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 Network UPDATE

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

Planners Network 379 DeKalb Avenue Brooklyn, NY 11205 Fax: 718-636-3709 pnn@pratt.edu

Welcome ...

NEW PLANNERS NETWORK MEMBERS

Bruce Mesh, Amalia Lorenz Gerda Weller, Shannon Cairns, Lehn M. Benjamin

RENEWING MEMBERS


... and Special Thanks!

SUSTAINING MEMBERS

Dick Platkin, Dennis Keating, Bruce Rovin, Joseyline Chat, Bruce Mesh, Alan Rahbinswitz, 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 a sustaining member.

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

SPONSORSHIP:

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@lists.pratt.edu with "subscribe pn-net (without the quotes) in the body of the message.

CORRECTION

In the last issue the article by Tom Angotti, "Mexico City Mayor Makes Claims 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

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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 city leaders and 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 Organizer: 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-Top Facilitator: Convene small group discussions of activists interested in a specific planning question, problem, or issue. These sessions and planners 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
kme22@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!
Planners Network
January/February 2001

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The cabinet appointments by President George Bush confirm many of our worst nightmares! Now progressive 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! To promote outreach efforts, please contact Outreach Coordinator Fernando Marti at: mfneman1@uclink4.berkeley.edu

PN OUTREACH
Planners Network seeks to expand its membership and visibility as a forum for progressive planning in cities and universities. We are looking for new members 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;
- 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.

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Rochester Institute of Technology, Public Policy Program

GOING TO THE APA CONFERENCE IN NEW ORLEANS? CHECK OUT THE PLANNERS NETWORK RECEPTION:
TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 6:30 - 8 PM NEW ORLEANS HILTON, COMPASS ROOM

... AND THE PEO AWARD LUNCHEON 11:30 AM
El Desarrollo Sustentable en Buenos Aires

Desde el mes de agosto una coalición de centroizquierda gobernó 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 Río 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 combinan crecimiento económico con equidad social y sustentabilidad ambiental, son adherentes a Planners Network.

A la altura de la construcción de la ciudad de Buenos Aires, la planificación y la política pública tienen un papel fundamental en la calidad de vida y la sostenibilidad del espacio urbano. Planners Network, a través de su red de profesionales y activistas, promueve el desarrollo urbano sostenible y la participación ciudadana en el proceso de planificación.

Historic Award for PEO

By Ken Reardon

A t the American Planning Association conference in New Orleans, former members of Planners for Environmental Justice (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 the award by Pierre Clavel and myself on behalf of Planners Network because of the crucial role the 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 PNO members attending this year’s conference to join us at the Awards Luncheon to honor Walter and his colleagues. PNO was created upon the political base of PEO created in the mid-60s in the fight for civil rights. Walter and his colleagues will also be feted at the PNO reception at 6:30 pm on the same day.

PEO As a National Historic Planning Landmark

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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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 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 academic and professional 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 also added 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 and 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 clearances and redevelopments for the sake of economic growth. Yale Rabin, a PEO founding member, developed a methodology showing the destabilizing impact which racially and economically seg-

Continued on Page Thirteen
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Para más información, la dirección electrónica de Alejandro Rojas es alejandro.ronas@gmail.com.ar

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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 19th 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 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.

Continued on Page Eight
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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 DO San). Since the permitted facilities on the lists represent only an estimated third of the total number of waste-related facilities in the Bronx, the analysis is somewhat incomplete, however. Inventories, such as those released by the Bronx Borough President's Office in 1997, show the unpermitted and unregulated 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 1/2 mile of the waste-related facilities are minorities.

On the other hand, in Manhattan during the 1970s, more than a majority of the city's waste-related facilities were in a majority white neighborhood. In the 1970s, there were large increases in both the number of waste-related facilities and the population of a majority white neighborhood. In the 1980s, the number of waste-related facilities increased, but the population of a majority white neighborhood did not increase.

Comprehensive Planning for Waste-Related Activities

In order to plan for the equitable distribution of future waste-related facilities, it is necessary that new facilities not be located in the city's last remaining landfill for a period of time. There are legal restrictions on the use of landfill areas. However, there are legal restrictions on the use of landfill areas. These restrictions are not enforced by any governmental agency, and so these types of facilities are not subject to a permit or any other regulation. A landfill can be located in any area where there is a special permit, environmental review or consideration for the environmental review of similar facilities. There is no environmental review of similar facilities. Even those facilities requiring registration, which are a ministerial form of approval without stringent review, do not require environmental review. Environmental review processes are often the only opportunity for public review of this issue. The public's opinions are officially heard, and 1/2 of the features 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 accounting of existing conditions. To make matters worse, the records that are kept by governmental agencies are often kept in secret, and the access is limited to formal Freedom of Information Law (FOIL) requests. The FOIL information often arrives with an enjoiner that the information cannot 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 sitting 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 better issues, "such as waste production, community control, and the process of policy making," according to Rutgers Professor Robert Lake in his article, "Rethinking NIMBY.

Most 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 to house the necessary facilities to handle the waste.

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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 waste of usable food 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 ecological 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 existence 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 some areas of cities, there is an urgent need 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 that allow existing gardens to continue to exist in a state of tenuous existence 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.

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

* Continued on Page Ten
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According to my analysis, 87 percent of the people living within ½ mile of the waste-related facilities listed by government environmental agencies are minorities, compared to 76 percent for the Bronx, and 56 percent for New York City as a whole. 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.

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

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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 access is limited to persons with formal Freedom of Information Law (FOIL) requests. The FOIOLed information often arrives with an enjoiner 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 "softshell" parochial "NIMBY" response to a matter of forcing the government and private capital to deal with bigger issues, "such as waste production, community control, and the process of policy making," according to Rutgers Professor Robert Lake in his article, "Rethinking NIMBY." Most of the noxious industries do 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 vigorous 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 to work 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 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 farms, rather than allowing existing gardens to continue in a state of tenuous existence 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.

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 allowing existing gardens to continue in a state of tenuous existence 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.

* 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 of...
Maantay/Continued from Page Nine

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; and

* 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.

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Seventh Generation/From Page One

tom 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 conservations 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 homes 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 lawbreakers. 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 homes demolished...And the US government has failed to provide lavish subsides for this Israeli effort, none of which, needless to say, have gone to compensate Palestinians for lost land, homes, 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 squatted 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 imaginative 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 Haaretz 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 settlements and military bases, and reinforces the Arab minority’s isolation, denying the existence of an Arab community and foreclosing development of its identity and power. The Haaretz article cites cases in which entire Arab neighborhoods are left off maps, and 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 Fatal Triangle, Naomi Chomsky cites former Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem Moshe Lion, 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, and 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. 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 Bosnia 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 Israel 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 went about it, how at the urging 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.

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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 <cpr@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).
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, are important. You may write in candidates.

Tom Angotti and Barbara Rahder, Interim Co-Chairs

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-based projects and Freiartian 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 printer 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 RAHDER - 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 READON - 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 provides 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.

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BALLOT
PLANNERS NETWORK STEERING COMMITTEE

VOTE FOR ANY NUMBER OF CANDIDATES
- Tom Angotti
- Fernando Marti
- Xavier Morales
- Barbara Rahder
- Ken Readon
- 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!
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No. 145

Planners Network

January/February 2001

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.

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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 constituents 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 at least $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 the 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.

Tomas 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/pm@pratt.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 1, 2001. Send cover letter, CV, portfolio of design projects and/or samples of written work, a brief 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 Fifteenth St. S.E., Minneapolis MN 55414-1346. More info: www.ca.l.umn.edu/design_center/default.html.

NEW JERSEY
The National Housing Institute (NHI) seeks an Executive Director to oversee all operations of the organization. Responsibilities include: board development; editorial development; fundraising and financial management; staff management; research and policy; program development. Applicants should have experience in the nonprofit sector and knowledge of housing, community development, and/or publishing. Salary: $30-70K. DOF. 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), yocone@nhi.org.

NEW YORK
The Asian/Pacific/Amistad Studies Program at NYU seeks a Specialist (sociologist, urbanist, demographer, geographer, or applied scientist) to link social research and public policy issues in APA 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: Policy Public Search Committee, APA Studies, New York University, 209 Mercer Street, 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
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37 Temple Place, 2nd Floor
Boston, MA 02111
<taguilar@ufenet.org> 617-423-2148, ext. 17
www.ufenet.org

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 candidates to 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 (197a 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/pm@pratt.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 19, 2001. Send cover letter, CV, portfolio of design projects and/or samples of written work, a brief vision of 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 55454-1366. More info: www.ca.lta.umn.edu/design_center/deal.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 and management, and policy/program development. Applicants should have experience in the nonprofit sector and knowledge of housing, community development, and/or publishing. Salary: $50,700. DOEl, 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), ycowen@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 references, letter, and writing samples to: Public Policy Search Committee, A/P/A Studies, New York University, 200 Mercer Street, Suite 609, New York NY 10003-6687. For more information, visit www.apas.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
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-$35K. DOE. Send resume to ivaborgasen@juno.com or 212.825.0267 (fax). Call Bev Chevraut at 212.825.0228, x. 208 for more information.

Mothers on the Move seeks a Deputy Director to assist with overall management, financial accountability, and organizational sustainability. Applicants must have experience in grassroots organizing and a commitment to building community and working with low-income families. 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@motheronmove.org.

The Vera Institute of Justice seeks a Senior Planner to work with police officers and community leaders to implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce the number of police-community relations. The Planner will examine promising models and experiments, and advise, coordinate, and manage data to work with the police to pilot innovations. Applicants should have: experience working with police departments and strategies; 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-$55K. DOE. Send resume via fax to Vera Institute of Justice, Director of Planning, 235 Broadway, 12th floor, NY 10027; 212.941.4907 (fax).

Ohio State University seeks a Director for its Office for Urban and Regional Analysis. Candidates should have a record of excellence in scholarship pertaining to urban and 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.ohio.edu for more information. Please visit www.ohio.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 coalitions-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); barbara@ceh.org (email).

Washington, DC: The National Immigration Law Center (NILC) seeks a Policy Analyst for its Washington DC office. Responsibilities include: to have a law degree and/or completing graduation requirements (or other relevant graduate degree, or comparable experience); a background in public benefits and immigration law; and a commitment to immigrants’ rights and issues; 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, 3433 Wisconsin Blvd., Suite 2850, Los Angeles CA 90010; 213.639.3911 (fax).

Friends of the Earth (FoE) 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).

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is sponsoring a Preservation Workshop for the Historic Districts in Phoenix, Arizona, to work on government policies and issues facing government officials who work in the continuing use of older and historic neighborhood schools. Applicants must have a strong interest in, and commitment to, historic neighborhoods, be able to work with government officials, work in Phoenix, Arizona, and be available during the school year. The National Trust for Historic Preservation will send you more information. Last day to submit proposals: February 22.

Events:

March 4-8: 29th International Making Cities Livable Conference in Savannah, GA. Sponsored by the International Making Cities Livable Council. Visit www.livability.org/savannah.html for more information and registration forms.


March 26-27: National Low Income Housing Coalition Annual Conference in Washington DC. For more information, visit www.nlhc.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.uaa.org/annual.htm.

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 www.janetfoundation.org/news/releases/1AAJournal1100_d1201.htm for more information on criteria and nomination form, or call Laura McGrath at 202.274.8068.

March 6-7: 35th International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) - 16th World Federation of United Cities Congress on local government administration in Rio de Janeiro. Hosted by the Ministry of Rio de Janeiro. Contact: Instituto de Urbanismo Pereira Passos (IUP). For more information, visit www.iula-fmc@pt.frdj.org.br or visit www.icio.goi/pt/iula-fmc.

May 30-June 3: National Community Building Network 2001 Annual Conference in Phoenix, AZ. To support community building efforts in Palm Beach, Broward and Dade Counties. For more information, visit http://www.ncl.org/events/FL2001/nde.htm.

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

June 18-21: June 15-18: Community Organizing Training Initiative Offered by National Training & Information Center (NRTC). For more information, call 312.243.3035, email mariano@nrtc-us.org, or visit www.nrtc-us.org/training.html.

Metropolitan Development Partners: 2000 Annual Roundup. 88-page paper report is available for $15.00 by calling 500.826.3373 or email help@incolinst.net.


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

Regional Stewardship: A Commitment to Place: A monograph for the Alliance for Regional Stewardship. Available online at www.regionalstewardship.org/ARSMonogr h.pdf, or at chin@conserve.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 202.789.9300.

Sprint and Workforce Development, which discusses how sprawl reduces opportunities for low-skilled and workers contributors to the concentration of poverty, and provides more information on the work of Good Jobs First, a nonprofit that helps grass roots groups and policymakers ensure that economic development subsidies are accountable and effective. Available online at www.cej.org/cep/gjpdfs.htm.

Talking to Urban Leaders About Smart Growth, which explores different ways that city and county leaders can gain information about new regulations. For more detailed information on union organization today, and suggests ways to reach out to union leaders in support of the Smart Growth Movement. From the Sprawl/Watch Clearinghouse. To order a copy, email jai ley@sprawlwatch.org.

Unconventional Wisdom: Alternative Perspectives on the New Economy, with contributions by Robert Frank, Nancy Folter, 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 issues and institutions. Email richie@tcf.org to receive a copy.
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Publications

The Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University and the National Low Income Housing Reinvestment Corporation (NRC) have released two working papers from the Emerging Leaders in Community Development, Economic Development Economic Program. Community Development Corporations and Small, Growth-Promoting Policy in Practice and Employer Assisted Housing: Competitiveness through Partnership. Papers are available online at www.ew.org.

Driven to Spend highlights the impact of transportation costs on family budgets. From Good Jobs First, a nonprofit that helpsgrass roots groups and policymakers ensure that economic development subsidies are accountable and effective. Available online at www.ciw.org/psp/gfpsubs.htm.

Regional Coalition Against Hunger seeks a Deputy Director to assist with overall management, coordination, and implementation of the coalition and activities. Applicants must have experience in grassroots organizations and a commitment to building community in low-income areas speaking Spanish is a plus. Send resume and cover letter to: Hiring Committee, Mothers on the Move, 923 Interval Ave., Bronx NY 10459; 718.842.2665 (fax). helen@mothersontheoveen.org.

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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@plannersnetwork.org 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).
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 30 states of the U.S. and 16 other countries receive this bimonthly publication, network on-line with PN-MEIL, 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:

$15 for those with incomes under $25,000, students and unemployed
$25 for those earning between $25,000 and $50,000
$45 for those earning over $50,000

PN ADVERTISING RATES:

- Full page $250
- Half page $175
- Quarter page $75
- Letter page $40

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

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 “Planners Network” and send with membership form to:

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

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

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 tonyjordin@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.

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Yes! I want to join progressive planners and work towards fundamental change.

I'm a renewing member - Keep the faith!

My contribution is $_____. Make checks payable to PLANNERS NETWORK.

My credit card is Visa MC Amex____ Card No.________

Billing address (if different from below):

Name

Organization

Street

City State Zip

Telephone Fax

Email

Mail This Form To:

Planners Network

379 DeKalb Ave.

Brooklyn, NY 11205

INTERNATIONAL MEMBERS: Please send U.S. funds as we are unable to accept payment in another currency. Thanks.
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## Your Last Issue?

Please check the date on your mailing label. If it is **OCTOBER 31, 1999** or earlier this will be your last issue unless we hear from you **RIGHT AWAY**! See page 19 for contribution suggestions.

**MOVING?**