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No amount will be considered too small—or too large. Please send your contributions to:

The Pratt Institute Center for Community and Environmental Development
240 Hall Street
Brooklyn, New York 11205

Taking this action will make you feel good. It's tax deductible.

P.S. A subscription to STREET and all of our other publications comes automatically with your contribution to the Center.

All of us at the Pratt Center are very sorry to announce that Ms. Bonita Anderson is leaving her post as Editor of STREET. Her dedication and drive in its creation and her diligence in developing the quality of STREET are a great source of pride to everyone on the staff. We, along with many others, wish Bonnie every success in her travels. Hopefully, she'll come back to Brooklyn to help once again in the work to create a quality urban environment in N.Y.

Street

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CROWN HEIGHTS: Community Contrasts

A Photo Essay by Dick Duhan, District Manager, Crown Heights Office of Neighborhood Government

The Federal Government awarded a planning grant to Crown Heights but rejected the implementation proposal for the plan partially on the grounds that it was too heavily committed to community involvement. Upon hearing this, community residents took to the streets fighting to preserve their neighborhood and their right of self-determination. *(CHAMP--Crown Heights Area Maintenance Program).



In the 1890's Olmstead and Vaux began work on one of the first "planned" communities in the country. The "plan" was never completed, nor was the Brooklyn Museum, the unfinished masterpiece of McKim, Mead, and White. The Museum is on Eastern Parkway in Crown Heights and was intended to be a part of the first planned community.



The Jewish Community Council and the Peoples' Coalition of Africa worked side by side in mutual dissent against the Feds' rejection of the implementation plan.

The Crown Heights Community of Brooklyn encompasses the broad and exciting diversity found only in the urban center. It has been referred to as a community in transition, and over the past three years the city administration has viewed it as a priority neighborhood. One will find on its tree-lined streets some of the most beautiful houses in the entire city, while at the same time in this predominantly middle class neighborhood, signs of poverty become even more extreme because of the contrast.

During the summer of 1972, the Federal government awarded the city a planning grant to develop a program in Crown Heights to deal with housing abandonment. At that point, the entire community came together in an effort to resolve its own problems.



the gowanus canal

By Buddy Scotto as told to Bonita Anderson

PART II

It has become obvious that to get anything accomplished in the city the project must be made into a political issue and tackled with political sophistication—a position usually achieved through a frustrating process of setbacks, apathy and/or ignorance of the issues on the part of local government officials, and constant shortages of funds from one source or another.

Such was the case with the Gowanus Canal issue—a lesson which really illustrates how a community learned not only how to organize itself, but how to work within the system for change and, at the same time, worked to change the system.

Twelve years ago various groups had recognized the hazardous state of the Canal and had begun trying to get it cleaned up. However, without any community organization or political savvy, they were unable to get much accomplished. The prevailing climate of community apathy did not make progress any easier. The problem, ie. the Canal, had been there so long that people simply assumed it would be there forever. The general feeling was that the problem was too mammoth to tackle. The political leadership at the time accurately reflected this attitude and it was up to a few concerned residents, at first, and then a growing number of community supporters to change this attitude and convince political leaders to work for, and not against, the community's goals. The issue was, as has been highlighted more recently in other communities, to change political leadership into political representation.

First Steps

The Carroll Gardens Civic Association, a local community organization which had formed for another purpose entirely, became interested in the Gowanus Canal when it became evident that the Canal was a fundamental issue. This was in 1964. Long-time area resident and member of the Civic Association, Buddy Scotto, recognized that relief of the "obnoxious Gowanus" required primary consideration. Contact was made by the organization with various government agencies, but it was soon discovered that these agencies knew little, if

anything, about the situation. (It was discovered through research, that vague references had been made to a 1939 budget for a Red Hook Sewer Treatment Plant slated for Hamilton Avenue, but it had never been followed through).

The next step taken by the Carroll Gardens Civic Association was to get in touch with its elected officials. Unfortunately, these officials were merely amused by the group's efforts to attempt a clean-up of the Gowanus, and indeed, when considering the prevailing attitudes of the early sixties, it was an unlikely prospect. The officials did not consider it a political issue and therefore were reluctant to respond. So, the Civic Association set out to *make* it a political issue.

This was a task that took nine years to do and was assisted by the emergence of the Anti-Poverty program and the beginning of neighborhood activism.

Neighborhoods Regroup

During this time, community civic groups formed and reformed in an effort to present a unified front on the issue. The Carroll Gardens Association (still active) recognized that the "Carroll Gardens" label was too limiting and no longer representative of the neighborhoods involved. It was at this point, 1968, that the organization joined forces with the Boerum Hill, Gowanus/Red Hook, and the lower Park Slope communities and formed the Ad Hoc Canal Committee in an attempt to broaden their base, become more representative, and thereby to gain more political credibility.

The next move was the involvement of the Church. Father Failla of St. Mary's Star of the Sea was instrumental in securing institutional support and the Reverend William F. Bartley, Pastor of St. Mary's secured Bishop Mugavero's backing, which ultimately led to the involvement of the recently elected Lindsay Administration.

At this time the regular Democrats were at odds with the new City Administration. The Mayor's interest in joining forces with the broad-based community group potentially undermined the existing leader of the area's councilmanic district—



Residents automatically hold their noses when walking by "Lavender Lake," as the Gowanus Canal is jokingly called. At least three sewers empty into the Canal carrying industrial wastes from plants lining its banks as well as all the raw sewage from the community. It constitutes a health hazard and impedes environmentally harmonious residential development.

Microbiologists Professor Jean Holker and Barbara Johnson of New York City Community College have found phenomenal concentrations of Salmonella, typhoid, bacillary dysentery, and cholera organisms in water samples taken from the Canal. Needless to say, these conditions present a dire health hazard making the cleaning of the Canal imperative.

a leadership that had not participated in the issue and was trying to label the Ad Hoc Canal Committee as being unrepresentative.

Simultaneously with this bit of political shuffling the Canal Committee had been reappraising the political structure and found it in their best interests to form the South Brooklyn Development Council, an organization which grew to represent over 100 local community organizations from Carroll Gardens, Gowanus, Boerum Hill, Cobble Hill and lower Park Slope.

With the Lindsay Administration starting to bring in various city agencies to work with the South Brooklyn Development Council, the district's councilmanic leader, Thomas Cuite, who was also

the Majority Leader of the City Council, felt increasingly threatened by Lindsay's actions. To make a long story short, a detente was eventually reached and the Administration made amends with the regular Democrats—an action which had to be viewed in relation to the extreme importance to the Mayor of the Majority Leader on city-wide issues.

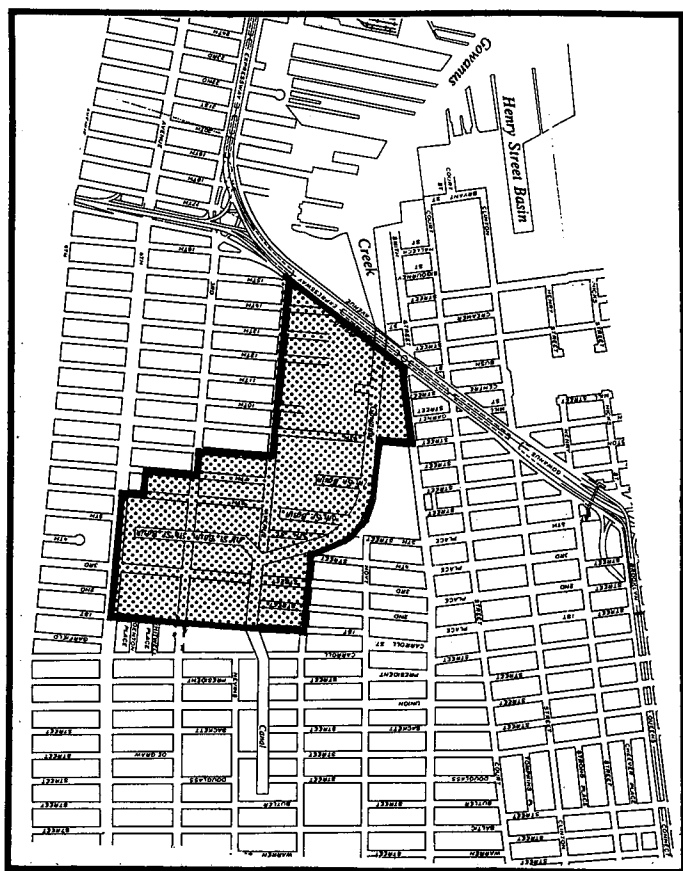
Initial Development

Meanwhile, the South Brooklyn Development Council, acting as a community advocate for insuring action on the Canal issue, held the City Planning Commission and other city agencies responsible for developing an area plan. The Council representatives spoke to Ken Patton, Administrator of the Economic Development Ad-

ministration (EDA) about setting up an industrial park in the area.

The east bank was already highly industrial and the feeling was to capitalize on the natural development—hence an industrial park. The park was slated for the southeast corner of the Canal in the space from 17th Street to 1st Street and from the Gowanus Canal on the west with 3rd and 4th Avenues as the eastern boundary. The plan called for the remaining area around the canal (the west bank) to be developed for residential use. Since industry had fallen off considerably after 1946, it made no sense to extend industry to the west bank even though the area was zoned for it.

There was strong feeling in the Development Council that the industrial park should only extend to 3rd Street and that the area north from 3rd to 1st Streets should be given over to residential development. The fact that one local group, Our Lady of Peace, supported EDA's contention of carrying the park up to 1st Street settled the issue.



Community Initiates Political Reform

In order to better understand how the issue became a political one, it is necessary to backtrack. After the Lindsay Administration and the district's regular Democrats were reconciled, progress on the Canal issue slowed to a snail's pace. In 1970 some Democratic reformers involved in the South Brooklyn Development Council felt that time

dictated a political break-through. They ran a candidate against the incumbent Congressman, John J. Rooney. It might be noted that during all of this time, attempts to contact Congressman Rooney for discussion of the Canal problem met with absolutely no response. It was not totally unexpected that the Council's candidate lost, and the group withdrew from that particular effort. In spite of the loss, however, for the first time the Canal became a political issue.

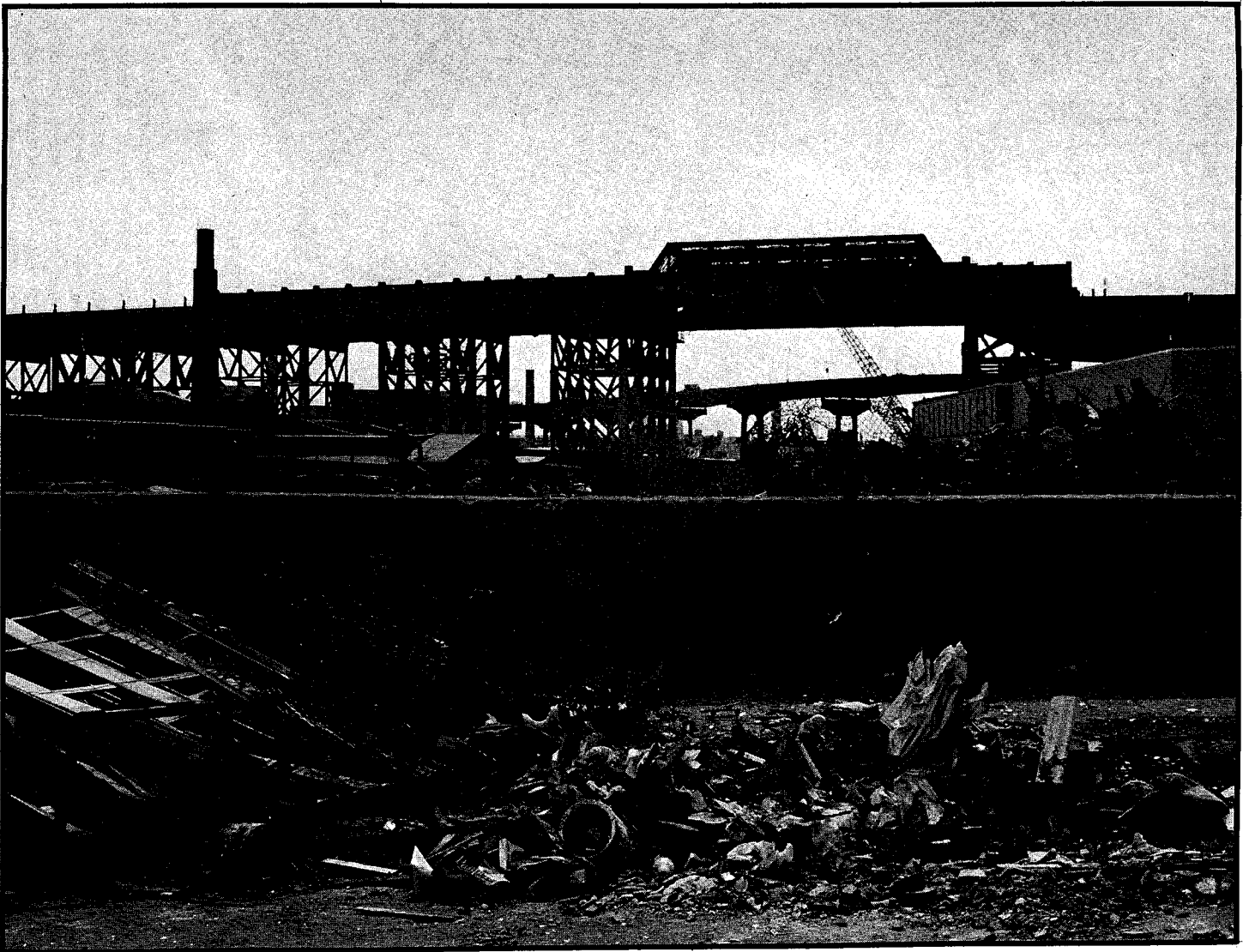
Dissatisfied with the way things were going, a group of younger members of the Carroll Gardens Association broke away to form a group of their own to fight the political machine. They became known as the Independent Neighborhood Democrats (IND) and within two years time became an effective force for change. IND was instrumental in getting proponents of the Canal cleanup elected. In 1972 IND ran a young reform Democrat candidate, Michael Pesce for the State Assembly. He was elected and once again the Canal became a political issue. Pesce had been involved, through the Carroll Gardens Civic Association, for the past eight years in the area's civic affairs. He had been a long-time advocate of the Canal's cleanup and the community's development prior to his election, and had been involved in efforts to develop a viable plan for the South Brooklyn containerport.

Carol Bellamy, another advocate of cleaning up the Gowanus was supported by most clubs in the area and was subsequently elected to the State Senate.

It was their interest in the Gowanus Canal issue and the emergence of the IND that were responsible for their election and for getting the Canal recognized as a political issue. The current focus on the Gowanus and the likelihood of the long-awaited sewage treatment plant becoming a reality are attributed to the original interest of Father Anthony Failla, who committed funds from St. Mary's Star of the Sea, and to Bishop Mugavero for permitting these funds to be used to study Canal conditions. The Bishop's involvement promoted the Mayor's interest which thus resulted in Water Commissioner Lang's 1970 study of the sewer system. It was at this time that designs were drawn for the Red Hook Sewage Treatment Plant which would eliminate most of the raw sewage now festering in the Canal.

Environmental Emphasis

Initially, the Army Corps of Engineers (ACE) was asked to perform a study to determine the feasibility of dredging the Canal. Prior to 1972 the ACE operated under an Act of Congress which allowed dredging only for commercial purposes. It



was the policy of the ACE to support and endorse waterway improvements wherever such improvements were feasible from an engineering standpoint and justifiable from an economic standpoint, utilizing the standard U.S. Army Corps of Engineers "benefit-to-cost ratio."

The ACE 1970-72 study of the Canal showed the cost/benefit ratio insufficient to warrant a dredging project. While the Gowanus once had significant commercial value, it had since declined in ACE's estimation below the point where it was worth the effort. In any case, the cleaning would have been done for commercial and navigational purposes only, sharply limiting the area that would have been dredged.

However, under the 1972 Federal Water Quality Act, as amended, the operation could be placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, and eventually dredging of the Canal could be undertaken for environmental purposes, by agents assigned by the Federal EPA, including the Army Corps of Engineers.

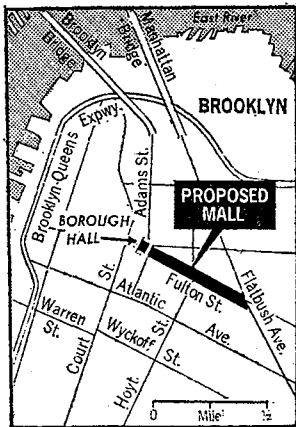
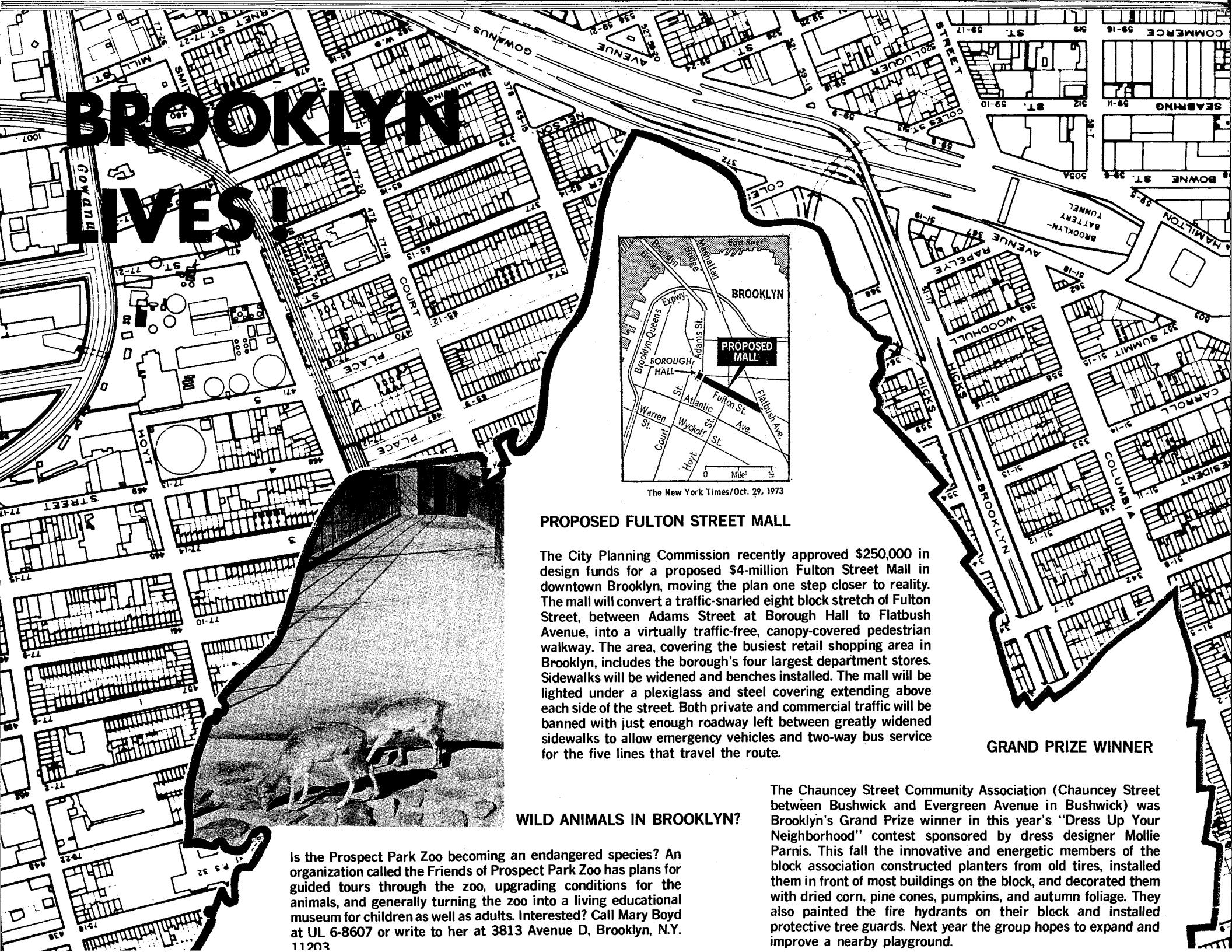
But yet another new development took place.

That was the discovery of City Ordinance, Administrative Code, City of New York, Chapter 28, Department of Public Works Title A, Section 683a 4-10.0 under which the City of New York is actually required to do the dredging. In accordance with this, the city budget allotted \$500,000 for dredging. They will perform the task for environmental purposes only and not at all for commerce and navigation. It is expected that this action will eliminate most of the worse nuisance areas as it is designed to lower the sludge banks below the median low-tide mark, thereby getting rid of the stench. Temporary dredging is expected to begin in the latter part of December, 1973.

Thus, after several almost deadly blows, such as the Nixon Administration's impounding funds for clean water projects, it seems likely that the top priority Red Hook Sewage Treatment Plant will be built. Close to \$300-million in funds has been allocated for its construction and for the interceptor system essential to ease the present drainage pressure put on the Gowanus.

Continued on page 31

BROOKLYN LIVES!



The New York Times/Oct. 29, 1973

PROPOSED FULTON STREET MALL

The City Planning Commission recently approved \$250,000 in design funds for a proposed \$4-million Fulton Street Mall in downtown Brooklyn, moving the plan one step closer to reality. The mall will convert a traffic-snarled eight block stretch of Fulton Street, between Adams Street at Borough Hall to Flatbush Avenue, into a virtually traffic-free, canopy-covered pedestrian walkway. The area, covering the busiest retail shopping area in Brooklyn, includes the borough's four largest department stores. Sidewalks will be widened and benches installed. The mall will be lighted under a plexiglass and steel covering extending above each side of the street. Both private and commercial traffic will be banned with just enough roadway left between greatly widened sidewalks to allow emergency vehicles and two-way bus service for the five lines that travel the route.

GRAND PRIZE WINNER

The Chauncey Street Community Association (Chauncey Street between Bushwick and Evergreen Avenue in Bushwick) was Brooklyn's Grand Prize winner in this year's "Dress Up Your Neighborhood" contest sponsored by dress designer Mollie Parnis. This fall the innovative and energetic members of the block association constructed planters from old tires, installed them in front of most buildings on the block, and decorated them with dried corn, pine cones, pumpkins, and autumn foliage. They also painted the fire hydrants on their block and installed protective tree guards. Next year the group hopes to expand and improve a nearby playground.

WILD ANIMALS IN BROOKLYN?

Is the Prospect Park Zoo becoming an endangered species? An organization called the Friends of Prospect Park Zoo has plans for guided tours through the zoo, upgrading conditions for the animals, and generally turning the zoo into a living educational museum for children as well as adults. Interested? Call Mary Boyd at UL 6-8607 or write to her at 3813 Avenue D, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11203

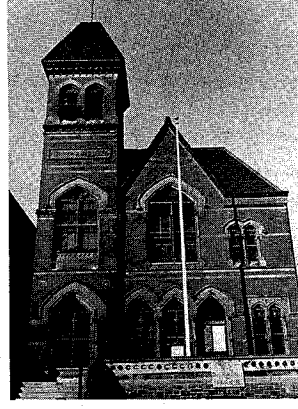


PARK RENOVATION

Renovation is well underway in two Red Hook parks. Coffey Park, now renamed Red Hook Park, at Verona and Dwight Streets is being renovated along with Ennis Park, bounded by 11th and 12th Streets and Second and Third Avenues. Rehabilitation will cost about a half million dollars and will provide new asphalt for basketball and softball courts, landscaping, floodlights, modern playground equipment, and complete renovation of the parks' comfort stations. Work on the parks will be completed by January or February 1974.

TWO NEW LANDMARKS

The Flatbush Town Hall and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch in Brooklyn have been designated as landmarks. The Flatbush Town Hall at 35 Snyder Avenue was built in 1875 under the design of John Cuyler as a symbol of the town's independence from the City of Brooklyn. When Flatbush was annexed into Brooklyn in 1894, the hall became the property of the Police Department. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch at Grand Army Plaza, dedicated to the Union forces in the Civil War, was designed by John Hemingway Duncan, also the architect of Grant's Tomb. The arch was unveiled in 1892.



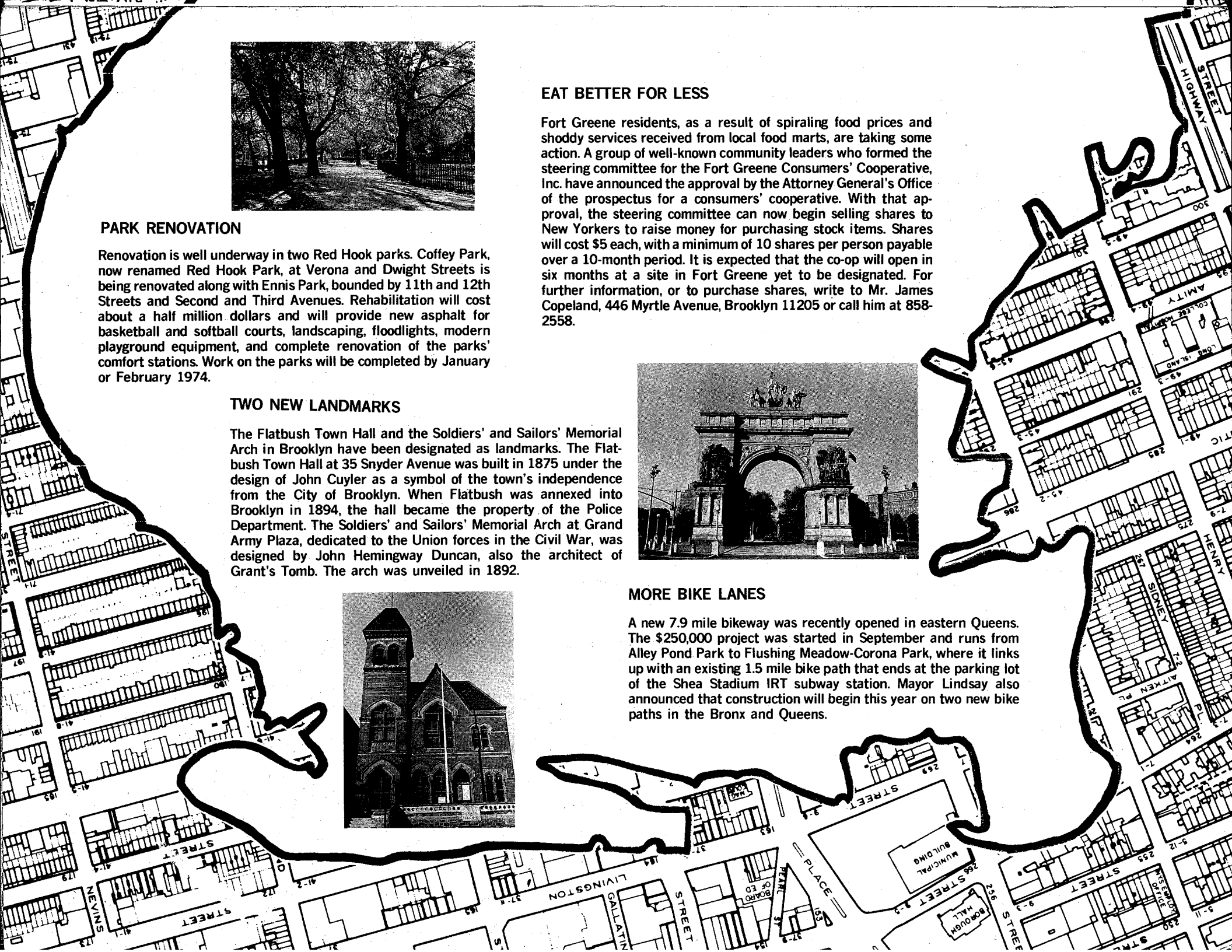
EAT BETTER FOR LESS

Fort Greene residents, as a result of spiraling food prices and shoddy services received from local food marts, are taking some action. A group of well-known community leaders who formed the steering committee for the Fort Greene Consumers' Cooperative, Inc. have announced the approval by the Attorney General's Office of the prospectus for a consumers' cooperative. With that approval, the steering committee can now begin selling shares to New Yorkers to raise money for purchasing stock items. Shares will cost \$5 each, with a minimum of 10 shares per person payable over a 10-month period. It is expected that the co-op will open in six months at a site in Fort Greene yet to be designated. For further information, or to purchase shares, write to Mr. James Copeland, 446 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn 11205 or call him at 858-2558.



MORE BIKE LANES

A new 7.9 mile bikeway was recently opened in eastern Queens. The \$250,000 project was started in September and runs from Alley Pond Park to Flushing Meadow-Corona Park, where it links up with an existing 1.5 mile bike path that ends at the parking lot of the Shea Stadium IRT subway station. Mayor Lindsay also announced that construction will begin this year on two new bike paths in the Bronx and Queens.

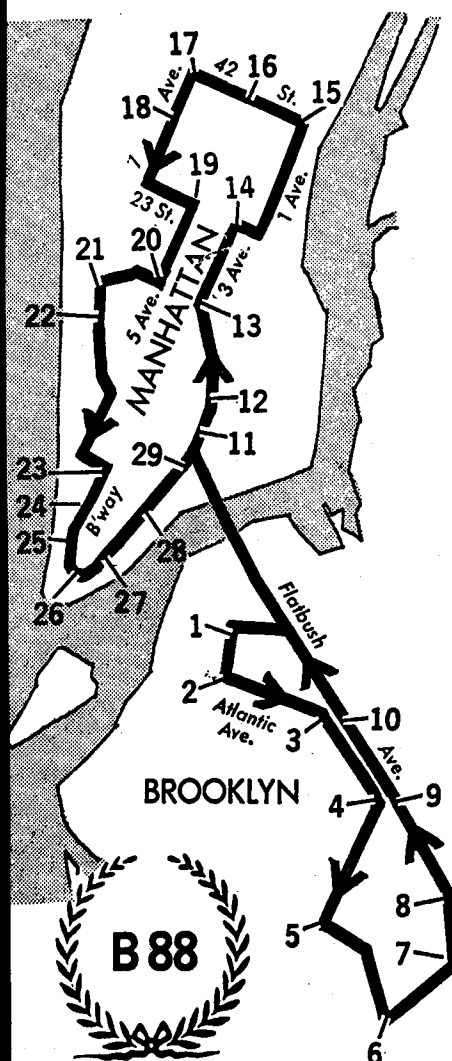


BROOKLYN CULTURE BUS

Brooklyn now has its own counterpart to midtown and upper Manhattan's culture loop bus service. The Brooklyn and Lower Manhattan Culture Loop II, formally designated B-88, starts and ends at Borough Hall, Court and Remsen Streets in Brooklyn. The cushioned-seat buses, borrowed from weekday express routes, operate about 20 minutes apart from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The route is 22 miles long with 29 stops, 10 of which are in Brooklyn. It takes about two and a half hours to complete the full circuit. A ticket costs one dollar. The possession of a yellow ticket enables the bearer to ride as long as he wishes and to get on and off as many times as desired. According to Dr. William J. Ronan, chairman of the MTA, the new culture loop bus service "continues the multi-ride, single fare concept which has proven so popular. Our aim is to provide more service to New Yorkers by marketing off-peak hour travel in buses that would otherwise be underutilized or idle."

Brooklyn & Lower Manhattan Culture Bus Loop

Saturday, Sunday & Holidays
9 A.M. to 6 P.M.



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Borough Hall-
Brooklyn Heights
(Court St.-Remsen St.) | Brooklyn Borough Hall
Brooklyn Heights
Fulton St. Shopping |
| 2 Atlantic Ave.-Court St. | Cobble Hill |
| 3 Atlantic Ave.-4 Ave. | Brooklyn Academy of Music
LIRR Terminal |
| 4 Grand Army Plaza | Brooklyn Public Library |
| 5 Bartel-Pritchard Sq. | Prospect Park |
| 6 Park Circle | Parade Grounds |
| 7 Ocean Ave.-
Parkside Ave. | Prospect Park |
| 8 Ocean Ave.-
Flatbush Ave. | Brooklyn Botanic Garden
Prospect Park Zoo |
| 9 Flatbush Ave.-
Grand Army Plaza | Brooklyn Museum |
| 10 Flatbush Ave.-4 Ave. | Brooklyn Academy of Music
LIRR Terminal |
| 11 Bowery-Hester St. | Chinatown
Little Italy |
| 12 Bowery-Delancey St. | Lower East Side Shopping |
| 13 3 Ave.-St. Marks Pl. | Cooper Union
East Village |
| 14 3 Ave.-23 St. | Gramercy Park Area |
| 15 42 St.-1 Ave. | United Nations |
| 16 42 St.-Vanderbilt Ave. | Grand Central Terminal
New York Public Library |
| 17 7 Ave.-42 St. | Port Authority Bus Term.
Times Square |
| 18 7 Ave.-34 St. | Madison Square Garden
Penn Station |
| 19 23 St.-5 Ave. | Madison Square Park |
| 20 9 St.-5 Ave. | Washington Square Area |
| 21 Christopher St.-
Greenwich Ave. | Greenwich Village
Sheridan Square |

22 7 Ave.-South-Barrow St. West Village

23 Bway-Park Pl.

City Hall
Manhattan Civic Center

24 Bway-Cortlandt St.

World Trade Center

25 Bway-Rector St.

Financial District

26 South Ferry

Battery Park
Staten Island Ferry

27 Water St.-Broad St.

Fraunces Tavern

28 Pearl St.-Fulton St.

South Street Seaport
Museum

29 Bowery-Bayard St.

Chinatown
Foley Square



Urban Consumer

NOTES

Refund/Exchange Policies. A new city regulation requires merchants to post prominent notices of their policies on refunds and exchanges. The rule applies to nondefective merchandise and is intended to remedy situations in which customers make quick purchases, decide later that they don't like or want them, and then learn that the store does not give cash refunds or exchanges.

Billing Statements. On November 1 a new State law went into effect which requires that creditors mail billing statements at least 15 days before payments are due. This will insure that consumers have adequate notice before incurring service charges for late payments.

Hamburger. Under the New York City Consumer Protection Law it is illegal for stores to sell meat called "hamburger" or "chopped meat" if it has a fat content over 30 percent. New York City Department of Consumer Affairs inspectors make daily rounds of the city's food stores and supermarkets collecting samples for laboratory analysis. If found guilty of selling chopped meat or hamburger with excess fat, stores face a fine of up to \$350 each.

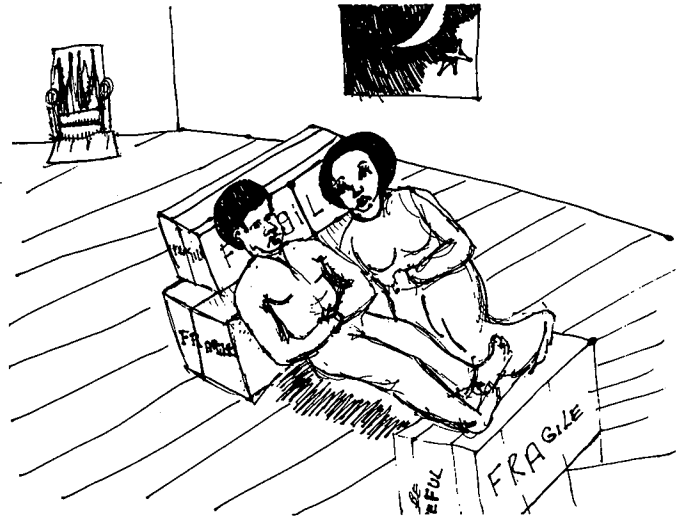
Furniture Delivery. In February, 1972, the Department of Consumer Affairs Regulation 17 made it mandatory for stores to specify on the sales contract an estimated furniture delivery date or range of dates. If the furniture does not arrive within 30 days of the target date, the customer must be given the options of a full refund or credit or the opportunity to negotiate a new delivery date or select alternative merchandise. Consumer Affairs Commissioner Betty Furness has offered some of her own suggestions to the shopper:

- o Demand a written date of delivery. "Don't let the store tell you they'll deliver as soon as possible."

- o Put down only the minimum deposit: "If you're going to get taken, get taken for as little as possible."

- o Call ahead to verify delivery and stay home on that date. "Otherwise the doorman could sign the receipt. Make sure the delivery man waits while you unpack to make sure everything was included. It's tough if he grumbles."

- o Don't pay cash: "You can always stop a check, but you can't stop cash."



If you find it necessary to appeal to a consumer agency, the following will mediate with the retailer:

The New York City Department of Consumer Affairs, 80 Lafayette Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10013, 964-7777.

The Better Business Bureau of Metropolitan New York, 110 Fifth Avenue, N.Y., N.Y. 10011, 989-7600.

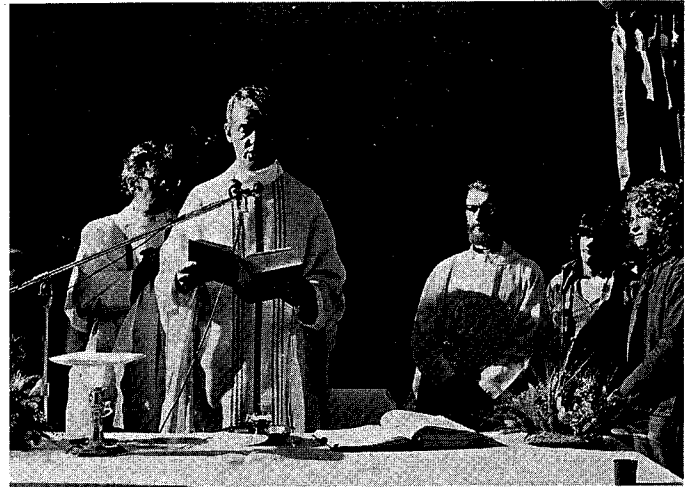
The New York State Bureau of Consumer Frauds and Protection, 2 World Trade Center, N.Y., N.Y. 10047. (The Bureau also operates a complaint room, open weekdays from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. No appointment is necessary and the staff includes Spanish-speaking interviewers.)

The Federal Trade Commission Complaint Department, 26 Federal Plaza, N.Y., N.Y. 10007, 264-1207.

Mrs. Virginia Knauer, Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs, Office of Consumer Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20201.

Under the guidance of the Federal Office of Consumer Affairs, the Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association is now organizing its Furniture Industry Consumer Panel (FICAP). While the FICAP is not yet in full operation, it is taking complaints. Address them to: Miss Margaret Ward, Furniture Industry Advisory Panel, P.O. Box 951, High Point, N.C. 27261. (In case of products manufactured by nonmembers, it can only refer the letter).

Source for notes on 'Furniture Delivery'
The New York Times, October 31, 1973.



Field Mass at new housing site.

NEW HOMES FOR NORTHSIDERS

By Brian Sullivan

Just suppose for a minute that you are 65 years old, on Social Security and paying \$45 a month to live in the same four-room apartment that you've lived in for the past 50 years. Not bad, right? Now suppose that the city bureaucracy decides that they have to tear down your house to make way for a factory expansion project. Where do you go? What can you do?

Well, if you're anything like the residents of the largely Polish Northside area of Brooklyn, you stay right where you are and fight. The odds on winning are very, very slim. But this is a story about a long shot that paid off; about a group of "little people" who fought City Hall and won.

Northside, if you haven't heard, is in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn just above Grand Avenue, west of the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway. It's the type of place where your neighbor might be a sheet metal warehouse or a garage. But everybody there likes it and tries to keep it clean and comfortable. Perhaps it's because they work so hard to keep it up that the people of Northside refused to believe it when the city took away their homes a few years ago.

Their refusal set the stage for a battle that lasted over four years. On Saturday, November 3, 1973, the community held a victory celebration on North 4th Street where less than two months before the city had, at last, physically routed them out of their homes.

Despite the recent hardships, they had cause to celebrate. With a little help from their friends they had forced the city to make some significant concessions. These concessions will benefit not only the Northsiders but a lot of people in Brooklyn and throughout New York City.



Northside residents at the November 3 groundbreaking ceremony to dedicate the site on Berry Street, between North Fourth and North Fifth Streets where the first 30 units of Northside Housing are to be built.

Pratt Center Aids

The Pratt Institute Center for Community and Environmental Development, working at the request of the Conselyea Street Education Action Center, directed by Jan Peterson, and the Northside Community Development Council, Inc., headed by Rudy Stobierski, developed an alternative plan to the "factory expansion/resident relocation" syndrome. The plan involves a number of precedent-setting actions which allow the factory to expand and the residents to remain homeowners in the community. These include:

(a) a change in the New York City relocation policy. New York City accepted the concept of replacement housing on a family-by-family, unit-by-unit basis, rather than putting families into a general housing relocation pool, where families could end up in any part of the city and in housing conditions which might be much worse than those they came from;

(b) a change in the New York City policy on the use of the Mitchell-Lama program. For the first time, three-story, three-family, owner-occupied buildings are being financed through the Mitchell-Lama program. This program had previously only been used for high-rise multiple dwellings.

(c) the Center and the community have succeeded in obtaining the accelerated adoption of increased relocation benefits to correspond to Federal guidelines.

(d) the Center and the community have succeeded in obtaining the rezoning of the Northside, so that it has become the first mixed residential-industrial zone in New York City—a zoning classification which represents the desire of the community and the Center to have both industry and residential land use, but with protections provided the homeowners to guarantee them a voice along with industry in planning their community.

(e) new housing, renting at \$20-\$35 per room, per month will be provided as a result of the Center's review of existing programs, obtaining of administrative changes in some programs and the packaging of five separate programs. Conventional new housing is currently renting at about \$100 per room; only public housing is coming with rents as low as these. The Center provided planning, financing and design assistance on this project.

Perhaps one of the greatest achievements of those groups involved in this struggle has been recognition by the city that future projects of this type must be planned within a comprehensive context. No longer can they afford to plan for one sector of the community at the expense of another. A balance must be established between economic, social, political, and environmental interests within the community.

The author has recently completed the Master's Program in City and Regional Planning at Pratt Institute. In this context he was instrumental in helping the Northside residents in their fight to save their homes. Mr. Sullivan lives in Brooklyn with his wife Judith, also a city planner.



Environmental Legislation

On October 18, 1973 Executive Order No. 87 was issued by the Office of The Mayor, making mandatory an environmental review of major construction projects as defined in the text below.

The order, recognizing that improvement of the urban environment is critically important to the welfare of New York City residents, calls for a review by the mayor and the administrator of the Environmental Protection Administration of the environmental consequences of proposed activities which require New York City governmental approvals, thereby broadening EPA's power by setting up a formal procedure designed to replace the haphazard and incomplete environmental studies the agency had been doing.

If the order is enforced, approvals or permits for major projects will be granted only after the appropriate city agency has submitted a completed environmental form to the EPA administrator. That office determines, after evaluation, whether or not the project will have a significant adverse impact on the environment, in accordance with Federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations.

Agencies will be exempt from filing procedures if the project is subject to the terms of the National Environmental Policy Act and the environmental impact statement has been previously filed.

Environmental Review of Major Projects

Whereas, The improvement of our urban environment is critically important to the overall welfare of the people of the City;

Whereas, The development and growth of the City can and should be reconciled with the improvement of our urban environment;

Whereas, It is the continuing policy of the City that environmental factors be considered before governmental approval is given to proposed activities that may significantly affect our urban environment;

Whereas, It is essential to the implementation of this policy that the Mayor or his designated representative be informed of the environmental consequences of proposed activities which require the approval of the government of The City of New York and any alternatives by which any adverse environmental consequences could be reduced or eliminated; and

Whereas, the establishment of specific procedures for the comprehensive review by the Environmental Protection Administration of the environmental consequences of proposed activities will help to ensure that environmental factors are adequately and timely considered;

Now, therefore, by the power vested in me as Mayor of The City of New York, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1: Policy

It is established as the policy of The City of New York that the Environmental Protection Administration shall have adequate opportunity for timely review and comment upon the environmental consequences of any activity requiring the approval of the government of the City where such activity may have a significant impact on the physical aspects of the urban environment.

In addition, in order to further effectuate the policies established in this order, the Executive Memorandum of October 1960, as amended by Executive Order No. 116 of July 1964, is hereby further amended to add the Environmental Protection Administrator as a member of the Mayor's Traffic and Construction Coordinating Council for the purpose of providing environmental evaluation of highway and street construction activities.

2: Major Projects Requiring Environmental Review

A major project that may have a significant impact on the urban environment (hereinafter "major project") shall be defined as follows:

(i) the construction of a new building with more than twenty floors;

(ii) the construction of a new residential building with forty-two or more dwelling units and the construction on contiguous blocks by one developer (or group of developers as part of a single plan) of 10 or more

residential buildings with 3 or more dwelling units per building or 25 or more one- or two-family homes;

(iii) mapping or designation of right-of-way for an expressway, parkway, or arterial highway;

(iv) the construction of an electric generating facility capable of generating more than 10,000 kilowatts, other than a steam electric generating facility subject to Article VIII of the Public Service Law, or any plant capable of generating more than 100,000 pounds of steam per hour;

(v) the construction of, or allocation of land for, a solid waste disposal facility, a water treatment plant, or any sewage treatment plant, except septic tanks for one- or two-family dwellings or portable package treatment plants;

(vi) the construction of, or allocation of land for, a parking lot or garage for more than 50 vehicles to be used for public or patron parking;

(vii) the construction of new port facilities encompassing more than 10 acres in combined land building area;

(viii) the construction of, addition to, or discontinuance of a rapid transit railroad route or franchise bus route;

(ix) the construction of air rights over a street or roadway, other than construction of a vehicle overpass or a pedestrian overpass less than 15 feet in width;

(x) the construction of any new factory to be used for heavy manufacturing as defined in category M3 of the New York City Zoning Resolution; and

(xi) the construction of any new building or facility (other than a residence, commercial office building or factory) designed to accommodate more than 1,000 people at capacity.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Administration (hereinafter "Administrator") shall review the definition of major projects with other agencies of The City of New York to determine whether such definition should be modified, and to inform the Mayor accordingly.

3: *Environmental Review Procedure*

(a) Prior to granting the first approval or permit for a major project after the effective date of this order, or submitting enabling proposals for a major project to the Board of Estimate or City Council, a Department, Commission, or Administration of The City of New York (hereinafter "agency") shall submit in writing to the Administrator the information requested in an environmental information form. For all private development projects, the agency shall submit the environmental information form to the Administrator within five working days of the receipt of a formal application for approval from the proponent. The environmental information form and guidelines identifying the agencies that will ordinarily be granting the first approval or permit for a major project under the terms of this order shall be issued by the Administrator as soon as possible after the effective date of this order. An agency shall be exempt from this procedure if the project is

subject to the terms of the National Environmental Policy Act and the environmental impact statement has been previously filed.

(b) The Administrator shall take the following action within 10 working days after receipt of the information requested in the environmental information form, provided that the 10 day period shall be extended for an additional 10 working days if the Administrator requests such extension from the agency submitting the form within 10 working days after receipt of the form:

(i) inform the agency submitting the form that the project has been evaluated based on the information submitted, as not having a significant adverse impact on the environment and that additional information is not required, or

(ii) inform the agency submitting the form that additional information is not required if an environmental impact statement will be required from the National Environmental Policy Act and the filing of such a statement will provide for a timely assessment of the environmental impact of the project, or

(iii) require the agency to submit additional information according to guidelines supplied by the Administrator. These guidelines shall be designed to determine adherence to the relevant standards and criteria set forth in Federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations.

(c) The Administrator, within 30 working days after receipt of the information requested in subsection (b) (iii) of Section 3, shall submit to the agency reviewing the project and to the Mayor, or his designated representative, a written assessment of the project, based on the information submitted, that shall include the Administrator's opinion as to the following:

(i) the probable impact, if significant, of the proposed project on air quality, water quality, noise levels, refuse disposal, sewage disposal or water supply;

(ii) any standards or criteria of Federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations relating to air quality, water quality, noise levels, refuse and sewage disposal and water supply that the project would probably not satisfy, and

(iii) any conditions that should be included in the approval or permit for the project to permit further evaluation of, or reduce or eliminate, any potentially significant adverse impact of the project on air quality, water quality, noise levels, refuse disposal, sewage disposal or water supply.

(d) An agency may grant the first approval or permit for a major permit provided that:

(i) the project has been evaluated by the Administrator as not having a significant adverse impact on the environment; or

(ii) the granting of the approval or permit is subject to the conditions set forth in the environmental assessment submitted by the Administrator; or

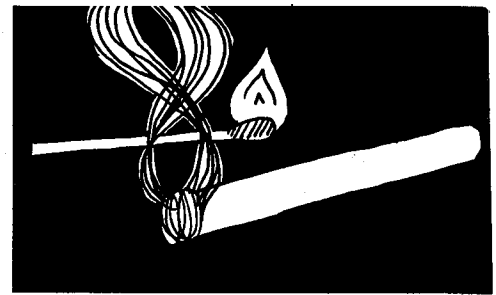
(iii) such agency has given written notice 10 working days before granting approval to the Mayor, or his designated representative, and the Administrator setting

Continued on page 45

STREET TIPS

MATCHES & SMOKING HAZARDS

- o Keep non-combustible ash trays in all rooms.
- o Carefully dispose of all glowing matches and cigarettes.
- o Keep matches away from children and heat.
- o Warn everyone against smoking in bed.



ELECTRICAL HAZARDS

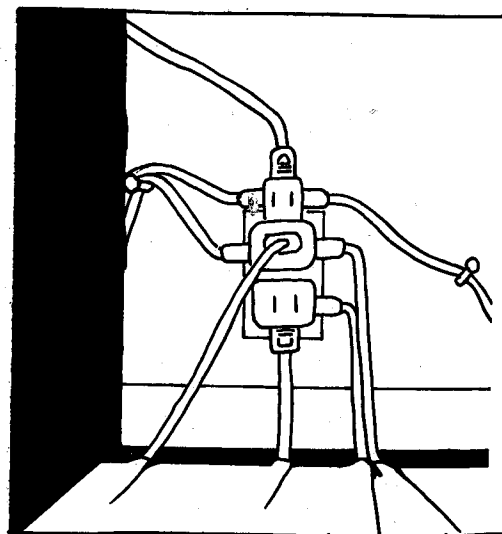
- o Avoid running electrical cords under rugs and over nails or hooks — worn or broken cords cause short circuits and fires.
- o Keep lamp and appliance cords in good condition - remove from the socket by the plug instead of the cord.
- o Keep the number of lights and appliances on each circuit properly limited - if fuses blow, you're probably overloading the circuits. Solution: relocate appliances or have additional circuits installed by a reliable electrician.
- o Make sure the appliances you purchase are approved by Underwriters Laboratories (UL).
- o Use only 15-ampere fuses on lighting circuits - if fuses burn out frequently, have an electrician check your wiring.
- o Disconnect irons when not in use.

HOUSEKEEPING HAZARDS

- o Keep basements, storerooms or attics free from rubbish, oily rags and old papers.
- o When using an oil map or rag keep it in a metal container or other safe well ventilated places where it will not catch fire by spontaneous ignition.
- o Keep ashes in a hole free metal container.

DANGEROUS LIQUIDS HAZARD

- o Use non-flammable cleaning fluids - check the labels.
- o Store all flammable liquids in closed containers (safety cans) and use only under safe conditions.





IF FIRE BREAKS OUT

- o Keep calm and get out fast - don't try to fight the fire yourself.
- o Feel the door - if it's hot do not open it.
- o Close doors behind you - it will slow the spread of the fire.
- o Travel low through smoke - the air is cooler and take short breaths, breathing through your nose.
- o Walk fast and don't panic.
- o Use the stairs not the elevator which may stop and trap you.



BEFORE FIRE BREAKS OUT IN YOUR HOME

Plan two escape routes from every room and acquaint everyone with escape routes and safety precautions.

- o Make sure that children can open doors, windows and screens for escape.
- o Keep a flashlight in each room to help escape at night.
- o Make sure that children know how to report a fire.
- o Plan a meeting place outside.
- o Practice an escape plan.



o **IF TRAPPED** open the window at the bottom to breathe and at the top to let smoke and heat out.

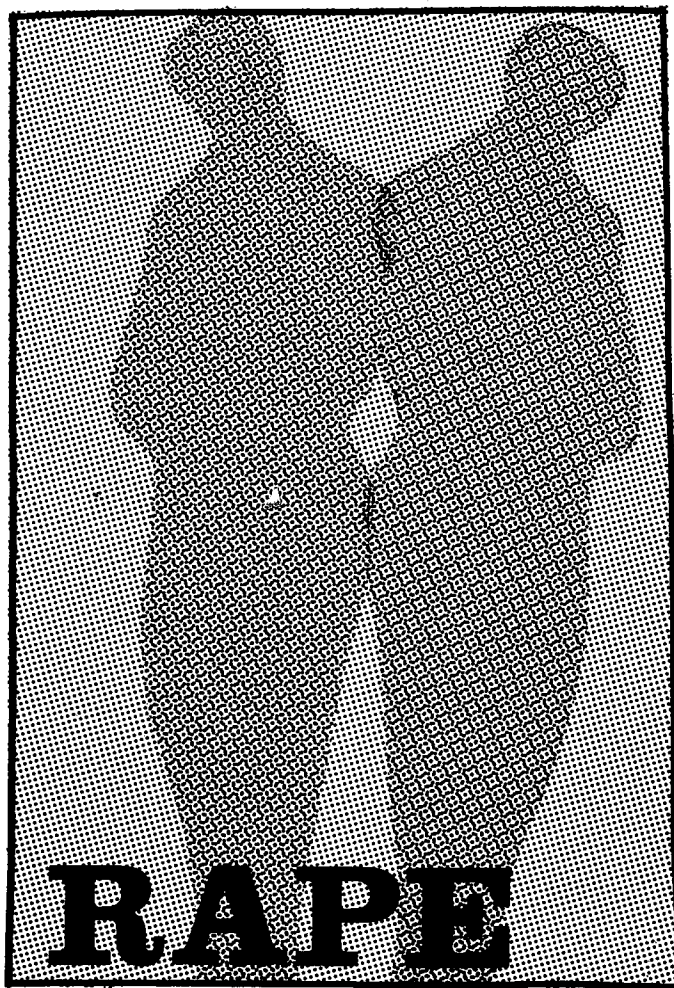
o Don't jump - many people have jumped and died not realizing that rescue was just a few minutes away.

o **DON'T GO BACK FOR ANYTHING.**

SEND THE ALARM - ALERT OTHERS

o By phone - give the exact location of the fire - dial 911 for anywhere in New York City.

o By fire box alarm - activate alarm then wait to direct firefighters.



By *Cathy Herman* , *Bonita Anderson*

Rape is one of the most brutal assaults on and sordid violations of a woman's body. And that is the least of it. The great tragedy happening to women and children is the resulting irreparable psychological damage to them which may last for months, years, and, in many instances, a lifetime.

Who Gets Raped, By Whom, and When

Based on statistics compiled by the city's Rape Investigation and Analysis Unit, the victim is usually between 15 and 25 years old and the perpetrator is about 20 to 25 years old. Rape most frequently occurs on Friday and Saturday evenings, however, any night of the week is almost as dangerous. Lieutenant Julia Tucker formerly of the Police Department's Rape Investigation and Analysis Unit feels that there are basically two types of rapists: the opportunist who attempts rape when the opportunity is right or when he feels he can get away with it, and the pathological rapist who, for various reasons, feels compelled to violently attack women. It is not unusual for either type of rapist to repeat their crime time and time again, particularly when an alleged rapist is apprehended and not punished because of lack of

corroborative evidence.

Not only have the reported cases of alleged rape increased by 20 percent over reported cases in 1972, but it appears that children under the age of 15 years are increasingly becoming victims. Dr. Clarke L. Smith, Director of Emergency Services, Greenpoint Hospital, cites a case where, within a 24-hour period three children, ages 10, 12, and 14 from the same home were admitted as victims of alleged rape. (The rape of minors often involves willful negligence by their parents and therefore these cases fall under the jurisdiction of the Child Abuse Law. Such cases are only one more reason why the public must become more consciously aware of and active in planning for rape prevention).

Rape and the Law

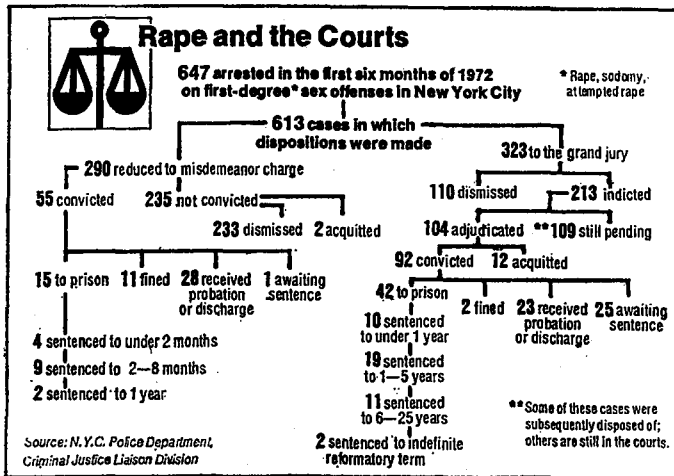
The growth rate of sexual abuse is alarming. Even more so is the fact that alleged rapists are rarely convicted. This fact is due in large part to New York's present laws on sex crimes.

Under state law, rape and other sex crimes are the only forms of criminal assault that requires, beyond the victim's testimony, corroborative evidence of the act itself and that force, or a threat of force was used.

This means that rape or acts of sodomy must either be witnessed by a third party willing to testify or that medical evidence be introduced to support the victim's claim. As far too many women have learned, force is almost impossible to prove if there are no bruises, rarely is a third party present and witnessing the attack, and rape is often difficult to corroborate. One of the criteria of corroboration is that there must be evidence of an attempt of penetration, i.e. either semen or sperm must be found in the victim's vagina, on her clothing, or on some surface in the immediate area where she was attacked, such as a car seat.

Last year, the State Legislature revised the 1967 law which required corroboration of the act itself, the absence of consent by the victim, and the identity of the defendant. Now, the "woman's movement and many prosecutors" are fighting for further reforms according to the *New York Times* (November 13, 1973).

Critics of the present legal requirements cite the small number of convictions. A study conducted by the Police Department's Criminal Justice Liaison Division dealt with all cases in New York City in the first six months of 1972 in which arrests were made on either first-degree rape, first degree sodomy, and attempted rape in the first degree—the most serious forcible sex abuse charges. Here is what the study found:



Under our legal system prosecution of any crime requires proof beyond reasonable doubt that the crime was committed with criminal intent by the defendant. Ordinarily, if there are no eyewitnesses and the defendant does not plead guilty, it boils down to the complainant's word against the defendant's. It is then up to the jury to reach judgment.

There are a few other crimes where corroboration is required, such as treason or some other *prima facie* cases where the testimony of a sole witness is "inherently suspect"—testimony by an accomplice to a crime, a child under 12, a prostitute against her pimp, and confessions and admissions by a defendant. This is one of the basic elements in the arguments for a revision of the law—and the attitudes behind the law. Why should a woman's testimony in a rape charge be "inherently suspect" when it is not in other felony charges?

Evidently, the feeling is that women will charge a man with rape as a form of revenge. Such argument helps prove that attitudes should not make laws, however. In contemporary society a pregnancy or a loss of virginity are not the cause of anxiety they once were, although either may be traumatic for many individuals. Society at large no longer shuns or ostracizes such women, and that removes a major motivation for finding the man responsible and "making him pay."

The revenge argument is also weakened by the fact that a rape, sodomy, or attempted rape charge must first go through the police officers, arraignment court (where bail is set), a hearing judge, a grand jury of perhaps 24 people, and then court where the defendant's counsel, judge and jury again judge the strength of the charges. Before the case even gets to court as many as 27 or more responsible people have the opportunity to hear the

charges and judge the case. The entire process may take a year or more. "I can think of easier ways for a woman to get revenge," says Michael R. Juvilier, head of the Appeals Bureau in the Manhattan District Attorney's Office.

Lieutenant Julia Tucker says that only 2 percent of all reported rape cases are unfounded — about the same as the unfounded rate for all felony complaints. This statistic is reported to be much higher by other sources. The 1972 study cites 27 percent of all cases were dismissed for lack of corroboration—that is, 27 percent of the cases which make it as far as the grand jury. However, 73 percent of the charges were dropped because the complainant failed to appear in court or withdrew charges. According to the *New York Times* (November 13, 1973), some experts believe that this is because the complainant feels that the outcome will inevitably be dismissal or that the complainants change their minds about the original charges. They also may not want to subject themselves to the tough examination by the defending attorney. Often the complainant's sexual and private life are dragged through the court room. After the trauma of rape or sexual abuse, few complainants wish to, in effect, become the defendant. "... It's generally known that the woman becomes the defendant in a rape case," states Michael Juvilier. And Lieutenant Tucker adds, "It makes me sick. Most of our cases fall out of the system because of the way the law is written."

The Arguments for a Stronger Corroboration Law

There are defenders of the present corroboration requirement who feel that such protection should be offered to all accused of alleged rape. The New York Civil Liberties Union has been a supporter of the corroboration requirement in the past. This year they have withdrawn their previous stand, although they have not come out for a "no corroboration" requirement.

The Legal Aid Society is advocating no change in the current law. Legal Aid, which defends many of those arrested on sex charges, is looking at the arguments from a different perspective. "Better that 100 guilty men go free than send one innocent man to jail," says William E. Hellerstein, head of Legal Aid's Appeals Section. "I would need overwhelming statistical evidence that no innocent man would be convicted and I haven't seen that yet."

While proponents of the law change believe that the emotional content of the rape charge is one reason for better protection for the complainant, Mr. Hellerstein sees the need for that protection for

the defendant. He concludes that higher standards of proof should be required for sex crimes than for other crimes and cites that there are notorious cases—particularly the cases involving black men and white women in the South—"farmer's daughter" cases in rural areas, or a woman's attempt to punish a lover who rejects her for another woman. Hellerstein contends that such cases of false charges are difficult to deal with when it is simply a matter of one witness's testimony against another, particularly when the accused is not a stranger to the complainant.

At a House Committee hearing on changing the rape laws in New York State the legislators seemed interested in pursuing the idea that cases of strangers and those who know or have at least seen one another in the neighborhood before should be treated differently.

The maximum penalty for the sexual charges, which is a felony, is now 25 years. The 1972 Police Department study cites 11 sentences for 6-25 years out of 613 cases in which dispositions were made. The legislators asked some proponents of removal of the corroboration clause if they felt that a reduction of penalty in rape cases to a misdemeanor (like other assault crimes) as a collary to removal of corroboration would be a reasonable alternative. Most witnesses affirmed the idea but it was pointed out after the hearing that if the sex crimes are reduced to misdemeanors, sentencing would be for less than a year, perhaps only a few months. Another possibility is to redefine rape as aggravated assault which would also carry a lesser sentencing.

Some proponents of the legislative changes feel that viewed objectively, rape is an assault not unlike any other brutality and violation such as a mugging, knifing, etc. Why then should women be singled out, in the eyes of the law, and be forced to meet special and exceedingly demanding requirements to prove that they have been assaulted when men can press charges against other men and women within the general conventions of the law and the courts.

Proposed Changes In The Law

The Manhattan Women's Political Caucus and the New York Women Against Rape, both lobbying for changes in the law presented the following proposals at the November 15 hearing of the Senate and Assembly Code Committee:

. Minimum bail of \$20,000 for a first offense suspect rapist; \$30,000 minimum for a second of-

fense; \$50,000 for the third offense.

. The hiring of female district attorneys and judges to ensure fairer treatment for rape victims.

. The past sex and personal lifestyle of the victim to be declared inadmissible evidence in a rape trial.

. One District Attorney to be responsible for all stages of a rape trial instead of a different D.A. for different stages of the trial.

Some Aspects of the Woman's Movement and Rape

The following anecdote, told by a traveler recently returned from Israel illustrates some of the attitudes women feel they are up against. Since the incidence of rape is rising in Israel, its Parliament met to discuss the problem. General Dayan proposed to impose a curfew of 9 P.M. for women under 20-years-old so they wouldn't be on the streets at night leaving themselves open to the possibility of rape. Premier Golda Meier retorted, "Why don't we impose a curfew for men so they can't walk the streets and rape women?" Replied General Dayan, "But then who would protect our streets?"

But women are walking the streets and need to do so today more than ever before. More women are taking control of their own lives, attending school at night, coming home from work late, attending meetings, or socializing with friends. Many feminists see the increasing incidence of rape as part of the backlash against a woman's independence. In many neighborhoods in New York City it is unsafe for a woman to walk alone at night or even to walk with other women. It becomes necessary to have a male escort or to live with a man in order to feel safe.

Another point is that a woman is psychologically a victim, or perceives herself as often being a victim in society. In a rape case, she is legally a victim and usually has no chance to change her conception of herself—to become an accuser rather than a victim.

RAPE AS A COMMUNITY ISSUE

"When people participate in their institutions, the institutions will flourish in direct proportion to this interest and participation," contends Dr. Clarke L. Smith, Director of Emergency Services, Greenpoint Hospital. A case in point is the mobilization of Emergency Services and other staff of Greenpoint Hospital to deal, on a broad scale, with the problem of alleged rape and assault. Actually, it was the hospital which elicited community participation in responding to a growing concern over the problem of rape and sexual abuse in the Greenpoint-

Continued on page 34



GREEN THINGS

WINTER SURVIVAL FOR HOUSE PLANTS

Torturous, Sahara-like conditions brought about by the yearly advent of steam heat make it nearly impossible to maintain house plants at a bare survival level during the winter months. Therefore, it is essential to combat these conditions and raise the level of humidity around your plants.

There are several things you can do to provide a more humid atmosphere. Try one or all of the following suggestions until you find the method that works best for your plants.

- o Spritz the leaves once or twice a day with room temperature water.

- o Set pots on the surface of moist pebbles contained in a plastic, metal, or porcelain saucer or tray. (Earthenware saucers or trays are porous—the water may seep through to your table or other surfaces).

- o Group plants in a deep planter and place moist sphagnum or peat moss around them.

- o Fill deep, galvanized trays with water. Place bricks in these and set plants on top of the bricks.

Take care not to let the base of pots sit in water. The only likely result will be root rot.

While it is important to keep potting soil moist so that water can evaporate from it and provide moisture for the leaves, overwatering will only severely dwarf or kill your plants.

Some species need very high humidity to flourish. For these, slip a polyethylene plastic bag over them for the duration. You can also place containers filled with water among your plants to encourage humidity. You might want to put cuttings in these containers to make the whole arrangement look more lush and propagate some favorites at the same time.



Plants that need cool nights can be placed near windows. Frequently, the space on a window sill is quite cold even though the interior of the room is warm. If there is frost on the windows, slip a piece of cardboard between the plant and window. It is not advisable to open windows for a temperature reduction. This usually creates a draft and most house plants are sensitive to drafts.

If all else fails or seems like too much trouble, invest in a humidifier or cool-air vaporizer. Several inexpensive mini-models are available and can be moved around among plant groupings. If your pocketbook allows, larger, more expensive models are also on the market—some of which will humidify up to five rooms and keep both you and your plants healthier.

— B.A.

Free Events—The New York City Department of Parks sponsors hundreds of free events throughout the city each year. These events include opera, dance, and musical concerts, films, etc. To keep informed of what's happening call (212) 472-1003. This number is in operation seven days a week between 10 A.M. and 8 P.M.

Aid for Handicapped—The New York City Consumer Affairs Department has published a new handbook entitled "*Consumer Advice for the Handicapped.*" The booklet has information on travel, health services, medical devices, etc. For your free copy write to: NYC Consumer Affairs Department, 80 Lafayette Street, New York, N.Y. 10013.

where it's at By Arnie Korotkin

Consumer Voting Record—The New York Consumer Assembly, an organization representing dozens of consumer groups, has rated the state's legislators on how they voted on bills the Consumer Assembly regarded as in the consumer's interest. For a copy of the consumer voting record of the Legislature write to the Consumer Assembly, 465 Grant Street, New York, N. Y. 10002.

Social Workers Organize—A group of professional and student social workers in the New York City area are joining together to act as a progressive force within the profession and to work together with grass roots community groups in order to bring about social change and action. If you are interested in joining this group write to: Social Work Action Project, P.O. Box 808, Bronx General Post Office, Bronx, N. Y. 10451.

Great Weekends—That's the name of a magazine published by the people who bring you *New York Magazine*. The Fall/Winter issue is full of information on places to visit and things to do. For instance, there is a section entitled "Bargain Beat" which provides a shoppers' guide to shops from the lower East Side to the city's luxury hotel boutiques. Other sections provide info on "food paradises," "kid stuff," and "the night scene." *Great Weekends* is available at newsstands or from New York Magazine, 207 East 32nd Street, New York, N. Y. 10016. It costs \$1.50.

Shorts

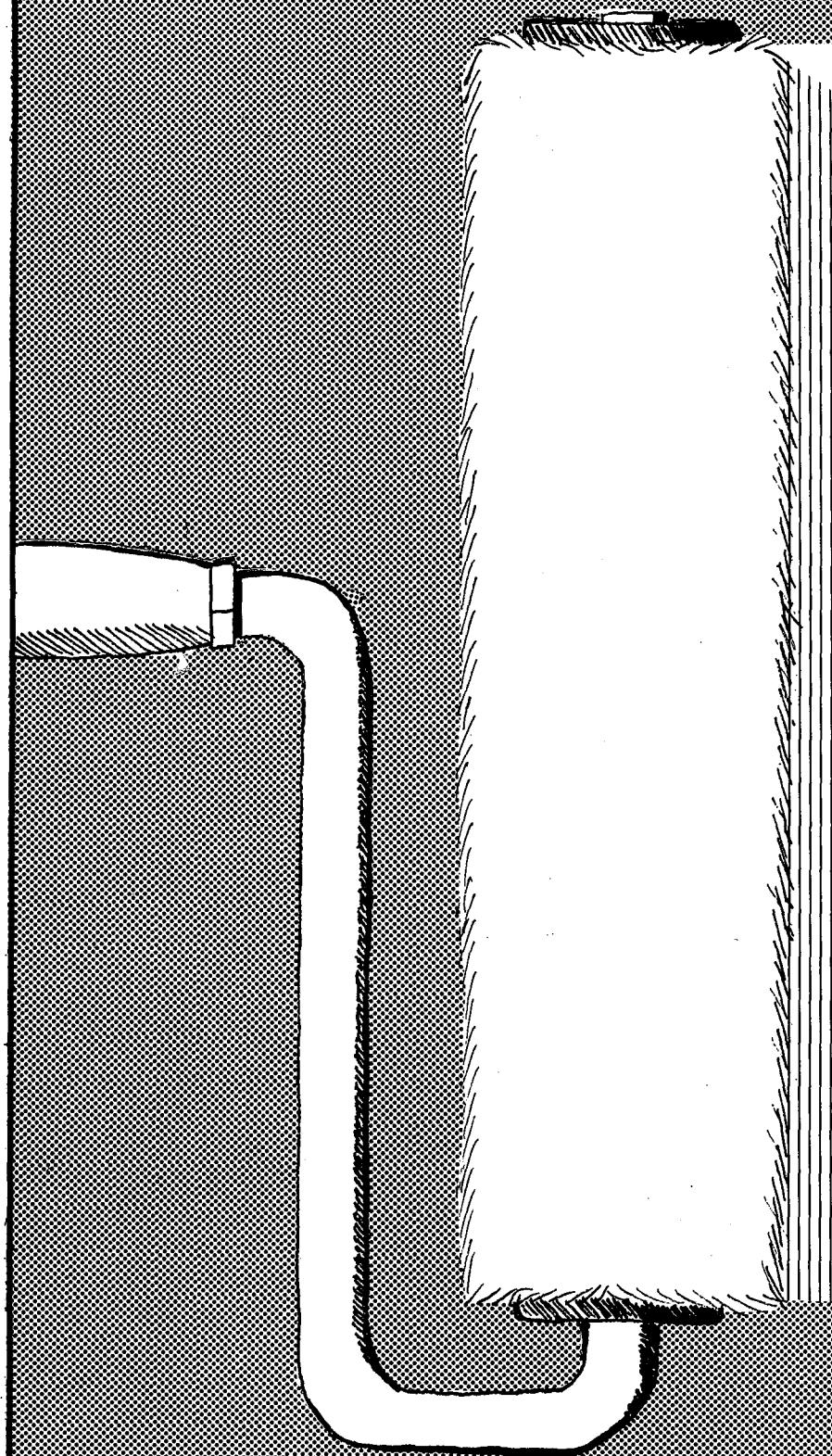
Energy Crisis: The United States, with six percent of the world's population, consumes 33 percent of the world's energy output.

Federal Minimum Wage: A bill calling for a long-overdue increase in the Federal minimum wage was vetoed by President Nixon in September. In the five and one-half years since the Federal wage floor rose to its present level of \$1.60 an hour, the consumer price index has gone up 30 percent. In order to restore the purchasing power workers at the bottom of the pay ladder had when the \$1.60 standard was established, a current minimum of \$2.08 would be required. This is eight cents above the \$2 figure which the bill would have put into effect two months after it became law, except for the President's veto.

Unmarrieds Live Together: A study by the Census Bureau's population division has revealed that eight times as many couples are living together today without being married as cohabited ten years ago. In 1970, 143,000 unmarried persons told the census takers they were living with a partner of the opposite sex, compared with 17,000 in 1960.

URBAN INSIDES:

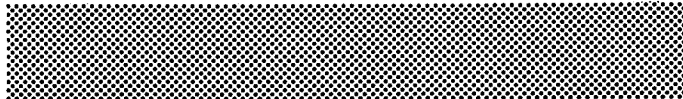
**INTERIOR
PAINTING**



For an attractive, long-lasting paint job, you need to:

- (1) Use good-quality paint,
- (2) Properly prepare the surface for painting, and
- (3) Apply the paint correctly.

Preparation of the surface—cleaning and patching—may take the most time in painting, but it is the most important part of the job. Even the best paint will not adhere well to an excessively dirty or greasy surface or hide large cracks or other damages.



PAINT SELECTION

Kind

Many different kinds and formulations of paints and other finishes are available for interior use.

Use the chart as a general guide in making your selection. For a more specific selection, consult your paint dealer. Reputable paint dealers keep abreast of the newest developments in the paint industry and stock the newest formulations.

The usual interior paint job consists of painting wallboard or plaster walls and ceilings, woodwork, and wood window frames and doors. For these surfaces you need to choose first between solvent-thinned paint (commonly called oil-based paint) and water-thinned paint (commonly called latex paint, but not necessarily latex), and then between a gloss, semigloss, or flat finish.

Enamels, which are made with a varnish, or resin, base instead of the usual linseed-oil vehicle, are included under the broad oil-base grouping.

Oil-based paints are very durable, are highly resistant to staining and damage, can withstand frequent scrubbing, and give good one-coat coverage. Many latex paints are advertised as having similar properties.

The main advantages of latex paint are easier application, faster drying, and simpler tool cleanup. The brushes, rollers, and other equipment can be easily cleaned with water.

Both oil-based paint and latex paint are available in gloss, semigloss, and flat finishes. Glossy finishes look shiny and clean easily. Flat finishes show dirt more readily but absorb light and thus reduce glare. Semigloss finishes have properties of both glossy and flat finishes.

Because enamel is durable and easy to clean, semigloss or fullgloss enamel is recommended for woodwork and for the walls of kitchens, bathrooms and laundry rooms. For nursery walls and playrooms, either oil-based or latex semigloss enamel paint is suggested. Flat paint is generally used for the walls of living rooms, dining rooms, and other non-work or non-play rooms.

GUIDE FOR SELECTING PAINT																		
	Aluminum paint	Casein	Cement base paint	Emulsion paint (including latex)	Enamel	Flat paint	Floor paint or enamel	Floor varnish	Interior varnish	Metal primer	Rubber base paint (not latex)	Sealer or undercoater	Semigloss paint	Shellac	Stain	Wax (emulsion)	Wax (liquid or paste)	Wood sealer
Floors:																		
Asphalt tile																		X•
Concrete																	X•	X•
Linoleum							X										X	X
Vinyl and rubber							X	X									X	X
Wood							X•	X•						X			X	X
Masonry:																		
Old	X	X	X	X	X	X•				X	X	X•						
New			X	X	X	X•				X	X	X•						
Metal:																		
Heating ducts	X				X	X•			X	X		X•						
Radiators	X				X	X•			X	X		X•						
Stairs:																		
Treads							X	X							X	X		
Risers						X	X•		X		X		X•	X	X			
Walls and ceilings:																		
Kitchen and bathroom				X	X•					X	X	X•						
Plaster		X		X	X•					X	X	X•						
Wallboard		X		X	X•					X	X	X•						
Wood paneling				X•	X•			X										
Wood trim				X•	X•	X•		X		X	X	X•	X	X	X		X	X
Windows:																		
Aluminum	X				X•	X•			X	X		X•						
Steel	X				X•	X•			X	X		X•						
Wood sill					X•			X			X				X			

Black dot (X•) indicates that a primer or sealer may be necessary before the finishing coat (unless the surface has been previously finished).

Color

Paints are available in a wide range of colors and shades. Dealers usually carry color charts showing the different possibilities. Some of the colors are ready mixed; others the dealer will mix by adding or combining different colors.

Color selection is mostly a matter of personal preference. Here are some points to keep in mind in selecting your colors:

- o Light colors make a small room seem larger. Conversely, dark colors make a room appear smaller.

- o Ceilings appear lower when darker than the walls and higher when lighter than the walls.

Plaster and Wallboard

o Paint generally dries to a slightly different color or shade. For a fast preview of the final color, brush a sample swatch of the paint on a piece of clean, white blotting paper. The blotting paper will immediately absorb the wet gloss, and the color on the paper will be about the color of the paint when it dries on the wall.

o Colors often change under artificial lighting. Look at color swatches both in daylight and under artificial lighting.

Quantity

For large jobs, paint should be bought by the gallon. The label usually indicates the number of square feet a gallon will cover when applied as directed. To determine the number of gallons you need:

(1) Find the area of the walls in square feet by multiplying the distance around the room by the height of the walls. (This figure will include door and window space.)

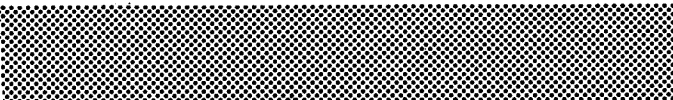
(2) From this figure, subtract *one-half* of the total area, in square feet, taken up by doors and windows. To find this area, multiply the height of each unit by its width; then add the results.

(3) Divide the figure obtained in step #2 by the number of square feet a gallon will cover. Then multiply by the number of coats to be applied. The result is the number of gallons needed.

Ceilings are frequently painted a different color or shade (usually white) from the walls and need to be figured separately. To find the square-foot area of the ceiling, multiply the length by the width.

Keep in mind that unpainted plaster and wallboard soak up more paint than previously painted walls and therefore require more paint or primer.

Some paints are guaranteed to give one-coat coverage over all or most colors if applied as directed at a rate not exceeding the number of square feet specified on the label of the paint container.



SURFACE PREPARATION

In general, walls, ceilings, woodwork, and other surfaces to be painted should be clean, dry, and smooth. But read the label on the paint can before you start painting; it may contain additional or special instructions for preparing the surface.

New Surfaces

New plaster walls should not be painted with oil-based paint until they have thoroughly cured—usually after about two months. And then a primer coat should be applied first.

If necessary to paint uncured plaster, apply one coat only of a latex paint or primer. Latex, or water-base paint will not be affected by the alkali in new plaster and will allow water to escape while the plaster dries. Subsequent coats of paint, either oil-based or latex, can be added when the plaster is dry.

Unpainted plaster readily picks up and absorbs dirt and is difficult to clean. The one coat of latex paint or primer will protect it.

For new drywall, a latex primer or paint is recommended for the first coat. Solvent-thinned paints tend to cause a rough surface. After the first coat of latex paint, subsequent coats can be of either type.

Clean or dust new surfaces before you apply the first coat of primer or paint.

Old Surfaces

The first step is to inspect the surface for cracks or mars. Fill small hairline cracks with spackling compound and larger cracks with special patching plaster. Follow the directions on the container label when using the patching material. When the patch is completely dry, sand it smooth and flush with the surrounding surface.

Nailheads tend to "pop out" in the wallboard walls and ceilings. Countersink the projecting heads slightly and fill the hole with spackling compound. Sand the patch smooth when it's dry. It is advisable to prime newly spackled spots, particularly if you are applying only one coat.

Next, clean the surface of dirt and grease. A dry rag or mop will remove dust and some dirt. You may have to wash the surface with a household cleanser to remove stubborn dirt or grease.

Kitchen walls and ceilings are usually covered with a film of grease from cooking (which may extend to the walls and ceilings just outside the entrances to the kitchen), and bathroom walls and ceilings may have steamed-on dirt. The grease or dirt must be removed—the new paint will not adhere to it. To remove the grease or dirt, wash the surface with a strong household cleanser, turpentine, or mineral spirits.

Safety Tips

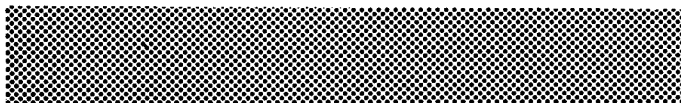
The finish on kitchen and bathroom walls and ceilings is usually a gloss or semigloss. It must be "cut" so that the new paint can get a firm hold. Washing the surface with the household cleanser or turpentine will dull the gloss, but for best results, rub the surface with fine sandpaper or steel wool. After using sandpaper or steel wool, wipe the surface to remove the dust.

Woodwork

Woodwork (window frames, doors, and baseboards) usually has a glossy finish. First, wash the surface to remove dirt and grease, and then sand it lightly to "cut" the finish so that the new paint can get a good hold. After sanding, wipe the surface to remove the dust.

You can buy liquid preparations that will soften hard, glossy finishes to provide good adhesion for the new paint.

If there are any bare spots in the wood, touch up with an undercoat or with pigmented shellac before you paint.



APPLICATION

Read the label on the paint can before you start painting. It will contain general application instructions and may offer special instructions.

Equipment

Interior painting is usually done with brushes or with brushes and rollers. For speed and convenience, use a roller on the walls, ceilings, and other large surfaces, and then use a brush at corners, along edges, and in other places that you cannot reach with a roller. Woodwork is usually painted with a brush.

Special-shaped rollers and other applicators are available for painting woodwork, corners, edges, and other close places. Some may work fine; others, not so well. You may find that a small brush is still best for such work.

Different kinds of brushes and rollers are recommended for use with different kinds of paint. For example, short-nap rollers are best for applying gloss enamel on smooth surfaces. Check with your paint dealer on what kind of brush or roller to buy.

Other equipment needed for indoor painting includes a stepladder, drop cloths, and wiping rags.

For a safer paint job—

o Never paint in a completely closed room, and use caution when painting in a room where there is an open flame or fire. Some paints give off fumes that are flammable or dangerous to breathe or both.

Avoid prolonged exposure to paint fumes for a day or two after painting. Such fumes can be especially harmful to canaries or other pet birds.

o Use a sturdy stepladder or other support when painting high places. Be sure that the ladder is positioned firmly, with the legs fully opened and locked in position.

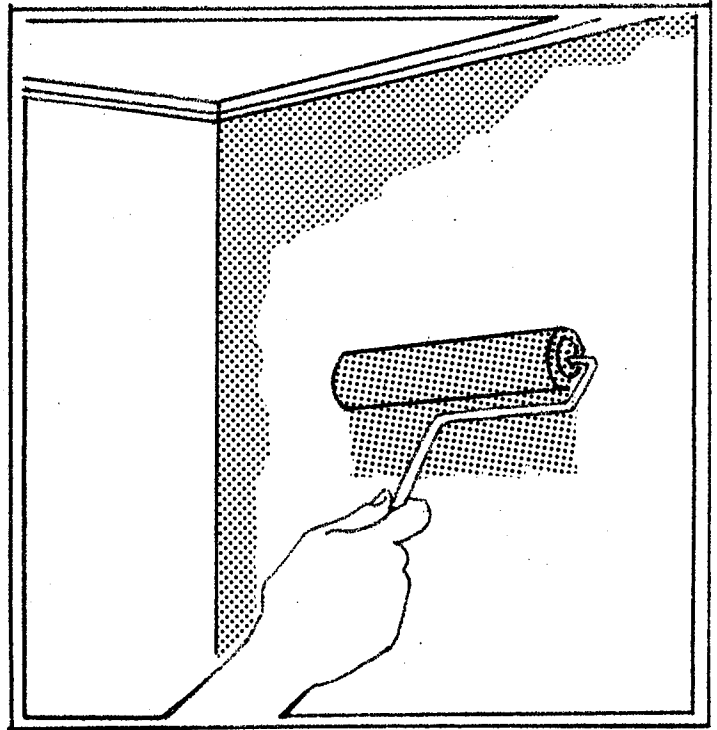
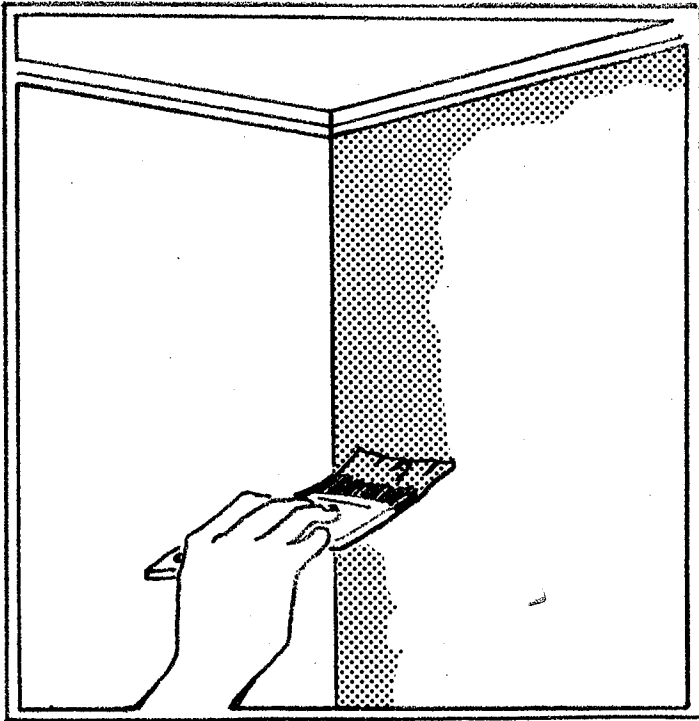


o Face the ladder when climbing up or down it, holding on with at least one hand. Lean toward the ladder when painting.

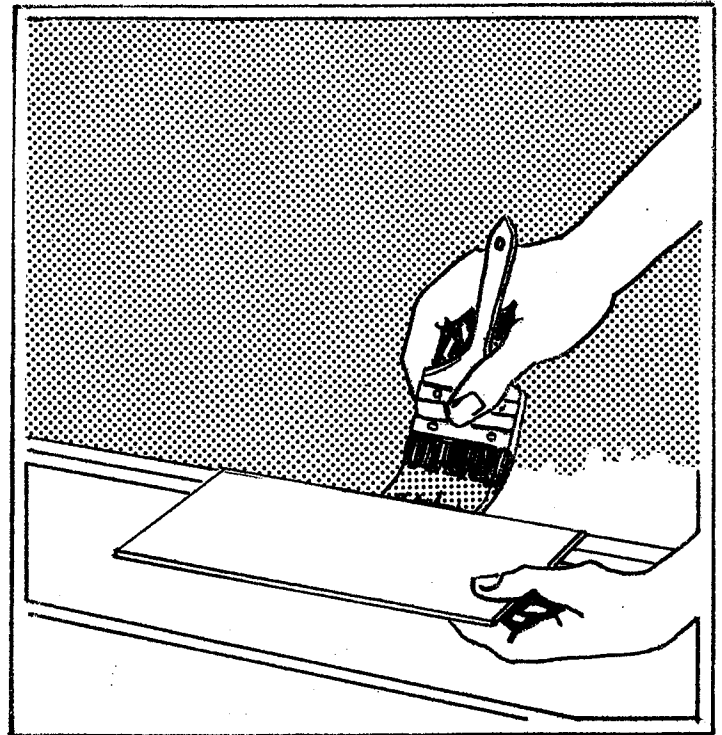
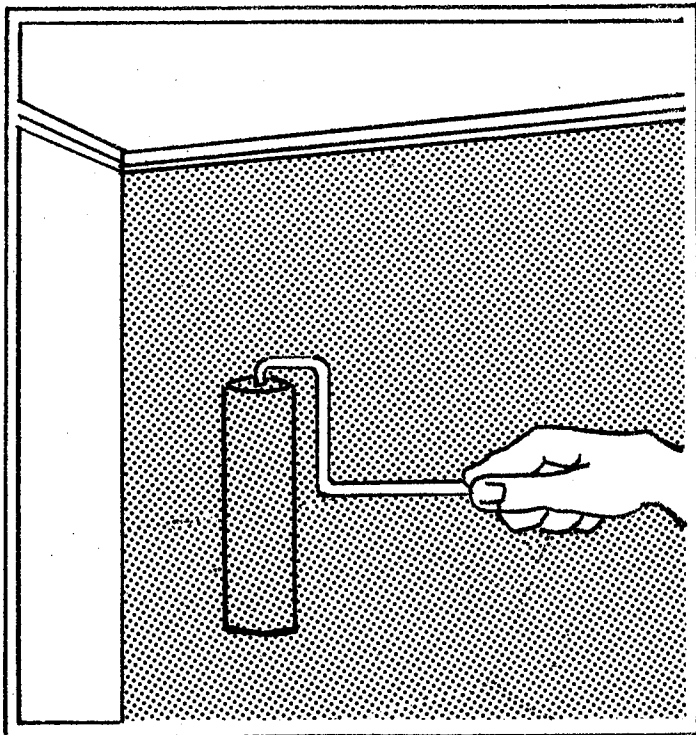
o Do not overreach when painting. Move the ladder frequently rather than risk a fall.

o When you finish painting, dispose of the used rags by putting them in a covered metal can. If left lying around, the oily rags could catch fire by spontaneous combustion.

o Store paint in a safe, but well-ventilated place where children and pets cannot get to it. A locked cabinet is ideal if well ventilated. Unless needed for retouching, small quantities of paint may not be worth saving.



Painting walls with a roller: (1) Starting at the upper left-hand corner, brush a strip just below the ceiling line for a width of 2 feet. Also paint a strip along the left edge from the ceiling to the floor. (2) Starting in an unpainted area, roll upward toward the painted area. (3) Complete an area about 2 feet wide and 3 feet deep at a time. (4) At the bottom of the wall, "cut in" with the brush where you couldn't reach with the roller. Use a cardboard guard to protect the woodwork.



Procedure

Paint the ceiling first. Don't try to paint too wide a strip at a time. The next strip should be started and lapped into the previous one before the previous one dries.

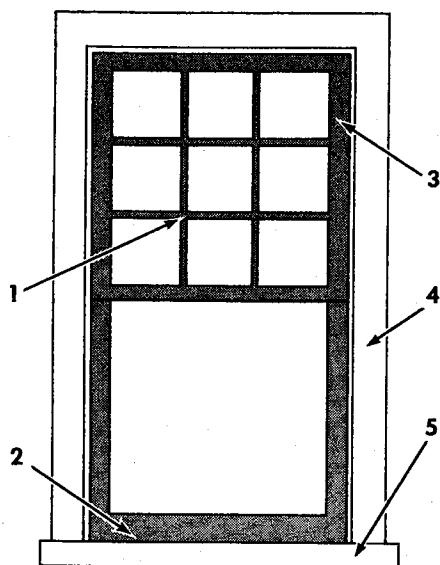
If you are putting two coats on the ceiling, apply the second coat, and "cut in" at the junction with the walls, before you paint the walls.

Start painting a wall at the upper left-hand corner and work down toward the floor. If you are left-handed, reverse the procedure and start at the upper right-hand corner.

Paint the woodwork last—preferably after the walls are completely dry.

Flush doors can be painted with a roller. On panelled doors, some parts can be painted with a roller, other sections will require a brush. You may prefer your doors and other trim natural or in another color.

Paint the parts of a window in the order shown in the drawing. Windows are easier to paint and to clean afterward if the glass is masked. Both masking tape and liquid masking are available at hardware and paint stores.



Paint windows in this order: (1) Mullions, (2) horizontal of sash, (3) verticals of sash, (4) verticals of frame, (5) horizontal frame and sill.

A simple way to protect the glass is to cover it with a piece of wet newspaper. The moisture will paste the newspaper to the glass and also prevent paint from soaking into the absorbent paper. When you strip the paper from the glass after painting, the paint will come with it.

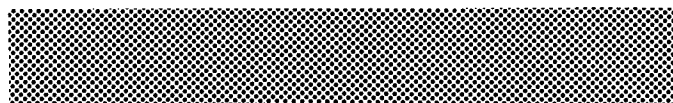
CLEANUP

Brushes, rollers, and other equipment should be cleaned as soon as possible after use.

Equipment used to apply latex paint can be easily cleaned with soap and water. Rinse thoroughly.

Equipment used to apply oil-base paint may be a little harder to clean. Soak brushes in turpentine or thinner long enough to loosen the paint. Then work the bristles against the bottom of the container to release the paint. To release the paint in the center of the brush, squeeze or work the bristles between the thumb and forefinger. Rinse the brush in the turpentine or thinner again, and, if necessary, wash it in mild soapsuds. Rinse in clear water.

After you clean a brush, comb the bristles to straighten them out; wrap the brush in heavy paper, and hang it up or store it flat. Never stand the brush on its bristles.



RELATED JOBS

Natural Finishes for Trim

Some doors, particularly flush ones, are attractive in their natural finish. However, they will discolor and soil easily unless protected. Your paint dealer can offer suggestions on how to finish and protect your doors.

The first step in finishing doors is to obtain the proper color tone. This is usually acquired by staining. However, sometimes no staining is required—the preservative finish is enough to bring out the desired color tone. With new doors, to help you make a decision, you can experiment on the trimmings or shavings.

The next step is sealing. One coat of shellac is usually adequate. When the shellac is dry, the surface should be sanded smooth, wiped free of dust, and varnished. Rubbing the surface with linseed oil, as is done in furniture finishing, provides a nice soft finish, but requires more work. Also, surfaces so finished collect dust more readily.

For a natural finish of other interior trim, you need to specify the desired kind and grade of wood at the time of construction. This can add substantially to the construction costs.

Wood Floors

You may want to refinish your wood floors to complement your paint job. This should be done before you paint.

Complete renewal of the floors requires complete removal of the old finish. This can be done by sanding or with paint and varnish remover. Sanding is probably the fastest and easiest method. Electric sanders can be rented. Be sure to sand with the grain of the wood until you have a clean, smooth surface.

To retain the natural color, hardwood floors should be refinished with varnish or shellac. To change the color, stain may be applied—preferably on the raw wood. Oil stains are the easiest to work with.

One or more coats of wax will help protect new floors.

Paint dealers generally have instruction pamphlets on re-doing floors.

Concrete Floors

Concrete floors can be painted, but it is important to use an enamel that has good alkali resistance. There are good rubber-based, epoxy, and urethane types available. Latex paints made especially for concrete floors are also recommended.

Clean dirt and grease from concrete floors before painting. Trisodium phosphate is a good cleaner to use.

Slick concrete floors should be roughened slightly before they are painted. To roughen, treat the floor with a solution of one gallon of muriatic acid mixed in two gallons of water. After treating, rinse the floor thoroughly and allow it to dry completely before painting.

Painting Tips

For an easier and better paint job—

- o Do the painting when the room temperature is comfortable for work and provide good cross ventilation both to shorten the drying time and to remove fumes and odors.

Note: Check the label on the paint can for any special application and drying instructions.

- o Preferably, remove all furnishings from the room. Otherwise, cover the furniture, fixtures, and floor with drop cloths or newspapers. No matter how careful you may be, you will spill, drip, or splatter some paint.

- o Remove all light-switch and wall-plug plates.

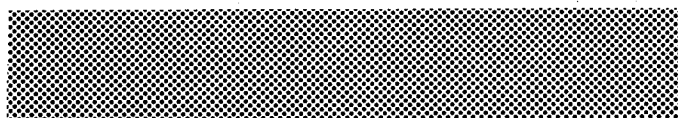
Paint the plates before you replace them after painting the room.

- o Dip your brush into the paint no more than one-third the length of the bristles. This will minimize splattering and dripping.

- o When using latex paint, wash your brush or roller occasionally with water. A buildup of the quick-drying paint in the nap of the roller or at the base of the bristles of the brush could cause excessive dripping.

- o Wipe up spilled, splattered, or dripped paint as you go along. Paint is easier to clean up when wet.

- o Do not let the paint dry out in the can or in brushes or roller between jobs or during long interruptions in a job. After each job, replace the can lid, making sure that it is on tightly, and clean brushes or rollers. During long interruptions in a job, also replace the can lid, and either clean brushes or rollers or suspend them in water.



If You Have the Painting Done

You may prefer to have all or part of your painting done by a professional painter. Painting contractors usually offer three grades of paint jobs—*premium*, *standard*, and *minimum*. The difference is in the quality and cost of the work.

When you hire a contractor, it is a good idea to get a signed agreement specifying—

- o The specific price for the job.

- o Exactly what areas or surfaces are to be painted.

- o The types, brands, and quality of paints to be used and the number of coats, including primer coats, to be applied.

- o The measures to be taken to protect the floors, furnishings, and other parts of the house or apartment.

- o A complete cleanup guarantee.

- o A completion date (allowing for possible delays—because of bad weather for example).

Check the contractor's work with friends or neighbors who may have hired him in the past. Be sure that he is fully insured (Workmen's Compensation and Employer's Liability, and Property Damage Insurance). Otherwise, you could be held liable for accidents that occurred on your property.

Excerpted from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Home and Garden Bulletin No. 184*; U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971.

ELSE

The Netherlands—Feeling the bite of the Arab boycott on oil The Netherlands has initiated gas-less, car-less Sundays. The first Sunday of this sort was taken in stride by the Dutch who walked, bicycled, and even rode horses through streets devoid of cars. Only essential professional vehicles and taxis were allowed to operate. One Amsterdam taxi driver, piloting his cab through pedestrian-thronged streets, remarked to his passenger, "It's cozier like this—more like a community, all of us doing something together, all of us doing without."

Denmark and West Germany—Both of these countries have also banned Sunday driving and plan to ration oil supplies to industries in an effort to conserve energy which is in short supply due to the oil boycott.

Fort Worth, Texas—Two years ago, Fort Worth's public works director was instrumental in getting the city to approve the use of two sanitation trucks each week to collect old newspapers in several neighborhoods. These collections were in addition to the regular twice-a-week garbage pickups. At that time old paper brought the city \$9.25 per ton. The latest bidding for scrap paper is \$23 a ton. At those prices, the municipal experiment in recycling old newspapers and magazines may give the city treasury a \$250,000 annual profit while using the same number of sanitation department trucks and men and without additional capital outlay on the city's part. Mr. Graham, Public Works Director, has a plan that calls for reducing the number of regular garbage pickups from two to one each week. The second garbage run each week would be devoted exclusively to picking up scrap paper. No sanitation problems are foreseen since Fort Worth requires all garbage to be sealed in plastic bags before it is collected. The pilot program of once-a-week garbage and once-a-week paper collection in one-fourth of the city is expected to start early in 1974. If the project works Mr. Graham will recommend citywide scrap paper collections at all homes on a weekly basis later in the year. This would make Fort Worth the first major city in the nation to move into large-scale paper recycling.

Richmond, Virginia—A neat, fashionable suburb of Richmond can claim to have the first almost 100 percent recycled house. Made of aluminum cans, broken glass, old newspapers, carpet scraps, worn rubber tires, fly ash, and garbage from New York City, the house looks no different than any other house in the neighborhood. The Reynolds Metal Company of Richmond coordinated the project to demonstrate that, "There are today practical uses for recycled materials." Some 30 other companies joined Reynolds in supplying the recycled materials, all of which are available to builders now or are technically practical for future use. Costs are reported to be competitive with standard materials. (The house cost \$60,750). About the only materials in the house that are not made with recycled wastes are the window glass, hardwood steps and trim, plaster board, and a few panels of plywood. Aluminum reclaimed from beverage cans was used instead of wood for the framing, joists, trusses, and siding. The driveway was paved with an asphalt-like material made from reclaimed rubber tires and crushed glass. Crushed glass was also used as the fill material under the concrete slab in the recreation room, the garage, and in the concrete blocks, bricks, and wall insulation. A board made primarily from recycled newspapers replaced plywood for the subflooring, sidewall sheathing, and roof deck. Cabinets were made of a fiberboard produced from scrap wood and sawdust. All carpets were made from reclaimed nylon fiber, and a floor tile was developed from scrap vinyl plastic, wood chips, and aluminum. Fly ash, collected in air pollution control equipment at a coal-burning electric power plant, replaced 20 percent of the cement used in the concrete. The lawn contains compost that was processed out of New York garbage by Ecology, Inc., of Brooklyn. The house was built by Realty Industries, Inc. of Richmond.

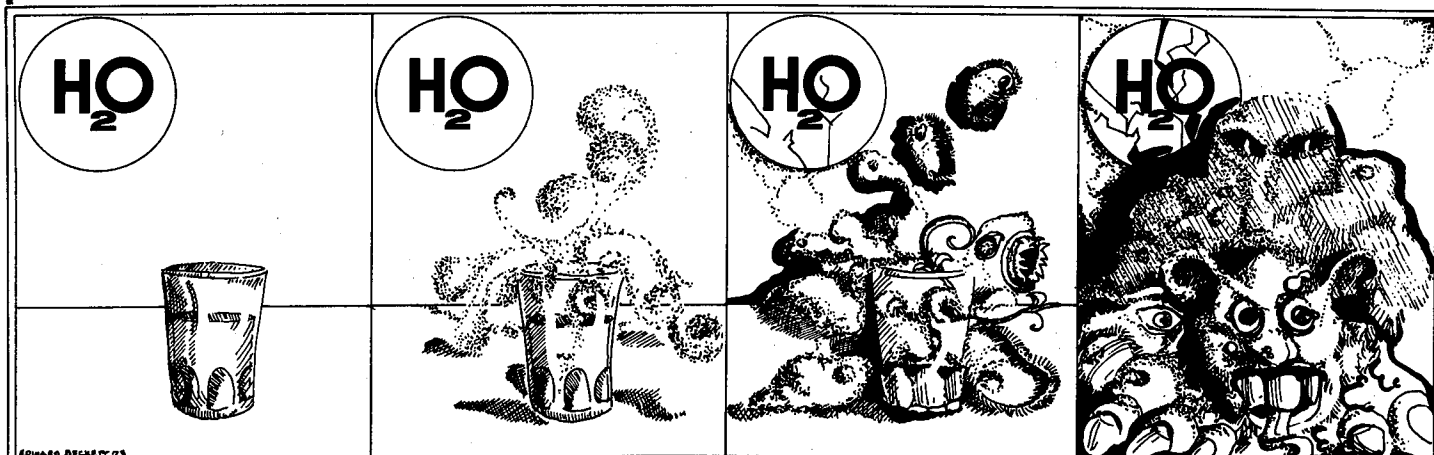
WHERE

HEALTH EFFECTS OF

WATER POLLUTION

Water pollution can cause both immediate and long-term health effects. Fifty years ago the United States was plagued by massive outbreaks of typhoid, cholera, dysentery, and other water-borne diseases. These epidemics largely have been eliminated through treatment of drinking water and better sewage treatment. However, from 1961 to 1970, 130 disease outbreaks and some 46,000 cases of poisoning were attributed to contaminated water supplies. As recently as 1970, a survey of public water systems revealed that 56 percent of the systems had major deficiencies, 25 percent contained bacteria or chemicals exceeding safe limits, and an additional 16 percent were distributing water that exceeded Federal drinking water standards and, hence, was considered dangerous. Some 8.1 million Americans are served such questionable water from public supplies; it is estimated that many more are receiving similarly questionable water from nonmunicipal supplies.

The sources of water pollution are innumerable. Major sources can be found in practically every variety of industrial, municipal, and agricultural operation throughout the United States. Because of widespread use of high-nitrate fertilizers and concentrated feedlots, nitrates in both ground and surface waters have increased in recent years. Already, many of our ground waters exceed the nitrate limits of drinking water standards. The significance of this fact is that once an underground water supply becomes contaminated, it is virtually impossible to purify. Infants up to three months of age suffer the principal risk of damage as a result of drinking water high in nitrates, damage that includes a blood disease that if not treated can result in death.



Sodium levels in American waters have also been rising. For the susceptible population, increased sodium intake from polluted waters can put a strain on the heart and exacerbate cardiovascular disease. Statistical associations have been reported also between cardiovascular mortality and the corrosiveness of water. Persons using more mineralized supplies tend to have lower death rates, and some scientists suspect that water that is corrosive to pipes causes more metals to be ingested. Officials know very little about the amount of trace metals in public water supplies throughout the country.

Sewage discharges can also contaminate surface waters with harmful bacteria and viruses. Water-borne viruses still cause hepatitis in this country and may be causing some gastroenteritis. Most hepatitis outbreaks from public supplies occur after the water is purified and result from contamination of the distribution system due to mechanical inadequacies. Many of our recreational waters too, are unsafe for contact sports because of high bacteria counts.

Water also serves as a route through which highly toxic pollutants can reach humans. A number of poisonous and carcinogenic chemicals from industrial waste have been found in drinking water. While their concentrations are low, we still do not know whether chronic health effects will result from their ingestion over a long time. Water supply intakes are also jeopardized from time to time by spills of oil and hazardous materials. Such spills in estuaries often make fish and shellfish unsuitable for food. Oil in water is known to concentrate fat-soluble poisons such as insecticides and certain chemicals many times higher than would normally occur in water alone. In this way, oil spilled into water can permit highly destructive amounts of pollutants to be ingested by organisms in man's food chain.

Mismanaged water resources can develop into swamps and stagnant areas that foster the growth of mosquitoes and insects. In the United States, mosquitoes still transmit disease, and encephalitis has occurred in epidemic form. A total of 3,121 people died of encephalitis during 1956-68.



Community Plans

Community leaders view the Gowanus as the key area for development in South Brooklyn. The entire area could link up with the Brownstone Revival Movement and therefore be totally integrated from a planning point of view. The brownstone communities of Brooklyn Heights, Cobble Hill, and Boerum Hill are all involved in the effort because raw sewage is a problem in these adjacent areas. Cleaning of the Gowanus is the key to ending deterioration of the residential area surrounding the Canal. This change would provide the impetus for new housing, schools, etc. which would benefit not only Carroll Gardens but also the surrounding neighborhoods.

The community would like to see the west bank of the Canal developed for residential use, including supportive services such as schools, hospitals, community centers, and so forth. They see the Canal itself as becoming an aesthetic recreational area serving also as a buffer strip between the industrial park on the east bank and the residential area on the west bank.

One Goal Achieved

While the west bank area has always been residential in nature, until recently it was still zoned M-1, M-2, and M-3 for manufacturing. But at its October 25 meeting, the Board of Estimate approved a zoning change in three of the areas in Carroll Gardens and lower Park Slope areas from the existing manufacturing status to R-6 residential districts. These areas are generally bounded by Hamilton Avenue, Fourth Place, Clinton Street, Huntington Street, and Smith Street.

The Board of Estimate approved the City Planning Commission's recommendation to change

these manufacturing districts to residential districts in order to preserve the present residential character of these areas, although, as already mentioned, they were not viable manufacturing districts.

These changes came about as a result of a proposal by the newest group representing the various involved communities, the Gowanus Canal Redevelopment Committee which took the idea from the South Brooklyn Development Council which in turn had acted on the recommendation of the Carroll Gardens Association which had suggested the changes back in 1964.

Incidentally, those same political leaders who had refused backing of the issue in those early years, and are now members of the Gowanus Canal Redevelopment Committee, have done an about face and were instrumental in pursuing the matter of the new zoning changes both before the City Planning Commission and the Board of Estimate to their successful conclusion.

Redevelopment Implementation

Now that the area has been rezoned and it looks certain that the Canal will be cleaned up, the next step is to secure the involvement of a planning agency for development of the area.

In light of the lack of funds from city agencies, the community, represented by the Redevelopment Committee, feels that the Urban Development Corporation (UDC) is the only hope they have, because UDC has the financial clout to proceed with planning and development.

In 1969, when the community first approached UDC the agency made it clear that their involvement would hinge on working with an organization presenting a unified front with no likely political disputes arising from various factions. This proved to be no easy task considering the differences of opinion between the various political factions and emerging community groups, and the independent and reformed democrats. But now, the present Redevelopment Committee feels it has successfully incorporated all the factions and is in a position to move in a unified fashion to secure the involvement of the UDC to effect planning of the Canal and the surrounding area.

Prevailing Attitude

The interesting aspect of the entire struggle is that the impetus for the Canal's cleanup and the area's redevelopment has come from the community residents themselves. No official agency was involved in implementing the changes until a *New York Times* article, "The Mood Changes Along the Gowanus," appeared December 20, 1969 and got



official action. It has been up to the community to sensitize the city agencies to accept Carroll Gardens as a residential community and to plan for industry where it "belongs"—where it is most feasible. It was the community that battled to make political representatives acknowledge the fact that the Canal could not remain the cesspool it is, and it was the community that got the officials elected who would fight through government channels to get studies and funding for the Canal cleanup.

Reflecting on the Canal-related events of the past nine years, community people find that their attitudes have mellowed. Perhaps they shouldn't have been so harshly vehement in the earlier days, for now they realize that those politicians, then in the opposition, came from a different school and a different time—a time before the whole environmental issue burst on the scene and before Federal monies were available for community projects.

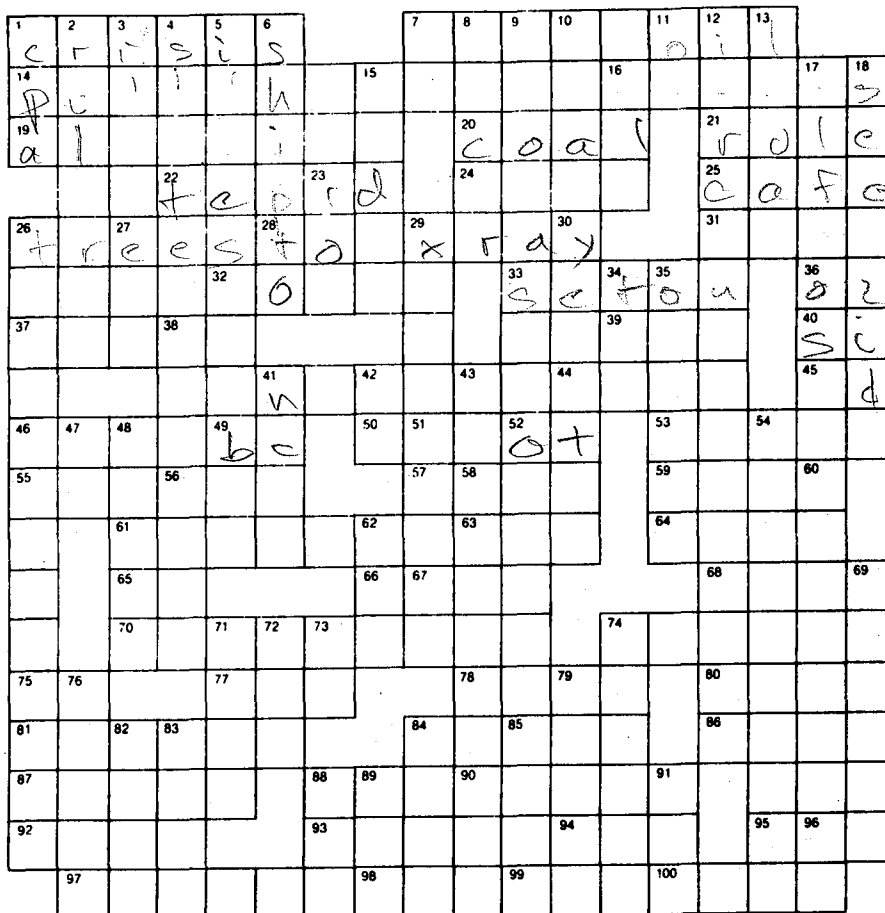
To judge yesterday's actions by today's standards would be unfair. The Canal struggle was nothing less than a massive task that was presented when

community participation was not only almost unheard of, but a pain in the neck to the political decision-makers whose members sat in stereotyped, smoke-filled clubhouses making politically expedient decisions without consulting their constituency.

The prevailing attitude is now a sense of change and anticipation of successful redevelopment. Thus, after years of effort by the South Brooklyn residents and local organizations to promote official and community focus on the polluted waterway, with the new ecological/environmental orientation added to the long-time prodding by devoted citizens, and the concentration on the situation by community-elected officials like Carol Bellamy and Mike Pesce, the question of the Canal has finally achieved importance. Now, with a guarantee of funding, work already underway to build the interceptor sewage system, and with concrete redevelopment plans drawn up, the final success of the project is dependent on continued and even stronger community interest and support.

Crossword

save-a-watt



ACROSS

- 1 The Energy _____
- 7 Fireman or gardener's need
- 11 Fuel in short supply
- 14 Do this in daytime to keep hot sun out of home (4 words)
- 19 Soluble salt
- 20 Our country's most plentiful fuel, but its use poses environmental problems
- 21 Rod and _____
- 22 Lukewarm
- 24 Article
- 25 Restaurant
- 26 Shoe or Christmas _____
- 28 "_____ be or not..."
- 29 Doctor's photo aid
- 31 Vegetable, often used in gumbos
- 32 Saving watts will save you this _____
- 33 _____ Hall College
- 36 Wizard of _____
- 37 To save a watt, turn this off when no one is listening
- 39 Increase
- 40 Yes in Madrid
- 41 Abbr. for Napoleon or Nero
- 43 New city law requires that air conditioners sold here be labeled as to their operating _____
- 45 Initials for Governor Dewey
- 46 Another fuel in short supply
- 49 Before Christ
- 50 To save watts, turn off if no one is watching
- 52 Abbr. for extra period of work
- 53 Indian
- 55 Clean this before you use clothes dryer and save a watt
- 57 Neat

- 59 You do this with a sieve
- 61 Season
- 63 Try to run most appliances before eight a.m. or after _____ p.m.
- 64 Davenport
- 65 Title of courtesy for man
- 66 Evils
- 68 Air conditioner with this efficiency number considered "good" - any higher and it would be "very good"
- 70 Wait to use dishwasher or laundry equipment until you have (3 words)
- 74 Spots
- 75 Initials for Shaw, the great British writer
- 77 Negative adverb
- 78 Frost-free refrigerator and self-cleaning ovens cost _____ to operate than standard models
- 80 State on NE seaboard, abbr.
- 81 Air conditioner should never be on when no one is _____
- 85 Negative prefix
- 86 Prefix denoting half
- 87 Swap
- 88 Best times to use heavy appliances, such as vacuums and power tools, are nights and _____
- 92 If purchasing 12 Down, make sure to choose the right _____
- 93 Moveable part of plane wing
- 94 Venomous snake
- 95 Scoundrel
- 97 Common or horse
- 98 Designation for liberated female
- 99 Pronoun
- 100 Child's toy

DOWN

- 1 Licensed accountant
- 2 Measuring tool
- 3 Sort
- 4 Chalkboard
- 5 _____ of Capri
- 6 _____ shore radio
- 7 Pronoun
- 8 Dream of most movie stars
- 9 To save watts, always turn off oven or range as (5 words)
- 10 Period in history
- 11 Abbr. for glaucinium
- 12 Use these sparingly to lighten summer electrical loads (2 words)
- 13 Move furtively
- 15 Relative
- 16 Nellie _____
- 17 To save a watt, do this to your refrigerator regularly
- 18 Filmsier
- 23 Electrically charged atom
- 26 To save a watt, always do this when you leave a room (3 words)
- 27 Conclusion
- 29 Final letters
- 30 Medieval pronoun
- 32 Abbr. for "Show Me" state
- 34 Tit for _____
- 35 Abbr. on bounced check
- 38 Exists
- 41 Beige color
- 42 JFK boat
- 44 River of lower world
- 47 Roman two
- 48 So, American cousin to camel

- 49 Wager
- 51 State noted for skiing, cheese, abbr.
- 53 Designation for American ships
- 54 If purchasing 12 down, take this factor into consideration to save watts and operating cost
- 56 Horses race on it
- 58 Religious faith
- 60 Armored vehicle
- 62 Nothing
- 67 Behold
- 69 Caught sight of
- 71 International organization
- 72 Run air conditioner fans at _____ or moderate speeds
- 73 Mil. rank
- 74 Transmits
- 76 _____ Karloff
- 79 TV's Miss Barrett and others
- 82 Labyrinth
- 83 Paradise
- 84 Afternoon repasts in London
- 88 Proofreader's abbr. for Wrong Font
- 89 Shade tree
- 90 Army punishment
- 91 Watch secretly
- 96 Initials for famous female sharpshooter

The puzzle was designed by Ms. Waltrina Stovall of Con Ed's Corporate Communication Department.

Williamsburg communities and portions of Bushwick and Bedford-Stuyvesant. It is the communities' participation that is reinforcing the hospital's involvement.

This is due, in no small part, to the enlightened and aware members of the emergency room staff. As a result of close observation of the increasing number of reported alleged rape cases, they began a chain of events that has resulted in not only a Rape Detection Center, which provides a more sympathetic and humane treatment for rape victims, but also has led to a community-based rape forum and a Task Force on Rape.

Dr. Smith's summation of the history of the problem of alleged rape in the hospital's catchment area prior to the formation of the Rape Unit brings to focus the rather crude treatment many rape victims must undergo—treatment that contributes even more trauma to an already traumatizing situation.

"The victim of the alleged rape usually enters the Emergency Care Service by having been brought by the local police. Heretofore, in many instances, these women have sought the services of a private physician who is not equipped to perform the sophisticated technical examinations which are necessary in the proper evaluation of the patient's complaints.

"Because of this inadequacy in the local doctor's office, the patient was then brought to the hospital. Prior to two years ago, the Emergency Department of Greenpoint Hospital did not have its own Rape Unit in the emergency service. The patient was then further traumatized by having to wait for transportation to Kings County Hospital where there was a Rape Detection Center. For the past two years, through the concerted efforts of the Department of Gynecology and the Emergency Department, a Rape Detection Center has been set up in the emergency service of Greenpoint Hospital.

"This in some way ameliorated the anguish suffered by the victim and her family. The services have been acutely aware that this is inadequate and does not meet the sensitivity of the persons involved. Together with the Nursing Service, we have radically changed our approach to the patients who are victims of alleged rape."

Upon entering the Emergency Room at Greenpoint Hospital, the victim is met by a nurse who speaks the patient's native language. (The hospital has a foreign language directory and is able to call in translators for the numerous languages spoken in the area.) The patient is then introduced by the nurse to the physician, a gynecologist (who may be male or female), who prepares the patients

for the necessary tests for detection of the alleged rape. The individual is also treated prophylactically against venereal disease and the possibility of pregnancy.

After medical treatment the patient is referred to social services and/or psychiatric services. According to Dr. Smith, this is the hiatus in the Unit's continuity of services, for unfortunately the Social Service and Psychiatric Departments at Greenpoint Hospital cease to function after 5 P.M. on Fridays. Statistically, it is on Friday nights, weekends, and holidays that they are needed most. It is hoped, however, that the Emergency Room will have set up the mechanism for a Crisis Intervention Unit in the near future.

Community Rape Forum

When the hospital's Emergency Room staff noted an increase in the number of reported alleged rapes, they began to code their log books and to observe their patient census closely to see if there was a trend or pattern. It soon became evident that there was indeed a pattern of increased reports of alleged rape.

This information was presented to the hospital's Community Board, the Medical Board, and the Emergencies Committee. People from all three areas manifested concern in what they found to be a grave, great, and growing health problem in the hospital's catchment area, encompassing Polish, German, Italian, Black, Puerto Rican, Irish, and Slavic peoples in the Williamsburg, Greenpoint, Bushwick, and Bedford-Stuyvesant communities.

In response to this problem, staff and community meetings were held. Social researchers found, through talking to community residents, that the actual reported number of cases was only a small part of the total number of alleged rape cases. In light of the many ethnic, cultural, social, and religious backgrounds, it was realized that many people in the community had intensified feelings of shame and guilt which inhibited them from coming forth to report assaults. Unfortunately, many of these unreported assaults had been made on children.

Various board members, patient liaison representatives, and Emergency Room staff began collecting "rape literature," which was circulated and reviewed by both staff and community people. Discussions of the literature and the growing problem led to the decision that a Community Rape Forum should be held. Its focus was not only to determine further the extent of the problem but also to attempt to find solutions to it. It was decided eventually to hold several forums because of the

many aspects of rape and the varied ethnic make-up of the community.

First Rape Forum

The purpose of the first Community Rape Forum held on October 18, 1973, and sponsored by the Community Board of Greenpoint Hospital, Greenpoint Hospital Emergency Service, the Bushwick Health Council, Williamsburg-Greenpoint Comprehensive Health Planning Board, and other community groups was twofold: education and mobilization. The primary goal of the forum was to examine the scope of the problem, its present management, and to explore the possible solutions to the problem. It was the intent of the forum to educate the community and the institutions serving it about this very serious problem and the personally tragic results it often has for its victims. Through this realization, it was hoped that an organized mobilization of all the community would result, seeking an aggressive campaign of prevention and treatment.

In a statement to the organizing committee Dr. Smith stated, "Sexual assault is a significant medical and public health problem. It is not being properly handled, and the need to explore new solutions to the problem is great. The present limited approach must give way to more comprehensive planning for the alleged victims, and a greater effort must be made to overcome the taboos surrounding the subject in our communities. While nationally only 33.33 percent of alleged rape cases are reported, in communities such as the catchment area of Greenpoint Hospital, this figure would be much lower. Joint efforts between the community and the hospital could focus on better care for the victims and new efforts to educate and alert citizens in prevention and control for this growing problem."

The forum presented a panel of interested persons from within and outside the community. They included a criminal court judge, a representative of the Rape Squad of the Police Department, social service workers, psychologists, well-informed community people, a patient liaison representative, and physicians.

Two rape victims testified to the traumatic emotional experiences they had suffered as a result of their assaults. The tremendous amount of community input indicated what was already known—that the great majority of assaults are unreported.

Several important factors came out of the forum, the first of which was increased public awareness of the problem, the laws covering it, and the necessity

for better services to deal with it. It was learned that it is not only a one-sided problem involving the victim, but a massive community mental health issue with its roots in the family and moral leadership.

As a conclusion to the forum it was decided that a task force on rape be started in order to develop a comprehensive program to deal with rape. The Task Force on Alleged Rape and Assault has subsequently been formed and has set up two committees—(1) Public Information and Education and (2) Research and Planning. The committees have the following goals and purposes: to release pertinent information to the public; to undertake objective research and study of the problem and to gather information from community people. The Task Force plans to study the interrelation between community mental health programs and the problems of assault and alleged rape and to form a sensitive, rational approach to the management of persons affected by assault, i.e., victims, their families, and perpetrators.

The Task Force is also investigating strategies to make legislative changes and is supporting other legal, women's, and medical groups who are seeking to do the same. The Task Force was represented at the recent corroboration hearing of the joint committee of the New York State Legislature on November 15 by Mr. Angel Reyes, Patient Liaison Representative for the Emergency Department of Greenpoint Hospital. Dr. Smith has also submitted a request for discretionary budgeting funds to the Health and Hospitals Corporation for an Assault and Rape Center, and the Task Force will write the proposal for the funding of this Center.

The Task Force will only succeed in what it has set out to do with the continued strength of community support. If the idea is expanded and taken up by other communities; if a city-wide effort to comprehend the scope of the problem and to do something about it is undertaken, then the possibility is good that the great mass under the exposed tip of this iceberg may be further exposed and dealt with in a rational and humane way.

By Bonita Anderson in collaboration with the Task Force on Alleged Rape and Assault, Greenpoint Hospital

PERSONAL SAFETY TIPS FOR WOMEN

The New York City Police Department's Rape Analysis Unit has provided the following personal safety tips for women: **PREVENTION IS THE KEY TO YOUR PERSONAL SAFETY!** Prevention means being aware of two things: (1) What can

happen to you; (2) What you can do to avoid it.

Greater safety lies not in getting out of trouble but in avoiding trouble in the first place. Self protection means taking all the necessary precautions in order to reduce, minimize, or possibly eliminate your chances of becoming a victim of a crime.

At Home

—Women who live alone should list only their last names and initials in phone directories and on mailboxes.

—The best lock cannot function if you fail to lock it. Be sure to lock your doors during the day, even if you are home, and even if you only leave for a few minutes—to walk the dog, get the mail, etc.

—Never open the door automatically after a knock. Require the caller to identify himself satisfactorily; this includes repairmen, delivery men, and policemen as well. Utilize chain bolt when checking identification.

—Inside and outside lights give you a good deal of protection. Prowlers prefer the dark. Leave lights on at night even when away from home. Change location of the lights from time to time.

Driving

—When practicable, travel on well-lighted, more populated streets and thoroughfares. Keep car windows and doors locked.

—Do not leave your purse on the seat. Put it in the glove compartment or on the floor opposite yourself. Your purse can lure a criminal to your car.

—Keep your car in gear while halted at traffic lights and stop signs. If your safety is threatened, hold down on the horn and drive away as soon as possible.

—Check your rear view mirror. If you believe you are being followed by another car, do not drive into your driveway or park in a deserted area. Pull over to the curb at a spot where there are people and let the car pass you. If the car continues to follow you, drive to the nearest place where you can get help—gas station, police station, fire house, etc.

—If you should be followed into your driveway at night, stay in your car with the doors locked until you can identify the occupants or know the driver's intent. Sound horn to get the attention of neighbors or scare the other driver off.

—When parking at night, select a place that will be lighted when you return. Check for loiterers before leaving your car.

—Never leave car keys in the ignition, even if you are only parked for a short time. Take them with you, and make sure the car is locked.

—Leave light on door you will be using when you return home after dark. (Use timers.) Have key ready so that door can be opened immediately.

—When a stranger asks to use your phone, do not permit him to enter. Offer to summon emergency assistance or make the call for him.

—If a window or door has been forced or broken while you were absent, DO NOT ENTER OR CALL OUT. Use a neighbor's phone immediately to call the police and wait outside until they arrive.

Walking

—After getting off a bus or leaving a subway station at night, look around to see whether you are being followed. If someone suspicious is behind you or ahead of you, cross the street. If necessary, criss-cross from one side to the other, back and forth. If you feel you are being followed, don't be afraid to RUN. (One of the criminal's greatest assets is his ability to surprise you, to attack when you least expect it by suddenly leaping out and not giving you a chance to fight back). Should he continue to trail you, be prepared to defend yourself by:

SCREAMING AND RUNNING to a lighted residence or place of business or possibly to flag down a passing car.

—If a car approaches you and you're threatened, scream and run in a direction opposite that of the car. The driver will then have to turn around to pursue you.

—Maintain a secure grip on your purse. Walk near the curb and avoid passing close to shrubbery, dark doorways, and others places of concealment. Shun shortcuts, especially through backyards, school yards, parking lots, and alleyways.

—Have your key ready in hand so your house door can be opened immediately.

—When arriving home by taxi or private auto, request the driver to wait until you are inside.

—Be sure you know the area you are walking in. Know what stores, restaurants, or gas stations are open late in the evening. If there are none of these, watch for homes whose lights are on. If an attempt is made to attack you, run to these places and create as much commotion as you can by screaming as loud and as long as possible. It will call attention to your predicament and someone may call the police, or it may frighten off the would-be attacker.

—The way in which you carry your purse largely determines whether or not you are chosen to become a victim of a purse-snatcher. Do not carry your purse by the handle or place your arm through the strap and let it hang. Place one end of the purse in the palm of your hand and the other in the bend of

your elbow. Draw it close to your body. Hang on to it firmly. The rule to remember is, "Carry as much money in your purse as you can afford to lose." When possible hide the bulk of your money on your person.

Elevator

—If you live in an apartment where you know the other residents and you find yourself in the lobby with a stranger, you can let him take the elevator and wait for it to return for you. If you are on the elevator and someone gets on whose presence makes you uneasy, get off at the next floor. Always stand near the control panel; if attacked hit the alarm button and press as many of the other buttons as you can reach with your arm or elbow, causing the door to open at any of several floors.

Never provoke an attack. If it is apparent that only your money is at stake, give it up and try to remember what the perpetrator looked like so you can give as accurate a description as possible to the police. It is impossible to advise you specifically as to what to do if attacked because only a person under attack is qualified to make this decision. The best way to avoid panic is, of course, to be prepared. Panic paralyzes you. If you are prepared to meet the emergency of possible attack, you are more likely to run (When that is the safest procedure) than if you are totally unprepared. Panic prevents one from seeing the possible solution to an emergency situation. Preventive procedures minimize the danger of physical attack. Take precautions; develop safety habits. Don't forget—the best defense is PREVENTION.

Borough Sex Crimes Squad Telephone Numbers

Manhattan: 777-0750 or 673-3090

13th Precinct

Floor C

Bronx: 294-5810 or 294-0500 ext. 50

48th Precinct

2nd Floor

Queens: 793-6080

112th Precinct

2nd Floor

Brooklyn 469-0622 or 469-0800

67th Precinct

2nd Floor

Staten Island: 979-4355, 4633, 4748, 4749

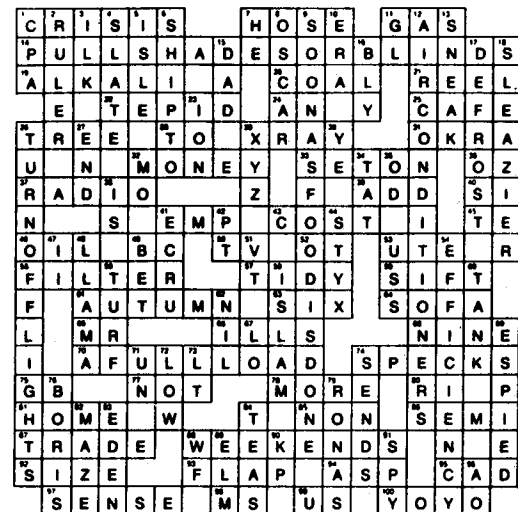
CENTRAL REFERRAL UNIT FOR ADDICTS

The Central Referral Unit (CRU) is a new service being provided by the New York City Addiction Services Agency. Its purpose is to help match addicts with the type of treatment program that would best meet their needs. CRU is not a treatment program, but its staff will interview applicants on the basis of a questionnaire and, with the interviewer's knowledge of treatment programs, a referral for treatment will be made.

The confidentiality of information pertaining to individual clients will be respected. This data will not be available to other agencies including the Police Department and cannot be used against applicants or patients in court cases.

The CRU is staffed to handle both drug and alcohol addiction. It also provides a job referral service. Please call to make an appointment at the following numbers: 237-3637/8/9.

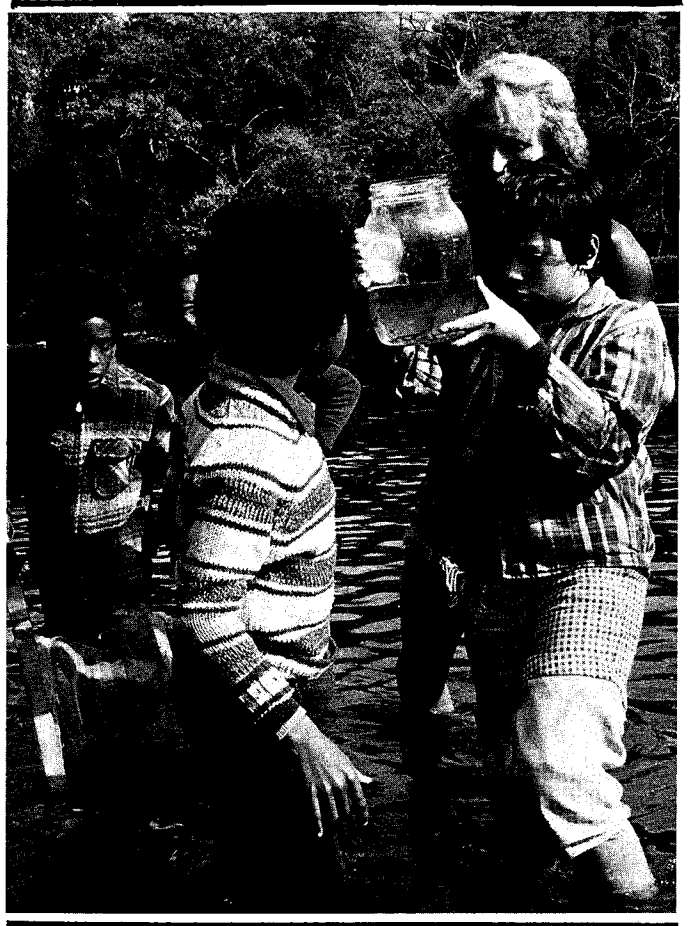
puzzle solution



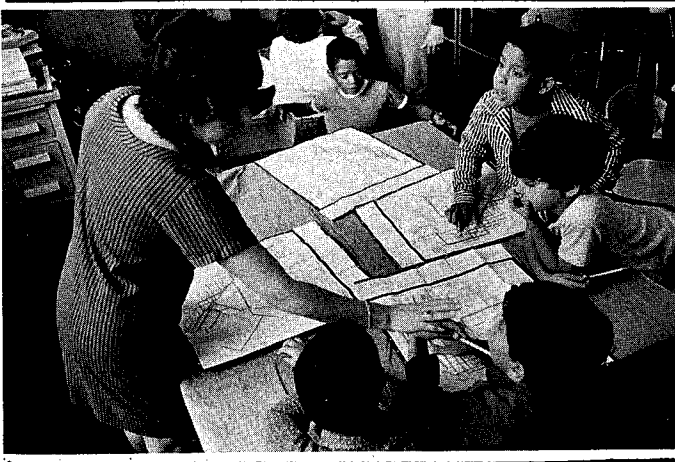
THE RESOURCE CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION-TREE

The TREE program, now in its second year of operation, provides an innovative approach to learning through environmental education. Sponsored by the National Park Service, Museums Collaborative, Inc. of the New York City Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs Department, and the Learning Cooperative of the New York City Board of Education, TREE has some of the best resources in the city at its disposal for acquainting children with the multi-faceted aspects of the environment. It also has the city itself, and this is what the program is all about.

From the beginning, the program has assumed that children learn about the environment best by working with it—mapping it, measuring it, photographing it, building models of it, feeling it. Last year, in two one-week sessions, eight fifth and sixth grade classes studied the food/waste system of the city (from the La Marqueta produce market to the Gansvoort Street incinerator) and explored its open spaces from pocket parks to Jamaica Bay. It also held a workshop called “Streets are for People” which dealt directly with the most available and yet the most forgotten urban environment: a city’s streets.



Joe Tobin of the Wave Hill Center for Environmental Education leads the class from P.S. 232 in collecting fish specimens from the Croton River at Croton-on-Hudson.



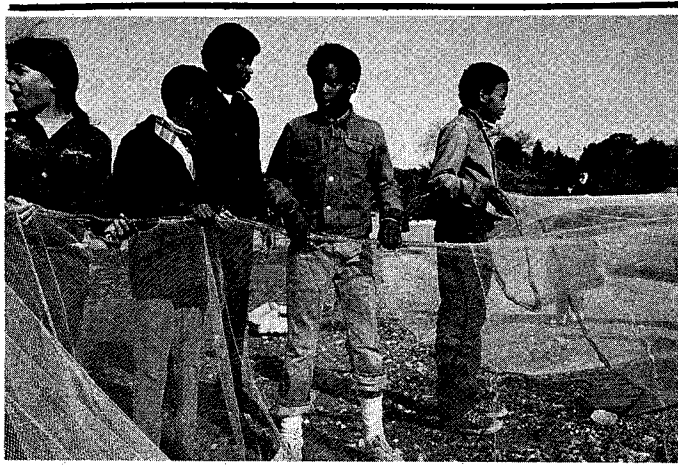
During the orientation workshop for the “City As Habitat” program, children learned to use subway maps and to locate places they would visit during the course of the year. Shown here is Pilar DeLago’s class at P.S. 75 in Manhattan.

Students “Build” Streets

The students built their own streets to scale, using modular materials. They discussed the uses of streets, why streets are such an important part of urban life, and how their streets could be made more livable and enjoyable for people. Visual materials, such as slides and film, helped acquaint the students with current ideas in transportation planning and street design. They were then encouraged to rethink the structure and use of their streets, rebuilding them in line with their own ideas on how to make city streets better places for people.

The curriculum allowed for creative thought and problem-solving on the part of students and gave them a chance to find positive solutions to such urban problems as congestion, lack of space, and pollution. A final discussion about the political and social realities which bar easy solutions served to acquaint them with the idea that urban planning is more than rearranging objects in space; it also has to do with people's economic and social desires.

According to the consultants conducting the workshop, the construction of a model proved to be of the greatest importance to the students in attaining a grasp of the subject matter. The use of model building was successful for several reasons: it used simple, inexpensive materials which could be rearranged in an endless variety of combinations to create anything from street lights to a bandstand for a block party. And the model was done to scale, which meant the students had a true sense of the spatial relationship of buildings, pavement, signs, lights, and the people using the street.



Preparing to seine for bass in the Hudson River at Haverstraw Bay is Ava Helpert's class from P.S. 232 in the Bronx. The class is one of 20 which is taking part in the "City as Habitat" program.

Center Extends Work

This year the Center has expanded both in the number of students it is serving and in the number of environmental workshops it is holding. The program is incorporating numerous field trips, work at cultural institutions and in the classroom. Resource specialists from museums, community arts groups, and environmental organizations are providing in-depth knowledge and skills to each workshop. They also contribute to the preparation of classes for out-of-school expeditions. The Center provides ideas and materials—including books,

films, and equipment—for class use before and after the workshops.

By providing these aids the Center feels it will enable teachers and their classes to develop their own programs. The workshops are not thought of as ends in themselves but rather as starting points which will stimulate the children's further reading, writing, experiments, art work, and other individual and class projects.

Under a broad environmental theme—"The City as a Habitat"—the program presents 20 workshops organized around four major areas of study:

Program Organization

While additional workshops and project consultations are scheduled individually with the teachers and classes, the core of the program is organized into 17 workshops. Each class participates in all of the following sessions:

- o Orientation
- o Introduction to Natural Systems
- Workshop in the New York Water System**
- o New York City's Waterways and Watersheds
- o Natural Systems in a Pond
- o Preparation for Jamaica Bay Field Trip
- o Field Trip to Jamaica Bay
- o South Street Seaport and World Trade Center
- Plant-Food-Waste Cycle Unit**
- o Natural Foods and Food Foraging
- o Gardening
- o Processed Foods
- o Solid Waste and Garbage
- Man and His Technology Unit**
- o Indian and Colonial Manufacturing
- o Energy and Transportation
- o Communications Technology
- o Architecture, Building Technology, Planning and the Environment
- o Streets for People
- o Neighborhood Study Unit

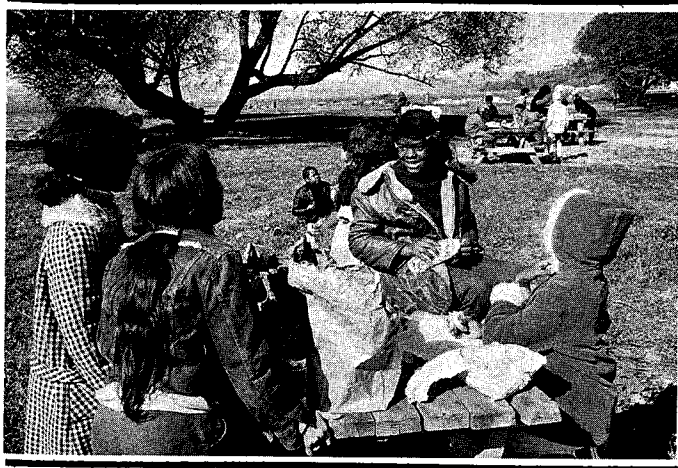
(1) *The Water System and Waterways of New York City.* What they are, where they are, and how man uses them; the historical development of the waterways and water system from the time of the Indians to the present day problems; the dependence of the New York water system on outside factors and forces of a much larger system.

(2) *The Plant-Food-Waste-Cycle.* Man's de-

pendence upon plants and upon the land for the food he needs to live and the air he breathes; what nutrients and conditions plants need in order to grow; man's dependence on processed foods and the possibilities it creates for inadequate nutrition; nature's system of recycling; how modern processes of packaging interfere with it and create a solid waste problem; the food crisis in underdeveloped countries of the world.

(3) *Man-Made Systems and Technology.* The changing nature of man's technology as he manipulates his environmental resources to meet his basically unchanging human needs; man's dependence upon environmental resources to produce the things he needs to live; man's increasing interdependence with his fellow man as technology encourages specialization of work; the effect of technology in creating environmental problems which threaten the very sources upon which man depends; the need for both new technology and wise citizen action to solve environmental problems.

(4) *Neighborhood Study.* Inventory of the neighborhood in the light of environmental principles studied in the earlier units; comparison of the neighborhood as it exists today with the way it was 70 years ago; what has changed and what has remained the same; what should change and what should be preserved; how change is effected; identification of possible neighborhood projects the class can undertake.



The class enjoys a picnic lunch during its expedition to Haverstraw Bay where the children collected live fish for their classroom aquarium.

In addition to the sessions that students are involved in, each class is responsible for undertaking a special project. This could be anything from an environmental film or fair to an en-

vironmental publication or museum exhibit.

To stimulate an aesthetic approach to the environment, both critical and appreciative, the Center also provides each class with three sessions led by a poet or writer from the Teachers and Writers Collaborative, an organization which has been highly successful during the past seven years in encouraging children's creative writing.

Program Participants

This year's classes, mostly fifth and sixth grades, have been selected in large part by the degree of enthusiasm of their schools' administration, and also by the ease with which the class can reach the subway. The Center's programs, however, have intended to provide useful models and experience for many city schools and institutions. Its headquarters, at Federal Hall National Memorial, 26 Wall Street, N.Y.C. are ready to serve at all times as a resource for any school or institution which wishes to establish an environmental education program. The Center's curriculum and lesson plans, lists of preparatory and follow-up materials, and (on a loan basis) testing kits, binoculars, books, and films, are available to all schools and institutions. The Center also plans to conduct teacher workshops in environmental education not only for teachers actually involved in the program, but for all interested teachers.

Teacher Credit

Teachers will receive Board of Education in-service credits for their year's participation in the program (without cost). The Center has also arranged to have college graduate credits available through the Queens College Education Department, at the college's usual fee for such credits.

Further Information

If you would like more information about the TREE program, or if you would like to discuss the possibility of trying the TREE program at your school, phone or write to: Sandy Walter, Program Director, or Cindy Turner, School Liaison, The Resource Center for Environmental Education, Federal Hall National Memorial, 26 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005, (212) 264-4452 or 58.

STAR REPORTER PUBLISHING COMPANY, WHOSE PEOPLE HAVE HAD FUN SETTING "STREET", WISH BONNIE ANDERSON A WONDERFUL YEAR OF DOING HER THING ... it's been a nice experience working together.
Roy, John, and the Gang.

toys

toys

toys

today

Toys today have more special features than ever before. They can burn, cut, blind, deafen, electrocute, push drugs, teach to kill

Toy designer Ben Katz says, "It is clearly time for change. Our children's minds and bodies are too important to be exposed to the whims of toy manufacturers whose main objective is marketability and profit. Their lack of concern for children's welfare is manifested in toys that hurt children physically or damage them psychologically by promoting militarism, racism, sexism, and violence."

"Recent studies show that the generally accepted viewpoint about education should be reversed. Early childhood education is more important than higher education in later life."

"Toys should be made to help, train, develop, and enrich a child's life. They should be adjuncts to his or her learning endeavors, new experiences in

which to participate, new avenues of creation and expansion."

Mr. Katz is a toy designer who has tried for many years to change the toy industry from within. But he has found the industry unwilling to sacrifice its profit for the sake of children. A self-trained industrial designer, Mr. Katz has worked for several well-known toy companies. He finally left their employ when he became disgusted with their production of toys that were generally poor in design, unoriginal, dangerous to mind and body, and expensive.

Mr. Katz realized that it was not artists but business people, second-hand auto dealers, cookie companies, broadcasting companies, and other diverse corporations that were designing and marketing toys for the sole purpose of competing in bigness with big prices in a billion dollar business. According to him, the emphasis of the entire toy industry is not upon what the child enjoys but what is salable to the adult. Parents are pressured into buying expensive toys that are often worthless by false and misleading advertisements. The result is commercial debasement of children's play and the production of fragile, complex, and high-priced toys—toys that continually promote danger by their poisonous lead paint finishes (illegal, but used nevertheless), toys that splinter and have sharp edges, and toys that use 120 volts for electrical current. This combination of disregard for safety and promotion of financial advantage often results in physical damage to the child. According to the U.S. Public Health Service, 700,000 children per year are injured in accidents involving toys.

Other Cultures Respect Toys

Mr. Katz believes that learning begins at birth, in the nursery. Children are impressionable and toys can exert real influence, for good or bad, on a growing child. Unfortunately, the toys currently on the market are ugly and unimaginative. Many are nothing more than miniature copies of adult beings and values. They are made to break easily, thus adding one more item of planned obsolescence to today's consumer society. To Americans, toys are mere trifles to be disposed of at whim—something

can do more

with a gimmick, something that takes parents hours to assemble (given that all the pieces are there and the instructions readable), only for the child to break, become bored with, or injured by in a short time.

Other cultures hold toys in much higher esteem. For instance, in the Vietnamese society, toys are important. They are beautifully hand-crafted and last long enough to be displayed in museums as works of art. The traditional heritage of countless generations is thus preserved. As a designer, Mr. Katz would like to try to take some of America's earlier, more aesthetic toys, and adapt them for our times.

The military toys and violent games on today's toy shelves condition children psychologically to accept the idea of war as a grown-up game and something desirable. "In Nazi Germany children were trained for war. Boys between the ages of 8-12 years were taught how to throw hand grenades using toy replicas. We have done the same in preparing our young boys for Vietnam." The psychological damage can be devastating.

"The ugly, mechanical, complicated, easily breakable, and damaging to children toys that are manufactured are not accountable to the failure of technology, but to its misapplication."

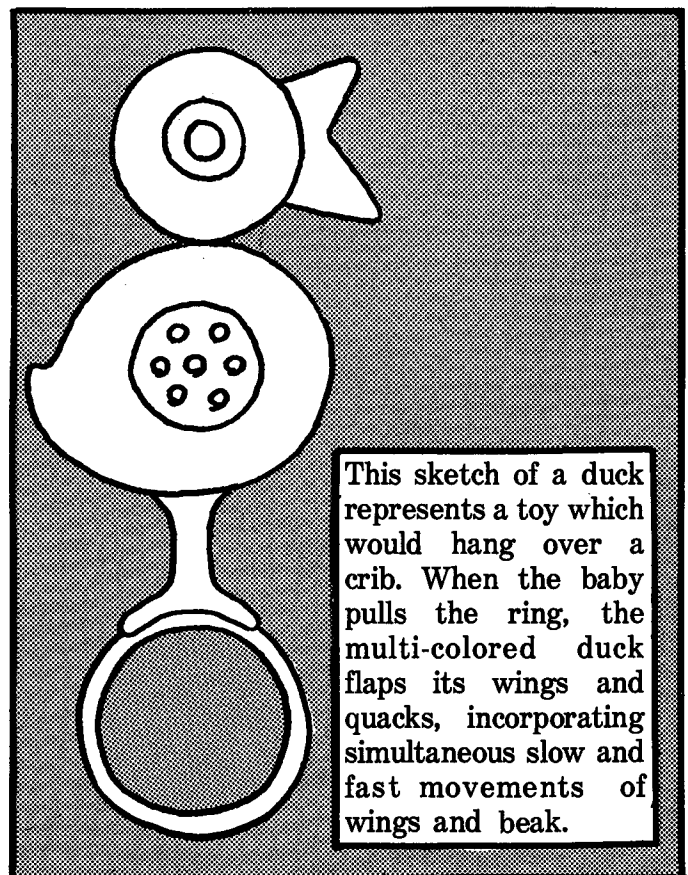
Toys Lack Imagination

Mr. Katz maintains that ever since the industrial revolution, quality and imagination have fallen off in everyday life. Years ago Dr. Maria Montessori created new toys for children's play and learning. Modern materials make it possible to produce creative toys in this spirit. Mr. Katz firmly believes that organizations concerned with the welfare of children and with the future of man must take the initiative to reorient children's toys towards an appreciation of the worth of man. He feels that great injustice has been done by toy companies who do not use new materials and technological achievements for the benefit of children but rather to promote the growth of corporations. He states

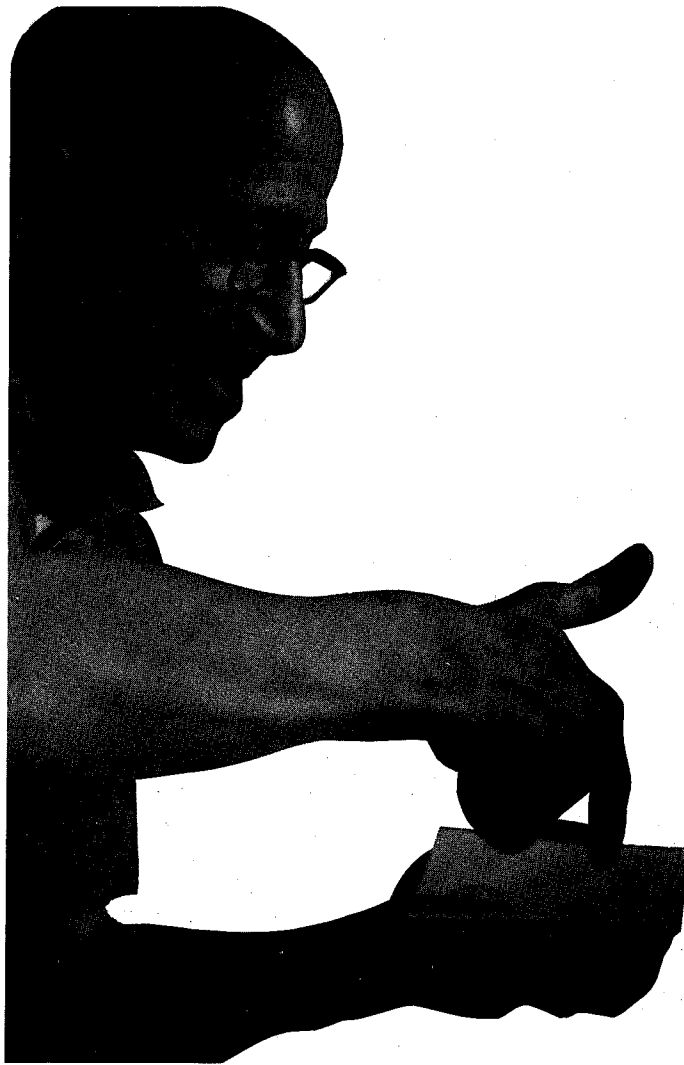
that the production of toys has never been fully automated because companies can save money in the short run by using women employees for cheap labor or build factories outside the U.S. Hong Kong is the world's toy center.

The Designer's Toys

Mr. Katz's toys are wonderfully intriguing creations with interchangeable moving parts and colors that change as various parts move. Some of the toys make sounds appropriate to their design, and others are teaching devices that will help children in learning the three "R's." They are geared to stress phonetics and even sounds from different languages. All of his toys, however, are based on natural laws, such as the law of gravity, and contain simple mechanisms. There are no gimmicks like batteries—nothing that runs down or needs replacing—and they are made of safe, unbreakable materials.



than ever.



“With the engineering know-how and using new materials, meaningful toys can be made that will have new form, content and movements not possible a short time ago. Above all they will be artistically, pedagogically, and technologically satisfactory.”

There are toys for children of every age, starting with those designed for babies in the crib, followed by a series of push and pull toys for toddlers, and finally a series of toys small children can become involved in. Mr. Katz stresses the child's in-

volvement. He or she will quickly become bored with complicated toys.

All of these toys and more on the drawing board and in Mr. Katz's imagination could be produced by full automation and be on the market in the near future if there were enough interest and support by concerned people.

People's Toy Project

Mr. Katz has stopped selling his designs to toy manufacturers. He hopes, instead, that concerned people will join with him to establish a non-profit organization, The People's Toy Project, dedicated to the view that toys are not just playthings, but molders of people and history.

The People's Toy Project will produce simple, safe, and high-quality toys which have been designed for kully automated production and will be inexpensive enough for distribution to the neediest of children. The toys would be both fun to play with and educational.

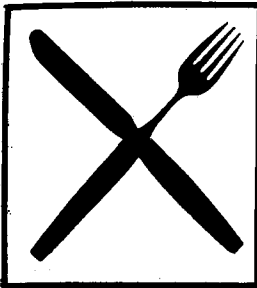
The project is an alternative to commercial toys. It will work against toys that encourage ugliness and violence, promote racism, sexism, and militarism, and do damage to children physically and psychologically.

Mr. Katz is currently looking for volunteers to help on this project. He needs a writer who can help publicize the project and its toys, a lawyer to help with legal problems, engineers to help design and produce the toys, and other people who agree with Plato, that the toys of children become the ideas of adults.

The project, of course is at this time unable to pay any people; so far all work has been voluntary. At some future time when the project gets off the ground, this will be changed.

All proceeds will go to children's relief funds. For further information contact Ben Katz, c/o PICCED, 240 Hall Street, Brooklyn, New York 11205.

—B.A.



Food

MAKING THE MOST OF YOUR COCONUT

Beverly Fray

The next time you pass liver at the meat counter, don't hesitate, pick it up because here is a recipe that is bound to turn the liver hater's frown into a smile. Before you head home, make a quick stop at a West Indian or Spanish-American grocery store and pick up a jar of coconut oil. Now here is an economical dish that's easy and tasty too.

Cut and season 1 pound of liver as you like it and dust with flour. Preheat the oven to 300 degrees and heat 2-3 tablespoons of coconut oil in a skillet. When the coconut oil is ready, brown the liver on both sides (don't cook), then place it into a Pyrex baking dish. Sprinkle the meat with a little water and bake for 10-15 minutes. Fry bacon strips (as many as you like), saute 1 medium onion in the remaining coconut oil, and make a gravy. When the liver is ready, place it in a serving dish, lay bacon strips on top and pour the gravy over the meat.

This makes servings for 3-4 and is a high vitamin and protein dish.

Spicing food with the flavor of coconut is a sure eye-opener to an ordinary meal. Here is a rice dish that will make everyone ask what the secret ingredient is! Your secret ingredient (a fresh coconut) can be purchased at the supermarket or any fruit stand around the city.

You'll need the following for this recipe:

- 1 coconut
- 1 and one-half-2 cups red kidney beans
- 2 cups long grain rice
- 2-3 strips bacon (cut up)
- onions
- tomatoes

Break the coconut with a hammer and drain into a bowl or cup. Release the coconut from the shell and grate. Place grated coconut into 4 cups of warm water (you may use drained coconut water for part of the 4 cups, or drink it if you like). Let

stand for 6-10 minutes, then strain mixture with hand or a cheese cloth squeezing the excess water from the coconut meat. Wash and place the kidney beans in this coconut "milk" and cook for 30-45 minutes or until beans are done but firm. Test the beans during the cooking, and just before they're



completely done, fry bacon and saute onions and tomatoes. When the kidney beans are done, pour in the onion mixture and 2 cups of rice. Stir mixture to mix kidney beans and rice, cover and cook 20-30 minutes. Do not stir while cooking; after it is done you may turn the rice.

This delicious side dish goes well with any meal and is good with or without gravy.

forth its justification for granting the approval or permit; or

(iv) the Administrator has not evaluated the project within the time periods specified herein and the agency has given 5 working days' written notice to the Administrator of its intention to issue the permit or approval after the 5 working day period has elapsed.

4: *Rules and Regulations*

The Administrator shall promulgate such Rules and Regulations as are necessary to implement this order.

5: *Effective Date*

This order shall take effect immediately.

Signed,

JOHN V. LINDSAY, Mayor

CITY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT RULE ASSESSED

As with any new regulation as yet untested, no one knows exactly what impact the City Environmental Policy Order will have. According to Herb Elish, head of the City's Environmental Protection Administration "This is not a veto power. We are not taking away anyone's power. All we can say is whether a project would be violating an environmental law and make recommendations." A city agency could ignore EPA's recommendation and grant a permit if they inform the mayor and issue a written justification. One possible justification strong enough to override the conclusions of EPA would be that not going ahead with construction of a project would hurt the city's economy.

It seems that the city is flirting with the concept of environmental review without a 100 percent commitment to it. Until city officials understand the interconnection between a livable environmental and economic viability, the debate will continue as economic strength versus a healthy environment.

Executive Order No. 87 is a positive step and the first one to come along since the state's requirement for environmental review before allowing construction to commence under the Complex Source Regulations. That requirement will go into effect June 1974.

It should also be remembered that this is an executive order which has the strength of law. However, it can be rescinded by the next mayor. This may create a dilemma. If the order is strong enough to have an effect on construction decisions, there may be powerful lobbying efforts on the part of real estate interests to see the order rescinded. If the order is not enforced with strong administration support, it may safely stay on the books—ignored but not rescinded.

Cathy Herman, Urban Environmental Agent PICGED

NEW ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIALS AVAILABLE

The fourth annual report of the Council on Environmental Quality, which documents the current state of the environment, has recently been released. The report covers problems of the urban environment; the economics of environmental management; the law and land use regulation; international action to protect the environment, and trends in air, water, noise, solid waste, energy, and land use improvement. The citizen's role in environmental action is also outlined.

The report is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for \$4.30.

PHONE NUMBERS FOR RENT COMPLAINTS

The Temporary State Commission on Living Costs and the Economy has set up a hot line for tenants to submit information on rent gouging so that the commission can determine the impact of vacancy decontrol in New York. Under decontrol, a landlord can charge whatever rent he wants for apartments vacated after July 1, 1973. The numbers to call are 986-4950 in New York City, and 800-442-5894 (toll-free) for out-of-city tenants.

South Brooklyn Summer Festival



A PHOTO ESSAY

Photos by Henri Silberman

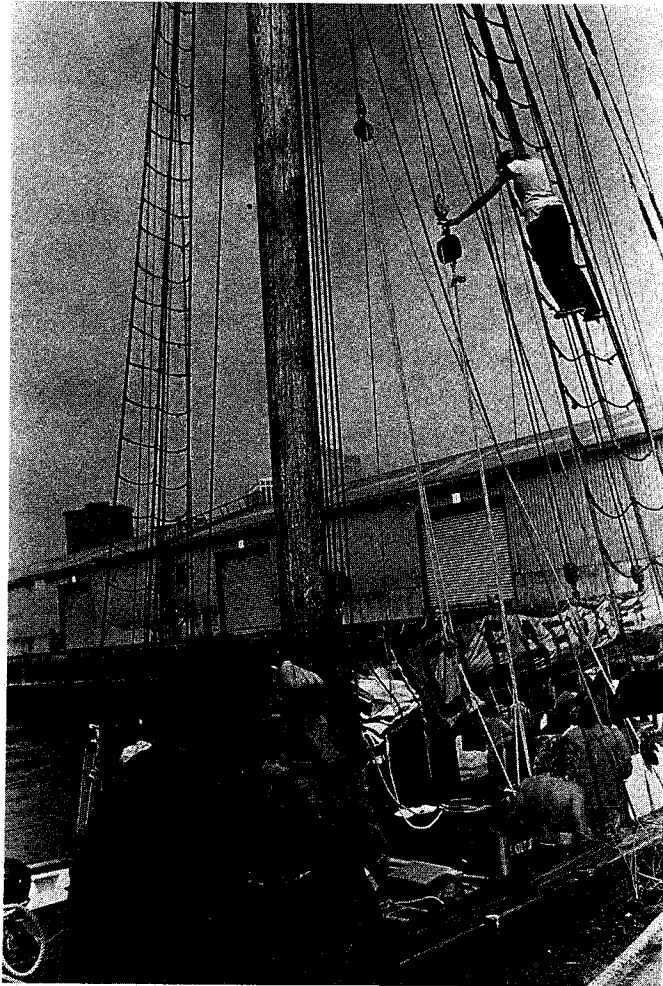
September 23 was not just another day for South Brooklyn and adjacent community residents. It was the day of the South Brooklyn Summer Festival held on Pier 6 at the foot of Atlantic Avenue and sponsored by the South Brooklyn Community Anti-Poverty Corporation and its delegate agencies, The Downtown Brooklyn Development Association, the city's Youth Services Agency (YSA), and the Pratt Institute Center for Community and Environmental Development.

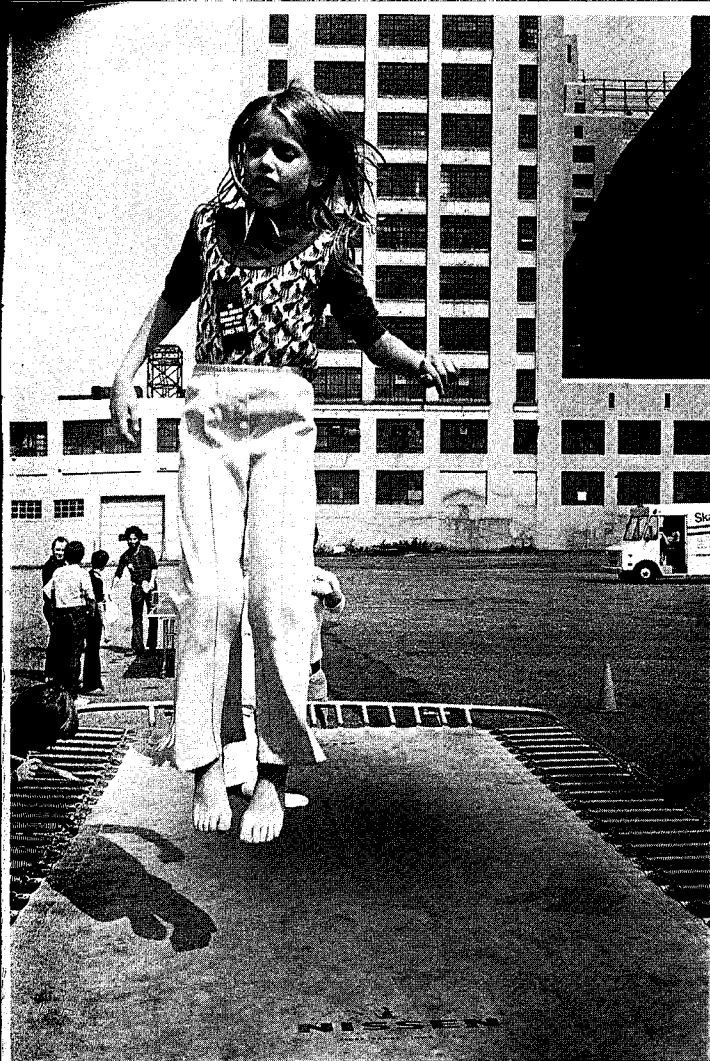


Community leaders from the many diverse areas of South Brooklyn planned the festival as a means of generating harmony and unity in the area by giving everyone an opportunity to learn about their neighbors. The festival was also a celebration of Borough President Sebastian Leone's proclamation of "South Brooklyn Day," about a week prior to the festival.

The city's Police, Fire, and Parks departments played an integral role, not only in aiding the planning for the festival, but also in presenting exhibits and demonstrations. The Port Authority and International Terminal Operators were invaluable in obtaining the site, setting up the wiring, providing pallets for staging, and any number of technical details.

Since the theme of the day was to bring people together, there was something for everyone. One of the highlights was the Hudson River Restoration's sloop, The Clearwater, which has been sailing the Hudson River as a floating environmental facility used to teach and to draw attention to river pollution. The Clearwater also served to emphasize the recreational value of the city's waterfront areas.





Several major events included puppet shows by the Brooklyn Public Library and the Parks Department's Puppetmobile; the New York Symphonic Orchestra and at least six rock and Latin bands that played non-stop for 12 hours; a performing dog show; YSA's Sportsmobile and Gamemobile; and the Parks Department's Skatemobile.

Continuous community exposition consisted of over 30 booths offering ethnic and natural foods, house plant sales, fortune telling, African jewelry, antiques, handicrafts and supplies, clothing, and a general flea market. Other public and private agencies maintained information booths on a wide variety of community services ranging from health information to exhibits on home safety and drug abuse.

Community participation and support from all sectors helped make the day a great success and one that may become an annual tradition.

The Pratt Institute Center for Community and Environmental Development
240 Hall Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11205

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