

Network News

□ **ADDRESS CHANGE.** PN's street address has changed from 379 DeKalb Ave. to 200 Willoughby Ave. Everything else remains the same. Mail addressed to 379 DeKalb Avenue will still get to us, but please use the new address.

□ **PN — WHAT IT IS.** A new version of our one-page recruiting blurb is available. It includes the "Statement of Principles" (see below), a brief history of the organization, a list of Steering Committee members, and a membership form. Contact us for copies to distribute or post in your workplace, university and community organization.

□ **IT'S TIME TO RENEW!** To tell quickly when you last supported PN, look for the date after your name on the mailing label. We suggest contributing at least once each year, and we change (or add) the date whenever we get a check. The absence of a date means you have not yet contributed financially, and we'd love to hear from you — with a contribution if possible, with a note if not.

□ **SUBSCRIPTIONS.** Planners Network has a new policy on subscriptions. Up to now only individuals have become

Reports on South Africa

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Reforming the Mansion Subsidy

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Contract Watch

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PN members and they make voluntary contributions on a sliding scale. Now libraries, nonprofit organizations and other entities may subscribe for the flat annual rate of \$30.

□ **NEW YORK NETWORK FORUMS.** Adding to its successful program of forums on diverse planning issues, the New York PN group announces an additional session to discuss the impact on communities of the government's changing role in housing, **Housing in New York: Facing Cutbacks, Privatization and Deregulation.** It is co-sponsored by the Association for Neighborhood and Housing Development (ANHD). The date is **June 2, 6:00 PM** (refreshments at 5:30), at Pratt Manhattan, Puck Bldg., 295 Lafayette St. (corner of Houston). **June 16** there will be a

PLANNERS NETWORK — WHAT IS IT?

Statement of Principles

The Planners Network is an association of professionals, activists, academics and students involved in physical, social, economic and environmental planning in urban and rural areas, who promote fundamental change in our political and economic system.

We believe that planning should be a tool for allocating resources and developing the environment in order to eliminate the great inequalities of wealth and power in our society, rather than to maintain and justify the status quo. This includes in particular racial injustice and discrimination by gender and sexual orientation. We believe that planning should be used to assure adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, jobs, safe working conditions and a healthful environment. We advocate public responsibility for meeting these needs, because the private market has proven incapable of doing so.

We seek to be an effective political and social force, working with other progressive organizations to inform public opinion and public policy and to provide assistance

to those seeking to understand, control and change the forces affecting their lives.

PN History

The Planners Network was established in 1975 as a communications vehicle for progressive planners to keep in touch with one another, share ideas and experiences, and discuss how their political values relate to their work and lives. The bi-monthly newsletter contains notes and information sent in by members, and information about publications, conferences, jobs and resources. In 1981, a formal organization was created with a Steering Committee. There are over 800 members in the United States and dozens in other countries. National Planners Network conferences were held in 1979, 1981, 1986, 1994 and 1995. Sessions are also organized at conferences of the American Planning Association and Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning. In New York City, Network members present a forum series, and in other cities Network members periodically organize local events.

Planners Network Party to raise funds for the fight against the Contract on America and to hear about the National PN Conference. Same time and place as the June 2 forum.

□ **1996 NETWORK CONFERENCE.** Pratt Institute has offered to host a 1996 Planners Network conference in Brooklyn, New York. PNers Ron Shiffman and Tom Angotti at Pratt hope to focus on community-based planning and a progressive urban agenda to inform the 1996 elections. If you would like to be on the conference committee, contact Tom Angotti at the PN office.

□ **FINITE TASKS VOLUNTEERS.** While we realize many PN members are very happy to just get the newsletter, we're sure there are people out there who would like to be involved in one of the many finite tasks that help PN keep going. If you'd like to be on our list of "finite task" volunteers, please send your name, address, fax and e-mail to Tom Angotti at the PN office. Tell us how you'd like to organize sessions at conferences, write short pieces for the Newsletter, organize local or regional meetings, speak about PN, or do almost any other finite task. Don't expect to get called right away, but sometime we'll need you.

Networker Updates

□ **A WORD FROM OUR CO-CHAIR.** Ann Forsyth, one of PN's co-chairs, writes us about what she's up to: "I will be spending the remainder of 1995 in Sydney, Australia, on leave from U. Mass, Amherst. In the past two years I've run a number of economic development and urban design studio projects for Massachusetts towns and cities, and conducted research on planning ethics and gendered spaces. I'll be at the Graduate School of the Environment, Macquarie University, in Sydney. Address: 6/22 Belmore St., Burwood NSW 2134, Australia. Phone 011612 7446732; e-mail: forsyth@larp.umass.edu."

□ **ADVANCED MANUFACTURING.** PNER Marcia King-slow writes that she and Stuart Rosenfeld "have published *Advancing Opportunity in Advanced Manufacturing: The Potential of Predominantly Minority Two-Year Colleges*. An outgrowth of a study funded by the Ford Foundation, the book examines barriers and opportunities to improving minority participation in advanced manufacturing, and includes six case studies of predominantly African-American, Latino and Tribal Colleges." Copies are available from Regional Technology Strategies, Inc., P.O. Box 9005, Chapel Hill, NC 27515; 919/933-6699; fax: 919/933-6688.

□ **ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES.** PNER Michael Black is a San Francisco-based policy analyst, theorist and environmental historian who studies issues of arid California, the social impact of science and technology, and the environment. He writes us that he co-created the exhibit,

and book, *The Great Central Valley: California's Heartland* (University of California Press) and is currently visiting professor of political science at Harvey Mudd College, Claremont. With Frank Fischer, he co-edited a forthcoming anthology on comparative national environmental policies — *Greening Environmental Policy: The Politics of a Sustainable Future* — and he is writing *California's Last Salmon* (also UC Press), an excerpt from which appears in the current *Pacific Historical Review*.

□ **URBAN PLANNING IN JAPAN.** PNER Philip Shapira informs us that he co-edited (with Ian Masser and David Edgington) *Planning for Cities and Regions in Japan*, a 224-page book examining the processes of city development and urban planning in Japan. Topics covered include inner city development, the urban periphery, the institutional and regulatory context, and planning for urban and regional economic development and technological change in Japan. Published by Liverpool University Press, UK. Price is \$37.00. Philip can be reached at the School of Public Policy, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332-0345; 404/894-7735; fax: 404/853-0535; e-mail: ps25@prism.gatech.edu.

Queries

□ **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.** The National Congress for Community Economic Development is seeking applied research papers on economic development projects and community development corporations; \$5000 will be given for each commissioned paper. Submit 2-3 page concept papers asap to Kevin Kelly, NCCED, 1875 Connecticut Ave. NW, #510, Washington, DC 20009; 202/234-5009.

□ **CITIZEN ACTION/PRAGUE.** Susan F. Newcomer wrote us at the request of her son-in-law, Frantisek Formanek, who is an ombudsman at the city hall in Prague, the Czech Republic. She said "he asked me to find, for his and his colleagues' use, ANY materials on citizens action and citizen participation in city governance processes. The elected officials and staff at city hall are in desperate need of 'How to govern democratically' educational materials." Contact: Frantisek Formanek, I.D.E.U., Karlovo Nam 5, 128 00 Praha 2, The Czech Republic; office phone/fax: 422-29-76-17; home phone: 422-231-9503. Susan can be reached at 202/234-2927.

The "Civics": A Force for Community-Based Planning in South Africa

by Mzwanele Mayekiso

The Planners Network is known to progressive South Africans. The role of many members — especially Chester Hartman, Ron Shiffman and Peter Marcuse — in linking the talents and lessons of struggles in the United States to our conditions and aspirations in South Africa has been warmly appreciated. When Planners Network members travel to South Africa, you will find you are welcome in our campaigns for local democracy and development.

For those interested in learning more about the township civic movement in South Africa, let me offer a brief history and description. In the late 1970s, community-based organizations called *civic associations* emerged in many South African townships to improve the lives of ordinary poor and working-class people. In the political sphere, the main theme was democratization of communities, which was made more difficult by the introduction in 1983 of the Black Local Authority system that gave power to black apartheid puppets.

After 1983, the broad-based United Democratic Front was able to blend and weld these community struggles into a solid, mass-based force, joined by other progressive organs of civil society, capable of shaking the foundations of racist rule. But in the mid- and late-1980s, the States of Emergency and the need to consolidate the national political struggle meant that there was no space for building a national civic movement.

With the unbanning of formerly-exiled political parties in early 1990, a great deal of space opened up, and civic associations began to negotiate for local power with renewed determination. In March 1992, the South African National Civic Organization (SANCO) was founded to link our campaigns,

strategies and programs for urban and rural reform. By April 1994 we were playing a large role in the African National Congress (ANC) policy-making process and successful electoral campaign.

Reconstruction Program

From its beginning, SANCO adopted a broad campaign for people-centered development. We developed a national policy framework, called the *SANCO Reconstruction and Development Program* (RDP), which in 1993 would feed into similar programs by the Mass Democratic Movement and the Confederation of South Africa Trade Unions (COSATU). SANCO's program was taken into consideration in the later drafts of what became the *ANC Reconstruction and Development Program*, which was issued as a campaign document in early 1994. In some areas, such as housing and local economic development, SANCO's own program was the basis for ANC policy.

SANCO is generally a non-partisan organization, but in November 1993 we agreed to endorse those parties which, during the 1994 elections, would support our aims, objectives and policies, and claimed a democratic, anti-apartheid legacy. Only the African National Congress got the endorsement because it was felt that the other anti-apartheid parties did not offer a full-fledged people-centered development program, and very little of their campaigning had to do with civic organizations.

Many of our people lack jobs, housing, basic health care, decent clothing, cultural and recreational facilities, child care, literacy and education. In addressing the spiral of poverty and underdevelopment, the priority placed on basic needs in SANCO's Recon-

struction and Development Program was welcomed by poor and working-class people. The program states:

No political democracy can survive and flourish if the mass of our people remain in poverty, without land, without tangible prospects for a better life. Attacking poverty and deprivation must therefore be the first priority of a democratic government The first priority is to begin to meet the basic needs of people — jobs, land, housing, water, electricity, telecommunications, transport, a clean and healthy environment, nutrition, health care and social welfare Attacking poverty and deprivation is the first priority of the democratic government, and the RDP sets out a facilitating and enabling environment to this end. The RDP addresses issues of social, institutional, environmental and macro-economic sustainability in an integrated manner, with specific attention to affordability.

Global Perspective

Our struggles are not only to hold the ANC to these promises. We have learned over the last decade or so that the civic movement can also inform the future of *global* progressive politics, which I firmly believe rests upon democratic organizing and mass mobilization from within working-class civil society. There is, indeed, a growing recognition that poor and working class citizens of different countries now have more in common with each other than they do with their own elites. We must develop a whole new approach, a "foreign policy" of working-class civil society. I hope South Africa will become a bastion of such thinking, because of the political solidarity that we have experienced in past years.

Unfortunately, of course, what we have in common with our sisters and brothers across the world is economic inequality and uneven development. Racial apartheid could become class apartheid, which is a phenomenon in many countries at present. The World Bank and International Monetary Fund impose on many countries very similar

Structural Adjustment Programs, which are aimed at lowering wages, shrinking the welfare states, and making conditions ripe for big international businesses. One very unfortunate result was the spate of "IMF riots" which helped to topple many unpopular governments, but which thus far have not been sufficiently well organized to replace corrupt regimes with anything better.

The common conditions that structural adjustment imposes on all of the poor communities I have visited must be understood in global terms. This will allow us to develop stronger links between oppressed peoples, and to devel-

op an organization (or organizations) that serve our interests in international forums. If we have common problems, it follows logically that we can have common solutions.

From my visits to ghettos in the U.S., the *barrios* of Mexico City, and the *favelas* of Brazil, I have a growing conviction that an international body devoted to linking civic associations can become a reality. There are many difficulties in organizing such a body, of course. While we cannot uncritically translate the local experience to the global, my view is that our experiences in South Africa of mass mobilization,

democracy-building, addressing local grievances and building new institutions in the community, can all be shared with our comrades in other societies. That is the subject of my future work, where I hope to join other socialist scholars and activists in ongoing struggles for social justice and democracy.

Mzwanele Mayekiso is the International Representative of the South African National Civic Organization and a graduate student at Pratt Institute in New York.

Report from South Africa

by Peter Marcuse

I have been in South Africa in a unique and exciting period when hope for immediate progress remains the dominant spirit. The transition from apartheid has been overwhelmingly positive so far, but the future potential of a democratic South Africa will be more limited than some had hoped.

On the positive side, there are two striking accomplishments: "non-racialism" and reconciliation. Non-racialism is a strange concept to Americans. It is not inconsistent with the concept of a Rainbow Nation, frequently used here, or of multiculturalism, which is promoted here in a more thorough-going fashion than we are used to.

Eleven languages (English, Afrikaans, and nine African languages) are recognized as official. Instruction, broadcasting and official documents must be in all 11 languages. The lingua franca is still English, and it is still the most popular second language in schools, but most South Africans are multilingual, and English is no longer the Imperial tongue.

Non-racialism, however, has implications that go beyond linguistic or cultural diversity. It means rejection of "race" as an operative category in public life. "Equity" is preferred to "affir-

mative action" as the term for promoting equal opportunity for those previously discriminated against. Programs for promoting blacks, Indians and coloreds, the discredited categories of apartheid, are roundly criticized.

No search for identity or roots concerns Africans, who after all are the overwhelming majority of the population, and now firmly hold political power throughout the country. Non-racialism has also reassured whites, with reason. The privileged position of whites economically has not changed significantly, there is no mass exodus, white investment is growing, and tensions do not run along racial lines.

Reconciliation is the other undoubted and amazing success. Politically motivated crimes, including unspeakable acts of terrorism (mail bombs, assassinations, torture) were amnestied as part of negotiations leading up to the elections. A Truth Commission has been established, and people seeking amnesty need simply to disclose fully their misdeeds. Of course there were acts of extreme violence on the side of the African National Congress (ANC), the resistance, too. But reconciliation is not seen simply as an unfortunate necessity to avoid further violence, but

also as a fundamental principle of the new South Africa.

Nelson Mandela embodies the new spirit. I doubt if there is a political leader in the world today as universally respected as Mandela. Even after a year in office, with all the crises that year produced, he still rates 9½ stars out of 10 in the *National Guardian's* report card on the new government, and loses the half percent because of the partially botched firing of Winnie Mandela, whose unconstructive "populism" has alienated both leaders and activists across most of the political spectrum.

Continuing Economic Problems

Economically things do not look so rosy. The gap between rich and poor is enormous. There are schools with 80 pupils in a room, no electricity, and holes in the roof. The latest story is of a school held in the open, with desks lined up in a field, and pupils lined up waiting to be admitted because there are not enough desks! The housing in white suburbs would put Scarsdale to shame, and the shacks in townships make the barrios of Rio look palatial.

Ending apartheid does not eliminate the difference; it will take enormous resources to do so. And of course it was not only apartheid that created the gap, but the extraordinary exploitation on which the economy of South Africa was built. That exploitation continues, despite a vigorous trade union movement and a strong and class-conscious Communist Party. But at this point both

are part of the governing alliance with the ANC, the "Government of National Unity," and the pressure is on to tone down wage demands in the interests of international competitiveness.

The vice-president of Anglo-American, the country's largest corporation (gold, diamonds, real estate), recently recommended that the country see its advantage as being a "low-wage, high-productivity" economy. The government's policy on such issues is still unclear. A new National Economic Development and Labor Council has recently been formed, on the model of the earlier negotiating forums that were key parts of the process that led to the national elections, with labor, business, civic, and government representatives.

Urban and Rural Planning

Urban and rural planning issues are a large part of the problem. Sixty-six percent of non-white African households have no flush toilets, 80 percent of those in the former homelands have no electricity, streets in townships are unpaved, public transportation is non-existent, and schools are a shambles. Local resources are negligible.

Residents boycotted imposed local government for years as illegitimate, and refused to pay taxes or charges for inadequate or absent services. Now it is taking a massive, and only partially successful, campaign to get people to register to vote for local elections for a level of government still viewed with suspicion.

Despite non-racialism, past segregation governs spatial patterns. In demarcating Greater Metropolitan Johannesburg into units for local governance, an attempt was made to join upper-class white suburbs with black townships and informal settlements. But Soweto has a population of one to three million (no one knows the real figure!), and the Demarcation Board threw up its hands and kept Soweto in one governing unit.

The planning profession faces dilemmas in addressing these problems. Should planners recommend construction and upgrading in Soweto, where most people live and the worst housing is concentrated, but where there are limited possibilities for racial integration, new employment or infrastructure? Or should they recommend construction in or near built-up "white"

areas, where costs are high, social networks absent and hostility certain?

Time does not permit the question to be addressed in a reasoned professional or democratic manner. If houses that are built under the government's new subsidy program are not occupied as soon as they are finished, squatters move in, and clashes, including armed confrontations, can ensue. With limited resources, the conflicts around what is available erupt constantly. Residents of workers' hostels clash with township residents, who clash with squatters, who clash with local leaders, who clash with planners.

One of the most promising rural community upgrading projects, heavily assisted by PlanAct, a notable advocacy planning group in Johannesburg, came to an abrupt halt when three members of the community committee elected to represent the residents were shot dead by a dissident group.

Professionals have gone in two directions in the last year. Many committed to change have gone directly into government, and are rendering yeoman services with severely constrained resources. The Housing Ministry is run by a long-time highly respected professional, Bill Cobbett, and was headed, before his recent death, by the very competent and well-liked Communist Party leader, Joe Slovo.

But, to marshal enough resources to get something done, they felt obliged to go for a public-private partnership, and lean heavily on the initiative of developers and contractors to build housing, providing market-oriented subsidies to purchasers who could finance the gap between subsidy and cost privately. There is concern about a new market-driven "non-racial apartheid." Public control over the location of new housing therefore has been limited. At the same time, PlanAct has seen a steady brain drain from its own ranks, debilitating the capacity for independent comment or review.

On the other hand, most planners practicing for more than five years had adapted themselves to the then existing way of doing business. They confined themselves to narrow physical planning and avoided anything of social significance. The tiny minority of blacks and women in the profession inhibits change even today.

Peter Marcuse is a professor of urban planning at Columbia University and a PN Steering Committee member.

Reform the Mansion Subsidy

by Peter Dreir and John Atlas

Everyone's talking about cutting welfare for the poor. But few talk about cutting welfare for the wealthy. Specifically, we should cut the "mansion subsidy" — the government tax break going to rich homeowners. We should replace it with a progressive tax credit to help hardworking working-class and lower-middle-class families achieve the "American Dream" of homeownership.

Don't we already have a tax break for homeowners? Yes, but most of it goes to the wrong people. Tax breaks for homeowners — the deduction of mortgage interest — cost the federal government \$51 billion last year. That would be OK if most if it helped the middle class. But it doesn't. Those with the highest incomes and the most expensive homes (including second homes) get the largest subsidy.

Most Americans think that federal housing assistance is a poor people's program. In fact, less than one-fifth of low-income Americans receive federal housing subsidies. In contrast, three-quarters of wealthy Americans — many living in mansions — get housing aid from Washington. This "mansion subsidy" subsidizes people who can afford to buy homes without it. Almost one-half (44 percent) of the \$51 billion homeowner subsidy goes to the 5.2 percent of taxpayers with incomes over \$100,000. Almost 17 percent goes to the wealthiest one percent of taxpayers with incomes over \$200,000.

Contrary to real estate industry rhetoric and lobbying, mortgage interest deductions aren't the salvation of the middle class or the linchpin of the American Dream. Only one-fifth of the 28 million households with incomes between \$30,000 and \$50,000 received any homeowner subsidy. Half of all homeowners do not claim deductions at all. Tenants don't even qualify.

Well, don't we have HUD to help

house the poor? The \$51 billion in homeowner tax breaks (which doesn't even include another \$13 billion in homeowner property tax deductions) is double the entire HUD budget of \$26 billion. Less than one-third of the eligible 13.8 million low-income renter households receive any federal housing assistance — the lowest level of any industrial nation.

The Real Estate Lobby and Reform

The real estate industry has used its political muscle to protect the existing tax breaks. The Political Action Committees of the National Association of Realtors, the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), and the Mortgage Bankers Association have vast local networks and deep pockets. Few members of Congress want to offend these generous campaign contributors or be labeled as anti-homeownership.

The industry got a big scare in 1986, when Congress limited the deduction to mortgage interest on just two homes. The next year, it capped the subsidy at \$1 million of principal eligible for the mortgage interest deduction. These moves frightened the housing industry, which then mounted a major campaign to protect the homeowner tax break from further tampering by Congress. The real estate lobby groups made the homeowner deduction the litmus test for their support.

There is now growing interest in some kind of reform, although it comes from quarters with different agendas — deficit relief and housing assistance.

During his campaign, candidate Ross Perot proposed limiting the homeowner tax break to help reduce the federal deficit. Recently, the Progressive Policy Institute, an arm of the middle-of-the-road Democratic Leadership Council, and the Concord Coalition, headed by ex-Senators Paul Tson-gas and Warren Rudman, have issued reports calling for reform of the mortgage interest tax break to reduce the deficit. Recently, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Bob Packwood (R-OR) proposed limiting the mortgage deduction to the first \$250,000 in debt.

Deficit cutters often borrow their ideas from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), which each year publishes a report recommending options to reduce the deficit. The CBO's recom-

mendations would reduce subsidies for the wealthy and cut the deficit, but they do nothing to address our current housing and jobs problems. Not surprisingly, housing activists want to use the savings to fund programs to help the homeless and others hurting from the shortage of affordable housing.

These ideas are hardly radical. Their proponents include the mainstream Twentieth Century Fund and Anthony Downs of the Brookings Institution. In a recent analysis of federal housing policy, Downs wrote that "by reducing homeownership tax benefits less than 20 percent — and taking almost all of that reduction from high-income households — the United States government could probably pay for a housing voucher entitlement program serving all eligible very-low-income renter households who applied."

The National Low-Income Housing Coalition wants Congress to create a housing trust fund, using savings from limiting the homeowner deduction, to target housing assistance to the poor.

Right now, however, the deficit-cutters have louder voices, which has put the fear of death into the housing industry. In the February 1995 issue of the NAHB's magazine, *Builder*, chief economist David F. Seiders acknowledges that the "once-sacred" tax break is now on the defensive. Seiders recognizes that "questions are being raised about the deduction's cost-effectiveness as a tool to broaden homeownership." He noted that "frankly, it's possible to find countries with homeownership rates comparable to those of the United States without deductions." Tellingly, Seiders also acknowledges that "it's also hard to defend the deduction in terms of equality or fairness."

A New Approach: Homeowner Tax Credit

So here's another idea that both housing activists and the housing industry should find compelling. We suggest scrapping the homeowners deduction entirely and trying an entirely new approach — a refundable progressive homeowner tax credit. It would increase homeownership, catalyze homebuilding, generate jobs and help stimulate economic recovery. And like the popular Earned Income Tax Credit, it involves no bureaucracy.

The tax credit would be available to all families each year — including moderate-income households that do not itemize their deductions and so cannot take advantage of the current tax break. Capping the credit (for example, at the levels recommended by the CBO), or tying it progressively to income, would limit subsidies for the wealthy, while preserving them for the middle-class. But it would also add a large number of families who currently do not benefit. Thus, a tax credit would be much more efficient, and more fair, than the current approach. The credit could be adjusted for regional housing costs in order to avoid penalizing homebuyers and homeowners in high-cost areas.

A tax credit would encourage homeownership more effectively than the mortgage deduction. The wealthy would continue to purchase homes with or without a tax subsidy. Because housing demand is more elastic at the bottom and middle parts of the economy, a homeowner tax credit could make the difference between renting and owning for millions of working families now shut out of the American Dream.

Moreover, by increasing the effective demand for homes, a homeowner tax credit system would help the homebuilding industry (as well as brokers and mortgage lenders), have significant ripple effects throughout the economy, and add to local tax bases.

The current system — which subsidizes the rich to purchase huge homes without helping hardworking families buy a small bungalow — is in desperate need of reform. The current way we distribute housing subsidy funds is wasteful and unfair. As a nation, we have the resources to assist the millions of poor and working class families who cannot afford market-rate rents or home prices. Let's stop subsidizing the rich to live in mansions. A progressive tax credit is the best way to help hardworking families achieve the American Dream of homeownership.

Peter Dreier is professor at Occidental College and vice president of the National Housing Institute (NHI), a think tank based in Orange, N.J. that conducts research and sponsors Shelterforce magazine. John Atlas is NHI president.

Contract Watch

□ **PN FIGHTING THE CONTRACT.** New York Planners Network has joined the Same Boat Coalition, an umbrella group bringing together organizations working against budget cuts and the Contract on America. The June 16 PN Party will help raise funds for the Coalition.

□ **NYC ORGANIZING.** The Emergency Committee on Housing, Community Development and Homelessness is a new newsletter for New Yorkers concerned about how budget cuts and policy changes coming from Washington, Albany and City Hall will affect our neighborhoods. For copies, contact the Committee, c/o Pratt Institute Center for Community and Environmental Development, 200 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11205.

□ **TAX CUTS.** *A Critique of the GOP Capital Gains Tax Cuts Plan* (8 pp., March 1995) is available (possibly free)

from Citizens for Tax Justice, 1311 L St. NW, Washington, DC 20005; 202/626-3780.

□ **BLOCK GRANTS.** *Block Grants: Characteristics, Experience and Lessons Learned* (GAO/HEHS-95-74, 55 pp., Feb. 1995) is available, free, from US GAO, PO Box 6015, Gaithersburg, MD 20884-6015.

□ **BUDGET PRIORITIES.** *Creating a Common Agenda: Strategies for Our Communities — A Citizens' Report on National Budget Priorities* (72 pp., April 1995) is available (\$10) from the Common Agenda Coalition (424 C St. NE, Washington, DC 20002; 202/544-8222) or the National Priorities Project (160 Main St. #6, Northampton, MA 01060; 413/584-9556). A 13-page Executive Summary is available for \$1. Individualized, 4-page city reports on 33 major cities, documenting the impact of federal priorities on each of these cities, are also available.

□ **RESCISSIONS.** *House Rescissions Would Hit Programs for the Poor* is an 8-page, March 7, 1995 paper from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 777 N. Capitol NE,

HUD Under Siege!!

The National Neighborhood Coalition sent out an "Action Alert" regarding the threat to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and its budget. Although the "Alert" was issued in mid-April, the main points are still valid. Here are highlights:

HUD Rescissions

On March 16, the House passed its "rescissions bill" (H.R. 1158) by a vote of 227-200, cutting \$17 billion in funds already appropriated for Fiscal Year (FY) 1995; these cuts will be used to pay for disaster relief and deficit reduction. HUD programs were cut the most. Over \$7.2 billion of the \$17 billion — or 42 percent — was cut from existing HUD funding. By way of comparison, the FY 1995 HUD budget authority approved by Congress last year totals \$25.8 billion. Most HUD cuts proposed by the House are from public housing programs.

The Senate approved its rescission bill (S. 617) by a vote of 99-0 on April 6. It totals \$16 billion in cuts, including \$4.9 billion from HUD. Although it does not cut HUD as much as the House bill, most of the Senate's cuts are still from public housing.

Members of the House and Senate are meeting in May to reach a compromise which will then go to the President for his signature. HUD has prepared detailed information on how the HUD cuts will impact your city and state. For a copy, call HUD at 202/708-0030, or fax a request to 202/708-3707. Because of the massive HUD cuts, please call the White House comments hotline at 202/456-1111 and urge President Clinton to veto the rescissions bill when it reaches his desk.

More HUD Cuts in FY 1996

Meanwhile, the House is expected to propose even deeper HUD cuts in the FY 1996 budget as they begin to chop domestic discretionary programs to achieve a balanced budget by the year 2002. John Kasich (R-OH), Chair of the House Budget Committee, has already compiled a list titled "Illustrative Republic Spending Cuts."

Examples include eliminating funds over the next five years for: rehabilitating severely distressed public housing units (\$1.5 billion), modernizing existing public housing units (\$909 million), HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R), housing counseling (\$196 million), congregate services (\$49 million), Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) (\$355 million), Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LI-HEAP) (\$7.2 billion), lead-based paint abatement (\$146 million), and Legal Services Corporation (\$1.6 billion). Examples of cuts include Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) (\$3 billion) and YouthBuild (\$85 million).

Abolishing HUD

Senator Lauch Faircloth (R-NC), Chair of the newly created Senate HUD Oversight Subcommittee, has introduced a bill (S. 435) to abolish HUD by January 1, 1998. Calling HUD a "colossal failure," Faircloth contends that "we should [abolish] HUD because they failed to accomplish their mission." A companion bill (H.R. 1098) was introduced in the House by Rep. Joel Hefley (R-CO). Both bills are titled "HUD Elimination Act of 1995."

Now is the Time for All Good Planners to Oppose Takings Bill

The Omnibus Property Rights Act (S. 605) would make local planning impossible. This bill, which purports to protect property owners, will take local planning out of the hands of elected bodies and professional planners and put it in the courts, crippling the ability of government to regulate development and protect the environment. It would lead to expensive litigation and cost taxpayers billions of dollars. This provision of the Contract on America will make planning in this market-crazy country a complete fiction. S. 605 could come up for a vote in May. Now is the time to write your Senators.

#705, Washington, DC 20002; 202/408-1080; contact them for price.

□ **DEVOLUTION.** *Fine Print: The Contract With America, Devolution and the Administrative Realities of American Federalism*, by John DiIulio, Jr. and Donald Kettl (66 pp., March 1995), is available from The Brookings Institution, 1775 Mass. Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036; 202/797-6000. No price listed.

□ **SPENDING CAPS.** *Reducing the Caps on Discretionary Spending: Initial Cuts Are Deep*, by Richard Kogan (14 pp., April 1995), is available from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 777 N. Capitol NE, #705, Washington, DC 20002; 202/408-1080. Contact them for price.

□ **NY STATE ALTERNATIVE BUDGET.** *The 1995-96 Fair Financial Plan: A Balanced State Budget to Sustain Social Progress* (11 pp. + apps, March 1995) is the annual alternative state budget, from the State Communities Aid Association; available (no price listed) from SCAA, One Columbia Pl., Albany, NY 12207; 518/463-1896.

□ **PROGRESSIVE CAUCUS.** *The Progressive Promise* is a platform of 11 interlocking bills, from the Congressional Progressive Caucus. Copies from Rep. Bernie Sanders; 202/225-4115.

□ **THE RIGHT WING.** *The Right Guide* is, as the title conveys, a comprehensive guide to the intellectual and political Right. The new (1995) second edition lists 3,474 organizations, profiles 831 of them, 674 periodicals, an international section, conservative student newspapers, profile subject and keyword indices, etc. 484 pp., \$49.95, the special price for activist organizations (\$74.95 others), from Economics America, 612 Church St., Ann Arbor, MI 48104; 800/878-6141.

□ **CONTRACT IMPLICATIONS.** *The Fiscal Irresponsi-*

bility Act: Implications for Blacks, the Working Class and Most Americans is a 9-page, March 1995 analysis from the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, 908 Penn. Ave. SE, Washington, DC 20003; 202/675-2060. No price listed.

□ **WELFARE REFORM.** Most of the items in the "Welfare" section starting on page 11 relate to the Contract.

Passing the Word

Economic and Community Development

□ **ORG. DEVELOPMENT.** *Organizational Development Tools* is available (\$29) from ResourceWomen, 4527 S. Dakota Ave. NE, Washington, DC 20017; 202/832-8071.

□ **COMMUNITY ORGANIZING.** *The Journal of Community Practice: Organizing, Practice, Planning, Development and Change* is a new quarterly publication of the Association for Community Organization and Social Adm.; \$36/yr. individuals, \$48 institutions, \$60 libs. ACOSA also publishes a networking guide, has a syllabus exchange, etc. Information and membership from PNER Terry Mizrahi, Hunter College School of Social Work, 129 E. 79 St., New York, NY 10021; 212/452-7112.

□ **GRASSROOTS ORGANIZING.** *GEO: Grassroots Economic Organizing Newsletter* is a bimonthly publication available from P.O. Box 5065, New Haven, CT 06525. Individual subscription \$15 a year; \$30 for libraries and organizations.

□ **VERMONT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.** Two recent publications explore economic development in Vermont. *Sustainable Jobs Fund*, a 27-page paper prepared by the Vermont Businesses for Social Responsibility, describes how a fund could be set up to invest in job creation, environmental protection and quality of life. Copies are \$7 from VBSR, P.O. Box 462, Burlington, VT 05402. Mount Auburn Associates produced the 185-page report, *Jobs and People III: Towards a Sustainable Economy*, for the Community and Economic Development Office, City of Burlington, Vermont. Copies available for \$15 from the Community and Economic Development Office, Room 32 - City Hall, Burlington, VT 05401 (\$10 additional for a 170-page supplement). For information, contact Bruce Seifer, Assistant Director for Economic Development at 802/865-7179.

□ **COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT.** *CRA Watch* is a new newsletter (likely free) from the Center for Community Change, 1000 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20007; 202/342-0567.

□ **MORE COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT.** The Winter

1995 issue of *Strategy Alert* by the Community Information Exchange is titled "The Essence of Community Reinvestment: Community-Based Organization and Bank Partnerships." Contact CIE, 1029 Vermont Ave., N.W., Suite 710, Washington, DC 20005; 202/628-2981.

□ **DAVIS-BACON.** The Coalition to Protect the American Standard of Living is an effort to defeat Congressional legislation that would repeal the federal prevailing wage law (Davis-Bacon). Contact them at 815 16th St. NW, Washington, DC 20006; 202/347-1461.

Environment

□ **BRAVE NEWT WORLD.** "Surviving in a Brave Newt World" by Will Collette is the lead article in the April issue of *Profiles on Environmental Health*, published by the Environmental Health Network, PO Box 16267, Chesapeake, VA 23328; 804/424-1162.

□ **TOXIC WASTES/RACE.** *Toxic Wastes and Race Revisited* is "an update of the 1987 report on the racial and socioeconomic characteristics of communities with hazardous waste sites," by Benjamin Goldman and Laura Fitton (29 pp., 1994). The report was co-sponsored by the Center for Policy Alternatives, NAACP and United Church of Christ Commission on Racial Justice. Available from CPA, 1875 Connecticut Ave. NW, #710, Washington, DC 20009; 202/387-6030. Price is \$20.

□ **NUCLEAR WASTE.** *Whose Backyard, Whose Risk: Fear and Fairness in Toxic and Nuclear Waste Siting*, by Michael Gerrard (335 pp., 1994), is available from MIT Press, 55 Hayward St., Cambridge, MA 02142-1399; 800/356-0343. Price is \$42.95.

□ **SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES.** *Defining Sustainable Communities: Many Pieces Fit Together* is the 36-page report of a June 1994 conference; \$5 from Neighborhood Funders Group, 1001 S. Marshall St., Winston-Salem, NC 27101; 910/724-9070.

□ **PUBLIC EMPLOYEES/ENVIRONMENT.** *PEER* review is the quarterly newsletter of Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility, 810 First St. NE, #680, Washington, DC 20002; 202/408-0041.

Health

□ **HEALTH REFORM/WOMEN/CATHOLICS.** *Health Care Reform Crossroads: The Gap Between Catholic Church Mandates and Women's Needs* (40 pp., March 1995), prepared by EDK Associates for Catholics for a Free Choice, is available (free) from the latter, 1436 U St. NW, #301, Washington, DC 20009-3997; 202/986-6093.

Planners Network Now On-Line

PN is on-line with a "conversation" or "list-serv" connection called **Plan Net**. It will include a limited number of pieces from the newsletter, giving you more timely access to items with deadlines, like job notices. You will also be able to post news and information to fellow PNers who join Plan Net.

To join, send an e-mail message to **Plan Net @umbsky.cc.umb.edu**. We are going to start in a limited way and expand as our needs and interests do. For any questions, contact:

Merri Ansara:
ansara@umbsky.cc.umb.edu

Luis Aponte-Parés:
aponte_pares@umbsky.cc.umb.edu

□ **CLINTON HEALTH PLAN.** *The Clinton Health Plan: Why It Failed, What It Means*, a pamphlet by Colin Gordon, is available (\$5) from the New Party, 227 W. 40 St. #1303, New York, NY 10018; 212/302-5053.

Housing

□ **PROPERTY TAXES.** *Black and White Property Tax Rates and Other Homeownership Costs in 30 Metropolitan Areas: A Preliminary Report*, by Andrew Beveridge and Jeannie D'Amico (4 pp. + tables), is available (no price listed) from Prof. Beveridge, Dept. Sociology, Queens College/CUNY, 65-30 Kissena Blvd., Flushing, NY 11367-0904; 718/520-7088.

□ **FHA.** *Discrimination, Default and Loss in FHA Mortgage Lending*, by James Berkovec, Glenn Canner, Stuart Gabriel and Timothy Hannan (29 pp. + tables, Nov. 1994), is available from the Federal Reserve Board: 202/452-3334.

□ **HOUSING ASSISTANCE.** *Inside from the Outside: Strategies for Increasing Housing Assistance* is a new video explaining the importance of grassroots advocacy to build a strong political constituency for housing programs. Available from the National Low Income Housing Coalition, 1012 14th St. NW, #1200, Washington, DC 20005; 202/662-1530. Price is \$25.

□ **AFFORDABLE HOUSING.** *Out of Reach: Why Everyday People Can't Find Affordable Housing* is a state-by-state, city-by-city examination of housing affordability, comparing HUD's Fair Market Rents to actual renter median incomes, plus other data. Available from the Low Income Housing Information Service, 1012 14th St. NW, #1200, Washington, DC 20005; 202/662-1530. Price is \$25.

□ **SOCIAL HOUSING.** "PARCC (Permanently Affordable, Resident- or Community-Controlled Housing)" is a new effort by the Institute for Community Economics to bring together people working with community land trusts, mutual housing associations, limited-equity coops and other PARCC housing forms. Contact ICE at 57 School St., Springfield, MA 01105-1331; 413/746-8660.

□ **RENT CONTROL.** Several California publications on rent control have come out recently: *Rent Control Without Vacancy Decontrol: An Analysis of Four Cities*, by Allan David Heskin, Ned Levine and Mark Garrett (16 pp. + app., n.d.); *Rent Control in E. Palo Alto, 1983 to 1994: An Evaluation*, by Stephen Barton, Kate Breslin, Alison Hicks and Carolyn Tesh (47 pp. + app., May 1994); *Rent Control in the City of Berkeley, 1978 to 1994: A Background Report for Updating the City of Berkeley's General Plan Housing Element* (172 pp. + tables, Dec. 1994); *Campaign for Renters' Rights: The Case Against SB 1257 [state preemption of local rent control authority]* (15 pp., n.d. [1995]). Information on availability of these reports from Christine Minnehan, Western Center on Law and Poverty, 2000 O St., #230, Sacramento, CA 95814; 916/442-0753.

□ **HOUSING RIGHTS.** *RHCDS (FmHA) Housing Programs; Tenants' Rights and Purchasers' Rights* (2nd ed.) is now available from the National Housing Law Project, 2201 Broadway #815, Oakland, CA 94612; 510/451-9400. A pre-publication price of \$95 (\$65 to Legal Services and IOLTA-funded organizations) is available for orders postmarked by 5/15; \$115 and \$80 afterwards. Their 1994 guide, *HUD Housing Programs: Tenants' Rights* (2nd ed.) is available as well: \$165 (\$110 LS/IOLTA's).

□ **FAIR HOUSING.** The *Fannie Mae National Housing Survey 1994* (31 pp.) — headlined "Blacks See Bias as Obstacle to Buying" in the *Washington Post's* story on the report — is available, likely free, from FNMA, 3900 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20016-2899, 202/752-7608.

□ **RURAL HOUSING.** *Taking Stock of Rural Poverty and Housing for the 1990s* is a new report from the Housing Assistance Council. It includes data analysis, case studies of eight high-poverty rural countries, and two poster-sized color maps (depicting poverty level by county and housing affordability by county); \$16 (\$1.50 each for maps alone) from HAC, 1025 Vermont Ave. NW, #606, Washington, DC 20005; 202/842-8600. Also available: an 18-minute video, *A Place to Live: Building Rural Communities*, narrated by Edward James Olmos (\$15).

Planning and Land Use

□ **LAND USE/LATIN AMERICA.** PNER David Barkin has several articles in the May issue of *Landlines*, newsletter

of the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, including "Management of Land Resources in Latin America," "Understanding Land Markets Where None Exist: The Challenge for Cuba" (with Martim Smolka). Lincoln Institute, 113 Brattle Street, Cambridge, MA 02138-3400.

□ **COMMUNITIES.** *Rebuilding Community in America: Housing for Ecological Living, Personal Empowerment and the New Extended Family*, by Ken Norwood and Kathleen Smith (452 pp., 1995), is available (\$27.50) from the Shared Living Resource Center, 2375 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, CA 94704; 800/475-7572. Related publications: *Communities Directory* (500+ listings, 1995, \$21), from Communities, Rt. 4, Box 169-M, Louisa, VA 23093, and their quarterly magazine, *Communities*, \$22/year.

□ **PUBLIC LAND.** The Spring issue of *Land and People* by The Trust for Public Land has articles on Portland, Oregon, New York City's Jamaica Bay, and the concept of "Emerald Cities." Trust for Public Land, 116 New Montgomery, 4th Fl, San Francisco, CA 94105.

Race/Ethnic

□ **LOS ANGELES.** *The Los Angeles Riots: Lessons for the Urban Future*, ed. Mark Baldassare (255 pp., 1994), has been published by Westview. Price is \$16.95.

□ **IMMIGRATION.** "In US Cities, Benefits of Immigrants Outweigh Costs, Survey Shows," by Mike Brown, appeared in the July 25, 1994 issue of *U.S. Mayor*. It reports on a 78-city survey conducted by the US Conference of Mayors, 1620 Eye St. NW, Washington, DC 20006; 202/293-7330.

□ **RECENT BOOKS.** Temple University Press has just published some books of interest: *Critical Race Theory: The Cutting Edge*, ed. Richard Delgado (560 pp., \$22.95); *Chinatown: The Socioeconomic Potential of an Urban Enclave*, by Min Zhou (304 pp., 1992/1995 pb, \$18.95); *Filipino American Lives*, by Yen Le Espiritu (265 pp., \$16.95); *Waiting on Washington: Central American Workers in the Nation's Capital*, by Terry Repak (240 pp., \$16.95). Shipping and handling \$3 first book, 75¢ each additional one; 800/447-1656.

□ **LATINOS.** *The Empty Promise: The EEOC and Hispanics* is a new report from the National Council of La Raza, 1111 19th St. NW, #1000, Washington, DC 20036, 202/785-1670; ask about price.

Travel

□ **MONDRAGON TOUR.** Cincinnati's Intercommunity Justice and Peace Center is sponsoring a 12-day study tour to the Mondragon Cooperatives and other Spanish co-ops

Nov. 3-13, 1995 to promote serious exploration of worker ownership. Participants will meet in Madrid, Spain on Nov. 3, 1995. The \$2,600 (U.S.) price of this escorted tour includes English language translations, travel in Spain, accommodations and some meals. The tour is limited to 20 persons. If interested, inquire as soon as possible. Contact: IJPC, 215 E. 14th St., Cincinnati, OH 45210; 513/579-8547; fax: 513/579-0674.

Welfare

□ **TALKING POINTS.** *Welfare Reform* is a 2-page "talking points" paper from the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, 908 Penn. Ave. SE, Washington, DC 20003; 202/675-2060. No price listed.

□ **ISSUE BRIEF.** *Getting Smart About Welfare* is an Issue Brief, available (\$2.50) from the Center for Women Policy Studies, 2000 P St. NW, #508, Washington, DC 20036.

□ **WELFARE AND WORK.** *Welfare That Works: The Working Lives of AFDC Recipients*, by Heidi Hartmann, Roberta Spalter-Roth, Lois Shaw and Beverly Burr (88 pp., March 1995), is available from the Institute for Women's Policy Research, 1400 20th St. NW #104, Washington, DC 20036; 202/785-5100. A summary is available, probably free, from Millenium Communications Group, 1150 18th St. NW, 8th fl., Washington, DC 20036; 202/872-8800. No price listed.

□ **MORE WELFARE AND WORK.** *Welfare 'Reform': Where are the Jobs?* is a March 1995, 4-page report (part 5 of its *Uncommon Sense* series), available (possibly free) from the National Jobs for All Coalition, 475 Riverside Dr. #853, New York, NY 10115; 212/870-3449.

□ **STILL MORE WELFARE AND WORK.** *The Work Alternative: Welfare Reform and the Realities of the Job Market*, eds. Demetra Smith Nightingale and Robert Haveman (230 pp., Jan. 1995), is available (\$27.95) from University Press of America, 4720 Boston Way, Lanham, MD 20706; 800/462-6420.

□ **FOOD ASSISTANCE.** *Should Federal Food Assistance Programs Be Converted To Block Grants?* (21 pp., Jan. 1995) is available from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 777 N. Capitol St. NE, #705, Washington, DC 20002; 202/408-1080. Contact them for price.

□ **TRENDS.** *Welfare Dependence: Concepts, Measures and Trends*, by Peter Gottschalk and Robert Moffitt (Reprint no. 708, 1994), shows that "when measured as the total time an individual is on welfare or as the percentage of a person's income that derives from welfare, welfare dependency among women did not increase between 1974 and 1987, contrary to popular perception." Available (\$2) from

Report from APA/CIP Conference Session

PN's Session on "Progressive Planning in Canada" at the joint American Planning Association (APA)/Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP) conference on April 9 in Toronto attracted a crowd of about 150 (in a room designed to hold 120). Speakers were all Toronto-based: PNER Barbara Rahder, a social and community planner teaching at York University; Frank Lewinberg, a planner working in urban intensification and principal of Berridge Lewinberg Greenberg Dark Gabor; Jack de Klerk, manager of educational services at the Tenants Non-Profit Redevelopment Cooperative; and Tom Samuels, spokesperson for the Better Transportation Coalition. PN co-chair Ann Forsyth moderated.

Discussion focused on the meaning of progressive planning in Canada (where one political party is called the "progressive conservatives"); the changing character of progressive planning; tensions in working with communities; and progressive practices such as social housing, urban intensification and road moratoria.

Following the success of this session, PN is looking for volunteers to organize a session and/or reception at the next APA Conference, to be held on April 13-17, 1995 in Disney World, Orlando, Florida.

the Institute for Research on Poverty, 1180 Observatory Dr., 3412 Social Science Bldg., University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706; 608/262-6358.

□ **LEGAL IMMIGRANTS.** *Welfare Reform: Implications of Proposals on Legal Immigrants Benefits* (GAO/HEHS-95-58, 23 pp., Feb. 1995) is available, free, from USGAO, PO Box 6015, Gaithersburg, MD 20884-6015.

□ **WELFARE AND MIGRATION.** *The Myth of Welfare Magnets*, by James Johnson, Jr., David Grant and Walter Farrell, Jr., appeared in the June 1994 issue of *State Government News*. Using 1990 Census PUMS data, the study shows that "for the nation as a whole and irrespective of whether the states offer low, medium or high benefits, the number of interstate African-American migrants who receive public assistance is small and not worth the media attention and public policy attention it receives."

□ **VARIOUS.** *Welfare, Out-of-Wedlock Childbearing and Poverty: What Is the Connection?*, by Sharon Parrott and Robert Greenstein (45 pp., Jan. 1995), is available from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 777 N. Capitol NE, #705, Washington, DC 20002; 202/408-1080. Also available: *The House Ways and Means Welfare Proposal*, by Sharron Parrott (20 pp. + app., March 1995); *An Analysis of the Proposed Rainy Day Fund* (3 pp., March 1995) — on

Planners Network Steering Committee Election

Co-Chairs Ann Forsyth and Ken Reardon, with Tom Angotti, Newsletter Editor, have put together the following list of nominees for the PN Steering Committee for four-year terms. Over the last year, Ann, Ken and Tom have functioned as a de facto executive committee and propose to continue doing so over the next year to insure continuity, after which the Steering Committee will select new co-chairs. The Steering Committee will hold a teleconference meeting at least twice a year, while the co-chairs will "meet" by telephone monthly.

Balloting. The election will take place in two ways: at the national conference in East St. Louis May 19-21 and by ballot (see page 13). Please return your ballot by June 15 at the latest.

Planners Network Advisory Committee. Retiring Steering Committee members Bill Goldsmith, Jackie Leavitt, Alan Rabinowitz and others who served on the Steering Committee in previous years will be asked to join a Planners Network Advisory Committee, to be organized as a source of support for the organization. Peg Seip has volunteered to put this committee together over the next year.

The Nominees

Emily Achtenberg. I'm a consultant to tenant, nonprofit and government organizations in the preservation of federally subsidized housing. My primary interests are expanding opportunities for social ownership, financing and production of housing.

Tom Angotti. I teach at Pratt Institute's Graduate Center for Planning and Environment, work with community planning in New York and edit the PN Newsletter. My primary interests are community-based planning, global cities and Latin American urbanization.

Luis Aponte-Parés. I am an architect and urban planner, teaching at UMass-Boston, and working with the Center for Community Planning and the Gastón Institute. I founded and directed the City College Architectural Center and worked closely with the Pratt Institute Center for Community and Economic Development, both in New York City.

Teresa Cordova. I teach urban planning at the University of New Mexico.

Dana Driskell. I am housing and demographics coordinator for the New York Department of City Planning Bronx Office, and teach at the Pratt Institute's Graduate Center for Planning and Environment. My interests include empowering citizen planners, environmental justice/fair-share siting concerns, development finance and enterprise zones.

Ann Forsyth. I'm an Assistant Professor in the Regional Planning Program at UMass-Amherst, teaching in the

Built Environment concentration. I also practiced as a planner in Australia.

Chester Hartman. I am director of PRRAC, which is a networking/funding/strategic-thinking entity, whose constituency is activists and researchers who work at the intersection of race and poverty. Networking activities between the two worlds are similar to, but more intensive than, PN, and grants are given for research that directly supports an advocacy agenda.

Peter Marcuse. I'm a lawyer and planner who now teaches planning at Columbia University. I'm a member of Community Board #9 in Manhattan, have been President of the Los Angeles Planing Commission, and have written on housing, policy planning history, Eastern Europe and segregation issues.

Barbara Rahder. I'm the Graduate Planning Coordinator at the Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, have my own firm, Rahder Associates in Toronto, and am involved in social research and community planning.

Ken Reardon. I am an Assistant Professor in Urban and Regional Planning who conducts research and teaches courses related to neighborhood planning, community development, and municipal reform. I also coordinate the university's East St. Louis Action Research Project, which provides technical assistance to community organizations.

Margaret (Peg) Seip. I am an urban planner whose work emphasizes community-based practice. My current consulting contracts include public housing renovation in the Bronx and various projects on education, community participation and open space design.

Andree Tremoulet. I'm Community Development Director for the City of Pittsfield, MA, a city of 48,000 in western Massachusetts. My work includes community/neighborhood development, economic development and land use/zoning matters.

Robert Yabes. I am currently working as a City Planning Associate with the Los Angeles Department of City Planning and the Chair of the South East/South Central Task Force Economic Development Committee. I'm interested in preparing sustainable inner city economic development plans, equitable transportation investment policies and land use plans that support transit systems.

Jordan Yin. I am currently working as a neighborhood planner with a community development corporation on the near west side of Cleveland, where I work with resident groups on organizing issues and community-based housing development projects. I expect to be joining a Ph.D. program this fall at an as yet to be determined east coast school.

Steering Committee Ballot

Vote for candidates individually or the entire slate.

☐ Emily Achtenberg
☐ Tom Angotti
☐ Luis Aponte-Parés
☐ Teresa Cordova
☐ Dana Driskell
☐ Ann Forsyth
☐ Chester Hartman

☐ Peter Marcuse
☐ Barbara Rahder
☐ Ken Reardon
☐ Peg Seip
☐ Andree Tremoulet
☐ Robert Yabes
☐ Jordan Yin

☐ Entire slate

☐ Co-Chairs Tom Angotti, Ann Forsyth, Ken Reardon

Send by **JUNE 15, 1995** to Planners Network/Pratt GCPE, 200 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11205. Please put your name on the envelope but not on the ballot to insure confidentiality.

the Republican bill to establish federal and state funds intended to ease the problem of funding shortfalls in the cash welfare proposal; *What Do We Spend on "Welfare"?*, by Sharon Parrott (14 pp., Feb. 1995). Contact CBPP for prices.

Women and Families

☐ **INTEGRATED SERVICES.** *Principles to Link By: Integrating Education, Health and Human Services for Children, Youth and Families — Systems That Are Community-based and School-linked*, a Final Report from over 50 national organizations concerned with the well-being of children, youth and families, is available (free) from 601 13th St. NW, #400 North, Washington, DC 20005; 202/347-8600.

☐ **YEARBOOK.** *The State of America's Children Yearbook: 1995* (142 pp., 1995) is available (\$16.95) from the Children's Defense Fund, PO Box 90500, Washington, DC 20077-7201. A 54-page companion "Children in the States" — state-by-state fact sheets on children's status — is \$4.95.

Misc.

☐ **EQUALITY.** The Joint Project on Equality is a new endeavor, headed by S.M. Miller, focussing on concentra-

tions of wealth and power in the US and how these endanger economic and social health, and challenging these structures and their beneficiaries. For information, contact Miller at the Commonwealth Institute, 186 Hampshire St., Cambridge, MA 02139-1307; 617/547-4474.

☐ **DIALOGUE ON THE LEFT.** *Crossroads* is a monthly magazine devoted to open dialogue on the left. Recent articles include "The Poverty Epidemic" by PNER Marie Kennedy and "Who Killed L.A.: The War Against the Cities" by Mike Davis. Special issues have focused on environmental justice, the Bell Curve, immigration, the labor movement, strategies for African-American and Latino communities; South Africa, Mexico, and El Salvador. For a sample copy or to subscribe: Crossroads, P.O. Box 2809, Oakland CA 94609; (510) 843-7495.

Jobs

☐ **RESEARCH/MILWAUKEE.** 9to5, National Association of Working Women is seeking a Research Director. \$30-35,000. Letter/resume/writing sample to them at 238 W. Wisconsin Ave. #700, Milwaukee, WI 53203.

☐ **ENVIRONMENT/S.F.** Citizens for a Better Environment is seeking a Grant Writer (half-time) and a Development Associate (half-time). Each is \$25,000 FTE. Resume/

writing sample/letter to Terri Hershman, CBE, 500 Howard St. #506, San Francisco, CA 94105; 415/243-8373.

□ **ENVIRONMENT/ATLANTA.** Environmental Community Action is seeking an Organizer. \$23-26,000. Letter/resume/3 refs. by 5/25 to Carol Williams, ECO-ACTION, 250 10th St NE, #201, Atlanta, GA 30309; 404/873-2474.

□ **RESEARCH/CAMBRIDGE.** Political Research Associates, a progressive research center, information clearing-house and think tank on the US political Right, is seeking a Research Analyst. \$29-32,000. Resume/writing sample/letter by May 31 to PRA, 678 Mass. Ave. #702, Cambridge, MA 02139; 617/661-9313.

□ **ANALYST/INTERN/CALIF.** The California Budget Project, "a new non-partisan non-profit whose goal is to promote an understanding of state fiscal issues in order to ensure a healthy public sector based on a fair and equitable tax system," is seeking a Policy Analyst. \$33,000+. Resume/writing sample/letter/3 refs. asap to Jean Ross, CBP, 921 11th St. #701, Sacramento, CA 95814; 916/444-0500. They also have available a Fiscal Policy Internship Program, part-time during the school year, full-time over the summer (stipends may be available for full-time interns.) Resume/writing sample to above address.

□ **ORGANIZING/WASHINGTON.** The Center for Community Change is seeking an Organizational Development and Community Organizing Specialist. Resume/refs./salary expectations to CCC, 1000 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20007.

□ **HOUSING/S.F.** The Chinatown Community Housing Corporation (in San Francisco) is seeking a Property Management Director. Low \$50s. Resume/letter to Alan Fox, CCHC Search, 502 Escalona Dr., Capitola, CA 95010; 408/464-1022.

□ **ENVIRONMENT/WASHINGTON.** The Environmental Action Foundation is seeking a Community Development Advocate. Low \$30s. Resume/brief writing sample/letter to EAF, 6930 Carroll Ave. #600, Takoma Park, MD 20912.

□ **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/NYC.** The Fifth Avenue Committee, a community-based nonprofit housing and economic development organization in lower Park Slope and South Brooklyn, is seeking a Director of Economic Development Letter/resume/salary requirements to FAC, 199 14th St., Brooklyn, NY 11215; 718/965-2777.

□ **EXEC. DIRECTOR/PORTLAND.** The Western States Center, a Northwest public policy and training institute dedicated to social and economic justice and environmental protection, is seeking an Executive Director. Job description/application from 522 SW 5th Ave. #1390, Portland, OR 97204.

Funding

□ **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUNDING.** *Funding Sources for Community and Economic Development: A Guide to Current Sources for Local Programs and Projects* is now available from Oryx Press (4041 North Central Ave., Suite 700, Phoenix, AZ 85012-3397). Price is \$47.50, plus 10% shipping and handling for the 752-page directory.

□ **WORKPLACE GIVING.** *Charity in the Workplace 1994* is available (\$15) from the National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy, 2001 S St. NW, #620, Washington, DC 20009; 202/387-9177.

□ **RELIGIOUS FUNDING.** *The 1995 Religious Funding Resource Guide* (12th ed., 500 pp.) is available (\$82, \$97 libraries/univs.) from ResourceWomen, 4527 S. Dakota Ave. NE, Washington, DC 20017; 202/832-8071.

□ **GRANTMAKERS DIRECTORY.** *The National Network of Grantmakers Membership Directory 1995* is available (\$25, \$26.75 in CA) from NNG, 1717 Kettner Blvd. #100, San Diego, CA 92101; 619/231-1348. NNG is "an organization of individual grant-makers committed to working for social, political, economic and environmental justice" — the Left of the funding world. The Directory is a useful tool for grant-seekers; it features 146 social grant-making programs.

□ **DATA BASE.** *The Pocket Docket* is a new database, listing 501(c)(3) social change grantees that are supported by progressive foundations. Information from Alan Rabinowitz, Washington Foundation, 603 Stewart St. #1007, Seattle, WA 98101; 206/583-8170.

Conferences

□ **CONFLICT RESOLUTION.** "Working It Out: Creating Inclusive Social Structures," a national conference on peacemaking and conflict resolution, will be held May 26-30 in Minneapolis. Information from NCPCR, c/o Creative Meetings, 2626 E. 82 St. #228, Minneapolis, MN 55425; 800/958-8875.

□ **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/MANAGEMENT.** The Tufts University Management and Community Development Institute will be held June 3-10 in Medford, MA. Some 50 short courses are offered, taught by (among others) Kim Bobo, Michael Swack, Robert Engler, James Stockard, Charlotte Ryan, Rob Hollister, Kris Rondeau, Louise Dunlap and Chuck Collins. Information from MCDI, Lincoln Filene Center, Tufts, Medford, MA 02155; 617/627-3459.

□ **COMMUNITY DESIGN.** The Association for Commu-

nity Design is holding a conference **June 9-10** in Los Angeles. The conference will provide an update on the direction of ACD's work, share issues in focus workshops and discuss the expansion of ACD services. A special panel will explore community development and the role of design centers in economically distressed areas. The conference will be held at the Clark Residence, 306 Loma Drive. For information, contact Rex Curry, ACD/Pratt Institute, 200 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11205; 718/636-3486; fax: 718/636-3709.

□ **POLITICAL SCIENCE.** "Capitalism vs. Democracy: Struggles of Resistance and for Social Change" is a conference, sponsored by the International Political Science Association and the Caucus for a New Political Science, **June 16-18** at Suffolk University in Boston. Contact John Berg, Dept. Govt., Suffolk University, Boston, MA 02108-2770; 617/573-8126.

□ **PUBLIC HEALTH.** The Summer Minority Public Health Institute will be held **June 18-23** at University of North Carolina. Information from Mary Everette, Dept. Biostatistics, UNC School of Public Health, CB# 7400, 3108 McGavran-Greenberg, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7400; 919/966-4032.

□ **HOMELESS ALLIANCE.** "Reform and Reinvention: What Changes in Washington Will Mean To You at Home" is the 3rd Annual Conference of the National Alliance to End Homelessness, **June 22-23** in Washington, DC. Information from the Alliance, 1518 K St. NW, #206, Washington DC 20005; 202/638-1526.

□ **PEACE ACTIVISTS.** Peace Action, formerly SANE/Freeze, will hold its annual National Congress **June 23-25** at Drew University, Madison, NJ. Peace Action, the largest peace and disarmament organization in the country, works on nuclear disarmament, an end to arms trafficking, a peace economy and conflict resolution. For information, contact Dee Rossman, Congress Coordinator, c/o N.J. Peace Action, 89 Walnut St., Montclair, NJ 07042; 201/744-3358.

□ **BUILDING COMMUNITY.** The Campaign for Human Development (the "Catholic Church working to end poverty and injustice in America") will celebrate its 25th anniversary with a conference, "Building Community, Shaping the Future" **Aug. 25-28** in Chicago. For more information, contact the United States Catholic Conference, 3211 Fourth St. NE, Washington, DC 20017-1194; 202/541-3210.

The Planners Network

The Planners Network is an association of professionals, activists, academics, and students involved in physical, social, economic, and environmental planning in urban and rural areas, who promote fundamental change in our political and economic systems.

We believe that planning should be a tool for allocating resources and developing the environment to eliminate the great inequalities of wealth and power in our society, rather than to maintain and justify the status quo. We believe that planning should be used to assure adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, jobs, safe working conditions, and a healthful environment. We advocate public responsibility for meeting these needs, because the private market has proven incapable of doing so.

The Planners Network Newsletter is published six times a year as the principal means of communication among Network members. Annual financial contributions are voluntary, but we need funds for operating expenses. The Steering Committee has recommended the following amounts as minimums for Network members: \$15 for those with incomes under \$25,000, students and unemployed; \$25 for those between \$25,000 and \$50,000; and \$45 for those over \$50,000.

Members of the Steering Committee: Co-Chair Ann Forsyth, Amherst, MA, 413/545-6634, e-mail: forsyth@larp.umass.edu; Co-Chair Ken Reardon, Urbana, IL, 217/244-5384, e-mail: kmjr@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu; Emily Achtenberg, Boston, MA, 617/524-3982; Thomas Angotti,

Brooklyn, NY, 718/636-3486, e-mail: thobc@cunyvm.cuny.edu; Luis Aponte-Parés, Boston, MA, 617/287-7286, fax: 617/287-7099, e-mail: aponte_pares@umb.edu; Teresa Córdova, Albuquerque, NM, 505/277-7535, e-mail: tcordova@vesta.unm.edu; Dana R. Driskell, Bronx, NY, 718/220-8505; William Goldsmith, Ithaca, NY, 607/255-2333, e-mail: wwg1@cornell.edu; Chester Hartman, Wash., DC, 202/387-9887; Jackie Leavitt, Los Angeles, CA, 310/825-4380; Peter Marcuse, New York, NY, 212/854-3322; Alan Rabinowitz, Seattle, WA, 206/525-7941; Peg Seip, New York, NY, 212/979-9544; Andrée Tremoulet, Pittsfield, MA, 413/499-9368; Jordan Yin, Cleveland, OH, 216/961-4242, e-mail: ec934@cleveland.freenet.edu.

Newsletter Editor: Thomas Angotti

Enclosed is my check payable to the Planners Network for

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Next Issue Deadline

☐ **ARRIVAL DEADLINE FOR PLANNERS NETWORK #111 COPY: MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1995.** Be sure to use our new street address: Planners Network/Pratt GCPE, 200 Willoughby, Brooklyn, NY 11205; 718/636-3486; fax 718/636-3709. As always, our thanks to those who can type their notes. It reduces our chances of misreading what you write.

Planners Network/Pratt GCPE
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