

Race, Poverty and Oral History

by Alan H. Stein with Gene B. Preuss

“Oral history” is a method of gathering and preserving historical information through recorded interviews with participants in past events and ways of life. It is both the oldest type of historical inquiry, predating the written word, and one of the most modern, initiated with tape recorders in the 1940s.

African Beginnings

There is a long record of oral history as a significant tool of historical inquiry and documentation. Early historians like Herodotus in the 5th Century BCE relied on interviews and testimony, some of which was reported verbatim. Plutarch wrote biographies based on interviews and oral accounts. The idea of relying upon eyewitness testimony dates back to the beginnings of western history itself—Thucydides, writing 400 years BCE, interviewed participants when he wrote his history of the Peloponnesian War. More recently, the first large-scale oral history project in the United States occurred during the Great Depression. From 1936 to 1939, the Federal Writers’ Project of the Works Project Administration employed reporters, historians and writers to interview thousands of elderly African Americans in 17 states who had been slaves before the Civil War. Once the project ended, the more than 2,000 interviews languished for nearly three decades in the

Library of Congress archives, utilized by few historians.

The slave narratives are significant in what they reveal about oral history methodology and the beginnings of the movement itself. Historian Jerrold Hirsch contends that the modern oral history movement (circa 1948) really began with the WPA slave narratives—a decade before the formalization of the first university-housed oral history program at Columbia University (founded by historian Allan Nevins). Since then, oral history has become a tremendous method of expanding the process of documenting the past of groups that rarely leave written records of their lives.

A new methodology New Social Historians began employing emerged with tape recorders in the 1940s. Historians began adapting the techniques that folklorists used to capture the reminiscences of those who did not leave behind memoirs, diaries, reports, newspaper articles, nor the traditional archival materials historians had previously relied upon. Women’s social history, ethnic history and labor history (all seen to be more inclusive of the American experience) increased the use of oral history in both research and teaching.

The oral history movement’s coming of age parallels the growth and development of the Civil Rights Movement and birth/rebirth of the field of women’s history. As more and more historians emerged in the Civil Rights

Era, they broadened the scope of their studies to encompass not only the great epics of American history, but also how these events affected “ordinary” people. American historians termed the studies that resulted from this desire to include “history from the bottom up” the New Social History. For example, in the 1970s—coinciding with the rise of the New Social History—renewed interest in the slave narrative collection resulted in the release of some 40 volumes of transcripts. Oral histories have allowed historians to apply the traditional methods of inquiry to new areas of research by recording personal histories that would have otherwise been lost to posterity. In many cases, these histories are more intimate and personal than written documents.

Like the historians of the European *Annals* school, American social historians began employing methods from other social sciences and adapting those skills to the study of history. The advent and availability of computers

(Please turn to page 2)

CONTENTS:

Oral History	1
Girls in the ‘Hood	3
Katrina Books	7
PRRAC Update	10
Resources	12

made it easier for historians to make use of statistical analyses of governmental Census records, public and personal ledgers and account books, and other quantifiable material—for example, to measure and evaluate how hard slaves were whipped when punished. Other historians preferred plain old-fashioned foot-work (i.e., digging in archives) to uncover quantifiable materials.

Difficulties

Oral historians have wrestled with the difficulties of evaluating oral testimony and personal narratives for many years. Indeed, researchers enjoying the increased access to the slave narratives in the 1980s began noticing the inconsistencies and historical inaccuracies to the point that some even called the value of the narratives into question.

One recent example demonstrates some of the myriad problems historians worried would occur. In late 1998, public demonstrations erupted against a history course in North Carolina's Randolph Community College taught by local members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans society. Although the teachers admittedly taught the course with the intention of celebrat-

ing the Southern past, the use of the slave narratives caused the greatest uproar. While the course's instructors were quick to condemn slavery as morally wrong, based on their readings of the slave narratives they concluded that most slaves were happy with their situation, loyal to the South, fearful of Northern whites and dissatisfied with the end of slavery. Indeed, many of the narratives seem to indicate that slavery was not so bad. Careful analysis has provided several explanations for the problems in relying upon oral testimony such as the slave narratives. Psychologists term the tendency for hostages to identify with their captors the "Stockholm Syndrome," and interviews with former prisoners of war,

Oral history is the oldest type of historical inquiry, predating the written word.

kidnapping victims and torture survivors reveal that some victims do not assess any personal blame upon the perpetrators.

Author/folklorist/activist Stetson Kennedy provides personal hindsight relative to the slave narratives: "When the campaign to seek, find, and interview ex-slaves got under way in 1936, Florida led the way in its ability to assign black staffers to conduct the bulk of the interviews on a black-on-black basis (Louisiana was the only other state to do likewise). Historians have since acclaimed the superiority of these Florida narratives for their relative lack of inhibition in detailing the most horrendous aspects of slavery. In those instances where whites interviewed blacks, the process was often a contest of wills, and the result shed as much light on the patronizing 'plantation mentality' of the interviewer as it did upon the life slaves lived on the plantation."

Kennedy (who supervised the legendary Zora Neale Hurston on the Federal Writers' Project in Florida) also observed that "far from being irrelevant to the ex-slave interviews, the system

We Need Your Email Address!

We are collecting your email addresses for occasional notices/announcements relevant to a particular geographic or interest area. (We will not share our list.) Please send an email with your name as it appears on your P&R address label to emails@prrac.org

of laws, regulations, and customs governing interracial relations and attitudes had a very pronounced influence on them (as well as everything else the Writers' Project produced)." In other words, Kennedy, as well as black writers and editors, was keenly aware that "Editor-in-Chief" Jim Crow was looking over their shoulder—and hence governed themselves accordingly.

From Slavery to Freedom Riders

Within the last decade, as the ranks of the Freedom Riders and Black Panthers have thinned, there has been a renewed effort by scholars and documentary filmmakers (like Constance Curry) to gather first-person oral testimony, for the most part drawing upon archival resources. Documentaries shown in the classroom, available on DVD or on the Web, elicit a discussion about race, poverty and oral history—in effect, a way of truth and reconciliation through media. (A dialogue about slave reparations, for example, can be included in a study guide, discussion list or Website.)

Quite obviously, the potential for using new technologies to increase access to oral histories is attracting interest among scholars and documentary producers, especially The History-Makers, based in Chicago, a national, non-profit institution committed to preserving, developing and providing easy access to an internationally recognized archival collection of thou-

(Please turn to page 8)

Poverty and Race (ISSN 1075-3591) is published six times a year by the Poverty & Race Research Action Council, 1015 15th Street NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20005, 202/906-8023, fax: 202/842-2885, E-mail: info@prrac.org. Chester Hartman, Editor. Subscriptions are \$25/year, \$45/two years. Foreign postage extra. Articles, article suggestions, letters and general comments are welcome, as are notices of publications, conferences, job openings, etc. for our Resources Section. Articles generally may be reprinted, providing PRRAC gives advance permission.

© Copyright 2006 by the Poverty & Race Research Action Council. All rights reserved.

Girls in the 'Hood: Evidence on the Impact of Safety

by Susan J. Popkin, Tama Leventhal, and Gretchen Weismann

They come at them wrong ways. They'll talk about their bootie or they'll just come to them straight, "Do you want to have sex?," or they talking about they use a girl. Yeah, they'll use a girl and they said—they call it "pimp a girl out."

Adolescents growing up in neighborhoods marked by concentrated poverty are at risk for a range of problems, including poor physical and mental health, risky sexual behavior and delinquency. And, as Charmaine's description of life in her neighborhood above indicates, girls growing up in high poverty face specific risks because of their gender—the demoralizing effects of omnipresent and constant harassment; the pervasive domestic violence; and the high risk of sexual assault. These girls also experience pressure to become sexually active at increasingly younger ages, with early sexual initiation bringing its own hazards: pregnancy, the risk of sexually transmitted disease, and dropping out of school to care for children. All of these hazards have serious, long-term implications for the life chances of low-income adolescent girls.

The federal government's Moving to Opportunity for Fair Housing Demonstration (MTO) was a unique effort to try to improve the life chances of very poor families with children by helping them leave the disadvantaged environments that contribute to these kinds of poor outcomes. MTO targeted families living in some of the nation's poorest neighborhoods—distressed public housing—and used housing subsidies to offer them a chance to move to lower-poverty communities. The hope was that moving would provide access to safer neighborhoods with better schools. In these safer neighborhoods, adolescents—both girls and boys—would be exposed to fewer negative influences like gangs and drugs, and should then be at lower risk

for mental health problems and delinquency and other risky behavior. In this article, we use data from recent research on MTO to explore how these changed neighborhood environments may have influenced outcomes for adolescent girls.

The MTO Demonstration

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) launched MTO in 1994 in five cities: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Los An-

It is the difference in neighborhood organization and safety that is driving the positive effects for girls.

geles and New York. MTO was a voluntary relocation program for very-low-income residents of public housing in high-poverty neighborhoods in these cities. Those who volunteered were randomly assigned to one of three treatment groups: a control group (families retained their public housing unit, but received no new assistance); a Section 8 comparison group (families received the standard counseling and voucher subsidy, for use in the private housing market); or an experimental group. The experimental-group families received *special relocation counseling* (focused on opportunities to live in low-poverty areas) and *search assistance*. They also received a voucher usable only in a low-poverty neighborhood (less than 10% poor as of the 1990 Census), with the requirement that the family live there for at least one year.

Of the 1,820 families assigned to the experimental group, just under half (48%, or 860) found a suitable apart-

ment and moved successfully. The MTO Interim Evaluation—conducted in 2002, approximately 5-7 years after families relocated—found that many of the experimental group families had moved again, some of them several times. Also complicating the picture, by 2002, about 70% of the control group had moved out of public housing, albeit mostly to other poor urban neighborhoods. However, families in the MTO experimental group were still more likely to be living in low-poverty areas (whether the original placement areas or other areas), and had lived for longer periods of time in low-poverty areas, than families in the control group. Thus, MTO tells us the effect of living in a low-poverty neighborhood, at least for some period of time.

(Please turn to page 4)

Victoria Gray Adams

We dedicate this issue of *P&R* to Victoria Gray Adams, who passed away in August. In 1964 she became the first woman in Mississippi to run for the US Senate, challenging segregationist John Stennis. The decision that she and her colleagues in the Miss. Freedom Democratic Party took became a turning point in the Civil Rights Movement and the Democratic Party. Although she lost by an overwhelming margin because the state had effectively disenfranchised Black voters, MFDP went on to challenge the state's all-white official delegation at the 1964 Atlantic City National Convention—the rest is history.

MTO Seems To Have Benefited Adolescent Girls, But Not Boys

MTO families were surveyed in 2002 for the Interim Evaluation. Surprisingly, these findings showed that only adolescent girls seem to have benefited from moving to better neighborhoods. Specifically, girls in the experimental group reported less psychological distress, anxiety and substance use, and were less likely to be arrested (especially for violent and property crimes) relative to girls in the control group. In contrast, adolescent boys in the experimental group reported *more* behavior problems and substance use, and were *more* likely to be arrested for property crimes than their counterparts in the control group.

These findings have been very controversial, with much research and policy attention focused on why the boys did not fare as well. However, focusing solely on the disappointing results for boys discounts the importance of the positive effects for girls. Clearly, MTO was very successful in improving the overall well-being of girls who moved to low-poverty neighborhoods, and exploring the factors that led to these unexpectedly positive outcomes could tell us a great deal about the importance of good neighborhood environments for adolescents.

There is a large body of research

that shows that living in high-poverty neighborhoods can lead to a range of bad outcomes for adolescents, including depression, delinquency and crime, and increased risk of teen pregnancy and risky sexual behavior. Moving to a lower-poverty neighborhood might benefit adolescents in several ways: (1) providing higher levels of social organization (collective efficacy) that promote monitoring of residents' behavior and reduce the threat of violent crime and disorder; (2) offering stronger institutional resources for youth, notably high-quality schools, youth programs and health services; (3) providing access to more positive peer groups; and (4) promoting

When participants volunteered for MTO, the most common reason they cited was to get their families away from drugs and gangs.

changes in parents' well-being and behavior.

Findings from our recent research on MTO suggest that it is the difference in neighborhood organization and safety that is driving the positive effects for girls. In particular, girls seem to be benefiting from a reduction in what Margo Gordon and Stephanie Riger's book labeled *The Female Fear*—the fear of sexual victimization, verbal and physical harassment, and

Thank\$

Thank you to everyone who responded to our recent subscription renewal letter—we really appreciate your encouragement and support.

Also, thanks to **Ashley Edens, Thomas Edminster, Suzy Post, James Ralph & Susan Silverstein** for their recent contributions.

sexual exploitation. When social control mechanisms fail, as is the case in distressed public housing communities like the ones where the MTO families lived, all residents must cope with violence and disorder. But the physical and social threats that adolescent girls confront are very different from those facing boys. Girls in all types of communities experience at least some verbal and physical harassment, but as Popkin and her colleagues describe in *The Hidden War*, in the socially isolated world of distressed public housing, the pressures for sexual activity are much greater, the threats more blatant, and the risk of rape and assault very real. To avoid these threats, parents often monitor their daughters closely, making them spend much of their time indoors. Thus, we argue that it is the reduction of these gender-specific threats that has so benefited MTO girls.

The Three-City Study of MTO

We used qualitative data from the Three-City Study of MTO, a large-scale, mixed-method study focusing on three of the MTO cities—Boston, Los Angeles and New York—to examine whether the substantial improvement in safety gained by moving to lower-poverty neighborhoods resulted in reductions in “female fear.” We also explore how potential reductions in this fear may have benefited adolescent girls' health and behavior compared to their counterparts who re-

“For Better or Worse: The Implications of Poverty, Gender & Race on African-American Women & Their Families”

This forum, co-sponsored by the Center for Research on African American Women & PRRAC, will be held on Thursday, Sept. 28, 4-6, at the Leadership Conf. on Civil Rights (1629 K St. NW, DC - 10th flr. Conf. Room). Panelists include Avis Jones-DeWeever (Inst. for Women's Policy Research), William Spriggs (Howard Univ. Econ. Dept.), Roderick Harrison (Jt. Ctr. for Pol. & Econ. Studies) & Susan Popkin (Urban Inst.). PRRAC's Dir. of Research Chester Hartman will be moderator. RSVP if you plan to come (so we have enough refreshments—and if we need to shift to a larger facility): RSpraggins@deltafoundation.net or 202/347-1337.

mained in high-poverty neighborhoods.

The Three-City Study of MTO was designed to examine key puzzles that emerged in previous MTO research, such as the gender differences described above. Our family-level data were collected in 2004 and 2005—about 6-10 years after families' initial placement through the MTO program and two years after the Interim Evaluation data collection.

How Safer Neighborhoods Help Adolescent Girls

When participants volunteered for MTO, the most common reason they cited was to get their families away from drugs and gangs. And, according to the Interim Evaluation, the majority of experimental group movers believed they attained that goal, reporting feeling safer in their neighborhoods at night than those in the control group, and much less likely to report problems with drug trafficking and gangs. But evidence from the Three-City Study interviews shows that women and girls gained even more than a general sense of safety—they gained a dramatic reduction in “the female fear.” Compared with their counterparts still living in high-poverty neighborhoods, experimental group movers reported less harassment from men and boys, less pressure to engage in sexual behavior, and, as a result, said they were less fearful. Generally, experimental group movers were confident that they were safe from harassment. For example, Terri, a young girl in the experimental group in Los Angeles, could not even imagine that men in her low-poverty community might treat women badly:

I don't really know because like everybody that I know they have husbands and stuff. Their moms and dads are together, so I don't know.

These girls—and their mothers—often talked poignantly about what happened to their friends who still lived in public housing and how they felt

they have avoided their fate. Many, like Antionette, a young woman in her early 20s whose family initially moved to a low-poverty neighborhood in The Bronx, referred to friends who already had children of their own:

....Because a lot of kids in my [old] neighborhood, like the girls,

Women and girls gained a dramatic reduction in “the female fear.”

wound up not finishing junior high or just starting high school like one of my best friends. I mean, we were in every single class since we started school together. We even went to the same high school. And then like ninth grade she had a kid and that was it.

An issue of particular concern for many of the mothers and girls was the pressure for early sexual initiation. Brianna, a mother from the experimental complier group in Los Angeles, talked about how hard it would be to raise her daughter if she had stayed in public housing, especially her fears about men preying on little girls.

I have thought about that before, if I was living there still, how would it be. I think the type of person I am, I would have control of it, but I wouldn't be able to trust it because of the guys...that try to hit on younger girls. So I wouldn't trust it....That's what they're like. They don't like the women my age. They

go for the 12-year-old, the 11-year-olds, and give them drugs and that's not good... I have seen a lot of young girls like that....I refuse for my daughter to be like that.

In contrast to the experimental group movers, nearly all of the girls—and mothers raising girls—who were still living in high-poverty neighborhoods (both control group families and experimental non-compliers) talked about the risks and their own fears. Carla and her teenage children moved back to public housing in New York after living for many years in a lower-poverty neighborhood. Carla described the bad things that had happened to her daughter since moving back—getting involved in risky sexual activity, catching herpes and being exposed to violence. She expressed an urgent need to get her daughter away from the risks of the neighborhood:

I really want to get out of this neighborhood. Because Maribel [her daughter] gets involved in things she shouldn't [referring to the drug dealer ex-boyfriend who gave Maribel herpes]. And, her best friend was in trouble. I didn't even know what was going on....

Sexual violence and coerced sex are a sad reality for girls living in high-poverty neighborhoods. Nearly all of the mothers and girls who were still living in high-poverty neighborhoods talked about how badly men in their community treat women. These comments from Charmaine, an experi-

(Please turn to page 6)

New on PRRAC's Website

- “Building Opportunity: Civil Rights Best Practices in the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program”—a 50-state survey of annual state plans in our largest affordable housing development program, highlighting examples of states that take fair housing issues into account in allocating housing dollars.
- Selected amicus briefs in the “voluntary school integration cases” from Louisville & Seattle currently pending in the US Supreme Court—including briefs submitted by PRRAC, the Inst. on Race & Poverty, the Kirwan Inst. for the Study of Race & Ethnicity, the Harvard Civil Rights Project, ACLU, NAACP Legal Defense Fund & others.

(GIRLS: Continued from page 5)

mental group mover in Los Angeles whose family had moved back to a high-poverty neighborhood, were typical. She said that guys in her neighborhood treated women “terrible”:

They come at them wrong ways. They’ll talk about their bootie or they’ll just come to them straight, “Do you want to have sex?,” or they talking about they use a girl. Yeah, they’ll use a girl and they said—they call it “pimp a girl out.”....Just get between her legs and just go on like nothing.

Tonya, another girl growing up in public housing in Los Angeles, described more intense physical violence:

Foul. Just like in any other projects. They’ll call them B’s [bitches], ho’s, tramps, sluts, stuff like that. They don’t care. They don’t have no respect for females at all. They beat up females over here and all that, throw them out of windows. Oh, my God. These projects is crazy. They throw their girlfriends out of windows and everything else, pull out guns on them and stuff. They don’t really too much care for females over here.

Girls growing up in these communities say they respond to the threat of harassment and violence by walking, talking and dressing in ways that show that they are tough. When they can, they avoid risky places where they know they might face danger, including staying to themselves and staying inside the house. Mothers adopt a range of strategies to cope with the

sexual pressures, from allowing their daughters to have a boyfriend “so they won’t do it behind my back” to closely monitoring their daughters’ friends and activities.

Those who have managed to move to lower-poverty neighborhoods are aware of having escaped from a dangerous environment; those who are still living in high poverty are aware of the risks and the constant need to be alert, aware and protective. The reduced anxiety for those who are no longer living in high poverty is notable, and participants themselves see it as one of the biggest benefits of making an MTO move. Robin, a mom from LA in the experimental group, talked at length about the impact of moving from a public housing development in

Sexual violence and coerced sex are a sad reality for girls living in high-poverty neighborhoods.

Watts to a suburban neighborhood has had on her children. Robin is struggling with health problems and is relieved that she does not have to worry so much about her daughter’s safety and the pressure to become sexually active. As she put it:

I’m glad we are out here, far as that part, I’m glad we are living out here, cuz there is more intimidation and everything down there [in Watts].... Those boys down there are bad, say all kind of stuff... I’m like “man look at these kids.” It’s a faster

pace. My kids are slow, so when my kids go down there now and they look at them, like, “you guys are different.” ... They tell ‘em that they are different or whatever, “you guys changed since you lived out there.” They talk about them. That’s why I say, it’s kind of good that we are living out here. I know me, even if I was living in LA, it’d be hard for me, because the kids that they hang around, or the environment that they are around, it would be hard for them as kids too, and then by me, being the way I am, it would be just a mess.

Safety: The Potential for Long-Term Benefits

The evidence from our research on MTO shows real benefits for adolescent girls and their mothers. These powerful findings highlight the potential benefits of mobility. MTO participants cite safety as their biggest gain—and the evidence from the Three-City Study shows that safety has meaning for women and girls beyond the lower exposure to gang violence and drug trafficking documented in the Interim Evaluation. We do not know what the long-term benefits of these improvements in these young women’s mental health and quality of life may be, but it seems plausible that they might include delayed child-bearing, better parenting, and maybe even more success in education and employment. Following the MTO sample over the long term is critical if we hope to understand the long-term implications of the reduction in the “female fear” that these young women are experiencing.

Further, these findings also highlight the importance of creating mobility programs that do more than simply help participants make an initial move to low poverty. Given the evidence of such important benefits for women and girls, helping families *stay* in better neighborhoods is as important as helping them get there in the first place. The Interim Evaluation of MTO showed that many participants make subsequent moves to higher-pov-

Teaching for Social Justice

PRRAC, along with Teaching for Change, our partner organization in publishing *Putting the Movement Back Into Civil Rights Teaching* (www.civilrights-teaching.org), is co-sponsoring “Teaching for Social Justice: From Moments to Movement,” along with the Bay Area group Teachers 4 Social Justice. The free conference, supported by a grant from the Akonadi Foundation, is Saturday, Oct. 14, at Mission High School in San Francisco. Keynoter is Asa Hilliard, and there will be lots of interesting workshops. Contact Chester Hartman (chartman@prrac.org) for more details or if you are interested in attending.

erty communities—and our forthcoming research suggests that these moves often happen for economic reasons or because of a lack of knowledge about other options. The comments of the women we interviewed make clear the distress many feel about returning to an environment where their daughters are once more subject to the pervasive harassment and pressure for sex. Any benefits these families have gained by living in safer communities can be quickly lost once they return to these distressed communities. Therefore, to be truly successful, any new mobility efforts must include long-term supports to help families stay in the types of neighborhoods that can provide the kinds of environments that enable children and adolescents to thrive.

Susan J. Popkin (SPopkin@ui.urban.org) is Principal Research Associate in the Urban Institute's Metropolitan Housing & Communities Policy Center.

Tama Leventhal (TLeventhal@jhu.edu) is Associate Research Scientist at the Inst. for Policy Studies & Asst.

Prof. in the School of Public Health, both at Johns Hopkins University.

Gretchen Weismann (g_weismann@yahoo.com) is a doctoral candidate in

the MIT Dept. of Urban Studies & Planning.

All names used in this article are pseudonyms. □

Resources

John Goering and Judith Feins. 2003. *Choosing a Better Life? Evaluating the Moving to Opportunity Demonstration*. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute Press.

Margo Gordon and Stephanie Riger. 1989. *The Female Fear*. New York: The Free Press.

Tama Leventhal and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn. 2000. "The Neighborhoods They Live In: The Effects of Neighborhood Residence on Child and Adolescent Outcomes." *Psychological Bulletin* 126(2): 309-337.

Larry Orr et al. 2003. *Moving to Opportunity for Fair Housing Demonstration Program: Interim Impacts Evaluation*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Susan Popkin, Tama Leventhal, and Gretchen Weismann, *Girls in the 'hood: Reframing safety and its impact on health and behavior*. Three-City Study of MTO Working Paper, The Urban Institute, August 2006.

Susan Popkin, Victoria Gwiasda, Lynn Olson, Dennis Rosenbaum, and Larry Buron. 2000. *The Hidden War: Crime and The Tragedy of Public Housing in Chicago*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press.

Katrina Books

There are scads of books out on the hurricanes. Here are the best of them:

Douglas Brinkley, *The Great Deluge: Hurricane Katrina, New Orleans & the Mississippi Gulf Coast* (Morrow, 2006, 716 pp., \$27.95)

Mike Tidwell, *The Ravaging Tide: Strange Weather, Future Katrinas & the Coming Death of America's Coastal Cities* (Free Press, 2006, 196 pp., \$24)

Mike Tidwell, *Bayou Farewell: The Rich Life & Tragic Death of Louisiana's Cajun Coast* (Vintage, 2003, 354 pp., \$14.95)

Christopher Cooper & Robert Block, *Disaster: Hurricane Katrina & the Failure of Homeland Security* (Times, 2006, 333 pp., \$26)

Chester Hartman & Gregory D. Squires, eds., *There Is No Such Thing as a Natural Disaster: Race, Class & Hurricane Katrina* (Routledge, 2006, 311 pp., \$22.95)—among the 18 contributors: John Powell, Sheila Crowley, Wade Rathke, Mary Frances Berry, Peter Marcuse, John Taylor

John McQuaid & Mark Scheifstein, *Path of Destruction: The Devastation of New Orleans & The Coming Age of Superstorms* (Little Brown, 2006, 368 pp., \$25.99)

David Troutt, ed., *After the Storm: Black Intellectuals Explore the Meaning of Hurricane Katrina* (New Press, 2006, 164 pp., \$22.95)—among the 12 contributors: Sheryll

Cashin, Adolph Reed, Jr., Michael Eric Dyson, Charles Oglethorpe, Derrick Bell

Betsy Reed, ed., *Unnatural Disaster: The Nation on Hurricane Katrina* (Nation Books, 2006, 248 pp., \$14.95)—among the 36 contributors: Eric Foner, Alexander Cockburn, Adolph Reed, Jr., Mike Davis, Eric Alterman, Robert Scheer, Naomi Klein, Nicholas von Hoffman, William Greider, Katrina vanden Heuvel, Gary Younge

Michael Eric Dyson, *Come Hell or High Water: Hurricane Katrina & the Color of Disaster* (Basic, 2006, 258 pp., \$23)

Jed Horne, *Breach of Faith: Hurricane Katrina & the Near Death of a Great American City* (Random House, 2006, 412 pp., \$25.95)

John Brown Childs, ed., *Hurricane Katrina: Response & Responsibilities* (Pacific View Press, 2005, 82 pp., \$10)—among the 31 contributors: Wynton Marsalis, Bettina Aptheker, Grace Lee Boggs, David Cohen, Jeremy Brecher, Michael Lerner

Eric Mann, *Katrina's Legacy: White Racism & Black Reconstruction in New Orleans and the Gulf Coast* (Frontlines, 2006, 215 pp., \$15)

NB: Other miscellaneous Katrina-related items are to be found in the Resources section of this and future P&R issues and on the PRRAC website, www.prrac.org/projects/katrina.php.

sands of African-American video oral histories (<http://www.thehistorymakers.com/>). They have recorded some 1,400 interviews to date. The purpose of this archive is to educate and to show the breadth and depth of this important American history as told by the first person; to highlight the accomplishments of individual African Americans across a variety of disci-

plines; to showcase those who have played a role in African-American-led movements and/or organizations; and to preserve this material for generations to come. The HistoryMakers is

Women's, ethnic and labor history increased the use of oral history in both research and teaching.

committed to creating and exposing its archival collection to the widest audience possible, using collaborations as well as the Internet, a digital archive and other new technologies. When assembled, The HistoryMakers will be the single largest archival project of its kind in the world. Its founder, Juliana Richardson, modeled it after the Federal Writers' Project: "Not since the recording of former slaves during the WPA Movement of the

Resources

Oral history Association <http://omega.dickinson.edu/organizations/oha/>

Oral history Online <http://bancroft.berkeley.edu/ROHO/>

Oral History Society <http://www.oralhistory.org.uk/>

Indiana University Center for the Study of History and Memory <http://www.indiana.edu/~cshm/>

Baylor University Institute for Oral History http://www3.baylor.edu/Oral_History/

Columbia University Oral History Research Office <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/oral/>

Library of Congress American Memory StoryCorps Project <http://storycorps.net/about/>

Library of Congress American Memory Project — "Born in Slavery: Slave Narratives from the Federal Writers' Project 1936-1938" <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/snhtml/snhome.html>

Voices of Civil Rights <http://www.voicesofcivilrights.org/project.html>

The History of Jim Crow includes recommendations on teaching with oral history. <http://www.jimcrowhistory.org/>

Books & Films

All God's Dangers: The Life of Nate Shaw, by Theodore Rosengarten (Knopf, 1974). This is an acknowledged life-history classic about an articulate Black sharecropper's life and times in poverty, as told to the author.

Bridges of Memory: Chicago's First Wave of Black Migration, by Timuel Black (Northwestern University Press, 2003). The first of three promised volumes of oral history has been best described as "living history," with a moving introduction by John Hope Franklin. In putting together this book, Black, a lifetime Chicagoan, political activist and professor emeritus of social sciences at the City College of Chicago, sat down with some 40 men and women who either themselves migrated to Chicago over the course of the 20th century or were the children of those who migrated. Taken together, these stories form

part of the tapestry of what historians refer to as the Great Migration. This migration took place in two waves, the first beginning in 1916 and the second commencing in the 1940s, when unprecedented numbers of Black Americans left the Southern states for Northern cities, seeking better jobs, better lives, and sometimes, simply, adventure. The decisions of these individuals to make new lives for themselves in industrial Chicago and Detroit dramatically reshaped the politics and social realities of the nation in ways that historians are still striving to understand.

Deacons for Defense: Armed Resistance and the Civil Rights Movement, by Lance Hill (University of North Carolina Press, 2004). Deacons for Defense and Justice was founded by a group of African-American men who were mostly veterans of World War II and the Korean War, organized in Jonesboro, Louisiana, on July 10, 1964. Their goal was to combat Ku Klux Klan violence against Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) volunteers who were participating in voter registration activities. Hill combines oral history interviews to construct the first major history of the era and the movement.

Everybody's Grandmother and Nobody's Fool: Frances Freeborn Pauley and the Struggle for Social Justice, by Kathryn Nasstrom (Cornell University Press, 2000) uses rich oral history material, recorded by herself and others, to present Frances Pauley in her own words. Pauley, a White woman who grew up in the segregated South, has devoted most of her 94 years to the battle against discrimination and prejudice. A champion of civil rights and racial justice and an advocate for the poor and disenfranchised, Pauley's tenacity as an activist and the length of her career are remarkable. She is also a consummate storyteller. Pauley's life has encompassed much of the last century of extraordinary social change in the South, a life touching and touched by famous figures from Southern politics and the Civil Rights Movement.

The Intolerable Burden, directed by Chea Price and produced by Constance Curry (New York: West Glen Films, 2002). Citizens of Drew, Mississippi, both Black and White, tell the story of the desegregation and resegregation of the local public schools. This documentary, by dispensing with the omniscient narrator and taking the story past the Movement years into the present, makes important contributions both to the use of oral history in film and to the scholarship on,

1930s has there been a methodic and wide-scale attempt to capture the testimonies of African Americans.”

Most recently, Hurricane Katrina uprooted lives, dispersed cultures, and exposed issues on race and poverty. It has proven to be an inexhaustible resource to oral historians. Two projects that got under way before there was even a Katrina aftermath include:

Katrina: Alive-in-Truth

“Alive-in-Truth: The New Orleans Disaster Oral History and Memory Project” (<http://www.aliveintruth.org/>) began on September 4, 2005 outside the Austin Convention Center, which served as a shelter for 6,000 New Orleans residents. It is an all-volunteer effort (a family of interviewers, translators, therapists, donors and community members) and continues to

**Be sure to visit
PRRAC's website at:**

www.prrac.org

collect oral history and to support displaced New Orleanians. A-i-T created a traveling exhibit this year presenting photos and text, in collaboration

(Please turn to page 10)

and public policy discussions about, school desegregation and its impact on education.

Negroes with Guns: Black Power and the American South, by Sandra Dickson, Churchill Roberts, Cara Pilson, and Cindy Hill (2006). <http://www.newsreel.org/nav/title.asp?tc=CN0178>. This new documentary (distributed by California Newsreel) takes an electrifying look at Robert F. Williams, a historically erased leader, who was the forefather of the Black Power movement. The film provides a thought-provoking examination of Black radicalism and resistance and serves as a launching pad for the study of Black liberation philosophies. Included are interviews with historian Clayborne Carson, biographer Timothy Tyson, Julian Bond and a first-person account by Mabel Williams, Robert's wife.

Race: How Blacks and Whites Think and Feel About the American Obsession, by Studs Terkel (The New Press, 1992). Any discussion of race and oral history would be incomplete without acknowledging the works of Studs Terkel, a champion of the working class.

Remembering Slavery: African Americans Talk About Their Personal Experiences of Slavery, Emancipation, edited and released by Ira Berlin, Marc Favreau and Steven Miller (The New Press, 1998). This series of tapes recorded by the Federal Writers' Project on disc during the Depression were remastered for this project.

Roots, by Alex Haley, was a classic novel that spurred a growth in using oral history to document ethnic/family history based on oral sources.

Voices of Freedom: An Oral History of the Civil Rights Movement From the 1950s Through the 1980s (Bantam Books, 1990). As the authors graphically show, participating in civil rights marches, sit-ins and Freedom Rides took moral stamina and raw nerve. The heroines and heroes of the Movement receive a stirring tribute in this oral history, a tie-in to the TV series *Eyes on the Prize*, which Henry Hampton produced and Steve Fayer wrote. The book is organized in 31 chapters around key events, with demonstrators offering complementary perspectives. We hear from ordinary people along with well-known activists Ralph Abernathy, Rosa Parks, Jesse Jackson and Stokely Carmichael; public officials John Conyers and Nicholas Katzenbach; Black Panthers Huey Newton and Bobby Seale; Alex Haley, Coretta Scott King, Ossie Davis, Tom Hayden, Michael Harrington, Harry

Belafonte. Collectively, the testimonies reveal how far America has progressed in the drive for equality and how far it still has to go.

White Men Challenging Racism: 35 Personal Stories (Duke University Press, 2003), by Cooper Thompson, Emmett Schaefer and Harry Brod (<http://www.whitemen.challengingracism.com/>) is a collection of first-person narratives chronicling the compelling experiences of 35 white men whose efforts to combat racism and fight for social justice are central to their lives. While these men discuss their accomplishments with pride, they also talk about their mistakes and regrets, their shortcomings and strategic blunders.

Archival Collections

The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture (<http://www.nypl.org/research/sc/sc.html>) is a national research library devoted to collecting, preserving and providing access to resources documenting the history and experience of peoples of African descent throughout the world.

Civil Rights Oral History Bibliography (<http://www.usm.edu/oralhistory/>). Oral History Interviews on the Civil Rights Movement in Mississippi was the first project of the Mississippi Civil Rights Documentation Project, a joint project by University of Southern Mississippi's Center for Oral History and Cultural Heritage and the Tougaloo College Archives.

The Amistad Research Center (www.amistadresearchcenter.org) at Tulane University makes available to researchers over 600 manuscript collections and over 20,000 books, documenting the rich history of African Americans and other ethnic groups. Within these collections, researchers will find a range of primary documents, such as family photographs, personal letters, oral histories, organizational records and more. The Center's civil rights holdings are unique in breadth and scope. The Center has a solid reputation among researchers for being a starting point for matters related to African American civil rights and the collections contain invaluable information obtained from civil rights organizations, activists, politicians and scholars who were deeply committed to the Movement.

with The Austin History Center.

This oral history project is one of the first to utilize a “life history” approach to telling Katrina’s story, by focusing on the entire life of the interviewee, not only their storm-stories. This kind of “bottom-up” approach also helps evacuees find their voice. By interviewing residents from New Orleans’ Lower Ninth Ward, the project documented individual lives in one of the most hard-hit areas. It helped the community to restore their bonds, uphold their voices, culture, rights and dignity.

Volunteers encountered people who did not have furniture, who were missing family members or just plain unaware of resources to help locate them. In many cases, the volunteers encountered survivors with untreated medical conditions who were not in contact with preliminary case management services. In 2005-06, as a direct service to Katrina clients, A-i-T Direct connected 42 displaced families with the appropriate social work case managers in the Austin area and follow-ups to make sure their needs were met. They transported a variety of beds, tables, chairs and kitchen supplies to 27 households. They were able to locate 16 long-term lost/missing family members for evacuees who could not read or write, via Internet searches.

The Oral History Association (OHA) encourages standards of excellence in the collection, preservation, dissemination and uses of oral testimony. Some OHA members expressed concern over this intervention by

CFC

PRRAC participates in the Combined Federal Campaign. If you have friends or colleagues in the federal government (military included), please encourage them to support PRRAC in their annual pledge during the CFC workplace appeal. Our agency code is #1287.

PRRAC Update

- We thank **Tamica Daniel** and **Alanna Buchanan** for their great work with us as summer law and policy interns and wish them the best as they finish law school (Georgetown and Harvard, respectively).

- PRRAC Board member **William Taylor** participated in “Civil Rights, Politics and the Law: Three Civil Rights Lawyers Reminisce” (along with Harris Wofford and Berl Bernhard), a forum sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson Internatl. Ctr. for Scholars. A 34-page transcript of the event is available (likely free) from the Center, 1300

Penn. Ave. NW, Wash., DC 20004-3027.

- PRRAC Research Director **Chester Hartman** and PRRAC Soc. Sci. Adv. Bd. member **Gregory Squires** will present their newly published edited collection, *There Is No Such Thing as a Natural Disaster: Race, Class & Hurricane Katrina* (Routledge), at Bus Boys & Poets, Mon. evening, Oct. 16. BB&P (14th & V NW) is DC’s new political gathering spot/restaurant. PRRAC Board members **Sheila Crowley & John Powell** have essays in the book.

A-i-T volunteers-as-advocates because they directly compromised their own objectivity and that of their subject (informant). On the other hand, volunteers were very sensitive to the communities from which they collected the oral histories, which is an important standard of excellence.

Alive-in-Truth Project Director and former New Orleanian Abe Louise Young describes the importance of ac-

one’s story. And as such, I feel it’s a perfect opportunity for each of us to empower ourselves to be story-makers and story-keepers.

She also believes that the legacy of A-i-T will be in preserving “the archive of accounts that have achieved rapid dissemination, educating and informing various constituencies. This is evidence of the broad scope possible with multiple media liaisons, a vision of justice and belief in the speakers.”

The project has collected well over 100 interviews that are, on average, 1-2 hours long. The interviews are posted on the Web, are recorded on minidisk, and excerpts are placed into MP3 format (playable and accessible on the Web).

Hurricane Katrina has proven to be an inexhaustible resource to oral historians.

tive oral history in shaping public policy by networking with other organizations—grassroots, non-profits, oral history, human rights, state and national, people of color-led groups—in order to connect with a broader social change movement:

The story of Katrina is not one to be left in the hands of professional image-makers or public relations people or politicians. It is every-

Katrina: In the Wake of the Hurricanes

In the Wake of the Hurricanes: A Coalition Effort to Collect Our Stories and Rebuild Our Culture (<http://www.louisianafolklife.org/katrina.html>) began in October 2005 as an effort of scholars and the public inter-

ested in documenting the aftermath of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. This landmark cooperative effort provides a framework for comparing data collected from independently funded projects that center on core agreements among Coalition members. Those agreements include:

- Standardizing information collected in oral histories, life stories and demographic surveys in order to compare data among project participants;
- Protecting interviewees from exploitation by ensuring that all proper permission forms are signed and that people have access to their interviews, and that copies are provided free of charge;
- Collecting demographic data that can be used in database form or to map movements of people and cultural traditions; and sharing all information with other scholars in the Coalition and the public.

A continuum of interviewers, ranging from folklorists, cultural anthropologists and historians to evacuees, community scholars and students, have conducted interviews. Many of the Coalition members have enthusiastically embraced the idea of training evacuees and other community scholars to do interviewing, thereby providing skills, training and remuneration to those who have lost income and jobs from this disaster. Like *The HistoryMakers*, this project was envisioned to echo the WPA projects of the 1930s.

While space does not permit us to review all of the projects and partners

associated with the Coalition, one of the sites offers a social and environmental interpretation of events. It is entitled “Katrina Narratives of African-Americans in an Unprecedented Diaspora: A Social and Environmental Oral History Project,” coordinated by Dr. Dianne Glave from Tulane University’s Bioenvironmental Research Department (which relocated to Atlanta following Katrina). Glave’s proposal re-enforces the need for oral

The story of Katrina is a perfect opportunity for each of us to empower ourselves to be story-makers and story-keepers.

historians to expand on the news media’s impressionistic reporting. She believes oral history interviewers share responsibilities with the news media:

In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, the fragmented and harrowing pieces of many narratives of African Americans who were trapped in the Superdome, Convention Center and their flooded homes have emerged on television and the Internet. Some evacuated immediately while others were forced to wait many days to be rescued; most migrated to points across the United States; and many are now attempting to return to the Gulf region. As a result, the news media has opened an insightful dialogue across the United States and throughout the world concerning race, racism, and class. Scholars now have an opportunity to add to this exchange of ideas—not merely replicating the news—as a catalyst for analyzing the historical context for this natural disaster by looking at African influences, the Middle Passage, enslavement, freedom, migration, the Civil Rights movement and more. Out of this tragedy, I propose an oral history project that would give the Katrina narratives by African Americans scope, adding to what is in the news [by] emphasizing the social and environmental implications.

20% Book Discount

Lexington Books is providing *P&R* readers with a 20% discount on our new “best of *P&R*” collection, *Poverty & Race in America: The Emerging Agendas*. Use code **8S6POVRA** when ordering (800/462-6420), and you will receive this discount.

This year marks the 40th birthday of the Oral History Association. Its meeting (Oct. 25-29 in Little Rock—<http://www.dickinson.edu/oha/index.html>) will be an occasion to examine the past, present and future of race, poverty and oral history. The call for papers for this year dealt with groups and individuals who promoted freedom and resisted repression. The overwhelming response has enabled the OHA Program Committee to focus thematically on the histories of civil rights activism and social justice and the consequences of telling one’s story during the Civil Rights Era. Together, these panels and the stories told in them make links between social movements of the past and the ongoing struggles against racism and poverty that are reflected in the narratives of the survivors of Hurricane Katrina.

Alan H. Stein (katrinalibrarian@yahoo.com) was from 2004-05 Head of the Louisiana Div., City Archives & Special Collections at the New Orleans Public Library.

Gene B. Preuss (PreussG@uhd.edu) is Assoc. Prof. of History at the Univ. of Houston Downtown.

They are co-authors of “Oral History, Folklore, and Katrina,” in There Is No Such Thing as a Natural Disaster: Race, Class and Hurricane Katrina, eds. Chester Hartman & Gregory D. Squires (Routledge, 2006).

The Stetson Kennedy Foundation and Tracy E. K’Meyer provided assistance in preparation of this article. □

Erratum

The first item under Race/Racism in the July/Aug. *P&R*, announcing the newly-published memoir (*Barefootin’*) of the first black female mayor in Mississippi, cited her as Anita Blackwell. Her first name of course is Unita—we know better, blame spellchk.

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 (39¢ 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

- **"Flipping the Script: White Privilege & Community Building,"** by Maggie Potapchuk, Sally Leiderman, Donna Bivens & Barbara Major (2006), is downloadable at <http://www.mpassociates.us/> [9885]
- **Harvard Journal of African American Public Policy** Summer 2006 Katrina-oriented issue (Vol. XII) is devoted to "A Nation Exposed: Rebuilding African American Communities." [9897]
- **"Civil Rights, Politics & the Law: Three Civil Rights Lawyers Reminisce"** was a Jan. 2006 program sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson Internatl. Ctr. for Scholars. Participants included

PRRAC Board member William Taylor, Harris Wofford & Berl Bernhard. A transcript publication is available (possibly free) from the Ctr., 1300 Penn. Ave. NW, Wash., DC 20004-3027, <http://www.wilsoncenter.org/> [9898]

- **Tavis Smiley** is re-launching his website, <http://www.covenantwithblackamerica.com> [9902]

- **"American Arabs & Political Participation,"** ed. Philippa Strum (155 pp., May 2006), is available (possibly free) from the Woodrow Wilson Internatl. Ctr. for Scholars, 1300 Penn. Ave. NW, Wash., DC 20004-3027, <http://www.wilsoncenter.org/> [9913]

- **"Affirmative Action: What Do We Know?,"** by Harry Holzer & David Neumark (47 pp., Feb. 2006), is available from the Inst. for Research on Poverty, www.ircp.wisc.edu/publications/dps/pdfs/dp131406.pdf [9937]

- **Black Males Left Behind,** by Ronald Mincy (326 pp., Feb. 2006, \$29.50), has been published by Urban Inst. Press, www.uiipress.org/Template.cfm?Section=Bookstore&Template=/Ecommerce/ProductDisplay.cfm&Productid=4705 [9938]

- **Legacy: Treasures of Black History,** eds. Thomas C. Battle & Donna M. Wells (2006, \$35), will be published Nov. 21 by the Natl. Geographic Soc. Preface by John Hope Franklin. [9989]

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.

- **How Apostles of Ethnic, Religious and Racial Hatred Torch the Globe,** by Martin & Susan Tolchin (240 pp., 2006, \$24.95), has been published by Rowman & Littlefield, 800/462-6420, www.rowmanlittlefield.com

- **Richard Nixon and the Rise of Affirmative Action,** by Kevin Yuill (288 pp., 2006, \$29.95), has been published by Rowman & Littlefield, 800/462-6420, www.rowmanlittlefield.com

- **Black Faces, Black Interests: The Representation of African Americans in Congress,** by Carol M. Swain (310 pp., 2006, \$28), is available from University Press of America, 800/462-6420, custserv@rowman.com, www.univpress.com

- **Voting Rights and Minority Representation: Redistricting, 1992-2002,** by David A. Bositis (144 pp., 2006, \$24), is available from University Press of America, 800/462-6420, custserv@rowman.com, www.univpress.com

- **"Paths to Success: A Forum on Young African American Men"** was a July 18, 2006 Forum,

discussing the results of a natl. survey by the *Wash. Post*, Kaiser Family Fdn. & Harvard. Forum materials available at www.kff.org/kaiserpolls/philip071806pkg.cfm?CFID=7372429&CFTOKEN=35620319 [9939]

- **"The 7th Annual Race Equality & Inclusive Communities Week,"** sponsored by the Natl. League of Cities, is Sept. 25-29. Kits are available. Contact 202/626-3172, hoene@nlc.org [9886]

Poverty/Welfare

- **"The Changing Role of Welfare in the Lives of Low-Income Families with Children,"** by Pamela Loprest & Sheila R. Zedlewski (Aug. 2006), is available (possibly free) from the Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW., Wash., DC 20037, 202/261-5709. [9887]
- **"Understanding Recent Changes in Child Poverty,"** by Austin Nichols (Aug. 2006), is available (possibly free) from the Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW., Wash., DC 20037, 202/261-5709. [9890]

- **“Financial Literacy Strategies: Where Do We Go From Here?”** by Robert I. Lerman & Elizabeth Bell (Aug. 2006), is available (possibly free) from the Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/261-5709, www.urban.org/url.cfm?ID=311352 [9899]

- **“The Impact of Undercounting in the Current Population Survey,”** by John Schmitt & Dean Baker (Aug. 2006), reports that the survey may underestimate those living in poverty and those without health insurance by 600,000 and 350,000, respectively. Available from the Ctr. for Economic & Policy Research, available at www.cepr.net/publications/cps_declining_coverage_2006_08.pdf [9904]

- **“Targeting Poverty: Aim at a Bull’s Eye,”** by Jodie Levin-Epstein (15 pp., Aug. 2006), is available (no price listed) from the Ctr. for Law & Social Policy, 1015 15th St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20005, 202/906-8003 [9905]

- **“Getting On, Staying On, and Getting Off Welfare: The Complexity of State-by-State Policy Choices,”** by Gretchen Rowe & Linda Giannarelli (7 pp., July 2006), is available (likely free) from the Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/261-5687, pubs@ui.urban.org [9934]

- **Work Over Welfare: The Inside Story of the 1996 Welfare Reform Law,** by Ron Haskins (375 pp., 2006, \$32.95), is available from Brookings Inst. Press, www.brookings.edu/press/

books/transforming welfare.htm [9942]

- **“The New Poor: Regional Trends in Child Poverty Since 2000,”** by Ayana Douglas-Hall & Heather Koball (11 pp., Aug. 2006), is available at www.nccp.org/media/npr06_text.pdf [9943]

- **“Looking Forward, Looking Back: Reflections on the 10th Anniversary of Welfare Reform,”** by Nancy K. Cauthen (4 pp., Aug. 2006), is available at www.nccp.org/media/LookingForward06.pdf [9944]

- **“Rebuilding America’s Lower Ninth: Taking Action to End Poverty in Every Community”** is a media campaign, by the Shriver Ctr., to re-initiate dialogue on federal anti-poverty strategies, www.povertylaw.org/news-and-events/events/rebuilding-america/default.html [9945]

- **Inequality Matters: The Growing Economic Divide in America & Its Poisonous Consequences,** ed. James Lardner (325 pp., 2006, \$25.95), available at <http://www.amazon.com/> [9946]

- **Advocacy Coalition and Welfare Policy: Analyzing Coalition Consensus,** by Roberto Marie Ike (220 pp., 2006, \$32), is available from University Press of America, 800/462-6420, custserv@rowman.com, www.univpress.com

- **“Redesigning Redistribution: Basic Income and Stakeholder Grants as Cornerstones for a More Egalitarian Capitalism”** is a 2006 paper by Erik Olin

Wright of the Univ. of Wisconsin Inst. for Research on Poverty, available at www.irp.wisc.edu/publications/focus/pfds/foc242b.pdf

- **“Livelihood Strategies and Family Networks of Low-Wage Wisconsin Mothers”** (2006?), by Jane Collins & Victoria Mayer of the Univ. of Wisconsin Inst. for Research on Poverty, is available at www.irp.wisc.edu/publications/focus/pfds/foc242c.pdf

- **The Journal of Socio-Economics** special Feb. 2005 issue (Vol. 34, Issue 1) was devoted to basic income guarantee. Discussion papers/bibliography on the US Basic Income Guarantee Network, www.usbig.net/. Links to the Journal on the Univ. of Wisc. Inst. for Research on Poverty website, www.irp.wisc.edu

- **“The Federal Government - the Indispensable Player in Redressing Poverty,”** by (former PRRAC Bd. member) James Weill (15 pp., May-June 2006), from the Food Research & Action Ctr., is available at www.frac.org/pdf/Weil06.pdf [9964]

Community Organizing

- **“Community Organizing: Past, Present & Future,”** by Cheryl Honey (2006), is available at comm-org.wisc.edu/papers2006/honey.htm [9947]

- **Challenging Authority: How Ordinary People Change America,** by Frances Fox Piven (200

pp., 2006, \$21.95), has been published by Rowman & Littlefield, 800/462-6420, www.rowmanlittlefield.com

- **Building Powerful Community Organizations: A Personal Guide to Creating Groups That Can Solve Problems and Change the World,** by Michael Jacoby Brown (424 pp., 2006, \$19.95), has been published by Long Haul Press, 781/648-1508, www.longhaulpress.com

- **“Midwest Academy 2006 Trainings”** will be held in Chicago, **Oct. 9-13;** DC/Balt., **Nov. 13-17;** Chicago (for supervisors), **Dec. 6-8.** Inf. from the Academy, 28 E. Jackson Blvd., #605, Chicago, IL 60604, 312/427-2304, mwacademy1@aol.com [9987]

Criminal Justice

- **After Innocence** is a documentary that tells the story of 7 men released from prison after decades when DNA evidence proved their innocence. It will premiere on Oct. 19, likely 8:30 pm, but check local listings. Contact Working Films, 602 S. Fifth Ave., Wilmington, NC 28401, 910/342-9000, mramey@workingfilms.org, <http://www.workingfilms.org/> [9923]

- **The Death Penalty: Beyond the Smoke and Mirrors,** by Alfred B. Heilbrun, Jr. (204 pp., 2006, \$37), is available from University Press of America, 800/462-6420, custserv@rowman.com, www.univpress.com

- **“Confronting Confinement”** (June

2006) deals with violence & abuse in US jails & prisons, with recommendations. From the Commn. on Safety & Abuse in America's Prisons, available at www.vera.org/project1_1.asp?section_id=3&project_id=75 [9948]

- **“Employment–Focused Programs for Ex-Prisoners: What Have We Learned, What Are We Learning, and Where Should We Go From Here?”** by Dan Bloom (28 pp., 2006), a Manpower Development Research Corp. report, is available at www.mdr.org/publications/435/overview.html [9949]

- ***Locked Out: Felon Disenfranchisement & American Democracy***, by Jeff Manza & Christopher Uggen (384 pp., 2006, \$26.95), has been published by Oxford Univ. Press, www.oup.com/us/ [9950]

Economic/Community Development

- **“Understanding Diverse Neighborhoods in an Era of Demographic Change,”** by Margery Austin Turner & Julie Fenderson (Aug. 2006), is available (possibly free) from the Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/261-5709. [9889]

- **“Forgotten Communities, Unmet Promises”** is an Aug. 2006 Oxfam report on Gulf Coast recovery, profiling 6 individuals & the hardships they have endured. Available (possibly free) from 617/728-2446. [9894]

- ***The Next Los Angeles: The Struggle for a Livable City***, by Peter Dreier, Regina M. Freer, Bob Gottlieb & Mark Vallianatos, has been republished in a 2nd, updated (2006) edition, from Univ. Calif. Press, <http://www.ucpress.edu/books/pages/9799001.html> [9900]

- **“After Katrina: Rebuilding Opportunity & Equity Into the New Orleans,”** by Margery Austin Turner et al. (94 pp., April 2006), from The Urban Inst., is available at www.urban.org/url.cfm?ID=311406 [9972]

- **“Closing the Credit Gap & Expanding the Credit Opportunity: The CRA & Fair Lending Performance of Financial Institutions in the City of Cincinnati”** (215 pp., May 2006), from the Natl. Comm. Reinvestment Coal., is available at www.ncrc.org/policy/analysis/policy/2006/2006-05-31_Cincinnati_Report.pdf [9983]

- **“Rail-Volution 2006: Building Livable Communities with Transit”** will take place Nov. 5-8 in Chicago. Inf. from them at 1120 SW Fifth Ave., #800, Portland, OR 97204 or PO Box 519, Selbyville, DE 19975, <http://www.railvolution.com/> [9933]

Education

- **“It Takes a Parent: Transforming Education in the Wake of NCLB”** is a 2006 Appleseed report on recommendations regarding the role of parents in achieving student & school success. Find it on appleseeds.net/servelet/FlashPage [9896]

- **“More Than Meets the Eye: Head Start Programs, Participants, Families & Staff in 2005,”** by Katie Hamm (8 pp., Aug. 2006), is available (likely free) from the Ctr. for Law & Social Policy, 1015 15th St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20005, 202/906-8028. [9906]

- **“Control, Punish & Conquer: U.S. Public Schools’ Attempts to Control Black Males,”** by Terence Fitzgerald, is a 16-page article in the Spring 2006 issue (Vol. 12, No. 1) of *Challenge: A Journal of Research on African American Men*. Contact Morehouse Research Inst., 830 Westview Dr. SW, Atlanta, GA 30314, 404/215-2746. [9914]

- **“Starting Off Right: Promoting Child Development from Birth in State Early Care & Education Initiatives,”** by Rachel Schumacher, Katie Hamm, Ann Goldstein & Joan Lombardi (46 pp., July 2006), is available (free) from the Ctr. for Law & Social Policy, 1015 15th St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20005, 202/906-8028, <http://www.clasp.org/> [9916]

- **“Public Education & Black Male Students - The 2006 State Report Card”** (85 pp.) is available (possibly free) from the Schott Fdn., 678 Mass. Ave., #301, Cambridge, MA 02139, 617/876-7700, <http://www.schottfoundation.org/> [9918]

- **“Beyond School Reform: Improving the Educational Outcomes of Low-Income Children”** (Aug. 2006), from the Ctr. for Advancing Research & Solutions for Society at

the Univ. Mich., is available in hard copy from rachelha@umich.edu and www.isr.mich.edu/carss/about/news/html [9924]

- **“Promise Abandoned: How Policy Choices & Institutional Practices Restrict College Opportunities,”** by (former PRRAC Bd. member) Kati Haycock (27 pp., 2006), is available (no price listed) from The Education Trust, 1250 H St. NW, #700, Wash., DC 20005, 202/293-1217, <http://www.edtrust.org/> [9927]

- ***Grito de Arena*** is a 2006 documentary (62 mins., in Spanish & English) about how global forces have been dismantling public education in Mexico and the popular resistance that has been provoked. Available from Corrugated Films, 151 22nd Ave., Seattle, WA 98122, 206/851-6785, info@corrugate.org, <http://www.corrugate.org/> [9928]

- **“Findings from 20 States”** (2006), from the Natl. Ctr. for Educational Accountability, examines high-performing schools to determine best practices. The study, including indiv. state reports, is available at www.just4kids.org/jftk/twenty_states.cfm [9936]

- ***What’s Race Got to Do With It? Social Disparities & Student Success*** (2006, 55 min., \$49.95), dealing with race on college campuses, is available from Newsreel, www.newsreel.org/nav/title.asp?tc=CN0188 [9940]

- **“Who’s Counted? Who’s Counting? Understanding High School Graduation Rates,”** by Lyndsay Pinkus (51 pp., June 2006), from the Alliance for Excellent Education (202/828-0828), is available at www.all4ed.org/publications/ordering.html [9951]

- **“Charting a Path to Graduation: The Effect of GRAD on Elementary School Student Outcomes in Four Urban Districts,”** by Jason C. Snipes, Glee Ivory Holton & Fred Doolittle (191 pp., July 2006), a Manpower Demonstration Research Corp. report, is available at www.mdrc.org/publications/432/overview.html [9952]

- **“Measuring Instructional Responses to Standards-Based Accountability,”** by Laura S. Hamilton & Brian Stecher (36 pp., April 2006), a RAND report, is available from 877/584-8642 or www.rand.org/pubs/working_papers/WR373# [9953]

- **“Small Schools on a Larger Scale: The First Three Years of the Chicago High School Redesign Initiative”** (68 pp., July 2006), from the Univ. Chi. Consortium on Chicago School Research, is available at www.consortium-chicago.org/publications/p85.html [9954]

- **“Whatever It Takes: How Twelve Communities Are Reconnecting Out-of-School Youth,”** by Nancy Martin & Samuel Halperin (196 pp., 2006), from the Amer. Youth Policy Forum, is available at www.aypf.org/publications/WhateverItTakes.htm [9955]

- ***Other People’s Children: Cultural Conflicts in the Classroom***, by Lisa Delpit (240 pp., 2006 2nd ed., \$17.95), has been published by New Press, www.thenewpress.com/ [9956]

- **Teaching for Change Fall/Winter 2006 Catalog** is available (free) from 800/763-9131, <http://www.teachingforchange.org/> [9990]

- **“Where We Learn: The CUBE Survey of Urban School Climate,”** by Brian K. Perkins (43 pp., 2006), Foreword by James P. Comer, is available (no price listed) from the Natl. School Boards Assn., 1680 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314, <http://www.nsba.org/> [9992]

- **“Engage!”** is one of two regional All Families conferences, sponsored by Family Friendly Schools, **Oct. 12-13** in Atlanta. A 2nd such regional conf. will be held **Feb. 19-20, 2007** in Anaheim. Inf. from 800/890-7794. [9893]

- **“Taking the Next Step - Defining a Shared Federal Agenda for High School Reform,”** the 3rd annual h.s. policy conf., sponsored by the Alliance for Excellent Education, will be held **Oct. 12-13** in DC. 202/828-0828, x871.conference@all4ed.org [9895]

- **“Ready to Teach? PK-3 & NCLB,”** the Foundation for Child Dev. Annual Forum, co-sponsored with the New America Fdn., will be held **Oct. 19** on Capitol Hill. Inf., from 212/213-8337. [9986]

Employment/ Jobs Policy

- **“Getting Punched: The Job & Family Clock — It’s Time for Flexible Work for Workers of All Ages,”** by Jodie Levin-Epstein (26 pp., July 2006), is available (free) from the Ctr. for Law & Social Policy, 1015 15th St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20005, 202/906-8003, <http://www.clasp.org/> [9917]

- ***The State of Working America 2006/2007*** has been released by The Economic Policy Inst., 1333 H St. NW, #300, E. Tower, Wash., DC 20005, [http://epinews@www2.epinet.org/](mailto:epinews@www2.epinet.org) [9926]

- ***Making America Work***, by Jon Forman (448 pp., 2006, \$29.50), develops a comprehensive natl. strategy for improving the econ. benefits of employment & promoting greater econ. justice. Published by Urban Inst. Press, 877/847-7377, <http://www.uipress.org/> [9930]

- ***Employee Rights & Employment Policy Journal*** (Vol. 10, Issue 1, 2006) is devoted to the proceedings of the UNC-Chapel Hill Ctr. on Poverty, Work & Opportunity Summit, held Nov. 9, 2005. Participants include John Edwards, Peter Edelman, David Elwood, William Julius Wilson, Katherine Newman, Jared Bernstein, Alice O’Connor & many others. For inf., contact Chicago-Kent College of Law, 565 W. Adams St., Chicago, IL 60661-3691, 312/906-5000. [9935]

- ***Reconnecting Disadvantaged Young Men***, by Peter Edelman, Harry Holzer & Paul Offner (156

Remember to send us items for our Resources section.

pp., Jan., 2006, \$26.50), provide recommendations to reconnect disadvantaged males to employment & education; available from Urban Inst. Press, www.uipress.org/Template.cfm?Section=Bookstore&Template=Ecommerce/ProductDisplay.cfm&ProductID=4704 [9941]

- **“An Evaluation of OPM’s Efforts to Improve Hispanic Representation in the Federal Workforce”** (33 pp., Aug. 2006), from the Natl. Hispanic Leadership Agenda, is available at www.nclr.org/content/publications/detail41503/ [9957]

- ***Justice on the Job: Perspectives on the Erosion of Collective Bargaining in the United States***, eds. Richard N. Block, Sheldon Friedman, Michelle Kaminski & Andy Levin (355 pp., 2006, \$22), is available at www.upjohninst.org/publications/titles/joj.html [9958]

Environment

- **“The First Natl. Conf. on the Precautionary Principle,”** sponsored by the Ctr. for Health, Environment & Justice, Science & Environmental Health Network, and the Environmental Research Fdn., was held June 9-11, 2006. Materials available at www.besafenet.com/ppconf.html [9959]

- **“Race, Place & the Environment After Katrina: Looking Back to Look Forward,”** sponsored by The Deep South Ctr. for Env. Justice at Dillard Univ., will be held **Oct. 19-21** in New Orleans. A call for papers has gone out. Contact Mary Williams, 225/201-1661, mivorywill@aol.com [9922]

Families/ Women/ Children

- **“An Overview of Selected Data on Children in Vulnerable Families,”** by Jennifer Ehrle Macomber (Aug. 2006), is available (possibly free) from the Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/261-5709, paffairs@ui.urban.org [9891]
- **“State-Level Changes in Children’s Well-Being & Family Environment,”** by Richard Wertheimer, Cameron McPhee & Kristin Anderson Moore, is a 4-page, July 2006 Urban Inst. brief, available (likely free) from them at 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200, aninfo@ui.urban.org, <http://www.urban.org/> [9932]
- **“2006 Fortaleciendo La Familia Hispanic: Approaches to Strengthening the Hispanic Family”** (41 pp.) is available at www.nclr.org/content/publications/download/41227 [9960]
- **“Toward a New Child Care Policy,”** by David Edie (8 pp., July 2006), an Urban Inst. policy brief, is available at www.urban.org/publications/311347.html [9961]

- **“Katrina’s Children: A Call to Conscience & Action”** (40 pp., 2006), from the Children’s Defense Fund, is available at www.aasa.org/focus/content.cfm?ItemNumber=5980 [9962]

- ***No Child Left Behind and the Illusion of Reform***, eds. Thomas S. Poetter, Joseph C. Wegwert & Catherine Haerr (144 pp., 2006, \$23.95), is available from University Press of America, 800/462-6420, custserv@rowman.com, www.univpress.com

- **“Child Care and Development Block Grant Participation in 2005,”** by Hannah Matthews, is a 2-page, 2006 fact sheet, available (likely free) from the Center for Law & Social Policy, 1015 15th St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20005, www.clasp.org

- **“How Does Race Influence Judgements About Parenting?,”** by Lawrence M. Berger, Marla McDaniel & Christina Paxson (2006?), is available at www.irp.wisc.edu/publications/focus/pfds/foc242e.pdf

- **“Preliminary Analysis of Child Support Cooperation as a Condition of Eligibility for Subsidized Child Care,”** by Paula Roberts, a 2005 memorandum, is available from the Ctr. for Law & Social Policy, 1015 15th St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20005, 202/906-8000; downloadable at www.clasp.org/publications/cs_cc_subsidy.pdf [9995]

Food/ Nutrition/ Hunger

- **“Frontline Issues in Nutrition Assistance - Hunger Report 2006”** (196 pp.), their 16th annual report on the state of world hunger, is available, free, from Bread for the World Inst., 50 F St. NW, #500, Wash., DC 20001, institute@bread.org, <http://www.bread.org/> [9915]

- **“Nutrient Adequacy of Children Participating in WIC,”** by Katherine Ralston (4 pp., April 2006), a Food & Nutrition Service brief, is available at www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/EB8/ [9963]

- **“Hunger Doesn’t Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report”** (29 pp., July 2006), from the Food Research & Action Ctr., analyzing summer nutrition programs, with recommendations to improve program access, is available at www.frac.org/pdf/summerfood06.pdf [9965]

Health

- **“The Role of Medicaid & SCHIP as an Insurance Safety Net,”** by Stephen Zuckerman & Allison Cook (Aug. 2006), is available (possibly free) from the Urban Inst., 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/261-5709, paffairs@ui.urban.org [9892]

- **“Women of Color Health Data Book”** (178 pp.) is available (free) from the Office of Research on Women’s Health, Natl. Insts. of

Health, orwh.od.nih.gov/pubs/pubs_list.html [9919]

- **New Orleans health care before & after Katrina** is the subject of an Aug. 2006 article in *Health Affairs*. Contact Rakesh Singh, 202/654-1313, downloadable at www.kff.org/uninsured/kcmu082906oth.cfm [9925]

- ***The Weight Control Information Network***, provided by the Natl. Inst. of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases, is available at win.niddk.nih.gov/publications/improving.htm [9966]

- **“Language as a Barrier to Health Care for New York City Children in Immigrant Families,”** by Linda Weiss et al. (17 pp., May 2006), is available at www.nyam.org/library/docs/LanguageBarrierReportMay2006.pdf [9967]

- **“Fact Sheet: Young African American Men in the United States”** (2 pp., July 2006), from the Kaiser Family Fdn., highlights key inf. about the education, health & overall status of young African-American men, including comparisons with other groups. Available at www.kff.org/minorityhealth/7541.cfm [9969]

- ***Dying While Black***, by Vernillia Randall (2006?), is available at academic.udayton.edu/vernelliarrandall/DWB/index.asp [9970]

- **“Experiences of Hurricane Katrina Evacuees in Houston Shelters: Implications for Future Planning,”** by Mollyann Brodie, Erin

Weitzien, Drew Altman & Robert Blendon, appeared in the May 2006 (Vol. 96, No. 5) *Amer. J. of Public Health*. Reprints (likely free) from D. Brodie, Kaiser Family Fdn., 2400 Sand Hill Rd., Menlo Park, CA 94025, mbrodie@kff.org [9993]

- **“Civil Rights Approach to Health Reform,”** a (free) forum from SALSA (the Social Action & Leadership School for Activists of the Inst. for Policy Studies (DC), will be held **Sept. 26**. Inf. from 202/234-9382, x229, <http://www.hotsalsa.org/> [9988]

- **“Natl. Workshop on Achieving Equity in Genetics Policy,”** organized by the Jt. Ctr. for Pol. & Econ. Studies, Howard Univ. & Univ. Michigan, will be held **Oct. 5** at Howard. Inf. from 734/615-3412. [9903]

Housing

- **“Where Did They Go? The Decline of Middle-Income Neighborhoods in Metropolitan America,”** by Jason Booza et al. (24 pp., June 2006), from The Brookings Institution, is available at www.brookings.edu/metro/pubs/20060622_middleclass.htm [9971]

- **“America’s Rental Housing: Homes for a Diverse Nation”** (2006), from the Harvard Jt. Ctr. for Housing Studies, is available at www.jchs.harvard.edu/publications/rental/rh06_americas_rental_housing/index.html [9973]

- **“The Violence Against Women Act: Impacts on Housing,”** an

April 2006 Natl. Housing Law Project/KnowledgePlex chat (+ chats on other topics), is available at www.nhlp.org/ [9975]

- **“2006 Affordable Housing Fact Sheet,”** from the Natl. Low Income Housing Coal., is available at www.nlihc.org/research/2006factsheet.pdf [9974]

- ***Razing NY: The Disappearance of Affordable Housing*,** a short film on the impact of gentrification, is available at www.tribecafilmfestival.org/tixSYS/2006/filmguide/event_np_summary.php?EventNumber=0873 [9976]

Immigration

- **“New Medicaid Regulations Discriminate Against US-Born Children of Immigrants”** (4 pp., Aug. 2006), a Families USA Minority Health Initiatives Brief, is available at www.familiesusa.org/assets/pdfs/minority-health-immigrant-kids.pdf [9968]

- **“Financial Access for Immigrants: Lessons from Diverse Perspectives,”** by Anna Paulson et al. (106 pp., May 2006), from The Brookings Institution, is available at www.brookings.org/metro/pubs/20060504_financial_access.htm [9977]

- ***Crisis Online*** (July/Aug. 2006) cover story, “Immigration,” has interviews (by David C. Ruffin) with 5 Black leaders responding to the furor over immigration. Available at www.thecrisis magazine.com/ [9978]

- ***Unguarded Gates: A History of America’s Immigration Crisis*,** by Otis L. Graham, Jr. (264 pp., 2006, \$19.95), has been published by Rowman & Littlefield, 800/462-6420, www.rowmanlittlefield.com

- **“Immigrant Marches/Marchas de los Immigrantes,”** from the ACLU, provides materials on the rights & risks involved in participating in ongoing marches. Available at www.aclu.org/immigrants/gen/25251res20060421.html [9979]

- **“Federal Policy for Immigrant Children: Room for Common Ground?,”** by Ron Haskins, Mark Greenberg & Shawn Fremstad, a 2005 policy brief, is available from the Ctr. for Law & Social Policy, 1015 15th St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20005, 202/906-8000; downloadable at www.clasp.org/publications.php?id=2 [9994]

Rural

- ***Rural Voices*,** from the Housing Assistance Council, in its Summer 2006 issue highlights “Appalachia: Remembering the Past, Looking to the Future.” Available at <http://www.ruralhome.org/> [9980]

- ***African American Politics in Rural America: Theory, Practice and Case Studies from Florence County, South Carolina*,** by E. Ike Udugu (204 pp., 2006, \$29.95), is available from University Press of America, 800/462-6420, custserv@rowman.com, www.univpress.com

- **“Poverty in Rural America”** (4 pp., June 2006), a Housing Assistance Council inf. sheet, is available at www.ruralhome.org/manager/uploads/Povertyruralamerica.pdf [9981]

- **“After the Disaster: Rural Communities Respond”** is a 20-page section in the Winter 2005-06 issue of *Rural Voices*, from the Housing Assistance Council. Available at www.ruralhome.org/manager/uploads/VoicesWinter2005-2006.pdf [9982]

Miscellaneous

- **www.inclusionist.org** is a new (2006) social & econ. policy blog & interactive web portal site. [9901]

- **<http://www.changingtheframe.com/katrina/>** is a new (2006) interactive website from the Ctr. for Social Inclusion, providing a multimedia experience of structural racism & solutions for the Gulf Coast region & the country. [9907]

- ***The Nov. 2005 ACORN Community Forum on Rebuilding New Orleans*:** A DVD of this two-day event in Baton Rouge is available (no price listed) from ACORN, 504/943-0044, x178, communications4@acorn.org [9908]

Job Opportunities/Fellowships/Grants

- **Occidental College** has an opening for a tenure-track Asst. Prof.

in the Urban & Env.
Policy Prog. Ltr./c.v./
examples of scholarly or
creative work/3 ltrs. of
recommendation to Peter
Dreier, Occidental
College, 1600 Campus
Rd., LA, CA 90041.
[9920]

• **Vanderbilt Univ.
Peabody College of
Educ. & Human Dev.** has
2 (tenured) positions in
comm. studies/dev. Ltr./

c.v./reprints/
names&addresses of 3
refs. to Prof. Craig Ann
Hiflinger, Peabody
College, Nashville, TN
37203, [9921]

• **Farmworker Justice**
seeks a **Staff Atty/
Litigation Coordinator**.
Ltr./writing sample/
resume to Lorna Baez,
1010 Vermont Ave. NW,
#915, Wash., DC 20005,
fj@nclr.prg [9984]

• **Juvenile Justice
Project of Louisiana**
seeks an **Attorney** for
project on school-to-
prison pipeline and
special ed. Resume/ltr./
writing sample to
Courtney Bowie, MS
Youth Justice Proj., 733
N. Congress St., PO Box
9283, Jackson, MS
39202, cbowie@
splcenter.org [9985]

• **The Selah Leader-
ship Program** is a (free)
training program for
emerging Jewish leaders
in the DC area, Jan.-June
2007. 212/213-2113,
x61, scotler@
jewishjustice.org. Appli-
cations due Oct. 6;
download at www.
jewishjustice.org/
jfsj.php?page=2.6.4

PRRAC'S SOCIAL SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD

Frank Bonilla
CUNY Department of Sociology

Xavier de Souza Briggs
MIT Department of Urban Studies & Planning

Camille Zubrinsky Charles
Department of Sociology, Univ. of Pennsylvania

John Goering
Baruch College, City Univ. of New York

Heidi Hartmann
Inst. for Women's Policy Research (Wash., DC)

William Kornblum
CUNY Center for Social Research

Harriette McAdoo
Michigan State School of Human Ecology

Fernando Mendoza
Department of Pediatrics, Stanford Univ.

Paul Ong
UCLA School of Public Policy
& Social Research

Gary Orfield
Harvard Univ. Grad. School of Education

Gary Sandefur
Univ. Wisconsin Inst. for Poverty Research

Gregory D. Squires
Department of Sociology, George Washington Univ.

Margery Austin Turner
The Urban Institute

Margaret Weir
Department of Political Science,
Univ. of California, Berkeley

If You Are Not Already a *P&R* Subscriber, Please Use the Coupon Below.

☐ **Sign Me Up!** ☐ 1 year (\$25) or ☐ 2 years (\$45)

Please enclose check made out to PRRAC or a purchase order from your institution.

Name _____

Address _____

Address Line 2 _____

City, State, Zip _____

Telephone: _____ email: _____

*Mail to: Poverty & Race Research Action Council
1015 15th Street NW • Suite 400 • Washington, DC 20005*

POVERTY & RACE RESEARCH ACTION COUNCIL
Board of Directors

CHAIR

John Charles Boger
*University of North Carolina
School of Law
Chapel Hill, NC*

VICE-CHAIR

José Padilla
*California Rural Legal
Assistance
San Francisco, CA*

SECRETARY

john powell
*Kirwan Institute for the Study
of Race & Ethnicity
Ohio State University
Columbus, OH*

TREASURER

Sheila Crowley
*National Low Income
Housing Coalition
Washington, DC*

Darrell Armstrong

*Shiloh Baptist Church
Trenton, NJ*

Maria Blanco

*Lawyers' Committee for
Civil Rights
San Francisco, CA*

Craig Flournoy

*Southern Methodist
University
Dallas, TX*

Thomas Henderson

*Sprenger & Lang
Washington, DC*

Camille Holmes

*National Legal Aid &
Defender Assn.
Washington, DC*

Olati Johnson

*Columbia University
Law School
New York, NY*

Elizabeth Julian

*Inclusive Communities
Project
Dallas, TX*

S.M. Miller

*The Commonwealth
Institute
Cambridge, MA*

Don Nakanishi

*University of California
Los Angeles, CA*

Dennis Parker

*American Civil Liberties
Union
New York, NY*

**Florence Wagman
Roisman**

*Indiana University
School of Law
Indianapolis, IN*

Anthony Sarmiento

*Senior Service America
Silver Spring, MD*

Catherine Tactaquin

*National Network for
Immigrant & Refugee
Rights
Oakland, CA*

William L. Taylor

*Citizens' Commission
on Civil Rights
Washington, DC*

*[Organizations listed for
identification purposes only]*

Philip D. Tegeler

President/Executive Director

Chester Hartman

Director of Research

Poverty & Race Research Action Council

1015 15th Street NW • Suite 400
Washington, DC 20005
202/906-8023 FAX: 202/842-2885
E-mail: info@prrac.org
Website: www.prrac.org

Address Service Requested
9-10/06

Nonprofit
U.S. Postage
PAID
Jefferson City, MO
Permit No. 210

PRRAC's Combined Federal Campaign number is 1287.