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 Iroquois Confederacy

HOW SMART GROWTH CAN SAVE GROWTH

By Tom Angotti

I saw Lewis Mumford the other day. He was the beneficiary of a technological revolution in embalming (how ironic, he so distrusted technological revolutions). He said he had heard all the chatter about Smart Growth and Growth Control and thought he was being summoned. He said he expected that some day the world would come around to his ideas but never thought it would happen before the fifth Millenium or the Apocalypse, whichever came first.

Well, I too have been listening to the Smart Growth planners, the Smart Growth Vice-President, and the Smart Growth Executive Director. The question is whether this is the way that The New Urbanism does.

Borrowing from New Urbanism, the “neighborhood” is considered as the nucleus and basic building block in revitalizing our cities. This concept assumes that neighborhoods have a core and identifiable boundaries. Within these boundaries are local shops, a neighborhood school, a library, and other community facilities such as health and recreation. The image of a neighborhood’s cohesiveness is augmented by the population density, a network of roads, and paths that link the residents to the core of the neighborhood. A sense of inclusiveness, loyalty and permanency is fostered with a logo and a thematic landscape marking the edges of the neighborhood. Smart Growth proponents echo this New Urbanist view.

While Smart Growth is presented as an antidote to suburban sprawl, the question is whether Smart Growth will actually improve the lives of city residents, especially those in the inner city. Or is Smart Growth one more empty planning promise that fails to resolve such intractable issues as urban poverty, decent housing, and livable neighborhoods?

Continued on Page Six

WHO BENEFITS FROM SMART GROWTH?

By Faisal Roble

Politicians all over are hawking Smart Growth as a formula for enlightened urban development. They include everyone from President Clinton and Vice-President Gore to mayors in Oregon and Texas.

The Smart Growth movement endorses development strategies that may one day replace such popular post-war approaches as urban renewal, community development, enterprise zones, and empowerment zones. Unlike its predecessors, Smart Growth seems to balance growth and the issues of livable neighborhoods in the same way that The New Urbanism does.

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3 Growth Machine and Growth Control
8 Planners and NYC's Community Gardens
12 PN 2000 in Toronto
14 Resources: Jobs, Events, Publications
Another new PN member, Joyce Martin, is an activist and preservationist who now serves as a candidate for borough council in Emmaus, PA. She resides in New York City a few times a week and attends PN New York Forums.

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... and Special Thanks!
SUSTAINING MEMBERS
Bruce Dale, Peter Marcuse

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If you're interested in finding out about other PN'ers near you, or in starting a local chapter, contact Steve at 718-636-3461; pn@pratt.edu.

Response to PN's "Growth Machine" Issue
By Mike Morin

A non-violent (i.e. liberal) radical planner and a student and practitioner of economics and business, I read with great interest your analysis "Alternatives to the Growth Machine."

I concur that the Liberal approach and agenda are weak and virtually insignificant. However, in addition to pointing fingers at the culprit and the manifestations of a faulty and unprincipled system, we need to offer a constructive alternative. The foundation of an alternative may lie in the concept of the community development corporation combined with clearly enunciated principles of cooperative economics as demonstrated by the Mondragon system. In concert with regional planning initiatives, as you have mentioned, which will hopefully be founded and inculcated in rational, sophisticated, principled analysis as in Myron Orfield's Metropolitics and the work begun by Eco-City Cleveland, there must be a conceptualization and formation of amalgamated cooperative socialist business entities to administer plans and offer an empowered alternative to the current capitalist dominated market. Such a network of regional entities should be based on the principles of cooperation, equity, ecology, sustainability, community, integrity, and conservation (did I leave anything out?).

Educational resources must be garnered, cultivated, directed, and extended into local efforts coordinated by a set of underlying values and principles that are explicitly stated, accepted by the economic cooperators/people of the communities, and inculcated and reinforced as part of our culture. I guess the real problems relate to access to resources. A substantial effort must be taken to envision, refine, communicate, and gain popular acceptance of an alternative economic system. Then the access to capital resources would need to be diverted to such a plan. It sure seems that we would be at a disadvantage to the "capitalist growth machine," especially with respect to the latter. Yet only by banding together with a clearly enunciated and workable alternative can we hope to succeed.

Oregon: Where's the Growth Control?
by Kevin Adams

In September of 1998 I had a wonderful opportunity to serve another year in AmeriCorps National Service ("domestic Peace Corps"). The Resource Assistance for Rural Environments (RARE) Program provided me a great opportunity to work as an assistant planner in Talent for one year and learn firsthand some of the best land use systems in the country. I have met some dedicated public servants and citizens in my tenure and wouldn't trade away this experience for anything. However, my initial impression of the Rogue Valley in August of 1998 was a much different experience. As I crawled off the freeway after a breathtaking five-hour drive to interview for the position the image before me was as clear and distinct as deja vu. I had never seen southern Oregon until this trip, but as I drove past the urban areas of Grants Pass and Medford all I could think was that each could pose as a poster child of suburban sprawl. It was almost a carbon copy version of "Anyplace, USA" despite the infamous land use laws in Oregon that I read about for years. I asked myself, "how do we identify and define livable communities?"

This beautiful state has a national reputation as a land use and environmental leader, but underneath the thin veneer of prestige is a state notorious for counties and municipalities across the nation struggling to just say "no" to the "all growth good" concept. If only the rest of the country could see the image of Oregon that I see with its strip malls, auto centers, and a comic book-like reflection of fast food establishments contained only by a line in the sand. (It's far different than the glossy catalogue that the Oregon Tourism Commission produces each year.) Unfortunately, Oregonians have been lulled into a false sense of environmental security by the omnipresent urban growth boundary. The UGB is an innovative concept that does preserve farmland, but when implemented without a comprehensive, community-based approach it is just...
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PN in Cyberspace!

The Planners Network Web page can be found at http://www.pnced.org/resource/pn or by following the “Resources” thread from the PICCED home page at http://www.pnced.org.

Suggestions for improvements to the site, as well as articles written by members to post, are welcome. E-mail pn@pratt.edu.

We’ve also set up a listserv for PN members with e-mail to carry on discussions, share resources, post job listings, etc. To subscribe, send e-mail to: pn-net-request@pratt.edu with the subject heading:
subscribe your e-mail-address

(substituting your e-mail address in the appropriate place, of course.)

You’ll receive instructions in response.

Welcome ...

NEW PLANNERS NETWORK members

Susan P. Conrad, Elizabeth Friedman, Naomi Goodman, Denise A. Herkey, Susan Kicster, Joyce K. Martin, Robert MacMurray, John R. Norman, Katherine Phelan, Ben B. Rosenblum, Laurie B. Ross, Helen Setz, Rick A. Smetana, Sonju Walker

Thank You

RENEWING MEMBERS

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This beautiful state has a national reputation as a land use and environmental leader, but underneath the thin veneer of progress is a state torn by the differences across the nation struggling to just say no to the “all growth is good” concept. If only the rest of the country could see the image of Oregon that I see with its strip malls, auto centers, and a comic book-like reflection of fast food establishments contained only by a line in the sand. (It’s far different than the glossy catalogue that the Oregon Tourism Commission produces each year.)

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Continued on Page Eleven
Maki Okage, a student at the Pratt Graduate Center for Planning and the Environment in Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed by Dallia Hall.

What is your undergraduate degree?
I have a degree in Business at Osaka City University, Japan.

Why did you choose to study planning?
I worked at several city planning companies in Japan as an assistant planner for about 5 years. Mainly I did commercial and marketing research for the downtown redevelopment plans. Through my work, I realized that I have to know not only marketing but also all elements of city life (transportation, construction, waste problems, public health, etc.) so I chose to study planning.

Is there one particular area you are interested in?
Community-based planning and historic preservation.

What differences have you observed between Japanese and American approaches to planning?
Compared to the U.S.A., it is difficult to make unique and original city and regional plans in Japan because the central government still has strong power and regulations over regional administrations and plans. And the residents are limited in joining the planning process in Japan. It seems easier to attempt new approaches in the U.S.A. than in Japan. But I think that many social problems are so serious in the U.S. that planners have to be sensitive to these problems.

What is your definition of progressive planning?
Human scale planning.

Havana Conference

The Group for the Integral Development of Havana City, the National Housing Institute and the Cuban Union of Architects & Engineers invite all professionals who work in urban fields to talk about international experiences in habitat issues, sharing and learning from successes and failures. The meeting will be held May 22-24 in Havana, Cuba. The meeting also intends to find ways and possible alternatives to face the future. Sustainable habitat would be the main topic of talks and discussions, structured in roundtables on: environment, built heritage, community development and local economy, which would be aimed at debates on concepts, methods, and the exchange of practical experiences. Spanish is the official language, but English may be included according to group demands.

The working sessions will be held in the Pavilion of the City Scale Model where there is the latest state of the art for this kind of event.

We encourage the presentation of communications on the topics of the event. The Scientific Committee will select the most outstanding papers to make up panels for the roundtables that would serve as a preamble and motivation for debates. To this purpose, it is necessary that summaries of communications be sent to our offices before April 15th, 2000.

The registration fee is 150 USD with a right to receive information reports on Havana, summaries of papers presented, certificate of participation, final report and coffee during breaks. Visits have been scheduled to Workshops for the Integral Transformation of Neighborhoods.

Packages available include lodging at hotels or economy accommodations with two meals daily.
For more information contact:
Arch. Mario Coyula Cowley, President of the Organizing Committee
Grupo para el Desarrollo Integral de la Capital Calle 28 No. 113 e/ra y 3ra, Miramar, Playa Ciudad de La Habana
Teléfonos (537)227303 / (537)227322
Fax: (537)242661
E-mail: gilc@cenai.inf.cu

Planners Network

Report on the PEO Reunion

On October 15th and 16th, we had a terrific reunion of Planners for Equal Opportunity (PEO). Forty-five of us convened in New York City and had a wonderful time. Another 15 paid for the reunion but never made it; another 15 couldn't make it but wanted to.

On Saturday morning, we exchanged self-introductions at length, satisfying our great interest in what everyone else had been doing for the past 30 years. This session, supposed to stop at 10:30, ran to 1:45 PM. The rest of the program was truncated, giving most speakers and discussion leaders a chance to make their statements, but leaving little time for discussion. We ended the day with a fine and comradely dinner at the Pierino restaurant. No speeches, but lots of jokes.

Quite a bit came out of the conference. First, strong interest in circulating the names, addresses, and phone numbers of all those who expressed an interest in the PEO reunion. We're doing that. Second, a hope that the proceedings of the conference would be compiled. We had reporters for the programmed sessions, except for the self-introductions, and are working to produce a report. Ken Reardon is also working on that. Third, there was a groundswell of support for writing up more detailed personal histories such as those given at the self-introduction session, and distributing them via the PEO newsletter or creating a book (or booklet) out of them. That will take some planning and a lot of work. Let us know if you are interested in working on this project. There is also a hope that the PEO history will get a wider audience, or at least be distributed to planning libraries.

Everyone who attended the conference on Saturday received a copy of the mailing list and should have received a copy of the PEO history at the conference. If you did not, let me know and we'll send you one. If proceedings are produced or there is other news, you will get them or be notified on how to get them.

Anyone who did not attend or send money and is interested in getting a copy of the PEO history, a copy of the mailing list, proceedings if they materialize (which may involve a surcharge), and any other mailings, must send $10 to cover the bare costs of the materials. Send a check or fold a piece of paper around a $10 bill and send it to me at:

305 E 11th St. #5C
New York, NY 10003-7461

It looks like the PEO reunion has taken a life of its own. Within limits, we'll play it out and see where it takes us. It was a lot of hard work, but it was just great seeing everyone again.

Yours in struggle,
Walter Thabit

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WORKING FOR A DECENT LIVING: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN LABOR AND COMMUNITY

Clip this notice and send it with the form on p.19.
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Quite a bit of the conference was devoted to planning in the American context. It seems that there is a great deal of interest in the history of planning and the role of planners. The sessions were lively and engaging, with a lot of discussion and debate. The overall atmosphere was very positive, and it was clear that there was a great deal of interest in the history of planning and the role of planners.

Yours in struggle,
Walter Habib

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WORKING FOR A DECENT LIVING: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN LABOR AND COMMUNITY

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Seventh Generation/Continued from Page One

Growth legislators. But it seems to me that Smart Growth is a smart-ass way to protect Growth. And Mumford came too soon.

It takes a banker in a limousine over two hours to get from downtown Chicago to the urban fringe. So he thinks it’s time to get Smart. So the Smart banker is investing in all those empty pockets of potential real estate value in the CBD and the emerging “Edge Cities.” That makes the banker happy. For the banker it’s infill time, it’s Enterprise Zone time, time to “regenerate the inner city.” Right on Rockefeller!

The Smart Traffic Engineer says it’s time to get all those cars out of the way of the limousines. So he’s giving us Smart Highways. These roads have as many brains as the Smart Politicians who fall for the idea that electronics can beat the laws of physics. All the Smart Highways are supposed to do is tell people where the short cuts are so they can get out of the way of the limousines. In truth, they produce Traffic Growth, and that’s what makes them Smart.

The Smart Landlord wants to have Smart Tenants, so he needs Smart Buildings in order to get them. Smart Buildings will last until the next technological revolution or the end of the mortgage term, whichever comes first. They produce Capital Growth for investors, and that’s what makes them Smart.

It’s smart to be Smart. It’s Smart Time in the USA and may the doltish doublers of Growth mire in their igno-

ENCE! Let there be Smart Foods, Smart Watches, Smart Cars, Smart Gardens, and Smart Sweethearts! Who wants to be Dumb anyway?

BIG APPLE UPDATE

Mayor Rudolph Giuliani declared a new war on homeless people. Using the indignation whipped up when an unknown man threw a brick at a midtown office worker, the Commander-in-Chief of the NYPD solemnly declared that no one has a right to be homeless. “Streets do not exist in civilized societies for the purpose of people sleep-
ing there,” he said. It ain’t in the Constitution! The police admitted there was no evidence that the perp was home-
less, but that didn’t stop Rudy. From now on homeless people, he said, would be locked up if they refused to go to a shelter.

This follows a Giuliani mandate that every able-bodied person in a shelter has to work to pay for the roof over their heads. So at the Giuliani labor camps, the slackers won’t be able to go back to the streets without facing arrest. And the street sleepers will face arrest. In sum, homelessness will become de facto an illegal human condition.

Only a day after the Mayor’s proclamation, a Police spokesperson was anxiously “clarifying” the mayoral dicta-
tate, saying there would be no crackdown on the home-
less. The NYPD, not usually known for its advocacy of civil liberties, chose to back away from a confrontation with homeless advocates. While the Mayor likes to pre-
sent himself as a moderate Republican and friend of the Police, he’s placed himself to the right of his own law enforcement agency.

What our Big Apple Despots didn’t mention is that there’s no explicit constitutional protection for people who sleep on the street, there’s no ban, either in law or the Constitution, against homelessness. The American Dream is supposed to be a goal, not an obligation of citizenship.

And just because some-
thing’s not in the Constitution doesn’t mean it shouldn’t be. Like a right to housing. A right to housing is a right not to be homeless. At the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) the U.S. was one of a handful of opponents to a resolution declaring housing to be a human right. Fearful that Americans would have the nerve to claim their right to housing in a court of law, the U.S валked at adopting the declaration, however empty it may have been, that other governments throughout the world had no problem with. Says something about the political culture in the U.S., which thrives on blaming vic-
tims and scapegoating poor people. It’s no wonder that every time Giuliani bullies poor people, the press coveres, his suburban constituency (he’s going to be running for the Senate) gloats, and the commuters that don’t like looking at homeless people feel better.

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Planners Network

Robie/Continued from Page One

Defining Smart Growth

What exactly is Smart Growth? There is yet no coherent definition of Smart Growth and it means many things to many people. To the city of Austin, Texas, one of the first cities to draft and adopt a Smart Growth initiative, it is “an effort to reshape urban and suburban growth to enhance our communities, strengthen the economy, and protect the envi-
ronment.” To the Sierra Club, it is an effort to halt the pro-
gressively deteriorating environment. To farmland owners, it is a promise to halt urban encroachment. To some developers, it is an opportunity for in-fill development within the boundaries of big cities. And to the Clinton administration, Smart Growth is an effort to build a more “livable environment.” Al Gore has even made Smart Growth his primary domestic promise for his presidential bid, dubbing it the “new Livability Agenda for the 21st Century.”

The proponents of Smart Growth make three claims:

* Smart Growth reverses urban sprawl in favor of in-fill development — what the late French Marxist and urban sociologist, Henri Lefebvre, called “vertical vs horizontal intensification.”
* Smart Growth strengthens urban economies.
* Smart Growth protects the environment, including open space and farm land.

The most salient feature of Smart Growth, derived from environmentalists and New Urbanists, is halting suburban sprawl by clustering new developments in existing city neighborhoods.

Pressures on elected officials, particularly by the Sierra Club and the American Farmland Trust, have led to endorse-
ments of neighborhood oriented growth, or Smart Growth. The strongest argument of the Smart Growth proponents is that low-density “sprawl” is inefficient and is consuming far more of California’s unique agricultural land than is neces-
sary to accommodate the state’s growing population. This argument is echoed in other states, particularly Maryland, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

In practice, the Federal government, a prime proponent of the Gore/Livability Agenda version of Smart Growth, would rely on four government implementation programs: $700 million in tax credits for state and local bonds, mainly for re-
packaging urban beautification projects; $6.1 billion for alleviating traffic congestion; $4.6 billion for state and local efforts to reduce air pollution, along with an additional $50 million for other air quality programs; $40 million for crime prevention; and $10 million to encourage parental participa-
tion in local school design. To this end, the Los Angeles based Getty Museum recently hosted a “Better Neighborhoods” conference focusing on new school con-
struction in Los Angeles.

In contrast to the Smart Growth agenda, a portion of the real estate industry, the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), representing developers of low density suburban projects, believes that more rural land is needed to accommodate population growth. This camp argues that 1.3 million new households are created each year in America and their housing needs can only be met by developing rural land. These proponents, most notably Randall G. Holcombe, Professor of Economics at Florida State University, also accuse the Federal government of maintaining monopoly control over public land since “the federal government is the nation’s largest landowner. It owns 60 percent of Oregon ... and 46.9 percent of California.” Furthermore, Holcombe writes in the January 28 issue of Realty Times, “Developed areas in the United States, excluding Alaska, are only 6.2 percent of the nation’s total land area.” (Realty Times, January 28, 1999)

The Claims of Smart Growth Advocates

Holcombe’s argument does not deal with the claims that Gore makes in favor of Smart Growth:

* Preserving green space that promotes clean air, clean water ... and providing families with places to walk, play, and relax.
* Easing traffic congestion by improving road planning, strengthening existing transportation systems, and expanding alternative transportation modes.
* Restoring a sense of community by fostering citizen involvement in local planning, including the placement of schools and other public facilities.
* Promoting collaboration among neighboring communi-
ties to develop regional growth strategies and address com-
mon issues like crime.
* Enhancing economic competitiveness by nurturing a high quality of life that attracts well-trained workers and cutting-edge industries.

The Smart Growth movement seeks to clean and recycle inner city brownfields while concentrating growth within existing city neighborhoods instead of the suburbs. Depending on substantial direct and indirect public subsi-
dies, it also promotes new sustainable urban neighbor-
hoods where housing, circulation, schools, shopping, pub-
Continued on Page Ten
Seventh Generation/Continued from Page One

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It takes a banker in a limousine over two hours to get from downtown Chicago to the urban fringe. So he thinks it’s time to Get Smart. So the Smart banker is investing in all those empty pockets of potential real estate value in the CBD and the emerging “Edge Cities.” That makes the banker happy. For the banker it’s infill time, it’s Enterprise Zone time, time to “regenerate the inner city.” Right on Rockefeller!

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The Smart Landlord wants to have Smart Tenants, so he needs Smart Buildings in order to get them. Smart Buildings will last until the next technological revolution or the end of the mortgage term, whichever comes first. They produce Capital Growth for investors, and that’s what makes them Smart.

It’s smart to be Smart. It’s Smart Time in the USA and may the doltish doublers of Growth mine in their ignorance! Let there be Smart Foods, Smart Watches, Smart Cars, Smart Gardens, and Smart Sweethearts! Who wants to be Dumb anyway?

BIG APPLE UPDATE

Mayor Rudolph Giuliani declared a new war on homeless people. Using the indignation whipped up when an unknown man threw a brick at a midtown office worker, the Commander-in-Chief of the NYPD solemnly declared that no one has a right to be homeless. “Streets do not exist in civilized societies for the purpose of people sleeping there,” he said. It ain’t in the Constitution! The police admitted there was no evidence that the perp was homeless, but that didn’t stop Rudy. From now on homeless people, he said, would be locked up if they refused to go to a shelter.

This follows a Giuliani mandate that every able-bodied person in a shelter has to work to pay for the roof over their heads. So at the Giuliani labor camps, the slackers won’t be able to go back to the streets without facing arrest. And the street sleepers will face arrest. In sum, homelessness will become de facto an illegal human condition.

Only a day after the Mayor’s proclamation, a Police spokesman was anxiously “clarifying” the mayoral dicta, saying there would be no crackdown on the homeless. The NYPD, not usually known for its advocacy of civil liberties, chose to back away from a confrontation with homeless advocates. While the Mayor likes to present himself as a moderate Republican and friend of the Police, he’s placed himself to the right of his own law enforcement agency.

What our Big Apple Despot didn’t mention is that there’s no explicit constitutional protection for people who sleep on the streets, there’s no ban, either in law or the Constitution, against homelessness. The American Dream is supposed to be a goal, not an obligation of citizenship.

And just because something’s not in the Constitution doesn’t mean it shouldn’t be. Like a right to housing. A right to housing is a right not to be homeless. At the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) the U.S. was one of a handful of opponents to a resolution declaring housing to be a human right. Fearful that Americans would have the nerve to claim their right to housing in a court of law, the U.S. balked at adopting the declaration, however empty it may have been, that other governments throughout the world had no problem with. Says something about the political culture in the U.S., which thrives on blaming victims and scapegoating poor people. It’s no wonder that every time Giuliani bullies poor people, the press convexes, his suburban constituency (he’s going to be running for the Senate) goes flat, and the communists that don’t like looking at homeless people feel better.

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Roble/Continued from Page One

Defining Smart Growth

What exactly is Smart Growth? There is yet no coherent definition of Smart Growth and it means many things to many people. To the city of Austin, Texas, one of the first cities to draft and adopt a Smart Growth initiative, it is “an effort to reshape urban and suburban growth to enhance our communities, strengthen the economy, and protect the environment.” To the Sierra Club, it is an effort to halt the progressively deteriorating environment. To farmland owners, it is a promise to halt urban encroachment. To some developers, it is an opportunity for in-fill development within the boundaries of big cities. And to the Clinton administration, Smart Growth is an effort to build a more “livable environment.” Al Gore has even made Smart Growth his primary domestic promise for his presidential bid, dubbing it the “new Livability Agenda for the 21st Century.”

The proponents of Smart Growth make three claims:

* Smart Growth reverses urban sprawl in favor of in-fill development — what the late French Marxist and urban sociologist, Henri Lefebvre, called “vertical vs horizontal intensification.”
* Smart Growth strengthens urban economies.
* Smart Growth protects the environment, including open space and farmland.

The most salient feature of Smart Growth, derived from environmentalists and New Urbanists, is halting suburban sprawl by clustering new developments in existing city neighborhoods.

Pressures on elected officials, particularly by the Sierra Club and the American Farmland Trust, have led to endorsements of neighborhood oriented growth, or Smart Growth. The strongest argument of the Smart Growth proponents is that low-density “sprawl” is inefficient and is consuming far more of California’s unique agricultural land than is necessary to accommodate the state’s growing population. This argument is echoed in other states, particularly Maryland, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

In practice, the Federal government, a prime proponent of the Gore/Livability Agenda version of Smart Growth, would rely on four government implementation programs: $700 million in tax credits for state and local bonds, mainly for re-packaging urban beautification projects; $6.1 billion for alleviating traffic congestion; $1.6 billion for state and local efforts to reduce air pollution, along with an additional $50 million for other air quality programs; $40 million for crime prevention; and $10 million to encourage parental participa-

tion in local school design. To this end, the Los Angeles based Getty Museum recently hosted a “Better Neighborhoods” conference focusing on new school construction in Los Angeles.

In contrast to the Smart Growth agenda, a portion of the real estate industry, the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB), representing developers of low density suburban projects, believes that more rural land is needed to accommodate population growth. This camp argues that 1.3 million new households are created each year in America and their housing needs can only be met by developing rural land. These proponents, most notably Randall G. Holcombe, Professor of Economics at Florida State University, also accuse the Federal government of maintaining monopoly control over public land since “the federal government is the nation’s largest landowner. It owns 60 percent of Oregon ... and 46.9 percent of California.” Furthermore, Holcombe writes in the January 28 issue of Realty Times, “Developed areas in the United States, excluding Alaska, are only 6.2 percent of the nation’s total land area.” (Realty Times, January 28, 1999)

The Claims of Smart Growth Advocates

Holcombe’s argument does not deal with the claims that Gore makes in favor of Smart Growth:
* Preserving green space that promotes clean air, clean water ... and providing families with places to walk, play, and relax.
* Easing traffic congestion by improving road planning, strengthening existing transportation systems, and expanding alternative transportation modes.
* Restoring a sense of community by fostering citizen involvement in local planning, including the placement of schools and other public facilities.
* Promoting collaboration among neighboring communities to develop regional growth strategies and address common issues like crime.
* Enhancing economic competitiveness by nurturing a high quality of life that attracts well-trained workers and cutting-edge industries.

The Smart Growth movement seeks to clean and recycle inner city brownfields while concentrating growth within existing city neighborhoods instead of the suburbs. Depending on substantial direct and indirect public subsidies, it also promotes new sustainable urban neighborhoods where housing, circulation, schools, shopping, pub-

Continued on Page Ten
THE SELLOFF OF NEW YORK CITY'S COMMUNITY GARDENS:  
THE PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PLANNERS

TO:  NEW YORK METRO CHAPTER, AMERICAN PLANNING ASSOCIATION

FROM:  PLANNERS NETWORK STEERING COMMITTEE

At a recent meeting of the Planners Network, a report was presented about the handling by the City of New York of the community gardens issue, the planned but aborted sale at auction of over 100 city-owned lots that were developed by community residents for gardening. Most of these lots are in the city's poorest areas, and many are in predominantly minority neighborhoods.

Several issues surfaced which seemed to us, as an organization of planners and citizens committed to a democratic planning process, of critical importance for the planning process in the city. These include:

- The city has no plan for the future use and/or disposition of the over 700 community gardens which it owns, and in which its residents have invested heavily in time and labor and are now maintaining. No systematic or long-range review has been undertaken of the appropriateness of this usage, the open space needs in the communities in which they exist, the competing claims for these lots, or the social impact of alternate long-term dispositions. Thus the city is acting without having been offered the benefit of that planning to which our profession and our field is dedicated.

- The community gardens issue should be considered in the context of a long-range open spaces/environmental quality plan (including considerations of environmental justice), and in the context of a long-range housing plan (including considerations of housing justice). It has neither. Its Consolidated Plan for housing is crafted simply to meet Federal requirements, and is only an account of how available funds are targeted for expenditure, rather than a housing plan. Professional staff at the Department of City Planning are in fact not assigned to work on the preparation of such plans, nor has the responsible professional leadership of the Department urged such assignments, or if personnel are inadequate, the hiring of adequate professional personnel for that purpose.

We enclose a memo we have just sent to the New York Metro Chapter of the American Planning Association. We believe several aspects of the issue should be of direct concern to the American Institute of Certified Planners, because they deal specifically with the standards set by the A.I.C.P. in its Code of Ethics and applicable to professional planners. We would raise specifically the following questions:

1. Did the professional planners in positions of responsibility in the New York City Department of City Planning who assisted in the preparation of the auction of the lots containing community gardens referred to in our account have special concern for the long-range consequences of that action, as required by Section A.1 of the A.I.C.P. Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct?

2. Did the professional planners in positions of responsibility in the Department of City Planning fail to pay special attention to the inter-relatedness of decisions affecting the community gardens, the environmental quality of housing adjacent to them, and the future development of the communities in which the gardens are located, in violation of Section A.2 of the A.I.C.P. Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct?

3. Did the professional planners in positions of responsibility in the Department of City Planning fail to provide full, clear, and accurate information to citizens and governmental decision makers on the planning issues involved in the sale of the community gardens, in violation of Section A.3 of the A.I.C.P. Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct?

4. Did the professional planners in positions of responsibility in the Department of City Planning fail to exercise a special responsibility to plan for the needs of disadvantaged groups and persons, in violation of Section A.5 of the A.I.C.P. Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct?

MATTERS OF SCALE

| Tons of trash collected by more than 100,000 volunteers in the United States last year | 1,665 |
| Tons of hazardous waste produced by U.S. industries, much of it dispersed by uncontrolled disposal into the environment, last year | 200,000,000 |
| Of the 1,077,000 tons of lead ore mined in the United States last year, the amount that ended up as lead | 2.5% |
| The amount that ended up as waste, much of it toxic | 97.5% |


Planners Network

Letter to NY Metro Chapter/Continued from Page Eight

5. Did the professional planners in positions of responsibility in the Department of City Planning fail to urge the alteration of the decision to auction the community gardens because of their negative impact on disadvantaged groups, in violation of Section A.5 of the A.I.C.P. Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct?

6. Did the professional planners in positions of responsibility in the Department of City Planning fail to assist in the clarification of community goals, objectives, and policies in connection with the community gardens, in violation of Section A.4 of the A.I.C.P./A.P.A. Ethical Principles in Planning?

7. Does the failure of the professional planners in positions of responsibility in the Department of City Planning in the City of New York, in failing consistently to urge the development of an open space/environmental plan and a housing plan by the Department, and the putting in place of adequate professional planning personnel within the Department to accomplish those objectives, violate the special responsibility of planners to serve the public interest, which underlies both the A.I.C.P./A.P.A. Ethical Principles in Planning Carnons and the A.I.C.P. Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct?

We believe the answer to each of the above questions is affirmative. Procedurally, as we understand the Code, it might be possible to formulate each question so as to solicit an Advisory Opinion from the Executive Director (and perhaps the Ethics Committee) on each question. Or the questions could be posed as charges alleging misconduct by those members of the Department of City Planning here involved who are members of the A.I.C.P.

We are anxious to have a full and public discussion of the general planning and ethical principles here involved, and to influence the specific future handling of the community gardens in New York City by professional planners here. We ask your advice on the appropriate next step.

Letter to Norman Kruholz/Continued from Page Eight

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED 
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Robe/Continued from Page Seven

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When discussing Smart Growth, we shouldn’t forget the many
elegant neighborhoods in cities across the nation, such as Hancock Park in Los Angeles or Potomac, in the Washington, D.C. area. They were established long before Smart Growth and have managed to be perfectly livable without the federal dollars promoted by the Clinton admin-

istration or the local dollars accorded to the Playa Vista project. A combination of private investment and good planning made these neighborhoods notable exceptions in America’s urban environment. They set a precedent of suc-

cessful—albeit expensive—community design.

Smart Growth for All?

Inner city neighborhoods are plagued with the problems of intractable crime, lack of dependable transit systems, and sub-standard housing akin to slum conditions in Third World cities. Will these conditions continue or will the Smart Growth movement, with its well-designed projects, become a force for their elimination? We need to watch the emerging Smart Growth neighborhoods such as the Playa Vista project in Los Angeles to see if they drain resources from surrounding neighborhoods or become models for their improvement. In other words, the success of the Smart Growth movement should be measured by the rate at which “livable” environments are replicated in other communities, especially poor, inner city neighborhoods. To this end, critical observers will want to know if the advo-
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Class and Top-Down Planning

Over a century since the first urban problems in capitalist cities, leaders of the “free world” consider the urban ques-
tion still important enough to be the basis for an “Agenda for the 21st Century.” They can’t quite grasp that the urban question is basically a working class question.

Why is the urban question that Smart Growth attempts to solve taking more than a century to resolve? One answer is that most solutions, including Smart Growth, have been top-down approaches. The working class is excluded from the design and implementation of these strategies. Most of the monies allocated for these solutions end up going to builders, contractors, and other partners of the building industry. If the National Association of Home builders is opposed, one can surmise that it is only because new urban in-fill projects directly compete with their low-density pro-
jects on the urban fringe.

The most important explanation for the persistence of the urban question has to do with the basic issue of resource distribution. The concept of Smart Growth empha-
izes growth and not social justice. In the past, growth has promoted social and spatial inequalities in our cities. How much of the effort invested in Smart Growth will go to poorer neighborhoods? Will Smart Growth narrow the sp-
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Will the proponents of Smart Growth learn from the fail-
ures of their predecessors and become champions for a new grassroots urban movement to promote livable neighbor-
hoods?

FAIL Robe is a city planner in Los Angeles. He can be reached at jarrob at calaccess.com

space will be the status quo for this region. Will the citi-
zens, and not just “consumers,” proactively implement the Rogue Valley Civic League’s “Blueprint for the Future”?

Unfortunately, so many communities and regions that have taken the first step to develop regional plans do not implement them for various reasons. More often than not master plans and vision statements end up in the archives to collect dust for bookworms of the library system to rediscover... ... My service-learning opportunity in the Rogue Valley included a stint in Ashland, considered a near utopia by many individuals and families. Ashland is on the cutting edge on many issues as a result of citizen involvement and a committed group of public servants. The first response I usually hear about Ashland is that it’s too expensive. Yes, it is pricey for the average Joe, but one must consider the amount of plan-
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Urban Bombing: A Copy Cat Crime

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Robie/Continued from Page Seven

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The most important explanation for the persistence of the urban question has to do with the basic issue of resource distribution. The concept of Smart Growth emphasizes growth and not social justice. In the past, growth has promoted social and spatial inequalities in our cities. How much of the effort invested in Smart Growth will go to poorer neighborhoods? Will Smart Growth narrow the spatial inequalities in our cities? Proponents of Smart Growth must seriously address these questions if they are to offer any true and lasting improvement to the urban working class neighborhoods.

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Faisal Robie is a city planner in Los Angeles. He can be reached at farobie@cs.com

Planners Network

Adams/Continued from Page Three

another political issue and not the solution for designing livable communities inside the boundary.

I was drawn to the concept of urban growth boundaries as a refugee from the East Coast looking for answers to the enormous problems of an inefficient land use system in my home state. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, my allegiance for most of my life, was once a bocical landscape of farms, hardwood forests, and quaint historical towns. Unfortunately, it has been transformed into a bureaucratic and cancerous conglomeration of auto-dependent boroughs, townships, and villages in cities that have little individual sense of place or identity. Oregon offered an opportunity to solve the problem of a complex set of issues in Pennsylvania.

Although Oregon is still a wide open and inviting place, thanks to the vision of a groundbreaking land use system sculpted by dedicated individuals, such as Hector Macpherson and the mythical prowess of Gov. Tom McCall, many towns continue to struggle to reinvent their "main streets." Instead of rethinking retail and traffic centers seem to make every corner with their oases of asphalt and lifeless atmosphere while urban renewal agencies continue to pour more concrete into an endless pit of ineffective solutions to resuscitate the heart of the community. Moreover, municipalities keep annexing more land and building more conventional subdivisions, which require more infrastructure and expense for the community. Are there better alternatives for creating livable communities?

I have lived here for over three years as a student of the culture of the Northwest. This past year was an invaluable experience serving as a planner for a friendly, small town among a region with an insatiable appetite for development. It was a chance to learn the infamous land use system within a larger framework of the region. However, as I leave this area I continue to wonder if the Rogue Valley gives itself the moniker for identification reasons only, or does it truly want a cohesive community with a uniform vision as indicated by the Healthy and Sustainable Communities Project? The Rogue Valley will need to make critical changes if it wants to avoid "Californication" and the inevitable cloning that develops with this condition. Longer commutes, loss of environmental resources, lack of affordable housing, and a lack of public spaces such as town squares, parks, and open space will be the status quo for this region. Will the citi-

“Big box” retail centers seem to mutate on every corner ... municipalities keep annexing more land and building more conventional subdivisions.

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PLANNERS NETWORK 2000
INSURGENT PLANNING, GLOBALIZATION & LOCAL DEMOCRACY
June 22-25, 2000
Toronto, Canada

The Planners Network Conference 2000 will be held in downtown Toronto and will explore the themes of Insurgent Planning, Globalization & Local Democracy, as well as the following:

Environmental Politics: Communities of Resistance
Privatization of Planning: Community Economic Development
Rights to the City: Contested Open Spaces

We invite you to propose a workshop or presentation on one or more of these themes. We are looking for volunteers to organize workshops and for presenters to participate in workshops. We are hoping that workshops will be interactive, with brief presentations on current research, issues or activities, and with lots of time for discussion.

To submit a proposal or abstract, or for more information:
Email pnetwork@yorku.ca or write to Barbara Rahder, Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario M3J 1P3, Canada.

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FACULTY POSITION
PUBLIC POLICY/ ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR

The Department of Urban Studies and Planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology seeks a faculty member for a tenure-track position to conduct research and teach in the area of organizational behavior as it relates to public policy – more specifically, to bureaucracy, improving the effectiveness of public sector (and private non-profit) organizations, the interactions between public-sector and private institutions, approaches to taking effective action in organizations, and the impact of new technologies in the public sector on governance and service delivery.

The position will entail teaching courses relevant to public policy in an emergingMIT-wide undergraduate minor in Public Policy, as well as teaching in the Department’s Ph.D. and professional Master’s program. The candidate should have a strong commitment to linking theory and action, and his or her research should be relevant to one or more of the Department’s five areas of specialization: Housing and Community Economic Development, Environmental Policy, International Development and Regional Planning, City Design and Development, and Planning Support Systems (including G.I.S.). Training in the fields of sociology, political science, or planning are most suited to this position.

Interested candidates should have the Ph.D. completed at the time of appointment and send us the following: (i) a letter explaining the fit between the applicant’s research, teaching, and intellectual interests, and the announced position, (ii) a curriculum vitae, (iii) and three letters of reference. Materials should be sent to: Professor Judith Tendler, Chair, Search Committee, c/o Ms. Kathy Hong, M.I.T., Room 9-159, 77 Mass Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02139. (The deadline for applications is 30 January 2000.)

The globalisation of capital, labor, and product markets have made it increasingly challenging for regional economies and the communities within them to achieve the economic, social, and environmental goals that constitute sustainable development. During the past decade, the University of Massachusetts Lowell has mounted a major effort to engage with labor, community, and business organizations to confront the pressures of globalisation and to find creative ways to enhance the economic and social development of the region in which we are located. As the name suggests, the Committee on Industrial Theory and Assessment is the body within UMass Lowell that is charged with understanding the processes of regional development and evaluating the economic and social outcomes of those processes.

The purpose of the UMass Lowell Conference on Sustainable Regional Development is to create a forum for the sharing of experiences and analyses among people in both institutions of higher education engaged in regional development and regional development agencies that are linking its efforts with universities. We will publish a conference volume (or volumes), and will use the Conference to develop an ongoing network of researchers and activists on sustainable regional development.

The UMass Lowell International Conference on Sustainable Regional Development will be held on October 24-26, 2000 in Lowell, Massachusetts (located about 35 miles north west of Boston). A paper, “Sustainable Development for a Regional Economy,” that describes our work at Lowell is available on the CEFA website: <http://www.uml.edu/CEFA/CEFA.html>

Those interested in making a presentation of original, new work at the Conference should submit an abstract along with a brief bio (you will likely be known to many, but not all, of the selection committee). Limited funds are available to assist with expenses for travel and accommodations. Please indicate what you expect your institution can cover and what your needs for financial support might be. Submit electronically to HYPERLINK "mailto:Judy.Blackburn@uml.edu" Judy.Blackburn@uml.edu no later than January 15, 2000.

The Committee on Industrial Theory and Assessment of the University of Massachusetts Lowell
PLANNERS NETWORK 2000
INSURGENT PLANNING, GLOBALIZATION & LOCAL DEMOCRACY
June 22-25, 2000
Toronto, Canada

The Planners Network Conference 2000 will be held in downtown Toronto and will explore the themes of Insurgent Planning, Globalization & Local Democracy, as well as the following:

- Environmental Politics
- Privatization of Planning
- Rights to the City

We invite you to propose a workshop or presentation on one or more of these themes. We are looking for volunteers to organize workshops and for presenters to participate in workshops. We are hoping that workshops will be interactive, with brief presentations on current research, issues or activities, and with lots of time for discussion.

To submit a proposal or abstract, or for more information:
Email network@yorku.ca or write to Barbara Rahder, Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario M3J 1P3, Canada.

MIT
FACULTY POSITION
PUBLIC POLICY/ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR

The Department of Urban Studies and Planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology seeks a faculty member for a tenured-track position to conduct research and teach in the area of organizational behavior as it relates to public policy—more specifically, to bureaucracy, improving the effectiveness of public-sector (and private-non-profit) organizations, the interactions between public-sector and private institutions, approaches to taking effective action in organizations, and the impact of new technologies in the public sector on governance and service delivery.

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MIT is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer, committed to increasing the diversity of our faculty. Non-Smoking Environment.

The UMass Lowell International Conference on Sustainable Regional Development
The Role of the University in a Globalizing Economy
October 26-28, 2000 in Lowell, Massachusetts
Call for Paper Abstracts

The globalization of capital, labor, and product markets has made it increasingly challenging for regional economies and the communities within them to achieve the economic, social, and environmental goals that constitute sustainable development. During the past decade, the University of Massachusetts Lowell has mounted a major effort to engage with labor, community, and business organizations to confront the pressures of globalization and to find creative ways to enhance the economic and social development of the region in which we are located. As the name suggests, the Conference on Industrial Theory and Assessment is the body within UMass Lowell that is charged with understanding the processes of regional development and evaluating the economic and social outcomes of those processes.

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Those interested in making a presentation of original, new work at the Conference should submit an abstract along with a brief bio (you will likely be known to many, but not all, of the selection committee). Limited funds are available to assist with expenses for travel and accommodations. Please indicate what you expect your institution can cover and what your needs for financial support might be. Submit electronically to HYPERLINK "mailto:judyl Bachmann@uml.edu" "mailto:judyl Bachmann@uml.edu" no later than January 15, 2000.

The Committee on Industrial Theory and Assessment of the University of Massachusetts Lowell
JOBS

CALIFORNIA

United Indian Nations Community Association (UNCNCA) is seeking a Project Manager. Work on economic development and affordable housing projects for the American Indian community in the Bay Area. Must have extensive housing development knowledge, three years experience, and Masters Degree. Salary is $53,45K. Submit resume and cover letter to Chairperson, UNCNCA, 1320 Webster Street, Oakland, CA 94612-3204; or 510-763-3410; or fax 510-763-3464.

The Department of Urban Planning at the School of Public Policy and Social Research at UCLA invites applications for a permanent Faculty Position. Must teach courses in planning theory at the M.P.L. level and also have expertise in one of our four areas of concentration: Community Development and Urban Environment, Environmental Analysis and Policy, Regional and International Development, and Social Policy and Analysis. Send letter of application, resume, and names of three references to Ms. Martha Brown, Department of Urban Planning, School of Public Policy and Social Research, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1656, fax 310-206-5566.

Massachusetts

Umass-Boston, College of Public and Community Service, requests applications to the College of Public and Community Service at the Gaston Institute for Latin America Community Development and Public Policy seek applications for the tenure track position of Assistant/Associate Professor. Responsibilities include teaching a total of three courses per year. Responsibilities at the Gaston Institute include: teaching to create a longer-term social justice environment for Latinos in New England and Georgia; organizing academic activities; and assessing advanced ABD may be considered. Send letter of application, vita and the names and number of references from at least three to: Carmen J. Marin, Chairperson Gaston Institute, 835 Common St., 5th Floor, Boston, MA 02125. Apply by May 15, 1999. For full consideration, send documentation to: Office of the Dean, UMass, P.O. Box 1192, Amherst, MA 01003. [www.umb.edu/cgi-jobs/faculty]

New Jersey

Rutgers University has two tenure track joint appointments for Fall 2000. Assistant Professor is a joint appointment between the Department of Geography and the Center for Urban Policy Research (CUPR). Responsibilities include teaching and research in environmental management, policy, natural hazards, quantitative methods, environmental justice, and brownfield revitalization. Ph.D. in geography or related field. Send a letter of application, vita, and the names and addresses of three references to: Bethany L. Rego, Chair, Department of Geography, Rutgers University, 54 Joyce Kilmer Ave., Piscataway NJ 08854-8045; fax 732-445-4912. [www.rutgers.edu/gse/departments/geography/jointappointments.html]

Maryland

The Gateway Municipalities Community Development Corporation is seeking a Community Development Project Coordinator. Work closely under the supervision of the GCDPC's Executive Director. Coordinate multiple projects and a variety of tasks as the tool for comprehensive revitalization. Must demonstrate leadership development, and a hands-on face to implement program. Must have experience working with the communities, community development and neighborhood revitalization. Salary is up to $30K. Full time or part time position. Send resume and salary requirements to: GCDPC, Box 300, Mount Rainier, MD 20712.

Massachusetts

Massport is seeking an experienced Senior Aviation Planner/Architect to provide professional, technical, and design services to the Aviation Planning and Development Department at Logan International Airport. Must have in-depth knowledge of airport planning, terminal design, and related field, and 5 years project management experience. Send resume to Massport, One HarborDrive East, East Boston, MA 02128. Attention: Human Resources or fax 617-568-3940 or e-mail employment@massport.com.

Planners Network

November 1999

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Alternatives Federal Credit Union seeks a Mortgage Loan Officer. Requires a highly motivated, well-organized professional with strong underwriting, financial, analytical, and communication skills, who is excited about working in a fast-paced development. Salary is $20-30K. The loan officer will interview, underwrite, close, and monitor mortgage loans. Send resume to APCU, 310 State Street, Pittsfield, MA 12800 or email loanofficers@apcu.org.

The Flynn Center for the Performing Arts seeks a Manager of Development. Responsibilities include creating a comprehensive, successful fundraising plan for the Center, subject to Board of Director's approval. Must have a proven track record of running a capital campaign. Salary is competitive. Send resume and letter to The Flynn Center for the Performing Arts, 111 Main Street, Burlington, VT 05401.

The Vermont Council on the Arts seeks an Executive Director. Responsibilities include strategic planning, financial management, and general operations. The successful candidate will be a visionary leader with a proven track record of developing and increasing the visibility and support for Vermont's creative community. Starting salary $50,000 to $65,000 with excellent benefits. Please send a letter of interest, resume, and names and addresses of three references to: Vermont Council on the Arts, 295 Main Street, Burlington, VT 05401.
organizer is Richard Register of EcoCities Builders at <rc@ecocities.org>
May 10-14, 2000: Building Bridges: Connecting People, Research and Design by the Environmental Design Research Association. The conference will be held in San Francisco, CA and is interested in the connection between human behavior and the built environment. For more info: phone 405-310-4863 or email <edra@telepath.com> or visit <www.telepath.com/edra/home.html>
May 18-20, 2000: Re-imagining Politics and Society at the Millennium is a major conference on the renewal of political and social life in America that is co-sponsored by the New York Open Center and the Foundation for Ethics and Meaning. The conference will take place at Riverside Church in New York City.
Feb. 9-13, 2000: The School of Community and Regional Planning (SCARP) at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada, is hosting the next annual Canadian Association of Planning Students (CAPS) conference "to advance the implementation of ecological, social and economic sustainability through local interdisciplinarity action."
For more info: <www.interchange.ubc.ca/caps2000>. Deadline for abstracts by students wishing to present papers is November 30, 1999. Abstracts can be submitted on-line to Caps2000@hotmai.com. Contact Notha Sedky UBC School of Community and Regional Planning, 433-6333 Memorial Road, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z2 Canada 604-222-4495. meckyl@interchange.ubc.ca

CALLS FOR PAPERS

Urban Agriculture and Horticulture - The Linkage with Urban Planning - International Symposium in Berlin, July 4-6, 2000. Organized by TRADLOG - Association for Research into Housing Planning and Building in the Developing World, Humboldt-University, Faculty of Agriculture, Germany. Submit one page abstract outlining specific experience in the field and proposed contribution (paper, video, CD ROM, etc.) by December 31st, 1999. They will be informed about the acceptance to the symposium by Feb. 28th, 2000. The deadline for the submission of the final paper/presentation by accepted participants is May 30th, 2000. More info <www.agrar.hu-berlin.de> or for abstracts and feedback email <urban-agriculture@ssrmail.de> or <urban-agriculture@usa.net>.

Urban Futures Conference, July 10-14, 2000 in Johannesburg, South Africa. Propose a paper, a presentation, a video, a film, an exhibition, or other form of involvement. At present there 120 proposals of papers, a number of plenaries commissioned, and a range of great plenary speakers invited in New York at the website <sunrise.wits.ac.za/urbanfutures/>. For more info contact Alan Mabin, Johannesburg, +27 11 482 7142, fax +27 11 403 0936, email <mabin@zeus.mgt.wits.ac.za>.

Insurant Planning, Globalization & Local Democracy. The Planners Network 2000 Conference, June 22-25, in Toronto, Canada. Propose a workshop or presentation. Themes include environmental politics, the privatization of planning, community development, contested open spaces, and communities of resistance. We are looking for volunteers to organize workshops and for presenters to participate in workshops. We are hoping that workshops will be interactive, with brief presentations on current research, issues or activities, and with lots of time for discussion. To submit a proposal or abstract, or for more information email <epnetwork@yorku.ca> or write to Barbara Radner, Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario, M3J 1P3, Canada.

VIDEO

Bringing Justice Home is a new video that presents strategies undertaken to address the housing crisis, organizing, litigation, and legal representation. The 23 minute film tells the housing-related stories of people in Mattawa, WA, Chicago, IL, and Montgomery County, MD. For more info contact the Alliance for Justice at 202-822-6070 or email <infoaday@aai.org>.

PLACE YOUR AD IN PN
Contact the office for rates

FALL FORUM SERIES

December 10 IT'S THE WAGE RATE, STUPID!

Grass roots organizers and legislative specialists will discuss recent efforts to legislate fair wages and working conditions, the Empire State Jobs Program, and the NYC Transition Jobs bill.
Gail Aska, Co-Chair, Community Voices Heard
Sunnner Rosen, Five Borough Institute

All Forums are at the Pratt Institute/Manhattan campus, 295 Lafayette Street @ Houston
Wine & cheese reception begins at 5:30 pm, Program 6-8 pm.
Co-sponsored by Pratt Institute Graduate Center for Planning & Environment

Erratum: The Oct./Nov. PN incorrectly listed the December Forum as taking place on December 15. The correct date is December 10.

DAMMING THE WASTE STREAM

A Town Meeting on Waste Prevention in New York City

Sat., Dec. 18, 1999
8 am - 5 pm
The Puck Building
Pratt Institute, Manhattan Campus
295 Lafayette St., Room 21

Sponsored by:
- The Greens Educational & Legal Fund
- Health Care Without Harm
- INFORM
- Organization of Waterfront Neighborhoods
- Planners Network
- Grassroots Recycling Network

For information call 718-789-9360.

Pnir Winston Pitcfor has written a Shelterforce special report called Comprehensive Community Initiatives: Redefining Community Development. The looks at initiatives and their role in empowering poor communities and groups work together toward the common purpose of changing the way their local systems - housing, schools, welfare - work and how they work within those systems. The price is $8. Visit the website <www.nhi.org>.

The Sustainable Community Checklist is a hands-on workbook for rural communities to explore the relationship between the economy, community and the environment. Contains examples of sustainability in action and extensive set of resources that provide a starting point for local initiatives. Contact the Northwest Policy Center at 206-543-7900, or email <pcbces@u.washington.edu>, or the website <dept.washington.edu/pcbces>.

Blacklines Magazine was launched on November 13th, 1999 at the 1999 Annual National Organization of Minority Architects (NOMA) Conference in the Adams Marks Hotel in Charlotte, North Carolina (see www.noma.net). Blacklines is a quarterly magazine that publishes provocative investigative features on the work of culturally diverse black designers in architecture, interior design, construction, development and the arts to encourage their readers. The magazine provides an integrated editorial mix of features, essays, images, discussions, interviews, reviews, criticisms on projects, design practice, education, business and professional strategies, product information, and building technology about the design, construction and arts industries. For information, contact Atim Annette Oton, VP, Blacklines Magazine, 2011 Newkirk Ave., Ste. 7D, Brooklyn, NY 11226, 718-703-8000, Fax: 718-703-8004, martia@asol.com.
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Planners Network
Grassroots Recycling Network

For information call 718-789-9360.
PN MEMBERS IN CANADA

Membership fees by Canadian members may be paid in Canadian funds:

- $25 for students, unemployed, and those with incomes < $40,000
- $40 for those with incomes between $40,000 and $80,000
- $70 for those with incomes over $80,000
- $150 for sustaining members

Make cheques in Canadian funds payable to: "Lester de Souza in Trust for Planners Network" and send with membership form 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

Jan/Feb 2000
Indigenous Planning
Guest Editors: Eve Baron and Ted Jojola

Ann Forsyth will guest edit a future issue on Technology: A Special Issue on the New York Region will appear next year.

We are looking for articles on the following topics:

- Environmental Justice
- Rural Planning
- Planning the Prison-Industrial Complex
- Charter Schools
- Healthy Cities Initiatives
- Auto Dependency

Feature articles of 500 to 1,500 words are always welcome. Please submit articles, notes, updates, and resources typed and double-spaced. Submissions on disk or by email are greatly appreciated. Send to the Editor at <tangont@pnnet.org> or Planners Network, 379 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11205. Fax: 718-636-3709.

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.

MAIL THIS FORM TO:
Planners Network
379 DeKalb Ave.
Brooklyn, NY 11205

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.
PN MEMBERS IN CANADA

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MAIL THIS FORM TO:

Planners Network
379 DeKalb Ave.
Brooklyn, NY 11205

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.
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**YOUR LAST ISSUE?**

Please check the date on your mailing label. If it is **OCTOBER 1999** 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.