary), is available (possibly free) from the Jt. Ctr. for Pol. & Econ. Studies, 1090 Vermont Ave. NW, #1100, Wash., DC 20005, 202/789-3500. Website: [www.jointcenter.org](http://www.jointcenter.org) [6869]



● **“Reapportionment/Redistricting Politics in Georgia’s 2001 Special Session: Reflections of a Participant Observer”**

(4-page Summary) is available (possibly free) from the Jt. Ctr. for Pol. & Econ. Studies, 1090 Vermont Ave. NW, #1100, Wash., DC 20005, 202/789-3500. Website: [www.jointcenter.org](http://www.jointcenter.org) [6870]

● **“Racial Redistricting & Southern Realignment in the 1990s,”** by David Lublin (3-page Summary), is available (possibly free) from the Jt. Ctr. for Pol. & Econ. Studies, 1090 Vermont Ave. NW, #1100, Wash., DC 20005, 202/789-3500. Website: [www.jointcenter.org](http://www.jointcenter.org) [6871]

● **“Racism & Metropolitan Dynamics: The Civil Rights Challenge of the 21st Century”** (31 pp., April 2002) is available from the Inst. on Race & Poverty, 612/624-2904, [estien002@umn.edu](mailto:estien002@umn.edu). Website: <http://www.umn.edu/irp/> [6891]

● **Voices**, a Internatl. Human Rights Law Group website ([www.hrlawgroup.org](http://www.hrlawgroup.org)) contains a forum from the Sept. 2001 UN World Conf. Against Racism in S. Africa: the testimonies to the experiences of racial discrimination voiced by men & women from Australia, Austria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Mexico, Niger, Romania, Rwanda, S. Africa, Turkey, the UK and the US. [6718]

● **Census Highlights about Asian Pacific Americans:** For useful data, and links to sources, ask (PRRAC Board member) Don Nakanishi

to forward you a copy of his April 19, 2002 email: [dtn@ucla.edu](mailto:dtn@ucla.edu) [6805]

● **“Building a Multiracial Social Justice Movement”** is Vol. 27, No. 1 (2001-2002) of *The NYU Review of Law & Social Change*. It contains 7 articles, the proceedings of a symposium. Among the authors: Lani Guinier/Gerald Torres, Penda Hair, J. Phillip Thompson, Si Kahn, Urvashi Vaid, Mari Matsuda. The 138-page issue is available (\$9) from the Review, 110 W. 3rd St., NYC, NY 10012, 212/998-6370, [law.rlsc@nyu.edu](mailto:law.rlsc@nyu.edu) [6949]

● **“Race and Recession: A Special Report Examining How Changes in the Economy Affect People of Color”** (28 pp., Summer 2002) is available on the Applied Research Ctr. website: [www.arc.org](http://www.arc.org) [6948]

● **“Library of African Cinema”** is the 47-page, 2002 California Newsreel catalog, available from 877/811-7495, [contact@newsreel.org](mailto:contact@newsreel.org). Website: [www.newsreel.org/lac.htm](http://www.newsreel.org/lac.htm) [6839]

● **Ralph Ellison: An American Journey** (87 mins., 2001), produced/directed by Avon Kirkland, is available (\$195) from Calif. Newsreel, 877/811-7495. Other films from them are on James Baldwin, Richard Wright, Margaret Walker, Toni Morrison/Gloria Naylor/Alice Walker, Charles Johnson/John Edgar Wideman/August Wilson, Alex Haley. [6840]

## Poverty/Welfare

● **Retirement Insecurity: The Income Shortfalls Awaiting the Soon-to-Retire** (95 pp., 2002) has been published by the Econ. Policy Inst. (no priced listed). Contact EPI, 1660 L St. NW, #1200, Wash., DC 20036, 202/775-8810. Website: [www.epinet.org](http://www.epinet.org) [6731]

● **Welfare Reform: The Next Act**, eds. Alan Weil & Kenneth Feingold, is a 2002 Urban Inst. volume; 877/UIPRESS. [6812]

● **Hands to Work: The Stories of Three Families Racing the Welfare Clock**, by LynNell Hancock (308 pp., 2002?), has been published by William Morrow; \$25.95. [6849]

● **Washington’s New Poor Law: Welfare “Reform” & the Roads Not Taken: 1935 to the Present**, by Gertrude S. Goldberg & Sheila D. Collins (518 pp., 2002?), has been published by Apex Press; \$29.95. [6850]

● **From Poverty to Punishment: How Welfare Reform Punishes the Poor**, eds. Menachem Krajcer & Susan Starr (232 pp., 2002), is available (\$16) from the Applied Research Ctr., 3781 Broadway, Oakland, CA, 510/653-3415, [arc.arc.org](http://arc.arc.org); [HTTP://www.arc.org/welfare/fp2p/html](http://www.arc.org/welfare/fp2p/html). Contributors include (PRRAC Board member) Deepak Bhargava, Linda Burnham, Gary Delgado, Peter Edelman, Jean Hardisty, Diana M. Pearce, Frances Fox Piven, Maya Wiley. [6886]

● **Understanding Poverty**, eds. Sheldon Danziger & Robert Haveman (2002), has been published by Harvard Univ. Press. [6908]

● **Lost Ground**, eds. Randy Albelda & Ann Whithorn (2002), has just been published by South End Press, 7 Brookline St., Cambridge, MA 02139-4146, 617/547-4002, [southend@southendpress.org](mailto:southend@southendpress.org); <http://www.southendpress.org/books/lostground.shtml>. Contributors include Mimi Abramovitz, Linda Burnham, Linda Gordon, James Jennings, Gwendolyn Mink, Kenneth Neubeck, Frances Fox Piven, Joe Soss & Lucie White. [6921]

● **“Welfare Reform & American Indian Tribes: Critical Decisions for the Future of Indian Families,”** by Jo Ann Kauffman (45 pp., n.d. [2002]), is available, free, from The Henry J. Kaiser Family Fdn., 800/656-4533 (ask for pub. #6024). [6722]

● **“American Indian Families & Tribes: Key Issues in Welfare Reform Reauthorization”** (4 pp., April 2002) is available, free, from the Henry J. Kaiser Family Fdn., 800/656-4533 (ask for pub. #6035). [6723]

● **“Welfare Reform Reauthorization in 2002: What Are the Issues for Tribal Communities & Indian Families?”** (14 pp., March 2002) is available (free) from the Henry J. Kaiser Family Fdn., 800/656-4533 (ask for pub. #6025). [6724]

- **“Welfare Restructuring, Work & Poverty: Policy Implications from Oregon,”** by Joan Acker, Sandra Morgen & Lisa Gonzales (66 pp., May 2002), is available (\$10) from the Ctr. for the Study of Women in Society, 1201 Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1201, 541/346-5015. Website: <http://csws.uoregon.edu/> [6725]

- **“Jobs First: Final Report on Connecticut’s Welfare Reform Initiative,”** by Dan Bloom, Susan Scrivener, Charles Michalopoulos, Richard Hendra, Diana Adams-Ciardullo & Johanna Walter (43 pp., Feb. 2002), is available (possibly free) from Manpower Demonstration Research Corp., 16 E. 34 St., NYC, NY 10016-4326, 212/532-3200. Website: [www.mdrc.org](http://www.mdrc.org) [6733]

- **“The Price of Paying Taxes: How Tax Preparation & Refund Loan Fees Erode the Benefits of EITC,”** by Alan Berube, Anne Kim, Benjamin Forman & Megan Burns, is a 23-page, May 2002 report, available (likely free) from the Brookings Inst. Ctr. on Urban & Met. Policy, 1775 Mass. Ave. NW, Wash., DC 20036-2188, 202/797-6139; downloadable from [www.brookings.edu/urban](http://www.brookings.edu/urban) [6737]

- **“Should States Receive More Equal TANF Funding?,”** by David Merriman (May 2002), is available on the Urban Inst. website: <http://www.urban.org/ViewPub.cfm?PubID=310489>. [6762]

- **“Extreme Poverty Rising, Existing Government Programs Could**

**Do More,”** by Sheila R. Zedlewski, Linda Giannarelli, Joyce Morton & Laura Wheaton (7 pp., April 2002), is available (likely free) from the Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/261-5867, [pubs@ui.urban.org](mailto:pubs@ui.urban.org) [6748]

- **“New Opportunities? Public Opinion on Poverty, Income Inequality & Public Policy: 1996-2001”** is a 26-page, Jan. 2002 Background Paper, available (possibly free) from Demos, 155 Ave. of the Americas, 4th flr., NYC, NY 10013, 212/633-1405. Website: [www.demos-usa.org](http://www.demos-usa.org) [6755]

- **“Life Sentences: Denying Welfare Benefits to Women Convicted of Drug Offenses,”** by Patricia Allard (31 pp., Feb. 2002), is available (no price listed) from The Sentencing Project, 514 10th St. NW, #1000, Wash., DC 20004, 202/628-0871, [staff@sentencingproject.org](mailto:staff@sentencingproject.org). Website: [www.sentencingproject.org](http://www.sentencingproject.org) [6758]

- **“Side-by-Side Comparisons of Provisions in Recent TANF Reauthorization Proposals,”** developed by the Ctr. on Law & Social Policy and the Ctr. on Budget & Policy Priorities, is available on the CLASP website: <http://www.clasp.org/pubs/TANF/tanffederal.htm> [6771]

- **“Recent Changes in California Welfare & Work, Child Care, and Child Welfare,”** by Deborah Montgomery, Laura Kaye, Robert Geen & Karin Martinson (May 2002), is available on the Urban Inst. website: <http://www.urban.org/>

[/www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/310495\\_recent\\_changes\\_CA.pdf](http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/310495_recent_changes_CA.pdf). [6772]

- **“Welfare Caseloads Increased in Most States in the Last Quarter of 2001,”** a May 2002 Center for Law & Social Policy paper, is available at [http://www.clasp.org/pubs/TANF/DHHS\\_caseloads\\_5-23-02.htm](http://www.clasp.org/pubs/TANF/DHHS_caseloads_5-23-02.htm) [6778]

- **“Add It Up: Teen Parents & Welfare... Undercounted, Over-sanctioned, Underserved,”** by Janellen Duffy & Jodie Levin-Epstein (April 2002), is available from the Ctr. for Law & Social Policy, 1015 15th St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20005, 202/906-8000. Website: [www.clasp.org](http://www.clasp.org) [6781]

- **“Built to Last: Why Skills Matter for Long-Run Success in Welfare Reform,”** by Karin Martinson & Julie Strawn (April? 2002), is available (no price listed) from the Ctr. on Law & Social Policy, 1015 15th St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20005, 202/906-8000. Website: [www.clasp.org](http://www.clasp.org) [6782]

- **“Credentials Count: How California’s Community Colleges Help Parents Move from Welfare to Self-Sufficiency,”** by Anita Mathur, Judy Reichle, Chuck Wiseley & Julie Strawn (April? 2002), is available (no price listed) from the Ctr. on Law & Social Policy, 1015 15th St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20005, 202/906-8000. Website: [www.clasp.org](http://www.clasp.org) [6783]

- **“Knocking on the Door: Barriers to Welfare & Other**

**Assistance for Teen Parents,”** by Deborah L. Shapiro & Helene M. Marcy (April? 2002), is available (no price listed) from the Ctr. on Law & Social Policy, 1015 15th St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20005, 202/906-8000. Website: [www.clasp.org](http://www.clasp.org) [6784]

- **“When the Paychecks Stop: Unemployment Insurance Fails to Help Many Former Welfare Recipients Who Lose Their Jobs”** (2002) is a brief from the Research Forum on Children, Families & the New Federalism. Available at <http://www.researchforum.org/> [6787]

- **“Privatization of Welfare Services: A Review of the Literature,”** by Pamela Winston, Andrew Burwick, Sheena McConnell & Richard Roper, a May 2002 Mathematica report, is available at <http://www.mathematica-mpr.com/PDFs/redirect.asp?strSite=privatization.pdf> [6788]

- **“The Evaluation of Welfare Reform in Iowa,”** by Thomas Fraker, Christine Ross, Rita Stapulonis, Robert Olsen, Martha Kovac, Robin Dion & Anu Rangarajan, (June 2002), a Mathematica report, is available at <http://www.mathematica-mpr.com/PDFs/redirect.asp?strSite=iowawelreport.pdf> [6789]

- **“The Weakening Link: Unemployment & Welfare Caseloads,”** a Feb. 2002 report from the Campaign for Jobs & Income Support, is available at [www.makeTANFwork.org](http://www.makeTANFwork.org) [6791]

- **“A Comparison of Time-Limited & Non-Time Limited Welfare Leavers in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Oct. 2001,”** by Jeff Hagan, from the Ctr. on Urban Policy & Social Change, is available at <http://povertycenter.cwru.edu>; an Exec. Summary version is available as well. [6792]

- **“Investing in People to End Poverty”** is a booklet providing stories of individuals from Western states; contact Western Welfare Made a Difference Campaign, 888/543-2530, [weel@weelempowers.org](mailto:weel@weelempowers.org) [6793]

- **Child Poverty:** data (from the 2000 Census) are available on the Children’s Defense Fund website: <http://www.childrensdefense.org/release020604.php>. Among the astounding/disturbing findings: in 14 US counties, child poverty exceeds 50%. [6801]

- **“How Are Immigrants Faring After Welfare Reform? Preliminary Evidence from Los Angeles and NYC”** (March 2002) is on the Urban Inst. website: [www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/410426\\_final\\_report.pdf](http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/410426_final_report.pdf) [6810]

**“Do We Need a Stronger Welfare Policy for a Weaker Economy?”** is available from the Urban Inst.: [http://www.urban.org/pubs.welfare\\_reform/ShortTakes.html](http://www.urban.org/pubs.welfare_reform/ShortTakes.html); [bnowak@ui.urban.org](mailto:bnowak@ui.urban.org) [6825]

- **“Making TANF Work for the Hard to Serve”** is on the Urban Inst. website: [http://www.urban.org/pubs/welfare\\_reform.ShortTakes.html](http://www.urban.org/pubs/welfare_reform.ShortTakes.html), [bnowak@ui.urban.org](mailto:bnowak@ui.urban.org)

[ui.urban.org](http://ui.urban.org) [6826]

- **“New Lives for Poor Families: Mothers & Young Children Move through Welfare Reform”** is a 2002(?) 3-state study of 948 women with preschool-age children, conducted by Yale Univ., UC-Berkeley, Stanford & Teachers College. [www.tc.edu/new-lives](http://www.tc.edu/new-lives) [6832]

- **“Welfare Policies Matter for Children & Youth: Lessons for TANF Reauthorization,”** by Pamela Morris, Lisa A. Gennetian & Virginia Knox, is a 7-page, March 2002 Policy Brief, available (likely free) from the Manpower Demonstration Research Corp., 16 E. 34 St., NYC, NY 10016. [6843]

- **“Children of Current Welfare Recipients: Similarly at Risk,”** by Kathryn Tout, Juliet Scarpa & Martha Zaslow (8 pp., March 2002), is a Research Brief, available (possibly free) from Child Trends, 4301 Conn. Ave. NW, #100, Wash., DC 20008. [6851]

- **“Ten Things Everyone Should Know about Welfare Reform,”** by Alan Weil (7 pp., May 2002), is available (free) from the Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/261-5687, [pubs@ui.urban.org](mailto:pubs@ui.urban.org) [6866]

- **“Child Support Reforms in PRWORA: Initial Impacts”** (43 pp., 2002) is available (no price listed) from the Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200; downloadable from <http://newfederalism.urban.org/html/discussion02-02.html> [6873]

- **“Negative Effects of TANF on College Enrollment”** (17 pp, June 2002) is available from the Natl. Urban League Inst. for Opportunity & Equality, 202/898-1604, x12; [www.nul.org/tanf](http://www.nul.org/tanf) [6880]

- **“Welfare Reform That Works: Explaining the Welfare Caseload Decline, 1996-2000,”** by Michael J. New (11 pp., May 2002), is available (\$6) from the Cato Inst., 1000 Mass. Ave. NW, Wash., DC 20001, 800/767-1241. Website: [www.cato.org](http://www.cato.org) [6899]

- **“The ‘Poverty Rate’: America’s Worst Statistical Indicator,”** by Nicholas Eberstadt (2 pp., March 2002), is available from the Amer. Enterprise Inst., <http://www.aei.org/oti/oti13856.htm>, or [eberstadt@aei.org](mailto:eberstadt@aei.org) [6900]

- **“Reforming Welfare Reform,”** by Mark Greenberg (June 2002), will appear in a forthcoming issue of *The American Prospect*. Available at <http://www.prospect.org/print/V13/13/greenberg-m-html> [6912]

- **“States Behaving Badly: America’s Worst Welfare States”** (2002), from the Natl. Campaign for Jobs & Income Support (directed by PRRAC Board member Deepak Bhargava), is available at [www.nationalcampaign.org/Download/ngaReport.pdf](http://www.nationalcampaign.org/Download/ngaReport.pdf). The “Winners”: ID (1st place), WI & OK (tied for 2nd), OR & WY (tied for 3rd), AZ, MS, SD, TX, UT (tied for 4th), with CT, GA, IN, MA, NC getting “dishonorable mentions.” [6914]

- **“From Welfare to Child Care”** (4 pp., 2002?) is available (free)

from the Jt. Ctr. for Poverty Research, 2046 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, IL 60208, 847/491-4145. Website: [www.jcpr.org](http://www.jcpr.org) [6916]

- **“Assessing the Relationship between Welfare Policies & Changes in Living Arrangements of Low-Income Families & Children in the Late 1990s,”** by Gregory Acs & Sandi Nelson (March 2002), is available on the Urban Inst. website: <http://www.urban.org/ViewPub.cfm?PubID=310444>; [bnowak@ui.urban.org](mailto:bnowak@ui.urban.org) [6924]

- **“Rediscovering the Other America: A National Forum on Poverty & Inequality,”** co-sponsored by a slew of Chicago orgs., will be held **Aug. 18, 2002** in Chicago. Frances Fox Piven is the keynote speaker. Inf. from Keith Kilty, Ohio St. U. College of Social Work, 1947 College Rd., Columbus, OH 43210, 614/292-7181, [kilty.1@osu.edu](mailto:kilty.1@osu.edu)

## Community Organizing

- **Advocacy, Activism and the Internet: Community Organization and Social Policy**, eds. Steven Hick & John G. McNutt (2002, Foreword by Noam Chomsky), has been published by Lyceum Books. 18 chs., including “Organizing Women of Color Online,” by Irene-Quiero-Tajalli & Craig Campbell. Inf. from [www.lyceumbooks.com/activism.htm](http://www.lyceumbooks.com/activism.htm) [6776]

- **The Global Activist’s Manual** (intro. by anti-sweatshop author Naomi Klein) is available



(\$15.95 + s/h) from United for a Fair Economy, 617/423-2148, x10; [https://FairEconomy.org/order/\[6780\]](https://FairEconomy.org/order/[6780])

● **“What Makes Community Organizing Succeed? Comparing Church- and Neighborhood-Based Organizations,”** a Jan./Feb. 2002 3-pager, is available (possibly free) from the Aspen Inst. Nonprofit Sector Research Fund, One Dupont Circ. NW, #700, Wash., DC 20036, 202/736-5800, [nsrf@aspeninstitute.org](mailto:nsrf@aspeninstitute.org). Website: [www.nonprofitresearch.org](http://www.nonprofitresearch.org) [6746]

● **“Grassroots Organizing Essentials”** is a July 25 class, given by Larry Bohlen of Friends of the Earth, at the Social Action & Leadership School for Activists (SALSA) of the Inst. for Policy Studies, 733 15th St. #1020, Wash., DC 20005, 202/234-9382, x229, [netfa@hotsalsa.org](mailto:netfa@hotsalsa.org) [6877]

## Criminal Justice

● **“Every Door Closed: Barriers Facing Parents with Criminal Records,”** by Sharon M. Dietrich, Rue Landau, Peter D. Schneider, Irv Ackelsberg, Jared Bernstein & Joseph Hohenstein (May 2002), is available on the Ctr. for Law & Social Policy website: [http://www.clasp.org/pubs/legalservices/Every\\_Door\\_Closed.pdf](http://www.clasp.org/pubs/legalservices/Every_Door_Closed.pdf) [6777]

● **“Youth, Guns & the Juvenile Justice System,”** by Jeffrey Butts, Mark Coggeshall, Caterina

Gouvis, Daniel Mears, Jeremy Travis, Michelle Waul & Ruth White, is available on the Urban Inst. website: [www.urban.org](http://www.urban.org), [paffairs@ui.urban.org](mailto:paffairs@ui.urban.org) [6813]

## Economic/Community Development

● **Urban Sprawl: Causes, Consequences & Policy Responses**, ed. Gregory D. Squires (404 pp., 2002), has been published by Urban Inst. Press, 877/UIPRESS; \$35.50. Website: [www.uipress.org](http://www.uipress.org) [6858]

● **“Low-Income Neighborhoods Take Control”** is the Spring 2002 issue of *Building Blocks*, published by (and likely free from) the Fannie Mae Foundation, 4000 Wisconsin Ave. NW, N. Tower #1, Wash., DC 20016-2804, 202/274-8000, [fmfpubs@fanniemaefoundation.org](mailto:fmfpubs@fanniemaefoundation.org). Website: [www.fanniemaefoundation.org](http://www.fanniemaefoundation.org) [6734]

● **“Creating a Scorecard for the CRA Service Test: Strengthening Banking Services Under the Community Reinvestment Act”** (March? 2002) is on the Brookings Inst. website: <http://www.brookings.edu/urban> [6823]

● **“Solutions for America: What’s Already Out There — A sourcebook of ideas from successful community programs”** (95 pp. 2002), highlighting 19 community initiatives, is available (possibly free) from the Pew Partnership for Civic Change, 5 Boar’s Head Ln., #100, Charlottesville, VA 22903, 434/971-2073,

[mail@pew-partnership.org](mailto:mail@pew-partnership.org). Website: [www.pewpartnership.org](http://www.pewpartnership.org) [6834]

● **“Race, Equity, and Smart Growth: Why People of Color Must Speak for Themselves,”** by Robert D. Bullard, Glenn S. Johnson & Angel O. Torres, is available (no price listed) from the Environmental Justice Resource Ctr., Clark Atlanta Univ., 223 James P. Brawley Dr., Atlanta, GA 30314, 404/880-6911, [ejrc@cau.edu](mailto:ejrc@cau.edu) [6861]

● **In Our Backyard** is a 2002, 30-min. video on the impact of Wash. DC’s new convention ctr. project on the surrounding Shaw neighborhood. Inf. from Adam Fischer ([adamfischeris@hotmail.com](mailto:adamfischeris@hotmail.com)), [afisch@erols.com](mailto:afisch@erols.com), 1738 Canyon, #138, LA, CA 90028, 323/860-0951. [6719]

● **The National Community Capital 2002 Annual Training Conf.** will take place **Oct. 30-Nov. 2, 2002**, in Oakland. Inf. from the NCC Assn., 620 Chestnut St., #572, Phila., PA 19106-3405. Website: [www.communitycapital.org](http://www.communitycapital.org) [6750]

● **Promoting Regional Equity: A Natl. Conf. on Equitable Development, Social Justice & Smart Growth**, sponsored by PolicyLink & the Funders’ Network for Smart Growth & Livable Communities, will be held **Nov. 18-19, 2002** in LA. Inf. from the Network (305/377-4484, x29), <http://www.fundersnetwork.org> [6889]

## Education

● **Brown, Not White: School Integration & the Chicano Movement in Houston**, by Guadalupe San Miguel, Jr. (296 pp., 2001), is available (\$39.95) from Texas A&M Univ. Press, 800/826-8911. [6798]

● **Alternative Teacher Certification: A State-by-State Analysis 2002** (432 pp.) is available (\$99) from the Natl. Ctr. for Educ. Inf., 4401-A Conn. Ave NW, PMB 212, Wash., DC 20008, 202/362-3444. [6848]

● **Keeping the Struggle Alive: Studying Desegregation in Our Town — A Guide to Doing Oral History**, by Bernadette Anand, Michelle Fine, Tiffany Perkins, David S. Surrey & Renaissance School Class of 2000 (96 pp., 2002), is available (\$17.45) from Teachers College Press, 800/575-6566. Website: [www.teacherscollegepress.com](http://www.teacherscollegepress.com) [6852]

● **Learning to Teach for Social Justice**, eds. Linda Darling-Hammond, Jennifer French & Silvia Paloma Garcia-Lopez (240 pp., 2002), has been published by Teachers College Press, 800/575-6566; \$26.45. Website: [www.teacherscollegepress.com](http://www.teacherscollegepress.com) [6855]

● **Embracing Race: Why We Need Race-Conscious Education Policy**, by Michele S. Moses (216 pp., 2002, Foreword by Gary Orfield), has been published by Teachers College Press, 800/575-6566; \$29.45. Website: [www.teacherscollegepress.com](http://www.teacherscollegepress.com) [6856]

- ***The Price They Paid: Desegregation in an African American Community***, by Vivian Gunn Morris & Curtis L. Morris (144 pp., 2002, Foreword by Asa Hilliard III), has been published by Teachers College Press, 800/575-6566; \$24.45. The community is in Alabama. Website: [www.teacherscollegepress.com](http://www.teacherscollegepress.com) [6857]

- ***Dismantling White Privilege: Pedagogy, Politics & Whiteness***, eds. Nelson M. Rodriguez & Leila E. Villaverde, is Vol. 73 (220 pp., 2000) of *Counterpoints: Studies in the Postmodern Theory of Education*. \$29.95 from Peter Lang Pub., 275 Seventh Ave., 28th fl., NYC, NY 10001, 800/770-5264. [6919]

- ***“Keeping the Promise: Hispanic Education & America’s Future”*** (20 pp., June? 2002) is available (likely free) from Sen. Edward Kennedy’s Health, Educ., Labor & Pensions Comm., 727 Hart Office Bldg., Wash., DC 20515, 202/224-5501, [www.kennedy.senate.gov](http://www.kennedy.senate.gov) [6950]

- ***“Perfect Equality? A Study of the Inequality in Teacher Experience & Training in the Albuquerque Public Schools”*** (9 pp., May 2001) is available (likely free) from ACORN, 1202 Central Ave. SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102, 505/242-7411, [nmacorn@acorn.org](mailto:nmacorn@acorn.org) [6720]

- ***“Staying on Course in Education Reform”*** (22 pp., April 2002) is available (\$10.50) from Policy Inf. Ctr., Mail Stop O4-R, Educ. Testing Service, Rosedale Rd., Princeton, NJ 08541-0001, 609/734-5694.

Also downloadable from [www.ets.org/research](http://www.ets.org/research) [6728]

- ***“An Uneven Start: Indicators of Inequality in School Readiness,”*** by Richard J. Coley (75 pp., March 2002), is available (\$15) from the Policy Inf. Ctr., Mail Stop O4-R, Educ. Testing Service, Rosedale Rd., Princeton, NJ 08541, 609/734-5694, [pic@ets.org](mailto:pic@ets.org); downloadable from [www.ets.org/research/](http://www.ets.org/research/) [6729]

- ***“Final Report of the Evaluation of NY Networks for School Renewal, 1996-2001”*** (36 pp., Dec. 2001) is available (possibly free) from the NYU Inst. for Educ. & Social Policy, 726 Broadway, 5th fl., NYC, NY 10003, 212/998-5880, [iesp@nyu.edu](mailto:iesp@nyu.edu). Website: [www.nyu.edu/iesp](http://www.nyu.edu/iesp) [6730]

- ***“Si, Se Puede! Yes, We Can — Latinas in School,”*** by Angela Ginorio & Michele Huston (84 pp., Jan. 2001), is available (check with them re price) from the Amer. Assn. of Univ. Women Educ. Fdn., 800/225-9998, x521. [6738]

- ***“Finding Common Ground - Service-Learning & Education Reform: A Survey of 28 Leading School Reform Models,”*** by Sarah S. Pearson (137 pp., 2002), is available (\$10) from the Amer. Youth Policy Forum, 1836 Jefferson Pl. NW, Wash., DC 20036, 202/775-9731. Website: [www.aypf.org](http://www.aypf.org) [6745]

- ***“Raising Minority Academic Achievement: A Compendium of Education Programs & Practices”*** (206 pp., 2002) is available (\$10) from the Amer. Youth Policy Forum, 1836

Jefferson Pl. NW, Wash., DC 20036, 202/775-9731. Website: [www.aypf.org](http://www.aypf.org) [6751]

- ***“It Takes More Than Testing - Closing the Achievement Gap,”*** by Nancy Kober (5 pp., 2001), is available in Exec. Summary form (possibly free) from the Ctr. on Educ. Policy, 1001 Conn. Ave. NW, #619, Wash., DC 20036, 202/822-8065, [ctredpol@ctredpol.org](mailto:ctredpol@ctredpol.org). Website: [www.ctredpol.org](http://www.ctredpol.org) [6752]

- ***“Understanding ‘Poor’ Performance: Palmetto Achieve Challenge Test (PACT) Scores & Poverty,”*** by H. Gregory Hawkins (22 pp., July 2001), is available (no price listed) from the Strom Thurmond Inst. of Govt. & Public Affairs, Clemson Univ., Perimeter Rd., Clemson, SC 29634-0125, 864/656-4700. [6753]

- ***“A Case Study: Community Organizing for School Improvement in the South Bronx,”*** by Eric Zachary & shola olatoye (17 pp., March 2001) is available (no price listed) from the NYU Inst. for Educ. & Social Policy, 726 Broadway, 5th fl., NYC, NY 10003, 212/998-5880. Website: [www.nyu.edu/iesp](http://www.nyu.edu/iesp) [6757]

- ***“Teaching Reading to American Indian/Alaska Native Students,”*** by Jon Reyhner (Dec. 2001), is available, free, from ERIC/CRESS, 800/624-9120. [6795]

- ***“Schooling for Self-Determination: Research on the Effects of Including Native Language & Culture in the Schools,”*** by Jerry Lipka (Jan. 2002), is available, free,

from ERIC/CRESS, 800/624-9120. [6796]

- ***“Preparing Teachers to Support American Indian & Alaska Native Student Success & Cultural Heritage,”*** by Don Trent Jacobs & Jon Reyhner (Jan. 2002), is available, free, from ERIC/CRESS, 800/624-9120. [6797]

- ***“How to Analyze Your State’s Education Funding System,”*** by William J. Mathis (60 pp., 2001), a workbook, is available at <http://.ruraledu.org/publications.html#finance> [6799]

- The Resource Ctr. of the Americas has a Spring 2002 book catalog (multicultural teaching resources, activism/civil rights/Latinos-Latinas/Native American Indians, etc.) 3019 Minnehaha Ave. S., Mpls., MN 55406-1931, 800/452-8382. [6830]

- ***“All Over the Map: State Policies to Improve the High School,”*** by Monica Martinez & Judy Bray (44 pp., May 2002), is available (possibly free) from the Natl. Alliance on the American High School, c/o the Inst. for Educ. Leadership, 1001 Conn. Ave. NW, #310, Wash., DC 20036, 202/822-8405, [hsalliance@iel.org](mailto:hsalliance@iel.org). Website: [www.hsalliance.org](http://www.hsalliance.org) [6835]

- ***“Mapping the Field of Organizing for School Improvement: A report on education organizing in Baltimore, Chicago, Los Angeles, the Mississippi Delta, NYC, Philadelphia, SF, & Wash., DC”*** (73 pp. + Apps, Aug. 2001) is available (no price listed) from the NYU Inst. for

Educ. & Social Policy, 726 Broadway, #506A, NYC, NY 10003, 212/998-5880, [iesp@nyu.edu](mailto:iesp@nyu.edu). Website: [www.nyu.edu/iesp](http://www.nyu.edu/iesp) [6837]

- **Teaching for Change** has available its Spring/Summer 2002, 31-page catalog of Best K-College Resources on Equity & Social Justice. 800/763-9131, [necadc@aol.com](mailto:necadc@aol.com) [6838]

- **"Reality Check,"** a joint project of Public Agenda & Education Week (2002), is headed, "A progress report on raising standards shows few students unsettled by testing and continued support for such efforts among teachers, parents & students." The report is available (possibly free) from Public Agenda, 6 E. 39 St., NYC, NY 10016-0112, 212/686-6610, [paresearch@aol.com](mailto:paresearch@aol.com). Website: [www.publicagenda.org](http://www.publicagenda.org) [6846]

- **"When It's Your Own Child: A Report on Special Education from the Families Who Use It"** (33 pp., 2002) is available (\$10) from Public Agenda, 6 E. 39 St., NYC, NY 10016-0112, 212/686-6610, [paresearch@aol.com](mailto:paresearch@aol.com). Website: [www.publicagenda.org](http://www.publicagenda.org) [6878]

- **"Helping Every Student Succeed: Schools & Communities Working Together"** is a 2002 4-session study circle

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discussion guide, available (possibly free) from the Study Circles Resource Ctr., 697 Pomfret St., PO Box 203, Pomfret, CT 06258-0203, 860/928-2616, [src@studycircles.org](mailto:src@studycircles.org); downloadable from [www.studycircles.org](http://www.studycircles.org) [6896]

- **"A Good Beginning: Sending America's children to school with the social & emotional competence they need to succeed"** (22 pp., 2000) is available from the Natl. Inst. of Mental Health, 6001 Exec. Blvd., #8184, MSC 9663, Bethesda, MD 20892-9663, 301/443-4513, C-CAR [@mail.nih.gov](mailto:@mail.nih.gov)/ Website: <http://www.nimh.nih.gov/childhp/fdnconsb/htm> [6901]

- **"Native Education Directory: Organizations & Resources for Educators of Native Americans, 2002"** (106 pp., 2002) is available (\$12) from the ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Educ. & Small Schools, PO Box 1348, Charleston, WV 25325-1348, 800/624-9120, [hammerp@ael.org](mailto:hammerp@ael.org); downloadable from <http://www.ael.org/eric/> [6917]

- **"Small Schools Directory: Organizations & Resources, 2002,"** from the ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Educ. & Small Schools, is on their website: <http://www.ael.org/eric/ssd> [6918]

- **IndianEduResearch.Net** is a new (2002) tool, from ERIC/CRESS, to assist individuals & orgs. engaged in research & development to improve education for American Indian & Alaska Native children & adults. [6794]

- The ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education & Small Schools has

available a Spring/Summer 2002 catalog of books, digests, etc. (many free): 800/624-9120. [6800]

- **Learning in Deed: The Power of Service-Learning for American Schools** is a 19-minute video from the Natl. Commn. on Service Learning; contact the Educ. Dev. Ctr., 55 Chapel St., Newton, MA 02458-1080, 617/618-2136. Website: [www.service-learningpartnership.org](http://www.service-learningpartnership.org) [6760]

- **"The Resegregation of Southern Schools?"**, co-sponsored by the Harvard Civil Rights Project, the UNC Center for Civil Rights & others, will be held **Aug. 30, 2002** at UNC, Chapel Hill. Speakers include Julius Chambers, Christopher Edley, Jr. (PRRAC Social Science Advisory Board member), Gary Orfield (PRRAC Bd. member), John Powell & Amy Stuart Wells. Inf. from Allison Stelljes, 919/843-5463, [stelljes@email.unc.edu](mailto:stelljes@email.unc.edu)

- **Residential Education in the New Millennium**, the 2nd US Conf. on Residential Education, will be held **Oct. 20-22, 2002** in Granbury, TX. Inf. from the Coal. for Residential Educ., 1620 Eye St. NW, #202, Wash., DC 20006, 202/496-9189, [heidi@residentialeducation.org](mailto:heidi@residentialeducation.org). The previous issue of *P&R* contained a feature on CORE. Website: [www.residentialeducation.org](http://www.residentialeducation.org) [6925]

## Employment/ Jobs Policy

- **The Future of the Safety Net: Social Insurance & Employee Benefits**, eds. Sheldon Friedman & David Jacobs (2001), has been published by Cornell Univ. Press. Among the contributors: Dean Baker, William Spriggs, Teresa Ghilarducci. [6907]

- **"From Orchards to the Internet: Confronting Contingent Work Abuse,"** by Catherine Ruckelshaus & Bruce Goldstein (63 pp., 2002), is available (possibly free) from the Natl. Employment Law Proj., 55 John St., 7th flr., NYC, NY 10038, 212/285-3025, [nelp@nelp.org](mailto:nelp@nelp.org). Website: [www.nelp.org](http://www.nelp.org) [6739]

- **"Trends in Employment Outcomes of Young Black Men, 1979-2000,"** by Harry Holzer & Paul Offner, is a 35-page, Feb. 2002 discussion paper (#1247-02) from the Univ. of Wisc. Inst. for Research on Poverty; available on their website: <http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/irp/> [6743]

- **"Making Work Pay for Public Housing Residents - Learning from the Jobs-Plus Demonstration,"** by James A. Riccio & Steven Bliss (6 pp., April 2002), is available (likely free) from the Manpower Demonstration Research Corp., 16 E. 34 St., NYC, NY 10016, 212/532-3200. Website: [www.mdrc.org](http://www.mdrc.org) [6747]

- **"The Decline of Male Employment in Low-Income Black Neighborhoods, 1950-1990: Space & Industrial Restructuring in an Urban Employment Crisis,"** by Lincoln



Quillian, is a 40-page, March 2002 Discussion Paper (#1248-02) from the Univ. of Wisc. Inst. for Research on Poverty, accessible at <http://www.ssc.wisc.edu/irp/> [6749]

- **“Making Ends Meet: Six Programs That Help Working Families & Employers: A Guide for Business Leaders & Policymakers,”** by Nisha Patel, Mark Greenberg, Steve Savner & Vicki Turetsky (June 2002), is available on the Ctr. for Law & Social Policy website: <http://www.clasp.org/pubs/jobseducation/Making%20Ends%20Meet.pdf> [6768]

- **“Employment & Welfare Reform in the National Survey of American Families,”** by Pamela Loprest & Douglas Wissoker (March 2002), is available (free) from the Urban Inst., [bnowak@ui.urban.org](mailto:bnowak@ui.urban.org) and on their website: <http://www.urban.org/ViewPub.cfm?PubID=310440>. [6773]

- **“Time to Repair the Wage Floor”** (2002), analyzing the proposed \$1.50 raise in the minimum wage over the next 3 years, is available on the Economic Policy Inst. website: <http://www.epinet.org/IssueBriefs/ib180.html> [6785]

- **“Our Role in the Process: A Grassroots Guide to Building Community-Based Employment Transportation,”** by Melanie Bush & Carolyn Jeskey (49 pp., Feb. 2002), is available, in draft form, from Rich Stolz, Ctr. for Comm. Change, 1000 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Wash., DC 20007, 202/342-0567. Website: [www.communitychange.org](http://www.communitychange.org) [6842]

- **“Getting Ahead: New Approaches to Generating Jobs & Opportunities for Residents of Low-Income Communities,”** by Tim Saasta (52 pp., June 2001), is available (\$13) from the Ctr. for Comm. Change, 1000 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Wash., DC 20007, 202/342-0594. Website: [www.communitychange.org](http://www.communitychange.org) [6881]

- **“Improving the Climate for Self-Employment: Policy Recommendations for TANF Reauthorization”** (7 pp., April 2002) is available (possibly free) from the Aspen Inst., One Dupont Circle NW, #700, Wash., DC 20036, 202/736-1071, [fieldus@aspenninst.org](mailto:fieldus@aspenninst.org). Website: [www.fieldus.org](http://www.fieldus.org) [6890]

## Families/ Women/ Children

- ***Handbook of Early Childhood Intervention***, eds. Jack P. Shonkoff & Samuel J. Meisels (2nd ed., 2000, 734 pp.), is available (\$34.95) from Cambridge Univ. Press, 40 W. 20 St., NYC, NY 10011-4211, 800/872-7423. Website: <http://us.cambridge.org/> [6902]

- **“Marriage & Family”** is the theme of the May/June 2002 issue of *Poverty Research News*. 8 articles. Free, from the Jt. Ctr. for Poverty Research, 2046 Sheridan Rd., Northwestern Univ., Evanston, IL 60208-4108, 773/271-0611. Website: [www.jcpr.org](http://www.jcpr.org) [6885]

- **“Getting & Retaining Child Care Assistance: How Policy & Practice**

**Influence Parents’ Experiences,”** by Gina Adams, Kathleen Snyder & Jodi R. Sandfort (119 pp., March 2002), is available (likely free) from the Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200, [paffairs@ui.urban.org](mailto:paffairs@ui.urban.org); downloadable from [www.urban.org/ViewPub.cfm?PubID=310451](http://www.urban.org/ViewPub.cfm?PubID=310451) [6727]

- **“Confronting Chronic Neglect: The Education & Training of Health Professionals on Family Violence,”** a report from the Natl. Research Council & Inst. of Medicine, is available (possibly free), in an 11-page Exec. Summary version, from the Natl. Academy Press, 800/624-6242. Website: [www.nap.edu](http://www.nap.edu) [6732]

- **“Children Cared for by Relatives: What Do We Know about Their Well-Being?”** by Amy Billing, Jennifer Ehrle & Katherine Kortenkamp, is a May 2002 Urban Inst. Policy Brief, available at <http://www.urban.org/ViewPub.cfm?PubID=310486>. [6763]

- **“Side-by-Side Comparison of Child Care & Early Education Provisions in Key Senate, House & Administration Bills & Proposals,”** by Rachel Schumacher, Tanya Rakpraja & Kate Irish (June 2002), is on the Ctr. for Law & Social Policy website: [http://www.clasp.org/pubs/childcare/Senate\\_ECE\\_side-by-side\\_6-12.htm](http://www.clasp.org/pubs/childcare/Senate_ECE_side-by-side_6-12.htm) [6766]

- **“Spending Too Much, Accomplishing Too Little: An Analysis of the Family Formation Provisions of**

**H.R.4737 & Recommendations for Change,”** by Jodie Levin-Epstein, Theodora Ooms, Mary Parke, Paula Roberts & Vicki Turetsky (June 2002), is available on the Ctr. for Law & Social Policy website: [http://clasp.org/pubs/family\\_formation/HR\\_4737\\_family\\_form\\_analysis\\_061102.pdf](http://clasp.org/pubs/family_formation/HR_4737_family_form_analysis_061102.pdf) [6767]

- **“The Vast Majority of Federally-Eligible Children Did Not Receive Child Care Assistance in FY 2000 — Increased Child Care Funding Needed to Help More Families,”** by Jennifer Mezey, Mark Greenberg & Rachel Schumacher (May 2002), is available on the Ctr. for Law & Social Policy website: <http://clasp.org/pubs/childcare/ChildCareNumberShort.pdf>. [6769]

- **“The Importance of Child Support Enforcement: What Recent Social Science Research Tells Us,”** by Paula Roberts (June 2002), is available on the Ctr. for Law & Social Policy website: [http://www.clasp.org/pubs/childsupport/TheImportance\\_of\\_Child\\_Support\\_Enforcement.pdf](http://www.clasp.org/pubs/childsupport/TheImportance_of_Child_Support_Enforcement.pdf) [6770]

- **“Pursuing Justice: A Strategic Approach to Child Support Arrears in California,”** by Paula Roberts (May 2002), is on the Ctr. for Law & Social Policy website: [http://www.clasp.org/pubs/childrenforce/Pursuing\\_Justice\\_A\\_Strategic\\_Approach\\_To\\_CS\\_Arrears\\_In\\_CA.htm](http://www.clasp.org/pubs/childrenforce/Pursuing_Justice_A_Strategic_Approach_To_CS_Arrears_In_CA.htm) [6779]

- **“Increasing the Ability to Transfer TANF to CCDF Is Not the Answer to Unmet Child Care Needs,”** by Rachel

Schumacher (April 2002), is on the Ctr. for Law & Social Policy website: <http://www.clasp.org/pubs/childcare/TransferabilityBrief/htm> [6811]

- **“Encouraging Teens to Adopt a Safe, Healthy Lifestyle: A Foundation for Improving Future Adult Behaviors,”** a Child Trends Brief, is available at <http://www.childtrends.org/PDF/K2Brief.pdf> [6946]

- **“Making a Difference in the Lives of Infants & Toddlers & Their Families: The Impacts of Early Head Start,”** by John M. Love, Ellsen Eliason Kisker, Peter Z. Schochet, Jeanne Brooks-Gunn, Diane Paulsell, Kimberly Boller, Jill Constantine, Cheri Vogel, Allison Sidle Fuligni, Christy Brady-Smith & Christine M. Ross, a 3-volume report to Congress from Mathematica, is available (no price listed - may be downloadable) from 609/275-2350, [jallen@mathematica-mpr.com](mailto:jallen@mathematica-mpr.com) [6947]

- **“Helping Poor Nonresident Dads Do More”** (May? 2002) is on the Urban Inst. website: [http://www.urban.org/pubs/welfare\\_reform/ShortTakes.html](http://www.urban.org/pubs/welfare_reform/ShortTakes.html), [bnowak@ui.urban.org](mailto:bnowak@ui.urban.org) [6827]

- **“Negotiating the Child Care Subsidy System: Policies & Practices that Affect Access & Retention,”** by Gina Adams, Kathleen Snyder & Jodi R. Sandfort (March 2002), is on the Urban Inst. website: <http://www.urban.org/ViewPub.cfm?PubID=310450>; [bnowak@ui.urban.org](mailto:bnowak@ui.urban.org) [6828]

- **“Crossing the Divide: Asian American Families & the Child Welfare System,”** a 2002 study, is available from the Coal. for Asian Amer. Children & Families, 212/809-4675, x52, [agundanna@cacf.org](mailto:agundanna@cacf.org); also on their website: [www.cacf.org](http://www.cacf.org) [6833]

- **“The 2002 Kids Count Data Book”** is downloadable at <http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/kc2002/> [6859]

- **“Children at Risk: State Trends 1990-2000”** (116 pp., 2002) is available, free, from the Annie Casey Fdn., 701 St. Paul St., Baltimore, MD 21202, 410/547-6600. Website: [www.kidscount.org](http://www.kidscount.org) [6872]

- **“The Role of Community-Development Corporations in Promoting the Well-Being of Young Children”** (24 pp., 2002) is available (no price listed) from the Natl. Ctr. for Children in Poverty, 154 Haven Ave., NYC, NY 10032, 212/304-7100; downloadable from <http://cpmcnet.columbia.edu/dept/nccp/roleCDC.html> [6874]

- **“Working Mothers & Child Well-Being”** is the theme of the March/April issue of *Poverty Research News* — 4 articles + Sheldon Danziger’s “Recession Threatens Welfare Reform Success.” Likely free, from the Jt. Ctr. for Poverty Research, 2046 Sheridan Rd., Northwestern Univ., Evanston, IL 60208-4108, 773/271-0611. Website: [www.jcpr.org](http://www.jcpr.org) [6884]

- **“Do Nonresident Fathers Who Pay Child Support Visit Their Children More?”** by Heather Koball & Desiree

Principe (7 pp., March 2002), is available (likely free) from the Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/261-5687, [pubs@ui.urban.org](mailto:pubs@ui.urban.org) [6898]

- **“Financing Child Care in the US: An Expanded Catalog of Current Strategies,”** by Anne Mitchell, Louise Stoney & Harriet Dichter (186 pp., 2001), is available, free, from the Ewing Marion Kauffman Fdn., 4801 Rockhill Rd., KC, MO 64110, 816/932-1000, [fplus@swbell.net](mailto:fplus@swbell.net). Website: [www.emkf.org/pages/11.cfm](http://www.emkf.org/pages/11.cfm) [6903]

- **“A Balancing Act: Sources of Economic Support Among Unwed Mothers”** is a 3-page, May 2002 Research Brief, available (likely free) from the Ctr. for Research on Child Wellbeing, Wallace Hall, 2nd fl., Princeton Univ., Princeton, NJ 08544, [crew@opr.princeton.edu](mailto:crew@opr.princeton.edu). Their Fragile Families & Child Wellbeing Study is following a birth cohort of nearly 5,000 children (3,712 born to unmarried parents, 1,186 born to married parents), nationally representative of births in cities with populations of 200,000+. The Brief is based on a longer paper, “A Balancing Act: Sources of Support, Child Care & Hardship Among Unwed Mothers,” by Julien O. Teitler, Nancy E. Reichman & Lenna Nepomnyaschy. Full paper is downloadable from <http://crew.princeton.edu> (go to Fragile Families link, click on Publications, then click on Working Paper Series). [6906]

- **“Navigating the Child Care Subsidy System: Policies &**

**Practices That Affect Access & Retention”** (7 pp., 2002?) is available, free, from the Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200. Website: [www.uipress.org](http://www.uipress.org) [6915]

- **“Marriage from a Child’s Perspective: How Does Family Structure Affect Children, & What Can We Do About It?”** is a June 2002 Child Trends Brief: <http://www.childtrends.org/PDF/MarriageRB602/pdf> [6920]

- **“What Happens When the School Year Is Over? The Use & Costs of Child Care for School-Age Children During the Summer Months,”** by Jeffrey Capizzano, Sarah Adelman & Mathew Stagner (April 2002), is available (likely free) from the Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, [bnowak@ui.urban.org](mailto:bnowak@ui.urban.org) [6922]

- **“Primary Child Care Arrangements of Employed Parents: Findings from the 1999 Natl. Survey of America’s Families,”** by Freya L. Sonenstein, Gary Gates, Stephanie Schmidt & Natalya Bolshun (May 2002), is available (likely free) from the Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, [bnowak@ui.urban.org](mailto:bnowak@ui.urban.org) [6923]

## Food/ Nutrition/ Hunger

- **Hunger: What Will You Do About It?**, a photo exhibit by David Bacon, sponsored by the Alameda County Food Bank, on the 4+ million Californians who experi-

ence hunger or are in danger of it, is at the Oakland City Hall until July 12. For inf., 510/834-3663. [6904]

## Health

- ***An Advocates' Guide to the Medicaid Program*** (2001 ed.) is available (\$135 nonprofits, \$235 others) from the Natl. Health Law Prog., 2639 S. La Cienega Blvd., LA, CA 90034, 310/204-6010, nhelp@healthlaw.org. CD-ROM version available. Website: www.healthlaw.org [6893]

- ***"Children's Health Under Medicaid: A Natl. Review of EPSDT,"*** 2001 Addendum to the orig. 1998 pub., is available (\$15 with past or present purchase of the 1998 report - which is \$35) from the Natl. Health Law Prog., 2639 S. La Cienega Blvd., LA, CA 90034, 310/204-6010, nhelp@healthlaw.org. Website: www.healthlaw.org [6894]

- ***"Early Experience with Covering Uninsured Parents Under SCHIP,"*** by Embry Howell, Ruth A. Almeida, Lisa Dubay & Genevieve M. Kenney, is a 7-page, May 2002 report, available (free) from the Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/261-5687, pubs@ui.urban.org [6761]

- ***"Health Policy for Low-Income People: Profiles of 13 States,"*** by Amy Westpfahl Lutzky, John Holahan & Joshua Wiener, is an April 2002 Urban Inst. Occasional Paper, available at <http://www.urban.org/ViewPub.cfm?PubID=310490>. [6764]

- ***"Health Policy for Low-Income People: States' Responses to New Challenges,"*** by John Holahan, Joshua Wiener & Amy Westpfahl Lutzky (May 2002), is available at <http://www.healthaffairs.org/WebExclusives/2104Holahan2.pdf> [6765]

- ***"Trends in Medical Coverage that Active Workers Receive from Employers: Implications for Reforming the Medicare Benefit Package,"*** by Marsha Gold (June? 2002), a Mathematica study, is available on their website: <http://www.mathematica-mpr.com/pdfs/redirect.asp?strSite=trendworkers.pdf>; a printed copy is available from 202/653-7220. [6786]

- ***"Recent Changes in Health Policy for Low-Income People in Michigan,"*** by Jane Tilly, Frank C. Ullman & Julie Chesky (March 2002), is on the Urban Inst. website: <http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/310442.pdf>; bnowak@ui.urban.org [6808]

- ***"Recent Changes in Health Policy for Low-Income People in New York,"*** by Teresa Coughlin & Amy Westpfahl Lutzky (March 2002), is available on the Urban Inst. website: <http://www.urban.org/ViewPub.cfm?PublicationID=7629>; bnowak@ui.urban.org [6809]

- ***"Recent Changes in Health Policy for Low-Income People in California,"*** by Amy Westpfahl Lutzky & Stephen Zuckerman (March 2002), is on the Urban Inst. website: <http://www.urban.org/ViewPub.cfm?PubID=310441>; bnowak@ui.urban.org [6814]

[www.urban.org/ViewPub.cfm?PubID=310441](http://www.urban.org/ViewPub.cfm?PubID=310441); bnowak@ui.urban.org [6814]

- ***"Recent Changes in Health Policy for Low-Income People in Massachusetts,"*** by Randall R. Bovbjerg & Frank C. Ullman (March 2002), is on the Urban Inst. website: <http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/310431.pdf>; bnowak@ui.urban.org [6815]

- ***"Recent Changes in Health Policy for Low-Income People in Minnesota,"*** by Sharon Long & Stephanie J. Kendall (March 2002), is on the Urban Inst. website: <http://www.urban.org/ViewPub.cfm?PubID=310443>; bnowak@ui.urban.org [6816]

- ***"Recent Changes in Health Policy for Low-Income People in New Jersey,"*** by Randall R. Bovbjerg & Frank C. Ullman (March 2002), is on the Urban Inst. website: <http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/310438.pdf>; bnowak@ui.urban.org [6817]

- ***"Recent Changes in Health Policy for Low-Income People in Wisconsin,"*** by Brian K. Bruen & Joshua Wiener (March 2002), is on the Urban Inst. website: <http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/310437.pdf>; bnowak@ui.urban.org [6818]

- ***"State of the States"*** (Jan. 2002) provides an assessment of how budget pressures have forced many states to re-think health coverage expansions. From the Robert Wood Johnson Fdn.: <http://www.statecoverage.net/pdf/>

[stateofstates2002.pdf](http://www.urban.org/ViewPub.cfm?PubID=310441) [6819]

- ***"State Profiles of Health Insurance, Access & Use"*** (Jan. 2002), based on the 1999 Natl. Survey of America's Families, profiles 13 states (AL, CA, CO, FL, MA, MI, MN, MS, NJ, NY, TX, WA, WI) — [http://newfederalism.urban.org/html/state\\_focus.html](http://newfederalism.urban.org/html/state_focus.html) [6820]

- ***"Trends in Racial and Ethnic-Specific Rates for the Health Status Indicators: US, 1990-98"*** (Jan. 2002) is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt.statnt23.pdf> [6821]

- ***"Problems with Access to Dental Care for Medicaid-Insured Children: What Caregivers Think"*** (Jan. 2002) is available at <http://www.ajph.org/content/vol92/issue1/> [6822]

- ***"Recent Changes in Health Policy for Low-Income People in Florida,"*** by Alshadye Yemane & Ian Hill (April 2002), is on the Urban Inst. website: <http://www.urban.org/ViewPub.cfm?PubID=310473>; bnowak@ui.urban.org [6824]

- ***"Women's Health in the US: Health Coverage & Access to Care"*** (47 pp., May 2002) is available (likely free) from the Kaiser Family Fdn., 800/656-4533 (pub. #6027); downloadable from <http://www.kff.org/women> [6888]

- ***"Providing Language Interpretation Services in Health Care Settings: Examples from the Field,"*** a nationwide survey of interpreter services in various health



care settings, with recommendations, a Commonwealth Fund/ Natl. Health Law Prog. study, is available (free) from 212/606-3800; downloadable from <http://www.healthlaw.org> [6913]

- **www.chcf.org** is the Calif. HealthCare Fdn. website, "a comprehensive, easy-to-use information resource on health care policy, delivery & financing." [6875]

- **www.statehealthfacts.kff.org**, from the Kaiser Family Foundation, provides a range of state health data, esp. on insurance coverage & the uninsured. [6887]

- **The Natl. Health Law Program** has available a May 2002 publications list. Available from 2639 S. La Cienega Blvd., LA, CA 90034, 310/204-6010, [nhelp@healthlaw.org](mailto:nhelp@healthlaw.org). Website: <http://www.healthlaw.org> [6892]

- **Latino Coal. for a Healthy California** is holding its 2002 conf. in Sacramento, **Aug. 21-23, 2002**. Inf. from the Coal., 1225 8th St., #500, Sacto., CA 95814, 916/448-3234. [6756]

## Homelessness

- **"Helping Homeless Youth Help Themselves,"** by Sara Jarvis, Elizabeth Lindsey & Nancy Williams, is in the Sept. 2001 issue of *The Prevention Researcher*, \$7 from 800/929-2955, x19. [6804]

- **"Education of Children & Youth in Homeless Situations: The 2002 Guide to Their Rights,"** a 20-page information booklet, is available (possibly free)

from the Natl. Law Ctr. on Homelessness & Poverty, 1411 K St. NW, #1400, Wash., DC 20005, 202/638-2535. Website: [www.nlchp.org](http://www.nlchp.org) [6759]

## Housing

- **"Housing Matters: Why Our Communities Must Have Affordable Housing,"** by Justin D. Cummins, appeared in Vol. 28, No. 1 (2001) of the *William Mitchell Law Review*. Reprints of the 31-page article are available from the author, 120 S. 6th St., #2400, Mpls., MN 55402, 612/333-5831, [miller-obrien@milller-obrien.com](mailto:miller-obrien@milller-obrien.com) [6836]

- **"Predatory Lending"** is the theme of the Spring 2002 issue of *Rural Voices*, the Housing Assistance Council periodical. 8 articles. Free (as are subs) from HAC, 1025 Vermont Ave. NW, #606, Wash., DC 20005, 202/842-8600, [ruralvoices@ruralhome.org](mailto:ruralvoices@ruralhome.org) [6883]

- **The American Journal of Public Health** (Vol. 92, No. 5, May 2002) is devoted to the relation of housing and health, with a dozen articles on miscellaneous topics; [www.ajph.org](http://www.ajph.org) [6864]

- **"Helping Section 8 Families Move to Home Ownership"** is the lead feature in the Spring 2002 issue of *Bright Ideas*, the quarterly publication of the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corp., 1325 G St. NW, #800, Wash., DC 20005, 202/220-2366, [cunderwood@nw.org](mailto:cunderwood@nw.org); subs appear to be free. [6740]

- **"The Long-Term Effects of Public Housing on Self-Sufficiency,"** showing that young adults who lived in public housing between the ages 10-16 had higher employment rates and lower welfare use than others not receiving housing assistance. Available at <http://www.jhu.edu/ips/whatsnew/paper.html> [6775]

- **"The Importance of Housing Benefits to Welfare Success,"** by Sheila R. Zedlewski (April 2002), is available on the Brookings Inst. website: [www.brook.edu/dybdocroot/es/urban/publications/zedlewskihousingbenefitexsum.htm](http://www.brook.edu/dybdocroot/es/urban/publications/zedlewskihousingbenefitexsum.htm) [6802]

- **"The State of Minority Access to Home Mortgage Lending: A Profile of the NY Metropolitan Area,"** by Alex Schwartz (Dec. 2001), is available on the Brookings Inst. website: [www.brook.edu](http://www.brook.edu). [6807]

- **"False HOPE: A Critical Assessment of the HOPE VI Public Housing Redevelopment Program"** (41 pp., June 2002), from a group of progressive housing organizations (PRRAC included), is available on the Natl. Housing Law Proj. website: <http://www.nhlp.org/html/pubhsng/FalseHOPE.pdf> [6831]

- **"Advocates' Guide to Housing & Community Development Policy"** (2002 ed.) is available (\$25) from the Natl. Low Inc. Housing Coal. (headed by PRRAC Bd. member Sheila Crowley), 1012 14th St. NW, #610, Wash., DC 20005, 202/662-1530. [6897]

- **Boom: The Sound of Eviction**, a 96-min., 2001

video, by Francine Cavanaugh, A. Mark Luv & Adams Wood, chronicles the impact of the dot.com tsunami on San Francisco's low-income tenants and neighborhoods. Contact Cavanaugh at 510/543-5041, 828/664-0186. [6905]

- **"Building Communities, Changing Lives"** is the 2002 Natl. Rural Housing Conf., sponsored by the Housing Assistance Council, **Dec. 5-7**, in DC. Inf. from 202/842-8600, x108, [2002conference@ruralhome.org](mailto:2002conference@ruralhome.org). Website: [www.ruralhome.org](http://www.ruralhome.org) [6847]

## Immigration

- **Echando Riaces/ Taking Root: Immigrant & Refugee Communities in California, Texas & Iowa** is a 2002 documentary from the Amer. Friends Service Comm. Inf. from [www.takingroot.org](http://www.takingroot.org), [cruweb@afsc.org](mailto:cruweb@afsc.org) [6790]

## Miscellaneous

- **Selling Social Change (Without Selling Out)**, by Andy Robinson (230 pp., 2002), is available (\$25.95) from Jossey-Bass (Chardon Press Series), 989 Market St., SF, CA 94103-1741. Website: [www.josseybass.com](http://www.josseybass.com) [6774]

- **The Trajectory of Change**, by Michael Albert (2002), "charts a course for the growing, international movement against corporate globalization." Published by South End Press, 7 Brookline St., #1, Cambridge, MA 02139, 617/547-4002, [southend@](mailto:southend@)

southendpress.org [6806]

● **American Metropolitix: The New Suburban Reality**, by Myron Orfield (2001), has been published by Brookings Press, 800/275-1447; \$29.95. [6863]

● **"Expanding the Vote: The Practice & Promise of Election Day Registration"** (20 pp., Jan. 2002) is available (possibly free) from Demos, 155 Ave. of the Americas, 4th flr., NYC, NY 10013, 212/633-1405. Website: [www.demos-usa.org](http://www.demos-usa.org) [6754]

● **"Working Together for Public Justice"** is a guide, for public interest orgs., trial lawyers, the general public seeking justice through the courts, explaining the work/assistance provided by Trial Lawyers for Public Justice. Available from them at 1717 Mass. Ave., #800, Wash., DC 20036-2001, 202/797-8600, [tlpj@tlpj.org](mailto:tlpj@tlpj.org). Website: [www.tlpj.org](http://www.tlpj.org) [6841]

● **"The Alternative Press Index: Access to Movement, News, Policy & Theory"** (Vol. 33, 2001, 1,115 pp.) is available (\$75 indivs./high schools; \$350 libraries/insts.) from the Alternative Press Ctr., PO Box 33109, Baltimore, MD 21218, 410/243-2471, [altpress@altpress.org](mailto:altpress@altpress.org). Website: <http://www.altpress.org> [6909]

● **"The State of Philanthropy 2002"** (104 pp., 2002) is available (\$25) from the Natl. Comm. for Responsive Philanthropy, 2001 S St. NW, #620, Wash., DC 20009, 202/387-9177, [sloan@ncrp.org](mailto:sloan@ncrp.org); excerpts available on their website: [www.ncrp.org](http://www.ncrp.org) [6910]

● <http://nationalpriorities.org/database> offers state-level data on socioeconomic needs & federal expenditures, with some data going back 18 yrs. From the National Priorities Proj., it's interactive, allowing users to create customized tables,

graphs, reports. [6911]

● **The Natl. Conf. of State Legislatures** has a 2002 Publications Catalog of policy books on Children & Families, Education, Econ. & Cultural Development, Energy & Environment, Health, etc. 303/830-2054, [books@ncsl.org](mailto:books@ncsl.org). [6876]

● **The Inst. for Policy Research of Northwestern Univ.** has available its 2001-2002 publications catalog, listing studies on Poverty/Race/Inequality, Child/Adolescent/Families, Law/Social Justice, Health, Urban. 2040 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, IL 60208, 847/491-3395. Website: [www.northwestern.edu/IPR](http://www.northwestern.edu/IPR) [6882]

● **The Media Education Foundation** has a 2001-2002 catalog, on such topics such as "Race, Diversity & Representation," "Media, Gender & Culture" & "Educational Strategies, Skills & Literacies." Contact the

Fdn. at 26 Center St., Northampton, MA 01060, 800/897-0089, [mediaed@mediaed.org](mailto:mediaed@mediaed.org). Website: [www.mediaed.org](http://www.mediaed.org) [6862]

## Job Opportunities/ Fellowships/ Grants

● **The Teaching Tolerance Project**, is looking for a **Program Coordinator**. Resume/2 writing samples to 400 Washington Ave., Montgomery, AL 36104, [jcarnes@splcenter.org](mailto:jcarnes@splcenter.org) [6928]

● **Southern Exposure**, has a **Managing Editor** opening. Resume/ltr./clips/sample pubs. to PO Box 531, Durham, NC 27702, [chris@southernstudies.org](mailto:chris@southernstudies.org) [6929]

● **National Congress for Community Economic Development**, seeks a **Policy Analyst** (high \$30's to low \$40's).

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Resume/ltr./1-page writing sample to 1030 15th St. NW, #325, Wash., DC 20005, fax 202/289-7051, sgibson@ncced.org [6930]

- **American Civil Liberties Union** is filling the position of **Internet Organizer**. Resume/ltr./desired sal./writing sample/3 refs. to 122 Maryland Ave. NE, Wash., DC 20002. [6931]

- **Center on Budget & Policy Priorities** seeks qualified candidates for the following: **Housing Policy Analyst, Director of Dev., Research Asst./Assoc. & Public Policy Research Asst.** Resume/ltr. to 820 First St., #510 NE, Wash., DC 20002. [6932]

- **The Puerto Rico Federal Affairs Administration** is in need of an **Admin. Asst.** in its Intergovernmental Affairs Div. (\$25-27k). Fax resume/ltr. to 202/822-0959, msoto@prfaa.com [6933]

- **The Praxis Project**, has an opening for an

**Information Specialist.** For more information contact mthemba@igc.org [6934]

- **The Center for Third World Organizing** is searching for a **Sr. Organizer**. Resume/writing sample/2-3 pp. political bio: (1) Family background & how has that influenced your views on race & social change? (2) What have been your major political influences? (3) How do you think social change will happen? to 1218 E. 21st St., Oakland, CA 94606, jquiroz@ctwo.org [6935]

- **The Southern Empowerment Project** is accepting applications for a **Program Staff** position. Resume/3 refs./writing sample on life experiences/school work to 343 Ellis Ave., Maryville, TN 37804, fax 865/984-7521, souempow@bellsouth.net [6936]

- **The Environmental Leadership Program** invites applications for the **ELP Fellowship Class**

of **2003-05**. Application materials/details from [www.elpnet.org](http://www.elpnet.org) [6937]

- **Families USA** wants to hire a **Health Care Research Analyst**. Resume/ltr. to 1334 G St. NW, 3rd flr., Wash., DC 20005, [www.familiesusa.org](http://www.familiesusa.org) [6938]

- **SCOPE (Strategic Concepts in Organizing & Policy Education)** has the following openings: **Community Organizers, Env. & Econ. Justice Prog. Trainer/Facilitator, Admin. Director & Research Interns**. Resume/refs. to 1715 W. Florence Ave., LA, CA 90047, fax 323/789-7939. [6939]

- **American Civil Liberties Union**, seeks a **Sr. Staff Attorney (Oakland, CA) & Staff Attorney (NYC)**. Resume/ltr./writing sample/3 refs. to 405 14th St., #300, Oakland, CA 94612. [6940]

- **American Civil Liberties Union** is filling the following positions: **Assoc. Legal Director,**

**Public Education Assoc. & State Strategies Coordinator (Wash., DC)**. Resume/ltr./writing sample/refs. to 125 Broad St., 18th flr., NYC, NY 10004. [6941]

- **American Civil Liberties Union** is hiring a **Staff Asst. & Paralegal**. Resume/ltr./non-fiction writing sample/2 refs. to 125 Broad St., 18th flr., NYC, NY 10004. [6942]

- **American Civil Liberties Union** seeks a **Communications Director**. Resume/ltr./desired sal./writing sample/3 refs. to 125 Broad St., 18th flr., NYC, NY 10004. [6943]

- **Child Trends** has several career opportunities: **Sr. Research Assoc. (Welfare Reform), Research Assoc. & Research Asst.** Resume/ltr./3 refs./writing sample/college transcripts to 4301 Conn. Ave. NW, #100, Wash., DC 20008, fax 202/362-5533. [6944]



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