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Enclosed is in this issue of P&R is a brochure on the "Racism in America" Summer Institute PRRAC is running at American University, May 24-Aug. 13. There are five credit courses ranging from 2-6 weeks (a sixth, tentatively listed in our last issue, unfortunately will not be given), an accompanying lecture series (for which most of the list of invited speakers have already accepted), a film series and a photo exhibit — all commemorating the 35th anniversary of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. It looks to be a terrific event, with some first-rate instructors, including the author of our lead article just below.

We'd like your help in publicizing the Institute. We have several thousand of these brochures to disseminate. Please post the brochure (we'll send you more if you have more places to post it). If you would like some to distribute to colleagues, potential students and others, let us know how many you need. If you have mailing lists (or suggestions of such lists), let us know that, as AU will send them out if we supply the lists. Thanks for your help. — CH

## Telling History on the Landscape

by James Loewen

American history is taught so badly in high school that it interferes with students' ability to think about contemporary race relations and poverty issues. I backed that sentence, which I hope got your attention, with three chapters of analysis in my 1995 book, *Lies My Teacher Told Me: Everything Your High School History Textbook Got Wrong*.

After the Civil Rights Movement authors did improve their treatments of slavery and Reconstruction. No longer do they portray slavery primarily as an acculturation tool that was toughest on the hard-working Master and Mistress. Now they even quote spirituals like "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen."

Although slavery is over, racism, slavery's handmaiden, hardly disappeared in 1863 or 1865. It still haunts our society as slavery's legacy to the present. Racism is invisible in American history textbooks, however, and in most high school history courses

taught from them. I surveyed twelve history textbooks to write *Lies My Teacher Told Me*. Only five of the twelve list racism, racial prejudice or anything beginning with "race" in their indexes; I also searched under "white racism," "white supremacy" and every other heading I could imagine. Nor is this merely bad indexing, for I scrutinized the texts themselves, to no avail.

The mentions of racism in the five textbooks are just that — mentions. Even more crippling to Americans' ability to think about race relations today is the omission, in high school American history courses, of causation. When history textbooks do mention racism, they do not relate it to any historical cause. Here is the longest treatment of racism in any of the twelve books I examined:

[African Americans] looked different from members of white ethnic groups. The color of their

skin made assimilation difficult. For this reason they remained outsiders.

This passage is a retreat from history to lay psychology of a "human nature" sort. Unfortunately for its ar-

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gument, skin color in itself does not explain racism. Jane Elliot's demonstrations in her Iowa classroom, made famous by the PBS Frontline video "A Class Divided," show that children can quickly develop discriminatory behavior and prejudiced beliefs based on eye color. Conversely, the leadership positions that African Americans frequently reached among Native American nations show that people do not automatically discriminate against others on the basis of skin color.

To comprehend racism, one must understand its role as rationale for race-based slavery. Not one textbook discusses the relationship of racism and slavery. Therefore students are crippled from thinking rationally about this most emotional issue. Of course, treating slavery's enduring legacy today would be controversial.

Where might young Americans go to remedy this deficiency? Having been bored to tears by their high school history courses, five-sixths of them never take a course in American history beyond high school. Americans do, however, display considerable interest in their past, and one way is by stopping at historical markers and monuments and visiting historic sites. Accordingly, I have spent much of the last four years looking at historic

monuments, reading historical markers and visiting historic sites; later this year The New Press will publish the result, *Lies Across America: What Our Historic Markers and Monuments Get Wrong*.

In some ways, historic sites are even worse than high school textbooks. Most historic markers and monuments in the United States tell heritage, not history. "The heritage syndrome," as described by Cornell historian Michael Kammen in *Mystic Chords of Memory*, represents "an impulse to remember what is attractive or flattering and to ignore all the rest." Thus most historic markers and monuments induce us to feel good, become more ethnocentric and remain historically ignorant. Most of those that treat

***Never have I seen on display at "antebellum homes" a whip, whipping post, chains, fetters or branding iron.***

slavery – the "antebellum homes" that compete for tourist dollars – still present slave plantations basically as amiable communities. When they mention slaves at all, guides at most plantation homes minimize the horrors of slavery. No antebellum house shows that slavery was a penal system, resting ultimately on force and threat of force. Never have I seen on display a whip, whipping post, chains, fetters or branding iron. Places like George Washington's Mount Vernon and Maryland's Hampton Manor never let slip that more than 90% of the people who lived there were held there against their will. Indeed, most slave sites mention slaves and slavery as little as possible. Everything gets done in the passive voice: this building "is where the laundry was done," while that one "was for cooking." Or the master did it himself: "Thomas Jefferson was forever rebuilding Monticello."

About Reconstruction, the landscape is even less forthcoming. In-

deed, Reconstruction goes almost unnoticed all across the South. Guides at antebellum plantations tell nothing about the economic and political changes that took place at their sites during Reconstruction. Reconstruction governors of Southern states get no statues; few even get historical markers.

Instead, monuments, markers and historic sites across the South celebrate the white racist Democrats who during the 1880s and 1890s reversed the democratic policies that interracial Republican administrations enacted during Reconstruction. North Carolina, for example, boasts two white politicians who effectively ended black political participation: Zebulon B. Vance, who helped end Reconstruction, and Charles B. Aycock, who helped destroy the interracial coalition that briefly dominated North Carolina in the Fusion period. Statues of Vance, elected governor in 1876, and Aycock, elected governor in 1900, face each other in a plaza of honor on the grounds of the State Capitol in Raleigh. They are also North Carolina's two contributions to the National Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol.

## The Wilmington Riots

Individuals and local groups can change how their communities tell history on the landscape, however. And some changes have happened. One of the more encouraging developments took place last October in Wilmington, North Carolina.

During the Civil War, Wilmington had been the only major port the Confederacy controlled. In 1898, it was still the state's largest city, and in that year occurred the notorious Wilmington "race riot." The 1898 violence was crucial to the history of Wilmington and the state and even had considerable national significance. After the end of Reconstruction, Southern politics entered the uneasy Fusion Period. African Americans were still voting, but not freely. White

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*"Preserving the Ways of My Ancestors" was the title of an 800-word letter to the editor from Jared Taylor, board member of the Council of Conservative Citizens – the organization built by supporters of the segregationist White Citizens Councils, the John Birch Society and Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace's 1968 presidential campaign, and recently brought into notoriety via Sen. Trent Lott's and Rep. Bob Barr's relations with the group – which the Washington Post ran on Feb. 6, 1999. Taylor's screed put forward the superficially reasonable argument that while Blacks and Hispanics do not have to apologize for forming caucuses, celebrating openly racial holidays, taking pride in their race, preferring the culture and company of other Blacks and Hispanics, "it is only whites who are forbidden to have an explicitly racial identity, and when they express loyalties non-whites take for granted, they are accused of 'bigotry'." Taylor's words and claims had a familiar ring, echoing a passage from John Barry's superb recent book *Rising Tide: The Great Mississippi Flood of 1927 and How It Changed America*. Describing a speech by Ku Klux Klan organizer Colonel Joseph Camp at a Klan rally in Greenville, Barry writes: "[Camp] pumped his arms, pounded fist against lectern, strode the length of the platform and back, preaching pride: Pride in America! Pride in Mississippi! Pride in the white race! Then he began to preach hate.... Jews were organized! Catholics were organized! Niggers were organized! The only people in America who weren't organized were the Anglo-Saxons!"*

*We asked sociologist Howard Winant of Temple Univ. to provide a response to Taylor's claims (send us a SASE if you want a copy of Taylor's letter), since such superficially reasonable arguments seem to be appearing regularly and attracting support. The Post did not see fit to print it. Clip it and keep it handy for the next time you come across this kind of reasoning.*

## ***Wake Up, Jared Taylor! America is a Democracy Now!***

Jared Taylor obligingly lists his "bigoted views" for our benefit in his Feb. 6 letter, "Preserving the Ways of My Ancestors."

First, he informs us that "race is a significant biological characteristic of our species." But "race" is not a biological matter. It's a social concept, a way of classifying human beings into groups based on appearance or phenotype. Sure, people look different, but particular characteristics selected to do this classifying are arbitrary. Skin color counts, but height, say, doesn't. We could have a short people race (remember that Randy Newman song?), but we don't. Why not? Because historically, Europeans conquered the Americas and enslaved Africans. They needed ways of telling who was who, and so seized on certain physical characteristics to set up the necessary inequalities. At one time poor immigrant groups like Irish and Jews were also considered to be "races."

A second type of bigotry is ethnocentrism. "It is natural and moral for people to prefer the society and way of life of people like themselves," Taylor claims. The idea here is that what is different is threatening; conversely, what is the same is reassuring and safe. Besides making exaggerated assumptions about human nature, how could people learn anything, meet

strangers, maintain the variety necessary for healthy reproduction, or organize a democratic political life (just to pick a few counter-examples) if it were "natural," much less "moral," always to stick to themselves?

Bigotry number three is projection: by defining your adversary as the bad guy, you can make yourself look good. "Many blacks make race the centerpiece of their identities, as do many Hispanics.... It is only whites who are forbidden to have an explicitly racial identity." But if Taylor had stayed awake in his history class he'd have learned more about the centuries in which preservation of white identity was the top priority in America. There were anti-miscegenation laws, for example. The "one-drop of blood" rule evolved to classify anyone with even a little "black blood" as all-the-way black. Scholars and politicians beat the drums against "primitive blacks" and the "yellow peril." Serious thought was devoted (in the racist eugenics movement) to the problem of how the supposedly "more advanced" whites could "outbreed" the inferior "lesser races." This tendency isn't dead yet; look at the hogwash of *The Bell Curve*. So whites are as committed as anyone else to highlighting, preserving, and protecting their sacred racial identity.

This is all the more true when you want to stay at the top of the heap.

Taylor's fourth and final bigotry is normalization: the idea that the way you do things, the way your group operates, is normal and regular. It is only those who are different from you, those "others," who are strange. "Why should whites hand over the country to people unlike themselves?" Taylor asks. Funny, I thought we whites had given up the idea that America was a "white man's country" a while back. It is ironic, not to say pitiful and profoundly wrong, that Taylor and his friends in the Council of Conservative Citizens still think the country be-

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We dedicate this issue of *Poverty & Race* to the life and memory of that great American jurist, A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., who died last Dec. 14. As Harvard Law Prof. Charles Ogletree summarized Judge Higginbotham's life (quoting Paul from the Bible): "He has fought the good fight, he has finished the course, and he has kept the faith."

(WINANT: Continued from page 3)

longs to them, to whites, and that it could thus be "handed over" to others, to "people unlike themselves."

Wake up, Jared. After you pinch yourself a few times, go ahead and pinch Trent Lott, Bob Barr and your other CCC friends too. This is the end of the 20th, not the 18th century. Slavery is over. America is a democracy now. White, black, brown, yellow and red can share the country peaceably. But to accomplish this we

must overcome the remaining residue of white supremacy, the whiff of bigotry evident in your article, the legacy left you, no doubt, by some of your white ancestors.

— Howard Winant

Howard Winant ([winant@blue.temple.edu](mailto:winant@blue.temple.edu)) is a Professor of Sociology at Temple University and co-author of *Racial Formation in the United States* (Routledge, 1994). □

**PRRAC is hiring  
a senior staff  
member.**

**If interested, send  
a resume and letter  
of interest. Call  
for further  
information.**

## Slavery in DC Update

*"Slavery: 1997" was Martha Honey's lead article in the Nov./Dec. 1997 P&R, describing the shameful working conditions experienced by domestic workers brought into the US under special G-5 visas and employed by diplomats and staff members of international agencies such as the World Bank and IMF. We're happy to report that publicity about the issue, plus good organizing by Martha and her colleagues, has produced some results. Herewith her brief update:*

Following the Jan 5, 1999 publication of a front page *Washington Post* piece entitled "Modern Day Slavery," the project has gained new momentum. The *Post* ran a strong editorial on Jan. 7th ("Not in This County They Can't") and then the heads of the World Bank and IMF responded in a joint published letter, vowing that "one victimized individual is one too many."

In the wake of this publicity, our Campaign for Migrant Domestic Workers' Rights received calls about several new cases. A number of new organizations joined (including UNHCR, International Committee on Migration, DC Immigrant Coalition, and CASA of Maryland), and the city's leading law firm, Covington and Burling, has offered pro bono legal assistance.

On February 10, we held another negotiating session with the World Bank, this time to discuss the specifics of a proposal we submitted to them. We were pleased that the IMF has joined the Bank in these negotiations. They sent six officials from the two institutions; the Campaign sent 20 from a wide variety of organizations. The Bank/IMF negotiator admitted that they want to "fix" the problem,

but proposed doing so by instituting a series of internal reforms to make sure that employers of domestic workers – that is, Bank and IMF G-4 visa holders who bring in G-5 domestic workers – abide by U.S. law. The institutions said they plan to set up an internal monitoring system and to establish clear penalties for G-4 officials who violate the law. They also agreed to print and distribute via U.S. embassies around the world information about the rights of G-5 workers as well as work contracts which would be signed by the worker and employer; copies of these contracts will be filed with the U.S. government and the institutions involved.

The Campaign welcomes these pledges as important steps forward. However, the IMF and World Bank refused to agree to the most important part of the Campaign's proposal: the formation of an outside monitoring and social service center, to be funded by the Bank and Fund and run under the auspices of the Spanish Catholic Center, which has, for decades, been handling G-5 cases. The Campaign is convinced that outside monitoring of this program is necessary because domestic workers do not feel comfortable complaining to the

institutions (the "boss of their boss").

After much discussion, we agreed to set up a smaller working group, which will try to hammer out a unified proposal.

For further information about the Campaign, contact Martha Honey at the Institute for Policy Studies, 733 15<sup>th</sup> Street NW, #1020, Washington, DC 20005, 202/234-9382, x232. □

**Want to Present  
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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).

(HISTORY: Continued from page 2)

Democrats didn't want to risk federal enforcement of the 15th (Voting Rights) Amendment, so they didn't disfranchise blacks outright. Republicans tried to keep their party alive but faced violence from nightriders; white Republicans also faced ostracism from their neighbors. Many whites were unhappy with the leadership of Democratic plantation owners; from time to time in various states coalitions emerged between Republicans and "Readjusters," "Regulators" and Populists.

In North Carolina, Republicans were still strong in the eastern part of the state, including Wilmington, where African Americans were in the majority. In 1894, Populists, mostly white, and Republicans, mostly black, formed a Fusion ticket, succeeded in portraying the Democrats as tools of big-money interests such as the railroads, and won control of both houses of the state legislature. To keep blacks from power in majority black areas, in 1876 Democrats had put the state government in charge of many city and county governmental functions. In the process, whites had also lost local power. Hence both elements of the Fusion coalition united to re-establish home rule. The Fusionists also passed laws making it easier for blacks to vote. In 1896, due to increased black voting, the Fusionists won every statewide race in North Carolina, increased their legislative majorities and elected a white Republican, Daniel Russell of Wilmington, governor. In the 1897 municipal elections, the Fusion coalition elected six of Wilmington's ten aldermen and the town's mayor.

Democrats decided to fight back. Statewide, they mounted an overt white supremacy campaign in 1898, emphasizing the alleged lust that black males felt for white women. Vote Democratic, Charles Aycock and other party leaders urged, to keep your wives and sisters safe from black rapists. In Wilmington, Democrats planned a violent takeover. Red Shirts, the terrorist arm of the party in South Carolina, spread to North Carolina and

menaced blacks and their white allies across the eastern part of the state. In Wilmington, the Red Shirts paraded throughout the downtown streets and then spent \$1200 for a new Gatling gun.

In August, Alex Manly wrote an editorial in the local paper, the *Record*, opposing the call of Georgia's Rebecca Felton for white men to "lynch a thousand times a week if necessary" to protect white women from black men. Manly observed that not every liaison between black men and white women was forced. Democrats protested that he had defamed white womanhood and

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vowed to destroy him and his newspaper. On November 8 there was little election day violence, but many blacks did not vote and the ballots of those who did may not have been tallied honestly. What had been a Republican majority of 5,000 votes in 1896 became a Democratic margin of 6,000 just two years later. Despite their victory, or flush with it, Democrats decided to take no chances. The next morning, they held a mass meeting led by Alfred Waddell in the courthouse and passed a "Wilmington Declaration of Independence." It declared "we will no longer be ruled, and will never again be ruled, by men of African origin." The document also stated, "The negro" had "antagoniz[ed] our interest in every way, and especially by his ballot. . . ." And it singled out "the negro paper" for "an article so vile and slanderous" that "we therefore owe it to the people . . . that the paper known as the *Record* cease to be published, and that its editor be banished from this community. . . . If the demand is refused, . . . then the editor Alex Manly will be expelled by force."

Manly had already fled, but whites summoned 32 prominent African Americans to meet with them late that afternoon to receive the declaration.

When these men did not respond rapidly enough overnight, 2000 whites paraded through down Wilmington on November 10 and demolished Manly's newspaper office. Some blacks armed themselves, and gun battles broke out in which whites killed at least eight blacks and drove many others out of town. White groups then moved into the black sections of town, some seeking specific political leaders, others just hoping to kill anyone still there. In all, probably twenty African Americans were killed.

Immediately, Waddell called a meeting to select a new city government; it chose him as the new mayor. The mobs threatened the Republican mayor and aldermen, who thereupon resigned, one by one, as did the entire police department. The next morning, white Democrats and soldiers found six black Republicans who had not already fled the city, walked them to the train station, placed them under guard on a rail car and banished them forever.

As Leon Prather, Sr., wrote in *Democracy Betrayed*, "the black exodus was not limited to those who fled immediately or were banished by the victors." By 1900, Wilmington was majority white. In that year, under Aycock's leadership, Democrats disfranchised blacks statewide.

The events in Wilmington in 1898 were important nationally because they proved that a Republican administration would no longer intervene in the South, even when white Democrats pulled a coup d'etat. During the Fusion period this had not been clear. Indeed, in 1890 Republicans fell just one vote short of passing a "Federal Elections Bill" whose goal was to achieve honest elections in the South. The new wave of imperialism that swept the United States in 1898 after the Spanish-American War effectively ended the already tenuous Republican commitment for black rights, however. Democrats had never had any.

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## Wilmington's New Historical Consciousness

For a century, Wilmington lived with the riot by forgetting about it (except in the black community) and maintaining white rule. In 1971, Wilmington again teetered on the edge of race war, with outbreaks of arson and gunfire from both blacks and whites. The 1990 Census showed Wilmington still quite segregated residentially, with an Index of Dissimilarity of 70. (The Index of Dissimilarity can range from 0 – perfect equality, with every Census block group having the same racial makeup – to 100 – apartheid, with all blacks in all-black block groups, all whites in all-white block groups.) Other North Carolina cities have indexes as low as 40, and the average for all U.S. cities was 64.

In 1998, however, a series of events, culminating in the placement of a new historical marker, may have helped Wilmington turn the corner. While some other American institutions were ignoring centennials that might have proven embarrassing – the Smithsonian, for instance, totally ignored our taking of the Philippines – Wilmington looked its past squarely in the eye. Blacks and whites met and set up an “1898 Centennial Foundation”; it adopted the slogan “A Community Effort for Remembrance and Reconciliation.” During the year, hundreds of Wilmington residents from all social strata met in small dialogue groups. The public library discussed “The Wilmington Riot of 1898 in Fiction.” The Foundation’s Ministerial Roundtable held a workshop that drew more than 50 clergy from the area. A community theater company mounted an original play on the riot. Business leaders were involved because economic development was one of the goals of the program. Wilmington leaders also had the humility and wisdom to solicit outside expertise, including the mayor of Tulsa, Oklahoma, which in 1996 had similarly observed

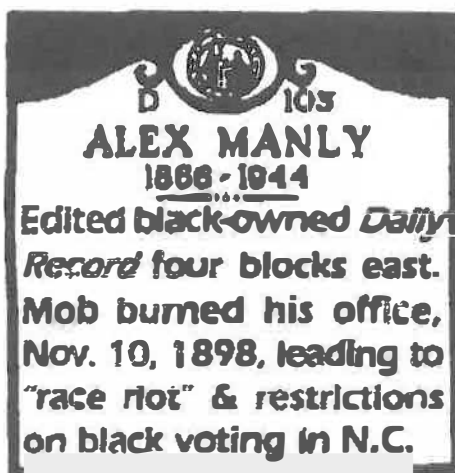
the 75th anniversary of its own 1921 Tulsa Race Riot.

The highlight of these observances was the two-day seminar, “The 1898 Wilmington Racial Violence and Its Legacy,” held at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington in late October. An impressive array of speakers participated, from descendants of victims of the violence to John Hope Franklin, fresh from his service chairing the Advisory Board of the President’s Initiative on Race. Many

**Other communities can now invoke Wilmington as a model in facing the points of shame and inhumanity in their own pasts.**

panelists were contributors to a new book, *Democracy Betrayed: The Wilmington Race Riot of 1898 and Its Legacy*, published by the University of North Carolina Press on the occasion of the centennial.

Besides the book, the play, new connections among people and across groups, and new information imparted to audiences and participants in the year’s events, the centennial also left a legacy on the landscape. North Carolina erected a new state historical marker. With this new marker, Wilmington begins to tell more of its history.



## Bulk Orders of Poverty & Race

Several organizations have arrangements with PRRAC to receive bulk orders of *Poverty & Race* (at a steep discount), which they then distribute to their affiliates or board members; contact our office to discuss such an arrangement.

The city’s historical landscape had been overwhelmingly white supremacist, including Gutzon Borglum’s dramatic bronze of “First Confederate Soldier to Fall...”; another Confederate monument; historical markers to Confederate General William W. Loring and Confederate spy Rose Greenhow; the Kenan Memorial Fountain donated by “a gallant soldier of the Confederacy”; a statue of George Davis, Attorney General of the Confederacy; a historic marker commemorating the Cape Fear Club, founded in 1866 and still all-white in 1999; and Hugh McRae Park, named for a leader of the 1898 mob.

Perhaps the events in Wilmington in 1998 can prove as important as those of 1898. Certainly Wilmington has shown how to reach across racial and class lines, recognize wrong-doing on the landscape, and move forward as a community. All across America, other communities can now invoke Wilmington as a model in facing the points of shame and inhumanity in their own pasts.

To learn more about how Wilmington did it, start with the website of the 1898 Centennial Foundation: [www.1898Wilmington.org](http://www.1898Wilmington.org), which includes a particularly useful 1998 “People’s Declaration of Racial Interdependence,” in deliberate counterpoint to the racist 1898 “Declaration of Independence.”

James Loewen ([jloewen@zoo.uvm.edu](mailto:jloewen@zoo.uvm.edu)) taught race relations for twenty years at the University of Vermont. He now lives in Washington, D.C. □

*Herewith the last two commentaries on the Sept. 1998 Report to the President of the Advisory Board to the President's Initiative on Race. In the two most recent issues of P&R we printed the observations of S.M. Miller, Clarence Lusane, Bill Ong Hing, Jonathan Kozol, Frances Fox Piven, Carmen Joge/Charles Kamasaki, Lillian Wilmore, Frank Wu, Marcus Rashin, Sam Hussein and Ron Allen/Marge Anderson/Ray Halbritter. Those who missed these previous essays can get them from us with a SASE (77¢ postage). These same persons, plus 15 others, provided the original set of "Advice to the Advisory Board" essays that we printed over a year ago — these too are available from us with a SASE (\$1.43 postage for this one). We have extra copies of the Advisory Board's 136-page + Apps. report, "One America in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Forging a New Future" — as long as our supply lasts, we can send you this as well — SASE (large envelope, \$1.58 postage).*

## There's No Racial Justice Without Economic Justice

by Peter Dreier

President Clinton had hoped that one of his major legacies would be to foster a new climate of racial reconciliation, but the tepid report of the Advisory Board to his Initiative on Race offers no road map toward that lofty goal.

Waves of social and economic reform typically require three things: a widely-shared analysis of the problem, a policy program for change and a political vehicle for mobilizing a constituency.

The Advisory Board's report offers very useful analysis of the nation's racial history and current racial conditions, but the recommendations are all over the map, from urging Americans to be more tolerant, to asking the mass media to eliminate racial stereotypes, to changing our practices regarding such areas as early childhood learning, policing, job training and housing development.

It is well known that Presidential commissions and blue-ribbon task forces rarely have much impact unless there is a well-organized constituency prepared to mount a campaign to translate the body's recommendations into public policy. The report exhorts Americans to change their ways, but makes no distinctions about who are the likely winners and losers (and thus who are the likely supporters and opponents) in the struggle for racial reconciliation.

The report's scattershot approach is understandable, since so many aspects of American life are intertwined with race. But this makes it difficult to get a handle on what to do — what's most

important. Indeed, due in part to the lack of a clear focus, the news media barely paid attention to the report when it was released. (It was more interested in the controversies about the panel's deliberations than its conclusions.) This, in turn, makes it difficult to build much political support for the report's recommendations.

The report acknowledges the dramatic racial progress of the past three decades. Thanks to the civil rights revolution, we've witnessed the significant growth of the African-American and Latino middle class and a dramatic decline in the overt daily terror imposed on black Americans. Racial minorities are now visible in positions of leadership and influence. We've opened up colleges and the professions to blacks and Latinos. The number of minorities in Congress, as well as those at local and state levels of government, has grown significantly. A growing number of large predominantly white cities have elected black and Latino mayors. Douglas Wilder became the first black governor. Jesse Jackson ran for President. Colin Powell led the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Thirty years ago there were hardly any minorities on Fortune 500 corporate boards, as TV newscasters and daily newspaper editors, or as presidents and administrators of major colleges and hospitals. That is no longer the case. Although the glass ceiling persists, we have gone beyond symbolic tokenism.

Despite this progress, race remains a divisive issue in America. The poverty rate among black and Latino Americans is three times that of white

America. Almost half of black children live in poverty. Our residential areas remain racially segregated. Almost two-thirds of blacks live in blocks that are 60% or more black, and 30% live in neighborhoods that are 90% or more black. At least two out of three white Americans live in essentially all-white neighborhoods. Even when blacks move to the suburbs, they are likely to live in segregated areas — and not because they prefer to. Blacks and Latinos still feel the sting of discrimination in the workplace, by banks and real estate brokers, and by the police and the criminal justice system.

Some analysts see these conflicting trends as a paradox. It is not. The essence of America's troubled race relations can be summarized by the following observation: Corporate America has learned to live with affirmative action and laws against racial discrimination. Assimilating some people of color into the professional middle class, and even into the upper class, does not threaten the power and privilege of the corporate elite. But full employment and decent wages, universal health coverage and an adequate supply of affordable housing for all Americans challenges the foundation of the business elite's power and profits.

Not surprisingly, the Advisory Board's report fails to focus on the major obstacle to racial reconciliation: the nation's widening disparities of wealth and income. Today, the top 1% have a larger share of the nation's wealth than the bottom 90% of the

*(Please turn to page 8)*

population. The most affluent 20% have 84% of all wealth and 47% of total income.

We need to remind ourselves that economic justice is a precondition for racial justice. We need a broad policy agenda that will help unite Americans who are on the bottom three-quarters of the economic ladder around a common vision of the American Dream. These are the vast majority of Americans – white, black, brown, yellow and all shades in between – who are currently not benefiting from the nation's recent economic upturn and who will certainly suffer even more during the next inevitable downturn of the business cycle. If there is one truism about race relations, it is that prejudice, bigotry and discrimination decline when everyone has basic economic security. While it is simplistic to argue that if you give people a decent and steady job, their hearts and minds will follow, it is certainly true that full employment at decent wages makes interracial co-operation much more likely. Otherwise, competition over a shrinking pie (or the crumbs from the economy's table) will lead to resentments, bitterness and racial tensions. Studies show, for example, that the number of lynchings went up whenever the Southern cotton economy declined. More recently, economic hard times are correlated with increases in the murder rate, racial violence and hate crimes. The current rancor over affirmative action reflects this reality. (Consider that voters in Washington State last November approved a statewide referendum to raise the minimum wage while approving a ballot initiative to eliminate affirmative action.)

## **A Role for Organized Labor**

Organized labor is the most important vehicle for challenging the widening gap between rich and poor, corporate layoffs, the dramatic increase in temporary and part-time work, major cutbacks in government social pro-

grams and the export of good jobs to anti-union states and low-wage countries. But most conspicuous in the Advisory Board report is the lack of any serious attention paid to the labor movement as a vehicle for building a majoritarian constituency for racial and economic justice.

The erosion of America's labor movement is the chief reason for the declining wages and living standards and the nation's widening economic disparities. Union membership has fallen to 16% of the workforce – the lowest since the Great Depression. (Omit government employees and unions represent only 11% of private

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***Organized labor is the most important vehicle for challenging the widening gap between rich and poor.***

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sector workers.) Some of American labor's decline is due to erosion of the nation's manufacturing industry, where unions were strong, and the growth of service-sector employment, where unions so far have made few inroads. Another factor is our outdated labor laws, which give management an unfair advantage in all aspects of union activity; this policy bias has been compounded by the anti-union policies of the National Labor Relations Board (especially during the 12 years of the Reagan and Bush administrations), which routinely sided with management when overseeing union elections. Labor's decline was also due to the union movement's failure to put more resources in organizing new workers and new types of workplaces.

After decades of decline, the sleeping giant of American unionism seems to be waking up. A new generation of labor activists, including a growing number of African-American, Latino and Asian leaders, have been shaking up the labor movement, with a renewed strategy of organizing unorganized workers (especially minorities) and restoring the labor movement's

political clout. The new cohort of labor leaders at both the national and local levels intends to rekindle the "movement" spirit of activist unionism, in part by focusing on sectors now composed disproportionately of minorities, women and immigrants. During the past three years, overall union membership has inched upward for the first time in decades because of innovative organizing drives, such as the nationwide "Justice for Janitors" campaign. In at least a dozen cities, local unions, working in coalitions with community and clergy groups, have mobilized "living wage" campaigns to increase living standards of low-wage workers employed by firms with local government contracts.

Unions have a complex history with regard to race relations. On the one hand, they have often been one of the few institutions where workers of all races have both common interests and somewhat equal footing. Throughout this century, progressive unions have been at the forefront of addressing the "race question." On the other hand, conservative elements within organized labor (primarily but not exclusively craft unions) often turned a blind eye to racism both within their own unions and on matters of politics and public policy.

Until the civil rights movement of the 1960s, black Americans did not gain their fair slice of the country's economic gains. With organized labor as an ally, the civil rights crusade helped many black Americans move into the economic mainstream. They gained access to good-paying jobs – in factories, government and professional sectors – that previously had been off-limits.

In unionized firms, the wage gap between black and white workers narrowed significantly. Whites and blacks not only earn roughly the same wages, they both earn more than workers without union representation. Unions that have made the most headway in recent years have drawn on the tactics and themes of civil rights crusades and grassroots organizing campaigns. Union drives that emphasize dignity and justice, and that forge alliances



with community and church groups, have been the most successful. Surveys consistently show that blacks and Latinos are more favorably inclined toward unions than whites in similar jobs. In fact, since 1980, workplaces with the highest percentage of minority workers are the most likely to win union elections.

Rebuilding the nation's labor movement is not a panacea for racial division, but it is a necessary pre-condition. It is no accident that those advanced industrialized nations with narrower economic disparities, better health and child care policies, fewer children in poverty and higher rates of social mobility also have significantly higher levels of unionization.

A stronger labor movement, working with allies among community and clergy groups, women's organizations, civil rights groups and others, is essential if the nation is to mobilize around an agenda of economic prosperity, economic justice and racial reconciliation.

The labor movement's political agenda looks strikingly similar to the policy prescriptions of most progressive African-American and Latino leaders and organizations. It includes a new wave of job-creating public investment in the nation's crumbling infrastructure; increasing the minimum wage to bring workers above the poverty level (and indexing it to inflation); protecting social programs like Medicare, food stamps and subsidized housing; universal national health insurance; restoration of progressive taxes; renewed funding for public education; expansion of job training programs; bringing our family policies (maternity/paternity leaves, vacation time, child care) up to the level of our Canadian and European counterparts; and stronger enforcement of workplace safety regulations and anti-discrimination laws like the Community Reinvestment Act.

In his last speech in Memphis shortly before his death 30 years ago, Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. said that "as a people, we will get to the promised land." With the end of the Cold War, and with our nation again pros-

pering economically, we have an unprecedented opportunity to fulfill the American Dream for all. Achieving that goal as we enter the 21st century is akin to entering the promised land. But it will take bold action and political

mobilization.

*Peter Dreier (dreier@tiger.cc.oxy.edu) is professor of politics and director of the public policy program at Occidental College in Los Angeles. □*

## President's Race Advisory Board Needed More Time

by Yvonne Scruggs-Leftwich

I regret that the mandate to President Clinton's Advisory Board on Race has expired and that their Report is finished. While the Board existed, interested citizens engaged in spirited and revealing debates – both public and private – and established a new high for examination of the thorny, uniquely American dilemma of the color line. Even when transparent motives distracted discussion from the central theme of racial reconciliation and how to achieve it, the compensating sincerity of most ordinary Americans about eliminating bias and discrimination was its own reward in this increasingly multi-cultural, multi-colored, multi-racial national hodgepodge.

Unfortunately, now that Dr. John Hope Franklin and his Advisory Board colleagues have ended their commendable work, I expect a *status quo ante* pall to smother efforts at continuing a universal dialogue on racism. The Report, as richly instructive as it is, will be shelved and the topic will be out-of-sight, out-of-mind. The incentive to examine the contemporary expressions of historic predicates to prejudice most surely will surrender to shallow rationalizations and indifferent comparisons, mostly between the assimilation rates of later-arriving people of color and the stagnating assimilation of most African American descendants of slaves. Since people usually do not read reports, and the press usually writes in sound bites, I expect that the Advisory Board's conclusions will be largely unfamiliar to Archie Bunker's "regular Americans"

who did, in fact, pay some attention to the Advisory Board's town meetings and public deliberations when it was still alive. The President's Initiative is now a Report. It is no longer a Process. America is the poorer for that.

Dr. Franklin has characterized the Advisory Board's process as "Talking, not shouting, about race," and the Board tried to set a measured pace. Indeed, the impatience of media critics for a quick fix began when the Board was less than three months into its process. So now, reporters will dust off their hands and turn their attention to livelier arts. Yet, ambiguities of unbelievable complexity still remain largely unexamined, in public discourse as well as in the Report, because it takes more than the one year allotted the Advisory Board to untangle four centuries of racial animus and subjugation.

Take the falsely reassuring matter of "...the increasing amount of interracial marriages," for example. This

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### Housing Rights Article

PRRAC Exec. Dir. Chester Hartman published a 24-page article, "The Case for a Right to Housing," in *Housing Policy Debate* (the Fannie Mae Foundation journal). Free reprints available from PRRAC, with a self-addressed label and 77¢ postage.

## PRRAC Update

issue is a ticking stealth bomb waiting to explode the myth of a "Beige" — neither Black nor White — 21st Century America. Michael Lind writes, in a recent *New York Times Magazine* article: "By the end of the next century, experts predict, racial intermarriage will break down the color divide in America. The truth is much darker." The generality of the Advisory Board Report's language ("Further complicating the discussions of race is the increasing amount of interracial marriages...") indeed disguises a profound difference in perspective between African Americans and other people of color, as well as tensions within the African American community.

Maybe, as the U.S. Census data show, large numbers of Hispanics and Asian Pacific Americans increasingly are "intermarrying" with others, leading to the conclusion that greater tolerance of difference and blurring of ethnicity will result. But African Americans clearly always have been a reflection of blending and mixing. Just look at any two of us. Yet, the "blended" African American is indiscriminately boxed, regardless of the visible degree of blending, by the Black-opportunity barriers of the glass ceilings, brick walls, cement floors and steel doors of discrimination. We need more than just one year and a written Report to sort that and other dynamics out.

*Yvonne Scruggs-Leftwich is Executive Director and C.O.O. of the Black Leadership Forum (1090 Vermont Ave. NW, #1100, Wash., DC 20005, 202/789-3507). □*

### Andrew Cuomo Tells It Like It Is

HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo, at his briefing on the agency's FY 2000 budget: "The deficit destroyed progressive government."

• **Staff Changes:** We bid goodbye to **Cherry! Donahue** and **Shanta Rao** and thank them for their work at PRRAC. And we welcome **Denise Rivera Portis** as PRRAC's new Office Manager, **Elizabeth Ellis** as PRRAC's new Administrative Assistant. Denise moved to DC recently from New Mexico and previously was a consultant to the National Puerto Rican Coalition. Elizabeth has had extensive experience in both DC and federal government agencies.

Denise would like to supplement her income via some evening and/or home-based computer work, editing, data entry, etc. If you know of anything, please call her at 202/387-9887.

• **Thanks to these Contributors to PRRAC:** **Yale Rabin/Barbara Wurzel**, **Mimi Conway/Dennis Houlihan**, **Jim Perlstein**, **Victor & Lorraine Honig**, **The Levi-Strauss Foundation**. We urge readers of *P&R* to make financial contributions to PRRAC beyond the subscription price, as this is a very important element of our financial health (in addition to being a real morale booster). We also would be happy to discuss bequests, stock contributions and other large donations — call Executive Director **Chester Hartman** for further information.

## St. Louis School Victory

*PRRAC Board member William L. Taylor is lead attorney for the black school children and the NAACP in a major school desegregation suit, involving the nation's largest (and highly successful) voluntary interdistrict integration plan. The State of Missouri asked the court to end the plan, due to its expense, and a trial was held in the Spring of 1996. PRRAC funded a series of expert reports for use in the trial (which were then converted into articles and appeared as a 155-page special issue (Vol. 66, No. 3) of The Journal of Negro Education — gratis copies of which are available from PRRAC, if you send us a self-addressed label and \$3.20 in postage. We're delighted to report that a very positive settlement has now been reached, as described in this brief report by Taylor:*

The parties have agreed to a settlement that will continue desegregation remedies while ending more than 25 years of court supervision.

This historic settlement will fund for a ten-year period the nation's largest voluntary inter-district transfer program, the city's successful magnet schools and a series of edu-

cational improvements in St. Louis public schools. The agreement also provides for higher standards, more teacher training and an option for students to transfer out of failing schools.

The settlement will be financed by both state and local funding. The Missouri State Legislature made an unprecedented appropriation for the settlement, and an overwhelming majority of St. Louis voters (60%) approved a referendum to raise the city's sales tax in order to fund the city's responsibilities under the agreement. The state funds will be available through a change in the state education formula which benefits school districts with large concentrations of poor children, a change that will also bring additional funds to Kansas City schools, poorer black communities in the St. Louis area and other similarly situated locales.

The agreement still must be approved before March 15th by a federal judge, who must first hold a hearing at which members of the plaintiff class will have an opportunity to state their views on the settlement.

# Sweatshops in New York City

by Kenneth Kimerling

Sweatshops are alive and busy in New York City. You Lan Zhao worked almost four months without being paid, and then the factory closed. Kevin Lam worked seven days a week at least 15 hours a day and received no overtime pay. When he complained, he was fired. The U.S. Department of Labor found that nine out of ten garment factories in Chinatown violate minimum wage and overtime laws. In the city as a whole, two out of three garment factories violate these laws. In fact, most garment workers in New York work six and seven days a week, 12 hours a day. They are never paid overtime. This happens in both union and nonunion factories.

Despite widespread violation of the law, very few workers complain. Most employees are immigrants with almost no English language ability. They work for piece-rate wages and do not know they are entitled to minimum wage and overtime pay. Even those who know the law are afraid to complain. Some are concerned with their citizenship status. Others are just worried they will be fired and never get another job.

In the Chinese-American community, other workers will sometimes attack the complainants, verbally and physically. A sizeable portion of the community believes that enforcement of the minimum wage laws will force the factories to close and the jobs to leave the country. Workers who have limited English language skills are locked into these jobs or restaurant jobs that are equally as bad.

Often those workers who do complain do not recover what they are owed. Usually the complaints are filed after the companies have closed and/or have moved and changed their corporate identities. Even when the factories remain in business, the workers only recover a small fraction of what they are owed. The corporations that own the businesses have very few as-

sets, and the bosses hide whatever money they have.

## Hope on the Way

However, there is now a chance to turn things around. Attorneys and workers' organizations have been developing a legal attack against the manufacturers. Garment manufacturers long ago stopped owning factories. They contract out all their work and up to now have fairly successfully insulated themselves from these wage and hour violations. The factories have been held responsible for the violations, but have no money to pay; while the manufacturers, who have the

## *Nine out of ten Chinatown garment factories violate mini- mum wage and over- time laws.*

money to pay, having profited from the low wages and overtime work, were held not responsible. A recent federal court decision, in a case brought by the National Employment Law Project, has now found that a manufacturer is a "joint employer" of the workers, along with the factory. The court looked at the ways the manufacturer controlled the workplace. Although the manufacturer did not hire or fire, it effectively controlled the workers' hours, their pay and other conditions of employment. Settled on appeal, the litigation gave overtime wages to the workers, plus legal fees.

A recent Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (AALDEF) case offers a perfect example of how the sweatshop system works and how it can be attacked by suing the manufacturer. Chinese

American workers at two jointly run factories in Brooklyn were working more than 100 hours a week without any days off and without any overtime pay. One week they worked straight through several nights, for a total of 137 hours. When several workers complained and asked for some needed time off, they were fired. These workers then complained to a workers' organization, the Chinese Staff & Workers' Association (CSWA). CSWA brought in AALDEF, the U.S. Department of Labor and the New York State Attorney General. Only fifteen among the 150-200 workers would risk filing a lawsuit. After a raid by the Department of Labor, one factory closed, only to reopen a block away with some of same supervisors and the same employees, except for those who had complained. The second factory, which was not raided, just changed its name and continued in business. AALDEF sued the factories, their owners, and the manufacturer and its owners. Almost all the work in the factories was being done for one manufacturer, Street Beat. The workers were owed \$140,000, primarily in overtime wages. Federal wage and hour laws allow the workers to sue for double that amount as a penalty.

If the workers had only complained to the Labor Department or only sued the factories, they would have obtained very little of the \$280,000 in back wages plus damages that they are owed. Both factories had ostensibly "closed." But by suing the manufacturer, the chances of collecting increased. Street Beat remained in business despite the

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(SWEATSHOPS: Continued from page 10)

fact that these factories and others making ~~in~~ garments have been found by the U.S. Department of Labor to have violated the law. Moreover, Street Beat has brand names that are identifiable and can be the subject of public pressure and boycotts.

The threat to the sweatshop system was apparent. When the CSWA and the National Mobilization Against Sweatshops (NMASS), along with the workers, picketed Sears for selling Street Beat clothing, the manufacturer and the factory owners association paid other workers to be counter-pickets. Street Beat also sued the workers, CSWA, NMASS and AALDEF for interfering with their sale of garments to Sears and another retailer, Fashion Bug. In addition, the boss of the factories had many of the other workers sign affidavits saying that they only worked 35 hour weeks. AALDEF's case currently is in Federal Court, awaiting disposition.

The lawsuit against Street Beat and other cases filed by AALDEF against other manufacturers are part of the new assault on sweatshops. An interesting related case was recently brought on

behalf of Chinese garment workers stitching clothes for The Gap and other major labels in Saipan, in the Northern Marianas (a US Commonwealth); here the issue primarily deals with the flow of migrant labor across international borders. Such lawsuits, together with an organizing strategy of workers' organizations and anti-sweatshop protest groups, promise to provide re-

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### ***Companies close, move and change their corporate identities.***

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sults. When the plaintiffs prevail on their claims against the manufacturers and collect their judgments, it will empower other workers to seek a remedy against other factories and other manufacturers. No longer will workers' claims go unpaid. With the ability to recover judgments, more private lawyers will join the fight against sweatshops, as the wage and hours laws provide that employers must pay legal fees to the workers' attorneys. Sweatshops will not disappear with one or two victories, but manufacturers will soon

### **FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc. 99 Hudson Street, NYC, NY 10013, 212/966-5932, aaldef@worldnet.att.net

Chinese Staff & Workers' Association, PO Box 130401, NYC, NY 10013-0995, 212/619-7979

National Mobilization Against Sweatshops, PO Box 130293, NYC, NY 10013-0995, 718/633-9757, nmass@yahoo.com.

National Employment Law Project, 55 John Street, 7<sup>th</sup> Floor, NYC, NY 10038, 212/285-3025

realize that the payment of minimum wage and overtime is a necessary and enforceable cost of doing business.

*Kenneth Kimerling, a former PRRAC Board member, is Litigation Director for the Asian American Legal Defense & Education Fund. □*

## **Affirmative Action Supplement**

Howard Univ. Law Prof. Frank Wu and his students have prepared an extensive (ca. 500-page) supplement to his earlier compilation of Affirmative Action materials, grouped under Newspaper Articles (General, CA, WA, Editorials/Op-Eds, Testing); Academic Work (Bowen & Bok, Jencks & Phillips, Other); Govt. Policies; Public Interest Groups; Litigation. A SASE

(55¢) will get you the detailed Table of Contents, and you can order selected items or the whole collection (@ 5¢/page + postage; purchase orders okay). Still available: Wu's original 900-page collection and his earlier 100-page supplement. The original set was divided into 7 sections: Introduction; Class-Based Affirmative Action; Changing Merit Standards; Current Federal Standards; Historically Black

Colleges & Universities; Litigation; Free Market + Bibliography. The 8-page detailed Table of Contents for these materials and the first Supplement also are available (SASE, 55¢ postage; same ordering arrangement). It's a truly magnificent resource for anyone doing serious work or teaching on affirmative action.

# 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 (33c 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

- "One America in the 21st Century: Forging a New Future," the 136-page + Apps., Sept. 1998 Report to the President of the Advisory Board to the President's Initiative on Race, is available from PRRAC (as long as our supply lasts), free, if you send us a self-addressed label and \$1.58 postage.

- **Human Rights Materials:** *Human Rights Here & Now: Celebrating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, ed. Nancy Flowers (146 pp., 1998), possibly free, from Human Rights USA Resource Ctr., 229 19th Ave. S., Mpls., MN 55455-0444, 888/HREDUC8, E-mail: hrusa@tc.umn.edu. Also available from them: "Literature for Teaching Human Rights: An Annotated Bibliography," ed. Nancy Flowers (16 pp., 1995); a 22-min. animated videotape on the Universal Declaration

(children's voices/ simplified lang. version); a website (www.hrusa.org); a set of 10 Resource Notebooks, produced by Amnesty Internatl. USA (Children's Rights; Death Penalty; Gay & Lesbian Rights; Religion, Race & Ethnicity; Women's Rights; Conflict Resolution & Peace; Economic Rights; Indigenous Peoples' Rights; Teaching Human Rights Through Literature; Teaching Young Children about Human Rights) and selections therefrom specifically for elementary schools, middle schools and high schools. Other materials: "In Your Hands," a Community Action Guide honoring the 50th anniv. of the Declaration (\$5 from the Franklin & Eleanor Roosevelt Inst., Human Rights Office, 801 Second Ave., 2nd fl., NYC, NY 10017; "The Rights of a Child" poster, from PO Box 5312, Evanston, IL 60204, 847/864-4961; *Human Rights Education: The Fourth R*, a semi-annual periodical from AIUSA Human Rights Educ. Network, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., #1162, Chicago, IL 60604-3606, 612/378-3261, E-mail: karenkraco@aol.com; *Human Development Report 1998* (228 pp.), available (\$19.95) from Oxford Univ. Press, 2001 Evans Rd., Cary, NC 27513, 800/451-7556.

- **Myers Outstanding Books Awards:** The Gustavus Myers Ctr. for the Study of Bigotry & Human Rights in N. America has selected 14 books published in 1997 for its annual award (PRRAC's *Double*

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.

*Exposure: Poverty & Race in America* received an Honorable Mention). For a list of the books, contact the Ctr., BU School of Social Work, 264 Bay St. Rd., Boston, MA 02215, 617/353-8459, E-mail: lorewill@bu.edu.

- "The State of Black New York," eds. Walter Stafford & June Jackson Christmas, will shortly be available from the Urban Issues Group, 99 Park Ave., 2nd fl., NYC, NY 10016.

"Audit of Violence Against Asian Pacific Americans" is the 33-page 5th annual (1997) report of the Natl. Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium, available (possibly free) from the Consortium, 1140 Conn. Ave. NW, #1200, Wash., DC 20036, 202/296-2300, E-mail: BOW@NAPALC.ORG

- *The Civil Rights Journal* is a periodical published by the US Civil Rights Commn. The 68-page Fall 1998 issue (Vol. 3, No. 1) features: "Undermining Indian Sovereignty Rights... Again," by Paul Alexander; "An End to the Golden Age of Black Participation in Sports?," by Harry Edwards;

"Service Redlining: The new Jim Crow?," by Chevon Fuller; "A Troubling Response to Overcrowded Prisons," by Elizabeth Alexander; "Outlawing Domestic Violence: What Works & What Doesn't," by Pamela Coukos; an extensive book review section & much more. Free, from the Commission's Public Affairs-Library, 624 9th St. NW, Wash., DC 20425, 202/376-8128.

- "Essays into American Empire in the Philippines" is a special 200-page edition of *Amerasia Journal*, "examining in depth the social, historical & cultural implications of 100 years of US-Philippines relations from a critical perspective from the viewpoint of Filipinos themselves." A 2nd volume will cover literature, culture & film by and about Filipino Americans. \$14 (appears to be cost of first volume) from the *Journal*, UCLA Asian Amer. Studies Ctr., 3230 Campbell Hall, PO Box 951546, LA, CA 90095-1546, 310/206-2892, E-mail: dtn@ucla.edu.

- *All Power to the People! The Black Panther Party & Beyond* is a 2-hour video,



available via Project South, 301/320-4034, E-mail: wkatzfishman@igc.apc.org.

• **The Racism & Cultural Diversity Commn. of the City of Little Rock** runs a Healing Racism Inst., has a Resource Ctr., does training & holds a fall World Fest. Contact them at City Hall, 500 W. Markham St., Little Rock, AR 72201, 501/371-4510, E-mail: RCRC@Aristotle.net.

• **"Visions of the 21st Century: Conversation About Reparations for Blacks in America"** was an April 1998 conf. at Bethune-Cookman College. The 67-page + Apps. Conference Proceedings may be available from Dr. Sheila Flemming, Div. of Soc. Sci., Bethune-Cookman College, 604 Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Blvd., Campus Box 836, Daytona Beach, FL 32114-3099, 904/255-1401, x294/237, E-mail: syf:flemmings@cookman.edu. Among the presenters were Rep. John Conyers, Ronald Walters & Richard America.

• **"Crossing the Racial Divide: America's Struggle for Justice & Reconciliation"** is an 84-page, 1998 4-session Study Guide, available (\$10.95 — ask abt. bulk prices) from Sojourners, 2401 15th St. NW, Wash., DC 20009, 800/714-7474. They also have available a 1988-99 Resource Catalogue.

• **"Racially & Ethnically Diverse Urban Neighborhoods"** is the theme of vol. 4, no. 2 (1998) of *Cityscape: A Journal of Policy Dev. & Research*, published thrice-yearly by HUD's

Office of PD&R. Case studies are presented of West Mt. Airy (Phila.), Vollintine-Evergreen (Memphis), Park Hill (Denver), Sherman Park (Milwaukee), Rogers Park, Edgewater, Uptown & Chicago Lawn (Chicago), Jackson Hts. & Ft. Greene (NYC), Southeast Seattle, San Antonio & Fruitvale, & Houston Hts. Overview & concluding essays by Philip Nyden et al. Contact PDR, HUD, 451 7th St. SW, Rm. 8126, Wash., DC 20410, 202/708-0544.

• **"It Was Just a Bad Dream... Everything's Fine Now, Dear... You Can Go Back to Sleep,"** Howard Winant's scathing review of Stephan & Abigail Thernstrom's *America in Black & White: One Nation Indivisible; Race in Modern America*, which appeared in the Nov. 1998 issue of *Contemporary Sociology*, may be available from the author: Dept. Sociology, Temple Univ., Phila., PA 19122, 215/204-1445, E-mail: winant@blue.temple.edu.

• **"We Shall Overcome: Historic Places of the Civil Rights Movement"** is a new website, prepared by the Natl. Park Service, Fed. Hwy. Adm., & Natl. Conf. of State Historic Preservation Officers. Text, photos, maps. [www.cr.nps.gov/nr](http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr).

• **Two Studies of Civil Rights & Poverty Lawyers:** "Lawyer-Client Decisionmaking in Civil Rights & Poverty Practice: An Empirical Study of Lawyers' Norms," *The Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics*, Summer 1996 (55 pp.) & "Business Planning for the Destitute? Lawyers As

Facilitators in Civil Rights & Poverty Practice," *Wisconsin Law Review* 1996 (52 pp.), both by Ann Southworth, available from Prof. Southworth, Case Western Reserve Law School, 11075 E. Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106-7148.

• **Four by John Calmore:** "Close Encounters of the Racial Kind: Pedagogical Reflections & Seminar Conversations," *Univ. of SF Law Review*, Summer 1997 (24 pp.); "Racialized Space & the Culture of Segregation: 'Hewing a Stone of Hope from a Mountain of Despair,'" *Univ. of Penn. Law Review*, May 1995 (41 pp.); "Random Notes of an Integration Warrior," *Minn. Law Review*, June 1997 (40 pp.); "Exploring Michael Omi's 'Messy' Real World of Race: An Essay for 'Naked People Longing to Swim Free,'" *Law & Inequality*, Winter 1997. For reprints, contact Prof. Calmore, UNC Law School, CB3380, Van Hecke-Wettach Hall, Chapel Hill, NC 27599.

• **The Inst. for Policy Research of Northwestern Univ.** has available a 64-page 1998-99 document listing its ongoing projects and publications. Among its program areas: "Poverty, Race & Inequality," "Law & Justice Studies," "Community Development," "Child, Adolescent & Family Studies," "Environmental Policy." Likely free from IPR, Northwestern Univ., 2040 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, IL 60208-4100.

• **"Sustainable Development in Suburbs & Their Cities: The Environmental & Financial Imperatives of Racial,**

**Ethnic & Economic Inclusion,"** by (former PRRAC Board member) Florence Roisman, appeared in the Fall 1998 issue of *Widener Law Symposium J.* Reprints of the 32-page article are available from Mary Deer, Indiana Univ. School of Law, 735 W. New York St., Indianapolis, IN 46202, 317/274-1909, E-mail: mdeer1@iupui.edu.

• **Centro**, the journal of Centro De Estudios Puertorriqueños, has a new 240-page issue out, the first of two special issues devoted to 1898-1998, revisiting the early stages of the debate over the economic, social & political status of PR and its people. \$15 from the Centro, Hunter College E., 695 Park Ave., NYC, NY 10021, 212/772-5688. A list of back issues also is available.

• **NAKASEC** (the Natl. Korean American Service & Educ. Consortium, headed by PRRAC Board member Chung-Wha Hong) has available the following publications: "A Demographic Profile of Korean Americans" (15 pp., Oct. 1998, \$6); "An Economic Profile of Korean Americans" (11 pp., Oct. 1998, \$5); "Bilingual Education: An Overview" (8 pp., Dec. 1998, \$1); "Census 2000: What is at Stake?" (4 pp., 1998, \$1); "Korean American Women & Domestic Violence" (\$6). Order from NAKASEC, 143-32 Ash Ave., #100, Flushing, NY 11355, 718/445-3939, E-mail: nakasec@sprynet.com.

• **"Honest Talk - Effective Action"** is a brochure report on Hope in the Cities' two-year project. Contact them at 1103 Sunset Ave.,

Richmond, VA 23221,  
804/358-1764, E-mail:  
Hopecities@aol.com.

• **Challenge: A Journal of Research on African American Men:** The Summer/Fall 1998 issue contains these and other articles: "The Effects of Urban Education on the Self-Esteem of African American Males," by Lena Wright Myers; "African Americans & Affirmative Action in Policing: A Legal & Historical Analysis," by K. B. Turner; "Contemporary Manifestations of Black Power: African American Oppositional Culture & White American Cultural Hegemony," by Michael Hodge. Subs. to the semi-annual are \$10 indivs., \$25 libs. from Morehouse Research Inst., 830 Westview Dr. SW, Atlanta, GA 30314.

• **Who Counts? The Politics of Census-Taking in Contemporary America,** by Margo Anderson & Stephen Feinberg (256 pp., 1999), will be available (\$38.45) in June from the Russell Sage Fdn., 800/524-6401.

• **"Remembering the Past, Assessing the Present & Planning for the Future"** is the 20th Annual Black Experience Workshop, March 18-19 at UNC-Chapel Hill. Info. from Dr. Audrey Johnson, UNC School of Social Work, CB3550, 301 Pittsboro St., Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3550, 919/962-6489.

• **"Race in 21st Century America: A Natl. Conf."** will be held April 7-10 in E. Lansing, MI. Speakers include Molefi Asante, Richard Delgado, Nathan Glazer, William Julius Wilson, Manning Marable, Dinesh D'Souza. 517/

353-6750, E-mail:  
raceconf@jsri.msy.edu.

• **The 4th Natl. Diversity Symposium,** hosted by the Cooperative Extension Service, will be held June 3-5 in Louisville. Info. from the CES, Campus Box 196, Kentucky St. Univ., Frankfort, KY 40601, 502/227-5904, E-mail: jharris@gwmail.kysu.edu.

• **"Embracing an Inclusive Society: The Challenge of the New Millennium"** is the 14th Annual Natl. Conf. of the Natl. MultiCultural Inst., June 3-6 in DC. Info. from the Inst., 3000 Conn. Ave. NW, #438, Wash., DC 20008, 202/483-0700, E-mail: nmci@nmci.org.

## Poverty/ Welfare

• **"The Clients' Perspective on Welfare Reform in Conn."** is a 6 pp. + Apps., March 1998 report by the Welfare Research Group; contact Dr. Marcia Bok, 193 Girard Ave., Hartford, CT 06105, 860/232-2473.

• **Locked in the Poorhouse: Cities, Race & Poverty in the US,** eds. Fred R. Harris & Lynn A. Curtis (188 pp., 1999), has just been published by Rowman & Littlefield, 800/462-6420 (\$24.95). Contributors include Elliott Currie, Paul Jargowsky, William Julius Wilson, PRRAC Board member William L. Taylor & PRRAC Social Sci. Adv. Bd. member Gary Sandefur.

• **"Welfare Reform & Interstate Welfare Competition: Theory & Evidence,"** by Jan Brueckner (31 pp., Dec.

1998), is available (likely free) from The Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200, E-mail: paffairs@ui.urban.org.

• **Workfare Rights Brochure:** The Workfare Workers Organizing Comm. of Los Angeles ACORN has pressured the LA County welfare agency to publish a "Know Your Rights & Responsibilities" brochure, as well as establish a grievance procedure. Both are available on the LINC Project website: www.lincproject.org. If you're website-deficient, contact the Welfare Law Ctr., 275 Seventh Ave., #1205, NYC, NY 10001-6708, 212/633-6967, E-mail: wlc@welfarelaw.org.

• **"Cash Assistance in Transition: The Story of 13 States, [WA, CA, CO, TX, MN, WI, MI, MS, AL, FL, NY, NJ, MA],"** by Sheila Zedlewski, Pamela Holcomb & Amy-Ellen Duke (51 pp., Dec. 1998), is available (likely free) from The Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200, E-mail: paffairs@ui.urban.org.

• **"Building Opportunities, Enforcing Obligations: Implementation & Interim Impacts of Parents' Fair Share,"** by Fred Doolittle, Virginia Knox, Cynthia Miller & Sharon Rowser (Exec. Summary, 36 pp., Dec. 1998), is available (possibly free) from Manpower Demonstration Research Corp., 16 E. 34 St., NYC, NY 10016-4326, 212/532-3200.

• **"Welfare Reform: Effect on HUD's Housing Subsidies Is Difficult to Estimate"** (27 pp., Dec. 1998, GAO/RCED-99-14)

is available, free, from USGAO, PO Box 37050, Wash., DC 20013, 202/512-6000.

• **"Welfare to What: Early Findings on Family Hardship & Well-Being,"** by Arloc Sherman, Cheryl Amey, Barbara Duffield, Nancy Ebb & Deborah Weinstein (68 pp. Nov. 1998), is available (possibly free), from the Children's Defense Fund, 25 E St. NW, Wash., DC 20001, 202/628-8787, E-mail: cdfmonitor@childrensdefense.org. A 4-page summary is also available.

• **"Milwaukee: Homelessness, Hardship Loom for Families"** is a Nov. 1998 W-2 Community Impact study by Milwaukee Women & Poverty Public Education Initiative, under contact to the Milwaukee Board of Supervisors. Available from Jean Verber, MW&PPEI, 3782 N. 12 St., Milwaukee, WI 53206, 414/265-3925.

• **"Sanctions in Montana: What Are So Many Families Sanctioned?"** is a Oct. 1998 report from Montana People's Action, 1316 Howell St., Missoula, MT 59802-2328, 888/290-5711; it's also available on the Welfare Law Ctr.'s LINC Project website: www.lincproject.org.

• **"Knocking at Labor's Door: Workfare Workers Organize,"** by Vanessa Tait, appeared in the Fall/Winter issue of *New Labor Forum*, available from the Labor Resource Ctr., Queens College, CUNY, 25 W. 43 St., 19th fl., NYC, NY 10036.

• **"Welfare in Transition: Consequences for**

**Women, Families & Communities,"** by Lisa Dodson, Pamela Joshi & Davida McDonald, is a Oct. 1998 study, available (\$5) from the Radcliffe Public Policy Inst., 69 Brattle St., Cambridge, MA 02138, 617/496-3478; available also on their website: [www.radcliffe.edu/pubpol](http://www.radcliffe.edu/pubpol).

• **"Welfare Reform Revisited: Implementation in NYC"** is a Sept. 1998 report, available from the Independent Budget Office, 110 William St., 14th fl., NYC, NY 10038, 212/442-0632, E-mail: [IBO1@interport.net](mailto:IBO1@interport.net).

• **"Leaving Welfare: Findings from a Survey of Former NYC Welfare Recipients,"** by Andrew Bush, Swati Desai & Lawrence Mead, is a Sept. 1998 report available from the Human Resource Adm., 180 Water St., NYC, NY 10038.

• **"State Investments in Work Participation: Meeting the Promise of Welfare to Work,"** by Sandra Venner (Aug. 1998), is available from the Ctr. on Hunger & Poverty, Tufts Univ., Medford, MA 02155, 617/627-3956.

• **"Individual Responsibility Agreements & TANF Family Life Obligations,"** by Jodie Levin-Epstein, is available (\$20) from the Ctr. for Law & Social Policy, 1616 P St. NW, #150, Wash., DC 20036, 202/328-5140.

• **"Welfare-Medicaid Links: What Every Welfare Advocacy Should Know About Medicaid"** is a 2-page, 1999 fact sheet, available

(free) from Families USA, 800/593-5041, ext. 3634, E-mail: [rklein@familiesusa.org](mailto:rklein@familiesusa.org).

• **"Federal Budget Rules: How the Basics Apply to Low-Income Programs,"** by Shirley Ruhe (9 pp., Jan. 1999), is available (free) from The Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/261-5687, E-mail: [paffairs@ui.urban.org](mailto:paffairs@ui.urban.org).

• **"Welfare: Indicators of Dependency,"** by Paul E. Barton, Foreword by Daniel Patrick Moynihan (38 pp., Aug. 1998), is available (\$9.50) from Educ. Testing Service Policy Info. Ctr., Mail Stop 04-R, Rosedale Rd., Princeton, NJ 08541-0001, 609/734-5694, E-mail: [pic@ets.org](mailto:pic@ets.org).

• **"Welfare Reform: Implementing DOT's Access to Jobs Program"** (18 pp., Dec. 1998, GAO-RCED-99-36) is available, free, from USGAO, PO Box 37050, Wash., DC 20013, 202/512-6000.

• **"Income Support & Social Services for Low-Income People in Minnesota,"** by Martha Burt, Rob Green & Amy-Ellen Duke (6 pp., July 1998), is available (free) from The Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/857-8687, E-mail: [paffairs@ui.urban.org](mailto:paffairs@ui.urban.org).

• **"Does Work Pay? A Summary of the Work Incentives Under TANF,"** by Norma Coe, Gregory Acs, Robert Lerman & Keith Watson (7 pp., Dec. 1998), is available, likely free, from The Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/261-5687, E-mail: [paffairs@ui.urban.org](mailto:paffairs@ui.urban.org).

• **"Portraits of the Safety Net: The Market, Policy Environment & Safety Net Response,"** by Stephen Norton & Debra Lipson (39 pp., Nov. 1998), is available (likely free) from The Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200, E-mail: [paffairs@ui.urban.org](mailto:paffairs@ui.urban.org).

• **"Michigan's Families: Poor, Despite Work,"** by Sharon Parks (35 pp., Nov. 1998), & "Economic Self-Sufficiency: A Michigan Benchmark" (16 pp., April 1998) are available (\$10 for the former, latter appears to be free) from the Mich. League for Human Services, 300 N. Washington Sq., #401, Lansing, MI 48933-1299, 517/487-5436, E-mail: [hn0809@handsnet.org](mailto:hn0809@handsnet.org).

• **New MRDC Studies:** "Cost Analysis Step by Step: A How-to-Guide for Planners & Providers of Welfare-to-Work & Other Employment & Trng. Programs," by David H. Greenberg & Ute Appenzeller (141 pp., Oct. 1998); "WRP: Implementation & Early Impacts of Vermont's Welfare Restructuring Project," by Dan Bloom, Charles Michalopoulos, Johanna Walter & Patricia Auspos (Exec. Summary, 25 pp., Oct. 1998); "When Financial Incentives Encourage Work: Complete 18-Month Findings from the [Canadian] Self-Sufficiency Project" (Exec. Summary, 17 pp., Sept. 1998); "Learnfare: How to Implement a Mandatory Stay-in-School Program for Teenage Parents on Welfare," by David A. Long & Johannes Bos (70 pp., Sept. 1998). All may be available, free, from the Manpower Demonstration

Research Corp., 16 E. 34 St., NYC, NY 10016, 212/532-3200.

## Community Organizing

• **The Ctr. for Third World Organizing** runs a Minority Activist Apprenticeship Prog. (summer & fall sessions); Community Action Training (in Oakland, San Jose, LA, Providence, Boston, Chicago, Atlanta & Harlingen, TX); & Fundraising Action Training. Contact them at 1218 E. 21 St., Oakland, CA 94606, 510/533-7583, E-mail: [training@ctwo.org](mailto:training@ctwo.org).

• **The Midwest Academy's Spring Training Sessions for Organizers & Leaders** will be held March 22-26 (Chi. area) & May 17-21 (N. Calif.). Info. from the Academy, 28 E. Jackson Blvd., #605, Chicago, IL 60604, 312/427-2304, E-mail: [mwacademyl@aol.com](mailto:mwacademyl@aol.com).

• **"What Works, What Doesn't: Community-Based Research & Strategies for Change"** is the annual Comm. Research Network Conf., June 11-13 in Amherst, MA. Info. from The Loka Inst., PO Box 355, Amherst, MA 01004, 413/559-5860, E-mail: [Loka@amherst.edu](mailto:Loka@amherst.edu).

## Criminal Justice

• **"Profile of Anti-Drug Law Enforcement in Urban Poverty Areas in Massachusetts,"** by William Brownsberger (99 pp. + Apps., Nov. 1997), is available (possibly free) from

Vanessa Bigelow, Burness Communications, 7910 Woodmont Ave., #1340, Bethesda, MD 20814-3015. The study, using geographic mapping techniques, shows that over 60% of those incarcerated for drug offenses in Mass. have no criminal records & are primarily African-Americans & Hispanics living in poverty areas. The Hispanic admission rate for drug offenses is 81 times higher than the white rate, the black rate 39 times higher than the white rate. Other finding: state prison sentences for drugs compare to or exceed sentences for serious violent crimes like voluntary manslaughter or armed robbery.

- **"American Indians & Crime,"** by Lawrence Greenfield & Steven K. Smith (41 pp., Feb. 1999, MCJ-173386), is available, free, from the US Justice Dept. Bureau of Justice Statistics, 800/732-3277.

- **"The Prison-Industrial Complex,"** by Eric Schlosser, appeared in the Dec. 1998 *Atlantic Monthly*. We'll send a copy of the 21-page article with a SASE (99¢ postage).

- **"The Economic & Social Impacts of Prisons on Small Cities,"** by Jacob Avidon, is a 27-page, 1998 Working Paper (#147), available (\$7) from the Rutgers Ctr. for Urban Policy Research, 33 Livingston Ave., #400, New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1982, 732/932-3133, x555.

- **"Shielded from Justice"** is a July 1998 Human Rights Watch report on police brutality in the US. Appears to be

available both in 450-page book form (\$23.50) and, in summary version, on their website: [www.hrw.org](http://www.hrw.org). Phone 212/216-1813 for book order info.

- ***Bad Kids: Race & the Transformation of the Juvenile Court***, by Barry Feld (336 pp. 1998?), is available (\$19.95) from Oxford Univ. Press, 198 Madison Ave., NYC, NY 10016-4314, 212/726-6000.

- **"NY State of Mind? Higher Education vs. Prison Funding in the Empire State, 1988-98,"** by Robert Gangi, Vincent Schiraldi & Jason Zeidenberg (11 pp., Dec. 1998), is available (possibly free) from The Justice Policy Inst., 2208 Martin Luther King, Jr. Ave. SE, Wash., DC 20020, 202/678-9282; available on their website: [www.cjcf.org/](http://www.cjcf.org/) JPI.

- **Families Against Mandatory Minimums 1999 Workshop & Congressional Walk-In** will be held **March 27-29** in DC. Info. from FAMM, 1612 K St. NW, #1400, Wash., DC 20006, 202/822-6700, E-mail: [famm@famm.org](mailto:famm@famm.org).

## Economic/Community Development

- **"Economic Development in Minnesota: High Subsidies, Low Wages, Absent Standards,"** by Greg LeRoy & Tyson Slocum (61 pp., Feb. 1999), is available (no price listed) from Good Jobs First, 1311 L St. NW, Wash., DC 20005, 202/626-3780.

- **"Organized Labor & Low-Income Communities: An Opportunity for Funders,"** by Thomas Asher (1998), is available (\$10) from the Neighborhood Funders Group, 6862 Elm St., #320, McLean, VA 22101, 703/448-1777, E-mail: [NFG@NFG.ORG](mailto:NFG@NFG.ORG).

- **"Building Strong Neighborhoods: A Study Circle Guide for Public Dialogue & Community Problem Solving"** (41 pp., 1998) is available (possibly free) from Study Circles Resource Ctr., PO Box 203, Pomfret, CT 06258, 860/928-2616, E-mail: [src@neca.com](mailto:src@neca.com).

- **"Repairing the Breach: Key Ways to Support Family Life, Reclaim Our Streets & Rebuild Civil Society in America's Communities,"** ed. Bobby William Austin (72 pp., 1996), is the Exec. Summary of the Report of the Natl. Task Force on African-American Men & Boys. The document may still be available from Austin, Village Fdn., 211 N. Union St., Alexandria, VA 22314, 703/684-4846.

- **"The Vital Link/Intermediary Support Organizations: Connecting Communities with Resources for Improvement"** (58 pp., Dec. 1998) is available, free, from the Mott Foundation, 800/645-1766, E-mail: [infocenter@mott.org](mailto:infocenter@mott.org).

- **"Building Assets in the New Financial Era"** is the annual conf. of the Natl. Comm. Reinvestment Coal., **March 17-20** in Arlington, VA (right outside DC). Info. from NCRC, 733 15th St. NW, #540, Wash., DC 20005, 202/628-8866, E-mail:

[ncrcmemb@gte.net](mailto:ncrcmemb@gte.net). Speakers include Ralph Nader, William Greider, SBA Administrator Alva Alvarez, et al.

- **Neighborhood Reinvestment Training Inst.** will be held **March 27-31** in Phila. Info. from 800/438-5547, E-mail: [nrti@nw.org](mailto:nrti@nw.org).

- **The 1999 Natl. Comm. Land Trust Conf.** will be held **April 15-17** in St. Paul. Info. from the Inst. for Comm. Economics, 57 School St., Springfield, MA 01105-1331, 413/746-8660, E-mail: [JORvisICE@aol.com](mailto:JORvisICE@aol.com). Speaker include HUD Sec. Andrew Cuomo, Sen. Paul Wellstone & Rep. Bernard Sanders.

- **Natl. Conf. for the Heartland Labor Capital Project** will be held **April 29-30** in DC. Info. from the Project, Steel Valley Auth., 1 Library Place, #201, Duquesne, PA 15110, 412/460-0488, E-mail: [heartland@unidial.com](mailto:heartland@unidial.com).

## Education

- **"The Dynamics of Race in Higher Education: An Examination of the Evidence,"** eds. Mitchell Chang, Daria Witt-Sandis, James Jones, Kenji Hakuta, is available in 7-page Exec. Summary form (full report to be issued in a few months), possibly free, from Daria Witt-Sandis, Ctr. for Comparative Studies on Race & Ethnicity, Bldg. 240, Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA 94305, 650/725-8411, E-mail: [dwitt@leland.stanford.edu](mailto:dwitt@leland.stanford.edu).

- **"Race & Education"** is the theme of the 44-page, Spring 1999 issue of *ColorLines*. Articles

include "The Color of 'Choice': Behind the Milwaukee School Voucher Movement," by Bob Peterson & Barbara Miner; "Language Hysteria: The Aftermath of California's Bilingual Ban," an interview with Deborah Escobedo; "Just Facts: Racial Segregation & Inequality in the Public Schools," by Patrisia Macias Rojas & Rebecca Gordon — plus lots of other articles/features. Subs. (6 issues) are \$15, from 4096 Piedmont Ave., #319, Oakland, CA 94611-5221, 510/653-3415, E-mail: colorlines@arc.org.

- **"Reaching Out: Best Practices for Educating Mexican-Origin Children & Youth,"** by Harriett Romo, has just been published by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education & Small Schools, Box 1348, Charleston, WV 25325-1348, 800/624-9120. Related 1996 publication: *Children of La Frontera: Bilingual Efforts to Serve Mexican Migrant & Immigrant Students*, ed. Judith LeBlanc Flores (352 pp., \$18).

- **American Conversations: Puerto Ricans, White Ethnics & Multicultural Education,** by Ellen Bigger (296 pp. 1999), is available (\$19.95 + s/h) from Temple Univ. Press, 1601 N. Broad St, US 305, Phila., PA 19122-6099, 800/447-1656.

**Remember  
to send us  
items  
for our  
Resources  
Section**

- **"Students at Historically Black Colleges & Universities: Their Aspirations & Accomplishments"** (26 pp., Aug. 1997) is available (\$9.50) from Educ. Testing Service Policy Info. Ctr., Mail Stop 04-R, Rosedale Rd., Princeton, NJ 08541-0001, 609/734-5694, E-mail: pic@ets.org.

- **"Education & Race: A Journalist's Handbook"** (84 pp., 1998) is available (no price listed) from The Applied Research Ctr. 3781 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94611, 510/653-3415, E-mail: arc@arc.org.

- **"Teaching for Change: Multicultural Education Resources"** is the Spring/Summer 1999 Catalogue of books, posters, videos, available (free) from the Network of Educators on the Americas, PO Box 73038, Wash., DC 20056-3038, 202/238-2379, E-mail: necadc@aol.com.

- **Next Steps: Research & Practice to Advance Indian Education,** by Karen Gayton Swisher & John Tippeconnic III (ca. 400 pp., 1999), will shortly be available (\$24) from ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Educ. & Small Schools, PO Box 1348, Charleston, WV 25325-1348, 800/624-9120, E-mail: hammerp@ael.org. Also available: "Native American Directory: Resources for Educators of Native Americans," compiled by Patricia Cahape Hammer & Heather Beasley (102 pp., 1997, \$12).

- **"Latino Education: Status & Prospects,"** by Maria Fisher et al. (112 pp., July 1998), is available (in Conference Edition — Final Edition will be out shortly) from

the Natl. Council of La Raza, 1111 19th St. NW, #1000, Wash., DC 20036, 202/785-1670.

- **"Safe To Be Smart: Building a Culture for Standards-Based Reform in the Middle Grades,"** by Anne Wheelock, is available (\$25) from The Natl. Middle School Assn., 800/528-NMSA.

- **"Order in the Classroom: Violence, Discipline & Student Achievement"** (49 pp., Oct. 1998) is available (\$10.50) from the Educ. Testing Service Policy Info. Ctr., Mail Stop 04-R, Rosedale Rd., Princeton, NJ 08541-0001, 609/734-5694, E-mail: pic@ets.org.

- **"Miles To Go: A Report on Black Students & Postsecondary Education in the South"** (57 pp. + Apps.) is available (\$20) from the Southern Educ. Fund, 135 Auburn Ave. NE, 2nd fl., Atlanta, GA 30303-2503, 404/523-0001.

- **"Teacher Quality: A Report on the Preparation & Qualifications of Public School Teachers"** is a 74-page + Apps., Jan. 1999 report (NCES 1999-080), available (possibly free) from the Natl. Ctr. for Educ. Statistics, US Dept. Educ., 555 NJ Ave. NW, Wash., DC 20208-5574, 202/219-1442.

- **"Less Truth Than Error? An independent study of the Mass. Teacher Tests,"** by Walt Haney, Clarke Fowler & Anne Wheelock (78 pp., Feb. 1999), is available (no price listed) from the Ctr. for the Study of Testing, Eval. & Educ. Policy, Campion Hall, Boston, College, Chest-

nut Hill, MA 02467, 617/552-4199, E-mail: baney@bc.edu.

- **"Issues in Education Series, Vol. 1"** is available (\$7) from the Natl. Commn. for African American Education, 2141 Industrial Pkwy., #202, Silver Spring, MD 20904, 301/680-0148.

- **"Rural Special Education for the New Millennium"** is the 1999 natl. conf. of the Amer. Council on Rural Special Educ., March 25-27 in Albuquerque. Info. from ACRES, Kansas St. Univ. College of Educ., 2323 Anderson Ave., #226, Manhattan, KS 66502-2912, 785/532-2737, E-mail: acres@ksu.edu. Sessions include "Increasing Native Amer. Involvement in Gifted Programs..." "Rural Hispanic Children & Giftedness..."

- **"Education to Develop & Sustain a Movement for Social, Economic & Political Justice"** is a Pedagogy of Freedom Conference, celebrating the life & work of Paulo Freire, June 3-5 in NYC. Proposal deadline was Feb. 15, but check. For info., contact Stanley Aronowitz, CUNY, 33 W. 42 St., #1750, NYC, NY 10036 or Gregory Tewksbury, New School, 65 W. 11 St., NYC, NY 10011, 212/229-5857, E-mail: Tewksbug@newschool.edu.

## Employment/ Jobs Policy

- **"Building a Movement for Full Employment,"** by Gertrude Schaffner Goldberg & Sheila Collins, is a 7-page reprint from the Spring



1998 issue of *Social Policy*, available (possibly free) from the Natl. Jobs for All Coal., 475 Riverside Dr., #832, NYC, NY 10115-0050, 212/870-3449, E-mail: njfac@nccusa.org.

- **Minnesota Study of Job Subsidies:** Good Jobs First! has a study showing that Minn. corps. benefiting from econ. dev. incentives pay very low wages and involve very high costs (\$100,000 or more per job). Contact GJF, 1311 L St. NW, Wash., DC 20005, 202/626-3780.

- **Public Subsidies, Public Accountability** (1998) is available (\$20) from the Grassroots Policy Proj., 202/387-2935, E-mail: hinson@rtk.net. Included are case studies of recent campaigns (LA, Oregon, Alabama, Minnesota, Iowa) for living wages, subsidy accountability & job creation, plus legal strategies, research guide, etc.

- **What Employers Want: Job Prospects for Less-Educated Workers**, by Harry Holzer (214 pp., 1999), has just been published by the Russell Sage Fdn., 800/524-6401 (\$18.45).

- **"Wages Gain Ground: Workforce benefits in 1998 from tighter labor markets, higher minimum wage,"** by Jared Bernstein & Lawrence Mishel, is an 8-page Issue Brief, available (possibly free) from the Econ. Policy Inst., 1660 L St. NW, #1200, Wash., DC 20036, 202/775-8810. The report shows that the low unemployment rate has narrowed the earnings gap between minorities and whites, after expanding through

the 80s and much of the 90s.

- **"Democracy is Power: Building Our Unions from Below"** is the April 23-25 biennial Labor Notes Conf., in Detroit. Info. from LN, 7435 Michigan Ave., Detroit, MI 48210, 313/842-6262, E-mail: business@labornotes.org.

## Environment

- **Environmentally Devastated Neighborhoods: Perceptions, Policies & Realities**, by Michael Greenberg & Dona Schneider (300 pp., 1996), is available (\$60 + s/h) from Rutgers Univ. Press, 800/446-9323. Provides case studies of 20 such neighborhoods in NJ and Phila.

- **"Beyond Pesticides: Pollution Prevention Is the Cure"** is the 17th Natl. Pesticide Forum, convened by the Natl. Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides, May 14-16 in Santa Barbara. Info. from NCAMP, 701 E St. SE, Wash., DC 20003, 202/543-5450, E-mail: ncamp@ncamp.org.

## Families/Children/Women

- **"Connecticut's Children: Increasingly Poor"** (98 pp., 1998?) is available (\$9.95) from the Conn. Assn. for Human Services, 110 Bartholomew Ave., #4030, Hartford, CT 06106, 860/951-2212.

- **"The Cost of Protecting Vulnerable Children: Understanding Federal, State & Local**

**Child Welfare Spending,"** by Rob Green, Shelley Waters Boots & Karen Tomlin (51 pp., Jan. 1999), is available (likely free) from The Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200, E-mail: paffairs@ui.urban.org.

- **"Snapshots of America's Families: A View of the Nation & 13 States [AL, CA, CO, FL, MA, MI, MN, MS, NJ, NY, TX, WA, WI] from the Natl. Survey of America's Families"** is available (possibly free) from The Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/261-5709; it's also on their website: www.urban.org.

- **"Trends in the Well-Being of America's Children & Youth: 1998"** is available, free, from US Dept. HHS, Office of Asst. Sec. for Plng. & Eval., 200 Independence Ave. SW, Rm. 450G, Wash., DC 20201; also on Internet (www.aspe.hhs.gov).

- **Latinas & African American Women at Work: Race, Gender & Economic Inequality**, ed. Irene Browne (440 pp., 1998), is available (\$43.45) from the Russell Sage Fdn., 800/524-6401.

- **"The Kids Mobility Project"** deals with the effects of changing residence on study achievement & adjustment. A 15-page, March 1998 project report is available (possibly free) from Ann Ray, Family Housing Fund, Midwest Plaza W., #1840, 801 Nicollet Mall, Mpls., MN 55402, 612/375-9644. They also have produced a series of background papers and a literature review.

- **"Regulation: An Imperative for Ensuring Quality Child Care,"** by Harold Gazan (12 pp., Sept. 1998), is available (possibly free) from The Foundation for Child Development, 345 E. 46 St., NYC, NY 10017-3562, 212/697-3150.

- **New Approaches to Evaluating Community Initiatives, Vol. 2: Theory, Measurement & Analysis**, eds. Karen Fulbright-Anderson, Anne Kubisch & James Connell (256 pp., 1998), is available (\$12) from the Aspen Inst. Pub. Office, PO Box 222, 109 Houghton Lab Ln., Queenstown, MD 21658, 410/827-9174. Other publications are also available from the Aspen Inst. Roundtable on Comprehensive Comm. Initiatives for Children & Families, co-chaired by Lisbeth Schorr & Harold Richman. The Roundtable can be reached at 281 Park Ave. S., NYC, NY 10010, 212/677-5510.

- **Fathers' Fair Share: Helping Poor Men Manage Child Support & Fatherhood**, by Earl Johnson, Ann Levine & Fred Doolittle (320 pp., 1999), will be available (\$48.50) from the Russell Sage Fdn., 800/524-6401. Related publication: **Fathers Under Fire: The Revolution in Child Support Enforcement**, eds. Irwin Garfinkel, Sara McClanahan, Daniel Meyer & Judith Seltzer (351 pp., 1998, \$53.45). Also: **"Child Support Enforcement: Strong Leadership Required to Maximize Benefits of Automated Systems"** (79 pp., June 1997, GAO/AIMD-97-72), available, free, from USGAO, PO Box 37050, Wash., DC 20013, 202/512-6000.

\* **"Domestic Violence: Prevalence & Implications for Employment Among Welfare Recipients"** (22 pp., Nov. 1998, GAO/HEHS-99-12) is available, free, from USGAO, PO Box 37050, Wash., DC 20013, 202/512-6000.

\* **"Summary of Policy Against Sexual Harassment & Incidents of Homophobia & Heterosexism"** is a 2-page. 1998 document available (likely free) from Asian Immigrant Women Advocates, 310 8th St., #301, Oakland, CA 94607, 510/268-0192, E-mail: aiwa@igc.apc.org.

\* **"Healthy Environments, Healthy Children: Children in Families,"** by Sandra Hofferth (16 pp., Nov. 1998), is a report on the 1997 Panel Study of Income Dynamics Child Development Supplement, available (possibly free) from the Inst. for Social Research, PO Box 1248, Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248, 734/763-5166.

\* **Protecting Youth at Work: Health, Safety & Development of Working Children & Adolescents in the US** is a 234-page, 1998 (?) publication of the Natl. Research Council/Inst. of Medicine Comm. on the Health & Safety Implications of Child Labor, \$48.95 from Natl. Academy Press, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW, Lockbox 285, Wash., DC 20055, 800/624-6242.

\* **Neither Separate Nor Equal: Women, Race & Class in the South**, ed. Barbara Ellen Smith (232 pp., 1999), is available (\$19.95 + s/h) from Temple Univ. Press, 1601 N. Broad St., US 305,

Phila., PA 19122-6099, 800/447-1656.

\* **The Natl. Black Child Dev. Inst. 1999 Public Policy Conf.** is being held March 4-5 in DC. Speakers include Rep. Major Owens, Floyd Flake, Dennis Walcott et al. Info. from NBCDI, 1023 15th St. NW, #600, Wash., DC 20005, 800/556-2234.

\* **"Back to the Future: Re-Examining Our Title V Roots"** is the annual meeting of the Assn. of Maternal & Child Health Progs., March 15-17 in DC. Info. from AMCHP, 1220 19th St. NW, #801, Wash., DC 20036, 202/775-0436.

\* **"The Politics of Fatherhood"** is a video conf., sponsored by the Natl. Ctr. for Strategic Nonprofit Planning & Comm. Leadership and hosted by Howard Univ. Schools of Divinity & Social Work et al., March 23-24 at the Divinity School (DC), with videoconference interactive sites in Atlanta, Brockton (MA), Charlotte, Jacksonville (NC), Englewood (NJ), Pittsburgh & Hampton (VA). Info. from NCSNPCL, 1133 20th St. NW, #210, Wash., DC 20036, 202/822-6725.

## Health

\* **"Controlling the Supply of Long-Term Care Providers at the State Level,"** by Joshua Wiener, David Stevenson & Susan Goldenson (20 pp., Dec. 1998), is available (likely free) from The Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200, E-mail: paffairs@ui.urban.org.

\* **"Repeal of the 'Boren Amendment': Implications for Quality of Care in Nursing Homes,"** by Joshua Wiener & David Stevenson (7 pp., Dec. 1998), is available, likely free, from The Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/261-5867, E-mail: paffairs@ui.urban.org.

\* **"Counting the Uninsured: A Review of the Literature,"** by Kimball Lewis, Marilyn Ellwood & John Czajka (33 pp., July 1998), is available (probably free) from The Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200, E-mail: paffairs@ui.urban.org.

\* **"Health Policy for the Low-Income Population: Major Findings from the Assessing the New Federalism Case Studies,"** by John Holahan, Joshua Wiener & Susan Wallin (61 pp., Nov. 1998), is available (likely free) from The Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200, E-mail: paffairs@ui.urban.org.

\* **"Health Policy for Low-Income People in Alabama,"** by Joshua Wiener, Susan Wallin, David Liska & Stephanie Soscia (5 pp. July 1998) and similar reports for Washington State, by Len Nichols, Leighton Ku, Stephen Norton & Susan Wallin (5 pp., July 1998); for Wisconsin, by Teresa Coughlin, Joshua Wiener, Jill Marsteller, Debra Lipson, David Stevenson & Susan Wallin (5 pp., Dec. 1998); for Pennsylvania, by Michael Birnbaum (9 pp., Oct. 1998); for Illinois, by Jack Meyer & Stephanie Anthony (9 pp., Dec. 1998); for North Carolina, by Chris Conover (9

pp. Dec. 1998); for Georgia, by Frank Ullman (9 pp., Dec. 1998); for Missouri, by Stephanie Anthony & Jack Meyer (8 pp., Jan. 1999) are all available (free) from The Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/857-8687, E-mail: paffairs@ui.urban.org.

\* **"Tobacco Use Among US Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups: African Americans, American Indians & Alaska Natives, Asian Americans & Pacific Islanders, Hispanics: A Report of the Surgeon General - Executive Summary"** is the 31-page, Oct. 9, 1998 Supplement to the HHS *Morbidity & Mortality Weekly Report*, available (no price listed) from the Mass. Medical Society, 1440 Main St., Waltham, MA 02451. The full report (stock # 017-001-00527-4) is available (\$20) from The Superintendent of Documents, US GPO, Wash., DC 20402-9328, 202/512-1800

\* **"Making Sense of Managed Care Quality Information,"** (200+ pp., Nov. 1998) is available (\$60) from the Natl. Health Law Prog., 2639 S. La Cienega Blvd., LA, CA 90034, 310/204-6010.

\* **Health Care Divided: Race & Healing a Nation**, by David Barton Smith (Univ. Michigan Press, 1999), has just won the Robert Wood Johnson Fdn. Investigator Award in Health Policy Research. The book is available from RWJ, 202/223-2477, E-mail: info@ahsr.org. A related Award winner is the series of papers by David Williams, "How Income, Race & Other Factors Influence Health" —

available from the same source.

- **The Office of Minority Health [HHS] Resource Ctr.** has a list of free publications. Phone 800/444-6472.

- **"Health Emergency 1999: The Spread of Drug-Related AIDS & Other Deadly Diseases Among African Americans & Latinos,"** by Dawn Day, with Foreword by Jocelyn Elders (23 pp., Oct. 1998), is available (possibly free) from the Dogwood Ctr., PO Box 187, Princeton, NJ 08542, 609/924-4797, E-mail: dday99@aol.com.

- **"African-American Mothers' Perception of Their Residential Environment, Stressful Life Events & Very Low Birthweight,"** by James W. Collins, Jr., Richard J. David, Rebecca Symons, Arden Handler, Stephen Wall & Stephen Andes, appeared in the May 1998 *Epidemiology*. Free reprints of the 4-page article available from Dr. Collins, Div. Neonatology, 45 Children's Mem. Hosp., 2300 Children's Plaza, Chicago, IL 60614. The study shows a positive correlation between stress and very low birth weight.

- **"Socioeconomic Status & Health in Industrial Nations: Social, Psychological & Biological Pathways"** is a May 11-12 NY Academy of Science Conf. in Bethesda, MD (right outside DC). Info. from Sherryl Usmani at the Academy, 2 E. 63 St., NYC, NY 10021, 212/838-0239 x323, E-mail: conference@nyas.org.

## Homelessness

- **"Homeless Children: Addressing the Challenge in Rural Schools,"** by Yvonne Vissing (2 pp., Jan. 1999), is available (free) from ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Educ. & Small Schools, PO Box 1348, Charleston, WV 25325-1348, 800/624-9120, E-mail: hammerp@aol.org.

- **Taylor's Campaign** is a 75-minute documentary video, narrated by Martin Sheen, on the world of "hardworking people living in cardboard boxes in luxurious Santa Monica, dumpster diving for survival." For rental/preview/sales info., contact Richard Cohen Films, PO Box 1012, Santa Monica, CA 90291, 310/395-3549, E-mail: rbc23@juno.com.

- **"Out of Sight - Out of Mind? - A Report on Anti-Homeless Laws, Litigation & Alternatives in 50 US Cities"** (85 pp., Jan. 1999) is available (\$28 - 20% discount for nonprofit advocacy orgs, limited inc. individuals) from the Natl. Law Ctr. on Homelessness & Poverty, 918 F St. NW, #412, Wash., DC 20004, 202/638-2535, E-mail: nlchp@nlchp.org.

- **The Earned Income Tax Credit:** Homeless people may be eligible for this assistance. A free kit of helpful materials is available from the Natl. Law Ctr. on Homelessness & Poverty, 918 F St. NW, #412, Wash., DC 20004, 202/638-2535, E-mail: nlchp@nlchp.org.

- **Zero To Three** has devoted its Aug./Sept. 1998 issue to homelessness & home, with a range of articles in the 56-page publication,

on what makes a "good" home environment, how substandard housing & homelessness affect young children, how to prevent family homelessness and help families who are already homeless. Available (possibly free) from Zero to Three Natl. Ctr. for Infants, Toddlers & Families, 734 15th St. NW, #1000, Wash., DC 20005-1013, 800/899-4301.

- **"Homelessness in America,"** eds. Daniel Herman & Ezra Susser (136 pp., 1998), contains 30 articles reprinted from *The American Journal of Public Health*. \$35 from APHA, Dept. C, PO Box 753, Waldorf, MD 20604-0753, 301/893-1894.

## Housing

- **"In Search of Shelter: The Growing Shortage of Affordable Rental Housing,"** by Jennifer Daskal (54 pp., June 1998), is available from the Ctr. on Budget & Policy Priorities, 820 First St. NE, #510, Wash., DC 20002, 202/408-1080, E-mail: center@center.cbpp.org. Contact them re price.

- **"Fair Housing Violation Cases in Nonmetro & Metro Counties" & "Fair Housing, the Zoning Process & Land Use Politics in Rural Areas"** are two recent publications available (\$5.50 & \$5, respectively; \$8 for the set) from the Housing Asst. Council, 1025 Vermont Ave., NW, #606, Wash., DC 20005, 202/842-8600.

- **"Toward a Targeted Homeownership Tax Credit"** (31 pp., Jan. 1999), prepared by the Harvard Jt. Ctr. for

Housing Studies for The Brookings Inst. Ctr. on Urban & Met. Policy, is available (possibly free) from the Brookings Ctr., 1775 Mass. Ave. NW, Wash., DC 20036-2188, 202/797-6139; also on their website (www.brookings.edu; click on Center on Urban & Met. Policy).

- **"Not Safe at Home: How America's Housing Crisis Threatens the Health of Its Children"** is a 46-page, Feb. 1998 research report from the Doc4Kids Project. \$5 contrib. requested. From the Project, Dept. Pediatrics, Dowling 3, Boston Med. Ctr., 818 Harrison Ave., Boston, MA 02118, 617/534-2229, E-mail: doc4kids@bu.edu.

- **"Native American Housing: Information on HUD's Funding of Indian Housing Programs"** (63 pp., Nov. 1998, GAO/RCED-99-16) is available, free, from USGAO, PO Box 37050, Wash., DC 20013, 202/512-6000.

- **"A Picture of Subsidized Households in 1998"** is available (\$5) from HUD USER, PO Box 6091, Rockville, MD 20849, 800/245-2691, E-mail: huduser@aspensys.com.

- **"Local Solutions for a National Agenda"** is the 1999 Housing & Comm. Dev. Policy Conf., March 29-31 in DC, co-sponsored by the Natl. Congress for Comm. Econ. Dev. & the Natl. Low Income Housing Coal. Info. from NCCED, 1030 15th St. NW, #325, Wash., DC 20005, 202/234-5009.

## Immigration

- "New Federal Food Stamp Restoration for Legal Immigrants: Implications & Implementation Issues," by Kelly Carmody & Stacy Dean (48 pp., July 1998), is available from the Ctr. on Budget & Policy Priorities, 820 First St. NE, #510, Wash., DC 20002, 202/408-1080; contact them for price.

## Rural

- "Strengthening Rural Economies: Programs that Target Promising Sectors of a Local Economy," by Alan Okagaki, Kris Palmer & Neil Mayer (79 pp., Dec. 1998), is available (possibly free) from the Ctr. for Comm. Change, 1000 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Wash., DC 20007, 202/342-0519.

## Miscellaneous

- "Nonprofit Use of Internet Technology for Public Policy Purposes" (44 pp., Dec. 1998) is available (no price listed) from OMB Watch, 1742 Conn. Ave. NW, Wash., DC 20009, 202/234-8494.
- *The Left Guide* (2nd ed.) lists more than 3000 orgs., from moderate to radical, profiling 1300 in depth. \$49.95 from Economics America, 612 Church St., Ann Arbor, MI 48104, 734/995-0865.

## Job Opportunities/ Fellowships/ Grants

- The Natl. Women's Law Ctr. (co-directed by PRRAC Board member

Nancy Duff Campbell) is seeking to fill the following positions: **Exec. Asst., Communications Director, Policy Analyst, Development Assoc., Program Adm. Asst.** Resumes to NWLC, 11 Dupont Circle, #800, Wash., DC 20036, 202/588-5180.

- The Baruch College School of Public Affairs is seeking nominations for the **Lillie & Nathan Ackerman Visiting Professorship of Equality & Justice in America.** Appt. can be up to 3 yrs. Pref. given to applics. recd. by March 1 (but this appears not to be a deadline), so hurry to get your applic. or nominations in, to Robert Sandruck, Baruch College, 17 Lexington Ave., Box F-1228, NYC, NY 10017, 212/802-5956.

- "Community Food & Nutrition Grants" are being offered by HHS. 33 grants worth \$2 million will be awarded in 1999, to coordinate food assistance resources, initiate & develop child nutrition programs, & improve the health & nutrition status of low-income people. Applications (due March 26) from the Office of Comm. Services, 5th flr. W., Aerospace Bldg., 370 L'Enfant Promenade SW, Wash., DC 20447, 202/401-9354.

- The War Resisters League is seeking a **Natl. Organizer** for its Youth Peace Campaign. \$29,000. Ltr./resume/writing sample to WRL, 339 Lafayette St., NYC, NY 10012, 212/228-0450.

- The Natl. Housing Inst. (publisher of *Shelterforce*) is seeking a **Director of Development**

& Marketing. Fax resume to 973/678-8437 or E-mail it to [hs@nhi.org](mailto:hs@nhi.org). NHI is located in Orange, NJ.

- The Amer. Friends Service Comm. is hiring a **Development Officer, a Grants Fundraiser & a Development Officer** (the last-mentioned NYC-based, the other 2 Phila.-based). Ltr./resume (right away) to Willa Brown, AFSC, 1501 Cherry St., Phila., PA 19102-1479, 215/241-7167, E-mail: [Wbrown@afsc.org](mailto:Wbrown@afsc.org).

- The Ctr. for Science in the Public Interest is seeking a **Director of Major Donor Development.** Ltr./resume/writing samples to CPSI, 1875 Conn. Ave. NW, #300, Wash., DC 20009, 202/332-9110.

- Oxfam America is recruiting for a **US Program Director** (\$50-55,000). Ltr./resume to them at 26 West St., Boston, MA 02111, 617/482-1211, E-mail: [jobs@oxfamamerica.org](mailto:jobs@oxfamamerica.org).

- The Woods Fund of Chicago is seeking a **Program Director** (for its Public Policies Affecting Families program). The Fund makes \$3 million/yr. in grants for policy analysis & development, advocacy & community organizing. Resume/ltr./example of work to Dr. Sandra O'Donnell at the Fund, 3 First Natl. Plaza, 70 W. Madison, #2010, Chicago, IL 60602.

- The McAuley Inst. **Courage in Community Awards** honor women's contributions in the development of decent, safe, affordable housing and strong communities. Two awards (\$3000, half to indiv., half to her org.) Nomination forms (due April 16) from the Inst.,

8300 Colesville Rd., #310, Silver Spring, MD 20910, 301/588-8110, E-mail: [acampbell@mcauley.org](mailto:acampbell@mcauley.org).

- **Fight Crime, Invest in Kids**, a natl. group advocating crime-preventing investment in childcare, after-school programs, etc., is seeking to fill the following positions: **Media Communications Dir.** (\$25-52,000), **Development Coordinator** (\$20-52,000), **Computer Support Coordinator/Asst. to Natl. Dir. of St. Leg. Affairs** (mid-high \$20s); **NY State Director** (\$30-50,000); **Calif. State Director** (\$30-50,000). Full job descripts./applics. from them at 1334 G St. NW, Suite B., Wash., DC 20005-3107, 202/638-0690.

- The Ctr. on Budget & Policy Priorities has the following openings: **Sr. Policy Analyst - Natl. Policy & a Research Asst. - Natl. Policy; Tax Policy Analyst; Sr. Development Writer; Proj. Assoc., Natl. Child Health Insurance Outreach Campaign; Outreach Asst.** Resume/ltr./writing sample (this last only for RA & Sr. Dev. Writer positions) to the Ctr., 820 First St. NE, #510, Wash., DC 20002, 202/408-1080, E-mail: [center@center.cbpp.org](mailto:center@center.cbpp.org).

- The Natl. Housing Trust is seeking an **Administrator/Asst. to Exec. Dir.** Resume/ltr./writing sample to the Trust, 1101 30th St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20007, 202/333-8931, E-mail: [gament@nhtinc.org](mailto:gament@nhtinc.org).

- The Sentencing Project is hiring a **Special Asst. for Programs** (\$28-35,000). Resume/ltr./address-tel. of

2 refs. to the Project, 918 F St. NW, #501, Wash., DC 20004, 202/628-0871.

• **Wasserstein Public Interest Fellows Program** (Harvard Law School) brings in public int. attys. for 1-2 days to counsel students. \$500 honorarium + travel. March 15 deadline for personal statement/resume/2-3 recommendation ltrs./name & telephone of a law student or younger lawyer you've mentored to: Wasserstein Comm., Harvard Law School, Pound Hall 328, Cambridge, MA 02138, 617/495-3108.

• **The Natl. Econ. Dev. & Law Ctr.** is seeking a **Sr. Program Specialist** for its Family Support Prog. & a **Program Specialist I**. Resume/ltr. to the Ctr., 2201 Broadway, #815, Oakland, CA 94612, fax: 510/251-0600.

• **Cambridge Public Schools** is looking to fill a newly created position, **Coordinator of Multicultural Curriculum & Progs. K-12**. \$62-70,000.

Contact Barbara Allen, Camb. Pub. Schools, 159 Thorndike St., Cambridge, MA 02141, 617/349-6441 right away re applic. procedures.

• **Retreat for Leaders Working in the Non-profit Sector:** The Vallecitos Mountain Refuge offers two-week Fellowships (all paid) for people working in the progressive community & nonprofit sector (50% of Fellowships are awarded to people of color). Contact them for application: PO Box 1507, Taos, NM 87571, 505/751-0351.

• **The Mexican American Legal Defense & Educ. Fund** is looking for **Staff Attorneys** for its LA and SF regional offices. Resume/writing sample to MALDEF, 634 S. Spring St., LA, CA 90014, 213/629-2512, x112.

• **The Nonprofit Sector Research Fund Wm. Randolph Hearst Endowed Scholarship for Minority Students** is available for Summer 1999, at the Aspen Inst. in Wash., DC. Grad. &

undergrad. students eligible. \$2800-4200 scholarship. Ltr./resume/transcript/2 ref. ltrs./certif. of fin. need by March 16 to David Williams, Aspen Inst., 1333 New Hampshire Ave. NW, #1070, Wash., DC 20036, 202/736-5800.

• **Ctr. on Budget & Policy Priorities Internships:** Summer (March 31 deadline), Fall (July 15), Spring (Nov. 15) in a wide range of areas: federal legislation, health, housing, job creation, state budget/tax policy, income security, etc. All are paid. Submit resume/names & contact info. of 2 refs./educ. transcripts/response to questions on Internship Questionnaire, available from the Ctr., 820 First St. NE, #510, Wash., DC 20002, 202/408-1095, x386, E-mail: internship@cbpp.org.

• **The Inst. for Community Economics** is hiring a **Director of Operations & Finance & a Loan Officer**. Apply to ICE, 57 School St., Springfield, MA 01105, 413/746-8660.

• **The Washington Peace Ctr.** is seeking a new **Coordinator:** multicultural coalition-building, organizing, fundraising, office mgt. \$24,000. Ltr./resume by 3/12 to the Ctr., 1801 Columbia Rd. NW, #104, Wash., DC 20009, E-mail: PeaceCent@aol.com.

• **Trial Lawyers for Public Justice** is seeking nominations for its 1999 **Trial Lawyer of the Year Award**. Inf./nominations (deadline 4/1) to TLPJ Fdn., 1717 Mass. Ave. NW, #800, Wash., DC 20036-2001, 202/797-8600, E-mail: tlpj@tlpj.org.

• **Univ. Mass.-Boston** has 3 Public Policy/Public Adm. faculty positions open: **Prof. of Public Policy, Assoc./Full Prof. of Public Affairs, Asst./Assoc. Prof.** Resume/sample pubs./teaching evals./3 ref. ltrs. to Human Resources, Search 400, U-Mass., 100 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125-3393.

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