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Review of *Ensuring Poverty: Welfare Reform in Feminist Perspective*. Felicia Kornbluh and Gwendolyn Mink

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and distribution more than one of food supply. Distribution is closely tied to general problems of poverty and can be eliminated only as poverty itself is eliminated.

This book provides an up-to-date summary of literature around food insecurity, an overview of previous research on food insecurity, as well as individual strategies and public programs and policies to address food insecurity for new researchers and policy stakeholders who want to learn about food insecurity. It may well serve as a desk reference book for experienced food insecurity researchers and policy stakeholders to update their knowledge and to identify new literature to guide their work and research interest, and enhance their critical thinking for framing and addressing food insecurity.

Kaipeng Wang
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Felicia Kornbluh and Gwendolyn Mink, *Ensuring Poverty: Welfare Reform in Feminist Perspective*. University of Pennsylvania Press (2018), 240 pages, \$49.95 (hardcover).

In this overdue intersectional analysis of two decades of brutally subordinating welfare reform, the authors outline three primary concerns: the significance of gender in welfare reform; the narrowing of the welfare debate between Democrats and Republicans; and the activism of social justice feminists at the heights of welfare reform. The book provides a straightforward history of welfare reform policy while simultaneously highlighting the work of intersectional feminists who advocated for the voices of those most impacted by welfare reform, namely, low-income nonwhite single mothers. Additionally, in line with feminist perspectives, the book calls for researchers and policy makers to adopt an intersectional feminist agenda to address welfare reform today.

The authors make clear that the analytic tool for their arguments throughout the book is gender, because it “[calls] attention to the ways in which policy incorporates assumptions about maleness and femaleness, masculine and feminine behavior, and the two-option gender system itself” (p. 5). They

apply gender in an “expansive, intersectional way” highlighting how the gendered politics of welfare reform are differentially experienced by racially, economically and physically diverse individuals (p. 57). Kornbluh and Mink trace the path of welfare reform from the New Deal’s Aid to Families and Dependent Children (ADFC) to its replacement, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) under the 1996 Personal Responsibilities and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA).

The authors provide statistical evidence to support their claim that TANF, with its new rules centered on time limits, work requirements, marriage obligations and restrictions on reproduction, has done little to diminish or mitigate women’s and children’s poverty. Through their examination of arguments proposed by policy makers, activists, and researchers they highlight the intersectional gendered politics that underpin what was nothing more than legislating the personal responsibility of poor mothers. Specifically, the authors argue that both Democrats and Republicans have long supported welfare reforms that do not promote long-term economic self-sufficiency for women, but rather focus on two-parent households (particularly upholding conventional marriage patterns and gender role conformity) and labor force participation as the answers to alleviating poverty, which leaves little regard for single-parent families (often led by women) and caregiving. This support for programs centered on state-funded heterosexual marriage promotion, fatherhood initiatives, and child support enforcement as the cornerstones of policy “perpetuate the subjugation of low-income, nonwhite women and men” (p. 111).

In relation to their second concern, the authors extensively outline the changes in rhetoric among “New Democrats,” which they contend has led directly and indirectly to lack of attention given to underlying assumptions about parenting, poverty, and the role of government. The authors use the rise of Bill Clinton and his subsequent agenda, “to end welfare as we know it,” to reveal the shifts in rhetoric among Democrats. They argue that the failed campaigns allowed the Democratic Party to be “(un) beholden to familiar democratic allies such as labor unions, feminist organizations and civil rights lobbies” (p. 46) which shifted their image to that of mainstream white heterosexual masculinity. The authors simultaneously take to task the underpinnings of welfare-to-work logic, arguing that

the race and gender climate of the time explains bipartisan support of these initiatives. Support for welfare-to-work initiatives on both sides of the aisle paved the way for the end of welfare as conceived in the New Deal's AFDC, and subsequent Democratic acceptance of welfare policies that "limit poor mothers' self-sovereignty through various sexual, reproductive and familial interventions" (p. 132).

The third concern serves as a major contribution of this book, highlighting the activism of social justice feminists and collaborating welfare organizations around reform. Throughout, the authors demonstrate the contentious nature of welfare reform policy in 1990s, despite its reputation as a bipartisan success. They focus on the work of intersectional feminist dissenters, such as Patsy Mink, who consistently advocated for the centering of women's economic self-sufficiency and the valuing of their caregiving in welfare policy. Additionally, they contend that welfare reform remains a critical aspect of politics and provide suggestions forward for Democrats and unaffiliated progressives. While the authors demonstrate and advocate for intersectional approaches to welfare reform, one area that they fall short in terms of intersectional feminist tenets is accessibility. The book is saddled with complicated academic language, which serves to alienate the very populations they intend to uplift and address in their work. Despite this shortcoming, *Ensuring Poverty* is timely in an era in which who is at the table seems more important than ever before.

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Melvin Delgado, *Sanctuary Cities, Communities, and Organizations*. Oxford University Press (2018), 282 pages, \$22.41 (hardcover).

Melvin Delgado spotlights an evolving movement to address constantly changing attitudes on immigration and citizenship. Recent vilification of undocumented immigrants has created a humanitarian need that a broad range of civic, social and religious institutions is attempting to address through local