THE SEVENTH GENERATION

In our every deliberation, we must consider the impact of our decisions on the next seven generations.

- From the Great Law of the Iriquois Confederacy

On Labor-Community Alliances

By Bill Fletcher, Jr.

[Excerpted from the presentation to the PN 99 Conference in Lowell, Mass. Bill Fletcher, Jr. is Education Director of the US AFL-CIO]

...The notion of labor/community alliances in many respects challenges -- albeit implicitly -- the concept of pure and simple trade unionism. It does so because it is different from the notion of community support for labor. Throughout this century there have been numerous examples of community support for labor struggles. The AFL, as conservative a force as they were, did not oppose community support for their struggles.

Community support, however, is different from labor/community alliances. The notion of an alliance is that of a bilateral relationship. This is difficult for organized labor for both ideological and structural reasons...

On the ideological front, there is the question I just raised of pure and simple trade unionism. To the extent to which trade unionism remains packaged as a movement with a narrow focus on the immediate economic interests of the members, there is a fundamental problem developing a bilateral relationship with community-based organizations. Simply put, the

Continued on Page 10

IMMIGRATION AND COMMUNITY

The Transnational Neighborhood

Guest Editor: Arturo Sanchez

Transnationalism not Assimilation

By Arturo Sanchez

The contemporary urban landscape is rapidly being transformed by massive waves of non-European immigration. This movement of Third World peoples to the "American City" is viewed by many influential decisionmakers as problematic. In the popular mind, large-scale immigrant clusters are seen as sites of disorder and are associated with the breakup of the national social fabric. Policies of "containment and control" like the recent attacks on immigration, bilingual education, affirmative action, and welfare are presented as a re-imaging of what "America" could and should be.

Continued on Page 4

3 Transnational and Local Communities
Robert Smith

7 Community-based Citizenship Education
Laura Liu

9 National Network for Immigrant & Refugee Rights
Cathi Taconquin

11 PN 1999: Labor and Community
Meet Kennedy & Tilly
Planners Network
379 DeKalb Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11205
Fax: 718-436-3709
<www.planet.edu>

Planners Network

July/August 1999

Welcome...

NEW

Planners Network members


Thank You

RENEWING MEMBERS


...and Special Thanks!

SUSTAINING MEMBERS

Am M. Cibulskas, Pierre Clavel, Edward L. Keithing, Thomas E. Nunt-Powell

PN STEERING COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

The PN Steering Committee bi-annual elections will be held via mail ballot this fall. Nominations are invited. PN is a volunteer organization and Steering Committee members contribute their time and energies to the conference, publication and other efforts. Nominate yourself or someone else. Send nominations to Marie Kennedy, Dick Plastik or any current SC members who make up the Nominating Committee. See the masthead for phone numbers and email.

Transnational and Local Communities: How Mexican Gangs get Made in New York

By Robert Smith

Migration has both local and transnational dimensions. Many of the problems that immigrants face—such as discrimination, denial of family and social life, and exploitation at work—are experienced both in their country of origin and their country of residence. One of the reasons for this is that the Mexican experience is not limited to Mexico City, where they were gang members. They also face discriminatory treatment from other minority groups.

In Mexico, the problem of returned US-born migrant children and gangs has several dimensions. Parents and their children back as teenagers, usually after experiencing problems in the US with their general behavior, in school, or with gangs. If their experience is no different, it is a disaster. Young males return to the pueblos of their memory, where older men have the authority, a tight social structure controls behavior, and everyone is poor and works in agriculture. But the pueblos no longer exist. The young people return to a pueblo that is a shadow of its former self. It has a low-population distribution with many old and many very young people, few working age people, and many more young people. The economy is not from agriculture but remittances from el norte. The returning teenagers don’t really know the pueblos or feel comfortable there. Sometimes they don’t even speak the language. They don’t know their grandparents, and don’t respect or fear them as they did in New Mexico. The grandchildren are not able to communicate with them. The end result is that parents send their troubled teens into an environment in which the mechanisms of social control are weaker even than those in New York City. The results are often negative.

Continued on Page 4
Transnational and Local Communities: How Mexican Gangs get Made in New York
By Robert Smith

Migration has both local and transnational dimensions. Many of the problems that immigrants face—for example, disruption of family and social life and exploitation at work—are experienced both in their country of origin and their country of residence. And problems that first arise in immigrant communities in the US can migrate back to the country of origin. This is the case with Mexican gangs.

There is a growing problem with pandillas (gangs) in towns and villages in the rural Mixteca region of the Mexican state of Puebla, which supplies the majority of migrant workers to New York City. There you can see gang "tags" or graffiti, and increased levels in a variety of social ills, including drug abuse and violence due to inter-gang theft. Public and private funding for drug rehabilitation and gang prevention from the US. These problems and tensions are compounded during the months when migrants return for the feast of their patron saint. In many cases, young migrants and US-born youth has for a montized by the 1986 IRAA and ending in a large unstructured environment. Moreover, a small but increasing number of US-born youth returns on a medium- to long-term basis. Between 5-10% of the local school population in a village I studied were US-born migrants who returned home.

Roots in New York
The pandillas and problems associated with them have their roots in Mexico and New York. In New York, the problem of pandillerismo has one root in the strains put on family life and on parent/child relations when both caregivers work very long hours. The children suffer because they do not receive adequate nutrition or guidance after school. This problem is especially pronounced among young men. Unlike their sisters, who usually clean and cook and look after their siblings after school, young men have few obligations placed on them. Pandillerismo prospered in this void.

Discrimination is another factor. Mexicans as an immigrant group receive fewer membership contributions. We have no corporate donors or wealthy angels. Contributing to a Mexican gang is probably not permissible to the extent permitted by law.

Welcome ...

NEW PLANNE...
How do we address the massive transformations in the political economy and the emerging role of immigration without falling into the anti-immigrant trap of earlier urban planning?

Problems with the Assimilationist Model

New forms of analysis are needed to address the issue of immigration. The mainstream conceptual framework used by most planners to analyze immigration was originally formulated during the early 20th century. This dominant framework, used by social scientists and planners, assumed that individuals made the decision to migrate based on rationally calculating costs and benefits. Moreover, it is argued that the long-term outcome of immigration is the social, economic, and political assimilation of newcomers. This "crisis-driven" assimilationist model clearly stresses the individual migrant's incorporation into the larger political economy. In a word, the process of "Americanization" is the linchpin that traditionally defines immigration incorporation. Thus, the fundamental "problem" for the government and planners is supposedly to develop a set of strategies and policies to successfully incorporate newcomers into the national social fabric and the larger political economy.

Contemporary globalization undermines the traditional assumptions used to analyze and address the "immigrant problem." New communication and transportation technologies compress time and space and facilitate the easy movement of people worldwide. This spatial integration has been complemented by a set of neo-liberal economic reforms, at the international level, that lubricate the flow of capital, technology, and commodities across national borders. Moreover, as the new economy of cities emerges from a nation-centered system based on barriers and borders to one based on permeability and fluidity, many immigrant workers develop the ability to move back and forth between their respective sending and receiving societies. For many people immigration is not a static place-specific phenomenon.

Therefore, a significant number of today's immigrants are able to maintain strong economic, cultural, political, and physical ties to their place of birth. In short, large numbers of immigrants are simultaneously by choice living two lives in more than one nation at a time. This new phenomenon has clearly brought in to question the traditional notions associated with place-specific immigration. Traditional immigrant issues such as citizenship, political incorporation, and cultural assimilation are being rapidly transformed.

Globalization has brought to the fore the limits of the immigrant assimilation model. The qualitative and quantitative changes in international migration require us to develop a new conceptual framework and language that will adequately capture the new phenomena. Recently, a small group of academics and activists have begun to think through and develop a new way of looking at immigration. This emerging approach views immigration as a transnational process that goes beyond the traditional geographical confines of the nation-state. In other words, traditional notions like citizenship, political activity, entrepreneur-ship, and culture are de-linked from specific places and spaces.

Immigration and Community

Globalization and its offshoot, transnationalism, have fundamentally transformed the contours of immigration. Immigration is undergoing major reforms as a result of globalization, transnationalization and the like. The new social networks and the like of "invisible" process of assimilation. For example, many Dominicans, Colombian, and Mexican entrepreneurs in New York City invest their profits in small-scale enterprises and real estate in their countries of origin. In the short term, these investment strategies allow entrepreneurs to strengthen their economic solvency, solidify their social networks, and augment their social status back home. These emerging processes are undermining the place-bound nature of local economic activity. The transnationalization of petty commerce, investments, and family-remittances is reconstituting and linking business activities, labor markets, and consumption patterns in both receiving and sending societies.

Immigrant Networks

The dense social networks that immigrants maintain and cultivate have also reconstructed everyday cultural practices. As stated earlier, mainstream immigration theory views individual rational-economic calculations as the driving force behind migration. The transnationalism perspective rejects the randomness behind this highly individualistic orientation. Instead we argue that, to a significant degree, migration patterns are socially embedded. In other words, individuals don't migrate; networks migrate. The emphasis on immigrant networks as the point of departure brings to the foreground the notions of culture and ethnic maintenance. This is a clear departure from the assimilationist perspective which assumes that the dynamics and processes associated with cultural maintenance. For example, in this issue of Planners Network Robert Smith cogently argues that many Mexican immigrants send their children home for extended visits as a strategy of cultural maintenance.

Smith goes on to argue that there is a dark side to transnationalism. His fieldwork indicates that the cultural and social dislocations that accompany transmigration are experienced in both sending and receiving societies. In both countries, population movements across borders have increased the levels of street crime and youth gangs, and have diminished traditional notions of social hierarchies and communal life.

In sum, globalization and its offshoot, transnationalism, have fundamentally transformed the contours of immigration. In light of the resurgence of "American" nativism and conservative social movements; it would behoove planners, activists, and academics to systematically address these new realities. By understanding the underlying political, economic, and social dimensions of transnational migration, planners will be able to develop viable strategies for resisting the conservative onslaught against newcomers. Progressive planners and political activists must creatively engage immigrants on their own terrain and work collaboratively in developing the knowledge base and tools that will facilitate the implementation of social justice and a respect for ethnic and cultural differences.

Arturo Sanchez is a Ph.D. Candidate in City and Regional Planning at Columbia University and a member of the Planners Network Steering Committee.
How do we address the massive transformations in the political economy and the emerging role of immigration without falling into the anti-immigrant trap of earlier urban planning?

Problems with the Assimilatist Model

New forms of analysis are needed to address the issue of immigration. The mainstream conceptual framework used by most planners to analyze immigration was originally formulated during the early 20th century. This dominant framework, used by social scientists and planners, assumed that individuals made the decision to migrate based on rationally calculating costs and benefits. Moreover, it is argued that the long-term outcome of immigration is the social, economic, and political assimilation of newcomers. This "crisis-driven assimilatist" model clearly stresses the individual migrant's incorporation into the larger political economy. In a word, the process of "Americanization" is the linchpin that traditionally defines immigration incorporation. Thus, the fundamental "problem" for the government and planners is supposedly to develop a set of strategies and policies to successfully incorporate new arrivals into the national social fabric and the larger political economy.

Contemporary globalization undermines the traditional assumptions used to analyze and address the "immigrant problem." New communication and transportation technologies compress time and space and facilitate the easy movement of people worldwide. This spatial integration has been complemented by a set of neo-liberal economic reforms, at the international level, that lubricate the flow of capital, technology, and commodities across national borders. Moreover, as the economy is increasingly comprised of a nation-centered system based on barriers and borders to one based on permeability and fluidity, many immigrant workers develop the ability to move back and forth between their respective sending and receiving societies. For many people immigration is not a static place-specific phenomenon. Therefore, a significant number of today's immigrants are able to maintain strong economic, cultural, political, and physical ties to their place of birth.

In short, large numbers of immigrants are simultaneously being brought into every nation in more than one nation at a time. This new phenomenon has clearly brought in to question the traditional notions associated with place-specific immigration. Traditional immigrant issues such as citizenship, political incorporation, and cultural assimilation are being rapidly transformed.

Globalization has brought in to question the nature of the immigrant assimilation model. The qualitative and quantitative changes in international migration require us to develop a new conceptual framework and language that will adequately capture the new phenomena. Recently, a small group of academics and activists have begun to think through and develop a new way of looking at immigration.

This emerging approach views immigration as a transnational process that goes beyond the traditional geographic confines of the country. In other words, traditional notions like citizenship, political activity, entrepreneurial culture, and social capital are de-linked from specific places and spaces.

Immigration and Community

The New Perspective of Transnationalism

As the international economy becomes increasingly globalized, transnationalism is emerging as a perspective necessary for understanding the new and dynamic realities of immigration. Traditional notions of assimilation and citizenship must be fundamentally re-thought. Many sending nations, such as the Dominican Republic and Colombia, have instituted dual nationality provisions for their respective diasporic populations. These dual citizens now have the option of engaging in political activities in more than one nation. This new development opens up new possibilities for rights and identities, such as the "American" citizen. As Laura Liu argues in this issue of Planners Network, many community-based organizations working with immigrants are often forced to straddle the contradictions between nationalizing projects and a wide range of immigrant rights. These tensions will more than likely be refashioned in interesting and dynamic ways as dual nationality provisions are implemented in an increasing number of labor-exporting countries. For example, among Colombians and Dominicans the dual nationality provisions have resulted in increased rates of US naturalization. These supposedly contradictory processes are having interesting consequences. Currently, Colombians and Dominicans are choosing to dualize in order to apply for US citizenship. The fundamental idea is that via dual citizenship, immigrants will be better positioned to ensure that their political, civic, and economic interests are advanced.

Transnationalism is undermining traditional notions regarding immigrant enterprises. Historically, immigrant entrepreneurial activity has been viewed as a stepping stone to economic incorporation and assimilation into the "American" mainstream. However, these traditions are no longer valid (if they ever were). Today, many immigrant enterprises are deeply embedded in a web of transnational networks that condition the "inevitable" process of assimilation. For example, many Mexican, Colombian, and Dominican entrepreneurs in New York City invest their profits in small-scale enterprises and real estate in their countries of origin. In the short term, these investment strategies allow entrepreneurs to strengthen their economic solvency, solidify their social networks, and augment their social status back home. These emerging processes are undermining the place-bound nature of local economic activity. The transnationalization of petty commerce, investments, and family-remitances, is re-linking and binding business activities, labor markets, and consumption patterns in both receiving and sending societies.

Immigrant Networks

The dense social networks that immigrants maintain and cultivate have also reconstituted everyday cultural practices. As stated earlier, mainstream immigration theory views individual rational-economic calculations as the driving force behind migration. The transnational perspective rejects the randomness behind this highly individualistic orientation. Instead we argue that, to a significant degree, migration patterns are socially embedded. In other words, individual don't migrate; networks migrate.

The emphasis on immigrant networks as the point of departure brings to the foreground the notions of culture and ethnic maintenance. This is a clear departure from the assimilationist perspective which emphasizes the dynamics and processes associated with cultural maintenance. For example, in this issue of Planners Network Robert Smith cogently argues that many Mexican immigrants send their children home for extended visits as a strategy of cultural maintenance.

Smith goes on to argue that there is a dark side to transnationalism. His fieldwork indicates that the cultural and social dislocations that accompany transmigration are experienced in both sending and receiving societies. In these countries, population movements across borders have increased the levels of street crime and youth gangs, and have diminished traditional notions of social hierarchy and parental respect.

In such cases, the oft-cited "offshoot, transnationalism, have fundamentally transformed the contours of immigration. In light of the resurgence of "American" nativism and conservative social movements, it would behoove progressive planners, activists, and academics to systematically address these new realities. By understanding the underlying political, economic, and social dimensions of transnational migration, progressives will be able to develop viable strategies for resisting the conservative onslaught against newcomers. Progressive planners and political activists must creatively engage immigrants on their own terrain and work collaboratively in developing the knowledge base and tools that will facilitate the implementation of social justice and a respect for ethnic and cultural differences.

Arturo Sanchez is a Ph.D. Candidate in City and Regional Planning at Columbia University and a member of the Planners Network Steering Committee.
Dealing with Gangs

What should be done about this situation? One response by a particular town was to build a larger local jail and put the young returned immigrants in it every time they got drunk or made trouble. Now the inside of the jail is covered with gang graffiti. This response deals only with the immediate symptoms of the problem, and not very well. More constructive action could be taken.

The first step is to recognize that there is a problem and learn its dimensions. Gangs don’t manifest themselves in all places, but there is a general pattern of difficulties among returning immigrants. It should be recognized that a majority of the returned immigrants are in town for only two months or less of each year, during the patron saint feast or summer and winter vacations. It should also be recognized that there is a growing minority of medium- and long-term returned immigrants.

Resources and energies should be dedicated to activities oriented towards returning immigrants and youth in the pueblos. Many of the traditional customs are religious in character; they are oriented towards and often more strongly embraced by older adults than returned immigrants. In addition to inculcating a love of these traditions, one suggestion would be to organize more structured events oriented to returning youth during the two months of the year when there are significant numbers of returnees visiting the pueblos. These structured activities could include basketball, soccer, etc. Activities would be organized along the lines of a summer or winter camp. This would bring things more in line with what the migrant parents in New York imagine and hope for. They see a place where it is safe for their children to return and stay on their own. The home villages could also become to a greater degree a place where return immigrants participate in organized activities and where their attachment to the pueblos grows. This might help foster a new Mexican diaspora in New York.

Robert Smith, rsmith@barnard.columbia.edu, teaches in the Sociology Department at Barnard College and the Institute of Latin American and Iberian Studies at Columbia University.

Organization Report

The National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights

by Cathi Tactaquin

The National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights is a nationwide alliance of organizations and activists committed to the advancement of human and civil rights for all immigrants and refugees, regardless of immigration status. The National Network emphasizes activism on local and national public policies and issues; community-based and broad public education and awareness-building; local organizing support; coalition building and outreach to diverse movements; and advocacy-oriented research.

Over this next year, we are implementing several exciting campaigns and projects, in addition to our ongoing educational and advocacy activities.

BRIDGE – Building a Race and Immigration Dialogue in the Global Era

BRIDGE is our long-awaited curriculum and dialogue project, supported by an unrestricted grant from the CS Mott Foundation, aimed at addressing the contemporary intersection of race, race relations and immigration in the U.S. through dialogue, curriculum development and training that is framed by an understanding of the functions of globalization.

BRIDGE will create two tools: a model for “dialogues” and a curriculum series for which we will provide training and guidelines for local communities to share views and learn through “workshops” on BRIDGE themes. The BRIDGE curriculum and dialogue process are designed as tools:

- to help activists from various sectors of the social and economic justice community address varied and complex features of the immigration debate, especially with regard to concerns of race and race relations;
- to encourage analysis on the limitations of an enforcement approach to immigration policy;
- to promote more active engagement with global economic issues and a human rights framework;
- to provide new strategies to support the development of networks for immigration reform.

From the demands of a federal naturalization policy that requires permanent residents to know a particular version of American history. This history is devoid of any representations of oppressed and dominant groups in the US. For instance, permanent residents are asked to memorize the meanings of the colors of the US flag (red for courage, white for justice, blue for truth) and the famous words of Patrick Henry, “Give me freedom or give me death!” The emphasis rests on colonial history (the Mayflower and Pilgrims, the thirteen original colonies, etc.), touching only briefly on the Civil War and the two World Wars. No knowledge is required about US involvement in the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or any war since. In fact, the required knowledge entirely excludes almost all of twentieth century history, focusing instead on nostalgic accounts of victories.

Candidates for citizenship are required to know about the general grant of federal and state government, but not the structure of the relationship between the US and its former and present colonies. Not surprisingly, the genocide of Native Americans is not part of this “naturalization canon.”

The process of naturalization is really a nationalistic one based on a white-washed, patriotic history that must be memorized and repeated by green-card holding immigrants.

Contesting Mythic America: Community-based Citizenship Education for Immigrants

by Laura Y. Liu

Community-based organizations have long served immigrant groups in urban areas. They organize around labor issues, deal with domestic violence, and help immigrants negotiate the naturalization process. In many ways, community groups mediate between government and the communities they serve. Local community groups often represent the state to particular groups of immigrants, even as they work towards immigrant rights. Although these groups occupy a position between government and immigrant communities, they are often perceived to be part of government. This raises unique problems of organizing strategy for these groups, especially in terms of the potential for politicizing immigrants.

Some community-based organizations provide educational support to immigrants who are permanent residents and want to become naturalized citizens. These immigrants often turn to community groups for assistance, first through English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) courses, then through citizenship classes that teach the required knowledge for the naturalization exam and interviews with INS officials. Having volunteered at a community-based organization in New York City’s Chinatown, I believe these classes provide much-needed services to documented immigrants looking to better their situation through naturalization.

Community groups, however, are still heavily constrained by the specific requirements of naturalization and by the legal distinctions between documented and undocumented immigrants. This short piece considers some of these constraints in order to think about better ways to serve the immigrant population in urban areas such as New York City.

Ideal Notions of the US

In many ways, community-based organizations dealing with the naturalization process reinforce ideal notions of the United States as a “safe haven” and a “nation of immigrants” founded on universal ideals of freedom and democracy. The reproduction of these ideals comes largely from the demands of a federal naturalization policy that requires permanent residents to know a particular version of American history. This history is devoid of any representations of oppressed and dominant groups in the US. For instance, permanent residents are asked to memorize the meanings of the colors of the US flag (red for courage, white for justice, blue for truth) and the famous words of Patrick Henry, “Give me freedom or give me death!” The emphasis rests on colonial history (the Mayflower and Pilgrims, the thirteen original colonies, etc.), touching only briefly on the Civil War and the two World Wars. No knowledge is required about US involvement in the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or any war since. In fact, the required knowledge entirely excludes almost all of twentieth century history, focusing instead on nostalgic accounts of victories.

Candidates for citizenship are required to know about the general grant of federal and state government, but not the structure of the relationship between the US and its former and present colonies. Not surprisingly, the genocide of Native Americans is not part of this “naturalization canon.”
Dealing with Gangs

What should be done about this situation? One response by a particular town was to build a larger local jail and put the young returned immigrants in it every time they got drunk or made trouble. Now the inside of the jail is covered with gang graffiti. This response deals only with the immediate symptoms of the problem, and not very well. More constructive action could be taken.

The first step is to recognize that there is a problem and learn its dimensions. Gangs don't manifest themselves in all places, but there is a general pattern of difficulties among returning immigrants. It should be recognized that a majority of the returned immigrants are in town for only two months or less of each year, during the patron saint feast or summer and winter vacations. It should also be recognized that there is a growing minority of medium- and long-term returned immigrants.

Resources and energies should be dedicated to activities oriented towards returning immigrants and youth in the pueblos. Many of the traditional customs are religious in character; they are oriented towards and often more strongly embraced by older adults than returned immigrants. In addition to inculcating a love of these traditions, one suggestion would be to organize more structured events oriented to returning youth during the two months of the year when there are significant numbers of returnees visiting the pueblos. These structured activities could include basketball, soccer, etc. Activities would be organized along the lines of a summer or winter camp. This would bring things more in line with what the migrant parents in New York imagine and hope for. They see a place where it is safe for their children to return and stay on their own. The home villages could also become to a greater degree a place where return immigrants participate in organized activities and where their attachment to the pueblo grows. This might help foster a new Mexican diaspora in New York.

Robert Smith, rsmith@barnd.columbia.edu, teaches in the Sociology Department at Barnard College and the Institute of Latin American and Iberian Studies at Columbia University.

Organization Report

The National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights

by Cathi Tactaquin

The National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights is a nationwide alliance of organizations and activists committed to the advancement of human and civil rights for all immigrants and refugees, regardless of immigration status. The National Network emphasizes activism on local and national public policies and issues; community-based and broad public education and awareness-building; local organizing support; coalition building and outreach to diverse movements; and advocacy-oriented research.

Over this next year, we are implementing several exciting campaigns and projects, in addition to our ongoing educational and advocacy activities.

BRIDGE – Building a Race and Immigration Dialogue in the Global Era

BRIDGE is our long-awaited curriculum and dialogue project, supported by an initial grant from the CS Mott Foundation, aimed at addressing the contemporary intersection of race, race relations and immigration in the U.S. through dialogue, curriculum development and training that is framed by an understanding of the functions of globalization.

BRIDGE will create two tools: a model for “dialogues” and a curriculum series for which we will provide training and guidelines for local communities to share views and learn through “workshops” on BRIDGE themes. The BRIDGE curriculum and dialogue process are designed as tools:

- to help activists from various sectors of the social and economic justice community address varied and complex features of racism, immigration and particularly with regard to concerns of race and race relations;
- to encourage analysis on the limitations of an enforcement approach to immigration policy;
- to promote more active engagement with global economic issues and a human rights framework;

Continued on Page 9

Immigration and Community

Contesting Mythic America: Community-based Citizenship Education for Immigrants

by Laura Y. Liu

Community-based organizations have long served immigrant groups in urban areas. They organize around labor issues, deal with domestic violence, and help immigrants negotiate the naturalization process. In many ways, community groups mediate between government and the communities they serve. Local community groups often represent the state to particular groups of immigrants, even as they work towards immigrant rights. Although these groups occupy a position between government and immigrant communities, they are often perceived to be part of government. This raises unique problems of organizing strategy for these groups, especially in terms of the potential for politicizing immigrants.

Some community-based organizations provide educational support to immigrants who are permanent residents and want to become naturalized citizens. These immigrants often turn to community groups for assistance, first through English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) courses, then through citizenship classes that teach the required knowledge for the naturalization exam and interviews with INS officials. Having volunteered at a community-based organization in New York City’s Chinatown, I believe these classes provide much-needed services to documented immigrants looking to better their situation through naturalization.

Community groups, however, are still heavily constrained by the specific requirements of naturalization and by the legal distinctions between documented and undocumented immigrants. This short piece considers some of these constraints in order to think about better ways to serve the immigrant population in urban areas such as New York City.

Ideal Notions of the US

In many ways, community-based organizations dealing with the naturalization process reinforce ideal notions of the United States as a “safe haven” and a “nation of immigrants” founded on universal ideals of freedom and democracy. The reproduction of these ideals comes largely

from the demands of a federal naturalization policy that requires permanent residents to know a particular version of American history. This history is devoid of any representations of oppressed and dominant groups in the US. For instance, permanent residents are asked to memorize the meanings of the colors of the US flag (red for courage, white for justice, blue for truth) and the famous words of Patrick Henry, “Give me freedom or give me death!” The emphasis rests on colonial history (the Mayflower and Pilgrims, the thirteen original colonies, etc.), touching only briefly on the Civil War and the two World Wars. No knowledge is required about US involvement in the Korean War, the Vietnam War, or any war since. In fact, the required knowledge entirely excludes almost all of twentieth century history, focusing instead on nostalgic accounts of victories.

Candidates for citizenship are required to know about the general outlines of federal and state government, but not the structure of the relationship between the US and its former and present colonies. Not surprisingly, the genocide of Native Americans is not part of this “naturalization canon,” nor the legacies of slavery, the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II, the Bracero Program of the 1940s, or the many exclusion acts that prevented various groups of Asians from immigrating to the US at different times. It is particularly incongruous that the Asian Exclusion Acts are not discussed in classes involving Asian permanent residents. These are some of the contradictions faced by community groups engaging in citizenship education.

Obviously, we wouldn’t want to require so much historical knowledge that the naturalization process becomes more burdensome for permanent residents than it already is. But the required information need not reinforce so heavily the ‘idiotic notion that the US is a land of “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.” ’

All of this suggests that the process of naturalization is really a nationalistic one based on a white-washed, patriotic history that must be memorized and repeated by green-card holding immigrants. These “citizenship classes” must inevitably reproduce some degree of nationalism in conveying the information required. Therefore, community groups that conduct these
Undocumented Immigrants and New Citizens

Another potential organizing strategy for community-based organizations involves integrating the services offered to permanent residents and those offered to the undocumented (some groups already do this). Of course, structural limitations dictate the necessity of separating the two into distinct groups since they are seen differently by government. But what are the implications for community organizations that refuse to make the distinction in their organizing strategy? By adhering to the "legal" differences between them and failing to talk about the plight of the undocumented with permanent residents, community groups reinforce the categories that separate "insiders" from "outsiders." The supposedly neutral categories of "permanent residents," "undocumented immigrants," and "citizens" are laden with nationalistic ideas about what it means to be a political subject and what it means to be excluded from political life. By engaging in the "education" of "new citizens," community groups are uniquely positioned to make linkages between different groups.

The supposedly neutral categories of "permanent residents," "undocumented immigrants," and "citizens" are laden with nationalistic ideas about what it means to be a political subject and what it means to be excluded from political life. By engaging in the "education" of "new citizens," community groups are uniquely positioned to make linkages between different groups. Documented and undocumented immigrants are not isolated groups, and many permanent residents taking citizenship classes will find these linkages to be relevant in their own lives.

These connections can also be tied into family ideologies that inform naturalization policy. For example, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) of 1994 (reintroduced in Congress in 1998 as the VAWA II, which is still pending) improves the chances for battered and undocumented immigrant women married to US citizens or permanent residents to become permanent residents. Some provisions of the law expired in January of 1998, however, requiring that some women return to their countries of origin. It is not surprising, then, if immigration law makes clear distinctions between not-for-profit community groups and the formal apparatus of the state. This blurring of roles makes it even more pressing that community groups contest naturalization policies as they educate.

Laura Y. Liu, liu@rci.rutgers.edu, is a Ph.D. candidate in the Rutgers University Department of Geography.
classes are themselves implicated in constructing “America” and its citizens. A real challenge, then, for community-based groups working around citizenship, is to question and clearly define their own roles in this process. Groups in the not-for-profit sector function like the government in filling social service gaps, and often represent the government to immigrants who use their services. It is no surprise, then, if immigration organizations make clear distinctions between not-for-profit community groups and the formal apparatus of the state. This blurring of roles makes it even more pressing that community groups contest naturalization policy as they educate.

Undocumented Immigrants and New Citizens

Another potential organizing strategy for community-based organizations involves integrating the services offered to permanent residents and those offered to the undocumented (some groups already do this). Of course, structural limitations dictate the necessity of separating the two into distinct groups since they are seen differently by government. But what are the implications for community organizations that refuse to make the distinction in their organizing strategy? By adhering to the “legal” differences between them and failing to talk about the plight of the undocumented with permanent residents, community groups reinforce the categories that separate “insiders” from “outsiders.” The supposedly neutral categories of “permanent residents,” “undocumented immigrants,” and “citizens” are laden with nationalistic ideas about what it means to be a political subject and what it means to be excluded from political life. By engaging in the “education” of “new citizens,” community groups are uniquely positioned to make linkages between different groups.

The supposedly neutral categories of “permanent residents,” “undocumented immigrants,” and “citizens” are laden with nationalistic ideas about what it means to be a political subject and what it means to be excluded from political life. By engaging in the “education” of “new citizens,” community groups are uniquely positioned to make linkages between different groups. Documented and undocumented immigrants are not isolated groups, and many permanent residents taking citizenship classes will find these linkages to be relevant in their own lives.

To subscribe to the Planners Network email list, send an email message to pn-net-request@pratt.edu with the body blank and the subject: subscribe your-email-address.

Immigration and Community

Tactique/Continued from Page 6

to foster strategic thinking and coalition-building with other sectors that share a common vision of social justice.

The BRIDGE project suggests the following basic principles to forge a new direction for “bridge-building” among immigrants and all communities:

- Respect for human rights (which include labor, cultural, civil, social, environmental, and economic rights) for all, regardless of immigration status;
- A commitment to racial equality and justice; Support for the concept of “equality of mobility” rather than wealth, as key to equity for working people in a globalized economy;
- Full and equal access to education, public benefits and other rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international law, for all immigrants;
- A commitment to working in union on those social, political and economic issues that link immigrants to other sectors, including welfare recipients, low-wage workers, police accountability groups, prison reform groups and communities of color.

The BRIDGE “dialogues” are a way to bring 10 to 25 people together for a discussion on the BRIDGE “themes” on globalization, immigration and race. Gathering people from diverse backgrounds in terms of race, ethnicity, experience and interest, the National Network hopes that the BRIDGE dialogues can provide a welcome forum for viewpoints, concerns and questions. These dialogues can, in some cases, be a starting point for building on relations with groups/individuals, or even the Task Force, to solidify them. Initial dialogues will take place in June and July in Seattle, the San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles, Denver, Houston, New York City and Washington, D.C. The dialogues are also designed to spark interest in the longer-term curriculum, which will include modules on: immigration history; globalization and migration; race, race relations and immigration; economics of immigration; gender and migration; population, immigration and the environment; human and international migrant rights; and current policies and legislation.

National Project on Immigration Enforcement

A National Week of Action Against INS Raids last fall kicked off a national campaign to press for an end to immigration raids in workplaces and neighborhoods. Through activities and nationwide press work, the activity highlighted a national report on raids, which summarized the results of monitoring INS raids on raids for over a year. Entitled, “Portrait of Injustice: The Impact of Immigration Raids on Families, Workers and Communities,” the 72-page report describes the negative impact of raids on human and civil rights, worker organizing and the stability of families. (It’s available from us for $18.)

During the week of action, organizations in twenty-seven cities held rallies, marches, forums, ecumenical services and media events to help call attention to the raids issues. Press conferences in Washington, D.C. and several other cities spotlighted the report and included testimony from both national institutions and victims of raids in cities around the country. The events linked to the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and expounded on the need to protect the human rights of all workers. Earlier this year, the INS announced that as part of its new immigration enforcement strategy, it would be de-emphasizing immigration raids, which it admitted were not a very effective tactic in addressing undocumented immigration.

The National INS Raids Task Force, organized to share information and coordinate strategy concerning enforcement, brings together about 70 immigrant community organizations, advocates and service providers. This Task Force is now in the process of responding to current immigration enforcement activities, which range from continuing workplace raids, to industry-wide audits of employment documents, and protesting the issuance of Social Security “no match” letters, which had been sent to employers to notify them of discrepancies in worker Social Security numbers; new employers subsequently fired workers who had been so identified. Staff and interns in the National Network office produce materials, coordinate activities, follow-up on reports, conduct research, and maintain communication with Task Force participants, including publication of a periodic bilingual Bulletin on raids and developments. In addition, the Task Force has produced an Organizers’ Kit that has been widely distributed.

The Task Force is now expanding outreach and education, and mobilize public pressure on Congress and the Department of Justice to end the practice of immigration raids. In its new role, the Task Force recommends that the INS maintain and make public detailed statistics on the race, ethnicity and citizenship/immigration status of people questioned or detained.

International Migrants’ Rights Campaign

In order to raise awareness and build support for international human rights protections for all immigrants, the National Network is working to bring together all these efforts as part of a global campaign for migrants’ rights. The “U.S. Campaign for International Migrants’ Rights,” will join international partners in a new effort to bring into force the UN Convention of the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, which was passed by the UN General Assembly in 1990. The campaign has been a vehicle to enhance public education about the international context of migration, and to build an international movement working for migrants’ rights internationally. The National Network is

Continued on Page 18
union will not see it in their interests to ally -- long term -- with other social forces....

Pure and simple trade unionism cannot adequately respond to the challenges presented to us by global and capital-
ism. It cannot respond to the atomization of workers' lives; it cannot respond to the deterioration of the cities; it cannot respond to the limiting face of collective bargaining; it cannot respond to the multinational corporations. Pure and simple trade unionism may have responded to some of the real-

ities of early 20th century capitalism, and even here one must raise profound questions, but it is certainly not ade-
quate to the tasks we face entering the 21st century.

And so the reason has to do with class. Pure and simple trade unionism is about workers at specific work-

places and the type of unionism which advances their immediate interests. The stage of history in which we find ourselves demands a class-based trade unionism which is contextualized by the international situation....

The discussion of the rosbay trade unionism in such a way that it is class-based and advances the view of labor-

community alliances. Living wage campaigns which have been struggling for and won in several cities have been excellent examples of organized labor and community-
based organizations coming together. Some developments in occupational health and safety and its relationship to the environment seems to me to be the basis for alliances between organized labor and the environmental movement, particularly the environmental justice movement. And certainly there is the basis for alliances when it comes to what is often referenced as "capitalist strategies," that is the use of pension fund money for community development.

We must also realize that "labor/community" is often a euphemism for how to handle the race/ethnic question. In other words, the effort to say that communities of color have been overlooked by organized labor and that there needs to be a bridging of this chasm. While I agree that this has been the case, I will hasten to add that we should address the race/ethnic questions directly and not by implication. Specifically, there is a need for an open alliance between organized labor (which is multiracial, multi-ethnic) and the socio-political movements of people of color....

As we enter the 21st century, organized labor needs to embrace the socio-political movements of people of color which are fighting for economic and social justice. Such a uniting of efforts will be the best step toward a significant labor/community alliance.

In sum, then, the labor/community alliance question — at the general level — challenges an outdated form of trade unionism. To make it work there needs to be an ideological reshaping of organized labor; a full incorporation of the memberships of our unions into discussions of the role of the trade union and its relationship to community-based organi-

zations and struggles; and united action around a set of concrete objectives.

At its most specific, the labor-community alliance needs to represent the uniting of efforts of organized labor and the movement for communities of color. Such unity can provide the foundation for challenging the dominant economic and political consensus — often referenced as neoliberalism —

and articulate a progressive vision for the transformation of the landscape of the US.
unions will not see it in their interests to ally -- long term -- with other social forces. Pure and simple trade unionism cannot adequately respond to the challenges presented to us by global capitalism. It cannot respond to the atomization of workers' lives; it cannot respond to the deterioration of the cities; it cannot respond to the changing face of collective bargaining; it cannot respond to the multinational corporations. Pure and simple trade unionism may have responded to some of the realities of early 20th century capitalism, but even here one must raise profound questions, but it is certainly not adequate to the tasks we face entering the 21st century. As a result, the union movement has to do with class. Pure and simple trade unionism is about workers at specific workplaces and the type of unionism which advances their immediate interests. The stage of history in which we find ourselves demands a class-based trade unionism which is contextualized by the international situation. The pure and simple approach to unionism exists in such a way that it is class-based and advances the view of labor community alliances. Living wage campaigns which have been struggling for and won in several cities are excellent examples of organized labor and community based organizations coming together. Some developments in occupational health and safety and its relationship to the environment seems to me to be the basis for alliances between organized labor and the environmental movement, particularly environmental justice movements. And certainly there is the basis for alliances when it comes to what is often referred as "capitalist strategies," that is the use of pension funds money for community development.

We must also realize that "labor/community" is often a euphemism for how to handle the race/ethnic question. In other words, the effort to say that communities of color have been overlooked by organized labor and that there needs to be a bridging of this chasm. While I agree that this has been the case, I will hasten to add that we should address the race/ethnic questions directly and not by implication. Specifically, there is a need for an open alliance between organized labor (which is multicultural/multi-ethnic) and the socio-political movements of people of color.

As we enter the 21st century, organized labor needs to embrace the socio-political movements of people of color which are fighting for economic and social justice. Such a unifying effort will be the best step toward a significant labor/community alliance.

In sum, then, the labor/community alliance question -- at the general level -- challenges an outdated form of trade unionism. To make it work there needs to be an ideological reshaping of organized labor; a full incorporation of the members of our unions into discussions of the role of the trade union and its relationship to community-based organizations and struggles; and united action around a set of concrete objectives.

At its most specific, the labor-community alliance needs to represent the uniting efforts of organized labor and the community organizations of color. Such unity can provide the foundation for challenging the dominant economic and political consensus -- often referenced as neoliberalism -- and articulate a progressive vision for the transformation of the landscape of the US.
seemingly unconnected mini-speeches. Workshop leaders who were already conversant with participatory techniques, such as Susan Winning of the Boston-based Women's Institute for Leadership Development, quickly got participants engaged and talking, but too many workshops slipped into the familiar “talking heads” routine. Nonetheless, the conference was more participatory than any that either of us has experienced.

Bridging the Gap

The third and most fundamental goal of the conference was to actually contribute to bridging the gap between labor and community. It was an important step forward simply to get a mix of both groups “in the house” together. In their evaluations of the conference, participants made positive comments about “meeting people ... getting to know people ... folks were accessible and approachable ... nice sense of community ... opened my mind to the opinions of other viewpoints.”

The conference program definitely raised consciousness about the connections between labor and community issues, and spread the word about successful alliances, from a joint union-community machinist training program in Lynn, Massachusetts to efforts across the country to set job quality and environmental standards for companies that receive public aid. “I really enjoyed this year’s conference,” one planning professor commented, “although I was wondering if I would understand much since I am not a union member, nor do I work with unions in my community work....” She concluded, “Unions folks ain’t so bad after all, and I heard a few calms saying the same thing about those confounded planners.”

The good feelings didn’t mean controversy was absent. In the final plenary, Paul Felson, a Pennsylvania official of the Union of Needletrades, Industrial, and Textile Employees (UNITE), voiced skepticism about the prospects for labor-community cooperation, saying “My dream is that just once my members would actually ask me to do something for the community.” Libardo Rueda, an immigrant from Colombia and recent graduate of UMass Boston’s CPS, said that based on the U.S. labor movement’s weak track record of international and even local solidarity, “I can’t see that unions have anything to offer us.” One unionist complained that “some sessions I was in did seem to bash unions a little too much.” On the other hand, some too-hot-to-handle questions never made it to the conference floor. We tried to organize a discussion about the problems that community development groups have paying union wages and their use of non-union labor to build and rehabilitate housing. Labor and community groups decided the issue was overly explosive. However, many of the key groups in the Boston area have indicated a strong interest in beginning private discussions on the topic this coming fall.

The plenary session on the relations between building trades unions and communities in the Boston area illustrated the main strengths and weaknesses in the four days of discussion. Featured speakers were Mark Erlich of the New England Joint Council of Carpenters, Priscilla Golding of Women in the Building Trades, and Chuck Turner, initiator of a series of efforts to gain access to construction jobs for people of color. None was a big name, but all have been toiling for decades to move the building trades in a progressive direction, and they have a long history of discussion among each other. They didn’t pull any punches. For example, Turner declared bluntly that “The construction unions still exclude people of color.” Once the speakers set the example, audience members jumped in to join a productive, wide-ranging dialogue. The combination of long-standing relationships among labor and community actors (rather than “instant coalitions”), a (more or less)

shared broader vision of social change, and a focus on concrete goals (such as the Boston Residents Jobs Ordinance, which guaranteed shares of publicly financed jobs for Boston residents, people of color, and women) were hallmarks of the most successesful labor-community collaborations discussed at the conference.

But taking a step back, the limitations of the discussion were also evident. The speakers dodged a question about the clash between the construction unions’ desire for jobs and community concerns about sustainable development and community preservation — a critical issue in cities like Boston where a hot economy is fueling megadevelopments. We were not able to move the strategy discussion forward to next steps. And some of the most powerful players — the mainstream leadership of the building trades, and the growing number of nonunion contractors (including those of color) — simply were not in the room. Bottom line, though, this plenary and the conference as a whole did a lot to strengthen and publicize existing labor-community connections, and create new ones.

Fortunately, the end of the conference doesn’t mean the end of the discussion. Conference participants have used the conference email list to start in touch. The conference also sparked new, ongoing conversations among local activists, particularly in the Boston area. Thirty conference participants joined or re-joined PN, connecting them to ongoing dialogue in the newsletter, local forums, and future conferences. In next year’s PN conference in Toronto, maybe there will be a few more labor activists “in the house” to take the discussion to the next level.

Bill Fletcher, Jr. Chester Hartman Ty DePass

Linda Davidson, Walter Habib and Tom Angotti

Marie Kennedy is Co-chair of the PN Steering Committee and directs the Center for Community Planning at the College of Public and Community Service, University of Massachusetts, Boston. Chris Tilly is a labor economist in the Department of Regional Economic & Social Development at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, and in the editorial collective of Dollars and Sense magazine.

Chris Tilly and Gilda Haas
seemingly unconnected mini-speeches. Workshop leaders who were already conversant with participatory techniques, such as Susan Winning of the Boston-based Women’s Institute for Leadership Development, quickly got participants engaged and talking, but too many workshops slipped into the familiar “talking heads” routine. Nonetheless, the conference was more participatory than any that either of us has experienced.

**Bridging the Gap**

The third and most fundamental goal of the conference was to actually contribute to bridging the gap between labor and community. It was an important step forward simply to get a mix of both groups “in the house” together. In their evaluations of the conference, participants made positive comments about “meeting people ... getting to know people ... folks were accessible and approachable ... nice sense of community ... opened my mind to the opinions of other viewpoints.”

Bill Fletcher, Jr.  Chester Hartman  Ty DePass

The conference program definitely raised consciousness about the connections between labor and community issues, and spread the word about successful alliances, from a joint union-community machinist training program in Lynn, Massachusetts to efforts across the country to set job quality and environmental standards for companies that receive public aid. “I really enjoyed this year’s conference,” one planning professor commented, “although I was wondering if I would understand much since I am not a union member, nor do I work with unions in my community work ....” She concluded, “Unions folks ain’t so bad after all, and I heard a few o’ them saying the same thing about those confounded planners.”

The good feelings didn’t mean controversy was absent. In the final plenary, Paul Filson, a Pennsylvania official of the Union of Needletrades, Industrial, and Textile Employees (UNITE), voiced skepticism about the prospects for labor-community cooperation, saying “My dream is that just once my members would actually ask me to do something for the community.” Libardo Rueda, an immigrant from Colombia and recent graduate of UMass-Boston’s CPCs, said that based on the U.S. labor movement’s weak track record of international and even local solidarity, “I can’t see that unions have anything to offer us.” One unionist complained that “some sessions I was in did seem to bash unions a little too much.” On the other hand, some too-hot-to-handle questions never made it to the conference floor. We tried to organize a discussion about the problems that community development groups are paying union wages and their use of non-union labor to build and rehabilitate housing. Labor and community groups decided the issue was overly explosive. However, many of the key groups in the Boston area have indicated a strong interest in beginning private discussions on the topic this coming fall.

The plenary session on the relations between building trades unions and communities in the Boston area illustrated the main strengths and weaknesses in the four days of discussion. Featured speakers were Mark Erlich of the New England Joint Council of Carpenters, Priscilla Golding of Women in the Building Trades, and Chuck Turner, initiator of a series of efforts to gain access to construction jobs for people of color. None was a big name, but all have been toiling for decades to move the building trades in a progressive direction, and they have a long history of discussion among each other. They didn’t pull any punches. For example, Turner declared bluntly that “The construction unions still exclude people of color.”

**Immigration and Community**

shared broader vision of social change, and a focus on concrete goals (such as the Boston Residents Jobs Ordinance, which guaranteed shares of publicly financed jobs for Boston residents, people of color, and women) were hallmarks of the most successful labor-community collaborations discussed at the conference. But taking a step back, the limitations of the discussion were also evident. The speakers dodged a question about the clash between the construction unions’ desire for jobs and community concerns about sustainable development and community preservation — a critical issue in cities like Boston where a hot economy is fueling megadevelopments. We were not able to move the strategy discussion forward to next steps. And some of the most powerful players — the mainstream leadership of the building trades, and the growing number of nonunion contractors (including those of color) — simply were not in the room. Bottom line, though, this plenary and the conference as a whole did a lot to strengthen and publicize existing labor-community connections, and create new ones.

Fortunately, the end of the conference doesn’t mean the end of the discussion. Conference participants have used the conference email list to stay in touch. The conference also sparked new, ongoing conversations among local activists, particularly in the Boston area. Thirty conference participants joined or re-joined PN, connecting them to ongoing dialogue in the newsletter, local forums, and future conferences. In next year’s PN conference in Toronto, maybe there will be a few more labor activists “in the house” to take the discussion to the next level.

Linda Davidoff, Walter Tahbit and Tom Angotti

Marie Kennedy is Co-chair of the PN Steering Committee and directs the Center for Community Planning at the College of Public and Community Service, University of Massachusetts, Boston. Chris Tilly is a labor economist in the Department of Regional Economic & Social Development at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, and in the editorial collective of Dollars and Sense magazine.

Chris Tilly and Gilda Haas

Popular Theater Techniques for Unveiling Power Relations

Giving your Campaign a Visible Presence
Caliifornia

Community Health Partnership seeks a Health Educator. Bilingual (Spanish or Vietnamese preferred) position. Responsible for the development, presentation, and evaluation of health education curriculum and materials; and organizing events. MPH, non-profit, and women's health experience preferred. Salary is $22,500/yr with excellent benefits. Local candidate preferred; resume and writing sample to: CCHP at 408-625-9000.

Greenleaf Network seeks a Program Coordinator. Coordinate and manage GIS hardware/software grant programming and conduct basic level GIS projects. Must have experience in non-profits, GIS, Excel, databases and Word. Entry-level ArcView skills, strength in cartography and data analysis with applied GIS program work also required. Salary is mid-$30s DOE. Email (preferred) or call 408-625-9000. (See below for job opportunities.

Sacramento Housing Alliance seeks an Assistant Director of Affordable Housing. Coordinate, prioritize, and budget for affordable housing funding. Fundraising, coordinating advocacy, tracking policy, putting together newsletters, assisting business community, supervising volunteers. Salary is $30-40K. Send resume and cover letter to Sacramento Housing Alliance at 3205 16th St., Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95811.

Los Angeles Community Development Center seeks a Community Development Director to manage divisional operations and supervise mission critical and community outreach staff. Must have degree in Social Work, Psychology, Community Development, Planning or related field and 5-7 years related work experience involving community organizing. Salary is $50-60K DOE. Graduate degree in a related field can be substituted for 2 years experience. Mail or Fax resume to Executive Director, LACDC, 315 W. 6th St., Suite 410, Los Angeles, CA 90015, or Fax 213-627-6711.

Japanese Community World Council is looking for a Program Director as part of the Mayor's Youth Employment & Education Program (MOEEP), a collaboration with the City of Los Angeles, Spanish, and Korean programs. Must have at least 5 years of experience in community organizing, social justice movement work in Los Angeles, Spanish, Mandarin, or Korean preferred. Must have experience in grant writing, resume and cover letter to Randall T. Boyle, Executive Director, Japanese Community World Council, 3600 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 100, Los Angeles, CA 90010; or Fax 310-363-1717.

Urban Insight is looking for a Project Manager/Web Developer. Urban Insight provides research and planning services to the housing and transportation industries. Must have two years of experience in market and consumer research, analysis, and presentation, plus a Bachelor’s degree. Salary is $35-50K depending on experience and cover letter (text only) to Chris Steins <steins@urbansight.com>. Please include a link to the site you have worked on or developed.

The Center for Third World Organizations, one of the national leaders for organizations of color, is seeking a dynamic, visionary individual to be their new Executive Director. They are looking for a 20-year-old political organizational campaign on the cutting edge of social justice work in the world. Qualifications for the position include a personal commitment to social justice and leadership in organizing and community and labor organizing, non-profit management, experience fighting racial and economic justice on a national level through political and social action skills. Send inquiries to Search Committee, CTWO, 1218 E. 21st St., Oakland, CA 94606.

Sacramento Housing Alliance seeks an Assistant Director of Affordable Housing. Coordinate, prioritize, and budget for affordable housing funding. Fundraising, coordinating advocacy, tracking policy, putting together newsletters, assisting business community, supervising volunteers. Salary is $30-40K. Send resume and cover letter to Sacramento Housing Alliance at 3205 16th St., Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95811.

Mariana

The Development Training Institute seeks an Administrative Officer. Responsible for coordinating clerical duties and administrative activities to support implementation of various training activities. Manage several responsibilities with guidance from the Program Director. Salary is $24-30K. Submit a resume and cover letter briefly describing 3 job-related accomplishments, as updated to 3 years writing sample and 3 references to: Denise M. Price, Director, Development Training Institute, 2510 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21218.

Mississippi

The Clean Water Action Alliance of Mississippi is seeking a Coordinator. Responsible for coordinating all communications activities and keeping up-to-date with various Mississippi environmental and political issues. Send resume to The Clean Water Action Alliance of Mississippi, 15 Hanes Ave E, Mississippi, MS 39454; or Fax 601-423-3355; or <meeskill@cwa.org>.

Montana

Montana People Action is looking for Campaign Coordinators, Positions available in Bozeman, Billings, and Missoula. Coordinate community outreach to support state event, recruitment, and campaign activities for local offices. Must have experience in planning, recruitment of new members. Must have understanding of the issues faced by welfare recipients, seniors, families of all types, and Native American Citizens. Salary starts at $50K DOE. Send resume and cover letter to Anna Thyge, Executive Director, Montana People Action, 120 W. Main Street, Butte, MT 59701. (See below for job opportunities.

New Jersey

A flexible Housing Network of NJ is looking for a Housing Development Specialist, Responsible. Responsibilities include providing direct assistance to CBH in a range of economic development activities. Must have seven years of experience in economic development, and/or workforce development experience; expertise working with CBH; and Master’s degree in business or economic development; excellent oral and written communication skills. Resume and cover letter, including salary requirements, to The Housing Network of NJ, PO Box 1746, Trenton, NJ 08607.

Hostelling International is looking for a Director of Development and Community Relations. The Director will play a key role in implementing the new, ambitious, visionary housing and community development programs being planned for the City of Camden. Seeking a candidate with the expertise and skills to help leverage other community development partners, real estate developers, and City residents and government, in the formation of partnerships that lead to new, strong ties in home ownership and lending. House and community development experience. Salary starting at $50K DOE. Send resume and cover letter to: Hostelling International, 15 7th Street, Suite 202, New York City, 10011.

New York

Project Vote is seeking a full-time Administrative Assistant/Researcher. The national office in Brooklyn seeks a detail-oriented, organized individual to perform various administrative and research duties. Excellent computer skills required, change while learning the fundamentals of non-profit fundraising and working to organize systems to empower low-to-moderate income people. Salary is in the mid-$30s. Send resume and cover letter to aintene@nyc.org.

City limits magazine seeks a Senior Editor to cover the politics, policies and players that affect NYC’s low-income and minority communities. The editor will work on all aspects of political coverage and produce a weekly, media, and newspaper column. Salary is mid-$30s. Send resume and cover letter to Elizabeth, City Limits, 120 Wall Street, 20th Floor, New York City, 10005.

The Edna McConnell Clark Foundation is seeking a Program Officer to join the Projects Manager. The Manager will work on a variety of initiatives as part of the new strategy for landmarking the future of the Foundation’s work in youth development and community building. The Program Officer will work closely with the Manager and will be responsible for grant making, data management and evaluation. Send resume to: MacBook, 6th Floor, Brooklyn, NY 11217. For more info call 718-246-7929, or <vcondes@egr.org>

Cypress Hills Local Development Corporation is looking for a Community organizing Director. Focus on improving the quality of education and jobs. The CPF is an opportunity for Cypress Hills. Must have a MSW in Social Work, 2 years of experience (English-Spanish) in community organizing. Send resume and cover letter to Megan Chacona, Executive Director, Cypress Hills, 1823 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11203. (See below for job opportunities.

Brooklyn nonprofit seeks Housing Counselor with 3 years of experience in providing credit counseling and housing counseling to low-income owner or tenant assistance. Responsibilities include providing owner and tenant counseling to various workshops and tenant and block associations. Knowledge of New York City’s housing laws, computer literacy (Corel, Word Perfect, Access, Excel, Power Point) and experience required. Bilingual (English-Russian) a plus. Some evenings required. Send resume to: D. Wysocki, Executive Director, Cypress Hills, 1823 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11203.

Assembly Member Richard Gottfried is looking for an Administrative Assistant. Responsibilities include managing the Assembly member’s database management, answering phones, filing, faxing, maintaining website, maintenance, some correspondence. Knowledge of Microsoft Word and Excel and being bilingual a plus. Send resume with cover letter and salary history to Wendy Pate, Executive Assistant, Assembly Member Richard Gottfried, 1823 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11203.

Teachers for Tomorrow (TFT) is seeking for Teachers. TFT grants one-semester in urban public schools to develop and promote a network of sites of all ages who are pursuing careers in public service and committed to improving the conditions of public schools. Successful applicants will be offered full-time positions for the following school year. Salary is mid-$30s. Apply by 9-10-94. More info at www.tft.org.

Immigration and Community

Immigrant services, Inc. seeks an Executive Director to develop, expand and manage its lending services and housing production programs in the City of Camden. Seeking a candidate with the expertise and skills to help leverage other community development partners, real estate developers, and City residents and government, in the formation of partnerships that lead to new, strong ties in home ownership and lending. House and community development experience. Salary starting at $50K DOE. Send resume and cover letter to: Immigrant services, Inc., 315 7th Street, Suite 202, New York City 10011.
Nonprofit Facilities Fund seeks a Senior Associate for Financial Services. A 19-year-old organization, the Nonprofit Facilities Fund offers development financial services to nonprofits. Applicants should have experience in financial services for nonprofits and possess excellent analytical and presentation skills, closing loans, monitoring the portfolio, and preparing reports. Candidates will have 2-4 years related experience and strong interest in the field. Please send resume and cover letter to Norah McNeigh, Nonprofit Facilities Fund, 70 West 36th Street, 11th Floor, New York, NY 10018, or Fax 212-268-8603.

The Training Institute for Careers in Gerontology (TICG) is recruiting for an Assistant to the Director. TICG, a 25-year old, New York-based organiza-

tion, seeks an Assistant to provide support to the Director in the design, development and delivery of offering courses in gerontologi-

careers. A Bachelors degree with at least two years of experience in the field of aging is required. More information is available at www.tics.org.

Gretchen Mandala is seeking a Director of Partnerships and Development for its innovative Buddhist-inspired community development organization that serves economically disenfranchised families and individuals through housing, jobs and job training, sup-

ports communities through research, campaign development, group facilitation, and writing skills. Evening and weekend.

New Settlement, a nonprofit housing service provider, seeks a Community Organizer to develop partnerships with community-based groups, including Social Work/Community Organizer with a passion for social justice to work with an established multi-generational group working towards educational reform. Must have two years of related skills, including outreach, research, campaign development, group facilitation, and writing skills. Evening and weekend.

The Drug Policy Foundation seeks an Executive Director, an experienced executive director with a record of new initiatives, strong fundraising programs and $2.7 million budget. Proven ability to lead with media, manage staff, engage donors, and raise funds. This education organization promotes alternative to current drug policies, focusing on public health, education and civil liberties. Send resume and salary history to the National Director at New Settlement, 1321 Townsend Avenue, Bronx, New York 10452; or Fax 718-284-4084.

WFP Workers Together is seeking a Senior Workforce Organizer. WFTW is a membership organization of participants in New York City’s work force movement developing organizing approaches to the problem of work. WFTW is presently building the Fifth Avenue Committee. Lead the organizing team, developing recruitment, development, training, and work on job-creation campaigns. Must have 3 years labor or community organizing experience. English/Spanish a plus. Salary based on experience. Send resume and cover letter to Director, 111 West 75th Street, New York, NY 10023; or Fax 212-877-4741.

Virginia

Ashoka is looking for an African Regional Director. Develop and implement a regional program strategy, manage, and carry out new initiatives and program expansion in Africa. Negotiate and monitor annual performance agreements and country budgets. Must have 5 years of development work, international experience, preferably in Africa, proficiency in other languages. Send resume to Ashoka, 1700 Jackson St, Suite 200, Oakland, CA 94612; or Fax 510-527-8383; or <clydeashoka@ashoka.org>.

Washington D.C.

The U.S. PIRG is looking for an Environmental Advocate to fight sprawl, strengthen public funding of open space programs, and tax-exempt status to sprawl developments, strengthen land use planning. Responsibilities include research on public education, direct advocacy, grassroots organizing, and fundraising. Experience with advocacy, OS, advocacy experience, and ability to debate and will be primarily in a characterized atmosphere. Salary is $25,000. Send letter and resume to Amy Perry, State PIRG’s Hiring Coordinator at 116 C Street, NW, Suite 210, Washington, DC 20004; or Fax 202-293-7624; or <amy@pirg.org>.

August 6, 1999: Metropolitan Planning Council of Chicago’s Summer Roundtable Series “A Regional Rental Market Analysis.” Contact 312-922-5614 for more info and for reservations.

August 16, 1999: Women, Community & Development in India. Reality Tours is providing a unique tour opportunity to explore some of the crucial issues facing women in India. Visit grassroots organizations, learn about India’s history and culture, village and palaces in rural and urban settings. For more info contact Susan at 212-497-1994.

August 25-27, 1999: "Deepening Our Understanding" on the relationship between participatory development and beyond in Ottawa, Canada. Inquiries: Email <vdesouza@caida.ca> or Website <www.caida.ca>.

September 17, 1999: International Society of City and Regional Planners, 55th Congress in Glasgow, Scotland. For registration and participating in the International Village. For more info visit: <www.isc.org.uk> or <www.cityofglasgow.org>.

October 31 - November 2, 1999: Annual Affordable Housing and Community Development Conference in Albany, New York. For more information contact the New York Rural Housing Coalition, Madison Avenue, Albany, NY 12208; or Fax 518-455-2884; or <nyrhc@nyrhc.org>.

November 1-2, 1999: Networks For People, a free forum by the National Development and Research Corporation Information Administration to discuss the connections of information, people and technology and how these needs will be met in the future. Key Bridge Marriott in Arlington, Virginia. For more info visit <www.ndrc.org> or call 202-347-2047.

November 11-14, 1999: The Association for Women in Development presents the 8th Annual Conference and Matching Solutions for Equality and Justice to Professional Women in Virginia. For more info or <www.awid.org> or <www.vawd.org>.

November 18-21, 1999: Eighth Biennial Conference on Planning History in North America: a focus on the full range of aspects of the history of urban, regional, or community planning. For more info: Prof. Christopher Silver, Department of Urban and Community Planning, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1106 W. Green Street, Urbana, IL 61801; Phone: 217-333-4555; Email <silver@uiuc.edu>.

Housing and Hatted Women: Using Housing Vouchers to Assist Barred Women. Women Move from Welfare to Work in an 11 page paper by Robin Himmel-Harman. Contact the author at Gt. Hartford Legal Aid, 80 Jefferson Street, Hartford, CT 06106; or 860-541-5000; or <gphil@gtlaw.com>.

The Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund recently testified before the National Assembly on the impact of welfare reform on the Latino community. If you would like to exchange information on legislation, programs, research or any other aspect of social policy affecting the Latino community, contact PRDLF at 99 Hudson Street, New York, NY 10013; or 212-219-3360.

WASHINGTON D.C.

The U.S. PIRG is looking for an Environmental Advocate to fight sprawl, strengthen public funding of open space programs, and tax-exempt status to sprawl developments, strengthen land use planning. Responsibilities include research on public education, direct advocacy, grassroots organizing, and fundraising. Experience with advocacy, OS, advocacy experience, and ability to debate and will be primarily in a characterized atmosphere. Salary is $25,000. Send letter and resume to Amy Perry, State PIRG’s Hiring Coordinator at 116 C Street, NW, Suite 210, Washington, DC 20004; or Fax 202-293-7624; or <amy@pirg.org>.

Black & White in Exile is a series of six half-hour documentaries from the PBS television series by Ray Lanse. Deals with issues of immigration, foreign policy, identity and race. For more information call 914-667-6400, Box 430, Farwell, ND 58238, 908-769-7220; Fax 914-674-5200; e-mail PBS@TV.COM; WWW.CWEBTV.COM.

Double Exposure: Poverty and Race in America is edited by Chester Hartman and collects the best articles and essays from the bimonthly publication Poverty and Race. Includes contributions by Rep. Maxine Waters, Manning Marable, Paol Off, Sen. Bill Bradley and many others. The book will be released Poverty and Race Research Action Council at 1711 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, D.C. 20009; or 202-387-9887; or <info@prrc.org>.

Thomas Neumann is a resident of Chicago and serves as the Executive Director of the Community Development Corporation. He can be reached at 312-921-2339.

WEBSITES AND ELECTRONIC SERVICES

http://www.dow.com

Community Development Corporation, 1711 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, D.C. 20009; or 202-387-9887; or <info@prrc.org>.

Unfinished Business: Increases in African American Home Buying and Continuing Residential Segregation in the Chicago Region is a 95 page book published by the Woodstock Institute, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604; or 312-427-8070; or <www.woodstock.org>.


immigration and Community

treatment, financing, public policy and inter-

The Berkeley Planning Journal is seeking scholarship articles for its upcoming volume. Original works written by book reviews, or discussions of current debates, literature, and theory will be considered. The editors will accept papers on any topic of interest, provided that the following guidelines are followed: Roles of Regions in the 21st Century, Urban Change and Renewed interest in regions. Papers accepted until October 1, 1999. For papers to Editor, Berkeley Planning Journal, City and Regional Planning, Warner Hall, Room 228, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720; <journal@acrpp.org>.

http://www.urbanpress.org

To subscribe to the Planner's Network email listserv, send an email message to: pn-net-request@pratt.edu

with the body blank and the subject: subscribe your-email-address
Nonprofit Facilities Fund seeks a Senior Associate for Financial Services. A 19-year-old organization, the Nonprofit Facilities Fund (NFF) provides development financial services for nonprofit organizations serving the community. The position requires a strong financial background, excellent communication and organizational skills. Applicants should have a minimum of five years of experience in nonprofit financial management. The position is full-time, with benefits, and based in the San Francisco Bay Area. For more information, please contact David L. W. at (415) 454-6333.

WFP Workgroup Together is seeking a senior Workforce Organizer. The WFP Workgroup is a membership organization of workers in New York City's work force dedicated to developing organizing approaches to the problem of work. WFP is committed to a multi-faceted approach. Lead the organizing team, develop relationships, recruit new members, and develop new strategies. Salary range is $42,000-$52,000. Benefits include health, dental, and paid time off. To apply, send resume to Director, Muriel Fishbein, 250 E. 92nd St., Suite 304, New York, NY 10128. For more information, call 212-223-3000.

WASHINGTON
Northwest Federation of Community Organizations (NWFCO) seeks a Community Organizer. Responsible for issue policy coordination, NWFCO works with community leaders in the region. NWFCO’s main issue areas include: housing, health, education, immigration reform, community reinvestment by banks, and non-discrimination through access to public services. Must have 5 years of experience in community organizing and 1 year of experience in policy advocacy. Housing and education experience a plus. Salary range is $37,000-$42,000. Benefits include health, dental, and paid time off. To apply, send resume to Director, Muriel Fishbein, 250 E. 92nd St., Suite 304, New York, NY 10128. For more information, call 212-223-3000.

VIRGINIA
Ashoka is looking for an Africa Regional Director, Develop and implement a regional program strategy, program operations, and budget. Will carry out new initiatives and program expansion in Africa. Negotiate and monitor annual program agreements and country budgets. Must have 5 years of relevant work history, international experience, preferably in Africa, proficiency in other language(s) a plus. Send resume to Ashoka, 1760 Wisconsin Ave., NW, #207C, Washington, DC 20005; or Fax 202-377-8833; or <africa@ashoka.org>.

WASHINGTON, D.C.
The U.S. PIRG is looking for an Environmental Advocate to fight air, strength public health awareness and ownership of electric vehicles, and taxpayer support for air pollution research and clean air policy. Responsibilities include research, public education, direct advocacy, grassroots organizing, and fundraising to build a national campaign. Send resume, LS, ADV experience, and ability to debate and persuade people in a charged atmosphere. Salary is $25,000-$35,000. Send CV to Director, Muriel Fishbein, 250 E. 92nd St., Suite 304, New York, NY 10128; or Fax 202-377-8833; or <africa@ashoka.org>.

August 6, 1999: Metropolitan Planning Council of Chicago’s Summer Roundtable Series “A Regional Rental Market Analysis.” Contact 312-922-5614 for more info and reservations.

August 16-18, 1999: Women, Community & Development in India. Reality Tours is providing an opportunity to explore some of the crucial issues facing women in India. Visit grassroots organizations, meet Indian women in the villages, and palaces in both rural and urban settings. Contact for more info Susan at 928-497-1994.

August 25-27, 1999: "Deepening Our Commitment" to community partnerships on participatory development and beyond in Ottawa, Canada. Inquiries: Email contacto@cppc.ca; Website <www.cppc.ca>

September 17-19, 1999: International Society of City and Regional Planners, 55th Congress in Greater Los Angeles, Ca. Contact Lisa Rich for details: 310-243-3886; Fax 310-243-2369; Telefax 310-243-3886; Email lisarich@isic.org; Website <www.isic.org>.

November 1-11, 1999: Community Building and Participatory Development Conference in Albany, New York. For more information contact the New York Rural Housing Coalition, 11 Madison Avenue, Albany, NY 12203; 413-455-1030; or Fax 413-455-7995.

November 1-2, 1999: Networks For People, a forum by the National Development and Research Corporation. Administration to discuss the connections of information, information technology and social transformation. For more information contact the Key Bridge Marriott in Arlington, Virginia.

In 1999, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) spent an estimated $100 billion on housing programs. Federal government funds are concentrated in areas with the largest housing needs, but much less attention has been paid to the efficacy of housing policy. This report presents findings from surveys and interviews with 200 community leaders. It examines the impacts of federal housing policy on housing availability and affordability, and identifies areas for policy improvement. The report’s findings suggest that current federal funding for housing is not sufficient to meet the needs of the nation's poorest communities. The report also highlights the need for greater policy attention to housing affordability, which is the key to improving housing outcomes.

In 1999, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) spent an estimated $100 billion on housing programs. Federal government funds are concentrated in areas with the largest housing needs, but much less attention has been paid to the efficacy of housing policy. This report presents findings from surveys and interviews with 200 community leaders. It examines the impacts of federal housing policy on housing availability and affordability, and identifies areas for policy improvement. The report’s findings suggest that current federal funding for housing is not sufficient to meet the needs of the nation's poorest communities. The report also highlights the need for greater policy attention to housing affordability, which is the key to improving housing outcomes.

In 1999, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) spent an estimated $100 billion on housing programs. Federal government funds are concentrated in areas with the largest housing needs, but much less attention has been paid to the efficacy of housing policy. This report presents findings from surveys and interviews with 200 community leaders. It examines the impacts of federal housing policy on housing availability and affordability, and identifies areas for policy improvement. The report’s findings suggest that current federal funding for housing is not sufficient to meet the needs of the nation's poorest communities. The report also highlights the need for greater policy attention to housing affordability, which is the key to improving housing outcomes.

In 1999, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) spent an estimated $100 billion on housing programs. Federal government funds are concentrated in areas with the largest housing needs, but much less attention has been paid to the efficacy of housing policy. This report presents findings from surveys and interviews with 200 community leaders. It examines the impacts of federal housing policy on housing availability and affordability, and identifies areas for policy improvement. The report’s findings suggest that current federal funding for housing is not sufficient to meet the needs of the nation's poorest communities. The report also highlights the need for greater policy attention to housing affordability, which is the key to improving housing outcomes.

In 1999, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) spent an estimated $100 billion on housing programs. Federal government funds are concentrated in areas with the largest housing needs, but much less attention has been paid to the efficacy of housing policy. This report presents findings from surveys and interviews with 200 community leaders. It examines the impacts of federal housing policy on housing availability and affordability, and identifies areas for policy improvement. The report’s findings suggest that current federal funding for housing is not sufficient to meet the needs of the nation's poorest communities. The report also highlights the need for greater policy attention to housing affordability, which is the key to improving housing outcomes.

In 1999, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) spent an estimated $100 billion on housing programs. Federal government funds are concentrated in areas with the largest housing needs, but much less attention has been paid to the efficacy of housing policy. This report presents findings from surveys and interviews with 200 community leaders. It examines the impacts of federal housing policy on housing availability and affordability, and identifies areas for policy improvement. The report’s findings suggest that current federal funding for housing is not sufficient to meet the needs of the nation's poorest communities. The report also highlights the need for greater policy attention to housing affordability, which is the key to improving housing outcomes.

In 1999, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) spent an estimated $100 billion on housing programs. Federal government funds are concentrated in areas with the largest housing needs, but much less attention has been paid to the efficacy of housing policy. This report presents findings from surveys and interviews with 200 community leaders. It examines the impacts of federal housing policy on housing availability and affordability, and identifies areas for policy improvement. The report’s findings suggest that current federal funding for housing is not sufficient to meet the needs of the nation's poorest communities. The report also highlights the need for greater policy attention to housing affordability, which is the key to improving housing outcomes.

In 1999, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) spent an estimated $100 billion on housing programs. Federal government funds are concentrated in areas with the largest housing needs, but much less attention has been paid to the efficacy of housing policy. This report presents findings from surveys and interviews with 200 community leaders. It examines the impacts of federal housing policy on housing availability and affordability, and identifies areas for policy improvement. The report’s findings suggest that current federal funding for housing is not sufficient to meet the needs of the nation's poorest communities. The report also highlights the need for greater policy attention to housing affordability, which is the key to improving housing outcomes.
Tactacuin/Continued from Page 9
already associated with other international efforts, including the Mexico/U.S. Advocates Network, which helps to raise awareness and bring an advocacy voice to intergovernmental discussions on migration policy; and the International Migrants Rights Watch Committee, headquartered in Geneva, which brings together representatives from different global regions to promote migrants’ rights internationally.

The campaign will be designed to generate support from a broad cross-section of the U.S. immigrant community and general society, including public officials, and will establish a strong media presence. Although the U.S. is unlikely to ratify the UN convention, a multi-year strategy will help to raise public awareness about the need for international standards of rights for migrants, and will maintain pressure on the U.S. to consider ratification.

Cathi Tactacuin is Executive Director of the National Network for Immigration and Refugee Rights: 310 8th St., #310, Oakland, CA 94607, 510-465-1985, nnirr@jsc.com.

Reprinted with permission from the July/August issue of Poverty & Race, publication of the Poverty & Race Research Action Council, whose new address is 3600 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20008: info@prrac.org.

PN MEMBERS IN CANADA

Canadians can now pay their PN membership fees in Canadian funds! $25 for students, unemployed and those with incomes $40,000 $40 for those with incomes between $40,000-$80,000 $70 for those with incomes over $80,000 $150 for sustaining members

[All amounts are in Canadian dollars]
Make checks payable to: “Lester de Souza in Trust for Planners Network” Send membership form and cheques in Canadian funds to: Lester de Souza, 181 University Ave., Ste. 2200, Toronto, ON M5H 3H7
If interested in joining the PN Toronto listserv, include your email address or send your membership fee to Barbara Rahder at <rahder@yorku.ca>.

Future Issues

September/October 1999 Growth Machine Issue Guest Editor: Dick Platkin DEADLINE: September 1
Ann Forsyth will guest edit a future issue on Technology.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS, Planners Network has been a voice for progressive planners and activists concerned with urban planning and social justice. PN’s 1,000 members receive this bi-monthly newsletter, network online with PN-NET, and take part in the annual conference. PN also gives progressive ideas a voice in the mainstream planning profession by organizing sections at annual conferences of the American Planning Association and American Collegiate Schools of Planning.

The PN Conference has been held annually each spring since 1994. These gatherings combine speakers and workshops with exchanges involving local communities. PN conferences engage in dialogues that help inform political strategies at the local, national, and international levels. Recent conferences have been held in Washington, D.C., East St. Louis, IL, Brooklyn, NY, and Pomona, CA.

Whether face-to-face, in print, or over the internet, Planners are part of a network that shares progressive ideas and experiences. Join Planners Network and make a difference while sharing your ideas and enthusiasm with others! All members must make an annual financial contribution. The Steering Committee recommends the following amounts as minimums for Network members:

$15 for those with incomes under $25,000
$45 for those earning between $25,000 and $50,000
$45 for those earning over $50,000
$50 for organizations and libraries
$100 Sustainable Members— If you earn over $50,000, worry you can’t afford helping at this level?
Your contribution to Planners Network is tax deductible to the extent permitted by law.

Mail this form to:
PLANNERS NETWORK
370 DeKalb Ave.,
Brooklyn, NY 11205

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. This includes opposition to racial, economic and environmental 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.

☐ Yes! I want to join progressive planners and work towards fundamental change.
☐ I’m a renewing member – Keep the faith!
Enclosed is my check payable to PLANNERS NETWORK for $____

Name _________________________________
Organization _________________________________
Street _________________________________
City _________________________________ State Zip _________________________________
Telephone _________________________________ Fax _________________________________
Email _________________________________

NOTE: Your contribution is tax deductible to the extent permitted by law.

INTERNATIONAL MEMBERS: Please send a check in U.S. funds as we are unable to accept payment in other currency. Thanks.
Tactaquin/Continued from Page 9
already associated with other international efforts, including the Mexico-U.S. Advocates Network, which helps to raise awareness and bring an advocacy voice to intergovernmental discussions on migration policy, and the International Migrants Rights Watch Committee, headquartered in Geneva, which brings together representatives from different global regions to promote migrants’ rights internationally.

The campaign will be designed to generate support from a broad cross-section of the U.S. immigration community and general public, including public officials, and will establish a strong media presence. Although the U.S. is unlikely to ratify the UN convention, a multi-year strategy will help to raise public awareness about the need for international standards of rights for migrants, and will maintain pressure on the U.S. to consider ratification.

Cathl Tactaquin is Executive Director of the National Network for Immigration and Refugee Rights: 310 8th St., #310, Oakland, CA 94607, 510/465-1985, nnrir@kvc.org.

Reprinted with permission from the July/August issue of Poverty & Race, publication of the Poverty & Race Research Action Council, whose new address is 3300 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20008; info@prrac.org.

PN MEMBERS IN CANADA

Canadians can now pay their PN membership fees in Canadian funds! $25 for students, unemployed and those with incomes <$40,000 $40 for those with incomes between $40,000-$80,000 $70 for those with incomes over $80,000 $150 for sustaining members

[All amounts are in Canadian dollars]

Make checks payable to: "Lester de Souza in Trust for Planners Network"
Send membership form and cheques in Canadian funds to: Lester de Souza, 181 University Ave., Ste. 2200, Toronto, ON M5H 3H7

If interested in joining the PN Toronto listserve, include your email address or send a message to Barbara Rahder at rahder@yorku.ca.

Future Issues

September/October 1999 Growth Machine Issue
Guest Editor: Dick Platkin
DEADLINE: September 1

Ann Forsyth will guest edit a future issue on Technology.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS, Planners Network has been a voice for progressive planners and activists concerned with urban planning and social justice. PN’s 1,000 members receive this bimonthly newsletter, network online with PN-Net, and take part in the annual conference. PN also gives progressive ideas a voice in the mainstream planning profession by organizing discussions at annual conferences of the American Planning Association and American Collegiate Schools of Planning.

The PN Conference has been held annually each spring since 1994. These gatherings combine speakers and workshops with exchanges involving local communities. PN conferences engage in discussions that help inform political strategies at the local, national, and international levels. Recent conferences have been held in Washington, DC; East St. Louis, IL; Brooklyn, NY; and Pomona, CA.

Whether face-to-face, in print, or over the internet, Planners are part of a network that shares progressive ideas and experiences. Join Planners Network and make a difference while sharing your ideas and enthusiasm with others! All members must make an annual financial contribution. The Steering Committee recommends the following amounts as minimums for Network members:

$15 for those with incomes under $25,000, students and unemployed
$25 for those earning between $25,000 and $50,000
$45 for those earning over $50,000
$50 for organizations and libraries
$100 for Sustaining Members— if you earn over $50,000, worry you can consider helping at this level.

Your contribution to Planners Network is tax deductible to the extent permitted by law.

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. This includes opposition to racial, economic and environmental injustice, and discrimination by gender and sexual orientation. We believe that planning should be used to ensure 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.
IN THIS ISSUE:

IMMIGRATION AND
COMMUNITY

1. Transnationalism not
   Assimilation

2. Planners Networker
   Updates

3. Transnational and Local
   Communities

6. National Network of
   Immigrant & Refugee
   Rights

7. Contesting Mythic America

11. PN 99: Labor and
    Community Meet

14. Resources: Jobs, Events,
    Publications, Videos,
    Websites, Calls for Papers

YOUR LAST ISSUE?

Please check the date on your mailing label.
If it is JUNE 1998 this will be your last issue
unless we hear from you RIGHT AWAY! See
page 19 for contribution suggestions.

MOVING?
Please send us your new address