

## A Strategy for Dismantling Structural Racism in the Juvenile Delinquency System

by Edgar S. Cahn, Keri A. Nash & Cynthia Robbins

Juveniles of color are more likely than their white counterparts to be arrested, referred to juvenile court rather than diversion programs, waived to adult court, detained pre-trial and locked up at disposition.

In 2008, the Racial Justice Initiative of TimeBanks USA (“RJI”)—[www.RacialJusticeInitiative.org](http://www.RacialJusticeInitiative.org)—developed a new social advocacy and litigation strategy focused on dismantling structural racism in the juvenile justice and child welfare systems as well as other public systems that affect vulnerable youth.

The data on the depth of the racial disparity and the resulting negative

outcomes for youth of color have been well documented for years. This article provides some of the national data that underscore the extensive racial disparity that persists in the juvenile justice system. Second, the article will narrow the focus to Washington, DC, where the RJI is working more intensively in 2011 and beyond. Finally, the article sets forth how this strategy could be implemented to break through more than three decades of logjam on legal challenges to racial disparity in juvenile justice. Although Congress annually appropriates hundreds of millions of dollars to reduce the racial disparity in juvenile justice, more than 35 years after enactment of the seminal juvenile delinquency prevention act, results in most jurisdictions are barely discernible.

### National Arrest, Prosecution and Incarceration Rates Reveal Substantial Disproportionality

While young people of all races commit delinquent acts, some receive treatment while others are arrested, funneled into the delinquency system, and too often, eventually incarcerated. According to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, from 2002

to 2004, African Americans comprised only 16% of all youth in the United States, but constituted 28% of juvenile arrests; 30% of referrals to juvenile court; 37% of the detained population; 34% of youth formally processed by the juvenile court; 30% of adjudicated youth; 35% of youth judicially waived to adult criminal court; 38% of youth in residential placement; and 58% of youth admitted to state adult prison. There is incontrovertible evidence that race bias affects critical decisions leading to confinement, and that the consequences of this disparate treatment are devastating to juveniles of color.

Over the last 30 years, multiple studies have shown that disproportionate minority contact (“DMC”) afflicts nearly every processing point in nearly every juvenile justice system in the country. In Michael J. Leiber’s article,

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“Disproportionate Minority Confinement of Youth: An Analysis of State and Federal Efforts to Address the Issue,” he noted that 32 of 46 studies conducted by 40 states reported “race effects”—defined as “the presence of a statistically significant race relationship, with a case outcome that remains once controls for legal factors have been considered.” When African Americans, Latinos, Native Americans, Asian and Pacific Islanders constituted only 35% of the U.S. youth population, they comprised 65% of all youth who were securely detained pre-adjudication. Youth of color are four times more likely to be arrested for a drug trafficking offense, even though white teens’ self-reported experiences of using and selling drugs are at rates greater than that of African-American teens. The length of incarceration compounds both the disparity and the injury inflicted; on average, African-American and Latino juveniles are confined, respectively, 61 and 112 days longer than white youth. Additionally, as noted in a previous RJJ publication—“An Offer They Can’t Refuse: Racial Disparities in Juvenile Justice and Deliberate Indifference Meet Alternatives That Work,” “minorities account for more than 58% of youth admitted to state adult prisons.”

In an attempt to eliminate DMC, federal law requires states that receive

federal juvenile delinquency prevention funding to measure the rate of DMC at nine different decision points in the juvenile justice system: juvenile arrests; referral to juvenile court; cases diverted; cases involving secure detention; cases petitioned (charges filed); cases resulting in delinquent findings; cases resulting in probation placement; cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile facilities; and, cases transferred to adult court.

## Washington, DC

Washington, DC is like many cities, a majority-minority city. However, that alone does not explain the

### ***Negative outcomes for youth of color have been well documented.***

depth of the racial disparity in the juvenile justice system. The RJJ’s strategy can be implemented in any public system in this nation, but we focus on jurisdictions where the disparity is stark and the outcomes for youth of color are even starker. A brief display of some basic statistics of the disproportionate rate of system engagement for youth of color in DC provides a snapshot of the inequities manifest throughout the country.

In 2007, the youth population in the District of Columbia ages 10 to 17 was 49,394. It was comprised of: 38,131 (77%) African Americans, 9,848 (20%) Whites, and 1,415 (3%) Latinos/Hispanics. There were 3,410 (7%) classified as Latino/Hispanic, which overlaps with other racial categories because Latino/Hispanic was classified as ethnicity and not a race according to U.S. Census Bureau statistics. Indeed, youth of color constitute the majority, but we find an overrepresentation of youth of color at every decision point in the delinquency system, except for the most important decision at the outset: to avert involvement through diversion. In 2007, 3,279 juveniles were arrested, and African-American youth

made up the majority, with 3,051 (93%) arrests. An African-American youth is approximately 19 times as likely to be arrested as a White youth in the District.

## Data for Juvenile Delinquency Involvement in Washington, DC

In addition to the juvenile arrests, there was disproportionate representation at almost every other major decision point in the juvenile justice system. In 2007, 3,364 youths were referred to juvenile court, with 2,624 (78%) referrals for African-American youth; 637 (19%) referrals for Other/Mixed youth, 81 (2%) referrals for Hispanic youth, 17 (1%) referrals for White youth, and 5 (0.1%) referrals for Asian youth. The decision to divert youth from the system is the only decision point where the 582 youth arrested who were diverted was proportionate because the majority of youth diverted were youth of color.

There were 1,212 total cases involving secure detention, of which 1,173 (97%) were African-American, 29 (2%) were Hispanic, and 5 (.04%) were White. And 2,478 youth had cases petitioned: 1,940 (78%) were African-American, 458 (18%) were Other/Mixed, 63 (3%) were Hispanic, 12 (0.48%) were White, and, 5 (0.2%) were Asian. Also, 616 youth had cases that resulted in delinquent findings, with 589 (96%) African-American, 22 (4%) Hispanic. In addition, there was 1 White and 1 Asian youth who each had cases that resulted in delinquent findings.

At the deeper end of the spectrum of juvenile justice system involvement, the statistics show the same story of disproportionality. In 2007, 369 cases resulted in probation placement, with 349 (95%) African-American youth, 16 (4%) Hispanic youth, 2 (0.54%) White youth, and 1 (0.27%) Asian youth. There were 247 cases that resulted in confinement, with 240 (97%) African-American, 6 (2%) Hispanic and 1 (0.4%) Asian. There were no White youth sent to correctional facilities. Additionally,

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# Foreclosure and Kids: When Losing Your Home Means Losing Your School

by Vicki Been, Ingrid Ellen, Amy Schwartz, Leanna Stiefel & Meryle Weinstein

While researchers, policymakers and the popular media have given considerable attention to the causes of the foreclosure crisis and its impact on communities, we know little about its impact on individual families and children. Yet, as a result of foreclosures, many children around the country are being forced to leave their existing homes and many are likely leaving their schools as well.

To explore how foreclosures have affected children, the Open Society Foundations funded research in three cities. The Urban Institute studied the relationship between foreclosure and student mobility in Washington, DC, the Baltimore Neighborhood Indicators Alliance focused on Baltimore, and New York University's Furman

Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy and NYU's Institute for Education and Social Policy examined the issue in New York City. We summarize key findings from New York here. Specifically, we review whether children in New York City who live in properties entering foreclosure were more likely than their peers to switch schools and how the new schools the

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## **Changing schools often damages academic performance.**

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children attended after moving differed from their original schools, in terms of student demographics and performance. Researchers have found that changing schools is often damaging to children's academic performance, and moving to a lower-quality school may be particularly problematic. Our research focuses on elementary and middle school students who attended New York City public schools in the 2003-04 and 2006-07 school years.

## **Foreclosures in New York City**

While New York City may not have been hit as hard by foreclosures as such cities as Cleveland and Detroit, it has experienced a significant spike in recent years. The number of properties receiving a notice of foreclo-

sure (*lis pendens* or "LPs") each year more than doubled between 2000 and 2010. By the 2006-07 school year, 17,282 properties received a notice of foreclosure. Because so many properties entering the foreclosure process in New York City contain multiple units, more than 35,000 households lived in these properties.

Most of the properties receiving foreclosure notices in New York are located in the boroughs outside of Manhattan, especially Brooklyn and Queens. Within those two boroughs, foreclosures are heavily concentrated in predominantly black and nearly exclusively majority-minority neighborhoods in North-Central Brooklyn and Southeastern Queens.

Foreclosure notices can lead to various outcomes, each of which is likely to have a different effect on the mobility of children and families living in the property. Some properties receiving foreclosure notices go all the way through the entire foreclosure process, ending at auction. When properties go to auction, generally all residents are forced to move, and many will likely end up in new neighborhoods and school zones.

Other owners are able to resolve the delinquency by either becoming current on their loans or selling their properties to pay off the mortgage. If owners sell the property to pay mortgage debt, children of owners must move and children of tenants will likely—but not necessarily—be forced

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### **Frank Bonilla**

We dedicate this issue of *P&R* to our Social Science Advisory Board member, Frank Bonilla, who passed away in January. Frank was the founder and long-time Director of Hunter College's Center for Puerto Rican Studies, an accomplished scholar and passionate community activist focused on the pursuit of social justice, racial equality and human rights.

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to move as well. Again, these residential moves also may precipitate school moves. If owners pay the arrears or receive a mortgage modification, they may be able to stay in their homes but may be forced to make significant lifestyle or budgetary changes to afford the payments. Similarly, when owners of rental properties become current on payments and avoid foreclosure, they may have to cut back on maintenance or utility payments, and tenants may move out as a result.

In New York City, between 2002 and 2005, a relatively small share of properties entering foreclosure ended up at a foreclosure auction. Fewer than 10% of *lis pendens* issued in those years went to auction in the subsequent three years. Half of the properties that received foreclosure notices were transferred to new owners, either through an arms-length sale or through other means. (Additionally, 17% received a subsequent *lis pendens* notice, and 27% had no subsequent outcome in the three years following the initial notice.) However, the share of properties going to auction has increased in recent years, with close to 20% of properties in 2006 that entered foreclosure ending up at foreclosure auction by 2009.

### **A Growing Number of Children Affected by Foreclosure in New York City**

Given both the increase in foreclosure notices and the increased proportion of buildings in foreclosure with multiple housing units, it is not surprising that the number of public school students living in buildings entering foreclosure increased between the two study periods. During the 2003-04 school year, 12,067 students lived in properties entering foreclosure; by the 2006-07 school year, this number had risen to 20,453 students, an increase of 69%. This represents 2% of the 1.1 million children attending New York City public schools.

Most of the students living in properties in foreclosure lived in multifamily buildings. Almost two-thirds of students lived in 2-4 family homes and about 10% lived in larger apartment buildings; these students' families most likely rented their homes. Just 28% of the students living in properties that received foreclosure notices during the 2006-07 school year lived in single-family homes. Given that 85% of single-family homes in New York City were owner-occupied in 2007, these families likely owned the homes that were foreclosed.

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### **Moving to a lower-quality school causes problems.**

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#### **Black Children More Likely to Live in Foreclosed Homes**

The largest difference between students who lived in properties entering foreclosure and those who did not was clearly race. Students whose buildings entered foreclosure were far more likely to be black than other students in the school system. In 2006-07, 57% of students living in buildings entering foreclosure were black, compared to 33% of students whose homes did not enter foreclosure. Students living in buildings entering foreclosure were significantly less likely to be white, Asian or Hispanic. Only 29% of students in buildings entering foreclosure were Hispanic in the 2006-07 school year, as compared to 39% of other students.

#### **Children Living in Properties in Foreclosure Were More Likely to Switch Schools, but Stay in the NYC School System**

We capture student mobility by looking at whether students switched schools between the base study year and in the following school year (i.e., between 2003-04 and 2004-05 and then between 2006-07 and 2007-08). In both school years, children living in buildings in foreclosure were more

likely than their peers to switch schools within the public school system. For example, 13% of children in grades 1-4 who lived in buildings that entered foreclosure in the 2006-07 school year attended a different school in the subsequent school year, compared to only 10% of students who did not live in buildings in foreclosure.

Interestingly, while children experiencing foreclosure were more likely than their peers to move to a new school within the New York City system, they were less likely to leave the city's public school system altogether. In a given school year, 7-8% of students exit the school system because their families leave New York City or because they switch to private or parochial schools. Among students living in buildings entering foreclosure, only about 3% exited the public schools. This may imply that a foreclosure causes families who would otherwise move away or possibly send their children to private school to remain instead in New York City and continue to rely on the public school system. This hypothesis is bolstered by the fact that white and non-poor students were more likely to exit the school system than black and poor students, which suggests that these exits are more likely to be affirmative moves made by households with means to choose other alternatives.

These mobility patterns hold up even when we account for student characteristics such as race, poverty, gender and grade which may be associated with mobility by using regression analysis. Controlling for these factors, we find that students who lived in buildings entering foreclosure were more likely than those whose buildings did not enter foreclosure to change schools, implying that differences in mobility rates are not driven by differences in the underlying populations. The regression results also reveal that students living in 2-4 unit and larger multifamily buildings were more likely to move after a foreclosure notice than those living in single-family homes. Children living in properties that went to a foreclosure auc-

tion experienced particularly high levels of school mobility.

### Students Who Move After a Foreclosure Notice Attend Lower-Performing Schools

Students that moved to new schools after a foreclosure notice tended to move to lower-performing schools. On average, children who experienced a foreclosure notice moved from a school with a math proficiency rate of 74% to a school where 68% of students were proficient in math. On average, children living in buildings entering foreclosure ended up in schools with reading proficiency rates that were two percentage points lower. The racial and ethnic composition of schools students attend after a foreclosure-related move were nearly identical, though, to those of their original schools. Notably, the change in school quality was more dramatic for students who lived in 2-4 unit buildings that entered foreclosure, as compared to students living in other types of buildings entering foreclosure.

While this shift to lower-quality schools should be of concern to policymakers and parents, the change in school quality associated with foreclosure-related moves was no more dramatic than that experienced by other students who moved schools.

### Conclusion

Foreclosures in New York City have increased in recent years, and they have disproportionately occurred in majority-minority, and in particular, largely black communities. As policymakers begin to understand the broader costs that foreclosures impose on these neighborhoods, it is important to consider their effect on students and schools.

On balance, foreclosures seem to increase student mobility, and we find that when they move, students end up in lower-performing schools. Foreclosures also appear to decrease the rate of departure from the school system,

which may have implications for school crowding, particularly in those lower-performing schools that a large number of students living in buildings in foreclosure attend. Educators and policymakers should be vigilant about identifying social or academic prob-

lems resulting from mobility increases. With support from the MacArthur Foundation, we are continuing to study this issue, focusing in particular on the impacts of foreclosures on individual student performance. □

### Resources

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there were 80 juvenile cases transferred to adult court, of which 61 cases (76%) were African-American, 17 cases (21%) were Other/Mixed, 2 cases (3%) were Hispanic. Again, there were no cases of white youth transferred to adult court.

## Helping to Move Public Officials to Use Effective Alternatives to Juvenile Delinquency System Involvement

As noted, the RJI is a combination social advocacy and litigation strategy designed to combat structural racism in the juvenile justice system. In an earlier article by the RJI team in *The Clearinghouse Review* (Vol. 44, "Public Notice Forums: Choosing Among Alternatives to Confront the Intent Requirement"), we acknowledged that, "[I]itigation is not necessarily the best—or the only—way to create awareness of alternatives to prevailing practice, community engagement, support for leaders who seek change, or oversight of its implementation." Litigation has heretofore not been an effective tool to combat structural racism because challengers have found it almost impossible to meet the obligation to prove intent to discriminate. However, in the social advocacy strategy developed by the RJI, we advocate use of Public Notice Forums, to mobilize the community and challenge the interpretation of the law on structural racism and raise the principle that public officials should be obligated to use what we know works.

Public officials seem to be the only category of people who are under no obligation to make use of knowledge in order to avoid injury to others. If doctors or lawyers fail to remain current on developments in their fields, they can be charged with malpractice. If plumbers or electricians fail to use known effective strategies to respond to a problem, they can be sued for negligence. Ever since 1932, there has been a widespread understanding that

## JJDPA

First enacted in 1974, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevent Act (JJDPA) incentivizes states to adhere to four core protections designed to protect court-involved youth across the nation.

Among these is the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) core protection, which directs states to "address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce . . . the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups, who come into contact with the juvenile justice system."

Since 2007, the Act 4 Juvenile Justice Campaign (Act4JJ) has advocated for a number of improvements to the JJDPA, including one that would strengthen the DMC core protection to require states and localities to take more concrete steps to achieve measurable reductions in DMC more effectively, and provide the supports they need to do so. This improvement, and other needed amendments to the JJDPA, has twice been approved by the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee in the 110th and 111th Congresses.

Since its addition to the JJDPA in 1988, the DMC core protection has led jurisdictions to pay much more attention to this issue. Of the 55 states and territories that participate with the JJDPA, better than 90% of them have state-level committees dedicated to addressing DMC within their borders. A key feature of these efforts is data-gathering; states are required to report their disparities, and many jurisdictions are beginning to learn how to interpret that information and to consider ways to implement meaningful interventions. The challenge is that involving the community, accurate gathering of data, meaningful interpretation of such data, finding and implementing solutions indicated by the data, and engaging in transparent assessment of success are what jurisdictions need to do in order to create meaningful change. The strengthening amendments to the DMC provision of the JJDPA are designed to guide and support states in achieving these next steps.

Reauthorization of the JJDPA is now four years overdue. The Act4JJ Campaign continues to gain momentum to reauthorize a strong and forward-thinking JJDPA that is grounded in more than 30 years of research about "what works" and aligns with emerging practices proven to reduce delinquency, protect youth and improve public safety. To learn more, visit [www.act4jj.org](http://www.act4jj.org).

— Courtesy of Tara Andrews, Deputy Exec. Dir., Policy & Programs, Coalition for Juvenile Justice

the obligation to exercise reasonable care includes the obligation to utilize new knowledge of how to avoid injury.

In fact, there is a famous case that stands for this proposition, *The T.J.*

### ***Race bias affects critical decisions leading to confinement.***

*Hooper*, 60 F. 2d 737 (2d Cir. 1932). Justice Learned Hand's opinion remains gospel except when it comes to the obligation for public officials to stay abreast of innovations in the field and to implement them. In the *Hooper*

case, the court upheld the trial court's finding that the tugboat was unseaworthy because it did not have a radio set with which to receive weather reports even though such radio sets were not yet standard industry practice. Case briefs summarize *The T.J. Hooper* as standing for the proposition that there are precautions that are so imperative that even their universal disregard by the industry will not excuse their omission.

Public officials appear exempt from that obligation; they can and regularly do invoke official discretion and immunity from challenge when their actions and practices persist in ignoring the state of knowledge. Accordingly,

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public officials, such as those making the decisions to over-involve youth of color in the delinquency system, remain free to fail to use what we know works. These delinquency system officials persist in subjecting the public to wasteful expenditures and to predictable increases in crime based on their over-reliance on involving youth of color in the juvenile delinquency system, despite overwhelming evidence that doing so increases recidivism while imposing a great fiscal burden on the jurisdiction.

The RJJ is founded on the premise that there is a possible exception to public officials' immunity from an obligation to use known, effective practices, when it comes to violations of basic civil rights. In the past, judicial relief from racial disparity has not been forthcoming because the injured parties have been required to prove that the disparity was the result of discriminatory intent. That burden of proof has thwarted efforts to challenge structural racism stemming from the systematic practices and policies of governmental agencies. We propose to meet the intent requirement by shifting the focus from past to future.

In the United States Supreme Court case, *City of Canton v. Harris*, 489 U.S. 387 (1989), the Court's decision said that intent can be inferred when government policymakers choose among alternatives to follow an injurious course of action, demonstrating a "deliberate indifference" to rights protected by the U.S. Constitution and federal laws. Under the RJJ theory, based, in part, on the *City of Canton* case, when official decisionmakers have formal notice of alternatives that are less costly and yield significant, sustained effects which have been replicated or which experts regard as promising or exemplary, the failure to use these alternatives constitutes "deliberate indifference" to injury to the fundamental Constitutional rights of youths of color in the juvenile justice system. We believe that this strategy would at least shift the burden of proof from plaintiffs alleging discrimination to the institutional actors denying intent.

## Public Notice Forum

The first step for communities seeking to employ the RJJ strategy is to hold a Public Notice Forum or process. These forums provide formal notice to the public officials of the structural racism embedded in the decisions to disproportionately engage youth of color in the delinquency system. As important, the Public Notice process presents an opportunity for stakeholders to give public officials formal notice about "state of the art" alternative practices that are cheaper and more effective than present practice. Various stakeholders in the juvenile justice system, such as executive branch officials, judges, frontline workers at community-based programs, attorneys, and youth and families who have had entanglement in the

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### ***Public officials should be obligated to use what we know works.***

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delinquency system, can all share their unique knowledge and experiences on best practices to limit juvenile delinquency system involvement. Finally, this process also creates the record of public officials choosing from among alternatives, should it become necessary to file a lawsuit.

The Public Notice Forum strategy as a precursor to potential litigation changes the odds in challenging racial disparity in two ways. First, the strategy converts the "intent" requirement into a weapon to be used by those seeking to dismantle structural racism; it shifts the burden of proof to defendants to prove that their decision not to use alternatives that save lives and public resources does not violate the Constitution or federal law. Following a Public Notice Forum process, the public officials will bear the burden of explaining how this persistent disproportionality does not constitute intentional racism. Second, the strategy changes the forum and shifts the odds by giving legislators and other interested stakeholders the initiative to ask of public officials: "Why aren't

you using more effective and less expensive alternatives to delinquency system engagement?" Public Notice Forum processes also offer a sympathetic forum for system change advocates and the community, particularly the affected youth and their families, to put the system on trial before the very decisionmakers who control the budget and define the authority within which the system must operate.

## How Do We Know What Works?

An extensive body of knowledge has emerged over the past 35 years that would save vast amounts of money, reduce DMC and mitigate its most injurious manifestations: 1) the failure to use diversion, and 2) the overuse of detention and confinement of minority youth. This information can clearly, succinctly and formally be shared with officials through a Public Notice Forum process so that there is a record of putting the officials on notice that existing practices have a disproportionately injurious impact on youth of color.

**First**, recent research literature now distinguishes two types of programs: External Control Programs and Therapeutic Programs. The Georgetown University Center for Juvenile Justice Reform has recently released "A New Perspective on Evidence-Based Practice" (<http://cjjr.georgetown.edu/pdfs/ebp/ebppaper.pdf>), which provides a useful overview developed by a team headed by Mark Lipsey at Vanderbilt University. They include in the first category the following illustrations:

- Programs oriented toward instilling discipline (e.g., paramilitary regimens in boot camps)
- Programs aimed at deterrence through fear of the consequences of bad behavior (e.g., prison visitation programs such as Scared Straight)
- Programs emphasizing surveillance to detect delinquent behavior (e.g., intensive probation or parole super-

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vision)

Therapeutic programs include the following categories:

- Restorative (e.g., restitution, victim-offender mediation)
- Skill-building (e.g., cognitive-behavioral techniques, social skills, academic and vocational skill-building)
- Counseling (e.g., individual, group, family, mentoring)
- Multiple coordinated services (e.g., case management and service brokering)

Their conclusion is specific: "Programs with a therapeutic philosophy were notably more effective than those with a control philosophy." They note that many intensive probation programs often include intensive counseling components and thus "represent a mix of control and therapeutic strategies."

**Second**, there is increased demand for evidence-based programs and practices—with some important caveats and distinctions. Experts caution against equating "evidence-based" practices with "brand-name" model programs. They stress that while such programs generally show positive effects, they do not show notably better effects than the no-name programs that incorporate the same evidence-based practices.

**Third**, these experts in the field call for increased use of programs that have established a track record of success, but are careful to avoid stifling innovation or limiting funding to only those that have met a standard called "evidence-based." Evidence-based programs tend to refer to programs governed by a specific manual or protocol, and have been demonstrated on separate client samples. There are also "research-based groups," "theory-based groups," and pilot programs which may become evidence-based.

**Fourth**, there is a general consensus that detention should be used only as a last resort and that, in general, it is now overused. Only a small fraction of youth confined in juvenile fa-

cilities have histories that actually warrant confinement.

**Fifth**, two national foundations, among many others the Juvenile Detentions Alternatives Initiative of Annie E. Casey Foundation (<http://www.aecf.org/MajorInitiatives/JuvenileDetentionAlternativesInitiative.aspx>) and the Models for Change of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation (<http://www.modelsforchange.net/index.html>), have made major multi-year investments in efforts to develop knowledge about what works and what does not work and also to support efforts to create alternatives that are less costly and more effective than prevailing practice. They each provide extensive bodies of documentation about those

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### ***Detention should be a last resort.***

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initiatives. In addition, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the U.S. Department of Justice (<http://www.ojjdp.gov/>) provides extensive analysis of programs and offers a web-based directory of alternatives for every stage of the process to assist states in shaping their juvenile justice systems.

**Finally**, TimeBanks USA (<http://www.timebanks.org/>) and the RJJ would single out one element of effective programs that needs more specific emphasis and articulation: programs that provide an opportunity for youth to contribute and to gain self-esteem by efforts that make a difference for others. Two programs that have achieved great outcomes for youth while enabling them to give back are the Time Dollar Youth Court of Washington, DC (<http://www.tdyc.org/>) and the Youth Advocate Program, Inc. (<http://www.yapinc.org>)

The Time Dollar Youth Court is a diversion program where first-time juvenile offenders go before a jury of teenagers vested with authority by the DC Superior Court to impose sentences that may include an apology, restitution, writing an essay, participating in LifeSkills training, or jury duty for the Time Dollar Youth Court.

After ten years, the program has handled 65-70% of non-violent misdemeanors by DC youngsters at a per person cost of less than \$500, as compared with a cost of more than \$2,250 for youth to go through the delinquency system even if eventually placed on probation in the community. Some 80% or more of the jurors are former offenders. Recidivism rates are below 10% and created a new cadre of youth leaders with exceptional capability and authenticity.

The Youth Advocate Program (YAP) focuses on youth contribution and youth as assets. YAP hires local residents and trains them as Advocates who become part of the extended family for youth who have a record of re-offending and who otherwise would be subject to involuntary institutional detention. With a 40-year success rate of over 80%, the YAP program starts with identifying the youth's strengths and creating a program for that youth that defines him or her as a contributor with capacity to give back.

## **Conclusion**

We are a nation that arrests and incarcerates a higher percentage of its citizenry than any other country. We do so in ways that undermine our national commitment to equality and justice. The RJJ urges that we undertake to dismantle structural racism in the juvenile delinquency system by seeking ways to compel public officials to use what we know works. Wouldn't it be wonderful if our public officials, responsible for disbursing scarce public resources and managing systems, such as the delinquency system that can make or break the future of vulnerable youth, and consequently of the community, were obligated to use the strategies and alternatives to system involvement that work? We know what works, we think it is about time for public officials to be compelled to use what we know works and to stop the use of practices that will lead to failure for young people and ultimately for the community as a whole.

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# On the Front Lines of New Jersey's *Mount Laurel* Doctrine

by Kevin D. Walsh

The *Mount Laurel* doctrine requires all 566 New Jersey municipalities to provide their fair share of the regional need for affordable housing. The doctrine, which is based in the New Jersey state constitution, was recognized in New Jersey Supreme Court decisions in 1975 and 1983 in response to litigation against a growing municipality of the same name. What began as a lawsuit brought by a group of individuals and civil rights organizations, including local NAACP Branches, led to the development of substantial statewide policy. Over the past three decades, following the creation of the Council on Affordable Housing (COAH), an executive branch agency, the doctrine has successfully generated almost 60,000 homes affordable to very-low, low- and moderate-income people in municipalities with excellent schools, lots of jobs and safe streets.

Unfortunately, after decades of progress on housing, a concerted campaign to undermine the doctrine is underway. Wealthy municipalities that oppose efforts to check their home rule powers have banded together to oppose statutory reforms to the legislation that created COAH, and instead are trying to get the Legislature to essentially pass legislation nullifying

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*Kevin D. Walsh (kevinwalsh@fairsharehousing.org) is the Associate Director of Fair Share Housing Center in Cherry Hill, NJ. FSHC is devoted to defending the housing rights of New Jersey's poor through enforcement of the Mount Laurel doctrine, the landmark decision that prohibits exclusionary zoning and requires all New Jersey municipalities to provide their "fair share" of their region's need for affordable housing. Readers can sign up for their periodic email updates at [www.fairsharehousing.org](http://www.fairsharehousing.org)*

*Mount Laurel* and invite a court challenge. They simultaneously have petitioned the New Jersey Supreme Court to overturn the *Mount Laurel* cases, claiming that municipalities are no longer motivated to practice exclusionary zoning and, if just trusted to act in non-exclusionary fashion, will use their powers for the good of all. Their efforts have the support of the state's current governor, Chris Christie, who a year ago unsuccessfully sought to shutter COAH through an executive order and is now simply blocking the decision-making board of the agency from meeting.

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***It has generated almost 60,000 affordable homes.***

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In its two *Mount Laurel* decisions, the Supreme Court recognized that racial and economic segregation were not accidental, but rather were caused substantially by exclusionary zoning. The Court feared that that without the doctrine, "poor people" would be "forever zoned out of substantial areas of the state, not because housing could not be built for them but because they are not wanted." The Court expected that requiring all municipalities to provide opportunities for affordable housing would promote racial integration and would "relieve cities of what has become an overwhelming fiscal and social burden." It viewed "the decline of our cities and the increasing economic segregation of our population" as "a disease threatening us all."

## **Legislative and Executive Action**

In the decades since the second *Mount Laurel* decision, the mandates of the doctrine have prompted New

Jersey's legislative and executive branches into action. In 1985, at the urging of the Supreme Court, COAH was created by the Legislature's passage of the Fair Housing Act of 1985. COAH allocated obligations to municipalities in 1986 and 1993, thereby requiring municipalities to provide opportunities for over 80,000 affordable homes. This had a substantial impact on New Jersey's overall housing market; a 2009 study by Stuart Meck and associates found that, unlike other states with significant growth controls, New Jersey successfully stemmed the growth in lower-income and middle-class housing costs in the 1990s as a result of the additional homes—both affordable and market-rate—developed pursuant to *Mount Laurel*.

COAH was required to allocate fair share obligations again in 1999, but, under Gov. James McGreevey, who had previously led a large suburban municipality, the state instead waited for several years until being pressured by the courts. In regulations finally adopted in 2005, and amended in 2008, COAH allocated obligations, but undermined them by allowing municipalities to avoid their obligations by discouraging growth. COAH rejected the constitutionally-required "fair share" scheme in favor of a "growth share" scheme. Under growth share, municipalities that curbed growth by adopting large lot zoning or by discouraging redevelopment would reduce or eliminate their affordable housing obligations. Under this system, municipalities that already had great incentives to keep out families with children in order to avoid paying for schools suddenly had another reason for adopting exclusionary policies.

The New Jersey appellate court twice rejected COAH's regulations, in 2007 and 2010. The court ruled in  
*(Please turn to page 10)*

(MT. LAUREL: Cont. from page 9)

effect that the *Mount Laurel* doctrine is needed because the fox is constitutionally barred from guarding the henhouse. Linking housing obligations exclusively to often-arbitrary local land use decisions would undermine the check on municipal discretion that is at the heart of the doctrine and thus allow municipalities to adopt exclusionary zoning.

## Governor Christie's Opposition

The most recent rejection of COAH's regulations was greeted with muted enthusiasm by Gov. Christie, who did not support regulations adopted under his predecessor and welcomed the chance to leave his mark on New Jersey's affordable housing policy by simply stalling. Despite, or perhaps because of, the judiciary's

declaration that growth share is a constitutional non-starter, Christie is standing firmly behind the right of municipalities to establish their own affordable housing obligations. He has done so despite the fact that his Department of Transportation recently released a study showing that, in one of the state's main growth areas along the Route 1 Corridor from Trenton to New Brunswick, there is zoning for 13 times as many jobs as homes. These data support a 2006 study by Rolf Pendall and associates for the Brookings Institution showing New Jersey as still having among the most exclusionary underlying zoning poli-

### ***The legislature has remained faithful to it.***

cies in the country—a problem mitigated only by active enforcement of *Mount Laurel*.

While COAH and now Gov. Christie have disregarded the consti-

tutional obligation, the Legislature remained faithful to it. In 2008, the Legislature adopted sweeping legislation that abolished regional contribution agreements, a practice that allowed wealthy municipalities to make a cash payment to other distressed communities in the state. Through such agreements, wealthier municipalities relieved themselves of providing 10,000 units of affordable housing for at minimum 30 years by paying those distressed municipalities to provide those units within their borders. The practice generated approximately \$300 million in housing funding and reduced obligations in communities that already had too few affordable units. The Legislature also required municipalities to ensure that at least 13% of the housing it is required to provide is affordable to households earning as low as 30% of median income. This requirement sets New Jersey apart and significantly increases the opportunities for racial

## ***Thanks for your contributions to PRRAC!***

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integration through enforcement of the *Mount Laurel* doctrine.

Earlier this year, after a year of debate, the Legislature acted again by adopting a simple scheme for allocating fair share obligations. The bill would have eliminated COAH and replaced it with a system that required municipalities to ensure that up to 10% of their housing stock is affordable. Municipalities with between 20-50% of their schoolchildren receiving free or reduced price lunch would have to provide just 8% of their housing stock as affordable housing. Municipalities with more than 50% of their children receiving free or reduced price lunches would be exempt from additional obligations. The legislation was broadly supported as a workable policy that remained largely faithful to the *Mount Laurel* doctrine, though it also substantially reduced the obligations of municipalities.

The legislation was strongly supported by the business community, which sees both uncertainty in land use and a housing market that workers cannot afford as bad for our economy. Despite a direct appeal from business, Gov. Christie sided with wealthy municipalities and conditionally vetoed the legislation, suggesting that the Legislature instead adopt an earlier version of the legislation that placed no check on municipal discretion but would have required that 10% of future housing growth be affordable without providing any incentives to developers in the form, for instance, of increased density, and allowing a payment-in-lieu of building homes of just \$10,000 per unit, thus making it unlikely that any homes would really be built. The pro-business Christie, a conservative darling who appears regularly on Fox News to tout his economic policies, thus rejected economic growth for New Jersey so as to appeal to his base's demands that they be allowed to maintain unilateral control over land use decisions.

## Eyes Again on the Courts

With no regulations in place to meet current affordable housing needs and

## PRRAC Update

● We are pleased to welcome **Cara Brumfield**, our new Bill Emerson National Hunger Fellow, who will be with us until August. Cara is a recent graduate of Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania. As part of the Hunger Fellows program, she spent the last several months at The Food Project, working on programs encouraging healthy eating for low-income people in Boston.

● **Florence Roisman**, PRRAC's former (and one of our founders) Board member, now a Law Professor at the Indiana Univ. School of Law, will on March 29, at the annual National Low Income Housing Coalition conference, receive the Cushing N. Dolbeare Lifetime Service Award. No one in the housing field is more deserving. Congratulations, Florence!

a year-long legislative effort being dismissed through the governor's conditional veto, all eyes are now on the courts. In October 2010, COAH was ordered to adopt new regulations by early-March 2011, but has already acknowledged it has no intention of meeting that deadline. The appellate court that ordered the adoption of new

### ***There is good reason to be hopeful.***

regulations has stayed its hand pending a signal from the state Supreme Court, which is considering whether to put the issue of growth share on its docket. We have urged the Court to reject the municipal requests, contending that the lower court's decision is supported by existing case law; that the incentive to adopt exclusionary zoning has, if anything, increased; and that the Court's review will unneces-

sarily delay the adoption of regulations.

As the next phase of the *Mount Laurel* doctrine is debated, there is good reason to be hopeful. In the 1970s, when the original *Mount Laurel* case worked its way to the Supreme Court, the judiciary was alone in mandating that all municipalities provide opportunities for their fair share of affordable housing. The Court is no longer alone. With a Legislature that recognized the importance of an equitable affordable housing policy in 2008 and again in 2010, the Supreme Court now has the support of a co-equal branch. We are hopeful that the judiciary's commitment to our state constitution, especially when bolstered by the will of the people as expressed through their elected representatives, will be sufficient to reject the exclusionary goals of Governor Christie and many of New Jersey's wealthy suburban municipalities. □

## Further Readings

Stuart Meck, Gregory K. Ingram, et al., "Smart Growth Policies: An Evaluation of Programs and Outcomes. Cambridge, MA: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, 2009 (Chapter 6, Affordable Housing, with Tim MacKinnon, and Chapter 12, New Jersey State Profile).

Rolf Pendall, Robert Puentes & Jonathan Martin. 2006. "From Traditional to Reformed: A Review of the Land Use Regulations in the Nation's 50 Largest Metropolitan Areas." Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Metropolitan Policy Program.

David Kinsey, "Smart Growth, Housing Needs, and the Future of the Mount Laurel Doctrine," which starts on page 51 of <http://www.princeton.edu/research/prior-publications/conference-books/mt-laurel-complete-final.pdf>

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## Apologies/Reparations

*We periodically offer a compendium of recent reports dealing with apologies and reparations around the world – for whatever lessons and models they might provide here at home. The most recent appeared in our Jan./Feb. 2009 issue. We'll be happy to send you a collection of all earlier such versions; just send us a SASE (61 cents postage).*

- A federal government formal Native American Apology Resolution passed Congress in 2010 as an attachment to the Dept. of Defense Appropriations Act [sic] and is now Public Law 111.118, detailed wording in HR3326.
- In November 2011, the City of Atlanta rededicated Fair St. SW (between Northside Dr. and Joseph E. Lowry Blvd.) as Atlanta Student Movement Boulevard SW.
- In November 2011, Liberty, Mississippi dedicated a historical marker commemorating Herbert Lee, a voting rights activist who in September 1961 was killed at a local cotton gin in broad daylight in front of some dozen witnesses, black and white. His killer, the late state Rep. E.H. Hurst, was exonerated that same day by a coroner's jury and never charged (and is not mentioned on the marker).
- France's state-run railroad has for the first time expressed "sorrow and regret" for its role in the deportation of Jews during World War II and is handing its station in Bobigny, a Paris suburb, to local authorities to create a memorial to the 20,000 Jews shipped from there to Nazi camps. (*NY Times*, 1/26/11)
- Barbara Smith Conrad was the focus of racist furor back in 1957 when, as a Univ. of Texas-Austin student, she was cast as Dido, the Queen of Carthage, in a production of Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" opposite a white male lead—the Texas legislature threatened to withdraw state financing from the university if it did not replace her with a white Queen—which it did. In 1985, she returned to UT to receive a distinguished alumna award, and in 2009 she was honored by the Texas legislature for her distinguished later singing career, which included roles with the Metropolitan Opera and major symphony orchestras. Her story is the subject of a new documentary, "When I Rise" (*OMDbPro.com*) (*NY Times*, 2/8/11)
- "Japan Apologies to South Korea on Colonization" (*NY Times*, 8/11/11)
- Australia Apologizes for Aborigines, along with call for bipartisan action to improve their lives. (*NY Times*, 11/3/08)
- "No-No Boy" was the title of a Dec. 28, 2010 *NY Times* short editorial in praise of Frank Emi, who died earlier that month at age 94. As a young man, he was sent to an internment camp in Wyoming after Pearl Harbor. After receiving draft notices in 1944, he and 6 others created the Fair Play Comm., signing a declaration challenging the internment policy and their conscription as affronts to the Constitution and American ideals, and refusing to serve. Originally mocked by other Japanese Americans and some of their organizations as "no-no boys," Emi spent 18 months in prison at Leavenworth. In the 1980s, he joined the fight for redress for Japanese Americans deprived of property and freedom, and in 1988 Congress issued a formal apology.
- Can't Win 'Em All Item: The Mississippi Div. of Sons of Confederate Veterans wants to sponsor a series of state-issued license plates to mark the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, one of which will honor Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, an early leader of the Ku Klux Klan.
- And of course the granddaddy of all recent positive events is President Obama's Dec. 2010 signing of a landmark \$1.15 billion settlement (*Pigford II*) of a class action documenting extensive discrimination by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture against black farmers, mainly in the form of loan denials (which in turn led to loss of farms) and access to agricultural subsidy programs. However, see "Black Farmers Still Losing Ground," which describes the work of the Black Farmers and Agriculturalists Association – [bfaa.us.org](http://bfaa.us.org) – in the Jan. 2011 issue of *In These Times* (if you're unable to find it on the Internet, send us a SASE and we'll mail you a copy). In addition, \$3.4 billion is being given to Native Americans under a land trust claim (*Corbell v. Salazar*) for the Dept. of Interior's mishandling of water and mineral rights on reservation land. Interestingly, the settlement includes up to \$60 million to fund scholarships to improve access to higher education for Indian youth. It still must be approved by the U.S. District Court, which is holding a hearing on June 20, 2011. Further inf. from [www.IndianTrust.com](http://www.IndianTrust.com) and John Boyd at [www.blackfarmers.org](http://www.blackfarmers.org). See also the Associated Press's series on black land loss: [http://www.theauthenticvoice.org/Torn\\_From\\_The\\_Land\\_Intro.html](http://www.theauthenticvoice.org/Torn_From_The_Land_Intro.html). And the Administration just announced it will offer at least \$1.3 billion to settle similar complaints re USDA payment and other assistance discrimination against female and Hispanic farmers. (*Wash. Post*, 2/26/11)

# 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](http://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

- "Austerity for Whom? State of the Dream 2011," by Mazher Ali, Jeanette Huezo, Brian Miller, Wanjiku Mwangi & Mike Prokosch (37 pp.), is available (no price given) from United for a Fair Economy, 29 Winter St., 2nd fl., Boston, MA 02108, [www.fair-economy.org](http://www.fair-economy.org) [12498]
- *Near Andersonville: Winslow Homer's Civil War*, by Peter H. Wood (134 pp., 2011, \$18.95), has been published by Harvard Univ. Press, 800/405-1619, [www.hup.harvard.edu](http://www.hup.harvard.edu) [12507]
- *Black Gotham: A Family History of African Americans in Nineteenth Century New York City*, by Carla Peterson (446 pp., Feb. 2011, \$32), has been published by Yale Univ. Press. [12508]

- *An Example for All the Land: Emancipation and the Struggle for Equality in Washington, DC*, by Kate Masur (364 pp., 2011, \$39.95), has been published by Univ. of No. Carolina Press. [12510]

- *The Black History of the White House*, by Clarence Lusane (544 pp., 2010, \$16.95), has been published by City Lights Publishers. [12524]

- *12 Angry Men: True Stories of Being a Black Man in America Today*, eds. Gregory Parks & Matthew Hughey (224 pp., Fall 2010, \$24.95), has been published by New Press, 38 Greene St., 4th fl., NYC, NY 10013, 212/629-8802. [12527]

- *Dangerous or Endangered? Race and the Politics of Youth in Urban America*, by Jennifer Tilton (295 pp., 2010, \$25), has been published by NYU Press. [12538]

- *Uncommon Vision: The Life and Times of John Howard Griffin* is a 2011 documentary, by Morgan Atkinson, on the famed author of *Black Like Me*. \$30 from Amazon. An expanded/improved 50th Anniversary edition of the Griffin book will be published in Nov. 2011 by Wings Press (San Antonio), which published the hardback definitive edition (re-edited from the original manuscript) in 2004; info. from [milligan@wingspress.com](mailto:milligan@wingspress.com) [12550]

- "The Thorny Path to a National Black Museum," by Kate Taylor, was an article in the Jan. 22, 2011 *NY Times*. If you can't find it on the Internet,

we'll be happy to mail you a copy if you send a SASE. [12552]

- "SNCC: What We Did," by Julian Bond, an excellent political analysis written for the 40th anniversary of the organization's founding, appeared in the Oct. 2000 issue of *Monthly Review*. We'll be happy to send you a copy if you provide a SASE with \$1.73 postage (our copy is a 28-page, double-spaced print-out, accounting for the slightly high postage). [12558]

- *Post Traumatic Slave Syndrome: America's Legacy of Enduring Injury and Healing*, by Joy DeGruy Leary (235 pp., 2006, \$24.95), as is her 2009 Study Guide (\$14.95), is available from Joy DeGruy Publications, 1526 North East Alberta St., Portland, OR 97211. [12574]

- *Just South Quarterly* is published by the Jesuit Social Research Institute of Loyola University New Orleans. Inf. from 6363 St. Charles Ave., Box 94, New Orleans, LA 70118-6143, 504/864-7746, [jsri@loyno.edu](mailto:jsri@loyno.edu). The 8-page Winter 2010 issue is headed, "It's Criminal! The Consequences of Mass Incarceration without Social Justice." [12575]

- "Marking Progress: Movement Toward Racial Justice" (July 2010) is the third volume of the Critical Issues Forum series from PRE (Philanthropic Initiatives for Racial Equity), which convenes grantmakers and grantseekers around issues of structural racism. Inf. from them at 1720 N St.

NW, Wash., DC 20036, 202/375-7770, [villarosa@racialequity.org](mailto:villarosa@racialequity.org) [12613]

- SNCC's 50th Anniversary Conference now available on DVD: Contact California Newsreel, 500 Third St., #505, SF, CA 94107, [www.newsreel.org](http://www.newsreel.org) [12622]

- "Crossing the Color Line: A Global History of the African American Freedom Struggle" is a lecture series organized by the German Historical Institute. The initial event, "Civil Rights and America's Role in World War II," by Prof. Harvard Sitkoff of the Univ. of New Hampshire, was held Jan. 13, 2011. Remaining lectures (all 6-8 pm. at the Institute, 1607 New Hampshire Ave. NW, Wash., DC 20009, 202/387-3355, [events@ghi-dc.org](mailto:events@ghi-dc.org)) are: "Bourgeois Radicals: The NAACP and the Struggle for Colonial Liberation, 1941-1950" (March 24); "Global Perspectives on the Black Freedom Struggle" (April 21); "Black Expatriates and Civil Rights Activism in the 1960s - Ghana" (May 26); "The Night Malcolm X Spoke at the Oxford Union, England: Race Protest in the Subversive Special Relationship" (June 9) [12593]

## Poverty/Welfare

- "African Americans and Social Security: A Primer," by Wilhelmina Leigh (6 pp., Feb. 2011), is available (free) from the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, 1090 Vermont Ave. NW,

#1100, Wash., DC 20005-4928, 202/789-3505, bawilliams@jointcenter.org, www.jointcenter.org [12551]

- **"Poverty Among Older Americans, 2009,"** by Philip Issa & Sheila R. Zedlewski (6 pp., Feb. 2011), is available (likely free) from The Urban Institute, 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200, publicaffairs@urban.org, While 8.9% of all Americans 65 years or older are in poverty, more than twice as many (18.9%) of African Americans of that age are. www.urban.org [12599]

- **"Reducing Poverty and Economic Distress after ARRA: Potential Roles for Place-Conscious Strategies,"** by Manuel Pastor & (PRRAC Soc. Sci. Adv. Bd. member) Margery Austin Turner, a July 2010 report, is available (possibly free) from The Urban Institute, 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200, publicaffairs@urban.org, www.urban.org [12609]

- **"The Recession Generation: Preventing Long-term Damage from Child Poverty and Young Adult Joblessness"** (25 pp., July 2010) is available (possibly free) from The Coalition on Human Needs, 1120 Conn. Ave. NW, #312, Wash., DC 20036, 202/223-2532, x112, mdonahue@chn.org [12618]

- **"How Should the Safety Net Be Retooled to Work in Times of High Unemployment?"** was a Feb. 23, 2011 Urban Institute forum. Inf. from them at 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200, publicaffairs@URBAN.ORG [12626]

## Community Organizing

- **Resources for Evaluating Community Organizing**, an Alliance for Justice website launched in 2009, has recently been updated. Inf. from alliance@afj.org [12561]

## Criminal Justice

- **"The Intersectionality of Race, Gender, and Reentry: Challenges for African-American Women,"** by Geneva Brown (18 pp., Nov. 2010), is available (possibly free) from the American Constitution Society, 1333 H St. NW, 11th fl., Wash., DC 20005. [12525]

- **"Work After Prison: One-Year Findings from the Transitional Jobs Reentry Demonstration,"** by Cindy Redcross and 8 others (15 pp., Oct. 2010), is available (possibly free) from MDRC, 16 E. 34 St., NYC, NY 10016, 212/532-3200, www.mdrc.org [12554]

- **"African American Girls and Young Women and the Criminal Justice System"** was a March 11, 2011 Symposium preceded by a March 10 lecture ("Between Good and Ghetto: African American Girls and Inner-City Violence" by Prof. Nikki Jones of the UC-Santa Barbara Soc. Dept.), sponsored by The Thelton E. Henderson Center for Social Justice. Inf. from wilda@wildawhite.com

## Economic/Community Development

- **"In Defense of the Community Reinvestment Act,"** by Jill Littrell & Fred Brooks (23 pp., 2010), appeared in the *Journal of Community Practice*, vol. 18. [12502]

- **"Small Business Access to Credit: The Little Engine That Could"** (13 pp., Dec. 2010) is available (no price given) from the California Reinvestment Coalition, 415/864-3980, kbedrossian@calreinvest.org. Available on their website: <http://calreinvest.org/system/assets/240.pdf> [12528]

- **"CNT Leads the Way in Creating Sustainable Communities,"** the Center for Neighborhood Technology's 21-page 2008-2009 Biennial Report, is available from them (likely free) at 2125 W. North Ave., Chicago, IL 60647, 773/269-4031, www.cnt.org [12589]

- **Intractable Democracy: Fifty Years of Community-Based Planning**, ed. Anusha Venkataraman (203 pp., 2010), is available (\$20) from The Pratt Institute School of Architecture, 200 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11205, 718/676-4340, ltauber@pratt.edu [12611]

- **"The California Reinvestment Coalition"** is celebrating its 25th anniversary, **May 5, 2011** in SF. Inf. from 415/665-1150, x1, lisa@wongway.net [12496]

## Education

- **The New Teacher Book**, 2nd ed., eds. Terry

Burant, Linda Christensen, Kelley Dawson Salas & Stephanie Walters (380 pp., 2010, \$18.95), has been published by Rethinking Schools, 1001 E. Keffe Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53212, 800/669-4192, www.rethinkingschools.org [12468]

- **"Financing Community Schools: Leveraging Resources to Support Student Success,"** by Martin J. Blank, Reuben Jacobson, Atelia Melaville & Sarah S. Pearson (46 pp., Nov. 2010), is available (possibly free) from the Coalition for Community Schools, 4455 Conn. Ave., NW, #310, Wash., DC 20008, 202/822-8405, ccs@iel.org, www.communityschools.org [12493]

- **"School Reform Math in Baltimore: Fewer Suspensions Equals Better Results,"** by Jane Sundius & Shawn Dove of Open Society Institute-Baltimore, appeared as an op-ed in the Jan. 1, 2011 *Washington Post*. If you can't find it on the Internet, we'll be happy to mail you a copy if you furnish a SASE. [12520]

- **"Hours of Opportunity: Lessons from Five Cities [Boston, Chicago, DC, NYC, Providence] on Building Systems to Improve After-School, Summer School, and Other Out-of-School-Time Programs"** (Jan. 2011), a Rand Corp. study, is available at <http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG1037.html> [12540]

- **"A Proposal for Sustainable School Transformation"** (13 pp., July 2010) is available (possibly free) from Communities for Excellent Public Schools, 1825 K St. NW, #400, Wash., DC

20006, Has case study of E. Oakland, [www.ceps-ourschools.org](http://www.ceps-ourschools.org). [12565]

- **"K-12 Education: Many Challenges Arise in Educating Students Who Change Schools Frequently"** is a 45-page, Nov. 18, 2010 GAO Report (GAO-11-40), available at 866/801-7077, [www.gao.gov/products/GAO-11-40](http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-11-40) [12580]

- **"Pre-K-3rd Policy to Action Brief"** (14 pp., Jan. 2011) is available (possibly free) from The Foundation for Child Development, 295 Madison Ave., 40th flr., NYC, NY 10017, [communications@fcd-us.org](mailto:communications@fcd-us.org) [12585]

- **Promoting Residential Integration:** [www.ARicherLife.org](http://www.ARicherLife.org) focuses on education and outreach initiatives. [12587]

- **"Precision Pre-K: Newport [KY School District] Using Data to Improve Quality"** (Jan. 2011) is available (likely free) from The Prichard Committee, 167 W. Main St., #310, Lexington, KY 40507. [12590]

- **"The National Teacher Corps and Resistance to Professional Education in the 1960s,"** by Toby Terrar, a 30-page article, appeared in Vol. 16, Nos. 3-4 (2009) of *Race, Gender & Class*. May be available from the author, 301/598-5427, [TobyTerrar@aol.com](mailto:TobyTerrar@aol.com) [12597]

- **"The Lessons of Parents Involved in Community Schools v. Seattle School District #1"** (6 pp., Nov. 2011), by (PRRAC Bd. member) Damon T. Hewitt, is available (likely free) from the author, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, 99 Hudson Street,

#1600, NYC, NY 10013, 212/965-2200 [12605]

- **"The State of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Education in California"** (54 pp., Sept. 2010) is available (possibly free) from the UCLA Asian American Studies Center (formerly headed by PRRAC Bd. member Don Nakanishi), 3230 Campbell Hall, LA, CA 90095-1546, 310/825-2974, [www.aasc.ucla.edu](http://www.aasc.ucla.edu) [12629]

- **"Inside Charter Schools: Unlocking Doors to Student Success,"** by Bethany Gross (29 pp., Feb. 2011), is available (no price given) from The Center on Reinventing Public Education, Univ. of Wash., 425 Pontius Ave., #410, Seattle, WA 98109, 206/685-2214, [www.crpe.org](http://www.crpe.org) [12639]

- **"A Standards-Based Approach to Improving Teaching: Teacher Performance Assessment Consortium,"** sponsored by the Alliance for Excellent Education and the American Assn. of Colleges for Teacher Education, took place. Feb. 8, 2011. Inf. from [all4ed@all4ed.org](mailto:all4ed@all4ed.org) or Shawnice Hood, 202/828-0828. [12519]

- **"Youth Engagement in Community Schools: Promising Practices from the National Beacons Initiative"** was a Feb. 24, 2011 Webinar organized by the Coalition for Community Schools. Inf. from them at 4455 Conn. Ave. NW, #310, Wash., DC 20008, 202/822-8405, [www.communityschools.org](http://www.communityschools.org) [12548]

- **"High-Leverage Partnerships to Transform the High School Experience"** was a Feb. 25, 2011 Webinar, orga-

nized by the Alliance for Excellent Education. Inf. from them at 1201 Conn. Ave. NW, #901, Wash., DC 20036, [jamos@all4ed.org](mailto:jamos@all4ed.org) [12625]

- **"Using Data to Align Resources to Create a Comprehensive Learning System"** was a March 1, 2011 Webinar organized by The American Youth Policy Forum. Inf. from them: [aypf@aypf.org](mailto:aypf@aypf.org) [12569]

- **"Community Schools Collaboration: Bridging Practice and Policy!,"** the Coalition for Community Schools' Learning Lab 2011, will take place **March 30-April 1, 2011** in Seattle. Inf. from [ccs@iel.org](mailto:ccs@iel.org) [12619]

## Employment/ Labor/ Jobs Policy

- **"Freedom at Work: Campaign Toolkit 2010"** (34 pp.) is available, likely free, from the International Law Rights Forum, 1634 I St. NW, #1001, Wash., DC 20006. [12495]

- **"I Want to Make It on My Own: A Qualitative Assessment of How New Jersey's Welfare and Workforce Development Programs Can Better Perform Their Core Mission of Moving People from Welfare to Sustainable Work"** (139 pp., Nov. 2010) is available (no price given) from the Poverty Research Institute of Legal Services of New Jersey, PO Box 1357, Edison, NJ 08818. [12500]

- **Sunset Scavengers: Dirty Work and the Pride of Ownership,** by Stewart E. Perry, chronicling San Francisco's worker-owner garbage/trash collection

company, was published by Univ. Calif. Press in 1978; his follow-up book, *Collecting Garbage: Dirty Work, Clean Jobs, Proud People*, was published by Transaction Press in 1998. [12523]

- **"Put Illinois to Work Evaluation: An Early Look"** (32 pp., Oct. 2010), from the Social IMPACT Research Center, is available at <http://www.heartlandalliance.org.whatwedo/advocacy/reports/put-illinois-to-work.html> [12546]

- **"Finding the Next Job: Reemployment Strategies in Retention and Advancement Programs for Current and Former Welfare Recipients"** (11 pp., June 2010) is available (possibly free) from MDRC, 16 E. 34 St., NYC, NY 10016-4326, [www.mdrc.org/publications/576/overview.html](http://www.mdrc.org/publications/576/overview.html) [12579]

- **"The Labor Day List: Partnerships That Work"** (12 pp., 2010), "celebrating successful labor relations strategies in the New Economy," is available (possibly free) from American Rights at Work Educational Fund, 1100 17th St. NW, #950, Wash., DC 20036, 202/822-2127, [srbprogram@americanrightsatwork.org](mailto:srbprogram@americanrightsatwork.org), [www.americanrightsatwork.org](http://www.americanrightsatwork.org) [12612]

- **"Build Power. Fight Back. WIN!,"** the Jobs With Justice National Conference, will take place **Aug. 5-7, 2011** in DC. Inf. from [jwjnational@jwj.org](mailto:jwjnational@jwj.org) [12518]

## Environment

- **"Building Environmentally Sustainable Communities: A Framework for Inclusivity,"** by

Vicki Been et al. (90 pp., April 2010), from NYU's Furman Center and The Urban Institute, is available (no price given) from co-author Mary Cunningham, 202/261-5764, MCunningham@urban.org, www.urban.org [12568]

## Families/ Women/ Children

- **"Every Kid Counts in the District of Columbia"** (68 pp.), the 17th Annual Fact Book 2010, is available (possibly free) from DC Children's Trust Fund, 1122 11th St. NW, Suite B, Wash., DC 20001, 202/299-0900, x26, dckidscount@dcctf.org, www.dcctf.org [12491]

- **"Child Care Instability: Definitions, Context, and Policy Implications,"** by Gina Adams & Monica Rohacek (45 pp., Dec. 2010), is available (possibly free) from The Urban Institute, 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200, publicaffairs@urban.org, www.urban.org [12513]

- **"Child Support Plays an Increasingly Important Role for Poor Custodial Families,"** by Elaine Sorensen (5 pp., Dec. 2010), is an Urban Institute Brief, available (likely free) from them, 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200, publicaffairs@urban.org, www.urban.org [12514]

- **"Protecting Low-Income Families From Hardships,"** by Joe Amick & Gregory Mills (10 pp., Dec. 2010), is available (likely free) from The Urban Institute, 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200, publicaffairs@urban.org,

www.urban.org [12515]

- **"Engaging Older Youth: Program and City-Level Strategies to Support Sustained Participation in Out-of-School Time,"** by Sarah N. Deschenes, Amy Arbreton, Priscilla M. Little, Carla Herrera, Jean Baldwin Grossman, Heather Weiss & Diana Lee (90 pp., April 2010), is available (no price listed) from The Harvard Family Research Project, 3 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138, 617/495-9108, hfrp@gse.harvard.edu, www.hfrp.org [12537]

- **"Safe and Healthy Children Project** is a Physicians for Social Responsibility project, funded by the Kellogg Foundation, aimed at diminishing health problems among children of migrant and seasonal farm workers by preventing and reducing their exposure to environmental hazards, including pesticides, lead, and overexposure to sun and heat. Their toolkit and training-the-trainer curriculum are available from Marybeth Palmigiano, mpalmigiano@psr.org [12559]

- **"Connecting Young People to Policymakers:** The Youth Policy Action Center has launched a new website -- SparkAction: for children, for youth, for change. Contact them at 7063 Eastern Ave. NW, Wash., DC 20012, thaddeus@forumfyi.org, SparkAction.org [12586]

- **"The Effect of Recession on Child Well-Being,"** by Katherine Sell, Sarah Zlotnik, Kathleen Noonan & David Rubin (41 pp., Nov. 2010), "A Synthesis of the Evidence from PolicyLab, The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia," from First Focus and The Foundation

for Child Development, is available (possibly free) from the latter, 295 Madison Ave., 40th flr., NYC, NY 10017, communications@fcd-us.org [12614]

- **"Work-Family Policies and Child Well-Being"** was a Jan. 12, 2011 Population Reference Bureau Seminar. Inf. from prbseminars@PRB.ORG [12531]

- **"What Do Political Shifts and State Budget Troubles Mean for Children's Programs?"** was a Jan. 13, 2011 Public Policy Forum, live video webcast, sponsored by The Urban Institute and Chapin Hall. Inf. from Chapin Hall, 1313 E. 60 St., Chicago, IL 60637, info@chapinhall.org [12533]

## Food/ Nutrition/ Hunger

- **"Our Common Interest: Ending Hunger and Malnutrition"** is the 203-page, 2011 Hunger Report from Bread for the World Institute. \$20 from them, 425 3rd St. SW, #1200, Wash., DC 20024, 202/639-9400, institute@bread.org; available online at www.hungerreport.org/2011, www.bread.org [12509]

- **"Youth and Food Justice: Lessons from the Civil Rights Movement,"** by Anim Steel, a 3-page, Fall 2010 Food First Background, is available (likely free) from them, 398 60th St., Oakland, CA 94618, 510/654-4400, foodfirst@foodfirst.org, www.foodfirst.org [12529]

## Health

- **"Healthy People 2020":** The Dept. of Health & Human Services-led 10-year federal agenda, issued every decade since 1980, has just been issued. It includes nearly 600 health objectives and more than 1300 measures to improve the health of all Americans. Inf. from www.healthypeople.gov [12472]

- **"Community Perspectives on Obesity Prevention in Children"** (96 pp., 2009) -- Workshop Summaries -- is available (no price listed) from The National Academies Press, 500 Fifth St. NW, Wash., DC 20001, 800/624-6242, www.iom.edu [12480]

- ***How Cancer Crossed the Color Line***, by Keith Wailoo (251 pp., 2011, \$27.95), has been published by Oxford Univ. Press, www.oup.com [12490]

- ***Mobilizing the Community for Better Health: What the Rest of America Can Learn from Northern Manhattan***, eds. Alan J. Formicola & Lourdes Hernandez-Cordero (320 pp., 2011, \$25), has been published by Columbia Univ. Press. Downloadable free at pdf.freedownload.com [12577]

- ***Changing Places: How Communities Will Improve the Health of Boys of Color***, eds. Christopher Edley, Jr. & Jorge Ruiz de Velasco (630 pp., 2010, \$65 -- but downloadable at http://www.boysandmenofcolor.org/about-the-book/), has been published by Univ. of Calif. Press. It features, among the authors of its 18 chapters, (former PRRAC Bd. member) Angela Blackwell, David Kirp, Pedro Noguera, Susan Eaton, Linda Harris/Amy Ellen Duke-Benfield, (PRRAC Soc. Sci. Adv.

Bd. members) David Williams and Dolores Acevedo-Garcia, Nancy McArdle, Theresa Osypuk and Deborah McKoy. [12584]

- **"The North American Housing & HIV/AIDS Research Summit VI"** will be held **Sept. 21-23, 2011** in New Orleans. Inf. from the National AIDS Housing Coalition, 727 15th St. NW, 11th fl., Wash., DC 20005, nahc@nationalaidshousing.org [12578]

## Homelessness

- **"On the Edge: How HUD Can Improve the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program"** (30 pp., Jan. 2011) is available (possibly free) from the National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty, 1411 K St. NW, #1400, Wash., DC 20005, 202/638-2535. They held a webinar on the report on Feb. 9, nlchp@nlchp.org [12494]

- **"Costs Associated with First-Time Homelessness for Families and Individuals"** (2010?) is available (no price given) from HUD USER, 800/245-2691. [12571]

- **Homeless: The Motel Kids of Orange County** is a 2010 HBO documentary by Alexandra Pelosi. Inf. on HBO's website. [12607]

## Housing

- **"The State of Fair Housing in Louisville: Impediments and Improvements"** (11 pp., 2011) is available (possibly free) from the Metropolitan Housing Coalition, PO Box 4533, Louisville, KY 40204, 502/584-6858, www.metropolitanhousing.org [12497]

- **"Connecting Residents of Subsidized Housing with Mainstream Supportive Services: Challenges and Recommendations,"** by Rebecca Cohen (30 pp., Dec. 2010), is available (possibly free) from The Urban Institute, 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200, publicaffairs@urban.org, www.urban.org [12501]

- **"Challenges and Policy Options for Creating and Preserving Affordable Housing Near Transit and in Other Location-Efficient Areas,"** by Rick Haughey & Ryan Sherriff (39 pp., Dec. 2010), from the Center for Housing Policy and the National Housing Conference, is available (possibly free) from The Urban Institute, 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC 20037, 202/833-7200, publicaffairs@urban.org, www.urban.org [12503]

- **"How Local Public Administrators, Nonprofit Providers and Elected Officials Perceive Impediments to Fair Housing in the Suburbs: An Analysis of Erie County, New York,"** by Kelly L. Patterson & Robert Mark Silverman, appeared in *Housing Policy Debate* (Jan. 2011, 24 pp.) [12505]

- **"The Four Horsemen of the Fair Housing Apocalypse: A Critique of Fair Housing Policy in the USA"** (18 pp., 2011) appeared in the *Journal of Critical Sociology*. [12506]

- **"The Institute for Community Economics 2010 Annual Report"** (focusing on Community Land Trusts) is available (likely free) from 1101 30th St. NW, #400, Wash., DC 20007, 202/333-8931, www.nhtinc.org/ice.php [12517]

- **"The Fair Share Housing Measure"** is the theme of the Fall 2010 issue of *The Housing Journal*, "Planning for Affordable Housing in Delaware," available (no price listed) from the Delaware Housing Coalition, PO Box 1633, Dover, DE 19903-1633, 302/678-2286, dhc@housingforall.org, www.housingforall.org [12532]

- **"California Renters in Foreclosure Crisis,"** a Jan. 2011 report from the statewide organization Tenants Together, is available from them (no price given), 415/495-8100, info@tenants.together.org. Downloadable at <http://www.tenants.together.org/article.php?id=1808> [12544]

- **"Outperforming and Market: Delinquency and Foreclosure Rates in Community Land Trusts,"** by Emily Thaden & Greg Rosenberg, is a 6-page article in the Oct. 2010 issue of *Land Lines*, the magazine of The Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, 113 Brattle St., Cambridge, MA 02138-3400, 800/526-3873. [12563]

- **"Worst Case Housing Needs 2009: A Report to Congress"** (78 pp., Feb. 2011) is available (no price given) from HUD USER, 800/245-2691, [http://www.huduser.org/portal/publications/affhsg/wc\\_HsgNeeds09.html](http://www.huduser.org/portal/publications/affhsg/wc_HsgNeeds09.html) [12570]

- **"Building Capacity, Building Homes"** is the theme of the Fall 2010 issue of *Rural Voices*, the quarterly magazine of The Housing Assistance Council. The 19-page issue is free (as is an organizational subscription) from HAC, 1025 Vermont Ave. NW, #606, Wash., DC 20005, 202/842-8600,

hac@ruralhome.org,  
www.ruralhome.org  
[12573]

- **"Solving the Housing Problem: A Note on the Comparison of U.S. and Soviet Housing Statistics for the Period 1913 to 1980,"** by Toby Terrar, is a 22-page article from Vol. 13, No. 2 (1989) of *Housing Science*. May be available from the author, 301/598-542, TobyTerrar@aol.com [12598]

- **"Neighborhoods of Choice and Opportunity: Lessons from the HOPE VI Experience and Research"** is a **March 16, 2011** free conference, sponsored by HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research and The Council of Large Public Housing Authorities. Inf. from HUD USER, PO Box 23268, Wash., DC 20026-3268, hudusernews@huduser.org

- **"Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and Affirmative Marketing,"** sponsored by the Western Center on Law & Poverty, HUD and the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles, will be held **March 16, 2011** in Los Angeles. Inf. from the Western Center, 1102 Crenshaw Blvd., LA, CA 90019, aluquetta@wclp.org, with "SoCal AI Training" in subject line. [12624]

## Immigration

- **"Immigrant Detention and the Law: U.S. Policy and Legal Framework"** (48 pp., Aug. 2010) is available (no price given) from the Global Detention Project, PO Box 136 - 1211 Geneva 21 Switzerland, 41 22 908 1555, global.detention.project@gmail.com, www.globaldetentionproject.org [12526]

- **Americans for Constitutional Citizenship** is a newly formed coalition of civil and human rights organizations and legal scholars "to fight efforts at the state and federal level to undermine the Constitution's guarantee of citizenship for all persons born in the U.S" -- in response to efforts to deny the privileges of citizenship to U.S.-born children of undocumented immigrants. More inf. from the Leadership Conf. on Civil and Human Rights, 1629 K St. NW, 10th flr., Wash., DC 20006. [12535]

- **"Right to the Suburb? Rethinking Lefebvre and Immigrant Activism,"** by Genevieve Carpio, Clara Irazabal & Laura Pulido (24 pp.), appeared in the first 2011 issue of the *Journal of Urban Affairs*. [12536]

- **"Injustice for All: The Rise of the Immigration Policing Regime"** (67 pp., Dec. 2010), in commemoration of International Migrants Day 2010, is available (possibly free) from the National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (headed by PRRAC Bd. member Catherine Tactaquin), 310 8th St., #303, Oakland, CA 94607, 510/465-1984, www.nnirr.org [12576]

- **"Earned Legalization: Effects of Proposed Requirements on Unauthorized Men, Women, and Children"** is a Jan. 2011 report available (no price given) from The Migration Policy Institute, 1400 16th St. NW, #300, Wash., DC 20036, 202/266-1940, source@migrationpolicy.org [12582]

- **"Immigration Policy and Less-Skilled Workers in the United States"** is a Jan. 2011 report available (no price given) from The

Migration Policy Institute, 1400 16th St. NW, #300, Wash., DC 20036, 202/266-1940, source@migrationpolicy.org [12583]

- **MPI Data Hub:** www.migrationpolicy.org/datahub, from The Migration Policy Institute, provides the latest immigration statistics, maps, and numbers for the U.S. and other countries. [12616]

- **"Is It Time to Revisit Skill- and Family-Based Immigration?"** will be held **March 7, 2011** Noon-1:30 (lunch provided) at The Urban Institute, 2100 M St. NW, Wash., DC, 202/833-7200, publicaffairs@URBAN.ORG, www.urban.org [12594]

- **"Struggling for Change in Twenty-First Century Gateways: Strategies and Resources of Organizations Working with Latina Immigrants"** is a **March 25, 2011** afternoon conference around release of the above-named report, at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, DC. Inf. on the Center's website, www.wilsoncenter.org/usstudies [12512]

## International Human Rights and U.S. Civil Rights Policy

- **The Center for Justice & Accountability** -- "Bringing Human Rights Abusers To Justice"-- is reachable at 870 Market St., #680, SF, CA 94102, center4justice@cja.org [12562]

- **State of Siege: Mississippi Whites and the Civil Rights Movement** is an hour-long radio documentary, largely on the White

Citizens Council, featured recently on NPR stations. Inf. from American radioworks.org (where you also can find the archives of the racist MS Sovereignty Commission). A critique of it by former SNCC Field Secretary Mike Miller is available from him at mikeotc@aol.com[12547]

- **Spies of Mississippi: The True Story of the Spy Network That Tried to Destroy the Civil Rights Movement**, by Rick Bowers (128 pp., 2010, \$16.95), has been published by National Geographic Books, 800/437-5521. [12567]

- **The Queens College [NYC] Civil Rights Movement Archive** has just acquired the extensive library of the late James Foreman. A Feb. 17, 2011 ceremony, at which Julian Bond spoke, marked the acquisition. The Archive is reachable at 718/997-3650. [12627]

## Rural

- **ACS Data for Places Under 20,000**, covering 2005-2009 American Community Survey data on housing and other topics, are available at http://factfinder.census.gov [12530]

- **"Taking Advantage: The Rural Competitive Preference in the Investing in Innovation Program"** is a 22-page, Jan. 2011 report available (likely free) from The Rural School and Community Trust, 1530 Wilson Blvd., #240, Arlington, VA 22209, mahaffey@ruraledu.org [12591]

- **Courage to Dissent: Atlanta and the Long History of the Civil Rights Movement**, by Tomiko Brown-Nagin, the Justice

Thurgood Marshall Distinguished Prof. of Law & Prof. of History at Univ. Virginia (608 pp., 2011, \$34.95), has been published by Oxford Univ. Press.

## Miscellaneous

- **The International Alliance of Inhabitants** can be contacted at america@list.habitants.org [12592]

- **"The Impact Fund 2010 Annual Report" -- "Strategic Litigation for Social Justice"** -- is available (likely free) from them, 125 University Ave., #102, Berkeley, CA 94710-1616, 510/845-3473, impactfund@impactfund.org, www.impactfund.org [12638]

- **MacArthur Award for Shriver Center:** The Center was one of 11 organizations worldwide selected to receive this reward for "effectiveness and creativity." \$1 million comes with it. Congrats! [12581]

- **The Left Forum** (formerly The Socialist Scholars Conference) will be held **March 18-20, 2011** at Pace Univ. in NYC. Always a large, interesting, diverse group of attendees and lots of relevant panels. http://www.leftforum.org

- **"The Opportunity Agenda"** is holding its 5th Anniversary Celebration **April 8, 2011** in NYC. Inf. from them at 568 Broadway, #302, NYC, NY 10012, 212/334-5977, events@opportunityagenda.org [12545]

## Job Opportunities/ Fellowships/ Grants

● **The Harvard Family Research Project** is hiring a **Senior Research Analyst**. Details from them at 3 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138, 617/495-9108, hfrp@gse.harvard.edu [12474]

● **Good Jobs First** is hiring a **Recovery Act Analyst/Blogger**. Resume to them at 1616 P St. NW, #210, Wash., DC 20036, or fax to 202/232-6680, or email to mlee@goodjobsfirst.org [12470]

● **The 2011 David Carliner Public Interest Award** from the American Constitution Society for Law and Policy is open for nominations. Cash prize of \$10,000. Must be law grad betw. 5/99 and 5/04; receive an annual salary of

\$110,00 or less. Advisory panel includes Nan Aron, William Fletcher, Wade Henderson, Patricia Wald et al. Application deadline: 6pm EST, March 14, 2011. Submit to CarlinerAward@ACSLaw.org. For forms/questions, 202/393-6181. [12476]

● **Gender Just (Chicago)** is seeking a full-time **Community Organizer**. Resume/3 refs. (with phone # and rel. to yourself)/ltr. to info@genderjust.org. www.genderjust.org [12481]

● **Texas Applesseed** an Austin-based public interest law center, is seeking a **Civil Rights Attorney/Policy Analyst**. Ltr./resume/refs./writing sample/salary reqs. to fgurrero@texasapplesseed.net [12482]

● **The National Low Income Housing Coalition** (headed by former PRRAC Bd. member Sheila

Crowley) has 2 openings: **Housing Policy Analyst** and **Assistant to the President**. For both: ltr./salary reqs./resume to Bill Shields at the Coalition, 727 15th St. NW, 6th flr., Wash., DC 20005, bill@nlihc.org [12488]

● **Community Council for the Homeless at Friendship Place** (Wash., DC) is seeking a **Director of Development**. Ltr./1-3 writing samples (max. 4 pp.) including at least 1 personalized communication with a donor/salary reqs. to jobs@cchfp.org with "DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR" in subject heading. [12489]

● **The Georgetown Univ. Law Center - Housing and Community Development Clinic** seeks a **Staff Attorney**. Ltr./resume by April 1, 2011 to Prof. Michael Diamond, Georgetown Law, 600 NJ Ave., #102, Wash., DC 20001. [12542]

● **The Georgetown Univ. Law Center - Housing and Community Development Clinic** is offering a **2-year fellowship** for 2011-12; \$54,000. Ltr./resume by April 1, 2011 to Prof. Michael Diamond, Georgetown Law, 600 NJ Ave., #102, Wash., DC 20001. [12543]

● **Vermont Interfaith Action** is hiring a **Community Organizer**. Resume/ltr. by March 11 to Debbie Ingram, VIA, 152 Pearl St., Burlington, VT 05401, 802/651-8889, debbie@viavt.org [12637]

● **Sabbatical for Organizers of Color**: The 2011 Alston Bannerman Sabbatical Fellowships provide \$25,000 for 3 mos. or more. Inf./applications (due by April 5, 2011) from The Center for Social Inclusion, 150 Broadway, #303, NYC, NY 10038, ybran@thecsi.org

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