

ONLY ONE EARTH

.. This article is the first in a series to be reprinted from Only One Earth, United Nations Conference On The Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972; published by the Centre for Economic and Social Information at United Nations European Headquarters, Geneva.

The entire report, Environment — Stockholm, is organized into four basic sections which are further subdivided as follows:

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DECLARATION ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

*Having met at Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972,
and*

*Having considered the need for a common outlook
and for common principles to inspire and guide
the peoples of the world in the preservation and
enhancement of the human environment*

Proclaims that

1. Man is both creature and moulder of his environment, which gives him physical sustenance and affords him the opportunity for intellectual, moral, social and spiritual growth. In the long and tortuous evolution of the human race on this planet a stage has been reached when, through the rapid acceleration of science and technology, man has acquired the power to transform his environment in countless ways and on an unprecedented scale. Both aspects of man's environment, the natural and the man-made, are essential to his well-being and to the enjoyment of basic human rights—even the right to life itself.

2. The protection and improvement of the human environment is a major issue which affects the well-being of peoples and economic development throughout the world; it is the urgent desire of the peoples of the whole world and the duty of all Governments.

3. Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. In our time, man's capability to transform his surroundings, if used wisely, can bring to all peoples the benefits of development and the opportunity to enhance the quality of life. Wrongly or heedlessly applied, the same power can do incalculable harm to human beings and the human environment. We see around us growing evidence of man-made harm in many regions of the earth: dangerous levels of pollution in water, air, earth and living beings; major and undesirable disturbances to the ecological balance of the biosphere; destruction and depletion of irreplaceable resources; and gross deficiencies harmful to the physical, mental and social health of man, in the man-made environment,

YOUR HEALTH CARE IN CRISIS:

A HEALTH/PAC SPECIAL REPORT

The Health Care Crisis

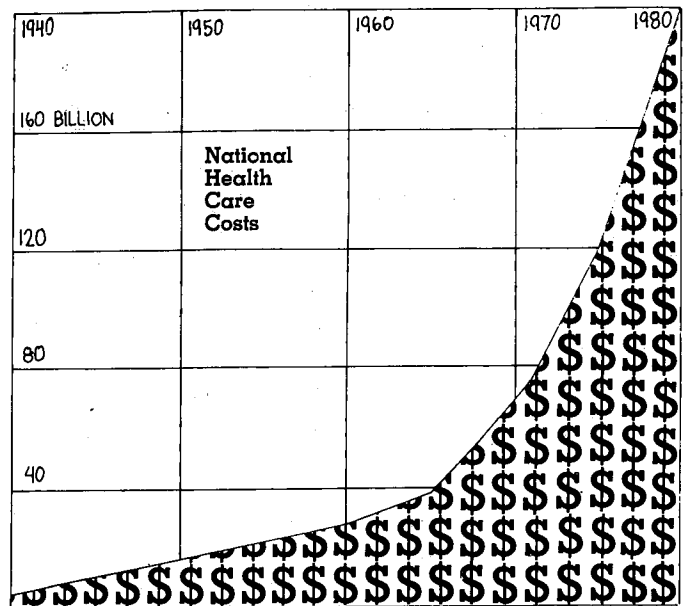
Everyone who watches television, reads a newspaper, or needs a doctor knows by now that there is a "health crisis." The surest sign is that the cost of medical care has soared out of sight. Doctors' bills have risen 130 percent in the last ten years and hospital costs have shot even higher—217 percent in the same period. In most cities the average hospital patient can now expect to pay at least \$100 a day, and charges as high as \$175 a day are not uncommon. Since, of course, no one except the very rich can afford these prices, people must buy health insurance policies from Blue Cross or commercial companies such as Metropolitan and Aetna. But the cost of health insurance is skyrocketing, too. New York City's Blue Cross plan has raised its rates 71 percent in the last two years, and the story is the same across the country.

Health care is certainly expensive. But if we were getting really good care for all that money, we probably wouldn't complain. The trouble is, American health care isn't all that good.

The statistics tell the story: In the United States, 22.1 out of every thousand babies born alive will die before they are one year old. By contrast, in Sweden (which has the best record of medical care in the world) only 12.9 babies per thousand die. That means that some 35,000 American babies die needlessly each year. In at least 12 other nations, a newborn baby has a better chance of living than it does in the United States. And, of course, Blacks, Puerto Ricans, and other poor people fare much worse than middle-class whites. In white America, 20.6 babies per thousand die; in Harlem more than 43 babies per thousand die. Many blacks think that a medical system which permits so many more of their children to die can only be called "genocidal."

Adults come in for a bad time in the medical statistics too. The average American man can expect to live five years less than his Swedish counterpart and 1.5 years less than an East German. He is twice as likely to die between the ages of 40 and 50 as a Swede. Not too good for a country that spent \$75 billion on health care in 1971—more money per person than any other country in the history of the world! Something is very wrong.

American health care is expensive and mediocre; it is also a humiliating hassle to get it. People who use clinics complain of waiting three, four, and five hours to see a doctor who is rude and can only spare them five minutes. Those who can afford a private doctor often fare no better. Often just finding a doctor, especially at night or on weekends, is all but impossible; and the pediatrician who makes house



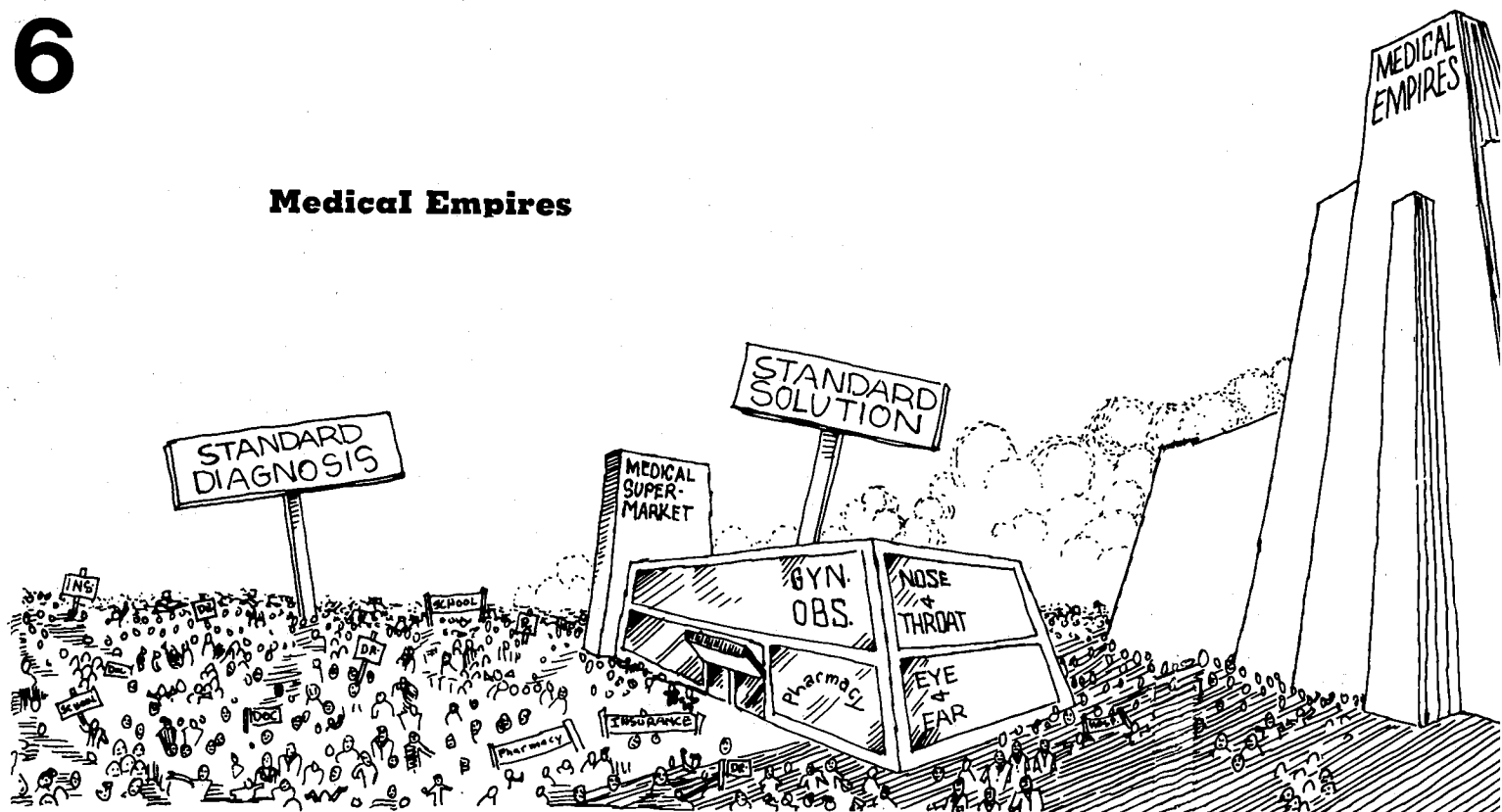
calls is remembered only in legend. Even when you get to the doctor, he's likely to examine you briefly, then send you off to see a long string of specialists, each at high fees, or to order a long series of lab tests, each of which adds to your bill.

The Standard Diagnosis

Everybody, from the man on the street to the President of the United States, knows that the health system is sick. And a lot of experts claim they know why. Health care, they say, is the only major American industry which is still run by a lot of small businessmen (the doctors). Most people no longer buy food from a corner grocery, the experts point out. They buy it at a giant supermarket, which is much more efficient and can offer a wider selection at lower prices. But health care, with its tens of thousands of private doctors, is still in the corner grocery store era. Not only does this make the health care system inefficient and expensive, but it leaves it uncoordinated and chaotic as well. For instance, some areas have too many hospitals and doctors, while others have too few. In the suburbs where there is one doctor for every 500 people, surgeons complain they can't find enough patients to keep them busy. Meanwhile, in the inner cities and in many rural areas there is only one doctor for every 2000 people; and many small towns have no doctor at all.

The health care system seems so chaotic, so unplanned, so uncoordinated, that many people call it a "non-system." To cure the health care crisis, they conclude, we must turn it into a system. Specifically, they argue, some form of national health insurance would provide financially-shaky hospitals with a

Medical Empires



the patient's dignity is at the mercy of peering and probing medical students, professors and classes.

The teaching and research priorities of the empires affect the community as a whole as well as the individual patient. Out-patient departments, upon which increasing numbers of poorer patients depend, are fragmented into hundreds of sub-specialty clinics. If you have infectious hepatitis, you must come one day at one time; if you have serum hepatitis, you must appear another day at another time. This provides the doctor with a convenient source of similar cases; but the patient finds himself trudging from clinic to clinic with no one looking after or caring about his needs as a whole person. Many poor communities feel they are dying from "mundane" medical problems—drug addiction, alcoholism, lead poisoning, TB, trauma, and lack of "mundane" health care, while the medical schools are generally interested in pursuing esoteric medical problems which will "advance the frontiers of science" and, not incidentally, their own reputations.

Medical "empires" have sprung up in many places across the country. In Boston, Harvard Medical School controls many of the medical resources; in Baltimore it's Johns Hopkins; in Cleveland it's Western Reserve; and in Seattle the University of Washington Medical School rules the turf. And everywhere the results are the same: the system works to provide reasonably good, often luxurious care for the wealthy; mediocre or bad, and always uncomfortable care for poor and working people.

The Financing-Planning Complex

The second main part of the health care system is the financing-planning complex. The most important

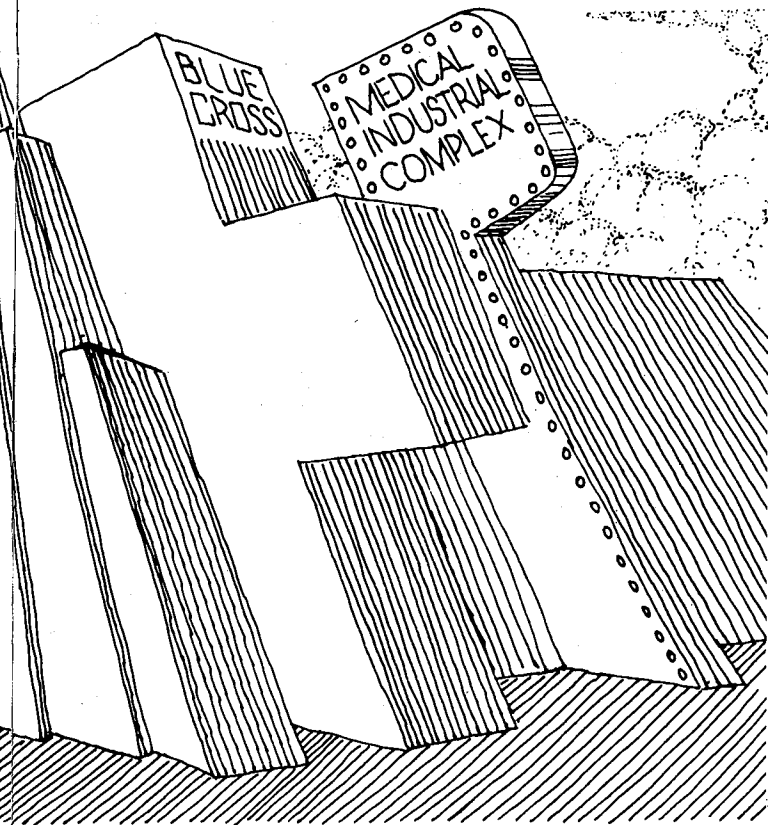
part of this is the multi-billion dollar Blue Cross operation through which 45 percent of all Americans receive hospital benefits. Blue Cross pays half of all hospital income in the U.S. and in New York City it pays 75 percent of all hospital bills.

Because it holds a near monopoly on health insurance, Blue Cross plays a very important role in setting health policy; its board of directors and top officers sit on governmental advisory committees, advise Congressional committees, and, together with representatives of the big private hospitals, set up and run area-wide comprehensive health planning agencies.

Blue Cross is closely allied with the big hospitals. It was set up during the Depression by financially-starved hospitals to provide them a guaranteed income, and it continues to be dominated by the major hospitals. Half of all regional directors of Blue Cross (Blue Cross operates in 71 nearly-autonomous regions) are hospital administrators. Needless to say, hospitals and health consumers often have very different interests. Consumers want high-quality, low-cost, relevant health care; hospitals, on the other hand, are often more interested in institutional expansion and the prestige gained through the acquisition of well-known researchers, fancy medical equipment and new and larger buildings. This is why the hospital-dominated Blue Cross has consistently failed to support consumer concerns such as cost and quality control.

The Insurance Companies

The third part of the health system is the "medical-industrial complex." An alliance exists between the providers of health care (doctors, hospitals, medical



schools and the like) and the companies that make money from people's sickness (drug companies, hospital supply companies, hospital construction companies, commercial insurance companies, and even companies that provide medical services for profit—profit-making "proprietary" hospitals, chains of nursing homes for old people, laboratories, etc.). Health care is one of the biggest businesses around, and one of the fastest-growing. Check any stockbroker—he'll tell you that health stocks are the hottest things on Wall Street.

The magnitude of the medical-industrial complex is hard to believe. For example, in 1969 drug companies (Abbott, Upjohn, Merck, etc.) had after-tax profits of about \$600 million. The drug industry has rated first, second, or third in profitability among all U.S. industries during the last ten years, causing *Forbes Magazine*, a financial journal, to call it "one of the biggest crap games in U.S. industry."

Hospital supply companies (Becton-Dickinson, American Hospital Supply, etc.), which sell hospitals and doctors everything from sheets and towels and bedpans to surgical instruments, X-ray machines and heart-lung machines, had after-tax profits of \$400 million. Proprietary (profit-making) hospitals and nursing homes earned nearly \$200 million. (There are now even nationwide chains of hospitals and nursing homes run by such businesses as Holiday Inns and Minnie Pearl Fried Chicken.)

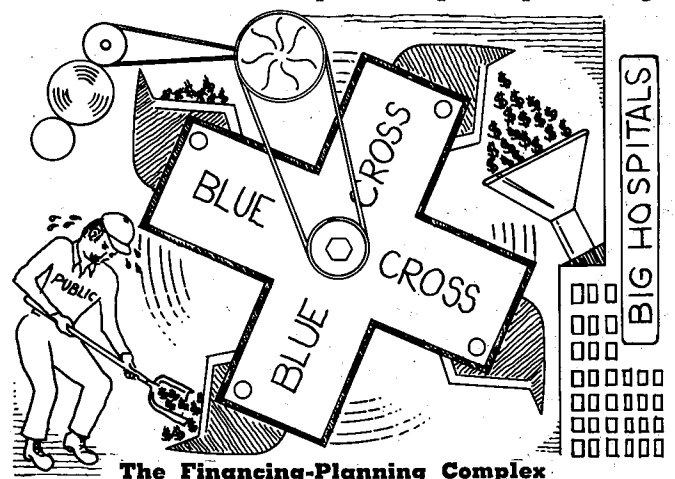
The commercial insurance companies and the construction firms which build hospitals make additional millions, and, of course, the doctors themselves are still the highest paid people around. Even the banks are getting in on the act, with loans to hospitals both for building and for operating

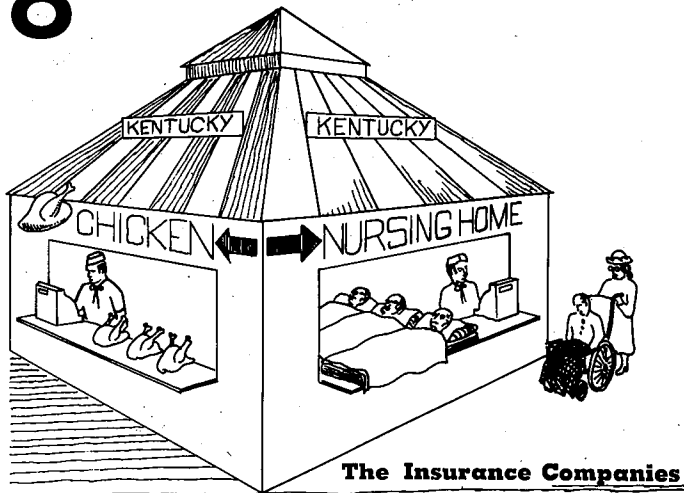
expenses. The patient at one of New York's prestigious hospitals, for example, finds that \$3 a day of his hospital bill doesn't go for services at all; it goes to the banks for interest payments.

The "System" in Health

And not only do all of these empires, insurance men, financiers, businessmen and doctors make a lot of money from people's bad health, they do it with togetherness. Their mutual needs coincide so that prestigious medical empires require the manufacture of expensive equipment and the presence of large construction companies; and, of course, *only* large institutions can afford the expensive products of the medical equipment and drug manufacturers. And all of these groups require the stable, lenient financing of Blue Cross and other medical insurers. Their growing interdependence is evident in the fact that drug company executives sit on hospital boards of trustees. Increasingly drug and medical equipment executives are joining the boards of large medical schools and centers. Doctors own shares in profit-making hospitals and hospital supply companies. Hospital and medical school professionals "moonlight" as consultants to hospital supply companies and even sit on their boards of trustees.

The best thing about the health business is that the profits are sure (as long as you're not a patient or taxpayer, that is). Blue Cross and the government's Medicare and Medicaid programs hand the doctors and hospitals a virtual blank check. The hospital, in effect, simply tells Blue Cross how much its expenses are, and Blue Cross pays the bill. There are no cost controls. The hospital's costs may, of course, be necessary for the patient's welfare. But they also may be "necessary" for the purchase of seldom-used and expensive equipment that was available in another hospital across the street; for plush offices and high salaries for doctors and hospital administrators; for expenses incurred in fighting off attempts by unions to organize hospital workers; or for hiring public relations firms to clean up the hospital's poor image.





in the community. The health companies and doctors get rich; the consumer and the taxpayer pay the bill.

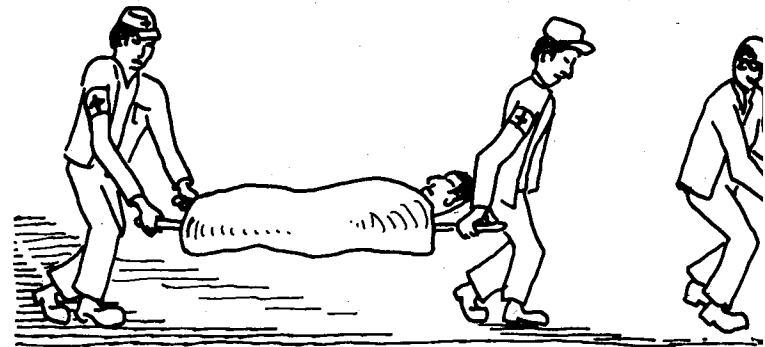
Even the so-called "non-profit" hospitals get in on the fun. All that "non-profit" means is that they don't have to pay out their excess income to stockholders. They also don't have to pay it back to their patients in the form of cheaper rates. Instead, they use it to grow; to buy more fancy (even if unnecessary) equipment, more plush offices, more public relations; to pay staff doctors even higher salaries; to buy up real estate, tear down poor people's housing, and build new pavilions for private patients.

There is, then, a health care *system*. Its components are, in addition to the doctors, the vast network of health care resources—"medical empires;" the financing and planning complex of agencies dominated by Blue Cross; and the "medical-industrial complex." But if American health care is provided by such a big, well-organized, interconnected, business-like system, why is it so poor? The answer is that *health care is not the aim of the health care system*. The health care system exists to serve its own ends. The aims of big medical centers are teaching and research. The hospitals and medical schools seek to expand their real estate and financial holdings. And everyone, from hospitals and doctors to drug companies and insurance companies, wants to make profits. Health care for patients is a means to these ends, but it is not the sole end in itself. And so the patient sees a system which is expensive, which is fragmented into dozens of specialties, which has no time to treat him in a dignified way, and which doesn't even take care of him very well.

Rx for the Health System

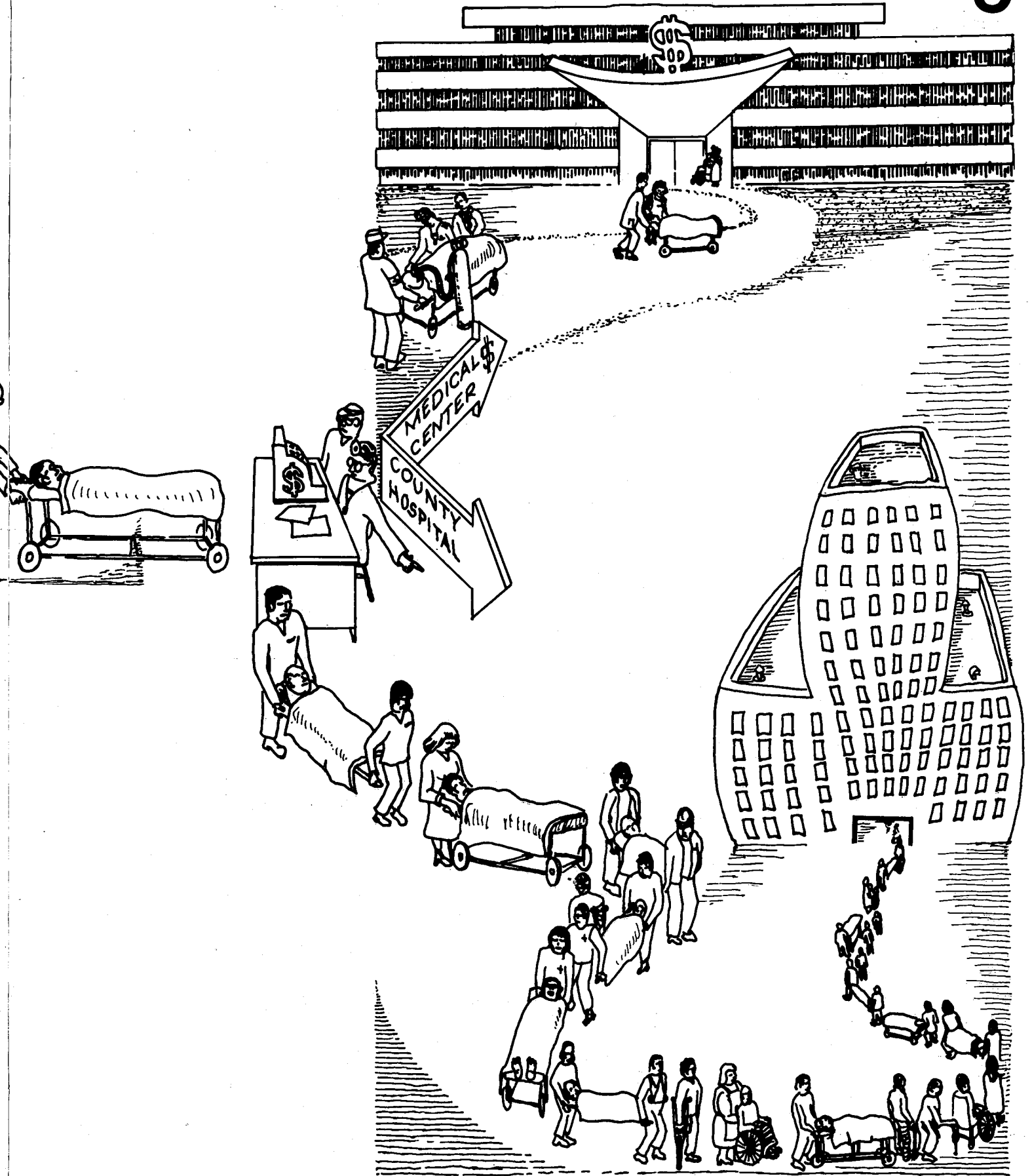
The health crisis has reached such proportions that every big politician is offering his solution, be it national health insurance, health maintenance organizations, group practices, or the like. However, it is now more important than ever to ask, "Who will benefit from these reforms? Will it be primarily the providers and those who profit on health care? Or will it be those who use it?"

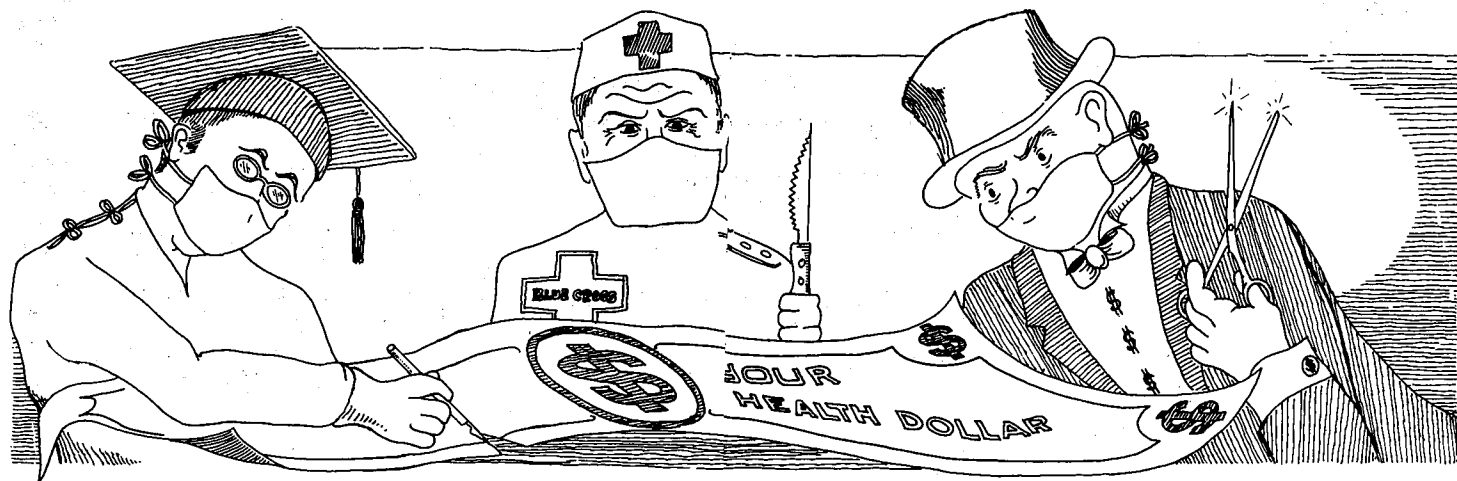
National health insurance is a good example. What happened when Medicare and Medicaid, which were, in effect, national health insurance for the elderly and the poor, were introduced in 1966? For millions of people, the economic burden of medical care was lightened. But since the programs included no cost controls, the doctors and hospitals went wild. Doctors raised their fees; hospitals bought up every expensive piece of equipment they could think of. The income of hospital supply companies and drug companies skyrocketed. The price Americans paid for hospital care almost doubled. Did the quality of medical care double? Hardly. The taxpayers and patients paid the bill; the doctors, hospitals, drug and hospital supply companies reaped the profit.



Is there reason to think that the outcome of the present national health insurance or other reform proposals will be different? No, not so long as these powers still dominate and control the health system. More money, more planning and more coordination will make little difference as long as control of the health system is left in the hands of those who make their fortunes and reputations from it. Those who use and pay for health care must begin to have a say in the priorities of the health system. Only then can we hope for low-cost, high-quality, easily-accessible and relevant health care.

But across the country people are beginning to take things into their own hands. In New York and Pennsylvania subscribers are challenging Blue Cross rate increases; in Cincinnati poor and working class communities are demanding that the Health Department provide decentralized, community-controlled neighborhood health centers; in San Francisco, Chicago and Washington, D.C., hospital workers allied with community groups are challenging the accreditation of overcrowded, under-staffed, run-down public hospitals; in New York community residents are challenging hospitals who would force them out of their homes to build doctors' offices, parking lots and professional staff housing. The beginnings are modest; but a movement is afoot to take control of the medical system and to reshape it to meet the needs of the vast majority of those who work in and use the health system.





This is the first in a series of pamphlets published by the Health Policy Advisory Center (Health-PAC). It analyzes the forces in the health system that prevent most Americans from getting good health care.

How can that system be changed so that good health care is a right for all? Around the country emerging community and worker groups are working to transform the present health system into one that will provide high quality, low-cost, accessible health care for all. Health-PAC, an independent, non-profit research and education organization works with and services these groups. Health-PAC has information available on patient's rights; health worker issues; community and worker struggles to change health institutions; the organization and financing of health care; Blue Cross; national health insurance proposals; and many other health care topics.

Health-PAC also conducts workshops and supplies technical assistance and speakers for community, worker and student groups. Health-PAC publishes a monthly Bulletin focusing on news and analysis of health issues. Subscriptions to the Health-PAC Bulletin are \$7 a year and \$5 for students.

In addition, Health-PAC publishes occasional papers on various topics. Health-PAC's first book, *The American Health Empire*, can be obtained at local book stores in paperback (Vintage, 1970) or directly from Random House Publishers.

For more information, contact Health-PAC, 17 Murray Street, New York, New York 10007, (212) 267-8890. © 1972.



This column contains information about organizations involved in the struggle to change the present delivery system of services and to redirect the nation's priorities.

Health Policy Advisory Center, 17 Murray Street, New York City 10007, does research on health care problems, aids the insurgent consumer groups in demanding responsive health services. Also trains medical, and social work students in new perspectives on health systems. They publish a monthly **Health PAC Bulletin**, \$5 / year for students.

Social Welfare Workers Movement (SWWM) c / o Arnold Sulby, 1913 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103, is a broad based network of political action and education groups on the campus, in welfare and health institutions. A list of city and school contacts is available from the above address.

Union of Radical Sociologists, P.O. Box 1113, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 63130, is a loose federation of sociologists. They publish **The Insurgent Sociologist**, a forum for discussion. Subscription is \$2 / year.

Hotchpot, Box 2492, Cleveland, Ohio 44112, is a national newspaper for workers in human services occupations—social welfare, health and mental health. Subscription is \$3.50 / year.

Medical Committee for Human Rights, 710 South Marshfield, Chicago, Illinois 60612, is an action organization of health workers and patients concerned with social change. They publish **Health Right News** which deals with crucial developments in health care. Subscription is \$3 / year.

Psychologists for Social Action, 137 West 14th Street, New York City, is a working organization of local groups for the eradication of militarism, poverty and racism. They publish a monthly newsletter **Social Action** subscription is \$1 / year for students.

NOTE: *If one writes to the above groups requesting a sample copy of their publication the chances are they'll send you one.*

New Hazards of Asbestos Fibers Revealed

Tests undertaken by the Department of Air Resources have revealed that some brands of papier mache mixes contain asbestos fibers that may be hazardous to health. The analyses were performed at the Mount Sinai Environmental Sciences Laboratory which is under the direction of Dr. Irving Selikoff.

The inhalation of fine asbestos fibers has long been recognized as a severe hazard to the health, not only of those who work with this material or come into close contact with it, but also the families of those workers, and people who live near asbestos operations. These fibers have been shown to contribute to such diseases as asbestosis, lung cancer and the always fatal mesotheliomas. Thanks to the pioneering work of Dr. Selikoff, we now know that these tiny fibers can be found in the lungs of almost all city dwellers, that asbestos has become all-pervasive in our environment and quite possibly presents a threat to the health of the public as a whole.

Dr. Selikoff has said "...no one, particularly children and young people, should be unduly exposed. After all, today's children are almost certainly inhaling more asbestos than their parents did, and we know that if a person inhales significant amounts of asbestos dust, he carries a burden that will provide a latent potential for the development of cancer for the rest of his life."

The implications go far beyond matches, of course, when one considers the whole range of other uses of asbestos-containing materials which have become common in our society.

The health effects attributed to asbestos show up so long after exposure that results of a given source may not be conclusively known for 30 years. Therefore, asbestos inhaled by children from papier mache would not show possible cancer effects until adulthood.

While there is no legal barrier at present to the sale or use of asbestos-containing dry mix products, because of the potential hazards of asbestos inhalation, the Department of Air Resources believes these products should be avoided especially where children or young people may be exposed.

(The above was excerpted from a letter sent to the Pratt Center by Fred C. Hart, Commissioner, Department of Air Resources).

Some brands of prepared papier mache mixes in common use in schools contain large amounts of asbestos fiber. Three out of five samples recently analyzed for the Department show "chrysotile asbestos as one of (their) major components."

In the three samples found to contain asbestos, it was present in amounts greater than 10 percent, with one sample having an asbestos content greater than

more

HAZARDS OF ASBESTOS FIBERS REVEALED

one half, according to the report by the Mount Sinai Environmental Sciences Laboratory. Of the other two samples, one appeared to have some trace asbestos content and will be analyzed further, while the other had no observable asbestos minerals. The five materials and a brief summary of the analysis for each are as follows:

A. **Celluclay** instant papier mache. Distributed by Tandy Craft Products, New York City, "will be studied further in that no positive identification of most of the inorganic phases have been made..."

B. **Quick Set Papier Mache Mix**. Art Brite Chemical Corp., Jersey City, N.J. "The major phase in this material is chrysotile (asbestos)..."

C. **Instant Fibrous Mache**. Sculpture House, 38 East 30th St., New York City. (sample provided by New York City Board of Education). "chrysotile asbestos is present in a considerable proportion (20-50 percent).

D. **Instant Fibrous Mache**. (Lot No. 2, also provided by the Board of Education). While the content of chrysotile asbestos is reduced from Lot No. 1 (C above), it "is compensated for by the marked increase of both anthophyllite and tremolite" asbestos.

E. **Galt Instant Papier Mache** No. 1315. James Galt & Co., Ltd., Cheadle, Cheshire, England. "No asbestos minerals were observed by optical

microscopy, or by X-ray diffraction. The inorganic phase was pure calcite (limestone).

This potentially hazardous situation was brought to light by Stanley Rose, assistant director in charge of the Board of Education's Bureau of Art. Mr. Rose has circulated a memo to all of the city's public schools requesting that they stop using the implicated products and that they submit any other suspicious items for analysis.

The schools had been using the Instant Fibrous Mache (sample C, above). The manufacturer submitted a second formulation (sample D, above) on being apprised of the asbestos problem, but the new product also contains asbestos, according to the laboratory report. This product is also sold under the name Modelling Mache, according to the manufacturer.

The laboratory work at Mount Sinai was carried out by A.M. Langer, Ph.D., A. Rohl, Ph.D., and Mrs. Ann Mackler. Harold Romer, consultant to the Commissioner, is coordinating for Air Resources.

Photos and copies of the full lab report available on request. ■

If further information is required or you are using mache products not listed, please write Mr. Harold Romer, Consultant to the Commissioner, Department of Air Resources, 51 Astor Place, New York, N.Y. 10003.

STREET Tips



MONEY IN YOUR POCKET WHILE PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

By Jack G. Roof, Lone Star Sierran

Folks are all worried about phosphates and detergents and eutrophications of lakes—and what do we now learn? A former engineer of Procter and Gamble reveals that the company has been selling us a bill of goods for 20 years. We need use only one-tenth as much Tide (or its equivalent) as the box recommends.

Recent news items in the press reveal that Ronald Ostrander has testified before the House of Representatives Environmental Subcommittee that this deliberate deception has been used by the detergent manufacturers for two decades. All this time we have been using up our scare phosphates at an unnecessary rate and have been loading our water with far too much phosphate.

What is the proper procedure for using Tide (or its equivalent)? Use only one-tenth as much! Skeptical? So was my wife—until she tried it. Now she, too, does a load in the washer with 2 tablespoons of



Consumers Union recently issued a warning against the use of bug-killing shelf papers and vaporizing strips.

Consumer Reports magazine described the products as containing dangerous, persistent chemicals. Some of the products are also under attack by the Federal government.

Predictably, the manufacturers took issue with the publication. A spokesman for the Shell Oil Corporation, makers of the Shell No-Pest Strip, contended that, "The chemical used in this pest strip breaks down to a completely innocuous compound almost as soon as it enters the body." (*New York Times*, 7/30/72).

Consumers Union also cited as dangerous Aeroseal Insect Strip made by the Aeroseal Corporation and the Vaporette Vapor Action Pest Strip made by the Vaporette Chemical Corporation. The shelf papers are Clobber-Bug Lining Paper manufactured by Miller Industries and NO Bugs M-Lady Odorless Shelf and Drawer Paper made by Paper Products, Inc.

Most no-pest strips contain DDVP (Dichlorovos Vapona), a form of nerve gas. Many bug-repellent shelf papers contain Chlordane and Lindane, both extremely dangerous chlorinated hydrocarbons. (*STREET*, 6/72). ■



City Lights

Mayor Lindsay has announced a \$1-million program "to brighten and enhance" the safety of six main thoroughfares with high-intensity, high-pressure sodium fixtures. The fixtures, which will be installed on 40 miles of arteries by early December will double the intensity of light with "no significant increase in energy consumption."

The entire length of Flatbush Avenue in Brooklyn

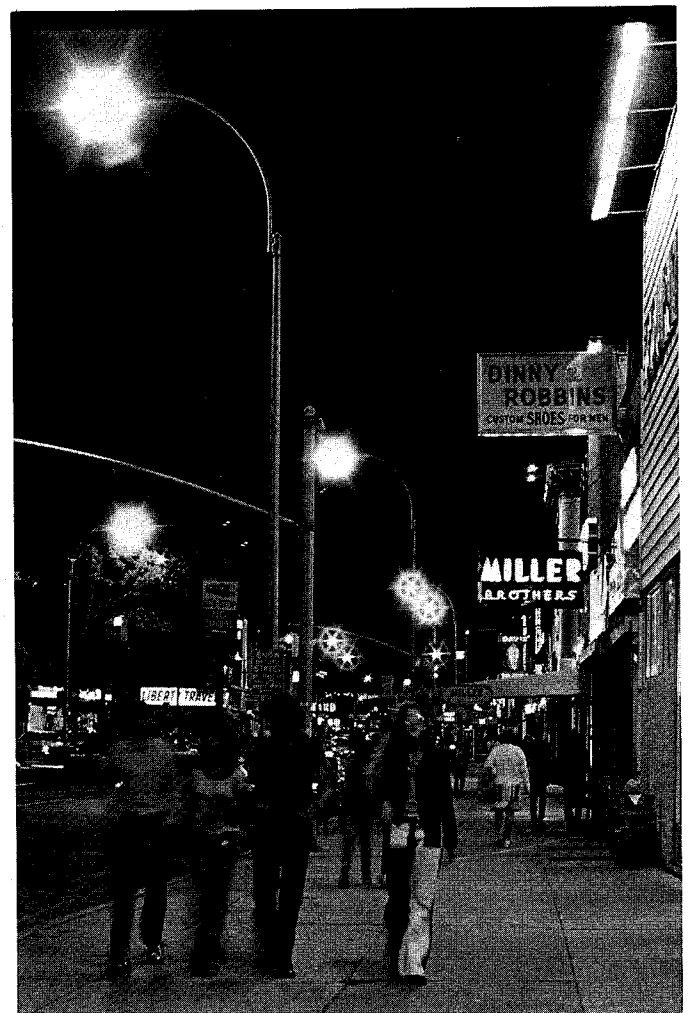
will be lit. In Manhattan lights will be installed on Broadway from 59th Street to 222nd Street. Queens will have the new lights on Metropolitan Avenue from Flushing Avenue to Jamaica Avenue and on Northern Boulevard from Main Street to the Cross Island Expressway. Tremont Avenue in the Bronx will be lit as well as Westchester Avenue from Third Avenue to the Bruckner Expressway. ■

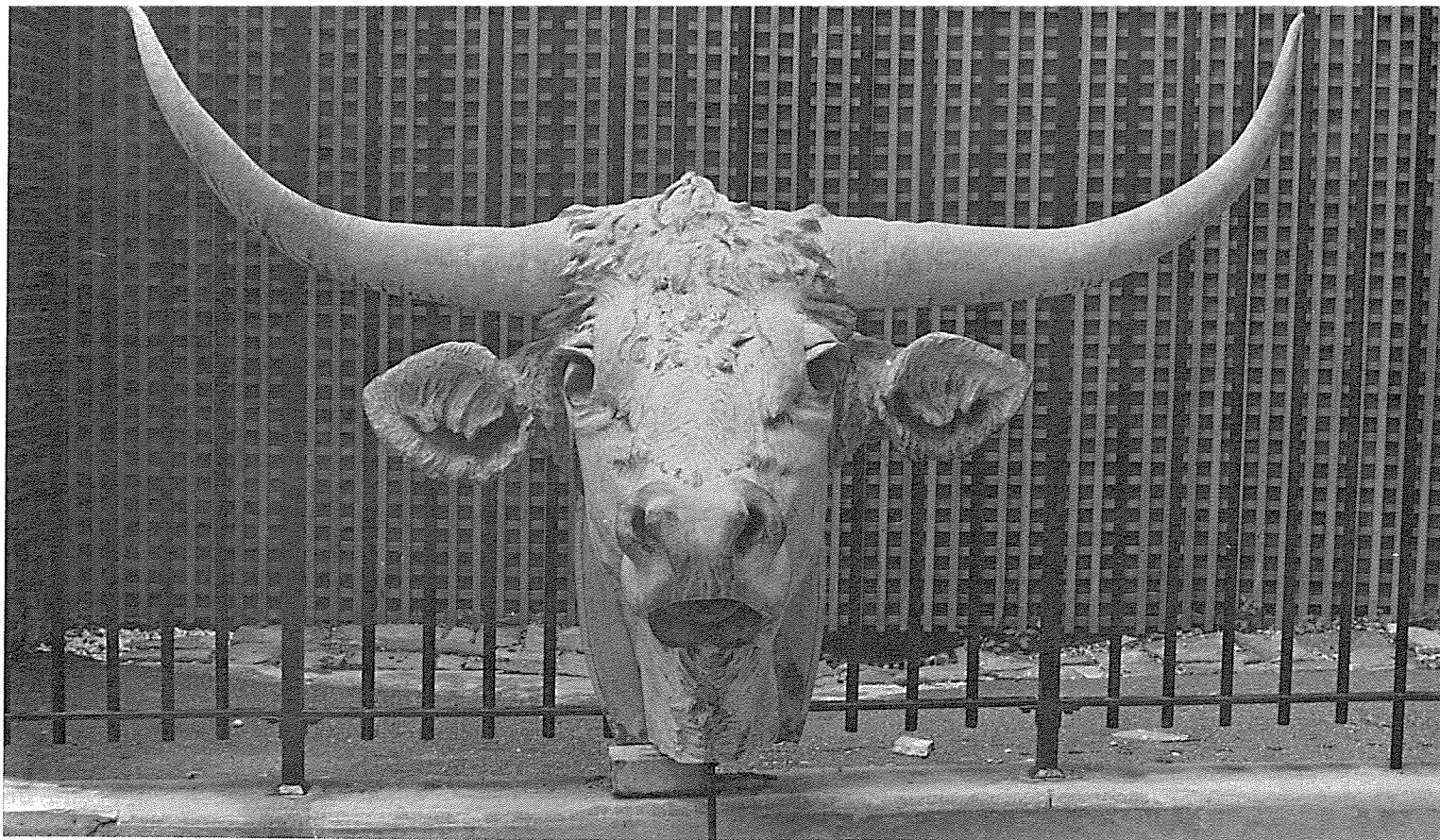
detergent (1/8) cup. The clothes don't just look almost as good, they look better. She confirms Ostrander's contention that overuse of detergents leaves a residue in clothes, dulls colors and wears out the cloth faster. Ostrander also says it causes diaper rash.

Here are Ostrander's instructions for the family wash (as reported by several newspapers):

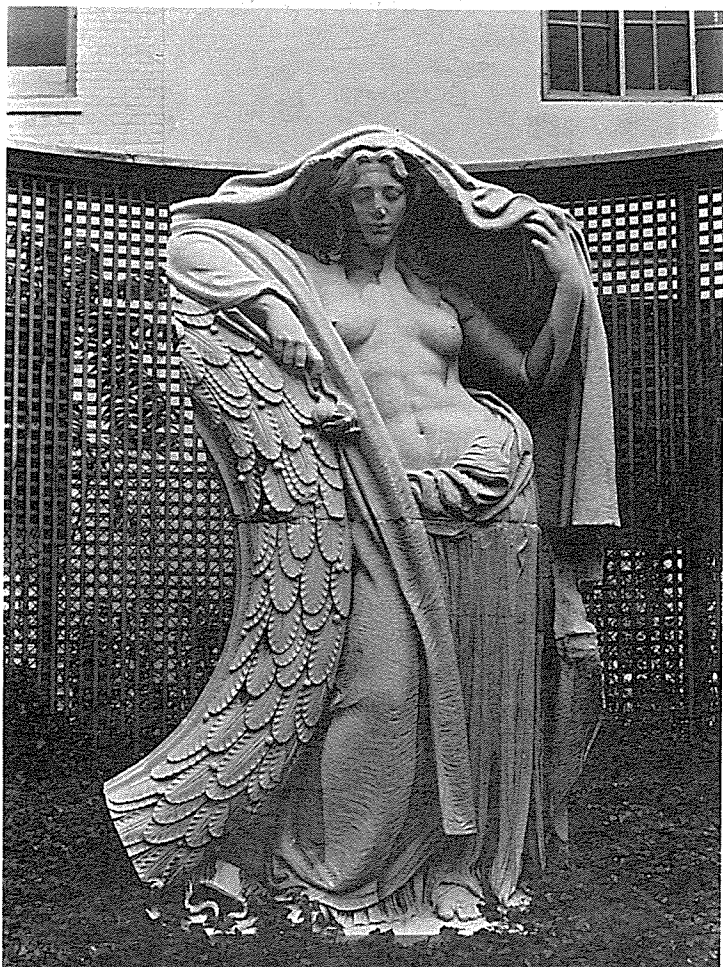
1. Measure 1/8 cup of detergent
2. Wet the most soiled spots (cuffs and collars), sprinkle on detergent and fold garment to hold detergent in place
3. For cold-water washes, or *very* hard water or extremely dirty clothes add a little more, but never over 1/4 cup total
4. Check machine after two minutes of operation. If the amount of detergent is correct, there will be a narrow ring of suds, about half-an-inch wide, around the edge of the tub only. If there are no suds, add about 1/2 teaspoon of detergent.

Save 90 percent of your detergent bill, help our overloaded sewage systems and cut down on damage to our surface water and underground water systems. ■





NEW YORK *Rip offs*



TAKE A WALKING TOUR of the Brooklyn Museum's sculpture garden. You'll see the fierce lion head from Coney Island's Steeplechase, a pair of bronze owls from the N.Y. Herald Building (destroyed in 1928), a grotesque keystone from Al Capone's infamous Four Deuces Club, railings from the Police Gazette Building, a clock figure from demolished Penn Station, old Greek herms (rough stone signposts with sculptured heads), an eagle from the *Brooklyn Eagle*, and lots more. These art treasures, ripped off doomed buildings or salvaged from demolition sites, have found a new and loving home in this outdoor "garden of the vanishing past."

Its walks are patterned with ten types of old New York City pavement, including wooden spruce pier blocks, and the art represents more than 100 years of the City's building ornamentation.

The Freida Schiff Warburg Memorial Sculpture Garden opened seven years ago. Part of its collection was donated by the Anonymous Arts Recovery Society, part by individuals. The N.Y. State Council of the Arts granted money for cleaning and restoration, and Ian McKibb of the Museum staff, designed the garden.

Archeological students Sabrina Freed and Katya Goncharoff visited the Museum and found many of the treasures weed-covered and partially buried in outside storage fields. They volunteered to dig them out and clean them up. A new glass gazebo has been built to house and protect rare and recent acquisitions but because of lack of funds, many works are still neglected.

The girls, now researching the items in the collection, are planning fall walking tours to "get the public closer to the Museum and its collections." Free tour talks will cover the disappearing city represented in the Garden, its history, background, and future.

For further information, call the Education Department, Brooklyn Museum, 638-5000. ■

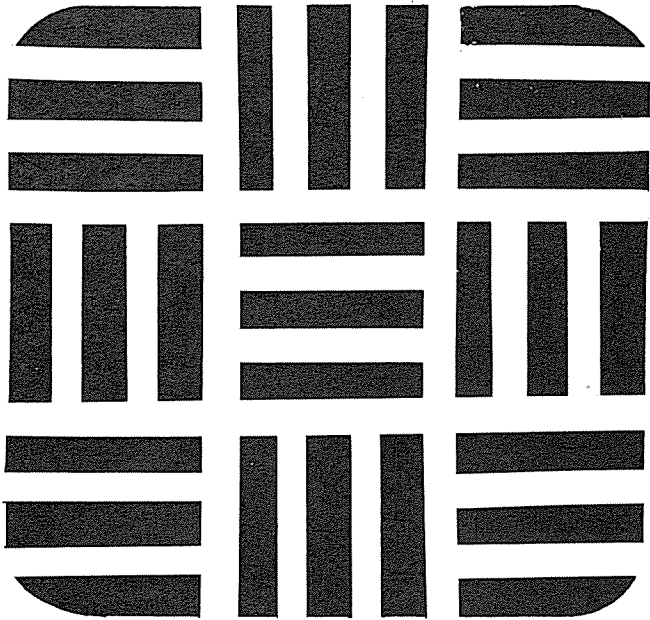


Reprinted courtesy of **The Brownstoner**, Vol. 4, No.2, October 1972, a publication of the Brownstone Revival Committee, 230 Park Avenue, Rm. 1825, N.Y., N.Y. 10017 ©1972.



16 Liveable New York

Reprinted courtesy of The New York City Parks Council.



REPAVING:

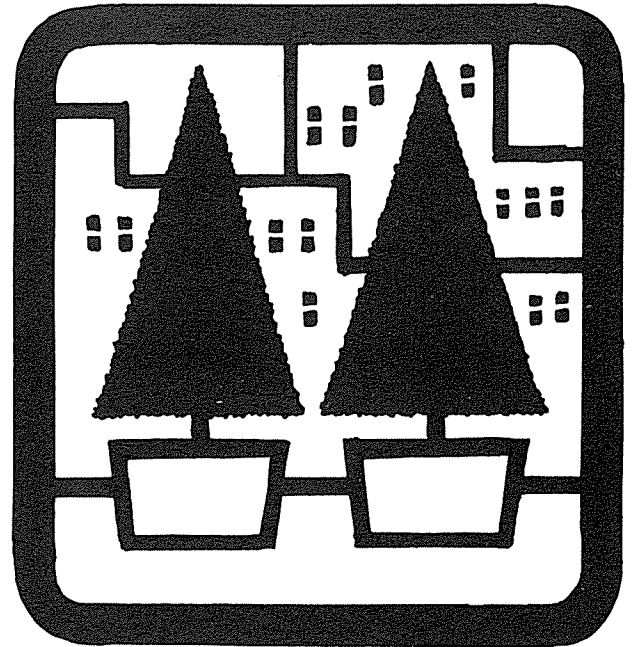
Have you ever been in Rio de Janeiro? Have you ever been on Madison Avenue at 78th Street in Manhattan? Did you notice something different about the sidewalk? Every sidewalk in New York probably could not be designed by Alexander Calder, but every sidewalk could be interesting, bright, and decorative. Fly down to Rio. Take a bus up to 78th Street. See what we mean.

We can do decorative and recreational (hop-scotch, etc.) paving and repaving in terrazzo and other materials for existing and proposed sidewalks, malls, plazas, and playgrounds. Since you may want to do 20 feet or a mile, the cost will vary greatly depending on the size of the project and the design.

STEPS: 1. When you get back from your trip, call us. 2. We'll have the City do a survey of your site to secure the necessary permits and for suggestions. 3. Your repaving will be designed just for you. 4. Please give us time. This kind of thing can't be done tomorrow.

Also, in cooperation with the New York Community Arts Workshop, we can do walls, murals or beautifully designed "Patchwork Plazas" like the one in Washington Square Park. It's a marvelous way of involving your community in an enduring and worthwhile project. Call us.

This is the fourth in a series reprinted from "The Liveable New York Catalogue," by the Urban Improvements Program of the Parks Council, 1972. 799-6000.



PLANTERS AND LANDSCAPING:

We can put planters on your block and fill them with ivy. Or chrysanthemums. Or a crabapple tree. Or lots of other beautiful things.

We can protect your trees, old or new, from dogs and cars and people, too. We can give you low iron wickets or a six foot high iron tree guard.

We can plant a mall for you. A plaza. Or create a "vest-pocket" park out of unused space. We can plant Baltic ivy around the base of your tree. With cobblestones. Without cobblestones. We can do the whole job—from a flower to a park. For you. For your corporation.

STEPS: 1. Call or write us—tell us what you want. 2. We'll get the permits and insurance (if necessary) for any item. 3. We'll get you the exact size and shape planter (in pre-cast concrete or asbestos) or tree protector you want. 4. We'll have it delivered and installed. 5. We'll come to look over your site and make suggestions. 6. We'll supervise vast park projects or the planting of a bush with the same exuberance.

It costs \$90 for a 30" high, 32" diameter, pre-cast concrete planter, delivered and installed. We can give you the best price for whatever you want to put in it. Planters and

Continued page 37

By Betsy Brown

A new and exciting approach to solving inner city housing problems has been started with the establishment of the Fort Greene Housing Office, now in its second year of operation. Recent years have seen the phenomenon of numerous middle-income families buying or renting homes in "brownstone" neighborhoods near downtown Brooklyn. This is occurring in Fort Greene as well. The area, like most urban residential areas, continues to have substantial housing and social problems, but the community is now widely regarded as rapidly improving and has been the object of much attention by various governmental agencies. A present concern of the community, various city agencies, and other organizations interested in the area is that persons of low and moderate income will be forced out of Fort Greene as property values increase.

The Fort Greene Housing Office, a non-profit corporation supported by the Fund for the City of New York, is engaged primarily with stabilizing an economic and racial mix in Fort Green. The Housing Office has embarked on two approaches to this problem. The most immediate approach lies in attempting to keep present homeowners in the community. In order to accomplish this, the Housing Office is providing low and moderate income residents of the Fort Green Community with housing counseling and assistance in purchasing or refinancing their homes. No fees are charged for these services. Through the cooperation of the Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., a mortgage pool of approximately \$5 million has been made available to the Fort Greene area for conventional and FHA-insured funding. Committed funds now total over \$2 million, with 62 percent of the loans made to present community residents.

The second approach lies in the development of a new low-income housing stock. The Housing Office has formed a sister corporation, the Fort Greene Housing Development Fund Corporation, incorporated under article XI with the same Board of Directors and officers as the Housing Office. It is designed to take title to properties in the area for rehabilitation and eventual sale to persons of low income. The Housing Development Fund Corporation is presently engaged in the acquisition of structures currently held "in-rem" by the City of New York and largely vacant. It has been anticipated that these buildings will be rehabilitated under FHA 235-J and resold to persons of low-income. A similar proposal is being made to HUD for FHA-owned structures in the area. The HDFC is also engaged in sponsoring cooperative ventures involving existing buildings whereby the tenants will be assisted in buying and rehabilitating their buildings. It is also seeking feasible methods of constructing in-fill

housing.

During its period of operation, however, things have not gone exactly as originally planned for the housing office. For instance, originally, four million dollars in FHA-insured funding and one million dollars in conventional funding were made available. Nevertheless, the vast preponderance of financing applications were for the conventional funds instead of the FHA-insured funds. This appears to be a direct reflection of the ease of obtaining conventional funding compared to the difficulties involved in FHA financing. The FHA situation has continued to deteriorate during the year until the present, at which time the possibility of a total FHA refusal to consider certain urban neighborhoods is a distinct reality. While most of the financing done has been conventional, 62 per cent of the commitments represented refinancings with the funds going directly to existing community residents. The fears of the Housing Office that the mortgage pool funds would serve as a vehicle to displace community residents have fortunately not been borne out.

In the area of developing new low-income housing stock, the Housing Office has been anticipating difficulties with using the FHA 235-J program for low-income home ownership, and has therefore been preparing an alternative program utilizing conventional financing. The alternative plan is to provide two-family houses, whereby the income of the purchaser will be enhanced by the rental unit. The lessee would be an institution (i.e. the Housing Authority, a hospital, etc.) for purpose of stability. A land write-down from the city would permit the appraisal to exceed the sales price, thus reducing or eliminating the down payment. In addition, the Housing Office is considering a lease-purchase situation to avoid real estate taxes by retaining title for a period of years in the non-profit corporate name. This conventional financing program would eliminate the great delay and added expense in seeking FHA subsidies. If, and when better subsidized programs are created, the property could be placed under such by refinancing. Until then, the non-profit corporation would effectively act as a sort of trustee.

According to Ronald Broadnick, the newly appointed director of the Housing Office, 25 parcels in the Fort Greene area are now slated for development. Thirteen properties will be developed conventionally; six are designated for the 235-J program; and six will be developed under the municipal "mini-loan."

The Fort Greene Housing Office is directed by Ronald Broadnick and a 32-member board of directors representing neighborhood organizations. Its office is located at 213 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn. ■

Unemployment Insurance Benefits

Reprinted by permission from Vol. 2, No. 5, July 1972, of **Urban Rights**, a publication of the New York Urban Coalition.

If you lose your job through no fault of your own, you are entitled to collect unemployment insurance benefits for 39 weeks, equal to approximately one half your earnings during the previous year, up to a maximum of \$75.00 each week. In states where the unemployment rate is high—as it now is in New York—benefits are paid for an additional 13 weeks, making a total of 52 weeks (one year).

As soon as you are unemployed, file a claim in person at the New York State Unemployment Office nearest you. On your first visit, bring the following records:

1. your social security card
2. the names and addresses of *all* employers you have worked for during the past 52 weeks, your clock or payroll number, the address at which you worked for each job, and Record of Employment slips

3. if you have applied for benefits before, bring your insurance book, calendar insert and claim card

There is a seven day, unpaid, waiting period during which time all information you have given is verified. Your last employer will be asked a) how many weeks you worked during the past year b) how much you earned c) the last day you worked d) why you are unemployed and e) whether there is any reason you should not receive benefits. Once this period is past, your unemployment check is *mailed* to you each week from your state capital.

Eligibility Rules

To qualify for benefits, you must have had some covered work in at least 20 of the 52 weeks before filing, *and* at least \$600 in covered earnings during those 20 weeks. ("Covered" work and earnings means work and earnings *covered* by the unemployment insurance law. Most jobs are "covered" and you should assume yours was unless told differently.) Or, you must have at least \$450 in covered earnings during 15 of the 52 weeks before filing, *and* some covered work in at least 40 of the 104 weeks before filing, with at least \$1,200 in covered earnings during those 40 weeks.

A week of employment means a *Monday through Sunday week* in which you had some covered work, even as little as a day or part of a day. You can also receive partial unemployment insurance benefits if you are employed no more than three days in each week that you file and earn no more than \$75 in that week. You are *not* eligible for benefits if you left your last job without good cause (quit); provoked

your discharge through unreasonable or unjustifiable actions; left due to marriage, or to join your husband or wife in another area; or if you were discharged for misconduct; or, if after applying for unemployment insurance, you refused (without good cause) a job for which you were fitted by training and experience. You must be *able* to work (if you are sick and cannot work, inquire about New York State Disability benefits) and be *ready and willing* to take (and actively look for) a new job, i.e., if you are on vacation or have retired you cannot receive unemployment benefits.

Reporting Requirements

You are required to report to the Unemployment Insurance office once a week (on the same day and at the same time). You must bring your insurance book, calendar insert and claim card each week; otherwise your benefits will be delayed. To receive your check, each week you must sign a statement that you have told the office about:

1. Any days you worked during the past week and how much you earned (including self-employment)
2. Any days you were not ready, willing and able to work
3. Any job offers you received
4. Any vacation, holiday or pension payments you received
5. Any benefits you have received from any other state or federal unemployment insurance law

When you sign this form you are declaring that all statements above your signature are true. There are severe penalties for wilful false statements, or for intentionally withholding information to obtain benefits. If benefits are received as a result of false statements, you must repay the money and you may also be subject to fines of up to \$500, or imprisonment for up to one year, or both.

Contested Claims

If you disagree with any decision made by the unemployment insurance office, you have the right to a hearing before an impartial referee who is not connected with the office. You can request a hearing, by notifying the office within thirty days after the decision is mailed, or given to you in person. If the referee decides in your favor, there is a twenty day wait before payments are approved, since during this period the office can appeal the ruling. You are not required to have someone represent you at a hearing, however, you can bring someone if you wish. Both you and your former employer have the right to appeal a referee's decision to the Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board and, if you, your former employer, or the Industrial Commissioner disagree with their decision the case may be taken to court for final settlement. For further details, refer to New York State Unemployment Insurance Information for Claimant's Booklet No. LO 318.3 (12-71).

FOOD: THE KEY NUTRIENTS

This chart summarizes the key nutrients, some reasons why each is needed, and foods that are good sources of each nutrient. It will help you understand why you should eat a wide variety of food to be well-nourished and healthy.

PROTEIN



Why Needed

1. Builds and maintains all tissues.
2. Forms an important part of enzymes, hormones, and body fluids.
3. Helps form antibodies to fight infection.
4. Supplies energy.

Some Important Sources

Proteins of top quality for tissue building and repair are found in lean meat, poultry, fish, seafoods, eggs, milk, and cheese. Next best for proteins are dry beans, peas, and nuts. Cereals, bread, vegetables, and fruits also provide some protein but of lower quality.

CALCIUM



1. Builds bones and teeth.
2. Helps blood to clot.
3. Helps nerves, muscles, and heart to function properly.

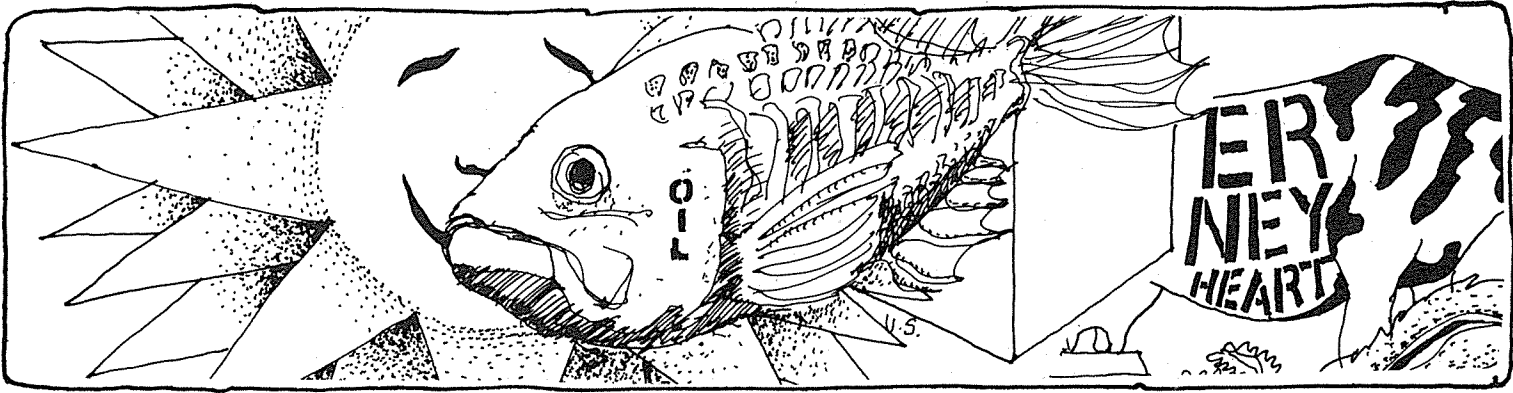
Milk-whole, low-fat, skim, buttermilk-fresh, dried, canned; cheese, especially cheddar-types; ice cream; ice milk; leafy vegetables such as collards, dandelion, kale, mustard and turnip greens.

IRON

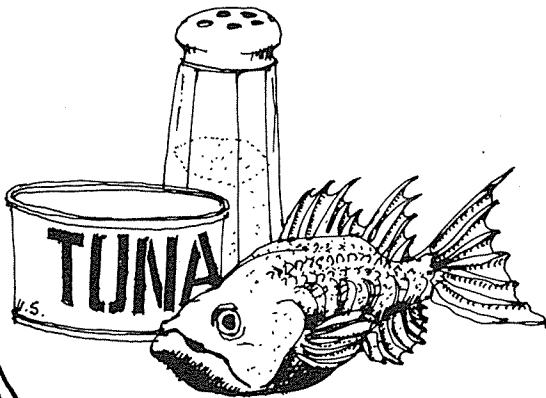


1. Combines with protein to make hemoglobin, the red substance of blood which carries oxygen from the lungs to muscles, brain, and other parts of the body.
2. Helps cells use oxygen.

Liver, kidney, heart, oysters, lean meat, egg yolk, dry beans, dry peas, dark-green leafy vegetables, dried fruit, whole grain and enriched bread and cereals, and molasses.



IODINE



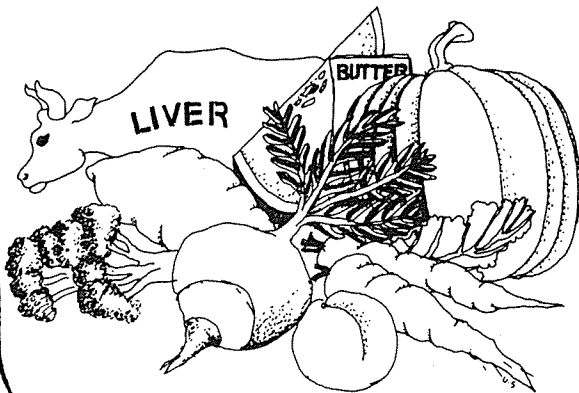
Why Needed

1. Helps the thyroid gland work properly.

Some Important Sources

Iodized salt. Salt water fish and other seafoods.

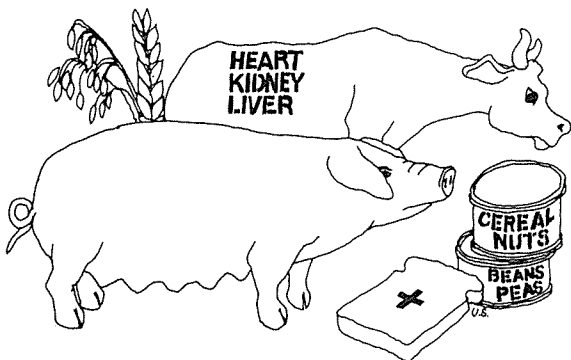
VITAMIN A



1. Helps eyes adjust to dim light.
2. Helps keep skin healthy.
3. Helps keep lining of mouth, nose, throat, and digestive tract healthy and resistant to infection.
4. Promotes growth.

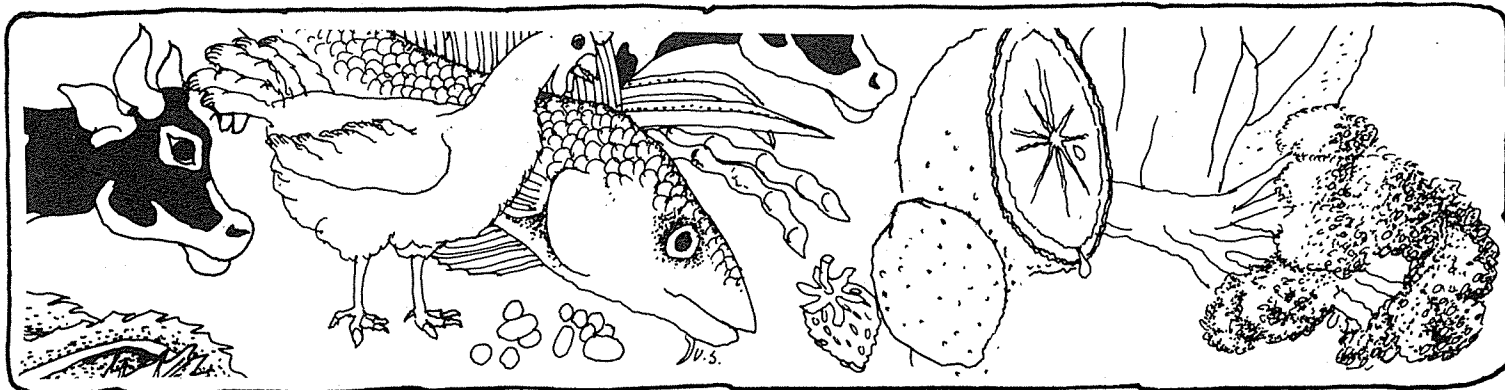
Liver; dark-green and deep-yellow vegetables such as broccoli, turnip and other leafy greens, carrots, pumpkin, sweet potatoes, winter squash; apricots, cantaloupe; butter, fortified margarine.

THIAMINE

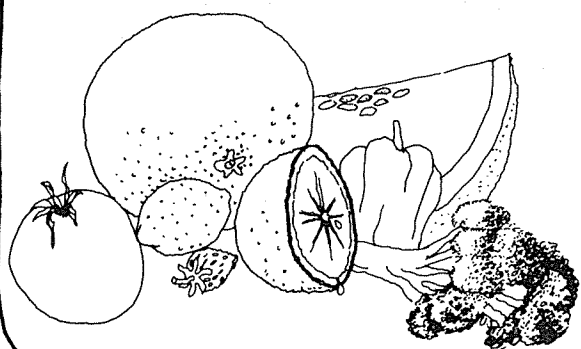


1. Helps body cells obtain energy from food.
2. Helps keep nerves in healthy condition.
3. Promotes good appetite and digestion.

Lean pork, heart, kidney, liver, dry beans and peas, whole grain and enriched cereals and breads, and some nuts.



VITAMIN C



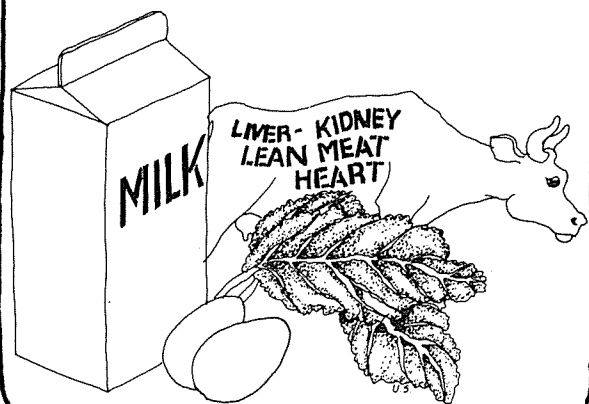
Why Needed

1. Helps hold body cells together and strengthens walls of blood vessels.
2. Helps in healing wounds.
3. Helps body to build bones and teeth.

Some Important Sources

Cantaloupe, grapefruit, oranges, strawberries, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, raw cabbage, collards, green and sweet red peppers, mustard and turnip greens, potatoes cooked in jacket, and tomatoes.

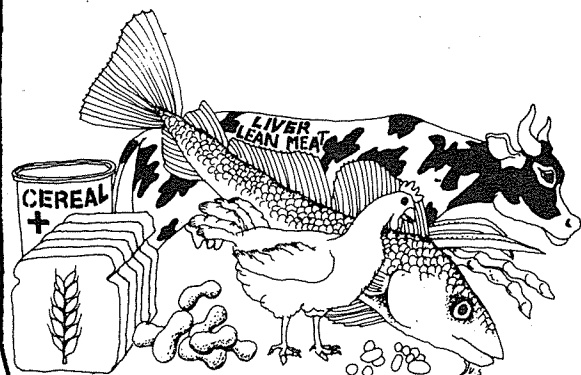
RIBOFLAVIN



1. Helps cells use oxygen to release energy from food.
2. Helps keep eyes healthy.
3. Helps keep skin around mouth and nose smooth.

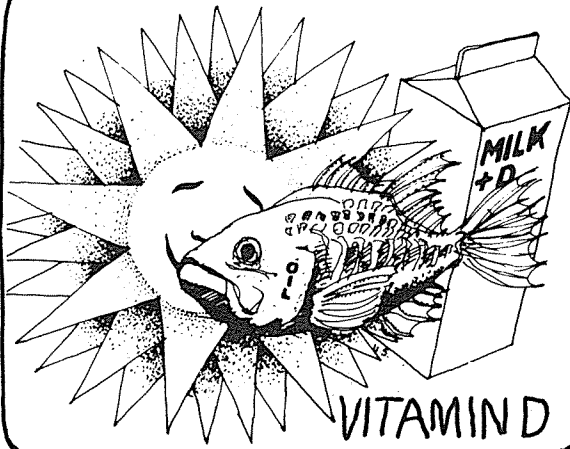
Milk, liver, kidney, heart, lean meat, eggs, and dark leafy greens.

NIACIN



1. Helps the cells of the body use oxygen to produce energy.
2. Helps to maintain health of skin, tongue, digestive tract, and nervous system.

Liver, lean meat, poultry, fish, peanuts and peanut butter, beans and peas, and whole grain and enriched breads and cereals.



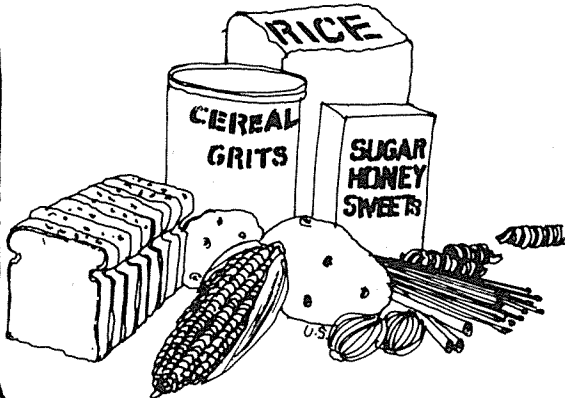
Why Needed

1. Helps body use calcium and phosphorus to build strong bones and teeth, important in growing children and during pregnancy and lactation.

Some Important Sources

Fish liver oils; foods fortified with vitamin D, such as milk. Direct sunlight produces vitamin D from cholesterol in the skin.

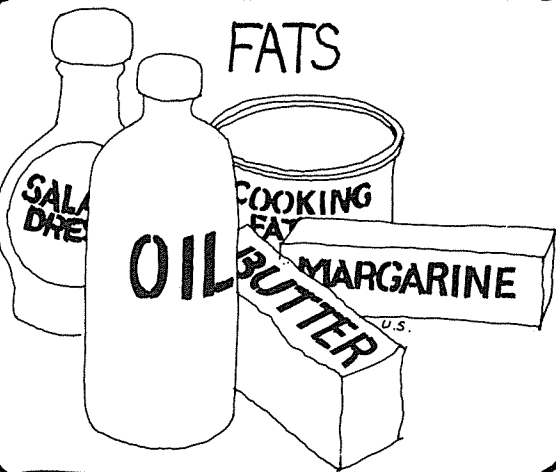
CARBOHYDRATES



1. Supply food energy.
2. Help body use fat efficiently.
3. Spare protein for purposes of body building and repair.

Starches: Breads, cereals, corn, grits, potatoes, rice, spaghetti, macaroni and noodles. Sugars: Honey, molasses, sirups, sugar, and other sweets.

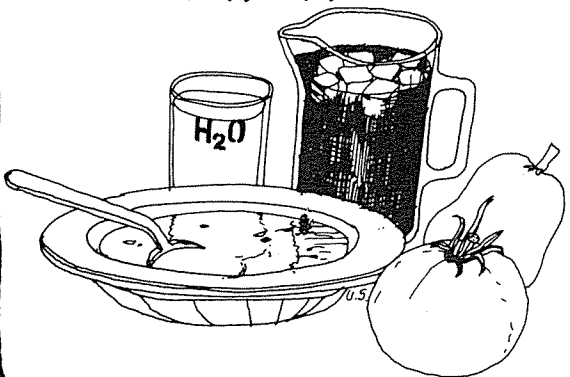
FATS



1. Supply food energy in compact form (weight for weight supplies more than twice as much energy as carbohydrates and proteins).
2. Some supply essential fatty acids.
3. Helps body use certain other nutrients.

Cooking fats and oils, butter, margarine, salad dressings, and oils.

WATER



1. Important part of all cells and fluids in body.
2. Carrier of nutrients to and waste from cells in the body.
3. Aids in digestion and absorption of food.
4. Helps to regulate body temperature.

Water, beverages, soup, fruits and vegetables. Most foods contain some water.



Part II of PHASE II GARDENING or Plant It— You'll Like It

The last issue of STREET (June, 1972) suggested ways you could eat and garden with the same money by planting leftover seeds and vegetable parts. If you gave it a try, your apartment should be spiking with green sprouts from avocados, pineapples, carrots, and / or sweet potatoes.

While the list of pits, parings, and seeds that can be planted in city apartments is almost endless, some things are easier to grow than others. For example, citrus fruits will become indoor plants that require no special care or growing conditions. So, start saving those orange, lemon, grapefruit, tangerine, and lime seeds—or kumquat, loquat, tangelo, or whatever you can get your hands on.

Usually, seeds removed from fresh fruit just cut open take root readily. Seeds from fruit that has begun to soften may germinate even sooner. Seeds from rotten, oversoft fruit usually will germinate quickest. Finding seeds that will grow into the strongest, leafiest, and best indoor citrus plants is a matter of experimentation.

Seedlings may be started in tin cans with holes punched in the bottoms or any other containers with good drainage. (Always place pebbles or broken pot shards—broken pottery—at the bottom of containers as crocking material to prevent too dense packing of the root ball and to keep the soil loose. The best pots, however, are the unpainted reddish-brown terra cotta pots found in most hardware and garden supply stores.

Pot sizes will depend on the size you want your plant to be, as the root structure will determine the

leaf structure. Hence, the larger the pot, the bigger the root space and, therefore, the larger the plant above ground.

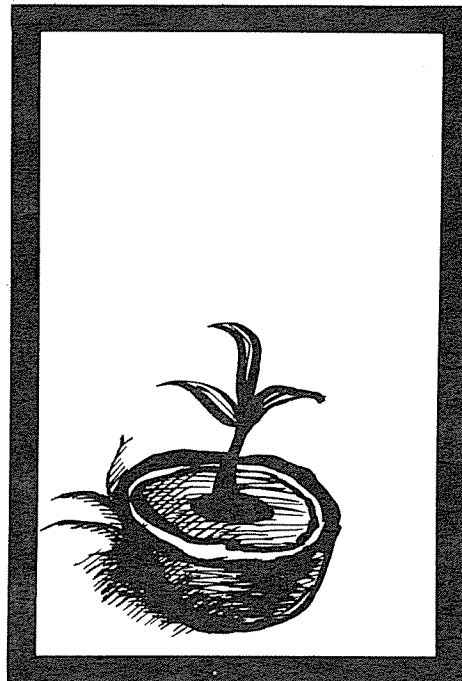
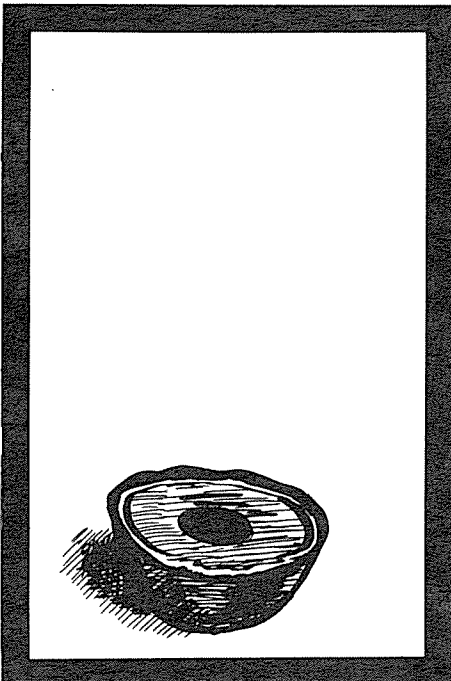
Most terra cotta pots can be measured by their diameter across the top, which is usually the same as the pot's height. Seedlings can be started in a two-inch pot and transplanted successively into larger pots, or can be grouped with the same or different kinds of citrus seedlings in a 10-inch pot. You should put a saucer under the pot to catch excess water. The terra cotta saucers tend to leave wet circles on surfaces. The use of plastic or old dinnerware saucers will prevent this. For faster growth, seedlings can be transplanted early into a good sized tub.

Citruses love good, rich soil, preferably humus-enriched mixtures—half potting soil, half humus—with a good portion of sandy soil for drainage. (Two cupfuls of sand should be mixed in with potting soil for a 10-inch pot).

The soil should be well watered with tepid water before the seeds are planted. Citrus seeds may be planted quite shallow. The best spot is the sunniest place available. However, if sunlight is limited, pots may be placed no closer than 18 inches below a 100-watt bulb for three to four hours a day. Several hours of light from a white frosted fluorescent bulb is best. The soil should be kept uniformly moist while the seeds are germinating.

Now for the hardest part. Have patience—lots of patience. It takes from three to four weeks for the seeds to sprout. When a sprout does appear, take the

(continued on page 27)



Environmental Legislation



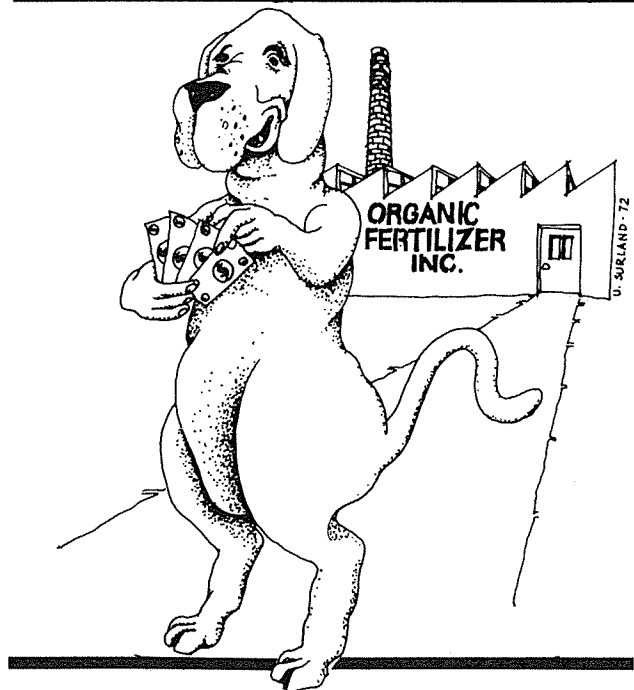
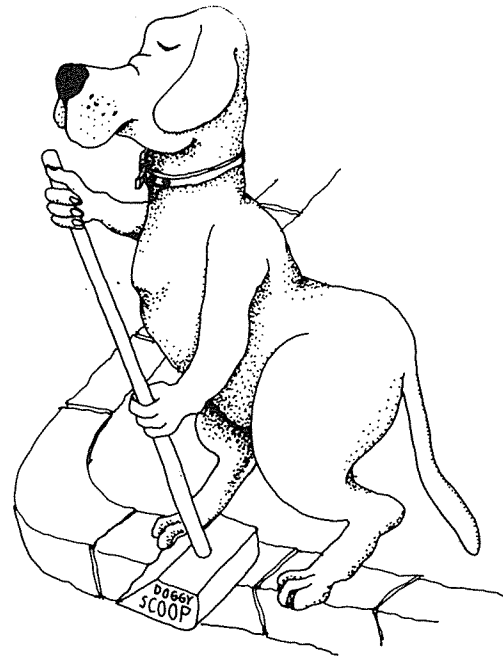
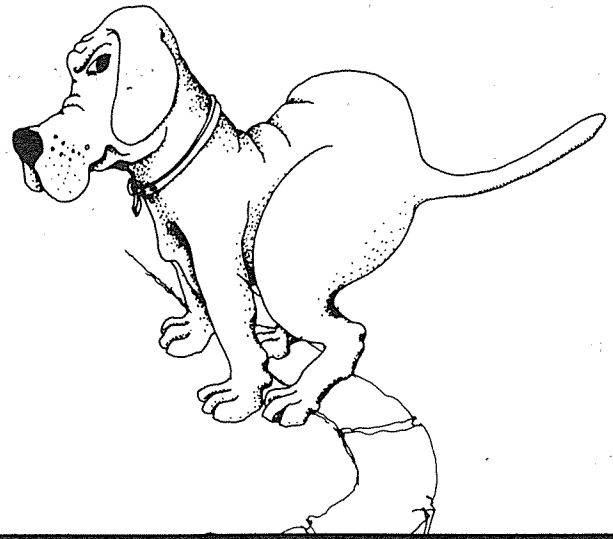
DOG "SCOOP LAW" PROPOSED TO CITY COUNCIL

By Nancy Wolf
Brooklyn Environmental Coalition

The "Dog Problem," which has become an important environmental issue in many parts of the City, may be on the way to being solved. Due to pressure on the part of many individuals and organizations, the City Administration has introduced a measure to the City Council which, if passed, would mandate that those in charge of dogs clean up after them on sidewalks, stoops, in parks and *at the curb*. With the growing number of dogs in the City, many people increasingly feel that we can no longer endure the sight, smell and possible health hazard of dog excrement in public places.

Many well-known, responsible community organizations are taking stands in favor of the proposed legislation. For example, the 60-year-old Brooklyn Heights Association has just finished polling its membership and the results are overwhelmingly in favor of a "scoop law." Of approximately 1250 family and single memberships in the Association, there were almost 1000 cards returned and the vote was approximately 90 percent in favor of the proposed law. The Brooklyn Heights Association will make this stand known to the public and to elected representatives and will have a representative at the public hearings to testify in favor of the bill.

The proposed legislation has been referred to the City Council's Environmental Committee, which is chaired by Theodore Weiss and Carol Greitzer, both from Manhattan. There is a great need for public support of this measure; everyone is urged to telephone, write or wire the above Councilmen, as well as contacting various local Councilmen. There is also a need for community groups to take a stand on the issue and to petition for its passage. Two City-wide groups, **Project Scoop, Inc.** and **Pick It Up**, are coordinating efforts for lobbying in favor of the bill. For information on these efforts, please contact Nancy Wolf, 522-6172. ■



Pooper-Scooper Manufacturers and / or Inventors

1. **Scoop 'n Bag It**, Good Neighbor Products, Inc., 152 Market Street, Patterson, N.J., 07505, (201) 523-1800. Scoop presently retails for \$3.50 and bags sell for 79 cents a package of 75 bags. However, in large quantities the company indicates that it could retail for \$1.39-\$1.49 plus a package of bags.
 2. Pet Industry Advisory Council, 50 Cooper Square, N.Y.C. 777-2910, has been keeping track of new items being marketed. Includes 1) **ScoopPette**, Handy Products, Inc., P.O. Box 355, Oshkosh, Wis. 54901. Suggested retail \$2.79 including 12 bags. 2) **Scooper Dooper Pooper Scooper**, Scooper Co., 2215L, Indianapolis, Ind. 46222. Retail for \$5.95. 3) **Doggie Scoops**, Spellman and Zenon Products Corp., P.O. Box 31, Blue Bell, Pa. 19422.
 3. Ernest Hartman, 9 East 46th Street, cardboard disposables. Inquire at Hartman for prices.
 4. Safelon Corp., 167-179 Saw Mill River Road, Yonkers, N.Y. 10701, (914) 423-4000. Paperboard scoop and plastic bag. Disposable. Inquire Safelon for prices.
 5. L. Garth Huxtable, 969 Park Avenue, N.Y.C. 10028. Cardboard disposables. Not yet manufactured.
 6. **Doggie Dooley**, Huron Products Co., Dept. HB-3, 555 Moore Avenue, Bellevue, Ohio, 44811. Shovel, septic tank, and enzyme holder retails for \$9.95.
 7. **Train-O-Mat**, G&G Research, Box 8395, HB3, Dallas, Texas 75205. Six month supply of pads retail for \$6.98 + 50 cents attachable pole for male dogs. For house training.
 8. Duane Luckey, Kenbrook Pet Supply Co., 118 Highway 17, Upper Saddle River, N.J. 07458, (201) 327-9560. Ready to manufacture a scoop plus chemical spray which freezes the feces before it is picked up.
 9. Carmine Pezzino, 6 Newkirk Plaza, Brooklyn, New York 11226, 859-6012, -1299. **Pooper scooper.**
 10. Albert M. Channon, **Doggie-Lon**, Valcon Associates, Inc., 24 South Grove Street, Freeport, New York 11520, (516) 223-3213.
 11. Gershon Deitch, **Sanitary Waste Receiver and Guide Rod Device for Dogs**, 553 Chelsea Road, Oceanside, New York 11572.
 12. Emil Tobias, 209 Brook Avenue, Scarsdale, New York 10583.
- Names are placed on this list as we receive them, and do not represent an order of preference. Nor does the agency endorse any of these products or give any guarantee of their effectiveness.
- If you have any questions, please contact Orin McCluskey at 566-5244.
13. **Litter Scoopers**, General Cage, 238 North 29th Street, Ellwood, Ind.
 14. **Easy Scoop**, Nel-Rich Products, Inc., Box 23176, Richfield, Minn. 55423.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT: CLEANER AIR, DIRTIER WATER

In its third annual report on the environment, the Council on Environmental Quality said the nation's air was getting cleaner but that its water was growing dirtier.

Reporting that by most available measurements "air quality on a nationwide basis improved between 1969 and 1970," the Council said emission of carbon monoxide dropped 4.5 percent during the year and particulates 7.4 percent, primarily through controls applied to smokestacks.

On the other hand, the Council reported that

water pollution from municipal sewer systems, industry, and similar sources has not improved.

The Council warned that the country's waterways would, in all likelihood, deteriorate further as a result of runoffs from farms and construction projects. The Council had previously underestimated this source of pollution.

An estimate of \$287.1-billion to solve the nation's major pollution problems over the next decade was cited. Annual spending from private and public

more

sources is expected to rise from \$10.4-billion in 1970 to \$33.3 billion in 1980.

Air pollution ranks as the most expensive item—\$106.8-billion, seconded by water pollution at \$87.3

billion. The Council also urged broader attacks on the problems of noise pollution, solid waste disposal, land reclamation, and radiation. ■

SELLERS OF GRAFFITI MATERIALS TO REPORT SALES, CITY COUNCIL VOTES

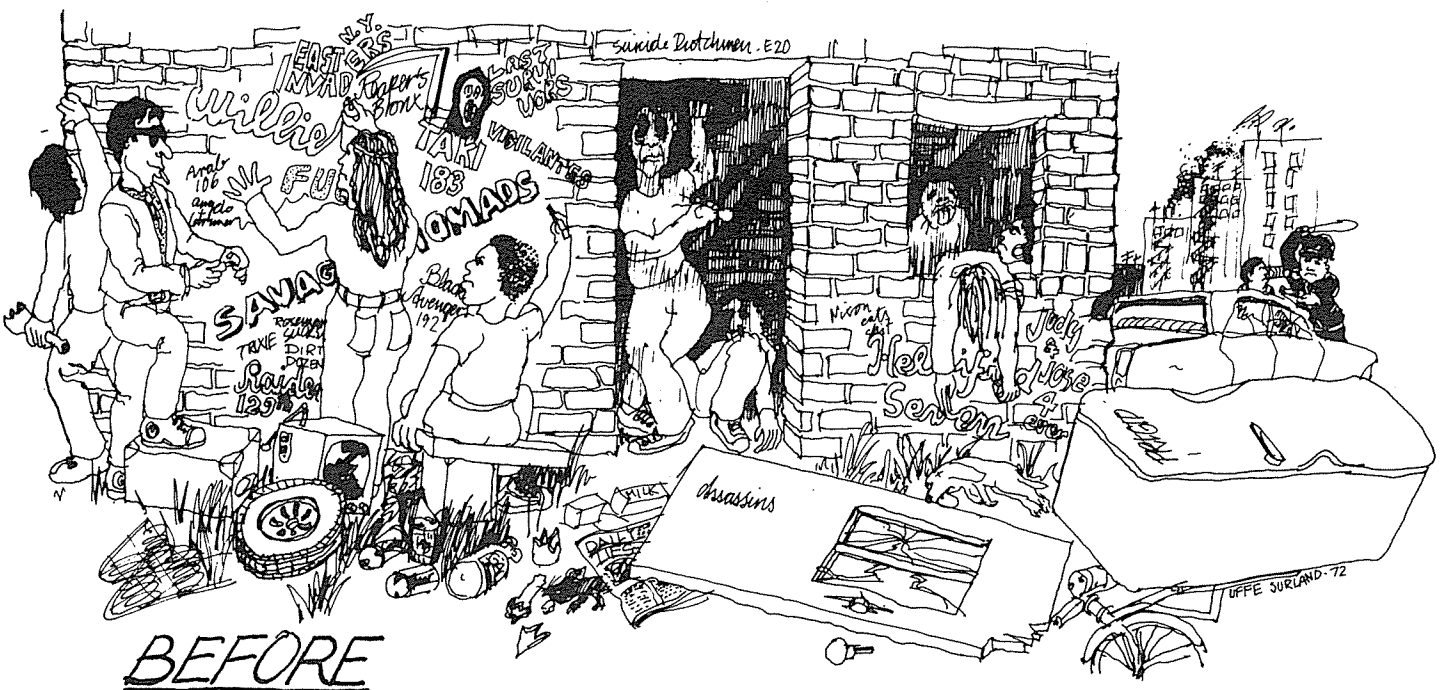
In the fight against graffiti on subways, buses, and public buildings, the City Council's General Welfare Committee has proposed a stiff measure that would require merchants to report names and addresses of buyers of aerosol spray paint cans, felt-tipped pens, and other devices used for defacing public property.

The full City Council was expected to pass the measure, which would also require sellers of such materials to register with the Police Department and make monthly reports on purchasers.

The bill also bans any person from carrying a spray can of paint in any public building, unless the can is completely sealed, or there is official permission by an official in the building for its use.

In the committee's view, graffiti vandalism has reached proportions calling for "serious punishment for the perpetrators." Asking for a punishment to fit the crime, the group proposed that convicted offenders "be sentenced to remove graffiti under the supervision of the public works officer, the Transportation Authority, or other offices or employees designated by the court." A judge would also be authorized to fine an offender up to \$500 or sentence him to three months in prison.

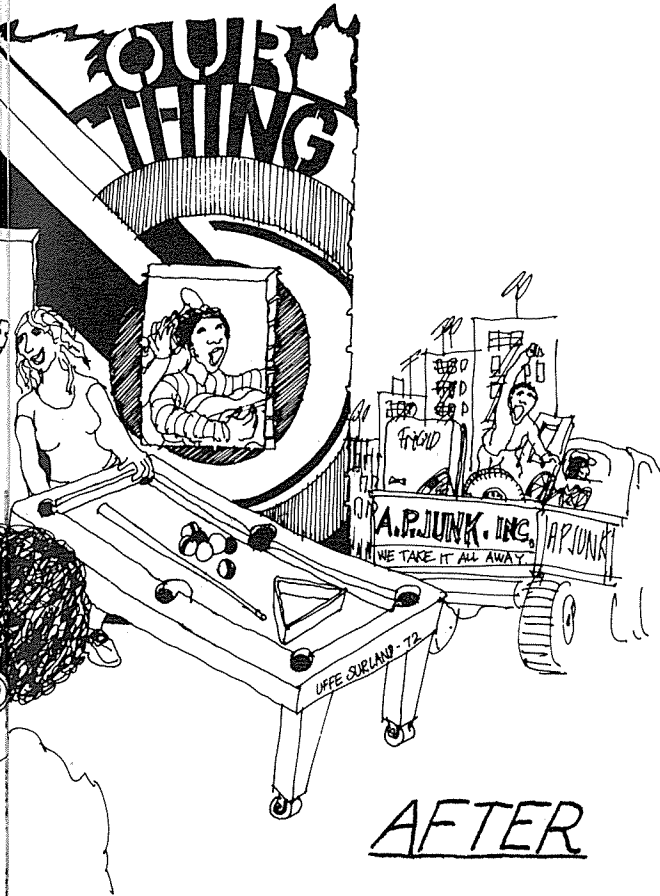
In committee hearings, a TA spokesman placed at \$3-million the cost of removing graffiti from subways and buses. He added that 42 percent of all damage was done with aerosol paint cans. ■



(continued from page 23)

pot out of direct sunlight to protect the young plant from sunburn. This is especially important in the summer.

Citruses are primarily tropical plants, and they naturally thrive best in summer temperatures and cool night temperatures of about 50 degrees F. Therefore, whenever and wherever possible, move your citrus outdoors during the summer.



Temperatures below 40 degrees F. are harmful. Avoid extreme chills, and in the winter supplement natural light with artificial light whenever necessary. Be careful though not to put the plants too close to light bulbs or the heat will scorch the leaves. In winter mist the leaves frequently to combat dehydration. Plant leaves enjoy a refreshing occasional mist during warmer seasons too. Use a well-cleaned old spray bottle and fill it with clear, tepid water.

If the soil becomes packed too tight (vermiculite mixed with the potting soil helps prevent this), aerate it by turning it with a fork to a depth of about two inches. Be careful not to snag the roots.

Well-established, strong plants can be transplanted after about six months. From then on, their size and shape depend on you. The plants can be cultivated so that they remain at whatever sizes you choose. If a seedling has been started in a small pot and transferred into successively larger pots, it will grow progressively taller. Several seedlings started in a middle-sized pot and kept there will remain at

relatively low, uniform levels because their root space has been limited. Since citruses tend to be shrub-like, they benefit from careful pruning which can also help limit their size. **27**

If you decide to prune, don't remove any leaves until the plants are at least six months old and then only clip back a leaf or two. Always use a sharp instrument and then trim only when and if you want to shape the plant.

Citruses love plant food. It is difficult to underfeed them, provided that food is given regularly about once every six weeks. Plant food can be purchased commercially with a balanced proportion of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and other nutrients. It is safer to give too little rather than too much.

Don't panic if from time to time leaves yellow and fall. They are simply making way for a stronger trunk and branches. However, if the leaves yellow while the plant is quite young, check to see that it's not getting too much sun.

A plant will usually "rest" for a month or so. Growth eases up for a while, then begins again. Apply fertilizer at this time.

A final word about citrus—grapefruits are the tallest and fastest growing indoor citrus. If you buy an overripe grapefruit you may find, after cutting it open, that the seeds have already sprouted. Limes are the least cold-resistant of the citrus. Besides, finding a lime with seeds can be very difficult. Some Mexican limes and Key limes (from the Florida Keys) contain seeds. These are the small limes which are yellow when ripe. Persian limes, the kind we usually get in New York, are the large green ones and are thoroughly and completely seedless.

For further reading:

The After Dinner Gardening Book by Richard Langer

The Citrus Seed Grower's Indoor How-To Book, by Hazel Perper ■

"ENVIRMAIDS"

Last August Abraham Beame, City Controller, made public a letter to Mayor Lindsay declaring "women are much more conscious of their surroundings" than men and that "the city might well benefit from their awareness and interest in the environment."

Mr. Beame proposed to the Mayor the use of women as a special patrol force of "Envirmaids" which could be assigned to enforce laws for clean sidewalks, to go after air polluters and litterers, and to report to the proper agencies cluttered empty lots, water leaks, sewer backups, abandoned cars, and dirty playgrounds.

Controller Beame originally offered this proposal in September, 1970 to Jerome Kretchmer, city Environmental Protection Administrator, without result. ■

Pratt T.O.P. Summer Program

Beginning July 5, 1972, the Pratt Institute Center for Community and Environmental Development, in collaboration with the Teenage Opportunity Program (T.O.P.) of the Hudson Guild, opened a program in graphic design, writing, and photography for 30 Neighborhood Youth Corps students.

The 30 Youth Corps enrollees came from 12 high schools throughout New York City. They were recruited on the basis of their academic record as sophomores and juniors and particularly because of their interest in the creative arts and related professions.

The first communication problem for the students in the writing and photography workshop was to discover their own ability to express ideas, both visually and in writing, to their workshop leader Ann Birnbach. After a few preliminary exercises an assignment was made to work with a community group who closed their street for the summer. The students' job was to capture in writing and on film the story of a summer's street closing. Their efforts are being published in this issue of STREET as the "feedback" to their project.

The following articles are the products of the writing and photography workshop.

STREETS ARE THE PEOPLE

By Lillian Czapla and Caterina Vaccaro

Streets are the people and the lives of people are the downbeat of their streets...and what about a play street? We became interested in children, in the city, in the summer—kids who have nowhere to go and nothing to do and no one to do it with. City kids who are stuck with the heat, the ugliness, the monotony—where is their fun—their beauty—their relief? We looked and found it—believe it or not—on a play street in Brooklyn on Park Place between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

Here we discovered smiling faces in 95 degree heat, busy hands creating take-home treasures and new friendships begun over an opened hydrant. Park Place is only one out of 13 play streets in New York City. A "play street" is self explanatory. It's closed to traffic during the summer months of July and August, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Here is where the children of the block come out and play freely in the street with games and recreational equipment provided by the block association and the Police Athletic League.

Mrs. Nancy Harrington of 46 Park Place first conceived the idea when she moved on the block in

1969. She became concerned with the welfare of the children on her block and came up with the notion of a play street. During our interview with Mrs. Harrington we learned that she merely called her local police precinct and with their assistance and the approval of the Block Association she was able to set up a play street.

Since that time the children of Park Place have enjoyed all the special privileges of a city sponsored play street. For example, one afternoon there was music—loud, happy, spirited sound that made you want to move. It came out of a van that read **SKATEMOBILE** in large letters. Everyone ran up to the truck and before anyone realized just what was happening they were kicking off their shoes and putting on skates that seemed to roll out of the truck on to their feet. The music blared, the street became a giant rink that opened up without a fee to mothers, fathers, and kids.

Everyone floated into the magic. A whirlwind of emotion literally swept them off their feet. We stood there until we couldn't just watch any longer and, slipping out of our sandals we anxiously tied our skates and let ourselves go.

The more frequently we visited the block, the more often we witnessed the same excitement. There was the tennis mobile, the sports mobile, and trampoline, arts and crafts, basketball, table hockey, and a checker tournament.

To us, their play street became a missing ingredient in our own lives, and so we stuck around day after day and joined in their fun. The kids created excitement on Park Place—make believe and real. There were games, toys, paints, balls, bikes, and wagons. In this picture we stopped a little of the action. Maybe your imagination can match theirs, and you can figure out what is really going on.



I guess one of the things we found during our time on Park Place was that the children's relationships with one another did not know discriminations of age, sex, color, creed, or fortune. In many ways their street caused them to be one family—in their friendships there were no barriers.



The first day we came to Park Place the children saw our cameras. They ran up and begged, "Take my picture, take my picture!"

more

P.S. If you are interested in having a play street, contact the local precinct's P.A.L. office.

So here is our first group shot. We hope it will give you a feeling of simplicity, of both their openness and their enthusiasm.



When noon rolled around each day, a huge truck made its way through the barriers. By the time it reached the corner at least five kids would be hanging onto the back of the truck. We heard shrieks, "Lunches, lunches!" Then we realized that the children were being given free lunches as part of the P.A.L. program. No doubt about it, it made their day.



While visiting Park Place we met many interesting children that brightened their street with their happiness.

Larry is one of the children we met on Park Place, who eventually became a friend to us. Perhaps what made Larry so unique was his way of making us feel that we were the most important people in his world that day. His smile, warmth, and his curiosity seemed to be waiting for us each day. We began to wonder what made him respond to us this way. The answer we came up with was that we really wanted to listen to what Larry had to say and he knew it.

Here Larry and his friend Andrew are shaking hands before our camera. (P.S. Larry happens to be in almost every picture we shot.)



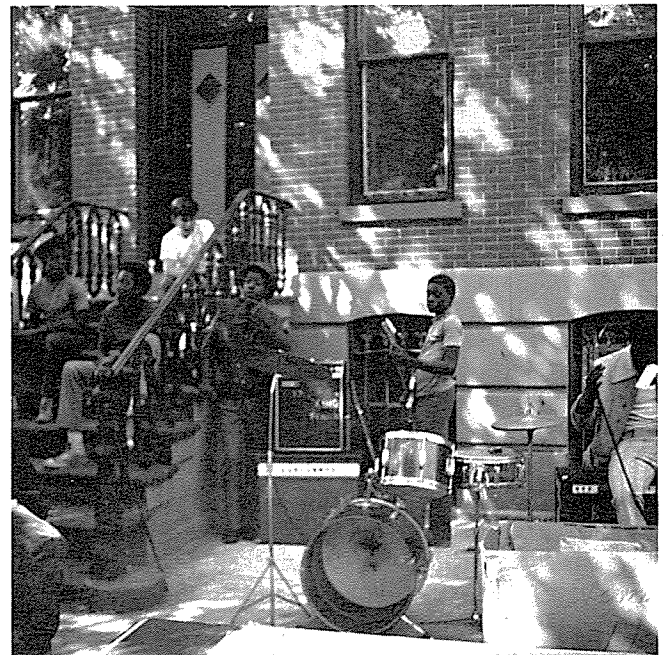
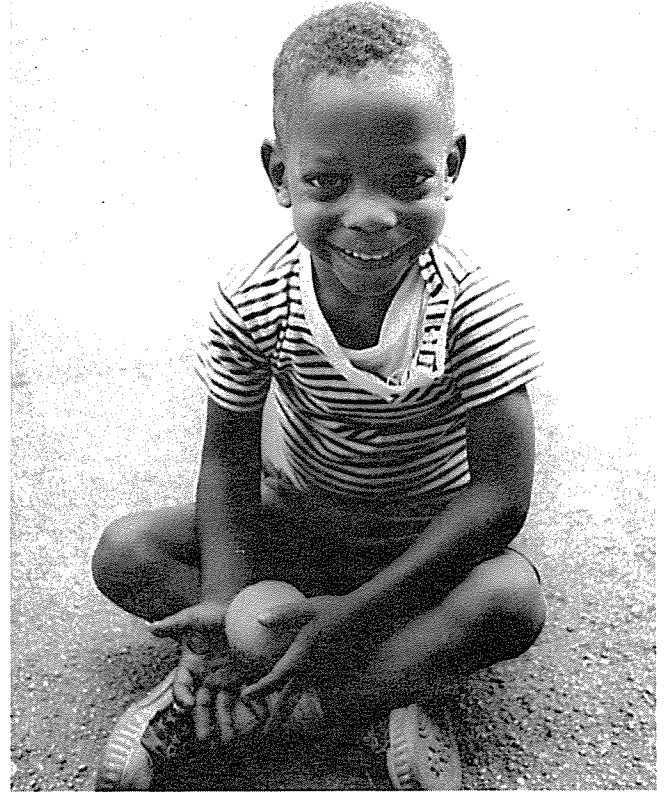
One afternoon as we were sitting on a stoop, Larry asked us this very open-ended question, "Can you hardly wait?" Then he went on to explain that the annual block party was going to take place the next day.

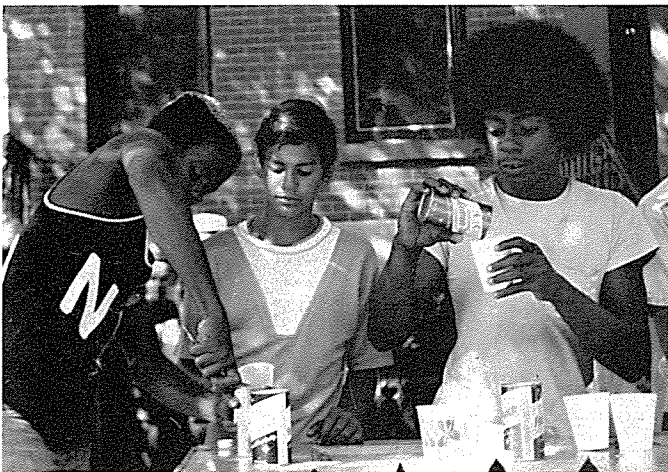
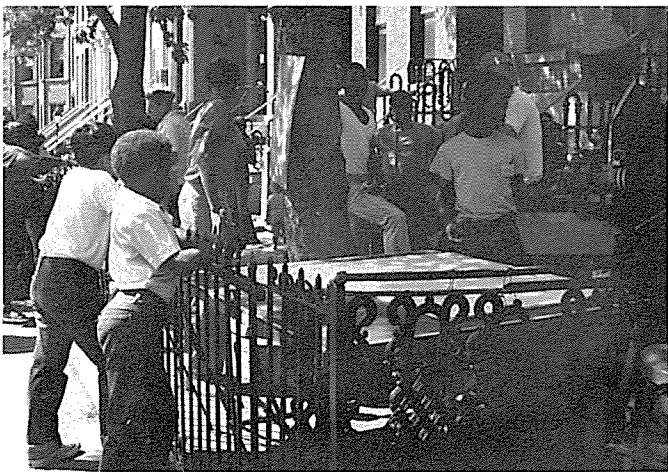
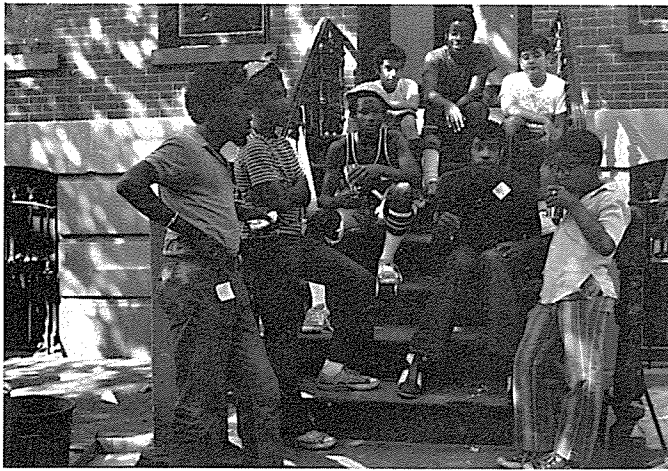
It occurred to us that this was the chance the grownups had to catch on to all the fun they were missing by not being members of the play street. After doing some investigating, we decided to attend the party to get a better view of life on this very interesting block.

Here are some of our impressions:

We had been so caught up with all the things that were happening to the younger children that we almost missed the teenagers. During the block party they not only took charge of the games and music but actively participated in coordinating the whole event. Even though we were close in age they were always eager to talk with us, answering any of our questions and sharing with us their view of Park Place. They were amazingly straightforward and in

many ways seemed to be older extensions of the simplicity and enthusiasm of their younger brothers and sisters. In these pictures you see them running games, serving drinks, tuning up their instruments, and just hanging out.



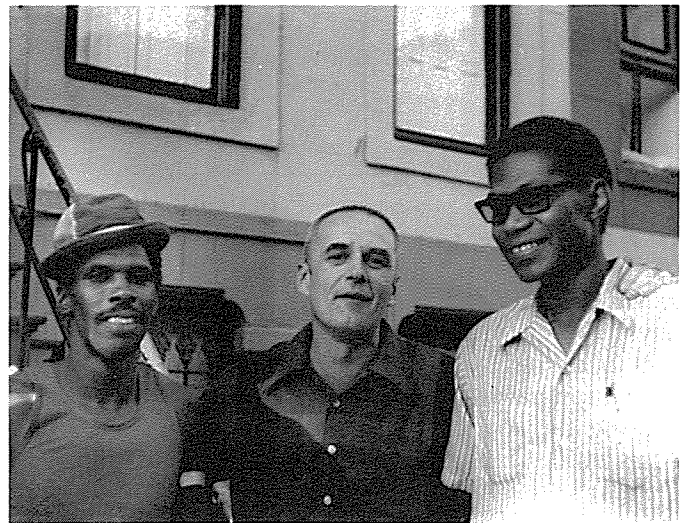
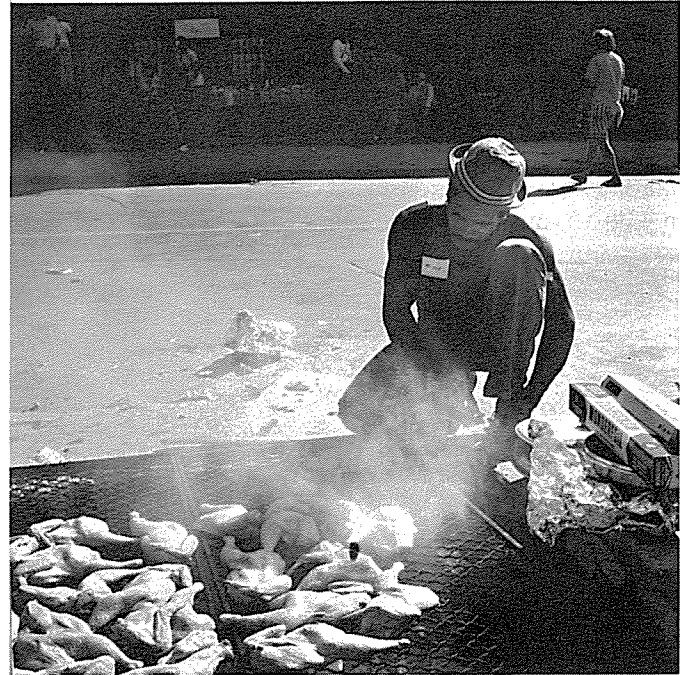


The menu for the day was carefully prepared by every family on the block. Because Park Place is such an interesting mixture of people, the food was equally varied. Of course their special feature was the roast pig which was under the supervision of Johnny Burros of 37 Park Place. Beginning the midnight before he ingeniously dug up the earth in front of his house and prepared a barbecue pit. The pig was marinated in herbs and spices. It was roasted all night long over glowing coals. The excitement that this generated was unparalleled—the whole

block kept watch through the night and with music and drinks encouraged their master chefs.

The next day the roast pig was served along with fried and barbecued chicken, potato salad, arroz con pollo, rice and beans, hamburgers and franks, corn on the cob, and a keg of beer—not bad at all.

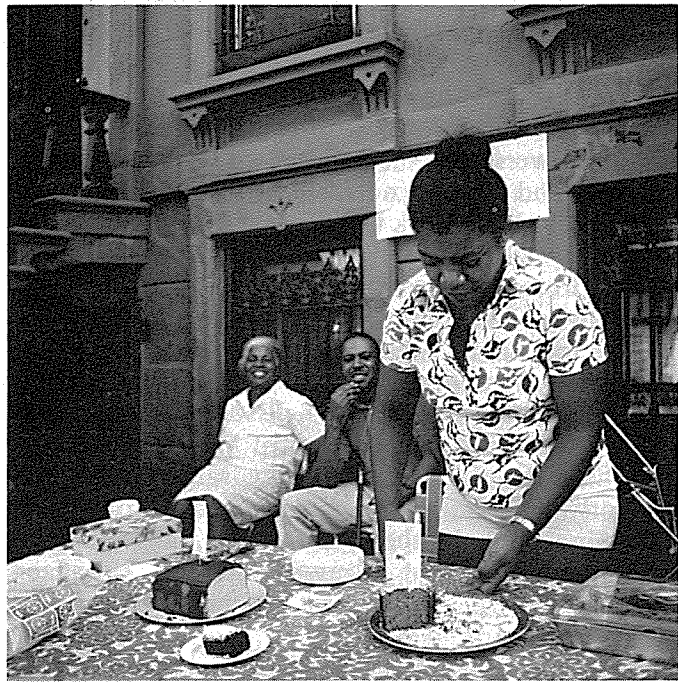
In these pictures you see the food on the tables and Johnny and his friends.



During the party the block was hoping to make a little money to cover expenses for such things as a Christmas party, gaslights, additional trees, and refreshments for occasional get-togethers. Two of the big selling items were cakes and plants.



Throughout South Brooklyn each summer there are many block parties. There were very few, if any, that provided entertainment from their own children such as these African dances performed by the girls on the block. As you can see from the pictures everyone who watched was much absorbed.



Block parties seem to bring together just about everyone. Our last shots give you a glimpse of the people. We hope their faces will tell you about the joy they find in celebrating the life on their block with music, food, and dancing each summer.



THE TROUBLE WITH HYDRANTS

By Garth Braithwaite

As the bus sped along Vanderbilt Avenue on that 99 degree day last week, the driver suddenly shouted, "Close all the windows on my right, folks!" All of my concentration was fixed on page one-hundred-and-something of a Baldwin novel, so, needless to say, I couldn't have cared less at that moment why all the windows on the driver's right should be closed. I should have cared! No sooner had the fat, blue-black woman about three seats to my right remarked, "Oh, it's one o'them hydrants again!" than I felt what seemed to be a bucket full of water cascading down my back. I sprang immediately up, almost crashing my skull against the handrail in doing so. I was drenched; and, as I scanned the bus hoping to find a couple of co-sufferers with whom I could console myself, I realized that I was the only one who had not heeded the venerable bus-driver's warning. I felt a bit of a fool and hated James Baldwin for a while for writing such an interesting novel.

I now proceeded to dry myself as best I could with my handkerchief, and, again glancing around the bus, I perceived that most of the seats on the bus's left side were wet—evidence of previous open hydrants and open windows! As I got off the bus, angry at the New York City Transport Authority for not having all buses air-conditioned and furious at the children who were bathing under the hydrant, I gradually realized that these little boys and girls were hardly to blame, really, for my being wet. I speculated momentarily upon means by which these youngsters might possibly be dissuaded from using fire hydrants to the detriment of myself and others who have been accidentally hydrant-abused, but presently came to this conclusion: they don't have swimming pools in their back yards, so!

Then, snapping out of my speculation, I realized that I had to walk directly past another open hydrant to get to my friend's house! At the next corner, I looked up hoping that I was on the wrong street, but the sign said Park Place. This time, however, mine was a much more agreeable experience. My wrath having subsided, I began looking at the frolicking crowd around the hydrant, and an aura of utter joy and abandon seemed to emanate from the laughing, playful children. Gradually, inevitably, I became envious of them. I crossed Sixth Avenue, hardly even noticing the automobiles driving along; I was *that* fascinated by the scene before me. At first, the water showered gently upon the hysterical bathers. It seemed that they had one of those sprinkler attachments which the Fire Department distributes, but instead there were a few soda cans with their

Put the cold winter feeling
away in store
And bring out the warm feeling
of saying hello

Two months of time
with seven days
in a week
Is the summer time
in city streets

For many people
dawn may come and go
But to the children
of the world
They all seem to know

Some children feel
unknowingly,
The need of love
from their
friends

bottoms removed and holes punctured on the top—improvised sprinklers, no doubt. The children pranced and danced in a huddle around the hydrant. One little boy—he couldn't have been more than three—stepped back from the conglomerating, twisting, churning mass of children and looked around, probably to see if anyone was watching him. He then ran about ten yards away from them, stopped, and took off in an incredible burst of speed. His short, piston-like little legs made him appear quite tough, and believe me he was! Just as he was about to reach the huddle, he pivoted on his right foot and shouting, "Aghhh!" he jumped on top of them all! Someone screamed, another cursed. The sprinkler came off and the icy water came gushing out. I was walking pretty slowly, but by now, I was only after fifteen yards away from it all.

This distance, nevertheless, was not enough to save my sandaled feet and my pants bottoms from becoming thoroughly soaked. I looked down at them. A few derelict drops of water on my feet glistened in the sunlight. I shook my feet and a couple of drops of water rolled off. Wet again! But somehow, oddly, it didn't seem so bad as before.

It may have been the unbearable heat, or perhaps that the spectacle I was witnessing was such an exhilarating one. Or maybe I became a bit too envious of these children, but I really did enjoy feeling that cold water tearing away at my feet. Enjoyed it immensely!

I stood there, immobilized by the effect of this sweetly stinging water. Presently, my foot bath ended, and I was greeted by a plethora of apologies. Apologies?! Why, I'm quite sure that not one of those children enjoyed the water, fleeting though it was, more than I. However, I advised that they be a bit more careful, for not everyone who came along would be in the mood I was in. They all ran off, back to their source of pleasure. Coincidentally, my friend lived just three houses away from the hydrant, so I decided to sit at her doorstep and continue to watch. The sprinkler had now been discarded, and one of the soda cans substituted. It seemed more fun with the can anyhow. It must have been, for someone retrieved the sprinkler but the rest objected strongly against its being refitted.

One little guy suggested, quite boisterously and authoritatively, I might add, "Hey, y'all! Let's dance around it!" And without further ado, he started skipping with much agility, around the hydrant. Soon everyone joined in, circling around it and shouting at the top of their voices like great Indian warriors preparing for battle, "Woooo ahh woo ahhh woo...!" Then the boy who began the dance, as he was about to come directly before the water's spray, ran to the side of the hydrant, pulled down his pants, and stuck his behind in front of the powerfully

flowing water. In an instant, he was sent sprawling on his belly, the water hitting directly between his straddled legs. Now that *must* have hurt! He rolled over once or twice, but seemingly not because of pain. It certainly must have been fun since the rest of them began to follow suit, all piling atop each other and rolling, and rolling, and rolling; over and over, until the crowd was once again transformed into a mass of entangled little legs and arms and bodies.

They continued to amuse themselves, and I began to feel hotter, and stickier....The torrid afternoon sun became more torrid—*most* torrid! It shone and burned with a ferocity which could hardly be surpassed in the Sahara around noon. I removed my sandals. The step was afire, and I expected to smell burning flesh at any moment. Another youngster had his pants off now. I rolled up my trouser legs. And another. I rolled them up some more. The white hot sun scorched. I unbuttoned my shirt and was scorched some more. Involuntarily, I stood up and began to walk toward the hydrant which was lost somewhere in the swarm. I wanted to rationalize my way into the water. I turned the whole situation over in my mind. I could say well, I thought that little girl in the red bathing suit was being hurt; she did seem quite fragile...or two boys started fighting...("Garth!" I thought I heard someone shout)...and I went to part them..."Hullo, Garth!" again. I looked around, and there was Myriam, the friend whom I was supposed to be visiting, motioning me toward her. I was saved, but I didn't know whether I wanted to be. I rather think not.

"Were you going to do what I *think* you were going to do?" asked Myriam. "Well, er...I guess so! But you've saved me," I answered, "I was just trying to think of an excuse to go in and join them!"

"Why don't you? It might be fun, don't you think?!"

"Sure it might be fun-and funny too!" I retorted.

"Oh, go on, the street is blocked off, and hardly anyone will see you."

"Okay then. Come on and join me."

"Ummm...I've done it already and...all right, all right. You win. Let's go inside, then." "Y'know, I haven't even noticed that this block was traffic-free. This should be done more often, and in more, different places too."

"Yeah, definitely. But let's discuss it inside. You're quite a bit late for lunch, you know. Besides, I'm apathetic this afternoon."

"Okay, you rotten, unconcerned woman you."

"Come on. Don't rub it in."

"All right then. You saved me. So I shall spare you for now."

"Thanks."

And the sun blazed on. And the water flowed on. And the children played on....

Principle 2. The natural resources of the earth including the air, water, land, flora and fauna and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations through careful planning or management, as appropriate.

Principle 3. The capacity of the earth to produce vital renewable resources must be maintained and, wherever practicable, restored or improved.

Principle 4. Man has a special responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wildlife and its habitat which are now gravely imperilled by a combination of adverse factors. Nature conservation including wildlife must therefore receive importance in planning for economic development.

Principle 5. The non-renewable resources of the earth must be employed in such a way as to guard against the danger of their future exhaustion and to ensure that benefits from such employment are shared by all mankind.

Principle 6. The discharge of toxic substances or of other substances and the release of heat, in such quantities or concentrations as to exceed the capacity of the environment to render them harmless, must be halted in order to ensure that serious or irreversible damage is not inflicted upon ecosystems. The just struggle of the peoples of all countries against pollution should be supported.

Principle 7. States shall take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas by substances that are liable to create hazards to human health, to harm living resources and marine life, to damage amenities or to interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea.

Principle 8. Economic and social development is essential for ensuring a favourable living and working environment for man and for creating conditions on earth that are necessary for the improvement of the quality of life.

Principle 9. Environmental deficiencies generated by the conditions of underdevelopment and natural disasters pose grave problems and can best be remedied by accelerated development through the transfer of substantial quantities of financial and technological assistance as a supplement to the domestic efforts of the developing countries and such timely assistance as may be required.

Principle 10. For the developing countries, stability of prices and adequate earnings for primary commodities and raw material are essential to environmental management since economic factors as well as ecological processes must be taken into account.

Principle 11. The environmental policies of all States should enhance and not adversely affect the present or future development potential of developing countries, nor should they hamper the attainment of better living conditions for all, and appropriate steps should be taken by States and

international organizations with a view to reaching agreement on meeting the possible national and international economic consequences resulting from the application of environmental measures.

Principle 12. Resources should be made available to preserve and improve the environment, taking into account the circumstances and particular requirements of developing countries and any costs which may emanate from their incorporating environmental safeguards into their development planning and the need for making available to them, upon their request, additional international technical and financial assistance for this purpose.

Principle 13. In order to achieve a more rational management of resources and thus to improve the environment, States should adopt an integrated and co-ordinated approach to their development planning so as to ensure that development is compatible with the need to protect and improve the human environment for the benefit of their population.

Principle 14. Rational planning constitutes an essential tool for reconciling any conflict between the needs of development and the need to protect and improve the environment.

Principle 15. Planning must be applied to human settlements and urbanization with a view to avoiding adverse effects on the environment and obtaining maximum social, economic and environmental benefits for all. In this respect projects which are designed for colonialist and racist domination must be abandoned.

Principle 16. Demographic policies, which are without prejudice to basic human rights and which are deemed appropriate by Governments concerned, should be applied in those regions where the rate of population growth or excessive population concentrations are likely to have adverse effects on the environment or development, or where low population density may prevent improvement of the human environment and impede development.

Principle 17. Appropriate national institutions must be entrusted with the task of planning, managing or controlling the environmental resources of States with the view to enhancing environmental quality.

Principle 18. Science and technology, as part of their contribution to economic and social development, must be applied to the identification, avoidance and control of environmental risks and the solution of environmental problems and for the common good of mankind.

Principle 19. Education in environmental matters, for the younger generation as well as adults, giving due consideration to the underprivileged, is essential in order to broaden the basis for an enlightened opinion and responsible conduct by individuals, enterprises and communities in protecting and improving the environment in its full human dimension. It is also essential that mass media of

communications avoid contributing to the deterioration of the environment, but, on the contrary, disseminate information of an educational nature on the need to protect and improve the environment in order to enable man to develop in every respect.

Principle 20. Scientific research and development in the context of environmental problems, both national and multi-national, must be promoted in all countries, especially the developing countries. In this connection, the free flow of up-to-date scientific information and transfer of experience must be supported and assisted, to facilitate the solution of environmental problems; environmental technologies should be made available to developing countries on terms which would encourage their wide dissemination without constituting an economic burden on the developing countries.

Principle 21. States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

Principle 22. States shall co-operate to develop further the international law regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage caused by activities within the jurisdiction or control of such States to areas beyond their jurisdiction.

Principle 23. Without prejudice to such criteria as may be agreed upon by the international community, or to standards which will have to be determined nationally, it will be essential in all cases to consider the systems of values prevailing in each country, and the extent of the applicability of standards which are valid for the most advanced

countries but which may be inappropriate and of unwarranted social cost for the developing countries.

Principle 24. International matters concerning the protection and improvement of the environment should be handled in a co-operative spirit by all countries, big or small, on a equal footing. Co-operation through multilateral or bilateral arrangements or other appropriate means is essential to effectively control, prevent, reduce and eliminate adverse environmental effects resulting from activities conducted in all spheres, in such a way that due account is taken of the sovereignty and interests of all States.

Principle 25. States shall ensure that international organizations play a co-ordinated, efficient and dynamic role for the protection and improvement of the environment.

Principle 26. Man and his environment must be spared the effects of nuclear weapons and all other means of mass destruction. States must strive to reach prompt agreement, in the relevant international organs, on the elimination and complete destruction of such weapons. ■

Liveable New York

(continued from page 16)

things in planters come in all sizes.

It costs \$60 for a six foot high wrought iron tree guard installed, painted white. Or black. It costs \$60 for bent iron low wickets all around your tree.

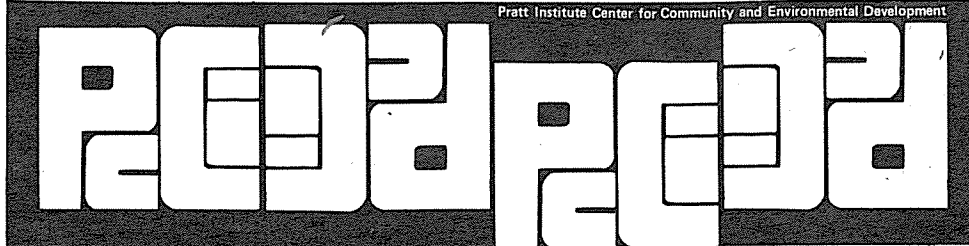
For whatever kind of planters or public landscaping you want to do, call us. We're not *always* cheaper. But we are *always* reliable, responsible, complete with good ideas, and tax-deductible.

ELSEWHERE....

IN STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, on a back street lined with sex shops and boutiques, sits a small storefront with a blue bench in front of it. That storefront is the home of 'Alternativ Stad' (Alternative City) the group responsible for the blue bench and other benches scattered around downtown Stockholm. The benches are just one of various attempts by Alternativ Stad to retain the small touches that make a city enjoyable. Other actions involved *hundreds* of bicycle riders, many in gas masks, stopping traffic to demonstrate the need for alternative means of urban transportation. They were the moving force in the Elms Battle. In Spring 1971 the politicians decided to cut down the magnificent elms in a park, but the people of Stockholm successfully stopped their attempts to do it. This battle became a symbol of the people of Stockholm's opposition to the way their environment is planned without their participation. Alternativ Stad also puts out a magazine that looks amazingly like STREET.

Alternativ Stad has no president, no elected or appointed officials. They have no membership dues, not even a fixed membership roll. In their own words... "*We are really nothing, except some 3,000 individuals who at the same time have signed an attendance list at some meetings or work groups. This is democracy to the hilt. It may not be the way to run a railroad, but it is the only way when you want to make sure that everybody has the same chance to present his views. All decisions are made at meetings held regularly. The movement in fact 'is' those people who attend the current meeting. It also means we are constitutionally guaranteed against any kind of 'in-group' takeover.*" ■

Leslie Blum



PRATT CENTER AIDS WIDE VARIETY OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Since its inception in 1963, PICCED has conducted a variety of innovative programs which include the following:

■ Development of comprehensive housing programs geared to local needs, including conservation, rehabilitation and new construction as well as the management services—physical and social—required. Specifically, two related studies are currently underway: a study of the potential of low-income home ownership utilizing private and institutional supports and a study of a comprehensive community-directed housing management program which would include plant management, social, environmental, and health services, housing and referral services.

■ The Leadership Training Program provides training for community leaders in housing, urban planning, health, education, child care, etc. The goal has been to provide familiarity with programs useful in solving community problems so that community leaders could function effectively and knowledgeably in development activities. Many of those who have participated in the program are presently involved in Model Cities and other development activities—as board members, staff, sponsors of projects—or in the operation of related programs.

■ A Community Information Program includes the publication and dissemination of a community information bulletin to a mailing list of over 5,000 community leaders and organizers, a series of community resource manuals, including sections on health, housing, neighborhood improvement programs, environmental protection, etc., and more extensive studies, abstracts, and reprints for board distribution.

■ Environmental Assistance program provides technical assistance to community and civic groups interested in increasing open space, utilization of vacant lots, and development of urban cultural and recreational activities, including street festivals, block sweeps, and construction of vest pocket parks, sidewalk parks, tree plantings, garbage enclosures, etc.

■ A general technical assistance and liaison program aids community and city-wide organizations con-

cerned with housing, community, and environmental development.

■ Special projects have been geared to correcting the disparities in health services delivery, organizing, and technical assistance to residents and tenants to deal with environmental health problems, such as lead poisoning, inadequate heat and other services, as well as aiding in direct action activities, such as tenant action campaigns and legal rent strikes.

■ An interdisciplinary student Social Action Program coordinates student activities at Pratt and other local institutions of higher learning in setting up curriculum-related assistance programs, survey and research projects, and other programs in and of help to urban core areas.

■ A training program for minority construction contractors was developed together with Model Cities to assist local minority contractors in acquiring the skills they needed in order to bid successfully for Model Cities building contracts.

The above program description is not complete. Due to the flexibility deliberately encouraged as an essential characteristic of the Center's program, it would be impossible to describe in detail all the contracts, projects, and activities carried out by the Center in the past few years. This description of the program is intended to convey a general sense of direction and accomplishments.

Four main guidelines contributed to the program's effectiveness during the past five years.

1-The program is comprehensive in approach, attempting to deal with interrelated community problems, rather than isolating one or two areas and operating in a vacuum.

2-The availability of private, unearmarked funds for general support has enabled the Center to respond with great flexibility, both in general programs and in special projects conducted with earmarked funds.

3-The program attempts to develop self-contained projects and spin them off as separate functional entities.

4-The program and the community are not regarded as a laboratory for student projects. While students may be involved in the program, they are carefully assisted and supervised by Pratt Center staff, faculty, consultants, and program staff.

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