

The Spirit Level: Why Greater Equality Makes Societies Stronger

by Richard Wilkinson & Kate Pickett

The belief that inequality is divisive and socially corrosive goes back several hundred years. But now we have comparable measures of the scale of income inequality in different societies and we can actually see what effect it has. The new evidence shows that inequality is much the most important explanation of why, despite their extraordinary material success, some of the most affluent societies seem to be social failures.

What Greater Equality Brings

In societies where income differences between rich and poor are smaller, the statistics show that community life is stronger and more people feel they can trust others.

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Kate Pickett is Professor of Epidemiology at York University and a National Inst. Health Research Scientist. Their book—title identical to the heading of their article—was published in 2010 by Bloomsbury.

For further evidence and information resources and suggestions as to how you can help—via The Equality Trust they have established—go to www.equalitytrust.org.uk.

There is also less violence—including lower homicide rates; health tends to be better and life expectancy is higher. In fact, most of the problems related to relative deprivation are reduced: Prison populations are smaller, teenage birth rates are lower, math and literacy scores tend to be higher, and there is less obesity.

That is a lot to attribute to inequality, but all these relationships have been demonstrated in at least two independent settings: among the richest developed societies, and among the 50 states of the USA. In both cases, places with smaller income differences do better and the relationships cannot be dismissed as chance findings. Some of them have already been shown in large numbers of studies—there are over 200 looking at the tendency for health to be better in more equal societies and something like 40 looking at the relation between violence and inequality. As you might expect, inequality makes a larger contribution to some problems than to others, and it is of course far from being the only cause of social ills. But it does look as if the scale of inequality is the most important single explanation for the huge differences in the prevalence of social problems between societies. The relationships tend to be strongest among problems that show the sharpest class differences and are most closely related to relative deprivation.

The most obvious explanation for these patterns is the suggestion that more unequal societies have more social problems because they have more poor people. But this is not the main explanation. Most of the effect of inequality is the result of worse outcomes across the vast majority of the population. In a more unequal society, even middle-class people on good incomes are likely to be less healthy, less likely to be involved in community life, more likely to be obese, and more likely to be victims of violence. Similarly, their children are likely to do less well at school,

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We're Moving!

As of April 26, PRRAC will be in new offices: 1200 18th Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036. Phone, fax and email remain the same.

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are more likely to use drugs and more likely to become teenage parents.

Redistribution, Not Growth

The first thing to recognize is that we are dealing with the effects of relative rather than absolute deprivation and poverty. Violence, poor health or school failure are not problems that can be solved by economic growth. Everyone getting richer without redistribution doesn't help. Although economic growth remains important in poorer countries, across the richest 25 or 30 countries, there is no tendency whatsoever for health to be better among the most affluent rather than the least affluent of these rich countries. The same is true of levels of violence, teenage pregnancy rates, literacy and math scores among school children, and even obesity rates. In poorer countries, both inequality and economic growth are important to outcomes such as health, but rich countries have reached a level of development beyond which further rises in material living standards do not help reduce health or social problems. While greater equality is important at all levels of economic development, the connection between life expectancy and Gross National Income per

head weakens as countries get richer until, among the very richest countries, the connection disappears entirely.

However, *within* each country, ill health and social problems are closely associated with income. The more deprived areas in our societies have more of most problems. So what does it mean if the differences in income within rich societies matter, but income differences between them do not? It tells us that what matters is where we stand in relation to others in our own society. The issue is social status and relative income. So for example, why the USA has the highest homicide rates, the highest teenage pregnancy rates, the highest rates of imprisonment, and comes about 28th

The issue is social status and relative income.

in the international league table of life expectancy, is *because* it also has the biggest income differences. In contrast, countries like Japan, Sweden and Norway, although not as rich as the U.S., all have smaller income differences and do well on all these measures. Even among the 50 states of the USA, those with smaller income differences perform as well as more egalitarian countries on most of these measures.

Chronic Stress

But how can social status differences affect health? There is a health gradient running right across society, from the bottom to the top. Even the comfortably-off middle classes tend to have shorter lives than those who are very well-off. Having a house with a smaller lawn to mow, or one less car, is not a plausible explanation for these differences. Research has now shown the importance to health of psychological and social factors. Friendship, sense of control and good early childhood experience are all highly protective of health, while things like hos-

tility, anxiety and major difficulties are damaging. The many pathways through which chronic stress makes us more vulnerable to disease are becoming clearer. Stress compromises the immune and cardiovascular systems and increases our vulnerability to so many diseases that it has been likened to more rapid ageing.

We now know that a major contribution to health inequalities comes from the psychological and emotional impact of people's social status. This picture received powerful confirmation from studies of non-human primates. Although among humans you cannot unambiguously separate out the effects of social status from better material conditions, among animals you can. Studies in which social status among macaque monkeys was experimentally manipulated by moving animals between groups, while ensuring material conditions and diets were kept the same, showed that the stress of low social status can produce physiological effects similar to those associated with low status in humans. Since then, studies of other non-human primates species have shown that the stress effects of social status vary according to the nature of the dominance hierarchy and the quality of social relations.

Social Relations and Hierarchy

The growing awareness of the importance of the social environment to health raised the question of whether the quality of social relations differed between more, and less, equal societies. The data left no room for doubt: People in more unequal societies trust each other less, they are less likely to be involved in community life, and rates of violence are higher. All suggest that inequality damages the quality of social relations. Indeed, this must be one of the most important ways inequality affects the quality of life. In the most unequal of the 50 states of the USA, 35 or 40% of the population feel they cannot trust other

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Exploring the Parallels Between the U.S. Civil Rights Movement and the African Liberation Movement

by James Pope

The history of African and African-American struggles for liberation interacting is as multiple and organic as its various manifestations—Negritude, Black Consciousness Movement, Black Arts Movement, to name a few. What these manifestations had in common was their desire to strengthen and unify all those of African descent. This desire was bolstered by institutional and individual attempts to solve what they saw as the problem of the 20th Century—“the problem of the color line,” in the iconic phrase of W.E.B. Du Bois. These movements’ central aim was to secure civil and political rights for Africans and their descendants throughout the world. Their struggle was against colonialism and the activities of imperialist powers in Africa, the Caribbean and elsewhere.

As racism evolves and mutates as a force of oppression, so do the means to resist it. In an effort to situate and contextualize the various instances of interaction, it becomes vital to highlight crucial moments of this interaction. In this, two interconnected strains of thought become visible. The first visible point of reference is encapsulated in the movement’s intellectual framework: The writings and speeches of the movement’s leaders illuminate the importance of African and African-American collaboration

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against a common enemy. Secondly, we can see attempts to institutionalize this framework. Thus, not only is it necessary to study the words and ideas of the movement’s personalities, a substantive analysis of the actualization of their words and ideas in the form of the institutions they created is also useful. This level of analysis

Malcolm’s untimely assassination galvanized the movement.

upon the similarity of African and African-American liberation movements is necessary for future direction. This becomes especially incalculable as the mutation of racism comes of age in the 21st Century. In all of its complexity and radicalism, this investigation will provide the vital context and frame of reference in order to address disease, poverty and human rights abuses plaguing Africans and people of African descent across the globe.

The Council on African Affairs

With that, a brief look into one of the many attempts to institutionalize the idea of African and African-American liberation movement interaction offers a clear view of the foundations that have been laid that can undoubtedly inform future progress. Notwithstanding the Pan-African work by pioneers such as Henry Sylvester Williams and W.E.B. Du Bois, a continuation of their groundwork can be found in the formation of the Council on African Affairs-CAA (Du Bois was instrumental in the work of this organization). Founded

in 1942, CAA quickly emerged as the principal voice of anti-colonialism and Pan-Africanism within the U.S., as well as abroad. Before becoming a casualty of the Cold War and anti-communist campaigns during the early 1950s, CAA served as the central point of interaction between Africans’ and African Americans’ struggles for liberation.

Paul Robeson served as Chairman during most of the CAA’s existence, while W.E.B. Du Bois served as Vice-Chair and headed the Africa Aid Committee. Alphaeus Hunton, Jr. was the organization’s Executive Director, editor of its publication, *New Africa*, and the force behind much of CAA’s activities and vision.

Despite its radical politics, in the early and mid 1940s CAA benefited from the support of a wide range of liberal activists and intellectuals, including E. Franklin Frazier, Mary McLeod Bethune and Rayford Logan. The support of these three liberals should not be taken for granted. This support indicated the pervasive appeal of the CAA’s program and messages—a vital component in building a movement over two continents and uniting various groups of people with

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Charles Moore

We dedicate this issue of *P&R* to Civil Rights Era photographer **Charles Moore**, who passed away in March. His brave shots of Southern racism and anti-racism actions—many of which appeared in *Life Magazine*—helped awaken the nation and assisted in passage of civil rights legislation.

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assorted interests. The CAA was able to do this by articulating and promoting a fundamental linkage between the struggle of African Americans and the fate of colonized peoples in Africa as well as around the globe.

Among the various campaigns and methods used to solidify this notion, the CAA lobbied the federal government and the United Nations; lent material support to Indian independence activists and striking trade unionists in Nigeria; and established African famine relief initiatives. All of this was done, while illuminating the connection between their work and a larger critique of the structure of human relations under colonialism and capitalism. The most significant work of the CAA was with South Africa. It is here they provided support for striking miners as well as directed worldwide attention to the African National Congress's struggle against apartheid.

Moreover, the CAA advocated the internationalization of the African-American struggle for civil rights, supported African liberation groups, as well as advocating a position of Non-Alignment toward the Cold War's superpowers.

The CAA's critique of American democracy and their drive to link African and African-American struggles,

as well as many of the CAA leaders' associations with the Communist Party, their opposition to racism, poverty, etc., had become politically unsustainable by the early 1950s. As a result, many liberal supporters abandoned the CAA. Additionally, the federal government cracked down on its operations and in 1953 the Council was charged with subversion under the McCarran Internal Security Act.

Youth have participated in resistance movements all over the globe.

As a result, the CAA's key leaders, including Robeson, Du Bois and Alphaeus Hunton, were subject to aggressive harassment, trumped-up indictments, and in the case of Hunton, imprisonment.

Finally, in 1955, under the tremendous weight of the federal government's activities to dismantle and disconnect African Americans from collaborating with others engaged in struggles around the world, the Council on African Affairs disbanded. Although the activities of CAA succumbed to government suppression, movements toward African and African-American liberation did not disappear. There were a number of

movements toward collective liberation after 1955. Nevertheless, the historical record shows that there was a turning point, a clear increase in the efforts, desire and collective need to connect.

Turning Point: The Solidification of the Linkage of Liberation Struggles

After Malcolm X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, the youth within the Civil Rights Movement became radicalized. Accordingly, there were instances such as The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) issuing a statement in January 1966 opposing the Vietnam War. With this, SNCC became the first major civil rights organization to explicitly call for the end of a war. The importance of this identifiable global perspective of the connection to the struggles of other people of color cannot be overlooked. Malcolm's untimely assassination galvanized the movement.

Instances of African and African-American liberation movement interaction can be found within four points of ideological parallelism: 1) A broad similarity in the arguments and rationalizations of White supremacists. These similarities were based on the accepted idea that in both Africa and America, Black people were considered intellectually and morally inferior, incapable of self-government, and therefore unfit to vote, hold office and associate with Whites on the bases of equality; 2) Pan-Africanism, as an idea and a movement, was used as a frame of reference. Politically astute African Americans and Africans did not see themselves as simply engaged in isolated combat with their own particular sets of White oppressors; 3) A comparable sense of being a minority within White-dominated, multi-racial societies; 4) Comparable social and cultural position within the Black communities. When analysis is complete, all or some of these paral-

Honoring Don Nakanishi

A special issue of *Amerasia Journal* (Vol. 35, No. 3, 2009), "The Political World of Asian Americans: A Tribute to Don T. Nakanishi," honors PRRAC's long-time Board member, retired head of the UCLA Asian American Studies Center. The seventeen articles in the ca. 240-page issue are divided into five sections:

- "Minorities and International Politics"
- "Surviving Democracy's Mistake"
- "An Asian Americans Political Agenda"
- "Why I Fought"
- "Portrait of a Scholar Activist"

Contributors are Bill Lann Lee, Glenn Omatsu, Russell C. Leong, Tritia Toyota, Susie Hsiushan Ling, James S. Lai, Elsie Osajima, Dale Minami, Mary Youko Katayama, Gann Matsuda, Shirley Hunc and Karen L. Ishizuka; and included is a Memoriam to M. Dick Osumi. For ordering information, contact the UCLA Asian American Studies Center, 3230 Campbell Hall, Box 951546, LA, CA 90095-1546, 310/825-2974.

lels are present. In addition to this, another similarity can be extracted: At the center of these movements of resistance and liberation were the youth.

Youth activism of today uses a different method of organization, but does face some of the similar obstacles. Today, although overt racist acts are not being carried out with the same regularity and arrogance of years past, overt forms are still very much identifiable. This seems to be especially true in areas of the U.S. still determined to hold on to oppressive conceptualizations of social constructs such as race and class. However, youth, in various ways, participate in many forms of resistance. These acts are in direct response to the evolved forms of racism that youth must contend with today.

A Brief Look at Youth Activism Today

Historically, youth have responded to external forces in relation to their sense of self-worth and value. Given the realization of their internal identification with possibilities and self-worth, it is not the primary impetus in moving youth to action. Rather, it is the relationship to the larger systemic elements (race, gender, sexuality, ethnicity, class, nationality) that have created a climate of resistance.

PRRAC's Interns

We're grateful for the excellent work of our outgoing Spring Law and Policy Interns—Tashira Halyard, a 4th-year evening division student from Georgetown Law School, and Tito Escobar, a 2nd-year Georgetown law student. This month we welcome our Summer Law and Policy Interns, Betsy Gwin and Catherine Yourougou, from Georgetown and NYU law schools, respectively, and an undergraduate Research Intern, Caaminee Pandit, from the Princeton Internships in Civic Service program.

Fourth National Conference on Assisted Housing Mobility

June 10-11, 2010
Washington, DC

Please join us June 10-11 for an important conference on new directions in housing mobility policy—and learn about the ways HUD is trying to expand geographic choices for low-income families outside of high-poverty neighborhoods. The conference will look at the potential of new proposals for housing mobility in the HUD 2011 budget, including the “Transforming Rental Assistance Program,” the “Choice Neighborhoods Initiative,” and the “Sustainable Communities Initiative.” We will look closely at program design features from several current mobility programs to assess which approaches will work best to help families move to low-poverty communities. We will also look at recent social science research, explore health impact assessment in the context of the Section 8 program, and include a segment on fair housing enforcement and source of income discrimination.

Please contact Lauren Hill at PRRAC if you are interested in attending or want more details—lhill@prrac.org.

The conference is sponsored by PRRAC and co-hosted by the Urban Institute, 2100 M St. NW, Washington, DC.

Examining the historical record, it is clear that youth have participated in resistance movements all over the globe, from Tianmen Square to anti-war movements. This notion is especially true in reference to the African-American community, in particular during the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s.

Many question whether voting is worthwhile.

During this time, the issues of poverty, racism, war and sexism were taken up by young people. Within the African-American community, youth activism in schools, churches and civic organizations was celebrated. In many areas of social engagement, youth could be found on the front lines fighting for substantive change and justice. However, today, while the issues of poverty, racism, war and sexism have not disappeared from the national, state or local arenas, Black youth are seemingly silent when we compare their level of activism to their counterparts from the 1960s.

Are youth of today engaged? Have the gaps in inequality closed? Is there

a need to organize resistance movements? These questions may be answered with the application of an innovative frame of reference that can offer an original perspective on contemporary forms of activism. The logic in this evolved examination will ultimately illuminate new forms of activism that may diverge from previous strategies utilized by youth. Moreover, this frame of reference will provide a fresh look at forms of resistance and create a holistic approach to address the evolutionary forms of inequalities and injustice.

Several factors must be included in this frame of reference. They are: 1) A conscious resistance to narrow definitions dictated by the majority-accepted perspectives of examining activism; 2) The role of technology and mass media; 3) The impact of racial integration; 4) The reduction from collective action to reliance upon individual rights; 5) The reduction in the emphasis of upon a racial consciousness and/or identity; 6) The generational disconnect from our elders; 7) The impact of globalization on cul-

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ture; and 8) Greater influence of hip-hop on activism.

Points of Difference and Congruence

During the Civil Rights Movement, resistance programs responded to blatant racial oppression. Accordingly, this presented youth activism within the movement with clear goals. However, globalization, the notion of a post-racial America and an identifiable increase in Black socio-economic advancement has rendered racist inclinations as being latent. As a result, race is no longer the only variable to consider when developing resistance goals.

It may be argued that current platforms for youth resistance in the post-Civil Rights era reflect the greater climate of a misguided acceptance of the notion that “we have arrived”—a notion that is constructed on material conceptualizations of social status based upon the ability to engage in inordinate consumer-based excursions.

More precisely, integration has created a false notion of inclusion, with the perception that Black youth are reaping advantages from this newfound access to opportunity. This frame of reference has had deleterious effects on the need to organize and mobilize the community against a clearly defined enemy. In turn, the youth of today are deemed too afraid to take on the system and instead turn their frustrations towards other ends, a sort of coping mechanism that forces them to retreat within the comfort of living on the periphery of society.

Additionally, the Civil Rights Movement did not secure economic power for many in the Black community. Accordingly, a class divide was created between those with access to education and political capital and those without.

Abject poverty and a dire lack of resources remain a constant. Interestingly enough, youth of today are

disproportionally impacted by the inequities of poverty. As a result of the above—a large portion of the youth, today, simply cannot relate to the plight of other Blacks—these are the masses of Black people who live in poverty.

The rise of the media and growing dependency on technology has shifted the resistance strategies utilized by African-American youth. For instance, the protest music of the 60s and 70s evolved into hip-hop, which then shifted into the negativities of “gansta rap” and more recently a market-driven “pop” rap. Due to corporate-controlled media and the proliferation of technological advancements, progressive youth are found in what is called the “underground.”

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people, compared to perhaps only 10% in the more equal states. The international differences are at least as large. Measures of “social capital” and the extent to which people are involved in local community life also confirm the socially corrosive effects of inequality.

Americans often ask whether these patterns reflect ethnic divisions. The answer is that they do and they don't. The same patterns are found in international analyses and within other countries where they cannot be explained by ethnic divisions. In addition, some analyses have controlled for the proportion of minority group members in different societies. How-

Today's youth may not see voting as a tool of resistance. Many question whether it is worthwhile. Their logic finds root in the notion that voting in a system that is antagonistic and oppressive to the minorities—especially with youth—can be counter-productive. While many suggest that the logic for voting is located in the fact that Black people have not adequately been at the tables of power, voting for inclusion becomes essential. However, the counter-argument is that once we get there, we lose sight of the goal, mission and vision of what got them there in the first place. All of these instances of difference and congruence contribute to the dilemmas as well as potential power of youth activism. □

ever, insofar as skin color or, in different contexts, language or religious group membership become markers of social status, then they are stigmatized like any other marker of low class or social status.

Inequality has socially corrosive effects.

These issues are centrally about social status differentiation: Its effects explain why people in lower classes feel they are treated as a different race and people of a different race feel they are treated as second-class citizens. But the effects of inequality are far too large to be attributed to racial discrimination. Inequality is associated

Racially Integrated Education

“Looking to the Future: Legal and Policy Options for Racially Integrated Education in the South and the Nation” is a just-published special issue of the *North Carolina Law Review* (Vol. 88, Issue 3). Seven articles, dealing with such issues as the Supreme Court's *Parents Involved* decision; Latino students; Virginia's alteration of grade configurations to reduce school segregation; and a case study of a suburban Southern school district (Rock Hill, SC—comparing its experience with that of nearby Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC). Among the authors: PRRAC Soc. Sci. Adv. Bd. member Roslyn Arlin Mickelson on synthesizing social science research with respect to integrated education and mathematics outcomes. Orders from ncrlrev_subscriptions@unc.edu, 919/962-1526.

with worse outcomes among the vast majority of the population, though discrimination can intensify inequality. Worse outcomes are seen even when comparisons are restricted to just the white populations in more and less equal societies.

Income inequality tells us something about how hierarchical societies are and about the scale of class differentiation within them. The limited comparable data on social mobility in different countries suggest that more unequal countries have less social mobility. Rather than being the “land of opportunity,” the United States has unusually low rates of social mobility which seem to match its unusually large income differences. And it also looks as if increased income inequality has led, in both Britain and the U.S., to greater residential segregation of rich and poor. Bigger differences seem to mean less mixing—both socially and geographically.

With such profound effects on society and health, it would be surprising if inequality did not also exacerbate most of the problems associated with relative deprivation, so giving rise to the relationships we found between greater inequality and higher rates of imprisonment, poorer literacy and math scores, increased obesity, more violence, higher teenage pregnancies rates and poorer mental health. It seems likely that the bigger the income and status differences, the more important social position and social status competition becomes.

Inequality and Social Anxiety

But why are we so sensitive to inequality? Why does it affect us so much? Some pointers to the mechanisms involved are provided by the psychosocial risk factors for poor health. Foremost amongst these, as we saw earlier, are three intensely social factors: low social status, weak friendship networks, and poor quality of early childhood experience. Given that we know these work

The Equal Justice Society 10th Anniversary

PRRAC is pleased to co-sponsor, with the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights and many other groups, a 10th anniversary celebration of the Equal Justice Society, the evening of Tuesday, June 29, 2010, in Washington, DC—time and location to be announced.

Based in San Francisco, the Equal Justice Society (equaljustice.org) is a national strategy group co-founded and since 2000 led by Eva Paterson. EJS is one of the few institutions with an explicit focus on overturning barriers to implementing the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and antidiscrimination legislation. (The late Judge Constance Baker Motley, the first African-American woman on the federal bench, said this after learning about EJS: “Now I can rest...”)

To RSVP and receive event details, email info@equaljustice.org.

through chronic stress, the research seems to be telling us that these are the most pervasive sources of chronic stress in affluent societies.

Thinking more about these three sources of chronic stress, we can see that they may all be indicators of underlying social anxieties. The insecurities we may carry with us from a difficult early childhood are not unlike the insecurities associated with

Bigger differences mean less mixing, socially, geographically.

low social status, and one may make us more vulnerable to the other. Friendship fits into this picture because friends provide positive feedback: They enjoy your company, laugh at your jokes, seek your advice, etc.—you feel valued. In contrast, not having friends, feeling excluded, people choosing not to sit next to you fills most of us with self-doubt. We worry about being unattractive, boring, unintelligent, socially inept, and so on.

There is now a large body of experimental evidence which shows that the kinds of stress which have the greatest effect on people’s levels of stress hormones are “social evaluative threats,” such as threats to self-esteem or social status, in which others can negatively judge performance.

It seems then that the most wide-

spread and potent kind of stress in modern societies centers on our anxieties about how others see us, on our self-doubts and social insecurities. As social beings, we monitor how others respond to us, so much so that it is sometimes as if we experienced ourselves through each other’s eyes. Shame and embarrassment have been called *the* social emotions: They shape our behavior so that we conform to acceptable norms and spare us from the stomach-tightening we feel when we have made fools of ourselves in front of others. Several of the great sociological thinkers have suggested that this is the gateway through which we are socialized, and it now looks as if it is also how society gets under the skin to affect health.

Given that the social hierarchy is seen as a hierarchy from the most valued at the top, to the least valued at the bottom, it is easy to see how bigger status differences increase the evaluative threat and add to status competition and status insecurity. This perspective also explains why violence increases with greater inequality. The literature on violence points out how often issues of respect, loss of face and humiliation are the triggers to violence. Violence is more common where there is more inequality, not only because inequality increases status competition, but also because people deprived of the markers of status (incomes, jobs, houses, cars, etc.) be-

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come particularly sensitive to how they are seen. What hurts about having second-rate possessions is being seen as a second-rate person.

Similar processes are involved in the social gradient in children's educational performance. A 2004 study for the World Bank (K. Hoff & P. Pandey, "Belief Systems and Durable Inequalities," Research Working Paper 3351) showed that while high- and low-caste children in rural India were unaware of the caste differences between them, they performed equally well when asked to solve a series of puzzles; but when made aware of the differences, the performance of children from low castes was substantially reduced.

Increased social hierarchy and inequality substantially raises the stakes and anxieties about personal worth throughout society. We all want to feel valued and appreciated, but a society that makes large numbers of people feel they are looked down on, regarded as inferior, stupid and failures, not only causes suffering and waste, but also incurs the costs of anti-social reactions to the structures that demean them.

Inequality, Consumption and the Environment

For thousands of years, the best way of improving the quality of human life has been to raise material living standards. We are the first generation to have got to the end of that process. No longer does economic

growth improve health, happiness or well-being. If we are to improve the real quality of life further, we have to direct our attention to the social environment and the quality of social relations. But rather than continuing to tackle each problem separately, by spending more on medical care, more on police, social workers and drug rehabilitation units, we now know that it is possible to improve the psychosocial well-being and social functioning of whole societies. The quality of social relations is built on material

There are three ways in which greater equality is crucial to achieving sustainability.

foundations—on the scale of the material inequalities between us.

During the next few decades politics is likely to be dominated by the necessity of reducing carbon emissions. There are three ways in which greater equality is crucial to achieving sustainability. The greatest threat to reining in carbon emissions is consumerism. Several economists (see, for instance, Robert Frank, *Luxury Fever: Why Money Fails to Satisfy in an Era of Success* – Free Press, 1999) have shown that consumerism is driven by status competition. Status competition is, in turn, intensified by greater inequality. Consumerism reflects social neuroses and insecurities fanned by inequality and increased competition for status. Advertisers play on these insecurities, suggesting their products enhance attractiveness, sophistication and exclusivity. Rather than a sign of our innate materialism, consumerism is an indication of our need for emotional comfort—as in “retail therapy” or “eating for comfort”—to provide a sense of well-being that we fail to get from society. By improving the quality of social relations, narrow income differences make us less vulnerable to these pressures.

New on PRRAC's website

“Building Sustainable, *Inclusive* Communities,” by David Rusk (April 2010)

“Joint Submission to the UN Universal Periodic Review on the Right to Education” (April 2010)

“Federally Funded Charter Schools Should Foster Diversity” (a policy brief from the National Coalition on School Diversity, March 2010)

“Fair Housing and the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative” (March 2010)

The second important contribution that greater equality can make to achieving sustainability is that it increases public spiritedness. Less exposed to status competition, people in more equal societies are less out for themselves. Higher levels of trust and involvement in community life mean that people are more likely to think in terms of the greater good. Confirming this, we found that more equal societies give more in overseas aid and score better on the Global Peace Index. An international survey of business leaders showed that those in more equal countries think it more important that their governments abide by international environmental agreements. Reducing carbon emissions and achieving sustainability depend, like nothing else, on our ability to act for the common good.

Finally, the changes needed to cope with global warming are unlikely to command public support unless they are seen to be fair. If people are to cooperate in the effort to reduce carbon emissions, the burden must be fairly shared. Policies that penalize the poor while allowing the rich to continue with much more environmentally damaging lifestyles will not be acceptable. □

Don't forget to send us items for our Resources section.

Resources

Most Resources are available directly from the issuing organization, either on their website (if given) or via other contact information listed. Materials published by PRRAC are available through our website: www.prrac.org. 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 (44¢ unless otherwise indicated). Orders may not be placed by telephone or fax. Please indicate from which issue of P&R you are ordering.

Race/Racism

- **The History of White People**, by Nell Irvin Painter (496 pp., 2010, \$27.95), has been published by W.W. Norton, www.wwnorton.com [11891]
- **Trustbuilding: An Honest Conversation on Race, Reconciliation, and Responsibility**, by Rob Corcoran (312 pp., Feb. 2010, \$29.95), has been published by University of Virginia Press, info@us.iofc.org. It is "the story of how Richmond, Virginia, a former slave market and capital of the Confederacy, has become a seedbed for interracial dialogue and trustbuilding with national and international implications." [11906]
- "The White Anxiety Crisis: America is getting a new minority," by Gregory Rodriguez, is one of "10 Ideas the Next 10 Years," in the March 22,

2010 issue of *Time Magazine*. If you have trouble locating it on the Internet, we'll be happy to mail you a copy of the 2-pager if you provide a SASE. [11910]

- "Imagine 2042: Visions of a Racial Order Transformed" is a project of the Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity (headed by PRRAC Bd. member John Powell) at Ohio St. Univ. They invite 1,000-2,000-word submissions, with a May 17 deadline. Articles will be posted on their Race-Talk Forum. Further inf. from Andrew Grant-Thomas, grant-thomas.1@osu.edu [11922]

- **Sit-In: How Four Friends Stood Up by Sitting Down**, by Andrea Pinkney & Brian Pinkney (40 pp., 2010), has been published by Little Brown books for Young Readers. \$16.99 from Teaching for Change Bookstore, 800/763-9131, bbpbooks.teachingforchange.org/book9780316070164 [11845]

- **The 2010 State of Black America Report**, from the National Urban League, is available (\$20.10) from www.nul.org/store. Authors include Labor Secretary Hilda Solis and Education Secretary Arne Duncan.

- **The Assassination of Fred Hampton: How the FBI and the Chicago Police Murdered a Black Panther**, by Jeffrey Haas (424 pp., 2009, \$26.95), has been published by Lawrence Hill Books. Available from Teaching for Change Books, 800/763-9131. [11853]

- **The Community-Campus Partnerships for Health Conf.** will take place in Portland, OR, May 12-15. Inf. at www.ccpb.info [11872]

- "Race in America: Restructuring Inequality" will be held June 3-6, 2010, co-sponsored/hosted by the Univ. Pittsburgh School of Social Work and its Center on Race and Social Problems. Keynote speakers are Julian Bond and Julianne Malveaux. Inf. from 412/648-9404, meo24@pitt.edu, www.race.pitt.edu [11894]

Poverty/Welfare

- **Stretched Thin: Poor Families, Welfare Work, and Welfare Reform**, by Sandra Morgen, Joan Acker & Jill Weigt (256 pp., 2010, \$22.95), has been published by Cornell Univ. Press, 607/277-2337, x254, JAL.225@CORNELL.EDU www.cornellpress.cornell.edu [11890]

- "Overlooked and Overcounted 2009: Struggling to Make Ends Meet in California," by Diana M. Pearce (176 pp., 2010), was commissioned by the United Way of the Bay Area, Insight Center for Community Economic Development, and Center for Women's Welfare. Contact the author at pearce@uw.edu [11904]

- **Gaining Ground in Illinois: Welfare Reform and Person-Centered Policy Analysis**, by Dan A. Lewis (170 pp., 2010, \$32), has been published by Northern Illinois Univ.

Press, 2280 Bethany Rd., DeKalb, IL 60115, 815/753-1826. [11916]

- **Pathways: A Magazine on Poverty, Inequality, and Social Policy** has recently been introduced by the Stanford Center for the Study of Poverty and Inequality. The ca. 35-page Spring 2010 issue is titled, "The Obama Effect: A New Future for Inequality?" Eight articles, by Lawrence Bobo, Jennifer L. Hochschild et al. Editorial Board includes Kenneth Arrow, Dalton Conley, Greg Duncan, Kathryn Edin, Glenn Loury, Douglas Massey, Katherine Newman, William Julius Wilson et al. Free, available in hard copy or pdf from the Center, Bldg. 80, 450 Serra Mall, Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA 94305-2029, 650/724-6912, inequality@stanford.edu, www.inequality.com

- "Poverty on the Rise in the District: The Impact of Unemployment in 2009 and 2010," by Jenny Reed (March, 2010), from the DC Fiscal Policy Institute, is available at <http://www.dcfpi.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/3-24-10EstimatingPoverty2009.pdf>

- **Moving to Opportunity: The Story of an American Experiment to Fight Ghetto Poverty**, by Xavier de Souza Briggs, Susan Popkin & John Goering (320 pp., 2010, \$19.95), has been published by Oxford Univ. Press, 198 Madison Ave., NYC, NY 10016, 212/726-6000

Community Organizing

- **National People's Action** is the new name of the National Training and Information Center, reflecting more accurately who they are/what they do. Still at 810 N. Milwaukee, Chicago, IL 60642, 312/243-3035. New ED is George Goehl, george@npa-us.org, www.npa-us.org [11929]

Criminal Justice

- **The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness**, by Michelle Alexander (304 pp., 2009, \$27.95), has been published by The New Press [11896]

- **The Race and Justice Clearinghouse** is a new project of The Sentencing Project, "a database of annotated citations for more than 450 research articles, studies, reports, and books that explore the intersection of race and ethnicity within the criminal justice and juvenile justice systems." Inf. how to access from 202/628-0871, staff@sentencingproject.org, www.sentencingproject.org [11932]

- **"Prison Count 2010,"** from The PEW Center on the States, shows that the number of state prisoners declined for the first time in 38 years. Available at http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/uploadedFiles/Prison_Count_2010.pdf?n=880

Economic/Community Development

- **"African American Experiences in the**

Economy: Recession Effects More Strongly Felt," ed. Rebecca Perron (54 pp., Feb. 2010), is available (possibly free) from AARP, 601 E St. NW, Wash., DC 20049, 202/434-6324, www.aarp.org/research [11882]

- **"Managing Neighborhood Change: A Framework for Sustainable and Equitable Revitalization,"** by Alan Mallach (25 pp., 2008), is available (no price listed) from the National Housing Inst., 973/202-5957, nhi@nhi.org, www.nhi.org [11846]

Education

- **"Boundary Crossing for Diversity, Equity and Achievement: Inter-district School Desegregation and Educational Opportunity,"** by Amy Stuart Wells (27 pp., Nov. 2009), is available (possibly free) from the Charles Hamilton Houston Inst. for Race and Justice, 125 Mt. Auburn St., 3rd fl., Cambridge, MA 02138, 617/495-8285, www.charleshamiltonhouston.org [11885]

- **"Miles to Go, Mississippi - Pre-Kindergarten: Time to Begin"** (8 pp., March 2010) is available (possibly free) from the Southern Education Foundation, 135 Auburn Ave. NE, 2nd fl., Atlanta, GA 30303, 404/523-0308, LHuntley@southerneducation.org, www.southerneducation.org [11886]

- **"They Spend WHAT? The Real Cost of Public Schools,"** by Adam Schaeffer, is a 28-page, March 2010 issue of *Policy Analysis*, available (\$6) from the Cato Inst., 1000 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Wash., DC 20001, 800/

767-1241, www.cato.org [11889]

- **Planning to Change the World: A Plan Book for Social Justice Teachers: 2010-2011** is available (\$18, \$14 if prepaid order by June 30) from www.justiceplanbook.com [11893]

- **The Zinn Education Project** is a collaborative effort of Teaching for Change and Rethinking Schools. Features over 75 free, downloadable teaching activities for middle and high school classrooms to bring a people's history to the classroom. Site also lists hundreds of recommended books, films and websites. www.zinnedproject.org [11913]

- **"Ensuring Equity: Deconcentrating Poverty and Meeting Student Needs Through the Elementary and Secondary Education Act"** is a 9-page, Feb. 2010 Policy Brief of the Education Rights Center at Howard Law School. Available from them (possibly free) at the Howard Univ. School of Law, 2900 Van Ness St. NW, Wash., DC 20008, 202/806-8163, www.educationrightscenter.org [11920]

- **"The Online Learning Imperative: A Solution to Three Looming Crises in Education"** is a Feb. 2010 Brief from the Alliance for Excellent Education. The 3 crises: teacher shortages, state budget shortfalls, low student achievement. Available at www.all4ed.org/files/Online_Learning.pdf [11927]

- **"The 6th Annual AP Report to the Nation,"** from The College Board, is available at www.collegeboard.com/html.aprtn/pdf/ap_report_to_the_nation.pdf [11928]

- **The War on Kids**, a 95-minute documentary, described in the *NY Times* review as "a shocking chronicle of institutional dysfunction [which] likens our public school system to prison and its disciplinary methods of fascism," is available from Spectacle Films, 2 E. Broadway, #901, NYC, NY 10038, 212/807-0290. [11935]

- **"Creating a National Culture of Learning: The Forum for Education & Democracy's Recommendations for the Reauthorization of ESEA"** (13 pp., March 2010) is available (possibly free) from the Forum, 1307 New York Ave. NW, #300, Wash., DC 20005, 202/478-4502. The Convenors include, among others: James Comer, Gloria Ladson-Billings, Linda Darling-Hammond, Pedro Noguera, Wendy Puriefoy & Deborah Meier. www.forumforeducation.org [11938]

- **"Healthier Students Are Better Learners: A Missing Link in School Reforms to Close the Achievement Gap,"** by Charles E. Basch (March 2010), an Equity Matters report, is available at www.equitycampaign.org/i/a/document/12557_EquityMattersVol6_web03082010.pdf [11939]

- **"Invisible: 1.4 Percent Coverage for Education Is Not Enough,"** by Darrell M. West, Grover J. "Russ" Whitehurst & E.J. Dionne, Jr. (29 pp., Dec. 2009), is available from The Brookings Institution, 1775 Mass. Ave. NW, Wash., DC 20036, 202/797-6000 [11944]

- **"Beating the Odds: An Analysis of Student Performance on State Assessments and NAEP"** (50 pp., March 2010), by

the Council for Great City Schools, is available at www.cgcs.org/publications/achievement.aspx [11952]

- **News You Can Use** is a periodic email on important new developments in research, practice and policy in education, health, psychology and related fields at Teachers College, Columbia Univ. Contact them to receive it: 525 W. 120th St., NYC, NY 10027. [11953]

- **“Rising to the Challenge: Hispanic College Graduation Rates as a National Priority,”** by Andrew Kelly, Mark Schneider & Kevin Carey, is available at <http://www.aei.org/doclib/Rising-to-the-Challenge.pdf>

- **“The Dropout/ Graduation Crisis among American Indians and Alaska Native Students: Failure to Respond Places the Future of Native People at Risk”** examines graduation rates in 12 states (AK, AZ, CA, ID, MT, NM, ND, OK, OR, SD, WA, WY), showing that fewer than 50% graduate from high school. Available from the UCLA Civil Rights Project (headed by PRRAC Soc. Sci. Adv. Bd. member Gary Orfield), www.civilrightsproject.ucla.edu [11857]

- **“Ensuring Early Literacy Success”** is the 4-page, Winter 2009 issue (containing an extensive Bibliography) of *Research Points*, published by the American Educational Research Assn., 1430 K St. NW, #1200, Wash., DC 20005, 202/238-3200, ResearchPoints@aera.net, www.aera.net/publications [11854]

- **“Striving for True Praxis to Reclaim Public Education,”** the 4th annual

conference of the Association of Raza Educators, will be held **May 15, 2010** in San Diego. Inf./registration from www.razaeducators.org/conference10/theme2010.html [11901]

- **“Popular Economics Education Institute”** will be held **May 27-30, 2010** at the Highlander Education & Research Center, New Market, TN. Inf. from 865/933-3443. [11947]

Employment/ Labor/ Jobs Policy

- **Reclaiming the Ivory Tower: Organizing Adjuncts to Change Higher Education**, by Joe Berry (162 pp., 2005, \$13), is published by Monthly Review Press, 122 W. 27 St., NYC, NY 10001, www.monthlyreview.org [11873]

- **“For Job Seekers, No Recovery In Sight,”** by L. Josh Bivens & Heidi Shierholz, a 15-page, March 2010 Briefing Paper, is available (possibly free) from the Economic Policy Inst., 1333 H St. NW, #300, E. Tower, Wash., DC 20005, 202/775-8810, www.epi.org [11917]

- **Triangle Fire:** A 100th anniversary of New York’s tragic Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire will be held next year. Inf. from www.rememberthetrianglefire.org [11934]

- **“Building a Comprehensive Youth Employment System: Examples of Effective Practice,”** by Sara Hastings, Rhonda Tsoi-A-Fatt & Linda Harris (51 pp., Feb. 2010), is available (likely free) from the Center for Law & Social Policy (headed by

former PRRAC Bd. member Alan Houseman), 1200 18th St. NW, #200, Wash., DC 20036, 202/906-8000, www.clasp.org [11955]

- **Living on the Edge in Suburbia: From Welfare to Workfare**, by Terese Lawinski (214 pp., 2010, \$27.95), published by Vanderbilt Univ. Press, is an ethnography of how welfare reform and the low-wage labor market converge to intensify the insecurity of poor families in Westchester County, NY, contiguous to NYC. [11842]

- **“Organizing Prosperity: Union Effects on Job Quality, Community Betterment, and Industry Standards,”** by Mark Vidal & David Kusnet (76 pp., Feb. 2009, \$11.50), is available from the Economic Policy Inst., 800/EPI-4844. [11848]

- **HUD’s Moving-to-Work Demonstration** is the subject of a Jan. 2010 report from the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities (headed by former PRRAC Bd. member Robert Greenstein); available at www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm? [11851]

Environment

- **The Center for Critical Environmental and Global Literacy** is holding a Summer Institute for Educators in the Bay Area and Oaxaca, Mexico, **June 12-Aug. 4, 2010**. Teachers and environmental activists will deal with current issues of food sustainability, water, and climate change. Inf./applications from 510/644-1724, www.ccegl.org

Families/ Women/ Children

- **“Lifting As We Climb: Women of Color, Wealth and America’s Future”** (28 pp., 2010?) is available (no price listed) from Insight Center for Community Economic Development, 2201 Broadway, #815, Oakland, CA 94612-3024, 510/251-2600 [11936]

- **Growing Diversity among America’s Children and Youth: Spatial and Temporal Dimensions**, by Kenneth M. Johnson & Daniel T. Lichter, is available at <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/123322213/PDFSTART>

- **Assessing the Long-Term Effects of Youth Service: The Puzzling Case of Teach for America**, by Doug McAdam & Cynthia Brandt, is available (\$9.95) from www.amazon.com

- **“Follow the Money: Funding and Legislative Opportunities on the Horizon to Serve Disconnected Youth,”** by Rhonda Tsoi-A-Fatt, Linda Harris & Kisha Bird (12 pp., Feb. 2010), is available (likely free) from the Center for Law & Social Policy (headed by former PRRAC Bd. member Alan Houseman), 1200 18th St. NW, #200, Wash., DC 20036, 202/906-8000, www.clasp.org [11956]

Food/ Nutrition/ Hunger

- **“Rx for Hunger: Affordable Housing”** (6 pp., Dec. 2009) is available (possibly free) from Children’s Health Watch/

Medical-Legal Partnership, 88 E. Newton St., Vose Hall, 4th flr., Boston, MA 02118, 617/414-6366 [11888]

- **“Running on Empty: Nutritional Access for Children in Cook County, IL”** (81 pp., Feb. 2010), by the Social IMPACT Research Center for the Greater Chicago Food Depository, is available from the Center, 208 S. LaSalle St., #1818, Chicago, IL 60604, 312/660-1300 [11899]

- **“Smart Choices in Hard Times”** is a resource guide that aims to improve the state and local use of federal nutrition programs and help states leverage substantial additional federal nutrition dollars. Available from the Food Research and Action Center (headed by former PRRAC Bd. member James Weill). Available from FRAC, 1875 Conn. Ave. NW, #540, Wash., DC 20009, 202/986-2200, DOdell@frac.org [11926]

- **“The Obesity-Hunger Paradox”** appeared in the March 14, 2010 *NY Times*. If you have trouble locating in on the Internet, we’ll be happy to send you a copy with your SASE. [11930]

- **“A Comparison of the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program,”** by Kenneth Finegold et al., is available (no price given) from The Urban Institute, 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200. [11943]

- **“Food Hardship: A Closer Look at Hunger-Data for the Nation, States, 100 MSAs, and Every Congressional District,”** a 2010 report from the Food Research and Action Center, is

available at http://www.frac.org/pdf/food_hardship_report_2010.pdf

- **“A Just and Sustainable Recovery: Hunger 2010”** is the 201-page 20th Annual Report on the State of World Hunger. \$20 (but free online) from Bread for the World Inst., 50 F St. NW, #500, Wash., DC 20001, institute@bread.org, www.bread.org [11829]

- **The Food Research and Action Center** is holding its 40th Anniversary Benefit Dinner **June 9, 2010** in DC. Inf. from 202/986-2200, x3008, www.frac.org [11897]

Health

- **“Why We Can’t Wait: Communities of Color in Bellevue Denied Access to Care”** (12 pp., Sept. 2009) is available (possibly free) from Wash. Comm. Action Network, 220 S. River St., Seattle, WA 98108, 206/389-0050, info@washingtoncan.org, www.washingtoncan.org [11884]

- **“Critical Condition: Primary Health Care in Alabama,”** a 4-page, Feb. 2010 Fact Sheet, is available (likely free) from Arise Citizens’ Policy Project, PO Box 1188, Montgomery, AL 36101, 800/832-9060, www.arisecitizens.org [11905]

- **The American Journal of Public Health**, Vol. 100, No. S1, has a special supplement devoted to health disparities — some 3 dozen articles & research/practice reports. Available (no price given) from APHA, 800 Eye St., NW, Wash., DC 20001, 202/777-APHA [11942]

- **An Interview with Yvette Roubideaux**, the

first woman director of the Indian Health Service (and a member of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of South Dakota), appeared in the Dec. 2009/Jan. 2010 issue of *The Nation’s Health*, the official newspaper of the American Public Health Assn., 800 Eye St. NW, Wash., DC 20001-3710, www.thenationshealth.org [11833]

- **“Number of Uninsured Jumped to More Than Eight Million from 2007 to 2009,”** by Shana Alex Lavaredda, E. Richard Brown, Livier Cabezas & Dylan H. Roby, a 2010 UCLA study, is available at http://www.healthpolicy.ucla.edu/pubs/files/Uninsured_8_Million_PB_%200310.pdf

- **“2010 County Health Rankings,”** a joint project of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Univ. of Wisconsin Population Health Inst., is available at countyhealthrankings.org [11862]

- **The Community-Campus Partnerships for Health Conf.** will be held **June 12-15, 2010** in Portland, OR. Inf. from sarena@u.washington.edu, www.ccph.info [11903]

- **2010 National School-Based Health Care Convention** will be held **June 17-20, 2010** in Arlington, VA. Preliminary program at www.nasbhc.org/convention [11895]

Homelessness

- **“Costs Associated with First-Time Homelessness for Families and Individuals”** is a March 2010 HUD study, available at http://www.huduser.org/portal/publications/povsoc/cost_homelessness.html

Housing

- **Transforming Rental Housing** is the subject of a new HUD initiative, from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (headed by former PRRAC Bd. member Robert Greenstein). Available at www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3123 [11900]

- **“Homeownership Done Right: What Experience and Research Teaches Us,”** by David Abromowitz & Janneke Ratcliffe (13 pp., April 2010), is available (possibly free) from the Center for American Progress, 1333 H St. NW, 10th flr., Wash., DC 20005, 202/682-1611, www.americanprogress.org [11907]

- **“Weathering the Storm: Have IDAs Helped Low-Income Homebuyers Avoid Foreclosure?,”** by Ida Rademacher, McKernan Signe-Mary, Caroline Ratcliffe & Megan Gallagher (16 pp., April 2010), is available (possibly free) from the Corporation for Enterprise Development, 1200 G St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20005, 202/408-9788, www.cfed.org [11908]

- **“Lands in Trust, Homes That Last: A Performance Evaluation of the Champlain [VT] Housing Trust,”** by John Emmeus Davis & Alice Stokes (2010[?]), is available from 802/651-0730. [11911]

- **The Housing Journal** is the very informative quarterly publication of the Delaware Housing Coalition, PO Box 1633, Dover, DE 19903-1633, 302/678-2286, dhc@housingforall.org, www.housingforall.org [11912]

- **“Extending Credit to Lower-Income Americans Safely and Fairly,”** by Eugene Ludwig, former Comptroller of the Currency (1993-98), an April 2010 2-pager, is available (likely free) from the Center for American Progress, 1333 H St. NW, 10th fl., Wash., DC 20005, 202/682-1611, [11915]

- **“A Path to Homeownership: Building a More Sustainable Strategy for Expanding Homeownership,”** by Rick Jacobus & David Abromowitz (2010), is available on the National Housing Inst. website, www.nhi.org/go/CAP/Path/ [11918]

- **“A New Way Forward: Finding a More Sustainable Strategy for Examining Homeownership”** (Feb. 2010) was presented at a Center for American Progress panel discussion; available at www.nhi.org/go/CAPNewWayForward/ [11919]

- *Pace Law Review* 30:1, Fall 2009 is devoted to the housing crisis. Available (no price given) from Pace Law School, 78 N. Broadway, White Plains, NY 10603, 914/442-4205. [11940]

- ***Standing Up for Yourself in Rent Court***, a film, is available (no price given) from the Public Justice Center, 1 N. Charles St., Baltimore, MD 21201, 410/625-9409, info@publicjustice.org, www.publicjustice.org [11941]

- **“Are We Home Yet? Creating Real Choice for Housing Choice Voucher Families in Chicago”** (28 pp., Feb. 2010), from a collaborative of policy groups, the Illinois Housing

Action Research Project. Available from the Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law (one of the collaborating groups), www.povertylaw.org/ [11945]

- **“NCRC HAMP Modification Survey 2010”** is a March 2010 report from the National Community Reinvestment Coalition on the Administration’s foreclosure relief Home Affordable Modification Program. Available (no price given) from NCRC’s David Berenbaum, 202/464-2731. [11948]

- **“Foreclosure Rescue Scams: A Nightmare Complicating the American Dream”** is a March 2010 report from the National Community Reinvestment Coalition. Available (no price given) from NCRC’s David Berenbaum, 202/464-2731. [11949]

- **“How Transportation Reform Could Increase the Availability of Housing Affordable to Families with a Mix of Incomes Near Public Transit, Job Centers, and Other Essential Destinations,”** by Jeffrey Lubell & Emily Salomon (14 pp., Jan. 2010), is available (no price given) from the National Housing Conference & Center for Housing Policy, 1801 K St. NW, #M-100, Wash., DC 20006 [11950]

- **“Regional Coordination in Atlanta Metro and in the Twin Cities: Understanding the Challenges and Opportunities of Coordinating Housing, Transportation and Workforce Policies,”** by Emily Salomon & Lynn Ross (12 pp., Jan. 2010), is available (no price given) from the National Housing Conference & Center for

Housing Policy, 1801 K St. NW, #M-100, Wash., DC 20006. [11951]

- **“A New Way Home: Sharing Equity to Build Wealth,”** a 2008 video from NeighborWorks America, can be downloaded for free (as well as inf. on ordering hard copies) from www.nw.org [11832]

- **“Democracy (In)Action: How HUD, NYCHA and Official Structures Undermine Resident Participation in New York City Public Housing,”** a Jan. 2010 report from Community Voices Heard, is available from vincent@cvhaction.org [11860]

- **“Building Green in Rural America: A Symposium on Policy & Practice,”** co-sponsored by the Housing Assistance Council and the Home Depot Foundation, will be held **June 9, 2010** at the Rayburn House Office Building in DC. Inf. from Dan Stern, 202/842-8600, dan@ruralhome.org [11902]

Rural

- **“Building Rural Communities: Promoting Local Solutions”** is the 21-page 2009 Annual Report of the Housing Assistance Council — likely free from them, 1025 Vermont Ave. NW, #606, Wash., DC 20005, 202/347-3441, hac@ruralhome.org, www.ruralhome.org [11887]

Miscellaneous

- ***From Here to There: The Staughton Lynd Reader***, ed. Andrej Grubacic (320 pp., April 2010, \$22), has been published by PM Press, PO

Box 23912, Oakland, CA 94623, 800/888-4741, info@pmpress.org [11914]

- **“Can We End Slavery in Our Time?,”** by Enrique Bazan, appeared in the Winter 2010 issue of *Global Exchange*. If you are unable to find it on the Internet, we can mail you the 2-page article if you supply a SASE. [11921]

- ***Human Rights Now!*** is the monthly(?) newsletter of the Meiklejohn Civil Liberties Institute, PO Box 673, Berkeley, CA 94701-0673, 510/848-0599, www.mcli.org [11923]

- **“Human Trafficking - The New Form of Slavery”** (20 pp., Winter 2010) is available (no price listed) from the Heartland Center, 6819 Indianapolis Blvd., Hammond, IN 46324, 219/844-7515, mail@heartlandctr.org, www.heartlandctr.org [11835]

Job Opportunities/ Fellowships/ Grants

- **Communications Workers of America** is hiring a **Policy Analyst** and a **Speed Matters Campaign Coordinator**. Both in DC. Ltr./salary history/ resume to speed@cwa-union.org [11875]

- **NESRI (Nat'l. Econ. & Social Rights Initiative)** is hiring a **Human Right to Housing Program Fellow** (\$45,000). Resume/ltr./ short writing sample/3 prof. refs to tiffany@nesri.org [11876]

- **The National Women’s Law Center** (co-directed by former PRRAC Bd. member Nancy Duff Campbell) is hiring a **VP of**

Finance and Administration. Ltr./resume to Beth Monroe, JustinBradley, 1725 I St. NW, #300, Wash., DC 20006, MBM@JustinBradley.com [11878]

• **The UCLA Asian American Study Center Press** is hiring an **Assistant Editor**. \$2869/3438 mo. salary - 3/4 time. To apply electronically: <https://hr.mycareer.ucla.edu/applicants/jsp/shared/frameset/frameset.jsp?time=1269040340212> [11879]

• **The New America Foundation** in hiring a **Policy Analyst** for its Early Education Initiative. Resume/ltr./writing samples (max. 6 pp.) to Human Resources, New America Fdn., 1899 L St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20036, jobs@newamerica.net, "Policy Analyst, Early Education Initiative" in subject line. [11880]

• **The Meiklejohn Civil Rights Inst.** is seeking **Summer and Fall interns** to work on their human

rights archives and do research for upcoming publications. For inf., phone Ann Fagan Ginger, their ED Emerita, at 510/418-5773, or email afg@mcli.org, "FFF Internship" in subject line. [11924]

• **Democracy Matters** is hiring **Interns** in their Calif. chapters. Must be a current college or univ. student in order to recruit and train other students. Stipend/mentoring. DM is "a non-partisan campus-based project of Common

Cause working to get big private money out of politics and the people back in." Resume/ltr. to joanne@democracymatters.org, www.democracymatters.org [11925]

• **NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund** seeks a **Director, Economic Justice Project**. JD required. Resume/ltr. to jobs@naacpldf.org or mail to Monica Garcia, NAACPLDF, 99 Hudson St., #1600, NYC, NY 10013. [11946]

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