

PLANNERS NETWORK

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No. 145

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

Federal Urban Renewal Not Dead

By Tom Angotti

So you thought Nixon killed federal urban renewal in the 1970s? Did you know that the federal government is currently financing one of the largest urban renewal plans in history? It has displaced tens of thousands of low-income people over the last decade without any compensation. In their place, the government builds new gated communities with modern infrastructure for a privileged population. These new enclaves are linked to one another by federally financed highways. To build these highways the government displaces even more poor people. But unlike the federal interstate highway system that we're accus-

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RACE AND WASTE OPTIONS FOR EQUITY PLANNING IN NEW YORK CITY

By Juliana Maantay

The concentration of waste transfer stations in New York City's poorer neighborhoods and communities of color undermines public health, equity, and the environment. For all the calculations that have gone into the city's latest plan for solid waste management, important equity concerns have not been adequately addressed by the city's planners.

With the closing of Fresh Kills, the city's last remaining landfill, by the end of this year New York City will have to deal with the 13,000 tons per day of municipal solid waste previously buried at Fresh Kills. This may well result in many new waste transfer stations and truck trips, on top of the multitude of existing privately owned ones that handle at least another 20,000 tons per day of commercial waste.

The Bronx is New York City's

least affluent borough, with the highest percentage of people categorized as a racial or ethnic "minority." The Bronx also contains a disproportionate number of the city's waste-related facilities and handles about a third of the city's waste. However, even within the Bronx, there is an obvious spatial correspondence between the location of waste-related facilities and the poorer and more heavily minority communities.

In New York City, waste-related facilities include private solid waste transfer stations, city-owned marine transfer stations, waste water treatment plants, combined sewer overflow outfalls, sludge treatment facilities, recycled materials handling facilities, junkyards, auto salvage yards, scrap metal and construction debris processing facilities, yard waste and composting sites, and medical waste disposal plants.

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Planners Networker

UPDATES

Thanks to all the PNers who sent in news this month. Let your fellow members know what you are up to — send in your update today!

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Jess Levy wrote PN about a Greenway Plan being put together by the environmental planning class at Binghamton University in New York. When completed the plan will be submitted to the Binghamton Metropolitan Transportation Study. For a copy of the press release contact Jess at:

607-722-4161, jesslevy@hotmail.com

PN OUTREACH

Planners Network needs to expand its membership and visibility as a forum for progressive planning in cities and universities. We are looking for PNers in each region who are willing to take the lead in coordinating our outreach efforts in that region. This is the type of help we're looking for:

+ Forwarding electronic announcements regarding our conference to friends and local listserves;

+ Forwarding print outreach materials to local universities, agencies, and organizations; and

+ Contacting local college libraries with inquiries for subscriptions to the PN newsletter.

We also have some ideas for starting a PN Speakers Bureau to advance progressive planning ideas and aid in fundraising.

I am currently looking for help in starting a PN Forum series in the San Francisco Bay Area. Eventually, I would

love to see forums, living room chats, and advocacy for radical planning in each of our cities where PN is represented!

If you are interested in helping with this effort, please contact Outreach Coordinator Fernando Marti at: mfernan1@uclink4.berkeley.edu

Welcome ...**NEW PLANNERS NETWORK MEMBERS**

Bruce Mesh, Amalia Lorentz, Gerda Wekerle, Shannon Cairns, Lehn M. Benjamin

RENEWING MEMBERS

D. Gregg Doyle, Irwin Mussen, Bob Maltz, University of California Library, James DeFilippis, Joe Guggenheim, Brian Sahd, Raoul Pierre-Louis, Anne McLaughlin, Richard Gance, Ann Umamoto, Fred Schmidt, Thomas Reiner, Kevin I. Snyder, Elfi Chery, Ed Pawlowski, Allison J. Tom, Anya Baum, Robert Kolodny, Michael Pyatok, Eve and Gale Bach, David Holtzman, Alexander Salazar, Marcia Caton, Libardo Rueda, Gary Shaff, Johanna W. Looye, Martha Soler, Julia A. Stephens, Alice Shabecoff, Mary Gail Snyder, James K. Cohen,, Cinda K. Lester, Jeffrey Stern, Jerry Rubin, Martin Bruce King, Harry Schwartz, James R. Cohen, Claudia B. Isaac, Douglas Brooks, David Finet, Suzanne Fontanesi, Norman Krumholz, Jim Converse, Judith Mayer, Randall P. Wilson, Lucenia M. Marquez, Cathy Ann Klump, Prentice Bowsher, Ann Ehrenthal, Olga Kahn, Roger Borgenicht, Elizabeth Feinberg-Haynos, Richard Rudolph, Richard Mandel, Dr. K. Tyler Miller, Dana R. Driskell, Frank Bonilla, Milton R. Ospina, Fred Rose, Judy Flynn, Dr. Fukuo Akimoto, Kelly Robinson, Cynthia Ghorra-Gobin, Ruth V. Lampi, Richard Gance, Carol Corden, Lisa Schreiber, Marla K. Nelson, Rachel Bratt, Elizabeth Friedman, Lynn Haig, Helen Seitz Rick A. Smetana, Thomas E. Nutt-Powell.

... and Special Thanks!**SUSTAINING MEMBERS**

Dick Platkin, Dennis Keating, Bruce Rosen, Jocelyne Chait, Bruce Mesh, Alan Rabinowitz, Chris C. Tilly, Marie Kennedy, Bruce Dale, Larry Keating, Ruth Yabes

If you're having a good year financially, consider a contribution of at least \$100 and becoming an honored Sustainer.

Thanks for supporting PN. PN relies heavily on membership contributions. We have no other regular source of support. Contributions are tax deductible.

PLANNERS NETWORK ON LINE

The PN WEB SITE is at:

www.plannersnetwork.org

The PN LISTSERV:

PN maintains an on-line mailing list for members to post and respond to queries, list job postings, conference announcements, etc. To join, send an email message to:

majordomo@list.pratt.edu with "subscribe pn-net" (without the quotes) in the body of the message (not the subject line). You'll be sent

CORRECTION

In the last issue the article by Tom Angotti, "Mexico City Mayor Makes Gains in Gender Equity" stated that in 1977 Rosario Robles became mayor of Mexico City. The correct date is 1997.

PLACE YOUR AD IN PN

Full page	\$250
Half page	\$175
1/4 page	\$75
1/8 page	\$40

Send file via email to <pn@pratt.edu>, or mail camera-ready copy by first day of the first month of the issue (e.g., March 1 for the March/April issue).

SAVE THE DATE!

Progressive Community and Regional Planning

Planners Network Annual
Conference

Rochester, New York
June 21-24, 2001

The cabinet appointments by President George Bush confirm many of our worst nightmares! Now progressive neighborhood leaders, municipal officials and planners need to discuss how we can work together during the coming years to build a broader base for progressive planning and policy-making.

Conference Themes/Tracks:

- *Affordable Housing Innovations
- *Sustainable Regional Development
- *Community Planning & Development
- *Community/University Partnerships
- *Environmental Justice
- *International Development
- *Municipal Government Reform
- *Food Safety
- *Democratic Planning Methods

Conference Co-Sponsors:

Cornell University, College of Art, Architecture &
Planning
City of Rochester
Rochester Institute of Technology, Public Policy
Program

University of Rochester, Public Affairs Program
Monroe County Community College
The Enterprise Foundation
The Fannie Mae Foundation

Ways You Can Participate in this Year's Conference:

Local Organizer. Volunteer to be a local community/campus organizer in your area. Conference information will be sent to you so you may spread the word!

Conference Presenter. Presentations around conference themes should highlight innovative approaches to progressive planning and policy-making. They last 15 minutes and may or may not include a formal paper.

Panel Organizer. Organize a 90-minute panel around a specific progressive planning issue, policy, or campaign. Panels feature a moderator and three presenters.

Table-Topics Facilitator. Convene a small group discussion of activists interested in a specific planning question, problem, or issue. These sessions provide conference participants with an opportunity to discuss their work in an informal setting.

If you are interested in participating in this year's Conference Program please contact:

Ken Reardon
kmr22@cornell.edu
607-254-5378, or 607-255-1971 (FAX)

Conference planning is in its earliest stages and your input and participation is most welcome!

GOING TO THE APA CONFERENCE IN
NEW ORLEANS? CHECK OUT THE
PLANNERS NETWORK RECEPTION:

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 6:30 - 8 PM
NEW ORLEANS HILTON, COMPASS ROOM

... AND THE PEO AWARD LUNCHEON 11:30 AM

PN's First Column in Spanish

Alejandro Rofman in Buenos Aires sent the following column which was prepared by a group of PN members there who propose to contribute regularly in Spanish. This column discusses a program for sustainable economic development in Buenos Aires. Reader feedback is welcome.

Una Ventana en Español para toda América

Esta nota en español posee la intención de comunicar América Latina con los hispano parlantes de toda América, vinculados a PN. El grupo de asociados a Planners Network con asiento en Buenos Aires, Argentina, hemos asumido la responsabilidad de producir noticias y comentarios que puedan interesar a todos los lectores de la revista. Con el acuerdo de la dirección de PN, inicialmente comenzaremos con una columna aunque nuestro objetivo a mediano plazo es cubrir una página con materiales en español que provengan del sur del río Bravo.

El Desarrollo Sustentable en Buenos Aires

Desde el mes de agosto una coalición de centro-izquierda gobierna la ciudad de Buenos Aires, principal aglomeración urbana de la Argentina, que cuenta con poco más de tres millones de habitantes. Varios partidos de centro y de izquierda han accedido, por primera vez en la historia de la ciudad, a dirigir sus destinos luego de lograr un importante triunfo electoral, meses atrás, por el 50 % de los votos.

Entre las nuevas iniciativas encaradas por el flamante gobierno se destaca la puesta en marcha de un programa de Desarrollo Sustentable, inspirado en las directivas de la Agenda 21, acordada en la Conferencia Mundial sobre la Tierra, de Rio de Janeiro, en 1992. Varios de los responsables de la Subsecretaría respectiva, que ha comenzado a trabajar en diseñar y poner en marcha planes y programas de

desarrollo urbano que combinen crecimiento económico con equidad social y sustentabilidad ambiental son adherentes a Planners Network.

El propósito que anima a esta dependencia oficial, que inició sus actividades en noviembre de 2000, es articular el accionar del Gobierno y la sociedad civil local a través de un intenso proceso de participación popular a través de asociaciones de base, ONG's y entidades vecinalistas para que la reconversión y revitalización de espacios intraurbanos degradados social y ambientalmente cuenten con el amplio consenso de la población y ésta lo asuma como una propuesta propia. Tenemos antecedentes de trabajo participativo previo, cuando diseñamos el Plan de Revitalización de la Zona Sur de la ciudad de Buenos Aires, la zona relativamente más atrasada económica y socialmente de la aglomeración en la administración anterior, hoy en proceso de implementación. La propuesta que plantemos, en esta nueva etapa, con el decidido respaldo del Jefe del Gobierno, Dr. Aníbal Ibarra, alto dirigente de la coalición de partidos progresistas denominada FREPASO, acaba de salir impresa en un documento fundacional, denominado: "Ciudad de Buenos Aires: Desarrollo sustentable para una mejor calidad de vida" y que está a disposición de los adherentes a PN.

Para más información, la dirección electrónica de Alejandro Rofman es abrofman.mail.retina.ar.

Planners for Social Justice Organize in Brazil

A network that brings together urban planners and activists in Brazil is in the making. The stated purpose of the organizers is to promote "the exchange of information, reflection and solidarity among people committed to the idea of transforming Brazil towards a more just, democratic and equal society, especially with respect to the production and use of urban and regional space."

The new organization is the subject of a roundtable at the World Social Forum to be held in Rio de Janeiro January 27. Participating in the roundtable are Erminia Maricato, a guest speaker at the 1999 PN Conference in Lowell, PNER Peter Marcuse of Columbia University, and several local government officials from Brazil. The organizers sent us a draft one page statement of principles and are looking at two alternative names for the group. We look forward to hearing more about this effort.

Historic Award for PEO

By Ken Reardon

At the American Planning Association conference in New Orleans, former members of Planners for Equal Opportunity (PEO), led by Walter Thabit, will receive the 2001 AICP National Historic Planning Landmarks Award. The award will be presented on Tuesday March 13, at an awards luncheon from 11 am to 2 pm.

PEO was nominated for this important award by Pierre Clavel and myself on behalf of Planners Network because of the crucial role this organization played in opposing the displacement policies of the federal urban renewal program and fighting for greater inclusion of people of color within our profession. We invite all PN members attending this year's conference to join us at the Awards luncheon to honor Walter and his colleagues. PN was built upon the political base PEO created in the mid-60s in the fight for civil rights. Walter and his colleagues will also be feted at the PN Reception at 6:30 pm on the same day.

PEO As a National Historic Planning Landmark

PEO challenged the planning profession and urban policy makers to look at the unsettling consequences of the federal urban renewal and highway programs on low-income communities of color at a time when many white professional organizations were silent on the issues of equal opportunity, racial justice and equity planning. They spoke out on important local, regional, and national urban policy issues at a time when the chilling effects of the McCarthy era continued to dominate American political culture. Many of the founders of PEO lost their jobs when they took public stands, as committed citizens and professionals, against the policies of local planning institutions. Several academics who supported grassroots opposition to plans endorsed by their university administrations experienced similar fates.

PEO's members produced a number of landmark reports analyzing the negative effects which proposed plans would have upon the stability of low-income communities of

color. They produced alternative plans that successfully challenged those produced by larger public agencies.

PEO offered young planners who entered the profession with a commitment to social and economic justice a place to develop their advocacy planning knowledge base and skills. Many went on to become faculty members at schools where they have helped train a new generation of equity-oriented planners. They have produced a significant body of scholarly work which has influenced both practitioners and policymakers. The scholarly work of several of these individuals has recently been collected in the Progressive Planners Archives established by Pierre Clavel at Cornell University.

The most important legacy of PEO, however, is the contribution which its members have made towards reshaping local and national urban policy through their participatory research, advocacy, organizing and writing activities. In the summer of 1999, fifty PEO members assembled for a 25th reunion in New York City. During the reunion, members described how their PEO experiences had influenced their subsequent professional activities. What emerged from the reports was an amazing tale of how a relatively small number of committed planners

who worked together for less than ten years became acutely aware of the hidden influence of racism and classism on American urban policy, and how this newly-acquired consciousness affected the remainder of their professional careers, causing them to pursue equity-oriented research, advocacy, and organizing that had a profound effect on national urban policy.

Examining the efforts of a few PEO leaders helps us appreciate the wisdom of Margaret Meade's famous advice, "Never underestimate the impact that a small group of committed individuals working together can have on the world." Paul Davidoff, one of PEO's founding members, established an advocacy-based planning program at Hunter College and inspired African Americans living in suburban New Jersey to challenge "exclusionary zoning" in Mt. Laurel, New Jersey, which produced a landmark fair housing decision. Walter Thabit, PEO's long-time president, worked with the Cooper Square Committee to design and implement a community-created neighborhood preservation plan inspiring other community leaders to resist clearance-oriented redevelopment strategies. Yale Rabin, a PEO founding member, developed a methodology showing the destabilizing impact which racially and economically seg-

PEO challenged the planning profession and urban policymakers to look at the unsettling consequences of the federal Urban Renewal and highway programs on low income communities of color.

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Where Waste is Concentrated

In New York City waste-related industries and other noxious land uses are concentrated in a few neighborhoods, exposing the nearby populations to adverse environmental and health impacts. This holds true despite efforts by community activists to have noxious land uses equitably distributed around the city so that no neighborhood bears more than its "fair share" of the burdens. There are several simple reasons why this concentration persists. First, the city's zoning resolution divides permitted land use into three types of zones: residential ("R"), commercial ("C"), and manufacturing ("M"). Waste-related industries can legally locate only in M zones, and M zones are not distributed evenly around the city. Therefore, zoning, which acts as the "gatekeeper" in determining which land uses are allowed in which places, effectively limits these uses to those areas which are designated as "appropriate" for industry. In many cases, this determination was made at the beginning of the 20th century, based on the locations of industrial areas established in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The city has Fair Share Guidelines specifying criteria for the equitable location of city-owned and -operated facilities so that neighborhoods receive their share of the "goods" as well as no more than their share of the "bads." However, the waste industry in the city is largely private. Private firms are responsible for collecting, hauling, and disposing of all commercial and industrial waste other than residential waste. Because these functions are privatized, the Fair Share Guidelines do not apply, and there is no official evaluation of the suitability of new or expanded facilities or the concentration of the facilities in a particular neighborhood.

Due to historic settlement patterns and the importance of the port activities to the city's industrial activities, most of the city's M zones are in waterfront areas. They were developed during the era of 19th century industrialization. Since this was prior to the advent of inexpensive public transportation and the automobile, housing for industrial and port workers grew up near the industrial areas. The first zoning resolution in 1916 did not establish exclusive industrial zones, and residential uses were permitted alongside industrial uses in "unrestricted zones." A substantial overhaul of the zoning resolution in 1961 carved out exclusive industrial zones in these mixed use areas which continue to include residential uses interspersed within or surrounding

industrial uses. The "better" residential and commercial areas were insulated from the industrial zones.

Waste and Zoning Changes

Industrial areas generally carry a higher environmental burden than do purely residential neighborhoods in terms of pollution impacts and risk. These burdens include poor air quality, noise, traffic safety, congestion, and vibration impacts from heavy truck traffic; hazardous materials use and storage; emission of hazardous and toxic substances to the air, soil and water; illegal dumping of hazardous materials; proliferation of waste handling facilities; poor enforcement of environmental regulations; and inadequate response to environmental complaints.

Census tracts in the major manufacturing zones contain approximately 22 percent of New York City's 1990 population. The people in these census tracts tend to be poorer than the average New Yorker, and have a higher than average likelihood of being a member of a racial or ethnic minority.

There have been hundreds of changes to M zones since 1961. Some M zones have increased in size and others decreased. Like the M zones themselves, these zoning changes were not distributed evenly throughout the boroughs. Some boroughs decreased their M zones, and some boroughs increased them. Since there were many more decreases than increases, the decreases had the effect of reducing the amount of industrial land available city-wide, and thus concentrated industrial uses in the remaining M zones.

The most increases to M zones since 1961 occurred in the Borough of the Bronx, the city's least affluent borough, and the fewest occurred in Manhattan. At the same time, the fewest decreases to M zones occurred in the Bronx and the most in Manhattan. Unfortunately, when the City Planning Department evaluates a change to an M district, the impact of the proposed change on the remainder of the city's M zones is not considered. Zoning changes are thus approved in a piecemeal way, rather than according to a comprehensive plan.

In general throughout the city, the poorer and more heavily minority industrial neighborhoods had the largest increases in industrial zones (downzoning), while the more affluent and less heavily minority industrial neighborhoods received the largest decreases in their industrial zones

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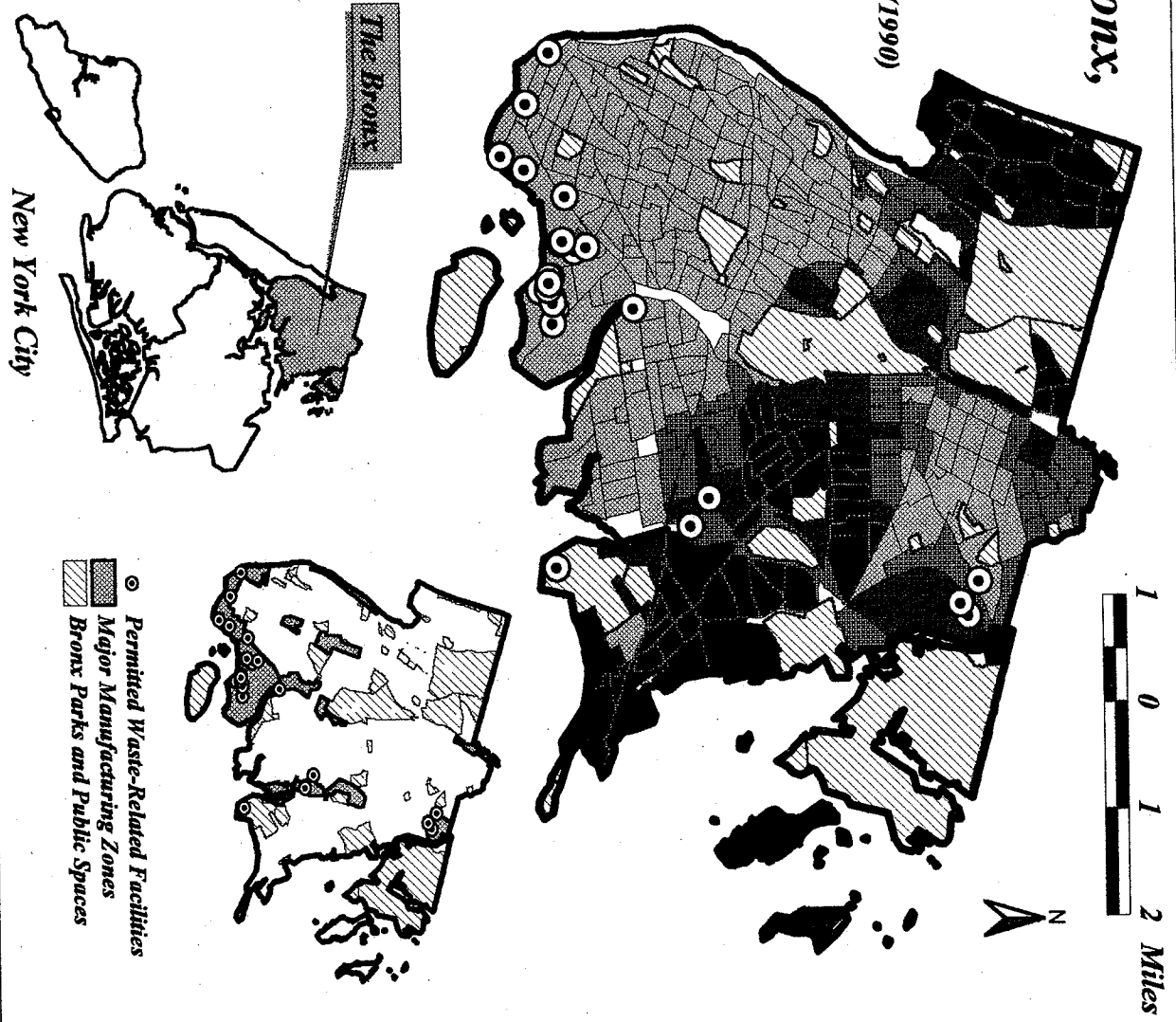
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Race and Waste in the Bronx, New York City

- Permitted Waste-Related Facilities
 - ▨ Bronx Parks and Public Spaces
- Percent "Minority" Population by Census Tract (1990)
- | |
|----------|
| 0 - 28 |
| 29 - 61 |
| 62 - 87 |
| 88 - 100 |
| No Data |

NOTE: Waste-related facilities shown on map are primarily privately-owned, and include transfer stations and/or processing facilities for putrescible waste, construction and demolition materials, paper and other recyclables, fill materials, regulated medical waste, yard waste and composting, and sludge. These facilities are permitted by NYC DOS and/or NYS DEC. There are many other waste-related facilities (not shown on map) that are not permitted or registered by these agencies, but that are required to locate within a Manufacturing Zone.

Data Sources:
 US Bureau of the Census, 1990;
 NYC Department of City Planning, 1993;
 NYC Department of Sanitation, 2000;
 NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, 2000;
 Map Compiled by J. Maantay, 2000



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(upzoning). These rezonings had a predictable effect on land use, resulting in intensified industrial uses, especially waste-related facilities, in many of the remaining M zones, and a sharp reduction of such uses in areas where M zones were reduced in size.

In the 1980s many of the larger M zones were expanded in the Bronx. [The average family income in the Bronx was \$16,400 in 1980; within the major M zones it was \$14,700. In areas where M zones were expanded, average family income was \$11,200. There were no major decreases to M zones in the Bronx during the 1980s. Thus, although people living in M zones tended to be poor and minority, the people living in M zones that were enlarged were even poorer and more likely to be minority than the M zone average.]

On the other hand, in Manhattan during the 1970s, many major M zones were reduced in area. [The average family income in Manhattan in 1970 was \$14,200, while it was \$10,500 in the M zones, and \$11,200 in M zones that were substantially cut down in size.] There were no major increases in M zones in Manhattan during the 1970s. In other words, while people in Manhattan M zones were generally poor, those living in the M zones that were upzoned were not as poor. This holds true for every borough in nearly the entire period between 1960 and 1990.

Many factors other than demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the proximate population result in zoning change. Likewise, many factors determine population characteristics other than zoning changes. Nevertheless, a geographic pattern does emerge, showing M zones growing in poorer and more minority neighborhoods, and M zones shrinking in more affluent and less minority neighborhoods.

As manufacturing activities diminished in many industrial areas, both private and public waste-related facilities proliferated. The substitution of waste facilities for viable manufacturing furthers the impression that these communities are being disproportionately "dumped on." The fact that the neighborhoods most affected by waste facilities are mainly poorer, and with a higher percentage of minority people and immigrants than the city average, means that the burdens of the city's waste problem falls on an already more vulnerable population.

Who Is Impacted by Waste-Related Facilities?

Using a Geographic Information System (GIS) I analyzed the characteristics of the population affected by existing

87 percent of the people living within ½ mile of the waste-related facilities are minorities.

waste-related facilities in the Bronx. I obtained lists from state and local agencies of solid waste transfer stations and waste processing facilities that are permitted by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC) and/or the New York City Department of Sanitation (NYC DOS). Since the permitted facilities on the lists represent only an estimated one third of the total number of waste-related facilities in the Bronx, the analysis is somewhat incomplete. Other inventories, such as one released by the Bronx Borough President's Office in 1997, show the unpermitted and unregistered waste-related facilities to be concentrated in the same areas as the permitted facilities.

According to my analysis, 87 percent of the people living within ½ mile of the waste-related facilities listed by governmental agencies are minorities, compared to 76 percent for the Bronx, and 56 percent for New York City in 1990. Average household income is \$26,200 among the households living within ½ mile of the facilities, compared to \$29,200 for the Bronx, and \$41,700 for New York City in 1990.

Comprehensive Planning for Waste-Related Activities?

In order to plan for the equitable distribution of future waste-related facilities, which will be more necessary than ever after the closing of the city's last remaining landfill later this year, the locations of existing facilities should be compiled and mapped. Unfortunately, there is no government agency currently tracking waste-related facilities in a comprehensive way. Several state and local agencies have jurisdiction over some categories of waste facilities, but there are overlaps and gaps in their oversight responsibilities. Some categories of waste-related facilities such as junkyards are not permitted by any governmental agency, so these types of facilities do not appear on any list. A junkyard can locate in any appropriately zoned area without a special permit, environmental review or consideration for the concentration of similar facilities in the neighborhood. There is no complete list of all waste-related facilities and no permit process is required for certain types of facilities. Even those categories of facilities requiring "registration," which is a ministerial form of approval without stringent review, do not require environmental review. The environmental review process is often the only opportunity for the public's opinions to be officially heard, yet about half of the various types of waste-related facilities do not require any. Of those that do, most receive only a preliminary environmental assessment. With a finding of "no significant impact," the proposed facility can avoid the environmental

impact statement, which requires some public review procedures.

It is impossible to plan with equity in mind if there is no accurate accounting of existing conditions. To make matters worse, the records that are kept by governmental agencies are often kept in secret and public access is limited to formal Freedom of Information Law (FOIL) requests. The FOILED information often arrives with an enjoinder that the information can not be used for anything (!). This kind of warning implies that community members who are trying to gather data on their surroundings are the enemy.

Not In Anybody's Back Yard

The disproportionate distribution of waste-related and other noxious land uses is not just a siting issue, nor is it about distributing unwanted land uses more evenly or equitably. It is also about eliminating or reducing the need for these noxious uses. "Not In My Back Yard" (NIMBY) must become "Not In Anybody's Back Yard" (NIABY).

By taking a "NIABY" stance, the discussion changes from one of either a technical siting solution for a noxious facility or a "selfish" parochial "NIMBY" response to a matter of forcing the government and private capital to deal with broader issues, "such as waste production, community control, and the process of policy making," according to Rutgers Professor Robert Lake in his article, "Rethinking NIMBY."

Much of the noxious industry does not need to exist at all, and the rest could be made less injurious with altered consumption patterns, technological solutions, pollution prevention strategies, and more robust enforcement and community involvement with industry (such as the use of Good Neighbor Agreements, community environmental audits, etc.). Many of these adverse impacts could be ameliorated or eliminated altogether by the use of industrial best management practices, application of waste reduction measures at the source, more enlightened consumer choices, improved recycling initiatives, market development strategies for using recycled materials in consumer goods, updated environmental and land use regulations, and rigorous enforcement.

Mining the Urban Environment

One possible solution lies in requiring all communities that produce waste (in other words, all communities) to house the facilities necessary to handle it. That way, it would not be safely out of sight in someone else's neighborhood, and perhaps then people would begin to take more

seriously the need to reduce waste by alternative strategies, instead of a "business as usual" consumption-waste cycle.

Some of the alternative strategies that could be undertaken to reduce waste include improved governmental and private support for research and development of products and markets for recycled material. Mining the urban environment for the untold wealth discarded each day would be more of a reality if the products and market for them were encouraged through direct investment, tax incentives, and city policy changes. The city administration would have to make recycling a priority in order for this strategy to work.

Promoting urban agriculture and rooftop composting could also go a long way in restoring the food-waste balance of cities, thus reducing the amount of waste needing disposal. There are huge economic and environmental costs in bringing food to cities and hauling away organic wastes. Since organic waste is sent to landfills and not reused as fertilizer, rural farmers are forced to rely on petroleum-based fertilizers, which lack organic matter and microorganisms, thereby diminishing the soil's long-term fertility and resulting in water pollution.

If city dwellers were encouraged to grow food and compost organic wastes, there would be many environmental and economic benefits in addition to waste reduction. There would be educational and cultural benefits as there are in neighborhoods with community gardens. The city administration should cultivate these community gardens as a low-cost method of achieving sustainability, food security, and waste reuse, as is done in many cities throughout the country and the world.

The city should promote the idea and implementation of urban farming, rather than allowing existing gardens to continue in a state of tenuous uncertainty from one year to the next. Community gardens could be an important component of urban sustainability, and help solve some of our pressing waste problems.

In summary, a number of avenues exist for improving equity in solid waste. These can involve changes in policy, planning strategies, financial priorities, and governmental structure. Some of the steps that should be taken are:

- * Proposals for zoning changes involving industrial areas should be evaluated for city-wide impacts, especially impacts to other M zones, in accordance with a comprehensive plan;

- * A complete database of all waste-related facilities should be developed and maintained for tracking and planning purposes. This database should be publicly accessible and include detailed information about 1) the type or types

One possible solution lies in requiring all communities to house the necessary facilities to handle their waste.

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of waste handled at the facility; 2) daily through-put; 3) number of trucks accessing the facility; and 4) any violations against the facility. This database must include all waste-related facilities, not just those permitted by the state or local governments;

* The oversight of waste-related facilities should rest with one lead agency. This would cut down on the problematic gaps and overlaps in the current system;

* Waste-related facilities should be required to participate in community-based planning, "Good Neighbor Agreements," and other methods of enhancing community control;

* Waste-related facilities should require a Special Permit for initial siting or expansion, thus ensuring some community review and input. The M zone use groups should be reclassified so that some types of waste-related facilities can be located in areas other than M zones;

* More stringent performance standards for waste-related facilities should be created and enforced, so their environmental and health impacts are reduced. Standards and enforcement should be equally rigorous in all communities;

* A serious commitment to and investment in alternative strategies to reduce waste should be made so fewer and smaller waste-related facilities will be required.

This article is based on work supported (in part) by a grant from The City University of New York PSC-CUNY Research Award Program. The project was entitled "Solid Waste and the Bronx: Who Pays the Price? A Geographic Inquiry into the Spatial Distribution and Impact Extent of Solid Waste Transfer Stations." Juliana Maantay is an Assistant Professor of Environmental and Urban Geography at City University of New York/Lehman College's Department of Geology and Geography.

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tomed to, these roads are not "freeways." They are policed and only residents of the gated communities are allowed to move freely. And this whole urban renewal program takes place in a nation where the population that is not of the dominant culture lives in its own segregated low-income enclaves, often without basic services, unable to travel freely throughout the region, in substandard housing, discriminated against because of their national origin.

This has been going on without a peep from planners. Or

from liberal politicians opposed to segregation or conservatives against urban renewal. Not even from those who helped kill the earlier version of urban renewal in the 1970s.

I'm not making this up. This is happening. Not in the 50 states, but in a small nation outside the U.S. that gets the largest foreign aid contribution from the U.S. I'm talking about Israel. The urban renewal program is designed to support Israeli settlements in the West Bank.

Gated Settlements

Since the 1948 war, Israel has displaced hundreds of thousands of Palestinians and continues to demolish their houses and take their land to make way for new roads and Israeli settlements. Reasons given are zoning and building code violations, lack of proper title, or simply suspicion of housing a lawbreaker. There are currently about 340,000 settlers, half of them in East Jerusalem. Israel now occupies 22% of West Bank land, including settlements and military enclaves, and controls over 60% of the territory.

In the January 2001 issue of *Harpers* an essay by Alex and Stephen R. Shalom states the case forcefully: "Israeli settlements – whose presence even the United States government had always considered a violation of international law – increased even more rapidly under Ehud Barak than under the right-wing Benjamin Netanyahu. Moreover, Israel linked the settlements with permanent, multi-lane highways running through Palestinian lands. Palestinian property was confiscated, crops uprooted, and houses demolished....And the United States government has provided lavish subsidies for this Israeli effort, none of which, needless to say, have gone to compensate Palestinians for lost land, crops, or homes."

The settlements are part of a geopolitical and military strategy to make the formation of a viable Palestinian state impossible. They are usually located near existing Arab towns and villages, often overlooking them. They often restrict expansion of Arab villages and towns and prevent the development of much needed new housing through the imposition of zoning and housing regulations. Palestinians are prevented from moving outside squalid refugee camps and the patches of land they are allowed to retain in the West Bank and Gaza (the latter is one of the most densely populated areas in the world). And within Israeli cities,

The settlements restrict expansion of Arab villages and towns and prevent the development of much needed new housing through the imposition of zoning and housing regulations.

Arab communities are often ghettos for second-class citizens. The Israeli-built highways, protected by 150-300 foot buffers, are built on land taken from Palestinian farmers. They directly link the Israeli settlements with Israeli cities, encircle and isolate Palestinian cities and towns, and are guarded by Israel's military.

Within Israeli cities things are not much better. Where the Arab and Palestinian minority is even allowed to live and work, they are invisible to the majority. In the December 11, 2000 issue of the Hebrew daily *Ha'aretz* a new government plan for eleven Israeli cities with Arab minorities is discussed. "The whole plan is based on assimilating the Arab residents out of a desire to improve the situation of the general population in those cities." In the interests of assimilation, the government effectively permits the continuation of segregation. The plan fails to mention the Arab minority, denying the existence of an Arab community and foreclosing development of its identity and power. The *Ha'aretz* article cites cases in which entire Arab neighborhoods are left off maps, and says many street signs are not in Arabic and don't cover Arab neighborhoods. They note that "over 60 percent of the Arabs in mixed cities live in housing that is the property of the state," making occupants easy targets for urban renewal.

Comprehensive Long-Range Planning

The Arab ghettos and Israeli enclaves did not arise spontaneously out of a policy muddle. In his book *The Fateful Triangle*, Noam Chomsky cites former Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem Meron Benvenisti around 1981 who described Israel's planning strategy to be the "development of large urban centers which will organically link vital areas of the West Bank to the major Israeli urban centers....The Arab towns and villages are to become like ghettos ... surrounded by large Jewish dormitory suburbs, settlements, military camps - all served, linked and carved up by fast access highways." That long-range national urban strategy has now been fulfilled. And as Benvenisti predicted it makes any agreement now between Palestinians and Israelis over land for peace unlikely because Israeli settlements are scattered throughout Palestine and the Israeli government refuses to dismantle them or allow them to be

Progressive planners are against the displacement of low-income communities, segregated enclaves, and the exclusion of people based on race, religion and class. So shouldn't we be against the settlements in Israel and put to rest federal urban renewal forever?

part of a Palestinian state.

Okay, maybe not all the money for the new settlements comes directly from the U.S. government. Some comes from Israeli government revenues and right-wing Jewish organizations. But the Israeli military is the guarantor of settlement viability, and they wouldn't have the power they do without U.S. aid. U.S. aid is an issue for every U.S. resident whose tax dollars go to prop up the government responsible for this human rights disaster. Something to consider if you supported U.S. efforts against ethnic cleansing in the Balkans and apartheid in South Africa.

Though the U.S. has publically objected to the Israeli settlements for decades, in practice they never did anything to force the Israeli government to withdraw its support from them. This stems from the larger economic and military strategy of the U.S. in the Middle East, which is to use Israel as a counterweight to the Arab countries, to protect the flow of oil and the interests of transnational corporations. Urban planners may be able to make a connection between the power of oil and the auto-dependent, highway-based model of urbanization.

What is the issue for progressive urban planners? We are against the displacement of low-income communities, the formation of segregated enclaves that entrap the poor and powerless and protect the rich, and the exclusion of people based on race, religion and class. So shouldn't we be against the settlements in Israel and put to rest federal urban renewal forever?

The Israeli peace movement is still reeling from the shock of the resurgent intifada. Some are beginning to realize how they bought into the unequal terms of the Oslo accords, failed to recognize the depth of pain and anger among Palestinians, became comfortable in their daily segregated realities and dreamed of a harmony that would never emerge from the bitter urban reality faced by Palestinians.

Tom Angotti is the Editor of Planners Network.

PLACE YOUR AD IN PN

Full page	\$250
Half page	\$175
1/4 page	\$75
1/8 page	\$40

Send file via email to <pn@pratt.edu>, or mail camera-ready copy, by the first day of the first month of the issue (e.g., March 1 for the March/April issue).

PLANNERS NETWORK STEERING COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

It's time for elections to the Planners Network Steering Committee, the body responsible for keeping the organization running. PN's bylaws call for elections every two years. Over the last year, the Steering Committee went through a process of evaluation and criticism. In the newsletter and at the Toronto conference, consensus was reached around a proposal that the Steering Committee be made up of individuals who are leading PN's major activities: conferences, publications, web site and listserv. Our proposed candidates for election to the Steering Committee, with their statements, are listed below. Members are elected for a two year period. The Steering Committee will select Co-Chair(s).

We also propose the creation of a Planners Network Advisory Committee. This committee will include supporters and friends of PN. Chester Hartman has agreed to head this committee and would continue to serve as ex-officio member of the Steering Committee. Given their continuing interest and support for PN, all members of the current Steering Committee not standing for reelection will serve on the Advisory Committee, with the exception of one person who will be out of the country this year.

Please take the time to vote on the tear-off ballot on page 13. Your interest and support of our election process, however imperfect it may be, do matter. You may write in candidates.

Tom Angotti and Barbara Rahder, Interim Co-Chairs

NOMINEES FOR STEERING COMMITTEE

TOM ANGOTTI - PN EDITOR

A founding member of PN, the network remains to me a fresh voice in planning. PN keeps progressive voices alive at a time of neo-liberal triumphalism. I edit Planners Network

and lead a PN initiative in New York City to develop a progressive planning agenda. I teach in the Pratt Institute Graduate Center for Planning & Environment and my interests include environmental justice, Latin America and community planning.

FERNANDO MARTI - PN MEMBERSHIP COORDINATOR

I am a planner and urban designer in Urban Ecology's Community Design Program, based in San Francisco. The program provides design services for community-based organizations, including participatory planning processes, and streetscape and park design. I am finishing a joint graduate program in Architecture and City Planning at UC/Berkeley, where my research focuses on community-built projects and Freirian pedagogy. I previously worked in architectural design and construction on a variety of projects including affordable housing, day care, and spiritual retreats. In my other lives, I think of myself as a revolutionary, a poet, a printmaker and a woodworker. I blame my split personalities on a youth spent traveling between a farm in my homeland of Ecuador and a tract house in the suburbs of Los Angeles.

XAVIER MORALES - PN WEBMASTER

My research interests revolve around community based planning for environmental justice. I received my bachelor's degree from UC/Berkeley, a Master of Regional Planning and Ph.D. from Cornell. I am currently Assistant Director for Special Projects and Strategic Planning for the Arizona Prevention Resource Center, a research unit on the Arizona State University campus. My current project is the construction of a web based information system for the State of Arizona.

BARBARA RHADER - TORONTO CHAPTER COORDINATOR

I coordinate the Graduate Planning Programs in the Faculty of Environmental Studies at York University in Toronto. I have been on the PN Steering Committee for several years and coordinated the PN 2000 conference in Toronto last June. I do participatory research and planning with women from diverse backgrounds on issues of equity and access, about housing, violence prevention, health and other services.

KEN REARDON - PN 2001 CONFERENCE ORGANIZER

I have been a member of Planners Network since 1982 when I entered planning school. For the past six years, I have been a member of the National Steering Committee. In 1995, I served as the Conference Organizer for our National Meeting which was held in East St. Louis. This year, I am again assisting with the National Meeting which will take place in

Rochester, NY. Currently, I am an Associate Professor in City and Regional Planning where I pursue research, teaching and outreach activities related to my interests in neighborhood planning and community development in low-income urban areas.

GWEN UREY - PN LISTSERV MANAGER

I am an Associate Professor and Chair of the Department of Urban & Regional Planning, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, and a Planning Commissioner with the City of Pomona. Planners Network has been a source of good ideas for me in teaching and in thinking about progressive change where I live. PN members provide some of the best models of university engagement in local communities, and PN media--conference, workshops, newsletter, listserv--have provided ways for me to be informed about these and learn first-hand from the people involved. I want to be involved in facilitating the various modes of networking that makes PN so valuable.

BALLOT

PLANNERS NETWORK STEERING COMMITTEE

VOTE FOR ANY NUMBER OF CANDIDATES

- Tom Angotti
- Fernando Marti
- Xavier Morales
- Barbara Rahder
- Ken Reardon
- Gwen Urey
- _____
- _____

SEND TO: Planners Network, 379 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11205.

Put your name on the envelope. Only paid-up members can vote. The envelope will be discarded and the ballot counted by an independent party. Return by February 16, 2001.
Optional: Send your membership renewal or a contribution!

Reardon/Continued from Page Five

regated public housing projects can have on inner city neighborhoods. His expert testimony in courts and legislatures throughout the country builds awareness of the value of housing and development projects featuring mixed incomes and mixed financing. Cushing Dolbeare's experience building affordable housing in difficult housing markets and her exceptional organizing skills helped her successfully advocate for the passage of the Low Income Housing Tax Credit, the major source of financing for low-income housing in the 1990s.

A small group of planning scholars are conducting interviews with many of the core PEO organizers. We hope to collect the personal papers of these activists for the Progressive Planning Archive at Cornell and eventually publish a book highlighting the critical contribution the group and its members have made towards contemporary planning practice. We think this volume will be of particular interest to the large number of young planners who enter our profession hoping to promote social justice.

Ken Reardon teaches planning at Cornell University.

THE PLANNERS NETWORK READER

This 60-page collection of PN articles is a veritable potpourri of progressive planning. Articles on globalization, sustainability, race, gender, transportation and national urban policy. Contributions by Tom Angotti, Teresa Cordova, Marie Kennedy, Peter Marcuse, Barbara Rahder, Ken Reardon, and many more.

Less than 5 copies	\$6 per copy
5-20 copies	\$5 per copy
Over 20 copies	\$4 per copy
(Price includes postage & handling)	

STOP THE ESTATE TAX REPEAL

Shortly after his inauguration, President Bush will attempt to push his tax plan through the Congress, including the complete repeal of the federal estate tax. We need your help in getting the word out to your friends, organizational members and constituencies to help us preserve America's most progressive tax. What kind of signal will it send to Americans if one of George Bush's first acts as President is a \$27 billion a year tax cut for America's wealthiest 2% of families, those with taxable estates of more than \$1.3 million? We believe it is vital for Americans concerned about growing economic inequality to send a clear message opposing tax cuts that benefit only the most wealthy among us.

United for a Fair Economy is working to assemble a broad network to defend the estate tax, including business leaders, religious and labor organizations, foundations, and public charities. Check our web site <www.ufenet.org> for action updates and talking points on estate tax preservation campaign. The site has sample letters for local newspapers. Write or call your congressional representative. The congressional switchboard number is 202-224-3121.

Tomás Aguilar, Organizer/Media Associate
United for a Fair Economy
37 Temple Place, 2nd Floor
Boston, MA 02111

<taguilar@ufenet.org>
www.ufenet.org
617-423-2148, ext. 17

NEW YORK CITY PLANNERS NETWORK NEWS:

REVIVING CITY PLANNING IN NEW YORK CITY

The New York City chapter of Planners Network is organizing a progressive planning agenda to present to candidates for City Council, Mayor and other city-wide office. The chapter's "Talking Points" and "Voter Checklist" focus on the role of the City Planning Department and the planning function throughout city government. They include specific proposals on: community/neighborhood planning (197-a plans); regional planning; fair share and environmental justice; industrial retention; traffic reduction; affordable housing; waste prevention; neighborhood open space plans and community participation in the budgetary process.

The next meeting will be held:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 6-8 PM
The Puck Building, Pratt Manhattan, Room 21
295 Lafayette (corner Houston)

For more info: Tom Angotti
718-399-4391/pn@pratt.edu

RESOURCES

Kara Heffernan, Resources Editor

Jobs

CALIFORNIA

The Bernal Heights Neighborhood Center (BHNC) in San Francisco seeks a **Housing Project Developer**. The Developer will supervise and coordinate all activities relating to an affordable housing project's development, from land/property acquisition through completion of construction/rehabilitation and rent-up. Applicants should have 4+ years experience in housing development and have managed to successful completion at least one housing or mixed-use development. Salary: \$40-45K DOE. Send resume to BHNC, Housing Director, 515 Cortland Ave., San Francisco CA 94110.

The Center for Third World Organizing (CTWO) seeks a **Senior Organizer** to coordinate national and regional racial justice organizing campaigns around issues such as welfare rights, public transit access, criminalization of communities of color, and immigrant rights. Minimum commitment of two years. Salary: \$30-32K DOE. For more info: Julie Quiroz-Martinez, CTWO, Associate Director, 1218 E. 21st St., Oakland CA 94606, jquiroz@ctwo.org.

The Interfaith Committee for Worker Justice of San Diego seeks a **Coordinator** to direct campaigns around specific worker and economic justice issues. Applicants should be skilled in: writing; speaking; preparation of visual aids; fundraising/grant writing; media and public relations; and community organizing. Spanish-speaking helpful. Send resume to: Interfaith Committee for Worker Justice of San Diego, 3727 Camino Del Rio South, Suite 100, San Diego CA 92108; 619.584.5740, 619.584.5748 (fax), icwjsd@onlinecpi.org.

COLORADO

The Land Trust Alliance (LTA) seeks a **Director** of its Southwest Program based in LTA's Grand Junction, CO office. Responsibilities include: program leadership and delivery; membership coordination and technical assistance; organizational develop-

ment; fundraising and budgeting; and staff supervision. Willingness to travel extensively and work a flexible schedule required. Salary: DOE. Send cover letter, resume and references with phone numbers to: Chris Herrman, Western Region Director, Land Trust Alliance, 115 North Fifth St., Suite 500, Grand Junction CO 81501.

ILLINOIS

The Campaign for Better Transit seeks a **Project Director** to assume responsibility for organizational and board development, fundraising, financial management, and program development. Applicants should have: professional background in a transportation-related area; Master's Degree in related field; 3+ years experience in non-profit management and/or fundraising; skills in staff management, writing, networking, grant writing and fundraising. Send resume and cover letter to: Campaign for Better Transit, 407 S. Dearborn, Suite 910, Chicago IL 60605; 312.939.7480 (fax), jleavy@ncbg.org.

Shorebank Corporation seeks an **Analyst** to join its Neighborhood Market Intelligence Team, a new business line working to attract business activity to urban markets. The Analyst will assist in the gathering, maintenance and analysis of data related to inner city neighborhood markets and support the basic research needs of the Senior Analyst. Salary: \$30K full time or \$10-15/hr. part time, DOE. Send resume to: Esther Park, Shorebank Advisory Services, 1950 E. 71st Street, Chicago IL 60649; 773.753.5880 (fax), esther_park@sbk.com.

LOUISIANA

The College of Urban and Public Affairs at University of New Orleans seeks a **Dean**. Applicants should have proven administrative experience and qualifications consistent with a tenured appointment at the full professor level. Position to be filled by July 1, 2001. Send resume and cover letter to: John Kuhnle, Managing Director, Korn/Ferry International; 900 19th St., Suite 800, Washington DC 20006; 202.822.8127 (fax). More information is available at www.uno.edu.

MINNESOTA

The Design Center for American Urban Landscape at the University of Minnesota seeks a **Director** and **Dayton Hudson Chair**. The appointment holds title of associate or full professor with tenure and begins June 18, 2001. Send cover letter, CV, portfolio of design projects and/or samples of written work, a brief of vision for the Center and critical issues, and names of 3 references to: Search Committee, Design Center for American Urban Landscape College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, Suite 222, 1313 Fifth St. S.E., Minneapolis MN 55414-1546. More info: www.cala.umn.edu/design_center/dcaul.html.

NEW JERSEY

The National Housing Institute (NHI) seeks an **Executive Director** to oversee all operations of organization. Responsibilities include: board development; editorial development; fundraising and financial management; staff management; research management; and policy/program development. Applicants should have experience in the nonprofit sector and knowledge of housing, community development, and/or publishing. Salary: \$50-70K DOE. Send resume and cover letter to: John Atlas, President, Board of Directors, National Housing Institute, 439 Main St., Suite 311, Orange, NJ 07050; 973.678.8437 (fax), yvonne@nhi.org.

NEW YORK

The Asian/Pacific/American Studies Program at NYU seeks a **Specialist** (sociologist, urbanist, demographer, geographer, or applied scientist) to link social research and public policy issues in A/P/A Studies, beginning September 2001. This is a tenure-track, open-rank, joint appointment and candidates should have experience working with large data sets and/or longitudinal data. Send a CV, 3 reference letters, and writing samples to: Public Policy Search Committee, A/P/A Studies, New York University, 269 Mercer St., Suite 609, New York NY 10003-6687. For more information, visit www.apa.nyu.edu.

The Ford Foundation seeks 3 **Program Officers** in its Community & Resource Development Unit. The first position will work to increase resources for equitable development at the community level, including mobilizing community foundations, emerging funds and other philanthropic capital to address inequality in chronically poor urban and rural communities. The second position will work to achieve equitable and sustainable

Resource

regional development by partnering with community-based organizations, public and private sector leaders, policy analysts, and equity-oriented environmental organizations. The third position will work to implement a new strategy for equitable community development through partnerships with colleges and other key institutions, public schools and the small business sector. For more information, email Lauren Gumbs at lgumbs@pogsearch.com.

The NYC Coalition Against Hunger seeks an **Interfaith Organizer** for a religious economic justice campaign focusing on government and faith-based action to combat hunger in NYC. Applicants should be skilled in writing and have a background in: organizing and project-planning; policy and advocacy work; faith-based work. Spanish is desirable. Salary \$30K+ DOE. Send resume to ivahorganizer@juno.com or 212.825.0267 (fax). Call Bev Chevront at 212.825.0028, x. 208 for more information.

Mothers on the Move seeks a **Deputy Director** to share overall management responsibility and shape organizing campaigns on issues that include educational equity, tenants' rights and environmental justice. Applicants must have experience in grassroots organizations and a commitment to building community leadership in pursuit of social justice. Spanish language a plus. Send resume and cover letter to: Hiring Committee, Mothers on the Move, 928 Intervale Ave., Bronx NY 10459; 718.842.2665 (fax), helen@mothersonthemov.

The Vera Institute of Justice seeks a **Senior Planner** to work with police officers and managers to design innovations in the area of police-community relations. The Planner will examine promising models and experiments, analyze data, explore varying approaches and work with the police to pilot innovations. Applicants should have: experience working with police departments and community groups; strong project management, writing, analytical, public speaking, and computer skills; advanced degree in a related field (e.g., law, criminal justice, public policy). Salary: \$50K+ DOE. Send resume via fax to: Vera Institute of Justice, Director of Planning, 233 Broadway, 12th floor, NY NY 10279; 212.941.9407 (fax).

OHIO

Ohio State University seeks a **Director** for its Center for Urban and Regional Analysis. Candidates should have a record of excellence in scholarship pertaining to urban and/or regional analysis as well as teaching and service records appropriate for appointment as a tenured associate or full professor. Applicants should submit a CV, names of 3 references and cover letter to: Donald R. Haurin, Associate Dean Chair, CURA Search Committee, College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Ohio State University, 1010 Derby Hall, 154 N. Oval Mall, Columbus OH 43210; 614.292.0482, 614.292.9530 (fax); haurin.2@osu.edu (email). Visit www.urai.ohio-state.edu for more information.

VIRGINIA

The Child Proofing Our Communities campaign seeks a **Campaign Coordinator** to direct a coalition of local, state and national environmental health and children's health advocacy groups. Applicants should have 3 years of organizing and coalition-building experience. Salary: DOE. Send resume and cover letter to: Barbara Sullivan, Administrator, Center for Health, Environment and Justice, P.O. Box 6806 Falls Church VA 22040; 703.237.8389 (fax); 703.237.2249 (phone); barbaras@chej.org (email).

WASHINGTON DC

The National Immigration Law Center (NILC) seeks a **Policy Analyst** for its Washington DC office. Applicants should have: a law degree (or other relevant graduate degree, or comparable expertise); a background in public benefits and/or immigration law; a commitment to immigrants' rights issues; and experience analyzing the impact of laws, regulations, and legislative proposals. Send resume, writing sample, and 3 references to: DC Policy Analyst Search, National Immigration Law Center, 3435 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 2850, Los Angeles CA 90010; 213.639.3911(fax).

Friends of the Earth (FoE)-US, seeks an **International Policy Analyst** to work on trade and environment issues, particularly the World Trade Organization (WTO). Salary: \$28-38K DOE. Send cover letter, resume, short writing sample and 3 references to: Friends of the Earth, Attn: Trade Program Search, 1025 Vermont Ave. NW, Washington DC 20005; 202.783.0444 (fax); jobs@foe.org (email).

Papers/Grants/Awards

The **Leadership Conference on Civil Rights/Education Fund, the Citizens' Commission on Civil Rights and The Civil Rights Project at Harvard University** are sponsoring *Civil Rights Summer (CRS): A Fellowship for Emerging Social Justice Leaders*. Fellows should be rising second and third year students at four-year colleges who want to examine contemporary and future social justice conflicts within a national and historical context. Fellows begin their studies in June 2001 at Harvard University before traveling to Washington DC for internships with policymaking organizations. Visit www.civilrights.org/summer for more information and an application, or call 202.466.6058. Application deadline: February 23.

The **Fannie Mae Foundation** seeks nominations for its third class of *James A. Johnson Community Fellows*, an annual fellowship program that rewards six leaders in the affordable housing and community development field with \$90,000. Visit www.fanniemaefoundation.org/news/release/JAJnom011201.htm for selection criteria and nomination form, or call Laura McGrath at 202.274.8068. Nominations may be submitted through March 1, 2001.

Land Trust Rally seeks presenters of seminars, workshops or roundtable discussions at the Land Trust Rally, September 29-October 2 in Baltimore MD. The Land Trust Rally is the nation's largest land conservation meeting and is expected to attract approximately 1,600 people for 125 workshops and roundtables. Visit www.lta.org/training/rally.htm for more information. Last day to submit proposals: February 23.

The **National Trust for Historic Preservation** is sponsoring a Preservation Week Poster Contest, open to non-profit groups, schools, school districts and state and local governments involved in promoting the continued use of older and historic neighborhood schools. Entitled *Restore, Renew, Rediscover Your Historic Neighborhood Schools!*, cash prizes of \$2000, \$1000, and \$500 will be awarded. For more information, contact Rob Nieweg at 202.588.6107.

Events

March 4-8: 29th International Making Cities Livable Conference in Savannah, GA.

Sponsored by the International Making Cities Livable Council. Visit www.livablecities.org/savannah2.html for more information and registration form.

March 10-14: 92nd Conference of the American Planning Association in New Orleans. Register by February 9. Visit www.planning.org/conferen/2001index.htm for more information. PN Reception 3/13 7-9 pm.

March 26-27: National Low Income Housing Coalition Annual Conference in Washington DC. For more information, visit www.nlihc.org.

April 25-28: 31st Annual Meeting of the Urban Affairs Association in Detroit, MI. Entitled *Confronting the Past to Build the Future*. For more information, visit www.udel.edu/uaa/anmtg.html.

May 2-5: *Globalizing the Streets: Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Youth, Social Control and Empowerment in the New Millennium* in New York City. Hosted by John Jay College of Criminal Justice. For more information, visit members.aol.com/_ht_a/streetresearch/index.html.

May 3-6: 35th International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) - 16th World Federation of United Cities (FMCU) *Unity Congress* on local government administration in Rio de Janeiro. Hosted by the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro, in cooperation with Municipal Institute of Urbanism Pereira Passos (IPP). For more information: iula-fmcu@pcrj.rj.gov.br or visit www.rio.rj.gov.br/iula-fmcu.

May 30-June 2: National Community Building Network 2001 Annual Conference in Florida. To highlight community building efforts in Palm Beach, Broward and Dade Counties. For more information, visit <http://www.ncbn.org/docs/Events/FL2001/index.htm>.

June 7-10: Congress for the New Urbanism's 9th annual Congress in New York City. For more information, email cnuinfo@cnu.org or visit www.cnu.org.

June 18-21 & October 15-18: Community Organizing Training sessions in Chicago. Offered by National Training & Information Center (NTIC). For more information, call

312.243.3035, email mariano@ntic-us.org, or visit www.ntic-us.org/training.html.

June 21-24: Planners Network Annual Conference, Rochester, NY (see p. 3).

July 14-18: National Council of La Raza Annual Conference in Milwaukee, WI. For more information, visit www.nclr.org/special/conference01/registration.html.

October 16-21: National Trust for Historic Preservation National Preservation Conference 2001 in Providence RI. Theme is *Preserving the Spirit of Place*. For more information, email conference@nthp.org, call 800.944.6847, or visit www.nthpconference.org.

Publications

The Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University and the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (NRC) have released two working papers from the Emerging Leaders in Community and Economic Development Fellowship program: **Community Development Corporations and Smart Growth: Putting Policy into Practice and Employer Assisted Housing: Competitiveness Through Partnership**. Papers are available online at www.nw.org.

Driven to Spend highlights the impact of transportation costs on family budgets. From the Surface Transportation Policy Project (STPP). Available at: www.transact.org/Reports/driven/default.htm.

Economics of Hope, a 144-page, 800-entry annotated resource directory of worker-owned firms, community-owned enterprises, environmentally-friendly and green businesses, and organizations providing assistance to facilitate collective worker ownership of businesses. From Grassroots Economic Organizing (GEO) Newsletter: 800-240-9721, lenmvgeo@con-nix.com, www.geonewsletter.org.

Education Organizing Database, a database of community organizing groups in the US working to improve public education. From the Cross City Campaign for Urban School Reform, a national network of school reform leaders from seven cities: Baltimore, Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia and Seattle. Available online at www.crosscity.org/programs/indicators/database.htm.

Metropolitan Development Patterns: 2000 Annual Roundtable. 88-page paperback report is available for \$15.00 by calling 800.526.3873 or emailing help@lincolninst.edu.

Out of Reach: The Growing Gap Between Housing Costs and Income of Poor People in the United States. From the National Low Income Housing Coalition. Available online at www.nlihc.org/oor2000/index.htm.

Preying on Neighborhoods: Subprime Mortgage Lending and Chicagoland Foreclosures from the National Training and Information Center. Available online at www.ntic-us.org/preying/preying.html.

Regional Stewardship: A Commitment to Place, a monograph from the Alliance for Regional Stewardship. Available online at www.regionalstewardship.org/ARSMonograph.pdf, or chi@coecon.com for a hard copy.

Smart Growth Toolkit showcases more than 20 policies and practices local and regional governments are using to guide future growth, protect natural resources, and encourage economic vitality, and provides 19 smart development case studies. From the Urban Land Institute. For a copy, contact Trisha Riggs at 202.624.7086 or email priggs@uli.org.

Sprawl and Workforce Development, which discusses how sprawl reduces opportunities for low-skill workers and contributes to the concentration of poverty in urban cores. From Good Jobs First, a non-profit that helps grassroots groups and policymakers ensure that economic development subsidies are accountable and effective. Available online at www.ctj.org/itep/gjfpubs.htm.

Talking to Union Leaders About Smart Growth, which explores different ways that sprawl harms union members, provides detailed information on union organization today, and suggests ways to reach out to union leaders in support of the Smart Growth movement. From the SprawlWatch Clearinghouse. To order a copy, email jballey@sprawlwatch.org.

Unconventional Wisdom: Alternative Perspectives on the New Economy, with contributions by Robert Frank, Nancy Folbre, Ed Wolff, John Schmitt, Larry Mishel, and others. From The Century Foundation, a research foundation that undertakes timely and critical analyses of major economic, political, and social institutions and issues. Email ritchie@tcf.org to receive a copy.

PLANNERS NETWORK

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PLANNERS NETWORK

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

We believe that planning should be a tool for allocating resources and developing the environment to eliminate the great inequalities of wealth and power in our society, rather than to maintain and justify the status quo. 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.

GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

Planners Network seeks articles that describe and analyze progressive physical, social, economic and environmental planning in urban and rural areas. Articles may be up to 1,500 words. They should be addressed to PN's broad audience of professionals, activists, students and academics, and be straightforward and jargon-free. Following a journalistic style, the first paragraph should summarize the main ideas in the article. A few suggested readings may be mentioned in the text, but do not submit footnotes or a bibliography. The editors may make minor style changes, but any substantial rewriting or changes will be checked with the author. A photograph or illustration may be included. Submissions on disk or by email are greatly appreciated. Send to the Editor at pn@pratt.edu or Planners Network, 379 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11205. Fax: 718-636-3709. The deadlines are the first day of the first month of the issue (e.g., May 1 for the May/June issue; July 1 for the July/August issue).

JOIN PLANNERS NETWORK

For over 25 years, Planners Network has been a voice for progressive professionals and activists concerned with urban planning and social justice. PN members in 38 states of the U.S. and 16 other countries receive this bimonthly publication, 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 sessions 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, Pomona CA., Lowell MA, and Toronto, Canada

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:

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Barbara Rahder, Faculty of Environmental Studies
York University
Toronto, Ontario M3J 1P3

If interested in joining the PN Toronto listserv, include your email

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The PN WEB SITE is at:

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The PN LISTSERV:

PN maintains an on-line mailing list for members to post and respond to queries, list job postings, conference announcements, etc. To join, send an email message to majordomo@list.pratt.edu with "subscribe pn-net" (without the quotes) in the body of the message (not the subject line). You'll be sent instructions on how to use the list.

PN ADVERTISING RATES:

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1/4 page	\$75
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