

1: "Welfare-to-Work"™ Has Failed, So New York City Is Trying Something New | The Nation

Over the past three decades, federal and state policymakers have created a variety of programs with the common goal of moving people from welfare to work. How to go about increasing employment among welfare recipients, however, has long been debated.

I see my first comment was deleted. July 15, Reply sequoyausa Time to re-incorporate the draft, not necessarily for the Army, but for community service. July 15, Susan I would like to see the Disability program re-done. They refused my husband repeatedly, even though he has spinal stenosis, a debilitating condition. The Judge viewing the case, and others in the room, could not think of ONE job my husband would be able to perform. Yet they still denied him. The denial mentioned that he was not yet 50 years old and was young enough to work. What does age matter in a case of disability? Meanwhile, we know many people who have gotten on Disability for the most idiotic reasons. He is quite mentally capable of doing something. This is not fair. Now, combine that with the Welfare problem. We practically had to shed blood to get financial help, while the illegal immigrants and other criminals basically had a free pass. They repeatedly asked for the same information that had already been turned in numerous times and was admittedly in the computer system. Basically, they tortured him. He, who was in constant excruciating pain and had enough to deal with. Also, when it came to food, there was no limit on what items you could buy. And then, with that food card, we were unable to purchase personal care items like soap, toothpaste, shampoo, razors, sanitary pads, etc. How is that truly helpful? So you had to have BOTH the food card AND financial assistance, which was hard to get accepted on in our case, because they expected one of us to work. How is THAT fair? The following year, they changed the rules and told my husband that, on TOP of myself working those same hours and days, HE ALSO would now have to enter back in the work force. And we removed ourselves from the financial program. It was hard, but what they put us through was much harder. It was very cruel. And it ticks me off that my husband, who is a white, conservative, takes-pride-in-his-work family man was treated like scum. So yeah, a lot of changes need to be made. We are in a better place now, btw. He was able to gain some strength and after a year, he was able to go full-time somewhere else. But, THAT was a blessing. Another reason it needs changed is because stories like ours are many. And it breeds despair, resentment and anger. The people at the Welfare office, guess what, they sit behind safety glass, security checks, and such things. Not good for our country and fellow citizens at all.

2: CalWORKs Welfare-to-Work Program | EHSD

The American public has made clear that work by welfare recipients is a defining goal of state and federal welfare laws, the pursuit of which deserves the highest priority in social welfare policy.

History[edit] s to s[edit] AFDC caseloads increased dramatically from the s to the s as restrictions on the availability of cash support to poor families especially single-parent, female-headed households were reduced. Court rulings during the Civil Rights Movement struck down many of these regulations, creating new categories of people eligible for relief. Community organizations, such as the National Welfare Rights Organization , also distributed informational packets informing citizens of their ability to receive government assistance. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. This section possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. October This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Please help improve it by rewriting it in an encyclopedic style. October Learn how and when to remove this template message The legislation was designed to increase labor market participation among public assistance recipients. This represented a major departure from the protectionist legacy institutionalized in U. Concern about dependency[edit] The idea that the welfare-receiving poor had become too dependent upon public assistance also encouraged the act. The idea was that those who were on welfare for many years lost any initiative to find jobs. Those on welfare realized that taking up a job would mean not only losing benefits but also incur child care, transportation and clothing costs. Their new jobs probably would not pay well or include health insurance, whereas on welfare they would have been covered by Medicaid. Therefore, there are many reasons welfare recipients would be discouraged from working. While acknowledging the need for a social safety net, Democrats often invoked the culture of poverty argument. In lobbying the federal government to grant states wider latitude for implementing welfare, Thompson wanted a system where "pregnant teen-aged girls from Milwaukee , no matter what their background is or where they live, can pursue careers and chase their dreams. Research was used by both sides to make their points, with each side often using the same piece of research to support the opposite view. However, by , the Clinton Administration appeared to be more concerned with universal health care , and no details or a plan had emerged on welfare reform. Newt Gingrich accused the President of stalling on welfare and proclaimed that Congress could pass a welfare reform bill in as little as 90 days. Gingrich promised that the Republican Party would continue to apply political pressure to the President to approve welfare legislation. It started the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program, which placed time limits on welfare assistance and replaced the longstanding Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. Other changes to the welfare system included stricter conditions for food stamps eligibility, reductions in immigrant welfare assistance, and recipient work requirements. Previously, Clinton had quietly spoken with Senate Majority Whip Trent Lott for months about the bill, but a compromise on a more acceptable bill for the President could not be reached. It gives structure, meaning and dignity to most of our lives". In his book Lessons Learned the Hard Way, Gingrich outlined a multi-step plan to improve economic opportunities for the poor. The plan called for encouraging volunteerism and spiritual renewal, placing more importance on families, creating tax incentives and reducing regulations for businesses in poor neighborhoods, and increasing property ownership for low-income families. Gingrich cited his volunteer work with Habitat for Humanity as an example of where he observed that it was more rewarding for people to be actively involved in improving their lives"by building their own homes"than by receiving welfare payments from the government. The Congressional findings in PRWORA highlighted dependency, out-of-wedlock birth, and intergenerational poverty as the main contributors to a faulty system. Ending welfare as an entitlement program ; Requiring recipients to begin working after two years of receiving benefits; Placing a lifetime limit of five years on benefits paid by federal funds; Aiming to encourage two-parent families and discouraging out-of-wedlock births; Enhancing enforcement of child support; and Requiring state professional and occupational licenses to be withheld from illegal immigrants. Although the

law placed a time limit for benefits supported by federal funds of no more than two consecutive years and no more than a collective total of five years over a lifetime, some states have enacted briefer limits. All states, however, allowed exceptions to avoid punishing children because their parents have gone over their respective time limits. Certain states more actively encourage education; others use the money to help fund private enterprises helping job seekers. The legislation also greatly limited funds available for unmarried parents under 18 and restricted any funding to all immigrants. According to the Conference Report. The reformed child support program attacks this problem by pursuing five major goals: The law envisions a child support system in which all States have similar child support laws, all States share information through the Federal child support office, mass processing of information is routine, and interstate cases are handled expeditiously. Those provisions were upheld in *Weinstein v. Walker*, *Dept of Revenue v Nesbitt*, *Risenhoover v. Washington*, *Borracchini v. Jones*, and *Dewald v.* In light of the restrictions to federal funding under the law, states were allowed to grant aid out of their own funds to address the welfare needs of immigrants. Oftentimes, these policies have had discriminatory effects towards minorities. Race has a strong negative correlation for TANF assistance granted to immigrants. In addition, the immigrant population has a positive correlation with the inclusion of Medicaid coverage considering the positive correlation between higher poverty and inclusion. Research shows that a larger percentage of African-American recipients leads to stricter rules governing initial eligibility, less flexibility in welfare work requirements, and lower cash benefits to welfare recipients. There is also a negative relationship between cash benefit levels and percentage of welfare recipients. These states, however, face challenges in allocating funds due to a larger minority population and cut individual benefit levels per recipient. Moreover, these states assess the costs for inclusion based on racial compositions in the state. For example, California has seen a States with lower immigrant populations have negative and significant marginal effects on the native-foreign inequality in Medicaid coverage. Immigration brings states with exclusive Medicaid policies and a small immigrant population increases in the participation gap between native and foreign populations. In states with inclusive Medicaid policies and small immigrant population, immigration does not affect the participation gap. In states with a large immigrant population, immigration decreases social inequality regardless of the Medicaid policy. Addressing concerns[edit] Increases in descriptive representation for Latinos offsets the negative effects of Latino population size on social welfare policy. A minority voice in representative bodies acts a mechanism for interest representation and mitigates the effects of racial resentment. Regardless of incorporation, welfare effort and TANF benefits decline as the Latino population grows from a nominal size to 10 percent of the population. After that point, incorporation influences policy in a distinct manner. While incorporation is a function of population, it is not perfectly responsive considering the populations that would perceive benefits i. The remaining states exhibited negative relationships between Latino population and welfare generosity with legislative incorporation not overcoming this phenomenon. The bill reauthorized federal funds for TANF and healthcare services. The House, however, failed to authorize the bill. Although it applied to all 50 states by default, states were also given the option to opt out of the ban. Logically, but not in the heated and vitriolic politics created by the attack on welfare, a concern with the relationship of welfare to dependency should have directed attention to the deteriorating conditions of the low-wage labor market. After all, if there were jobs that paid living wages, and if health care and child care were available, a great many women on AFDC would leap at the chance of a better income and a little social respect. Edelman, and Wendell E. Primus, resigned to protest the law. It increased poverty, lowered income for single mothers, put people from welfare into homeless shelters, and left states free to eliminate welfare entirely. It moved mothers and children from welfare to work, but many of them are not making enough to survive. PRWORA assumed that out-of-wedlock births were "illegitimate" and that only a male could confer respectability on a child, said Ehrenreich. PRWORA dismissed the value of the unpaid work of raising a family, and insisted that mothers get paid work, "no matter how dangerous, abusive, or poorly paid". It affects them because the single mothers enrolled in TANF tend to have lower rates of literacy, and therefore finding employment that within the time frame of the "workfare" component becomes more difficult, or leads to underemployment. The scholars who make this point also relate the underemployment to lower income rates among single-mothers enrolled in TANF, defeating the purpose of the transition to work

provisions.

3: Moving Families from Welfare to Work

Over the past two decades, federal and state policymakers have dramatically reshaped the nation's system of cash welfare assistance for low-income families. During this period, there has been considerable variation from state to state in approaches to welfare reform, which are often collectively referred to as "welfare-to-work programs."

The law contains strong work requirements, performance bonuses to reward states for moving welfare recipients into jobs and reducing illegitimacy, state maintenance of effort requirements, comprehensive child support enforcement, and supports for families moving from welfare to work -- including increased funding for child care. State strategies are making a real difference in the success of welfare reform, specifically in job placement, child care and transportation. In April , the President unveiled landmark regulations covering Temporary Assistance for Needy Families TANF that promote work and help those who have left the rolls to succeed in the workforce and stay off welfare. In May , the Department of Health and Human Services released guidance on how states and local governments can use welfare block grant funds to help families move from welfare to work. Even before the Personal Responsibility Act became law, many states were well on their way to changing their welfare programs to jobs programs. By granting federal waivers, the Clinton Administration allowed 43 states -- more than all previous Administrations combined -- to require work, time-limit assistance, make work pay, improve child support enforcement, or encourage parental responsibility. The vast majority of states have chosen to build on their welfare demonstration projects approved by the Administration. The welfare reform law provides Tribes with the option to receive direct federal funding to independently design, administer, and operate the TANF program, giving Tribes an unprecedented opportunity to tailor benefits and services that promote self-sufficiency to the unique needs of each Tribe. Currently 30 tribal plans have been approved, covering tribes and Alaska native villages. This translates to over 15, tribal families, or roughly a quarter of all Native American families in the country receiving TANF. The new regulation provides tribes with flexibility to consider such factors as economic conditions and resources available to the Tribe in determining work requirements, and provides for a process of negotiation with HHS in establishing time limits on assistance. In December , the President released data through June showing that since January , the welfare rolls have fallen by 8. The percent of Americans on welfare is now at 2. In August , the Council of Economic Advisers reported that the single most important factor contributing to this historic decline is the implementation of welfare reform. Of the caseload reduction from to , approximately one-third is due to federal and state policy changes resulting from welfare reform and about 10 percent is due to the strong economy. Bonuses for Welfare to Work Success. In December , the President announced the second annual high performance bonuses, rewarding 27 states and the District of Columbia for superior results in moving people from welfare to work. The states that ranked the highest in each category were Idaho job placement , Arizona job success, measured by job retention and earnings , Arkansas biggest improvement in job placement and Wisconsin biggest improvement in job success, measured by job retention and earnings. Rewarding States that Help Working Families: The Clinton Administration put in place new incentives for states to help working families succeed and encourage the formation of two parent families, through regulations to award future high performance bonuses. These new measures will ensure that welfare reform will continue to move millions of families from dependence to independence, by encouraging work, supporting working families to help them succeed and stay off welfare, and increasing the number of children living with two married parents. Millions on Welfare are Going to Work. According to reports filed by the 48 states and the District of Columbia competing for the high performance bonus, 1. Retention rates were also promising: Nationally, 38 percent of all welfare recipients were working or in work-related activities in . The data also show that nationwide, the percentage of welfare recipients working has increased to nearly five times the level it was when the President took office, rising from 7 percent in to an all-time high of 33 percent in . The vast majority of working recipients are in paid employment, with the remainder involved in community service or subsidized employment. Numerous independent studies also confirm that more people are moving from welfare to work. A national survey released by the Urban Institute found 69 percent of

recipients had left welfare for work, and 18 percent had left because they had increased income, no longer needed welfare or had a change in family situation. Moreover, recent evaluations ranging from Minnesota to Los Angeles to Connecticut confirm that well-designed welfare reform initiatives significantly increase the employment of welfare recipients. The Minnesota results also show that welfare reform can increase marriage rates and marital stability among low-income families.

Mobilizing the Business Community: The Partnership began with five founding companies, and, has now grown to more than 20, businesses of all sizes and industries. Since , these businesses have hired an estimated 1. The Partnership provides technical assistance and support to businesses around the country, including: In August , the Partnership released a report to the President, entitled "The Bottom Line for Better Lives," documenting the successes that their business partners have had in hiring from the welfare rolls, including higher retention rates for former welfare recipients than for other new hires, and highlighting strategies they used to achieve this success. The Small Business Administration is addressing the unique and vital role of small businesses who employ over one-half of the private workforce, by helping small businesses throughout the country connect with job training organizations and job-ready welfare recipients. In addition, SBA provides training and assistance to welfare recipients who wish to start their own businesses.

Mobilizing Civic, Religious and Non-profit Groups: In May , Vice President Gore created the Welfare-to-Work Coalition to Sustain Success, a coalition of national civic, service, and faith-based groups committed to helping former welfare recipients succeed in the workforce. Working in partnership with public agencies and employers, Coalition members provide mentoring, job training, child care, transportation, and other support to help these new workers with the transition to self sufficiency. Charter members of the Coalition include: In March , the President challenged federal agencies to directly hire at least 10, welfare recipients in the next four years. In August , Vice President Gore released the second annual report on this initiative and announced that the federal government had hired over 14, welfare recipients, exceeding the goal nearly two years ahead of schedule. As a part of this effort, the White House pledged to hire six welfare recipients and has already exceeded this goal. Funds can be used for job creation, job placement and job retention efforts, including wage subsidies to private employers and other critical post-employment support services. The Department of Labor provides oversight, but most of the dollars are placed through local business-led boards, in the hands of the localities who are on the front lines of the welfare reform effort. In addition, 25 percent of the funds are awarded by the Department of Labor on a competitive basis. For FY and , the Clinton-Gore Administration awarded competitive grants that support innovative local strategies to help noncustodial parents and individuals with limited English proficiency, disabilities, substance abuse problems, or a history of domestic violence get and keep employment. The Department of Labor also joined forces with the Department of Commerce to train welfare recipients as enumerators in the Year Census.

New Initiatives to Collect more Child Support: Today, parents who owe child support have their wages garnished, their bank accounts seized, their federal loans denied, and their tax refunds withheld. Not only are collections up, but the number of families that are actually receiving child support has also increased. The number of child support cases with collections more than doubled during the Clinton Administration, from 2. A new collection system, proposed by the President in and enacted as part of the welfare reform law, has already located over 3. In June , the President signed the Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act, enacting tougher penalties for parents who repeatedly fail to support children living in another state or who flee across state lines. The number of fathers taking responsibility for their children by establishing paternity rose to a record 1. For FY , the Clinton-Gore Administration proposed several new initiatives to strengthen enforcement to ensure that noncustodial parents who can afford to pay child support do, and ensure that more child support goes directly to families.

Tax Credits for Employers: The Welfare-to-Work and Work Opportunity Tax Credits encourage more employers to hire welfare recipients and other disadvantaged individuals. From to , employers were eligible to claim these tax credits for over 1. Both credits are currently available through December . These vouchers will expand the supply of affordable housing for the 5. Vouchers often enable families to move closer to job opportunities. Nearly all of these vouchers were awarded on a competitive basis to 35 states and two tribes that created cooperative efforts among their housing, welfare and employment agencies. Transportation to work is a barrier for many low-income families. The Administration proposed a package of initiatives to help

low-income families get to work by improving public transit solutions and making it easier for families to own a car without losing other critical supports. Working with Congress, the Administration: Made it easier for working families to own vehicles and receive food stamps. Some families need a car to get to work; however, owning a car can often be the one item that makes a household ineligible for food stamps. This limit has increased only three percent since it was set in , while the cost of cars has nearly tripled. Congress approved an important reform proposed by the Administration to allow , people to own a reliable vehicle and still be eligible to receive food stamps by allowing states to conform their food stamp vehicle policy with a more generous TANF vehicle policy. The Administration also proposed allowing working families to use Individual Development Accounts IDAs to save for a car that will allow them to get or keep a job. Unfortunately, Congress failed to enact this change. However, the Department of Labor clarified that Welfare-to-Work block grant funds may be used for IDAs that will help working families purchase a car. Since , the Administration has supported innovative and promising teen pregnancy prevention strategies, including working with boys and young men on pregnancy prevention. In April , the Vice President announced new data showing that we continue to make real progress in encouraging more young people to delay parenthood and led a roundtable discussion highlighting promising local teen pregnancy prevention strategies. In August , the President highlighted new data showing that teen birth rates have declined nationwide by 20 percent from to , and are now at the lowest level on record since tracking began 60 years ago. These improvements are seen among younger and older teens, married and unmarried teens, all states and all ethnic and racial groups. In addition, teen pregnancy rates are at the lowest rate since we first began collecting these data in Nationwide, the birthrate for unmarried women is 6 percent lower than its high in , and 3 percent lower than in In , the EITC lifted 4. A study conducted by the Council of Economic Advisers also suggests that the increase in labor force participation among single mothers who received welfare is strongly linked to the EITC expansion. Under this Administration, federal funding for child care has more than doubled, helping parents pay for the care of about 1. These achievements will help more families afford child care and will make Head Start accessible to a record number of new families, while also providing funding to improve child care quality. The increase will enable the program to provide child care subsidies for nearly , more children in , an increase of nearly 1 million since Today, millions of families eligible for child care assistance do not receive any help; in , only about 12 percent of the 15 million low-income children eligible for assistance under federal law received subsidies. President Clinton called on Congress to include an Early Learning Fund in the FY budget to help improve child care quality and early childhood education for children under five years old. Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, states have expanded Medicaid coverage to working families who cannot afford health insurance, allowing Medicaid to be a freestanding health insurance program for low-income families. In August , the President eliminated a vestige of the old welfare system by allowing all states to provide Medicaid coverage to more than , working, two-parent families who meet state income eligibility requirements, eliminating disincentives to marriage and work. The President and Vice President have made significant progress in expanding access to affordable health care for working Americans, resulting in the first increase in the number of insured Americans in 12 years. Among others, it provides a new, affordable health insurance option for families called "FamilyCare," which builds on SCHIP to provide higher Federal matching payments to parents of children eligible for or enrolled in Medicaid or SCHIP; accelerates enrollment of uninsured children eligible for Medicaid and SCHIP; expands state options for people ages 19 and 20 and legal immigrants; and helps small businesses afford insurance. Medicaid and Food Stamps are essential supports for working families. As these parents leave welfare for work, continued access to health insurance and nutritional assistance is a critical piece in making the transition to self-sufficiency. The Administration has taken a number of actions to ensure that states comply with the law, reach out to low-income working families who may be eligible for Food Stamps and Medicaid, provide guidance to states on what their responsibilities are and how to improve practices, and use bonuses and sanctions to hold states accountable. As parents leave welfare for work, it is important for them to know that health insurance and nutritional assistance benefits are still available. Congress also approved an important reform proposed by the Administration to allow , people to own reliable car and still be eligible for food stamp assistance. Another change also helps over 2 million

people put food on the table by ensuring that the food stamp program more accurately recognizes high housing costs faced by many low-income working families. In November , the President announced a new Food Stamp Program regulation that will allow states to:

4: Welfare-to-Work Program Benefits and Costs | MDRC

From Welfare to Work appears at a critical moment, when all fifty states are wrestling with tough budgetary and program choices as they implement the new federal welfare reforms. This book is a definitive analysis of the landmark social research that has directly informed those choices: the rigorous evaluation of programs designed to help.

Ready to fight back? Sign up for Take Action Now and get three actions in your inbox every week. You can read our Privacy Policy here. Thank you for signing up. For more from The Nation, check out our latest issue. Support Progressive Journalism The Nation is reader supported: Travel With The Nation Be the first to hear about Nation Travels destinations, and explore the world with kindred spirits. Sign up for our Wine Club today. Did you know you can support The Nation by drinking wine? The reforms, covering about 56, New Yorkers, will reorient programs aimed at moving people into permanent, sustainable jobs: The city says it will offer more opportunities for training and adult education, moving away from rigid federal requirements to push people into the workforce as fast as possible. Young recipients will be supported by the city as they make progress toward completing a high school-level education program, or college coursework, provided they fulfill a twenty-hour weekly work requirement. Clients will get more leeway to challenge what they see as unfair sanctions. And the agency vows generally to become more responsive to social barriers that often impede people from following bureaucratic rules. Clients have long complained that the sanctions are both arbitrary and excessively punitive—for example, sanctioning people for missing case-management appointments, though they had been burdened by challenges, such as a lack of childcare or a family medical emergency. Many clients are involved with multiple institutions, ranging from the shelter system to child welfare services, so dealing with overlapping government agencies ends up exacerbating social hardships. Advocates have also criticized welfare-to-work requirements as condescending and counterproductive. Under the new plan, the city will maintain a general work requirement of 35 hours per week, but allow more accommodations for family and childcare needs—for example, cutting work requirements of parents of young children to 25 hours. Instead, recipients will get a more individualized system focused on subsidized part-time work, internships and community service. Since , the welfare rolls have shrunk drastically, yet for many, economic hardship has intensified. According to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities , extreme poverty grew in the years following the reforms: Children make up about half of the roughly half a million New Yorkers who are on cash assistance over the course of the year. For the older youth on welfare who are just starting to move into the age of working adulthood, the prospects look grim: To submit a correction for our consideration, click here. For Reprints and Permissions, click here.

5: DB California - CalWORKs: Welfare-to-Work

"Welfare-to-work" programs aim to transition enrollees from public assistance to self-sufficiency through participation in the labor market. To receive benefits, specified enrollees must typically work or engage in activities like job search, training, or education.

6: Moving People from Welfare to Work | MDRC

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of (PRWORA) is a United States federal law considered to be a major welfare reform.

7: Trump's Plan To Take People From Welfare To Work - Daily

Welfare recipients and certain non-custodial parents are going to work, gaining job skills, and receiving the temporary help they need to become economically.

8: Trump just took a giant step toward actual welfare reform

Foreword I am pleased to present From Welfare to Work: Using HUD's Programs to Help Families in Transition, a profile of the creative ways our programs are helping low-income families.

9: Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act - Wikipedia

A friend of Jones also on welfare suggested that Jones, then twenty-seven years old and the mother of three elementary school children by three different men, was making a mistake by going to work. The reason: "Her kids are raising themselves" - and that would ruin them in the long run.

Economics of the welfare state barr 2012 Teachers introduction to reader-response theories A Year of Romance Betty friedan it changed my life Biblical Foundations for a New Believer Lectures on art, delivered in support of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings My ducks are really swans Exercise and heart disease Jean Paul Sartres No Exit and the Flies Gilgamesh stephen mitchell Secret Life Of Connor Monahan Public debt limit-1981 Weighty word book 7 secrets of eternal wealth Study guide for personal finance Jack Straws castle and other poems Under construction : images of God under construction : images of God A belated springtime. Appendix : Designing a project 13. Sejong and Sejo, Kings of Achievements Lonely Planet Rome (1st ed) Style in pottery. NFL Blitz Official Strategy Guide Introduction to the Practice of Statistics Study Guide with Solutions Manual Mushkova River, 21 December 1942 Wheels still turn Definitions of development by scholars Allergy frontiers Puerto Rico regulations Framing the inner-city teenager: criminals, consumers, and the literacy gap Old Testament Charaters Revised Love, Christian family theory, and evolutionary psychology Reel 37. Brown, R.Bru Mtg rule book 2015 6. The distribution of North American forest trees. George Vasey. Changing Soviet Union Corvette c6 repair manual Polish aircraft, 1893-1939 Grapes and raisins : from muscadines to Thompson seedless Quiches and savory tarts