

ECONOMISTS WARN OUR POLITICAL LEADERS:

DON'T KILL GROWTH AND JOBS IN THE NAME OF DEFICIT REDUCTION.

- **Target** what drives deficits. Don't fix what isn't broken.
- Restore fiscal responsibility, **invest** in the future.
- Take the **high road** to fiscal balance.

On September 16, 2010, the following statement, signed by more than 300 economists and civic leaders, was publicly released. It warns of “a grave danger” that today’s still-fragile economic recovery will be undercut by austerity economics of the kind being pushed by conservative politicians and by the White House Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform.

The statement urges the president and Congress to “redouble efforts to create jobs” through investment in infrastructure, sending aid to the states and creating public service jobs.

In addition to warning that premature deficit reduction will cripple growth, the statement also warns that some conservative deficit reduction proposals would undermine such important programs as Social Security, even as they fail to reduce deficits. Finally, the statement outlines a plan for reviving growth and jobs, for effective deficit reduction after the recovery, and for investment in infrastructure, green technology, and long-term economic productivity and job creation.

INSTITUTE FOR **AMERICA'S FUTURE**
OurFuture.org

1825 K STREET NW • SUITE 400 • WASHINGTON DC 20006 • 202 955-5665

ECONOMISTS WARN OUR POLITICAL LEADERS: **DON'T KILL GROWTH AND JOBS IN THE NAME OF DEFICIT REDUCTION.**

In the fall of 2008 the U.S. and other major economies were in a free fall in the wake of a global financial crisis. Emergency stimulus policies here and around the world broke the fall, but brought us only part way to full recovery.

Today there is a grave danger that the still-fragile economic recovery will be undercut by austerity economics. A turn by major governments away from the promotion of growth and jobs and to premature focus on deficit reduction could slow growth and increase unemployment – and could push us back into recession.

History suggests that a tenuous recovery is no time to practice austerity. In the Great Depression, Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal generated growth and reduced the unemployment rate from 25 percent in 1932 to less than 10 percent in 1937. However, the deficit hawks of that era persuaded President Roosevelt to reverse course prematurely and move toward budget balance. The result was a severe recession that caused the economy to contract sharply and sent the unemployment rate

soaring. Only the much larger wartime spending of the early 1940s produced a full recovery.

Today, the economy is growing only weakly. 7.8 million jobs have been lost in the recession. Consumers, having suffered losses in home values and retirement savings, are tightening their belts. The business sector, uncertain about consumer spending, is reluctant to invest in expansion or job creation, leaving the economy trapped on a path of slow growth or stagnation. Over 20 million American workers are now unemployed, underemployed or simply have given up looking for a job.

The President and Congress should redouble efforts to create jobs and send aid to the states whose budget crises threaten recovery by forcing them to lay off school teachers, public safety workers, and other essential workers. It also makes sense to invest in public service jobs – and in infrastructure projects for transportation, water, and energy conservation that will make our economy more productive for years to come.

Target what drives deficits. Don't fix what isn't broken.

Austerity advocates confuse two different issues—short term deficits generated by the recession and long term projections of deficits and debt.

Deficits rose last decade largely due to the Bush tax cuts and the unfunded wars and prescription drug program, but they exploded as a result of the economic crisis. Once prosperity is restored, deficits will be reduced substantially. Over the long term, projections of rising deficits and debt are mainly due to one fundamental factor: rising health care costs.

Contrary to the claims of many deficit hawks, America does not have an entitlement crisis. America has a broken health care system. Efforts to reduce public sector costs without fixing the health care system, such as caps on Medicare and Medicaid spending or replacing them with vouchers, will undermine the effectiveness of these programs, but won't fix the broken health care system. The health care reform bill passed earlier this year may be a first step towards repairing the health care system, but much more will need to be done.

Social Security has nothing to do with our current defi-

cit. It is supported by its own dedicated payroll taxes (which were increased to build up a trust fund to cover the baby boomers' retirement). Social Security has actually reduced the unified budget deficit for the most of the last three decades and will continue to do so for

most of the next decade. Making sure Social Security is solvent for the next century should be dealt with separately from any process set up to address short or long-term deficits, and can be accomplished with minor adjustments.

Restore fiscal responsibility, while investing in the future.

The president's National **Commission** on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform has set a goal of reducing the Federal deficit to 3 percent of GDP by 2015. It is not clear that this arbitrary target can be met without damaging our recovery. In any case, the goals of economic policy must be far broader.

The most important question is this: What will drive economic growth, job creation and prosperity in the years to come? Conservatives argue that we should simply reduce deficits and wait for the next economic boom. But the last boom was built on a bubble, inflated by unsustainable household debt and financial speculation. If we focus merely on cutting spending and raising taxes, the economy could shrink again – or stay stuck in a permanently low level of growth and high levels of unemployment.

President Barack Obama has called on us to build a new foundation for the economy. This requires making investments vital to our future – in education and training, in research and development, in a modern infrastructure for the 21st century. It requires ending our addiction to oil, and capturing a lead role in the green industrial revolution, creating the next generation of green jobs.

Study after study demonstrates that America has a huge “public investment deficit” in areas vital to our economy. Some estimates suggest a shortfall in public investment of as much as \$500 billion a year. As long as we have unacceptably high unemployment, outlays for additional investment can be deficit-financed. But once we achieve a robust recovery, our country should continue to pay for productive public investment, while acting to bring down public deficits. This will require new revenues.

We must have the confidence to forge our future. At the end of World War II, the US was burdened with debt that totaled over 120% of GDP. But we made the investments vital to a new economy – the GI Bill, housing subsidies, the interstate highway system, the conversion of military plants, and the Marshall plan. We ran annual deficits over most of the next three decades and the debt grew in absolute size, but the economy and the broad middle class grew faster. By 1980, the debt had been reduced to barely 30% of GDP. The better way to reduce the deficit as a percent of GDP is to increase GDP.

Even with a growing economy, increased investment and deficit reduction will require new sources of revenue, new priorities and a crackdown on wasteful subsidies.

Below are a range of measures which could be used to reduce the deficit and finance needed investments. Not all signers endorse every one of these options:

Any effort to cut spending should address the military budget, which consumes over half of discretionary spending. Much of our huge military spending is devoted to weapons designed to counter a Soviet Union that is no more. Defense experts estimate we could achieve significant Pentagon savings – in the range of **\$100 billion per year** – while still sustaining the most powerful military in the world. We can use funds freed up to invest in new manufacturing industries that make our nation more secure.

Second, we should cut back the massive amounts wasted on outmoded subsidies – billions to the oil industry, to wasteful farm subsidies, and tax loopholes benefiting a few, with little productive return.

On the revenue side, in an era of Gilded Age inequality, progressive tax reform is long overdue. Revenue for reducing deficits and increasing investment can be raised by making taxes more progressive and by taxing activities we want to discourage. Some examples:

- A small tax on financial transactions (e.g. 0.025 percent on credit default swaps) would reduce high volume speculation and would produce revenues of at least \$177 billion per year.
- The Wyden-Gregg corporate loophole-closing proposals produce \$1.078 trillion over ten years.
- Taxing hedge fund managers' "carried interest" income as regular income gains \$3 billion per year.
- End special tax treatment of capital gains income. Revenue: \$480 billion over ten years.

- A 5.4 percent surcharge on high incomes (passed by the House) produces \$500 billion over ten years.
- A carbon tax would help reverse climate change. Revenue: \$500 billion over ten years.
- End Bush tax cuts for people making more than 250k. Revenue: \$678 billion over ten years.
- One version of a progressive estate tax on large fortunes would generate \$50 billion per year.

Any value-added tax that amounts to a regressive sales tax on the working middle class should not be part of this package. There may be a future case for a VAT, perhaps to fund progressive social programs or replace even more regressive taxes, but not for deficit reduction.

Take the high road to fiscal balance.

There are two alternative paths to long-term fiscal balance.

The **less desirable path** is austerity economics: government sharply cuts spending long before full employment is reached; production stagnates; revenues decline. We might reach budget balance *but at a lower level of economic output*, with increased taxes on working Americans and reduced public services.

The alternative, high-road path would increase public spending financed by deficits for a year or two until

unemployment is definitely on a downward trend and GDP is rising rapidly. We then collect more revenues from a stronger economy. By identifying investments vital to our future, and paying for them with targeted spending cuts and progressive tax reforms, our country provides the basis for new private-sector investments that help fuel growth, generating greater revenues while reducing the deficit. The benefit of this second path is that government moves towards a reduction in annual deficits and a lowering of the debt-to-GDP ratio, *at a higher level of economic output*, while building a new basis for long-term prosperity.

Statement Authors

Robert Borosage and Roger Hickey

Institute for America's Future

Dean Baker

Center for Economic and Policy Research

Robert Kuttner

The American Prospect and Dēmos

Endorsers

Institutional affiliations are provided for identification only.

Economists

Tanweer Akram

ING Investment Management

Randy Albelda

University of Massachusetts Boston

Sylvia Allegretto

University of California, Berkeley

Gar Alperovitz

University of Maryland

Nancy Altman

Social Security Works

Eileen Appelbaum

Rutgers University

Diane Archer

Institute for America's Future

Michael Ash

University of Massachusetts Amherst

Nahid Aslanbeigui

Monmouth University

Marshall Auerback

Roosevelt Institute

Reuven Avi-Yonah

University of Michigan

Hillel Bachrach

20/20 HealthCare Partners LLC

M. V. Lee Badgett

University of Massachusetts Amherst

Ron Baiman

Center for Tax and Budget Accountability

Dean Baker

Center for Economic and Policy Research

Radhika Balakrishnan

Rutgers University

Nesecan Balkan

Hamilton College

Nina Banks

Bucknell University

William Barclay

Chicago Political Economy Group

Chuck Barone

Dickinson College

Michael Belzer

Wayne State University

Lourdes Beneria

Cornell University

Barbara R. Bergmann

American University

Alexandra Bernasek

Colorado State University

Cihan Bilginsoy

University of Utah

Cyrus Bina

University of Minnesota (Morris Campus)

Angela Glover Blackwell

PolicyLink

Howard Botwinick

State University of New York, Cortland

Roger Bove

West Chester University (Retired)

Paula Braveman

University of California, San Francisco

Clair Brown

University of California Berkeley

E. Richard Brown

University of California Los Angeles

Robert Buchele

Smith College

Cruz Bueno

University of Massachusetts–Amherst

Jim Campen

University of Massachusetts Boston (emeritus)

Colin S. Cavell, Ph.D.

University of Bahrain American Studies Center

John Chasse

Association for Evolutionary Economics

Howard Chernick

Hunter College CUNY

Paul Christensen

Hofstra University

Steve Clemons

New America Foundation

Anne Cobb

Empire State College

Lizabeth Cohen

Harvard University

James Crotty

University of Massachusetts Amherst

James Cypher

California State University Fresno

Diana Dai

Diana Dai Communications Inc.

Peter Damiano

The University of Iowa

Anita Dancs

Western New England College

Jane D'Arista

PERI/SAFER

Paul A David

Stanford University

Paul Davidson

University of Tennessee

Susan M. Davis

Buffalo State College

Charles Davis

Indiana University

John Davis

Marquette University

Anthony D'Costa

Asia Research Centre

Amy B. Dean

Author, "A New New Deal"

Gregory DeFreitas

Hofstra University

James Devine

Loyola Marymount University

Ranjit Dighe

SUNY College at Oswego

David Doane

Oakland University

Karen Dolan

Institute for Policy Studies

G. William Domhoff

University of California, Santa Cruz

Peter Dorman

Evergreen State College

Amitava Dutt

University of Notre Dame

Gary Dymski

University of California Riverside

Todd Easton

University of Portland

Gary Edelman

Edelman & Associates

Barbara Ehrenreich

Author, "Nickel and Dimed"

Justin Elardo

Portland Community College

Zohreh Emami

Alverno College

Brian England

University of Utah

Gerald Epstein

University of Massachusetts at Amherst

Jeff Faux

Economic Policy Institute

Steven Fazzari

Washington University

Rashi Fein

Harvard University

Susan Feiner

University of Southern Maine

Thomas Ferguson

University of Massachusetts, Boston and
Roosevelt Institute

Rudy Fichtenbaum

Wright State University

David Fields

University of Utah

Catherine Finnoff

University of Massachusetts at Amherst

Richard Flacks

University of California, Santa Barbara

Nancy Folbre

University of Massachusetts at Amherst

Robert Francis

Shoreline Community College

Robert Frank

Cornell University

Gerald Friedman

University of Massachusetts at Amherst

James K. Galbraith

University of Texas, Economists for Peace and
Security

John Gallup

Portland State University

William Ganley

Department of Economics & Finance, Buffalo
State College

Angel Garcia Banchs

Universidad Central de Venezuela

David George

La Salle University

Christophre Georges

Hamilton College

Arthur Gerds

Unaffiliated

Teresa Ghilarducci

New School for Social Research

Helen Ginsburg

Brooklyn College and National Jobs for All
Coalition

Lonnie Golden

Penn State Abington

Stephen Gorin

Plymouth State University

Ulla Grapard

Colgate University

Carole Green

University of South Florida

Daphne Greenwood

University of Colorado–Colorado Springs

Karl D. Gregory

Oakland University and KDG & Associates

Lawrence Grossberg

University of North Carolina

Robert Guttman

Hofstra University

Jacob Hacker
Yale University

Robin Hahnel
Portland State University

John Battaile Hall
Portland State University

Lori Hansen
Former Member, Senate Democrats Social Security Advisory Board

Martin Hart-Landsberg
Lewis and Clark College

Heidi Hartmann
Institute for Women's Policy Research

John Harvey
Texas Christian University

Carol Heim
University of Massachusetts, Amherst

James Heintz
University of Massachusetts

Susan Helper
Case Western Reserve University

John Henry
University of Missouri—Kansas City

Conrad Herold
Hofstra University

Adam Hersh
University of Massachusetts

Gillian Hewitson
University of Sydney

Joan Hoffman
John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Michael Intriligator
University of California Los Angeles

Dorene Isenberg
University of Redlands

Ken Jacobs
University of California Berkeley

Peter Jacobson
University of Michigan

Robert Johnson
Roosevelt Institute

Helene Jorgensen
Author, *Sick and Tired*

Arne Kalleberg
University of North Carolina

J. K. Kapler
University of Massachusetts Boston

Victor Kasper Jr.
Buffalo State College

Jeffrey Keefe
Rutgers University

Mary King
Portland State University

Eric Kingson
Syracuse University

Andrew Kohen
James Madison University (emeritus)

Ben Kohl
Temple University

Gerald F. Kominski
University of California Los Angeles

Brent Kramer
City University of New York

Peter Karl Kresl
Bucknell University (emeritus)

Robert Kuttner
The American Prospect

Supriya Lahiri
University of Massachusetts Lowell

Thomas Lambert
Indiana University Southeast

Dr. Tom Larson
California State University, Los Angeles

Keith Leitich
Central & East Asian Affairs Analyst

Margaret Levenstein
University of Michigan

Charles Levenstein
University of Massachusetts Lowell

Henry Levin
Columbia University

Marc Levine
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Mark Levinson
Service Employees International Union

Victor Lippit
University of California, Riverside

Robert Lynch
Washington College

Catherine Lynde
University of Massachusetts Boston

Arthur MacEwan
University of Massachusetts Boston (emeritus)

Christopher Mackin
Ownership Associates, Inc.

Yahya Madra
Gettysburg College

Jeff Madrick
Roosevelt Institute; Schwartz Center, The New School

Mark Maier
Glendale Community College

Jean Maier
US Society for Ecological Economics

Julianne Malveaux
Bennett College for Women

Arindam Mandal
Siena College

John Mannah
New School for Social Research

Theodore Marmor
Yale University

Julie Matthaei
Wellesley College

Peter Matthews
Middlebury College

Daniel McFadden
University of California, Berkeley

Hannah McKinney
Kalamazoo College

Walter W. McMahon
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Joseph Medley
University of Southern Maine

Michael Meeropol
Western New England College (emeritus)

Martin Melkonian
Hofstra University

John Messier
University of Maine Farmington

Peter Meyer
The E.P. Systems Group, Inc.

Thomas Michl
Colgate University

Marcelo Milan
University of Wisconsin Parkside

William Milberg
New School for Social Research

Lawrence Mishel
Economic Policy Institute

Vernon Mogensen
Kingsborough Community College, CUNY

Michael Morrill
Keystone Progress

Philip Moss
University of Massachusetts Lowell

Tracy Mott
University of Denver

Jamee Moudud
Sarah Lawrence College

Dedrick Muhammad
Institute for Policy Studies

Kevin Murphy
Oakland University

Michael Murray
Bates College

Michele Naples
The College of New Jersey

Julie Nelson
University of Massachusetts Boston

Immanuel Ness
Brooklyn College/CUNY

Katherine Newman
Princeton University

Eric Nilsson
California State University—San Bernardino

Laurie Nisonoff
Hampshire College

Jack Norman
Institute for Wisconsin's Future

Michael Nuwer
State University of New York Potsdam

Paulette Olson
Wright State University

Mary Orisich
Holyoke Community College

Pierre Ostiguy
Bard College

Christine Owens
National Employment Law Project

Aaron Pacitti
Siena College

Spencer Pack
Connecticut College

Thomas Palley
New America Foundation

Robert Pandolfo
DBA/Analyst, self-employed

Dimitri Papadimitriou
Levy Economics Institute

Richard Parker
Harvard University

James Parrott
Fiscal Policy Institute

M. Stephen Pendleton
Buffalo State College

Michael Perelman
California State University—Chico

Tova Perlmutter
Sugar Law Center for Economic & Social Justice

Rick Perlstein
Author, *"Nixonland: The Rise of a President and the Fracturing of America"*

Joseph Persky
University of Illinois at Chicago

Mark Peterson
University of California Los Angeles

Karl Petrick
Western New England College

John Philo
Sugar Law Center for Economic and Social Justice

Paul Pieper
University of Illinois at Chicago

Bruce Pietrykowski
University of Michigan—Dearborn

Karen Rosel Polenske
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Robert Pollin
University of Massachusetts Amherst

Marilyn Power
Sarah Lawrence College

Thomas M. Power
University of Montana

Mark Price
Keystone Research Center

Edith Rasell
United Church of Christ Justice & Witness Ministries

Michael Reich
University of California Berkeley

Robert B. Reich
University of California Berkeley; former
Secretary of Labor

Cordelia Reimers
Hunter College - CUNY

Joseph Ricciardi
Babson College

Malcolm Robinson
Thomas More College

John Roche
St. John Fisher College

James Rock
University of Utah

Charles Rock
Rollins College

John Roemer
Yale University

Sergio Romero
Boise State University

Jaime Ros
University of Notre Dame

Batt Rosemary
Cornell University

Michael Rosen
Milwaukee Area Technical College

Sam Rosenberg
Roosevelt University

Joshua Rosenbloom
University of Kansas

David Rosnick
Center for Economic and Policy Research

Lynda Rush
California State Polytechnic University

Hector Saez
Beyond Growth

Anandi Sahu
Oakland University

John Sarich
Institute of Global Communications

Lisa Saunders
University of Massachusetts–Amherst

Harwood Schaffer
University of Tennessee

Helen Scharber
University of Massachusetts–Amherst

Ted Schmidt
Buffalo State College

John Schmitt
Center for Economic and Policy Research

Victor Schoenbach
University of North Carolina

Sanford Schram
Bryn Mawr College

Sherle R. Schwenninger
New America Foundation

Elliott Sclar
Columbia University

Stephanie Seguino
University of Vermont

Jean Shackelford
Bucknell University

Sumitra Shah
St. John's University

Derek Shearer
Occidental College

Kristen Sheeran
Economics for Equity and Environment
Network

Heidi Shierholz
Economic Policy Institute

Richard Shirey
Siena College

Laurence Shute
California State Polytechnic University,
Pomona

Alexandra Sidiropoulos
Miskin & Tsui-Yip LLP

Mark Silverman
Steptoe & Johnson LLP

Peter Skott
University of Massachusetts Amherst

Lewis Smith
Economist, retired

Vince Snowberger
Economist, retired

Case Sprenkle
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

James Ron Stanfield
Colorado State University (emeritus)

Casey Stanton
Transportation Equity Network

Howard Stein
University of Michigan

Mary Stevenson
University of Massachusetts Boston

James Stewart
Penn State University

Jeffrey Stewart
University of Cincinnati

Frank Stricker
California State University–Dominguez Hills

Peter Temin
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

David Terkla
University of Massachusetts Boston

Mark Thoma
University of Oregon

Frank Thompson
University of Michigan

Chris Tilly
University of California Los Angeles

Jim Tober
Marlboro College

John Tower
Oakland University (Retired)

Scott Trees
Siena College Economics Department

Dale Tussing
Syracuse University

Leanne Ussher
Queens College, City University of New York

David Vail
Bowdoin College

Marjolein van der Veen
The Nation

Bryan Van Namen
Economics Blogger

Matt Vidal
King's College London

Rudiger von Arnim
University of Utah

Valerie Voorheis
Marlboro College Graduate Center

Paula Voos
Rutgers University

Steven Wallace
University of California Los Angeles

Paul Wallace
Retired

Joseph Washington
Unaffiliated

Lucy Law Webster
Economists for Peace and Security

John Weeks
University of London (emeritus)

David Weiman
Barnard College, Columbia University

Scott A. Weir
Unaffiliated

Mark Weisbrot
Center for Economic and Policy Research

Charles Weise
Gettysburg College

Thomas Weisskopf
University of Michigan

Ralph Whitehead
University of Massachusetts–Amherst

Jeannette Wicks-Lim
University of Massachusetts Amherst

Roger Wilkins
Campaign for America's Future

John Willoughby
American University

Martin H. Wolfson
University of Notre Dame

Yavuz Yasar
University of Denver

June Zaccone
National Jobs for All Coalition

Ajit Zacharias
Levy Economics Institute

David Zalewski
Providence College

James M. Zelenski
Regis University

Michael Zimmerman
University of Colorado

Frederick Zimmerman
University of California Los Angeles

Ben Zipperer
University of Massachusetts–Amherst

Civic and Labor Leaders

Deepak Bhargava
Center for Community Change

Jeff Blum
USAction

James Boland
International Union of Bricklayers and Allied
Craftworkers

Robert Borosage
Campaign for America's Future

Anna Burger
Former Secretary-Treasurer, SEIU

Darcy Burner
Progressive Congress Action Fund

Nancy Duff Campbell
National Women's Law Center

Rea Carey
National Gay and Lesbian Task Force Action
Fund

Ashley Carson
Older Women's League

Larry Cohen
Communications Workers of America

Darryl Fagin
Americans for Democratic Action, Inc.

Rabbi Michael Feinberg
Greater New York Labor-Religion Coalition

Mark Friedman
Third Culture

Leo Gerard
United Steelworkers of America

Robert Greenwald
Brave New Films

Mary Kay Henry
Service Employees International Union

Roger Hickey
Campaign for America's Future

Michael Huttner
ProgressNow

Rev Jesse Jackson
Rainbow-PUSH Coalition

Avis Jones-DeWeever
National Council of Negro Women

Bob King
United Auto Workers Union

Joan Kuriansky
Wider Opportunities for Women

Antonio Lodico
Mon Valley Unemployed Committee

Meizhu Lui
Closing the Racial Wealth Gap, Insight Center
for Community Economic Development

Ben Manski
Liberty Tree Foundation

Don Mathis
Community Action Partnership

Gerald McEntee
American Federation of State County and
Municipal Employees

Brian Miller
United for a Fair Economy

Terry O'Neill
National Organization for Women

Robert Patrician
Communications Workers of America

Miles Rapoport
Demos

Charles Rodgers
New Community Fund

Justin Ruben
MoveOn.org

Steven Schwartz
Ballot Initiative Strategy Center

Karen See
Coalition of Labor Union Women

Hilary Shelton
NAACP

Curtis Skinner
National Center for Children in Poverty

Ted Smukler
Interfaith Worker Justice

Margery Tabankin
The Streisand Foundation

Scott Wallace
Wallace Global Fund

Deborah Weinstein
Coalition on Human Needs

Michael J. Wilson
Americans for Democratic Action

State Civic Leaders

Betty Ahrens
Iowa Citizen Action Network

Gerard Bradley
New Mexico Voices for Children

Linda Brown
Arizona Advocacy Network

Bless Burke
Western North Carolina Workers' Center

Simone Campbell
NETWORK, A National Catholic Social Justice
Lobby

Sarah Chaisson Warner
New Hampshire Citizens Alliance for Action

Melba Collins
Arkansas Interfaith Committee for Worker
Justice

Lynda DeLaforge
Citizen Action/Illinois

Rion Dennis
Progressive Maryland

Adrienne Evans
United Action for Idaho

Linda Garding
North Dakota People.org

Debra Gardner
Public Justice Center

Rebekah Gienapp
Workers Interfaith Network (Memphis, Tenn.)

Jesse Graham
Maine People's Alliance

Jill Harrington
Ocean State Action

Alice Hoffman
Pa. Alliance of Retired Americans

Nancy Holle
Community, Faith and Labor Coalition

Janice "Jay" Johnson
Virginia Organizing

Jonathan Klein
Clergy and Laity United for Economic Justice
(CLUE-LA)

Robert Kraig
Citizen Action of Wisconsin

Mary Mancini
Tennessee Citizen Action

Craig McMahon
Step Safe

Bill Moyer
Backbone Campaign

Bill Newton
Florida Citizen Action Group

Anne Nolan
Candidate for Minnesota State Representa-
tive, District 15A

Brian O'Shaughnessy
Labor-Religion Coalition of New York State

Will Pittz
Washington Community Action Network

Tom Rankin
California Alliance for Retired Americans

Brian Rothenberg
ProgressOhio

Phyllis Salowe-Kaye
New Jersey Citizen Action

Joel Scott
Detroit Federation of Teachers

Nicholas Segura Jr.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Work-
ers LU569

Eric Sklar
Vice Mayor, St. Helena, Calif.

Marc Stier
Penn Action

Tom Swan
Connecticut Citizen Action Group

Linda Teeter
Michigan Citizen Action

Ron Williams
Oregon Action

Gary Zuckett
West Virginia Citizen Action Group

INSTITUTE FOR AMERICA'S FUTURE

1825 K STREET NW • SUITE 400 • WASHINGTON DC 20006 • (T) 202 955-5665 • (F) 202 955-5606 • WWW.OURFUTURE.ORG