

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY 1980-1999

Environmental justice embraces the principle that all people and communities are entitled to equal protection of environmental and public health laws and regulations. The environmental justice movement emerged in response to industry and government practices, policies and conditions that many people judged to be unjust, unfair and illegal. Some of these practices, policies and conditions include (1) unequal enforcement of environmental, civil rights and public laws, (2) differential exposure of some populations to harmful chemicals, pesticides and other toxins in the home, school, neighborhood and workplace, (3) faulty assumptions in calculating and assessing risks, (4) discriminatory zoning and land-use practices and (5) exclusionary policies and practices that limit some individuals and groups from participating in decisionmaking.

This bibliography presents environmental justice literature, which has blossomed over the past 20 years. Much was written after the 1991 First National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit, which galvanized grassroots support around environmental and economic justice. The Summit advanced environmental justice beyond the anti-toxins focus to include such issues as facility siting, land use, transport of radioactive and nuclear wastes, worker safety, pesticide and lead poisoning, equal protection and community empowerment. The work of Summit leaders also provided the impetus for government action (i.e., conferences, reports, advisory council and an Executive Order) on environmental inequities.

This is designed as an educational resource and will be updated. It is not meant to be exhaustive. An interdisciplinary approach was taken in highlighting some of the major studies, articles, reports, monographs and books written on environmental justice. The subject has captured the attention of a wide range of authors including community activists, social scientists, environmentalists, lawyers, planners, health-care professionals and journalists.

The resource material is divided into five major subareas: (1) Environmental Justice and Environmental Equity, (2) Unequal Protection and Environmental Racism, (3) Land Use and Facility Siting, (4) Legal and Law Review Articles, and (5) Books, Monographs, Reports and Special Issues.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND ENVIRONMENTAL EQUITY

Anderton, Douglas L., John Michael Oates and Karla L. Egan. "Environmental equity in superfund: Demographics of the discovery and prioritization of abandoned toxic sites." *Evaluation Review*, v21, n1, February 1997: 3-26.

This article presents findings of the first national tract-level analysis of the distribution of residential characteristics. Included is the percentage of selected minorities and socioeconomically disadvantaged groups in relation to uncontrolled toxic waste sites.

Attfield, Robin. "Environmental ethics and intergenerational equity." *Inquiry*, v41, n2, June 1998: 207-222.

Attfield asserts that neither future rights, nor Kantian respect for future people's autonomy, nor an intergenerational contract supply a plausible basis for an environmental obligation to future generations.

Beasley, Conger. "Of pollution and poverty: Reaping America's unseemly harvest." *Buzzworm*, v2, n3, May/June 1990: 40-47.

This article examines environmental, economic and health injustices against the nation's migrant farmworkers, who are mainly people of color.

_____. "Of pollution and poverty: Keeping watch in Cancer Alley." *Buzzworm*, v2, n4, July/August 1990: 39-45.

The author examines poisoning of the lower Mississippi River by the petrochemical industry. Many of the affected African-American communities were founded by former slaves.

_____. "Of pollution and poverty: Deadly threat on native lands." *Buzzworm*, v2, n5, September/October 1990: 39-45.

Because of their quasi-sovereign status, Native American reservations have become the "new" targets of environmental threats ranging from household garbage to hazardous and nuclear wastes. Most reservations do not have the environmental and economic infrastructure to handle such waste.

Beatty, Jack. "The machinery of injustice." *Audubon*, v98, n6, November 1996: 132-134.

Beatty reviews *Uproar at Dancing Rabbit Creek: Battling over Race, Class, and the Environment* by Colin Crawford, a book about racism, environmental protection, waste disposal and hazardous substances.

Bergman, B.J. "Club's EPEC Sweep." *Sierra*, May 1998: 73-74.

This article is about Sierra Club's Environmental Public Education Campaign (EPEC) using volunteer activists.

Bowen, William M. "Comments on 'Every breath you take...': The demographics of toxic air releases in southern California." *Economic Development Quarterly*, v13, n2, May 1999: 124-134.

Bowen comments on an article by Sadd, Pastor, Boer and Snyder regarding the relationship between ethnicity and potential environmental hazards in the Los Angeles, Calif., area. He notes that the article is among the best in the body of empirical research on this problem.

Brajer, V. & J. Hall. "Recent evidence on the distribution of air pollution effects." *Contemporary Policy Issues*, v2, n5, April 1992: 63-70.

Using Toxic Release Inventory and Geographic Information System mapping, this study associates levels of exposure to ozone and fine particulate matter in the South Coast Air Basin of California with resident income, race, age and education using a Regional Human Exposure Model. Population density is negatively related to exposure. People of color and children receive the greatest exposure levels.

Brandt, Barbara. "Can We Build A New American Dream?" *Dollars & Sense*, May 1998: 28-29.

Ellen Furnari from the Center of New American Dream is interviewed in this article, which stresses the importance of reducing our excessive consumption and waste.

Bruce, Calvin E. "Environmentalism and student activism." *Black Collegian*, v23, n4, March/April 1993: 52-57.

This issue examines the racial dynamics of environmental problems and gives advice to African-American collegians on solving this problem. It includes a directory of key organizations.

Bryant, Bunyan. "Environmental justice, consumption and hazardous waste within people of color communities in the U.S. and developing countries." *International Journal of Contemporary Sociology*, v34, n2, October 1997: 159-184.

The author explores links between overconsumption and environmental justice, focusing on worldwide disproportionate exposure of low-income communities and communities of color to environmental toxins.

Bullard, Robert D. "Race, justice, and the environment." *Who Cares*, Spring 1995: 34-41.

This article traces the environmental justice movement and the role played by grassroots groups in redefining environmentalism. Environment is seen as "where we live, work, and play, as well as the physical and natural world."

_____. "Dismantling Environmental Racism in the USA." *Local Environment*, v4, n1, 1999: 1-19.

This article evaluates the causes and consequences of differential exposure of some U.S. populations to elevated environmental health risks.

_____. "Unequal protection: Incorporating environmental justice in decision making." In *Worst Things First? The Debate over Risk-Based National Environmental Priorities*, edited by Adam M. Finkel and Dominic Golding. Washington, D.C.: Resources for the Future, 1994: 237-266.

This chapter was first presented as a paper at a conference addressing alternative paradigms for assessing risks. The environmental justice paradigm was presented as one tool to assess adverse and disproportionate human health threats borne by low-income persons and people of color.

_____. "Environmental dispute resolution in communities of color." In *Science, Technology, and the Environment: Multi-disciplinary Perspectives*, edited by James R. Fleming and Henry A. Gemery. Akron, Ohio: University of Akron Press, 1994: 287-314.

This chapter chronicles the struggles of a dozen or so communities of color faced with environmental threats. It also analyzes strategies of grassroots groups and their leaders to address environmental disputes.

_____. "Environmental justice for all." *Enviro Action*, Environmental News Digest for the National Wildlife Federation, November 1991: 6-12.

Environmental justice has been introduced into the agendas of some national environmental groups. This article was first presented as a scholar-in-residence lecture at the National Wildlife Federation.

_____. "Grassroots flowering: The environmental justice movement comes of age." *The Amicus Journal*, v16, n1, Spring 1994: 32-37.

This article examines where the environmental justice movement came from and is headed. The author covers struggles from the 1960s through 1994 and credits grassroots activism with forcing and keeping the issues on the national agenda.

_____. "The quest for environmental equity: Mobilizing the African American community for social change." *Society and Natural Resources*, v3, 1990: 301-311.

The struggles of rural, suburban and urban African American communities are examined in this article. Local leaders adapt lessons learned from the civil rights movement to mobilize communities around environmental justice.

_____. "Urban infrastructure: Social, environmental and health risks to African Americans." In *The State of Black America 1992*, edited by Billy J. Tidwell. New York: National Urban League, 1992: 183-196.

Each year the National Urban League publishes its *State of Black America* series. This issue was the first time the national civil rights organization examined the link between urban infrastructure, environment and health issues in the African-American community.

Bullard, Robert, and Glenn S. Johnson. "Environmental and Economic Justice: Implications for Public Policy." *Journal of Public Management and Social Policy*, v4, n4, 1998: 137-148.

This article examines the environmental justice paradigm and observes that people of color bear the greatest risk.

Bullard, Robert D., Glenn S. Johnson, and Angel O. Torres. "Atlanta: Megasprawl." *Forum: For Applied Research and Public Policy*, v13, n3, Fall 1999: 17-23.

This is a comprehensive overview on how sprawl-driven construction projects such as low-density residential housing and strip malls have turned Atlanta into the fastest growing human development in history.

Bullard, Robert D., Glenn S. Johnson, and Beverly H. Wright. "Confronting Environmental Injustice: It's The Right Thing To Do." *Race, Gender, & Class*, v5, n1, 1997: 63-79.

This article describes how community residents are confronting environmental injustices by fighting to end their exposure to harmful chemicals, pesticides and other toxins.

Bullard, Robert, and Beverly H. Wright. "Environmental justice for all: Community perspectives on health and research needs." *Toxicology and Industrial Health*, v9, n5, September/October, 1993: 821-842.

This paper presented at a government-sponsored health research workshop examines health and research concerns of communities of color and underrepresented stakeholders. It presents an environmental justice framework for addressing environmental and health research inequities.

Burby, Raymond J., and Denise E. Strong. "Coping with chemicals." *Journal of the American Planning Association*, v63, n4, Autumn 1997: 469-480.

Racial differences in how people perceive pollution and its consequences are examined. The authors provide steps planners can take to foster environmental justice.

Burke, Laretta M. "Race & environmental equity: A geographic analysis in Los Angeles." *Geo Info Systems*, October 1993: 44, 46-47, 50.

This is an excerpt from a larger report that used Toxic Release Inventory data to evaluate the significance of race and class on environmental pollution in Los Angeles.

Cable, Sherry, and Michael Benson. "Acting locally: environmental injustice and the emergence of grass-roots environmental organizations." *Social Problems*, v40, n4, November 1993: 464-478.

The authors examine the emergence of grassroots environmental organizations. They conclude that these groups represent a new trend in the environmental movement, and are part of a broader historical process involving the evolution of the legal culture and the social control of corporate conduct in the United States.

Calloway, Cheryl, and John A. Decker. "Environmental justice in the United States — a primer." *Michigan Bar Journal*, v76, n1, January 1997: 62-69.

An overview of environmental justice principles, including a history and evolution of them.

Camia, Catalina. "Poor, minorities want voices in environmental choices." *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, v51, n34, Aug. 21, 1993: 2257-2260.

The author interviews civil rights leaders who are pressing Congress for help. Activists have mounted their own assault on environmental injustice, unequal protection and environmental racism.

Capek, Stella M. "The 'environmental justice' frame: a conceptual discussion and an application." (Special Issue on Environmental Justice.) *Social Problems*, v40, n1, February 1993: 5-25.

This paper identifies some of the most salient dimensions of the environmental justice framework as it has emerged for local community struggles over toxic contamination. It provides an empirical case study of the contaminated Carver Terrace neighborhood of Texarkana, Texas, which organized a federal buy-out and relocation after being declared a Superfund site.

Carlin, B.P., and H. Xia. "Assessing environmental justice using Bayesian hierarchical models: two case studies." *Journal Expo Anal Environmental Epidemiology*, v9, n1, January/February 1999: 66-78.

Sound statistical methodology for assessing environmental justice has been slow to develop. The authors investigate the use of hierarchical Bayesian methods for combining environmental data featuring complex correlations. Case studies look at the effect of an Ohio nuclear fuel reprocessing facility on lung cancer rates and the relation between air quality and pediatric emergency room visits due to asthma in the Atlanta area.

Carroll, Ginny. "When pollution hits home." *National Wildlife* v29, August/September 1991: 30-39.

The environmental problems in Louisiana's "Cancer Alley" abound. The mostly African American community of Wallace was rezoned to make way for the Formosa Plastics rayon plant.

Chiro, Giovanna Di. "Defining environmental justice: Women's voices and grassroots politics." *Socialist Review*, v22, n4, October-December 1992: 93-131.

The grassroots environmental movement is led largely by women who have challenged gender and racial inequality. These activists are on the forefront of change.

Claudio, L., T. Torres, E. Sanjurjo, L.R Sherman, and P.J. Landrigan. "Environmental health sciences education — a tool for achieving environmental equity and protecting children." *Environmental Health Perspectives*, v106, Suppl 3, June 1998: 849-855.

The authors note that the key to achieving environmental health, especially in communities of color where many children are at risk, is to empower residents by providing relevant educational opportunities.

Collin, Robert W. "Environmental equity and the need for government intervention." *Environment*, v35, n9, November 1993: 41-43.

The author discusses the 1990 Greenpeace report that documents that communities of color have a greater number of incinerators in their neighborhoods. It suggests federal regulation could successfully address the problem if the focus was on environmental damage rather than racial discrimination.

Cooney, Catherine M. "Still searching for environmental justice." *Environmental Science & Technology*, v33, n9, May 1, 1999: 200A-204A.

The issues fueling environmental justice highlight an inherent conflict between industrial interests and environmental, health and social justice advocates. Little common ground has been found between them over the past two decades.

_____. "Models gauge pollution in environmental justice disputes." *Environmental Science & Technology*, v32, n21, Nov. 1, 1998: 488A-489A.

A review by EPA's Science Advisory Board found modeling techniques the agency is developing to investigate environmental justice complaints by citizens scientifically defensible, although in need of improvement.

Cordera-Guzman, Hector R. "Lessons from operation bootstrap." *NACLA Report on the Americas*, v27, n3, November/December 1993: 7-11.

Beginning in the 1950s, Puerto Rico's development was tied to market-oriented reforms and to the U.S. economy. The mixed results for the people and environment give some clues to what Mexico can look forward to in a North American Free Trade Agreement-dominated future.

Cotton, Paul. "Pollution and poverty overlap becomes issue, administration promises action." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, v271, n13, April 6, 1994: 967-970.

The Clinton administration is focusing its anti-poverty efforts on environmental justice and pollution control. The EPA has been heavily criticized for its lack of action on environmental justice matters.

Curnutt, Jordan. "Faces of Environmental Racism: Confronting Issues of Global Injustice." *Ethics*, v107, n3, April 1997: 538-539.

This book review examines issues of environmental racism.

Cutter, Susan. "The burdens of toxic risks : Are they fair?" *Business & Economic Review*, v41, n1, October-December 1994: 3-7.

Questions have been raised on the differential impact of environmental risks on people and places. This issue is discussed in South Carolina, where much of the state's economic base includes high-risk industry.

Dao, James. "Bronx-Lebanon Hospital to Shut Waste Incinerator." *The New York Times*, June 27, 1997: 1.

This article notes that Bronx-Lebanon Hospital agreed to close down a towering medical waste incinerator that had routinely violated state pollution standards over the years and stirred charges of environmental racism against its owners. Many residents blame the plant for the area's above-average rate of asthma.

Davis, Morris E. "The impact of workplace health and safety on black workers: Assessment and prognosis." *Labor Law Journal*, v4, Spring 1981: 29-40.

This article critically examines the problem of differential exposure of blacks to workplace hazards. The author also analyzes the role of job segmentation and racial discrimination on black workers.

Doyle, Kevin. "Environmental justice: A growing movement." *Black Collegian*, v24, n4, March/April 1994: 36-40.

This article traces the environmental justice movement from the 1980s to the 1990s. The author sees the movement as a way to counter unfair public policies. Pressures from the movement resulted in the establishment of EPA's Environmental Justice Office.

Durnil, Gordon K. "The Promise and Peril of Environmental Justice." *Business Horizons*, v42, n3, May 1999: 86-87. *The Promise and Peril of Environmental Justice* by Christopher H. Foreman, Jr., is reviewed.

Easton, Billy. "WE ACT for justice." *Environmental Action Magazine*, v24, n4, Winter 1993: 33-35.

This article profiles two African-American women, Peggy Shepard and Vernice Miller, who founded West Harlem Environmental Action (WE ACT) to fight the North River Sewage Treatment Plant. The group targets such examples of affluent development dumping on poor minority neighborhoods.

Edwards, Audrey. "Programs that work: Concerned Citizens of South Central Los Angeles." *Essence*, v28, n3, July 1997: 42.

This article looks at activists, organizations, neighborhoods, environmental justice and economic conditions.

Edwards, Mencer Donahue. "Sustainability and people of color." *EPA Journal*, v18, n4, September-October 1992: 50. Sustainable development may be a means to achieve social justice for people of color in the United States. Sustainability must be linked with social, economic, and environmental justice.

Engel, J. Ronald. "The faith of democratic ecological citizenship." *Hastings Center Report*, v28, n6, November 1998: S31-S41.

"Democratic ecological citizenship" and the role that faith plays in this ideal are examined in the context of environmental justice issues in the Chicago metropolitan area.

"Environmental justice in Tennessee," *Occupational Hazards*, v56, n 2, February 1994: 19.

An EPA report that found a correlation between toxic releases in a six-county area near Chattanooga, Tenn., where many residents are poor, uneducated people of color. Data revealed that residents of people of color communities are at increased risk from dust diseases, poisonings, skin diseases and environmental cancers.

"Environmental justice movement focuses on minorities." *CQ Researcher*, v6, n32, Aug. 23, 1996: 752.

This article discusses Clinton administration steps to encourage urban redevelopment by introducing a two-year "brownfields initiative" aimed at luring businesses to locate in lightly polluted areas and clean them up in the process.

"Environmental justice needs science backing, group says." *Chemical Marketing Reporter*, v246, n13, Sept. 26, 1994: 28.

John Kyte of the National Association of Manufacturers says environmental policies set up by the government must be based on science to gain support of the industry.

"Environmental justice proponents have Washington's ear." *Environment Today*, v5, n3, March 1994: 6-7.

An executive order signed in February 1994 directs federal agencies to develop programs to address the environmental problems faced by the nation's underprivileged.

Faber, Daniel, ed. *The Struggle for Ecological Democracy: Environmental Justice Movements in the United States*. New York: The Guilford Press, 1998.

This book presents debates on the future of the global environment and free market economy and the prospects for radical green and democratic movements.

Feingold, Eugene. "Working on environmental justice." *Nation's Health*, v24, n3, March 1994: 2.

President Clinton issued Executive Order 12898 in February 1994 to address environmental hazards in low-income and minority communities. Federal agencies are mandated to address these problems.

Feldman, D.L. "Environmental injustices, political struggles: Race, class, and the environment." *Choice*, v36, n10, June 1999: 1870.

Feldman reviews *Environmental injustices, political struggles: Race, class, and the environment*, edited by David E. Camacho.

Fugazzotto, Peter. "Angling for environmental justice." *Earth Island Journal*, v9, n3, Summer 1994: 19.

Kalon Wofford and Anthony Willis, San Francisco Bay area anglers, are attempting to stop Exxon and Unical from polluting the bay with selenium.

Garcia, Stephanie J. "Environmentalism and Economic Justice." *Social Science Quarterly*, v80, n2, June 1999: 426.

Garcia reviews "Environmentalism and Economic Justice" by Laura Pulido.

Gianessi, L. & Peskin, H.M. "The distribution of federal water pollution control policy in the U.S." *Land Economics*, v56, n1, February 1980: 85-102.

This study examines the regulatory cost of water pollution control policy. The author documents socioeconomic and racial disparities in water quality.

Gottlieb, Robert. "A question of class: The workplace experience." *Socialist Review*, v22, n4, October-December 1992: 131-166.

Modern industrial facilities that produce less pollution ultimately result in more secure jobs and cleaner air for the community.

Hahn-Baker, David, Peggy Shepard, and Jeanne Gauna. "Rocky roads to consensus." *Amicus Journal*, v16, n1, Spring 1994: 41-43.

The rift between traditional environmental groups and environmental justice advocates remains to be resolved despite continued efforts to unite the two camps. This division was evident in the controversy that surrounded the North American Free Trade Agreement in 1993.

Hair, Jay D. "Providing for justice as well as jobs." *National Wildlife*, v31, n2, February-March 1993: 30.

The CEO of the nation's largest environmental organization gives advice to the new Clinton administration. It's not enough that there should be environmental justice, but also that environmental racism should be eliminated.

Harris, S.G., and B.L. Harper. "A Native American exposure scenario." *Risk Analysis*, v17, n6, December 1997: 789-795.

EPA's Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund (RAGS) and later documents provide guidance for estimating exposures received from suburban and agricultural activity patterns and lifestyles. However, these methods are not suitable for typical tribal communities whose members pursue, at least in part, traditional lifestyles. The authors interviewed 35 members of a Columbia River Basin tribe.

Helfand, Gloria E., and James L. Peyton. "A conceptual model of environmental justice." *Social Science Quarterly*, v80, n1, March 1999: 68-83.

Much literature on environmental inequities focuses on establishing a correlation between poor or minority communities and environmental hazards. However, these studies do not provide much information on the causes of that correlation.

Hutchings, Vicky. "Green gauge." *New Statesmen & Society*, v7, n323, October 7, 1994: 32.

Co-editor of the *Ecologist* magazine is profiled.

Ingram, Helen, Lenard Milich, and Robert G. Varnady. "Managing transboundary resources: Lessons from Ambos Nogales." *Environment*, v36, n4, May 1994: 6-9, 28-38.

This case study of water management in Ambos Nogales reveals the pitfalls and possibilities for improvement in managing natural resources shared by the U.S. and Mexico.

Jones, Robert Emmet. "Black Concern for the Environment: Myth Versus Reality." *Society and Natural Resources*, v11, 1998: 209-228.

This article examines the "concern gap" for the environment between blacks and whites. The author argues that very little evidence indicates that blacks place environmental issues as a priority.

_____. "Blacks Just Don't Care: Unmasking Popular Stereotypes About Concern for the Environment Among African-Americans." Forthcoming in the *International Journal of Public Administration*.

The author argues that "environmental prejudice" toward blacks is used to promote discrimination and injustice. Blacks are not equally represented in the public policy debate on environmental problems.

Kaminsky, Leib. "Environmental justice: Moving forward in the 1990s." *Parks & Recreation*, v32, n3, March 1997: 78-87.

The Earth Conservation Corps addresses the needs of inner city and rural youth through environmental action.

Keeva, Steven, and Joseph Wharton. "A breath of justice." *ABA Journal*, v80, February 1994: 88-92.

In the expanding field of environmental justice, legal protection for communities burdened by environmental dumping is now emerging as a new civil right.

Kirk, Gwyn. "Ecofeminism and environmental justice: Bridges across gender, race, and class." *Frontiers: A Journal of Women Studies*, v18, n2, 1997: 2-20.

This paper focuses on the potential for making closer connections between ecofeminism and the environmental justice movement.

Kirschner, Elisabeth. "Forging new paths in environmental management." *Chemical Week*, v154, n4, Feb. 2, 1994: 27-28.

Progressive managers are forging theories about paths toward full environmental stewardship. Progress on the development and implementation of recent concepts, such as full-cost accounting, toxic risk reduction, environmental justice and advanced product stewardship, were highlighted at Chemical Week's conference "From Compliance to Stewardship: Environmental Strategies for the Chemical Industry," held Jan. 19-21, 1994, in Washington, D.C.

Klawiter, Maren. "Racing for the Cure, Walking Women, and Toxic Touring: Mapping Cultures of Action within the Bay Area Terrain of Breast Cancer." *Social Problems*, v46, n1, February 1999: 104-126.

Offers the concept "cultures of action" to develop a comparative analysis of the San Francisco (Calif.) Bay Area's field of breast cancer activism.

Knickerbocker, Brad. "Fighting for a Cleaner Environment: Two Decades After Love Canal Put Toxic Waste on the Map, Industry Tries to Keep Clean." *Christian Science Monitor*, April 30, 1998: 4.

This article points to organizations posting information on their Web pages about the dangers of chemicals.

Lavelle, Marianne. "Residents want justice. The EPA offers 'equity.'" *National Law Journal*, v15, n3, Monday, Sept. 21, 1992: s12.

The author examines activists' response to the creation of EPA's Office of Environmental Equity. Environmental justice leaders give EPA head William K. Riley passing marks for his efforts, but charge the Bush administration and the agency in general with a lack of interest in environmental justice.

_____. "Help sought from green justice panel." *National Law Journal*, v 17, n9, October 31, 1994: A16.

A plaintiff's group has made Texarkana, Texas, the first community to ask a new federal environmental justice advisory council to intervene on its behalf. The group charges the government did not compensate members for the fair market value of their homes.

Lean, Geoffrey. "It's the poor that do the suffering." *New Statesman*, v11, n526, Oct. 16, 1998: 10-11.

While affluent greens lead environmental protests, the poor suffer the consequences of pollution. Greens must escape their middle-class ghettos and focus on the link between poverty and the environment.

Lee, Charles. "Developing working definitions of urban environmental justice." *Earth Island Journal*, v8, n4, Fall 1993: 41.

This article focuses on the urban environmental crisis where people of color are condemned to live in polluted areas. Urban rebuilding and environmental justice are compatible goals.

Leonard, Louis G. III. "Sovereignty, self-determination, and environmental justice in the Mescalero Apache's decision to store nuclear waste." *Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review*, v24, Spring 1997: 651-93.

Examines conflict of legal and political interests on the question of tribal self-determination and resource exploitation on an Indian reservation in New Mexico.

Lewis, Sanford. "The corporate right to cover up: the environmental audit privilege and the public interest." *Multinational Monitor*, v19, May 1998: 9-11.

The author examines the trend towards legislation allowing companies to police themselves, keep their findings secret, and monitor their environmental impact. Includes Communities United For Action (CUFA), a Cincinnati, Ohio, environmental justice group, and its conflict with Waste Management, Inc. over a local landfill.

Lewis, Victor. "A Message to White Environmentalists." *Earth Island Journal*, v7, n4, Fall 1992: 41.

Environmental, economic and health injustice hit female workers, young mothers, very old workers and workers of color the hardest. White environmentalists need to join in the call for wealth redistribution and an end to exploitation of disenfranchised and powerless groups.

Lucas, Allison. "Report charges no improvement in environmental justice." *Chemical Week*, v155, n8 (Aug. 31/ Sept. 7, 1995): 9.

In a study commissioned by the Center for Policy Alternatives it was revealed that toxic waste facilities are more likely to be located in minority communities now than in 1987 when the Commission for Racial Justice *Toxic Wastes and Race* study was first published.

Lucier, G.W., & Schecter, A. "Human exposure assessment and the National Toxicology Program." *Environmental Health Perspectives*, v106, n10, October 1998: 623-627.

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences/National Toxicology Program (NIEHS/NTP) is developing a new interagency initiative in exposure assessment. This initiative will benefit public health and priority-setting in a number of ways.

Madole, John. "Tackling Organics at the Summer Games." *BioCycle*, Vol 37, n11, November 1996: 54-56.

Refuse from the Olympic Games in Atlanta was sent to a mixed waste processing facility, then composted with horse manure and other amendments.

Marshall, Suzanne. "Chemical weapons disposal and environmental justice." *Kentucky Environmental Foundation*, November, 1996.

Maxwell, Jessica. "Audubon notes — Hazel Wolf: Audubon archangel." *Audubon*, v96, n6, November 1994: 126-128.

Audubon Society activist Hazel Wolf discusses why she has made environmental justice her priority.

Miller, William H. "Mixed signals." *Industry Week*, v247, n22, Dec. 7, 1998: 11-12.

Controversial interim "environmental justice" guidelines, issued by the EPA, are the subject of a regulatory debate that is rapidly becoming one of Washington's most contentious. The guidelines encourage citizens' groups to challenge environmental operating permits of industrial facilities in economically disadvantaged areas that have heavy minority populations.

Mitchell, Don. "Environmentalism and economic justice: Two Chicano struggles in the southwest." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, v87, n2, June 1997: 399-401.

Mitchell reviews *Environmentalism and Economic Justice: Two Chicano Struggles in the Southwest* by Laura Pulido.

Mohai, Paul. "Environmental justice or analytic justice? Reexamining historical hazardous waste landfill siting patterns in metropolitan Texas." *Social Science Quarterly*, v77, n3, September 1996: 500-507.

In a comment on Tracy Yandle and Dudley Burton's analysis of historical hazardous waste landfill siting patterns in Texas, it is argued that problems in the characterization of existing environmental justice research, combined with serious methodological errors, render the article meaningless as a study of contemporary environmental justice.

Mohai, Paul and Bunyan Bryant. "Is There A 'Race' Effect on Concern for Environmental Quality." *Public Opinion Quarterly*, v62, n4, Winter 1998: 475-450.

This article examines the argument that specific types of environmental issues are of concern for African Americans.

"More research needed to ensure environmental justice." *Public Health Reports*, v114, n3, May 1999: 208.

The "environmental justice movement," responding to concerns that industrial facilities and other potential polluters are more likely to be sited in poorer communities, is seeking to ensure that no part of the population is disproportionately burdened by the negative effects of pollution. The report calls for more research that could help policymakers weigh the possible environmental risks of a facility against the positive benefits — such as jobs and tax revenue that it might provide to local citizens.

Moss, Kary L. "Environmental justice at the crossroads." *Guild Practitioner*, v 56, n1, Winter 1999: 26-32.

The author discusses opposition to draft guidelines released by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for implementation of Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, mandating protection of minorities from disproportionate exposure to pollution.

Noring, Sonja. "Promise and Peril of Environmental Justice." *American Journal of Public Health*, v89, n7, July 1999: 1122.

Noring summarizes the book *Promise and Peril of Environmental Justice* by Christopher H. Foreman Jr.

Obiora, L Amede. "Symbolic episodes in the quest for environmental justice." *Human Rights Quarterly*, v21, n2, May 1999: 464-512.

Obiora discusses environmental protection, the evolution and benefits of environmental justice, evolving expressions of the environmental justice claim, and interdependence and environmental politics.

Pardo, Mary. "Creating community: Mexican American women in Eastside Los Angeles." *AZTLAN — a Journal of Chicano Studies*, v20, n1-2, Spring/Fall, 1991: 39.

Many lessons can be learned from Mothers of East Los Angeles, a Latino group organized around environmental justice.

Perrett, Roy W. "Indigenous rights and environmental justice." *Environmental Ethics*, v20, n4, Winter 1998: 377-391

The modern environmental movement has a tradition of respect for indigenous cultures, but recently some environmentalists have become more skeptical.

Phillips, C.V., and K. Sexton. "Science and policy implications of defining environmental justice." *Journal Expo Anal Environmental Epidemiology*, v9, n1, January/February 1999: 9-17.

The authors argue that to have a constructive and informed debate about this emotionally charged topic of "environmental justice," it is necessary to have a clear and workable definition of environmental justice.

"Principles of Environmental Justice." *Orion*, v15, n4, Autumn 1996: 19.

The notion that people of color are disinterested in environmental issues was rejected when attendees at the First People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit hammered out environmental justice principles.

Prindeville, Diane-Michele, and John G. Bretting. "Indigenous women activists and political participation: the case of environmental justice." *Women and Politics*, v19, n1, 1998: 39-58.

This article compares personal characteristics and organizing experiences of 16 Latina and Native American women activists in New Mexican environmental organizations. It finds similarities in demographic characteristics, but differences in political ideology and motivation.

"Pro bono directory of environmental justice lawyers now available." *Human Rights*, v24, n2, Spring 1997: 2.

Article reviews the "Directory of Pro Bono Legal Service Providers for Environmental Justice."

Puckett, Jim. "Disposing of the waste-trade: Closing the recycling loophole." *Ecologist*, v24, n2, March/April 1994: 53.

This article reviews the importance of the Basel Convention and attempts to control the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes. It also examines strategies to close recycling loopholes and achieve effective global ban on the international waste trade.

Radford, Bruce W. "Regulatory justice." *Fortnightly*, v132, n13, July 1, 1994: 39-40.

Discusses recent regulatory occurrences on the issues of environmental justice, whistle-blower protection and antitrust activism.

Ramirez, Odessa. "The loss of native lands and economic blackmail." *Social Justice*, v19, n2, Summer 1992: 78-86.

This article examines the loss of indigenous peoples' lands in exchange for so-called "economic relief."

Examples of environmental "blackmail" are examined in Canada and the U.S.

Reath, Viki. "EPA to use civil rights act in siting decision." *Environmental Week*, v6, n36, Oct. 7, 1993: 1.

The author examines EPA's new strategy of applying Title VI of the Civil Rights Act to enforcement.

_____. "EPA, Commission investigating civil rights allegations." *Environmental Week*, v6, n40, Oct. 14, 1993: 1.

Discusses EPA's and the U.S. Civil Rights Commission's investigation of civil rights allegations in siting four hazardous waste facilities in Mississippi and Louisiana.

_____. "EPA to probe Texas environmental justice complaint." *Environmental Week*, v7, n14, April 7, 1994: 1.

This article describes the complaint against the Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission challenging its permitting of a commercial hazardous waste incinerator along the Houston Ship Channel.

Reichhardt, Tony. "Call for research and education to tackle 'environmental injustice.'" *Nature*, v398, n6723, March 1999: 99

A report recommends that despite lack of hard evidence that poor and minority communities face more environmental health risks, policymakers should take "environmental justice" seriously.

Robinson, James C. "Exposure to occupational hazards among Hispanics, blacks, and non-Hispanic whites in California." *American Journal of Public Health*, v79, 1989: 629-630.

The author documents that people of color are more likely to be exposed to occupational hazards and suffer work-related illnesses than are whites.

_____. "Racial inequality and the probability of occupation-related injury or illness." *Millbank Quarterly*, v62, 1984: 567-588.

This article provides major empirical documentation that African Americans and Latinos suffer greater exposure to work health hazards than white workers in similar occupations.

Robinson, Lori. "Fighting Dirty." *Emerge*, July/August 1995: 42-47.

This article discusses environmental racism and how polluting industries have knowingly contaminated African-American communities.

Rosen, Ruth. "Who gets polluted?" *Dissent*, v41, n2, Spring 1994: 223-230.

This examines the causes of environmental justice and industrial pollution and discusses the grassroots activism of minority groups. This movement, primarily led by low-income individuals, is concerned with environmental hazards and economic inequalities. Also discusses industrial accident in Richmond, Calif., that hospitalized more than 20,000 residents.

Sadd, James L., Manuel Pastor Jr., J. Thomas Boer, and Lori D. Snyder. "Response to comments by William M. Bowen." *Economic Development Quarterly*, v13, n2, May 1999: 135-140.

The authors respond to comments on their article examining the relationship of ethnicity and potential environmental hazards in the Los Angeles, Calif., area.

Saika, Peggy. "APEN brings Asian Pacific perspective to environmental justice." *The Washington Office of Environmental Justice Newsletter*; Summer 1995: 5.

Discusses the Asian Pacific Environmental Network, which focuses on concerns such as economic development, social equity and community empowerment.

Salat, Cristina. "Indigenous peoples recruit for the new frontier." *Humanist*, v58, n6, November 1998: 45-46.

Salat discusses the 109-point Kari-Oca Earth Charter drafted and signed at the first World Gathering of Indigenous and Tribal Leaders in Brazil.

Schaffer, Gwen. "Asian Americans organize for justice." *Environmental Action*, v25, n4, Winter 1994: 30.

Asian Americans are beginning to network around environmental issues, including occupational health, toxics and land-use problems.

Schlosberg, David. "Networks and mobile arrangements: Organizational innovation in the U.S. environmental justice movement." *Environmental Politics*, v8, n1, Spring 1999: 122-148.

This study evaluates the political practice of networking in the U.S. environmental justice movement. Networking has evolved in opposition to perceived problems with centralized organizations, and out of the movement's inherent diversity.

Schneider, Paul. "Respect for the Earth: The environmentalism of Chief Oren Lyons stems from his Iroquois heritage." *Audubon* v96, n2, March/April 1994: 110-115.

This article contends environmentalism could learn from Native Americans and other indigenous peoples.

Schneiderman, Jill S. "The common interests of earth science, feminism, and environmental justice." *NWSA Journal*, v9, n3, Fall 1997: 124-137.

Applying feminism to earth science logically results in the utilization of scientific expertise to aid communities dealing with environmental contamination.

Schneiderman focuses on a case in which a geographic

information system was used to portray environmental justice problems.

Schueler, Donald. "Southern Exposure." *Sierra*, v77, November/December 1992: 42-49.

This article contends the South still has the most polluted air, water and ground of any U.S. region as a result of lax enforcement of environmental laws and look-the-other-way government policy.

Selcraig, Bruce. "Border Patrol." *Sierra*, v79, n3, May/June 1994: 58-68.

Environmental activist Domingo Gonzalez crusades against *maquiladoras* of Mexico.

Sexton, K., and J.L. Adgate. "Looking at environmental justice from an environmental health perspective." *Journal Expo Anal Environmental Epidemiology*, v9, n1, January/February 1999: 3-8.

Although scientific evidence is scarce and uneven, concerns are mounting that environmental health risks are borne disproportionately by the poor and nonwhite. Research is needed in the full range of environmental health sciences, including exposure analysis, epidemiology, toxicology, biostatistics and surveillance monitoring, to build a strong scientific foundation for informed decisionmaking.

Shaikh, Sabina L., and John B. Loomis. "An investigation into the presence and causes of environmental inequity in Denver, Colorado." *Social Science Journal*, v36, n1, 1999: 77-92.

Shaikh presents a study that examines decisions for the permitting of stationary sources of criteria air pollutants with respect to the distributional effects among ethnic groups and socioeconomic classes.

Sheppard E., H. Leitner, R.B. McMaster, and H. Tian. "GIS-based measures of environmental equity: exploring their sensitivity and significance." *Journal Expo Anal Environmental Epidemiology*, v9, n1, January/February 1999: 18-28.

A large number of empirical studies have been done to ascertain whether minority and low-income populations are disproportionately exposed to industrial pollution. This study compares two commonly employed proximity measures in GIS-based environmental equity assessment and proposes a methodology for evaluating the significance of these results. This uses 1990 census data on population characteristics and data from the 1995 EPA's Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) for Minneapolis, Minn.

Shrestha, Nanda R. "Earthly Goods: Environmental Change and Social Justice." *International Journal on World Peace*, v15, n3, September 1998: 85-91.

Shrestha reviews *Earthly Goods: Environmental Change and Social Justice*, edited by Fen Osler Hampton and Judith Reppy. Although hardly suitable for pleasure reading, the book represents a valuable addition to the ongoing debate over global environmentalism.

Small, Gail. "War stories: Environmental justice in Indian country." *The Amicus Journal*, v16, n1, Spring 1994: 38-41.

A member of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe, Small examines the complex environmental justice issues facing sovereign American Indian nations.

Spears, Ellen. "Freedom buses roll along cancer alley." *Southern Changes*, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, v15, n1, Spring 1993: 1-11.

More than 2,000 activists attended an environmental justice/labor conference in New Orleans during December 1992. The "Cancer Alley" tour illuminated problems faced by residents along the Mississippi River.

Starkey, Deb. "Environmental justice: Win, lose or draw?" *State Legislatures*, v20, n3, March 1994: 27-31.

People of color and their communities are endangered by a disproportionate number of health-threatening facilities such as hazardous waste dumps and incinerators. The Clinton administration has begun some environmental justice initiatives, but more still has to be done.

Tarrant, Michael A., and H. Ken Cordell. "Environmental justice and the spatial distribution of outdoor recreation sites: An application of geographic information systems." *Journal of Leisure Research*, v31, n1, First Quarter 1999: 18-34.

This study examines the spatial distribution of outdoor recreation sites and their proximity to census block groups (CBGs), in order to determine potential socio-economic inequities. It is framed within the context of environmental justice.

Truax, Hawley. "Beyond white environmentalism: Minorities and the environment." *Environmental Action*, v21, 1990: 19-30.

This article profiles several people of color leaders in the environmental movement and calls for more outreach to the poor, working class and people of color communities.

Waller, L.A., T.A. Louis, and B.P. Carlin. "Environmental justice and statistical summaries of differences in exposure distributions." *Journal Expo Anal Environmental Epidemiology*, v9, n1, January/February 1999: 56-65.

Typical geographic assessments compare the composition of "exposed" populations, while typical statistical assessments focus on differences in health outcomes between population subgroups, possibly adjusted for exposure. The authors outline an alternate approach based on summarized differences between exposure distributions within each population subgroup.

_____. "Bayes methods for combining disease and exposure data in assessing environmental justice." *Environmental and Ecological Statistics*, v5, n1, March 1998: 267-281.

Environmental justice reflects the equitable distribution of the burden of environmental hazards across various sociodemographic groups. The issue is important in environmental regulation, siting of hazardous waste

repositories and prioritizing remediation of existing sources of exposure. The authors propose a statistical framework for assessing environmental justice and illustrate their method using data on leukemia deaths and exposure to toxic chemicals.

Warren, Karen J. "Environmental justice: Some ecofeminist worries about a distributive model." *Environmental Ethics*, v21, n2, Summer 1999: 151-161.

Warren argues that the framing of environmental justice issues in terms of distribution is problematic. She argues for a nondistributive model to supplement, complement and, in some cases, preempt the distributive model.

Weinberg, Adam S. "The Environmental Justice Debate: A Commentary on Methodological Issues and Practical Concerns." *Sociological Forum*, v13, n1, March 1, 1998: 25-32.

It is argued that a shift in methodological approach is needed for future research on environmental justice issues. Learning how groups come to be exposed to toxic wastes requires an understanding of organizational processes that shape decisions regarding production practices and regulatory enforcement strategies.

Weinstock, Matthew P. "Tired of being dumped on." *Occupational Hazard*, v56, n4, April 1994: 48-52.

EPA concluded that minority and low-income communities experience a higher than average exposure to air pollution and hazardous waste facilities and other plants. EPA is developing a strategy to improve enforcement in these overburdened communities.

Wernette, D.R., and L.A. Nieves. "Breathing polluted air." *EPA Journal*, v18, March/April 1992: 16-17.

Examining air pollution, two National Argonne Laboratory researchers conclude that African Americans and Latinos live in the most polluted U.S. counties.

Wheeler, David L. "When the poor face environmental risks." *Chronicle of Higher Education*, v40, n25, Feb. 23, 1994: A10-A11.

This article explores the "Health Research and Needs to Ensure Environmental Justice" symposium. The government-sponsored symposium was held in February 1994 in Arlington, Va., and attracted more than 1,000 research scientists, academicians, environmental justice activists, civil rights leaders and community residents.

Whitehead, Wendy. "EPA's OSWER is first to embrace environmental justice policy." *Environment Today*, v5, n7, July 1994: 11.

The EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) has developed recommendations to address environmental justice in its waste programs.

“White House, church groups join ‘environmental justice’ crusade.” *Environment Today* v5, n1, January 1994: 3,16.

Vice President Al Gore told representatives of the Black Church Environmental Justice Summit that the White House plans to issue an executive order that will require greater public participation in the selection of hazardous waste sites as well as higher health standards for participation.

Williams, Robert W. “The contested terrain of environmental justice research: Community as unit of analysis.” *Social Science Journal*, v36, n2, 1999: 313-328.

Social scientists have entered the debate over the environmental inequities facing the poor in general, and communities of color in particular. Crucial to their empirical studies is the operational definition of “community” as a unit of analysis.

Wright, Beverly H., and Robert D. Bullard. “Hazards in the workplace and black health.” *National Journal of Sociology*, v4, 1990: 45-52.

African American workers often occupy the lowest paying and dirtiest jobs. Workplace hazards, racial discrimination and “job blackmail” present a special case for African American workers.

Zimmermann, Rae. “Social equity and environmental risk.” *Risk Analysis*, v13, n6, 1993: 649-666.

This article examines inactive hazardous waste disposal sites on the National Priorities List (NPL) and their location relative to communities of color and distribution of cleanup plans or Record of Decision (ROD).

Zindo, Carolyn. “Three-Year Prison Term Over East Palo Alto Toxic Waste Case; City Wants Bayfront Area Cleaned Up.” *San Francisco Chronicle*, April 8, 1998: A18.

This article examines an East Palo Alto auto yard with plenty of toxic waste.

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“Back New Waste Strategy.” *The Denver Post*, April 3, 1998: B10.

This editorial supports a Superfund provision that exempts organizations willing to clean up toxic waste sites.

Brook, Daniel. “Environmental Genocide: Native Americans and Toxic Waste.” *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, January 1998: 105-113.

This article contends the U.S. government and private corporations perpetrate environmental genocide. Against this backdrop, Native Americans are more unified and organized than ever, fighting back for their survival.

Bruno, Kenny. “Philly Waste Go Home.” *Multinational Monitor*, January 1998: 7-8.

This article mentions that the 4,000 tons of toxic incinerator ash dumped by Philadelphia in Gonaives Bay, Haiti, will be redelivered to Philadelphia.

Bullard, Robert D. “The threat of environmental racism.” *Natural Resources and Environment*, v7, Winter 1993: 23-26, 55-56.

This article examines problems faced by people of color when they challenge discriminatory environmental practices using civil rights laws.

_____. “Waste and racism: A stacked deck?” *Forum for Applied Research and Public Policy*, v8, Spring 1993: 29-45.

Institutionalized racism has influenced waste facility siting patterns, resulting in communities of color bearing a disproportionate burden for treatment, storage and disposal facilities.

_____. “Environmental racism.” *Environmental Protection*, v2, n4, June 1991: 25-26.

The article details interesting case studies and examples where communities of color receive less environmental protection than their white counterparts.

_____. “Ecological inequities and the new South: Black communities under siege.” *Journal of Ethnic Studies*, v17, Winter 1990: 101-115.

Because of differential treatment and the legacy of “Jim Crow,” many African American communities in the South are endangered communities.

_____. “Overcoming racism in environmental decisionmaking.” *Environment*, v36, n4, May 1994: 10-20, 39-44.

The author explores links between environmental measures and social justice and catalogs examples of policies that force people of color and the politically disenfranchised to bear environmental burdens.

Cohen, Linc. “Waste dumps toxic traps for minorities.” *The Chicago Reporter*, v21, n4, April 1992: 6-9, 11.

This article discusses environmental racism within the context of Chicago and environmental justice activists’ battles against waste dumps.

Coyle, Marcia. “Company will not build plant.” *National Law Journal*, v15, n7, Oct. 19, 1992: 3, 47.

A two-year legal battle has ended with the Formosa Plastics Corp.’s decision not to build a \$700-million rayon and pulp processing plant in a low-income, African-American area of Louisiana known as “Cancer Alley.” Environmentalists, civil rights groups and health organizations claimed the project constituted environmental racism.

Krieg, Eric J. “Methodological considerations in the study of toxic waste hazards.” *Social Science Journal*, v35, n2, 1998: 191-201.

According to Deehon Ferris, a member of the EPA’s Environmental Justice Advisory Panel, “The failure to recognize the inextricable link between the legacy of poverty and racism leads to the development of mono-dimensional solutions.”

“EPA Rules Let Heavy Industries Sell Toxic Wastes to Fertilizer Companies.” *The Wall Street Journal*, March 27, 1998: B7.

This article mentions how EPA rules allow industries to send toxic ash from smokestacks to fertilizer plants without testing it or documenting where it is going to be shipped.

Downey, Liam. “Environmental injustice: Is race or income a better predictor?” *Social Science Quarterly*, v79, n4, December 1998: 766-778.

Drawing on recent debates over environmental justice and environmental racism, this paper investigates the distribution of Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) emissions in Michigan to ascertain whether these emissions are inequitably distributed according to race.

Ervin, Mike. “The toxic doughnut: Toxic wastes in minority neighborhoods.” *Progressive*, v56, n1, January 1992: 15.

Altgeld Gardens, a public housing project located on Chicago’s Southside, is encircled by environmental and health threats. Activist Hazel Johnson, founder of People for Community Recovery, has tagged her neighborhood a “toxic doughnut.”

Field, Patrick, Howard Raffia and Lawrence Susskind. “Risk and Justice: Rethinking the concept of Compensation.” *Annals of the American Academy of Political & Social Science*, vl, n545, May 1996: 156-164.

Environmental justice advocates have brought forth a convincing claim that risky facilities have been disproportionately clustered in poor communities and in communities of color. Poor communities of color could use the proposed siting of risky facilities as a basis for negotiating substantial improvements in the community well-being.

Forkenbrock, David J., and Lisa A. Schweitzer. “Environmental justice and transportation investment policy.” Public Policy Center, University of Iowa, 1997.

This study is concerned with the impact of decisions regarding placement of transportation systems in poor and minority communities.

Friedman, David. “The ‘environmental racism’ hoax.” *American Enterprise*, v9, n6, November 1998: 75-77.

The “environmental justice” movement attempts to push through a radical environmental agenda by playing the race card. Charges that polluters locate near poor neighborhoods have been politicized with charges like “genocide.”

Gelobter, Michael. “Toward a model of environmental discrimination.” In *Race and the Incidence of Environmental Hazards*, edited by B. Bryant and P. Mohai. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1992: 64-81

This study reveals that air pollution in urban areas is correlated with both income and race. Inequities associated with air quality have placed the urban poor and people of color at greater risk.

Howe, Peter J. “A Personal Link in Pittsfield; Pollution Woes Face City GE Chief Once Called Home.” *Boston Globe*, May 14, 1998: B1.

The U.S. government has filed 80 or more Superfund suits against General Electric. This article says General Electric is downplaying the severity of the pollution at these toxic waste sites.

Jetter, Alexis. “The poisoning of a dream.” *Vogue*, v183, n11, November 1993: 213.

Patsy Ruth Oliver fought against environmental racism and toxic pollution of communities inhabited by people of color. Her community (Carver Terrace) of Texarkana, Tex., suffered serious health problems from underground toxic waste.

Johnston, David Cay. “Company Would be Given Rewards for Retirement and Education Plans.” *The New York Times*, Feb. 3, 1998: A18.

This article says the Clinton administration supports the 1997 Taxpayer Relief Act that allows many corporations to treat costs to clean up toxic waste as an expense that can be deducted instead of as capital investments that must be amortized over several years.

Jones, Stephen C. “EPA targets environmental racism.” *National Law Journal*, v15, n49, Aug. 9, 1993: 28.

Part one of this article says the U.S. EPA’s Office of Environmental Equity has begun focusing on efforts to educate the public on environmental racism. In the courts, the most common basis for environmental racism cases has been the equal protection clause.

_____. “Inequities of industrial siting addressed.” *National Law Journal*, v15, n50, Aug. 16, 1993: 20.

Part two of this article says claims of environmental racism can be brought under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which prohibits federal funds from being used to discriminate based on race and color. Plaintiffs need only prove disparate impact rather than the discriminatory intent, which would be required under an equal protection claim.

Jordan, Charles. “From toxic racism to environmental justice.” *E: The Environmental Magazine*, v3, n3, June 1992: 28-35.

Explores the evolution and growth of the environmental justice movement and the struggle against environmental racism. Perspectives are from several founders of the movement.

_____. “Environmental racism.” *Crisis*, v 98, n4, April 1991: 14-17, 31-32.

This was one of the first articles on environmental racism, published in the NAACP’s *Crisis*, a magazine founded by W.E.B. DuBois. Key leaders in the environmental justice movement are interviewed.

Kriz, Margaret. "Fish and Foul." *National Journal*, Feb. 28, 1998: 450-453.

This article describes how state officials in Louisiana's "chemical alley" have allowed chemical plants to move to this area. The author argues that area residents must combat environmental racism to protect their neighborhood from toxic pollutants.

_____. "The Color of Poison." *National Journal*, July 11, 1998: 1608-1611.

This article is about the general public demanding special attention and the elimination of toxic runoff from farms, streets and mines.

Lavelle, Marianne. "Transition meets with minorities: Environmental activists." *National Law Journal*, v15, n15, Dec. 14, 1992: 3.

People of color leaders of environmental justice groups met with members of Clinton-Gore transition team to urge them to address issues of environmental racism.

_____. "Environmental racism targeted: Congressional hearing." *National Law Journal*, v15, n26, March 1, 1993: 3.

This article looks at hearings on environmental racism held by the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights in 1993.

Lavelle, Marianne, and Marcia Coyle. "Unequal protection: The racial divide on environmental law." *National Law Journal*, Sept. 21, 1993.

This special supplement examines the different treatment of communities under EPA's Superfund program. The authors conclude that white communities receive quicker action and more comprehensive cleanup strategies than communities of color even when income is similar.

Lambert, Thomas, and Christopher Boerner. "Environmental inequity: Economic causes, economic solutions." *Yale Journal on Regulation*, v14, n1, Winter 1997: 195-234.

This article looks at eliminating environmental racism since it is one of the premier civil rights and environmental issues of the 1990s. The article discusses the need to develop public policies that fit the problem's economic nature.

Leigh, Nancey, and Robert Gradeck. "Urban Neighborhood Demographics Associated with Environmentally Suspect, Tax-Delinquent Properties: Equity and Redevelopment Implications." *Review of Black Political Economy*, v 65, n1, Summer 1996: 61-81.

Leigh and Gradeck focus on how environmental contamination of urban property, or the perception of it, widens inequalities between central cities and the rest of the nation.

Low, Nicholas, ed. *Global Ethics and Environment*. New York: Routledge, 1999.

This book provides discussion on real events, issues, and political struggles in which the question of justice arises

through the experience of injustice. The author examines how the global ecology and global economy are definitely frameworks for describing what is occurring in our world.

MacLachlan, Claudia. "Tension underlies rapport with grassroots groups." *National Law Journal*, v15, n3, Sept. 21, 1992: 10.

In 1990, two grassroots groups, the Gulf Coast Tenants' Leadership Development Program and the Southwest Organizing Project, charged the large, mainstream environmental groups also known as the "Big Ten" with lack of attention to toxic dangers in low-income communities and communities of color.

MacLean, Alair. "Bigotry and poison." *Progressive*, v57, n1, January 1993: 14.

Gulf Coast tenants organizations are fighting environmental racism in polluting industries in "Cancer Alley" along the Mississippi River from Baton Rouge to New Orleans.

Martinez, Elizabeth. "Defending the earth in '92: A people's challenge to the EPA." *Social Justice*, v19, n2, Summer 1992: 95.

Environmental racism has been relentlessly pursued by concerned organizations after the publication of the United Church of Christ Commission for Racial Justice's 1987 *Toxic Wastes and Race* study. The Southwest Organizing Project in Albuquerque, N.M., has been active in combating environmental and economic injustice.

Meyer, Eugene L. "Environmental racism: Why is it always dumped in our backyard? Minority groups take a stand." *Audubon*, v94, n1, January/February 1992: 30-32.

Civil rights activist Rev. Benjamin F. Chavis Jr. coined the term "environmental racism" in 1982. He echoed this battle cry during the struggle against the siting of a hazardous waste landfill in mostly African American Warren County, N.C.

Minter, Stephen G. "Environmental Injustice?" *Occupational Hazards*, v55, n8, August 1993: 7.

This article reviews provisions of the Environmental Justice Act of 1993. The author notes that a Cleveland State University study found no correlation between race and toxicity in Cuyahoga County. Yet, he notes that environmental management should not be treated as a purely technical function, since real or perceived threats to people's environments carry tremendous emotional impact.

Mullikin, Thomas S. "Business and the environment: Concentrate on issues that unite." *Vital Speeches of the Day*, v65, n11, March 15, 1999: 333-336.

In this article discussing environmental racism, the author notes that industries are not making good on their unspoken but necessary promise to improve life for the people with whom they share their neighborhoods.

Multinational Monitor, "The politics of race and pollution: An interview with Robert Bullard." v13, n6, June 1992: 21-25.

University of California sociologist Robert Bullard talks about his work in communities of color and their concern about environmental justice. He stated that persons of color are often excluded from the decisionmaking process that affects their communities' health and environment. However, communities of color are learning to organize themselves, and some have succeeded in their efforts to counter environmental racism.

Myerson, Allen R. "Supreme Court in Louisiana Blocks Award in CSX Case." *The New York Times*, Nov. 1, 1997: 3.

This article discusses CSX and other companies accused of environmental racism.

"NEHA's Position on Environmental Justice: Adopted July 3, 1996." *Journal of Environmental Health*, v59, n3, October 1996: 40-41.

Current information on the status of environmental justice, with emphasis on increased interest in the implications for environmental health risks borne by different segments of society.

Newton, David. *Environmental Justice: a reference handbook*. ABC-CLIO Santa Barbara, Calif., 1996.

Poor people, minorities and citizens of developing nations bear the brunt of environmental hazards such as toxic waste dumps and air pollution. This comprehensive, up-to-date handbook explains this important movement, concurrent issues and controversies.

Northbridge, Mary E., and Shepard, Peggy M. "Environmental racism and public health." *American Journal of Public Health*, v87, n5, May 1997: 730-732.

The authors document environmental injustice against Native American miners in at least three ways.

"Occidental Chemical Settles Cleanup Suits Over Love Canal Site." *The Wall Street Journal*, April 29, 1998: B2.

The Occidental Chemical Corporation dropped the multi-million-dollar claims against the city of Niagara Falls on the evacuation of residents who lived near the Love Canal toxic waste site.

Panel discussion. "A place at the table: A Sierra roundtable on race, justice, and the environment." *Sierra*, v78, n3, May-June, 1993: 50-60.

Environmental justice advocates examine and evaluate the major environmental groups and their work on issues concerning communities of color. The panelists conclude that the groups have contributed to elitism and racism within the larger environmental movement.

Perhac, Ralph M. Jr. "Environmental justice: The issue of disproportionality." *Environmental Ethics*, v21, n1, Spring 1999: 81-92.

It is widely held that environmental risks that are distributed unequally along racial or socioeconomic lines are distributed by necessity. The author is concerned

with whether disproportionality, in and of itself, constitutes injustice.

Platt, Kamala. "Chicana strategies for success and survival: Cultural poetics of environmental justice from the mothers of East Los Angeles." *Frontiers: A Journal of Women Studies*, v18, n2, 1997: 48-72.

This article discusses the increasing prominence of Chicanas in the growing environmental justice movement, which links environmental injustice with structural racism and patriarchy.

Rees, Matthew. "Black and green: Race and environmentalism." *New Republic*, v206, n9, March 2, 1992: 15-16.

People of color environmental activists voice their concern on the problem of eco-racism, which is typified by the location of waste facilities and other environmentally dubious projects in their neighborhoods. They also charge mainstream environmental organizations with ignoring their concerns.

Reilly, Sean E. "Down the Drain." *The Environmental Magazine*, March 1998: 26-27.

This article examines the pre-treatment program EPA developed in the '70s and '80s, in which public sewage treatment plants can set up their own treatment operations to remove toxic waste before dumping it into their sewers.

Reitman, Janet. "The Battle for Convent." *Scholastic Update*, April 13, 1998: 4-6.

This article is about Convent, La., residents who are determined to keep the Japanese company Shintech from building a proposed plastics plant in their backyard.

Rodriguez, Cindy. "State Vows Probe into Nyanza Site, But Cleanup Stalled 'Til 1999." *Boston Globe*, March 8, 1998: W1.

This article examines Nyanza Inc., a dye and chemical manufacturer. There are questions about the high number of kidney and bladder cancer diagnoses near the site.

Rosenfeld, Dave. "Superfund Tax Should Be Restored." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, March 16, 1998: B7.

There are 85,000 or more hazardous waste sites that impact American quality of life.

Satchell, Michael. "A whiff of discrimination? Racism and environmental policy." *U.S. News & World Report*, v112, n17, May 4, 1992: 34-36.

This article asks whether environmental racism is real or imagined.

Siler, Julia Flynn. "Environmental racism? It could be a messy fight." *Business Week*, May 20, 1991: 116.

Simon, Stephanie. "Tourism With a Message; 'Reality Tours' Acquaint Vacationers with Sweatshops, Slums and Toxic Waste; Guilt is for Sale, as Well as Inspiration and Perhaps, Redemption." *Los Angeles Times*, Feb. 15, 1998: A1.

This article describes how Global Exchange in San Francisco conducts tours of various toxic wastes sites and hazardous wastes conditions in Cuba, Haiti, Guatemala, Vietnam and the U.S.

Steinhart, Peter. "What can we do about environmental racism? Coping with the tendency to build freeways, prisons and waste facilities in poor and minority communities." *Audubon*, v93, n3, May 1991: 18-22.

This article explores the disparate burden and regressive impact of the construction of freeways, prisons and waste facilities on the poor and people of color.

Szasz, Andrew, and Michael Meuser. "Environmental inequalities: Literature review and proposals for new directions in research and theory." *Current Sociology*, v45, n3, July 1997: 99-120.

This article is about race, social research, pollution, environmental justice and hazardous substances.

Taliman, Valerie. "Stuck holding the nation's nuclear waste." *Race, Poverty & the Environment*, Fall 1992: 6-10.

This article discusses the DOE proposal to build monitored storage retrievable (MRS) facilities and the response from Native American tribes.

_____. "Saving native lands: One woman's crusade against environmental racism." *Ms. Magazine*, v4, n4, January/February 1994: 28-29.

JoAnn Tall, an Oglala Lakota Indian, has devoted her life to the protection and sustenance of Native American lives and lands. Her commitment to the environment is based on her people's deep respect for the natural world.

Thigpen, David. "The playground that became a battle ground." *National Wildlife*, v31, n2, February-March 1993: 14-18.

African-American residents in Buffalo, N.Y., are engaged in a battle to get government officials to remove arsenic from Kingsley Park Playground.

Verhovek, Sam Howe. "Racial Rift Slows Suit for 'Environmental Justice.'" *The New York Times*, Sept. 7, 1997: 32.

The people of Kennedy Heights, a Houston neighborhood where homes were built three decades ago atop abandoned oil pits and many people complain of a frightful collection of illnesses, have filed suit. Lawyers for the plaintiffs say Gulf Oil covered up toxic hazards when the homes were marketed, in the words of a 1967 company document, "for Negro residential and commercial development."

Ward, Bud. "Environmental racism becomes key Clinton EPA focus." *Safety and Health*, v149, n3, March 1994: 183-187.

Many environmental justice experts challenge racial discrimination and disparate siting of potentially environmentally harmful waste facilities such as incinerators. EPA administrator Carol Browner has begun to infuse environmental justice issues into the agency's decision-making process.

Yandle, Tracy, Dudley Burton, Robert D. Bullard, and Paul Mohai. "Reexamining environmental justice: A statistical analysis of historical hazardous waste landfill siting patterns in metropolitan Texas — Comment/reply." *Social Science Quarterly*, v77, n3, September 1996: 477-527.

Using a statistical study of the demographics of communities surrounding hazardous waste sites in metropolitan Texas, Yandle and Burton examine claims that poor and nonwhite communities host a disproportionately large number of waste disposal facilities. Bullard and others comment on Yandle and Burton's study, and Yandle and Burton reply.

LAND USE AND FACILITY SITING

Arrandale, Tom. "Regulation and Racism." *Governing*, March 1998: 63.

The author explores EPA's decision to overturn the state-issued permit to build a plastics plant in a poor and minority community in Louisiana.

Barkenbus, Jack N., Jean H. Peretz, and Jonathan D. Rubin. "More on the agenda." *Social Science Quarterly*, v77, n3, September 1996: 516-519.

In a comment on Tracy Yandle and Dudley Burton's analysis of historical hazardous waste landfill siting in Texas, it is argued that the study is well-intended but limited. Greater attention must be paid to the variety of issues involved in environmental justice, rather than focusing on the controversial topic of undesirable waste facility siting.

Boer, J. Tom, Manuel Pastor Jr., James L. Sadd, and Lori D. Snyder. "Is there environmental racism? The demographics of hazardous waste in Los Angeles County." *Social Science Quarterly*, v78, n4, December 1997: 794-810.

The "environmental justice" movement has suggested that demographic inequities characterize the location of hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs). While some researchers have found TSDFs are disproportionately located in minority areas, others attribute the locations to nonracial factors such as income and industrial employment.

Bowman, Ann O.M., and Kelley A. Crews-Meyer. "Locating southern LULUs: race, class, and environmental justice." *State and Local Government Review*, v29, Spring 1997: 110-119.

The author examines the relationship of race and class to the number of facilities that treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste and facilities that generate hazardous by-products.

Brion, Denis J. "An essay on LULU, NIMBY, and the problem of distributive justice." *Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review*, v15, n3-4, Spring 1988: 437-503.

This article examines problems associated with the distribution of locally unwanted land uses, the not-in-my-backyard (NIMBY) phenomenon, and unequal power in society.

Bullard, Robert D. "Solid waste sites and the Houston black community." *Sociological Inquiry* v53, n2-3, Spring 1983: 273-288.

This was one of the first studies to document the relationship between municipal solid waste siting and race. The study was conducted in support of the first lawsuit, *Bean v. Southwestern Management*, filed using the 1965 Civil Rights Act.

_____. "Environmental racism and land uses." *Land Use Forum: A Journal of Law, Policy & Practice*, v2, Spring 1993: 6-11.

This article explores discriminatory land-use practices as an extension of racial bias in environmental decision-making.

_____. "In our backyards: Minority communities get most of the dumps." *EPA Journal*, v18, March/April 1992: 11-12.

Waste facilities are not randomly distributed across the landscape, with communities of color bearing a disproportionate burden as a result of nearby waste facilities.

Chino, Wendell. "Comment: Response to 'The Mescalero Apache Indians and Monitored Retrievable Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel: A Study in Environmental Ethics.'" *Natural Resources Journal*, v36, n4, Fall 1996: 673-679.

Chino responds to the article entitled "The Mescalero Apache Indians and Monitored Retrievable Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel: A Study in Environmental Ethics" by Noah Sachs (1996). Chino is the president of the Mescalero Apache Tribe.

Cooney, Catherine M. "GIS software aids environmental justice, emergency planning." *Environmental Science & Technology*, v32, n9, May 1, 1998: 211A-212A.

The U.S. Census Bureau and EPA have released a geographic information system that allows individuals to generate a demographic and environmental profile of any area of the United States. EPA hopes the program will prevent future environmental justice complaints by encouraging more community involvement in industrial permitting decisions.

Cooper, Mary H. "Environmental justice." *CQ Researcher*, v8, n23, June 19, 1998: 529, 531.

Toxic waste dumps, sewage treatment plants and other pollution sources are found more often in inner-city neighborhoods, rural villages and Indian reservations than in richer communities. The environmental justice issues involved in these policies are discussed.

Costner, Pat & Thronton, Joe. *Playing with Fire: Hazardous Waste Incineration*. Washington, D.C.: Greenpeace, 1990.

This Greenpeace report documents that renters, low-income, and people of color communities bear a disproportionate burden for the location of hazardous waste incinerators and proposals for new waste incinerators.

Cutter, Susan L., Danika Holm, and Lloyd Clark. "The role of geographic scale in monitoring environmental justice." *Risk Analysis*, v 16, n4, August 1996: 517-526.

An analysis of 1990-1992 hazardous-waste state statistics for S.C. challenges the hypothesis (and general consensus) that toxic facilities are disproportionately located in economically disadvantaged and minority communities. Measuring toxic release sites, disposal/storage units, and inactive waste facilities on the three spatial scales of counties, census tracts, and census block groups indicates that disproportion existed only on the county scale. Findings suggest attention must be given to interstate and intrastate variations.

DeLuca, Kevin Michael. "The possibilities of nature in a postmodern age: The rhetorical tactics of environmental justice groups." *Communication Theory*, v9, n2, May 1999: 189-215.

Kentuckians for the Commonwealth (KFTC) and Allegany County Nonviolent Action Group (ACNag) are part of the proliferation of environmental justice groups born as local citizens struggle to protect their habitats from waste incineration, dumping, and toxic industries.

Domike, Julie R., and Arthur W. Ray. "Injustices in plant sitings?" *National Law Journal*, v20, n14, Dec. 1, 1997: C1, C15.

The EPA is considering new internal guidance that will make environmental justice concerns more prominent in permit decisions. The EPA and courts are focusing on Title VI issues in locating industrial plants in low-income areas.

Flores, John. "Not in Nuestro backyard." *Hispanic*, v1, n9, September 1998: 10-12.

Targeting communities of color for undesirable enterprises is known as "environmental racism." In Sierra Blanca, Tex., environmental racism is taking the form of a nuclear-waste dump site.

Forkenbrock, David J., and Lisa A. Schweitzer. "Environmental justice in transportation planning." *Journal of the American Planning Association*, v65, n1, Winter 1999: 96-111.

Environmental justice is a public policy goal of ensuring that the adverse human health or environmental effects of government activities do not fall disproportionately upon minority populations or low-income populations. This presents a practical approach to measure the extent to which the air quality or noise consequences of a transportation system change would disproportionately affect those populations.

Freudenburg, William R., and Susan K. Pastor. "NIMBY's and LULU's: stalking the syndrome." *Journal of Social Issues*, v48, n4, Winter 1992: 39-61.

Greenberg, Michael R. "Proving environmental inequity in siting locally unwanted land uses." *Risk Issues In Health & Safety*, v4, Summer 1993: 235-252.

This paper explores land-use decisionmaking and the problems of "proving" environmental inequality associated with LULUs.

Hamilton, James T. "Politics and social costs: Estimating the impact of collective action on hazardous waste facilities." *Rand Journal of Economics*, v24, n1, Spring 1993: 101-125.

Using national data at the county level, the author documents that hazardous waste facility siting is related to both income and racial composition of the surrounding community.

Hockman, E.M. & Morris, C.M. "Progress towards environmental justice: A five-year perspective of toxicity, race and poverty in Michigan, 1990-1995." *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, v41, n2, March 1998: 157-176.

Much present research on the relationship between socioeconomic factors and the siting of sources of environmental pollution has focused primarily on race and income. Using census data, time-based data from multiple sources of pollution, and rates of cancers and low birth weight in Michigan by ZIP code, the authors present a multivariate model that can distinguish the effects of race, income and other land-use characteristics on: (1) the location of different sources of pollution; (2) progress toward cleanup of contaminated waste; and (3) how pollution is associated with measures of public health.

Huebner, Stephen B. "Storm clouds over the environmental horizon." *Society*, v36, n3, March 1999: 57-67.

Huebner examines the pursuit of environmental justice in policy proposals and litigation around the country. This article focuses on the siting process and the issuance of permits that allow a disproportionate percentage of undesirable facilities to locate in minority and poor neighborhoods.

Inhaber, Herbert. "Of LULU's, NIMBY's, and NIMTOO's." *Public Interest*, n107, Spring 1992: 52.

The public response to locally unwanted land uses gave rise to not-in-my-backyard. Public officials have reacted with "not-in-my-term-of-office."

Jaffe, Susan. "Bhopal in the backyard? When the folks next door are industrial polluters, it's time for a chat." *Sierra*, September/October 1993: 52-53.

Industrial pollution and the threat to nearby communities are real and need to be addressed before a disaster occurs.

Kashef, Ziba. "Saving our backyard." *Essence*, v30, n5, September 1999: 160-164.

Kashef discusses how Convent, La., residents organized against Shintech, a new toxic chemical plant, and engaged in the larger war against "environmental racism."

Kay, Jane. "Minorities bear brunt of pollution." *San Francisco Examiner*, April 7-10, 1991.

This four-part series documents that people of color in California are paying a high price with their health. The series profiles California's "dirtiest" ZIP codes in terms of air quality, which happen to be in African American or Latino neighborhoods.

Ketkar, Kusum. "Hazardous waste sites and property values in the state of New Jersey." *Applied Economics*, v24, 1992: 647-653.

This study examines hazardous waste sites in New Jersey to establish the link between hazardous waste sites and property values. It looks at the effect of partnership between the polluting firms/industries and property owners/developers on the equity and efficiency issues pertinent to the speedy cleanup of hazardous waste sites.

Krieg, Eric J. "The Future of Environmental Justice Research: A Response to Gould and Weinberg." *Sociological Forum*, v13, n 1, March 1998: 33-34.

It is argued that most environmental justice studies tend to be descriptive and raise as many questions as they answer, indicating a need for wider-ranging methodologies. The author contends that research should focus on identifying those natural and social conditions most likely to encourage contamination.

Lampe, David. "The politics of environmental equity." *National Civic Review*, v81, n1, Winter/Spring 1992: 27.

Some communities, because of their race, class and political powerlessness, are forced to accept risky jobs and polluting industries that others can escape.

Mitchell, Jerry T., Deborah S.K. Thomas, and Susan L. Cutter. "Dumping in Dixie revisited: The evolution of environmental injustices in South Carolina." *Social Science Quarterly*, v80, n2, June 1999: 229-243.

At the time the facilities were established, there were no statistically significant relationships between race and location except for a few host areas that had significantly lower percentages of minority residents than the state average.

"Not in my backyard: IR&R joins in quest for environmental justice: ABA house passes resolution." *Human Rights*, v20, n4, Fall 1993: 26-29.

In a historic move, the Individual Rights and Responsibilities Section of the ABA, together with the House of Delegates, passed a resolution to end environmental racism. They also called for Congress to pass the Environmental Justice Act of 1993.

O'Looney, John. "Framing a social market for community responsibility: Governing in an age of NIMBYs and LULUs." *National Civic Review*, v82, n1, Winter 1993: 44.

Policymakers are attempting to develop a mechanism for the equitable distribution of locally unwanted land uses. Suggestions of "organized markets" and "market framework" approaches to land-use decisions are made.

Payne, Henry. "Red zone." *Reason*, v30, n9, February 1999: 12. This article contends that the EPA's latest triumph over "environmental racism" will hurt economic development that would have helped minorities. The EPA succeeded in stopping plans for a Louisiana plastics plant.

Rose, Mark. "Justice in black and green." *Crisis*, v105, n2, April 1998:14-16.

In this NAACP publication, Rose reports on the environmental justice movement. Hard-fought victories in Odessa, Tex., Corpus Christi, Tex., Convent, La., and Boston are described.

Russell, Sherri, and Goro Mitchell. "Atlanta's environment and the black community." In *The Status of Black Atlanta 1994*, edited by Bob Holmes. Atlanta: The Southern Center for Studies in Public Policy, Clark Atlanta University, 1994: 98-137

This chapter details the disproportionate impact of environmental hazards on Atlanta's African American population. The analysis focuses on sewer treatment facilities and strategies to address overflow, landfills, incinerators, childhood lead poisoning and other environmental problems.

Shrader-Frechette, Kristin. "Environmental justice and Native Americans: The Mescalero Apache and monitored retrievable storage." *Natural Resources Journal*, v36, n4, Fall 1996: 703-714.

Shrader-Frechette discusses the three claims made by Noah Sachs (1996) on monitored retrievable storage facilities for spent nuclear fuel on Mescalero Apache land and how the claims are ethically and factually questionable. Shrader-Frechette argues that errors arise because of historical, scientific and ethical flaws in the analysis.

Stretsky, Paul. "Environmental Justice: An Analysis of Superfund Sites in Florida." *Social Problems*, v45, n2, May 2, 1998: 268-287.

The author investigates environmental justice in terms of the spatial relationship between Superfund sites and the racial, ethnic and economic characteristics of the areas surrounding those sites in Florida. Findings indicate that blacks and Hispanics are more likely to live near Superfund hazardous waste sites, but income and poverty indicators do not predict the location of sites.

Unger, Donald G., A.Wandersman, and W. Hallman. "Living near a hazardous waste facility: Coping with individual and family distress." *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, v55, 1992: 62.

This study explores the population living near the Pinewood, S.C., hazardous waste site. Low income African Americans bear the greatest burden associated with the disposal facility.

Walsh, Edward, Rex Warland, and Clayton D. Smith. "Backyards, NIMBY's and incinerator sitings: Implications for social movement theory." *Social Problems*, v40, n1, February 1993: 25-39.

This article examines two siting disputes involving modern incinerators and asks why one was built and the other defeated.

Wehr, Kevin. "Don't burn it here: Grassroots challenges to trash incinerators." *Rural Sociology*, v63, n4, December 1998: 633-635.

Wehr reviews *Don't Burn It Here: Grassroots Challenges to Trash Incinerators* by Edward J. Walsh, Rex Warland and Clayton D. Smith. The authors discuss how and why grassroots challenges to trash incinerators developed when and where they did.

Worsham, James. "Business loses first round in environmental-justice fight." *Nation's Business*, v86, n11, November 1998: 8.

A filing with the EPA by opponents led Shintech Corporation to abandon plans to build a chemical plant in a heavily industrialized area near the Mississippi River in St. James Parish, La. The plant was the first test case of the EPA's still-developing policy on environmental justice.

"Wrong location, location, location." *Amicus Journal*, v20, n4, Winter 1999: 45.

A Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) victory in South Central Los Angeles is discussed. A toxic waste facility in a low-income minority community with a notorious record for environmental violations was forced to close after a court battle with the NRDC and a neighborhood coalition.

Yandle, Tracy, and Dudley Burton. "Reexamining Environmental Justice: A Statistical Analysis of Historical Hazardous Waste Landfill Siting Patterns in Metropolitan Texas." *Social Science Quarterly*, v77, n3, September 1996: 477-492.

The article examines the claim that hazardous waste disposal facilities are disproportionately located in poor and nonwhite communities because those communities receive less protection against locally unwanted land uses than predominantly white communities. A statistically significant relationship was found between community poverty level — but not nonwhite population percentage — and hazardous waste landfill siting.

LEGAL AND LAW REVIEW ARTICLES

Abraham, Gary A. "Review of actions under President Clinton's executive order on environmental justice." *Buffalo Environmental Law Journal*, v5, n1, Fall 1997: 79-99.

The article reviews attempts to seek judicial review under Executive Order 12898 and argues that the most powerful effects of the Executive Order will come from its expansion of the public participation approach of existing environmental law rather than from further advocacy of a substantive approach.

Applegate, John S. "Risk assessment, redevelopment, and environmental justice: Evaluating the brownfields bargain." *Journal of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy*, v13, n2, 1997-1998: 243-288.

The article critically describes the role of risk assessment in brownfields redevelopment initiatives and argues for relaxed environmental standards in exchange for urban revitalization through brownfields initiatives.

Arnold, Craig A. "Environmental justice and land use regulation." *Denver University Law Review*, v76, 1998: 1.

This article is about the siting of LULUs, which is a major issue in low-income and minority communities, a core focus of the environmental justice movement, and is ripe for new ideas about harm prevention.

Austin, Regina. "Not Just for the Fun of It!": Governmental Restraints on Black Leisure, Social Inequality and the Privatization of Public Space." *Southern California Law Review*, v71, n4, May 1998: 667-714.

This article examines how governmental controls and limits black public leisure. The author suggests how notions of social inequality justify the extensive regulation of black leisure and critiques assumptions on which black social inequality in the leisure area are based.

Austin, Regina, and Michael Schill. "Black, brown, poor & poisoned: Minority grassroots environmentalism and the quest for eco-justice." *Kansas Journal of Law and Public Policy*, v1, n1, 1991: 69-82.

People of color and the poor are endangered by industrial pollution and environmental degradation. They are organizing themselves around environmental justice and many view their equal protection struggles as an extension of the civil rights movement.

Babcock, Hope. "Environmental justice clinics: Visible models of justice." *Stanford Environmental Law Journal*, v4, n1, 1995: 4-57.

This article examines and evaluates the contributions of environmental justice clinics to pedagogy, law reform and legal services. The author notes the important role that law school clinics can play in the environmental justice movement. Observations and conclusions are based on the author's experience supervising students at Georgetown Law Center's environmental justice clinic.

Been, Vicki, and Francis Gupta. "Expanding public participation is essential to environmental justice and the Democratic Decisionmaking Process." *Ecology Law Quarterly*, v25, n4, 1999: 647-658.

This article presents the results of an environmental justice study focusing on the issue of market dynamics versus siting processes and the question of whether neighborhoods that host LULUs are disproportionately populated by minorities and the poor.

_____. "Market dynamics and the siting of LULUs: Questions to raise in the classroom about existing research." *West Virginia Law Review*, v96, n4, Summer 1994: 1069-1078.

This article focuses on existing scholarship on environmental justice and the distribution of locally undesirable land uses (LULUs). Her major contention is that race-neutral "market" dynamics may account for the disparate siting of waste facilities in people of color communities.

_____. "What's fairness got to do with it?" Environmental justice and the siting of locally undesirable land uses." *Cornell University Law Review*, v78, 1993: 1001-1085.

The author discusses who benefits and who loses with the siting of locally unwanted land uses (LULUs), the politics involved with their siting, and legal strategies for combating the siting of LULUs.

Binder, Denis. "Index of environmental justice cases." *The Urban Lawyer*, v27, n1, 1995: 163-167.

The author provides an index of environmental justice cases.

Blais, Lynn E. "Environmental racism reconsidered." *North Carolina Law Review*, v75, n1, November 1996: 75-151.

The author argues that the literature generated by environmental justice advocates has failed to advance a coherent theory of why the current distribution of environmentally sensitive land uses, even if disproportionate, should be considered unfair.

Blank, Linda D. "Seeking solutions to environmental inequity: The Environmental Justice Act." *Environmental Law*, v 24, n3 (1994): 1109-1136.

The author discusses the movement that is striving toward a solution to the problem of environmental inequity as the environmental civil rights movement. She provides an analysis of the Environmental Justice Act of 1992 and concludes that the right to a clean, safe environment is a fundamental right.

Brown, Alice L. "Environmental justice: New civil rights frontier." *Trial*, v29, n7, July 1993: 48.

Traditional environmental laws do not cover racial discrimination but can still be used to challenge the location of polluting industries and lack of enforcement of cleanup provisions.

Bullard, Robert D. "Leveling the playing field through environmental justice." *Vermont Law Review*, v23, n3, Spring 1999: 453-478.

The dominant environmental protection paradigm emphasizes the problem of fatality as the model for decisionmaking. However, environmental stresses might result in health effects short of death, including developmental, reproductive, respiratory, neurotoxic, and other effects.

_____. "Building Just, Safe, and Healthy Communities." *Tulane Environmental Law Journal*, v12, Issue 2, Spring 1999: 373-404.

This article provides a thorough discussion on how environmental justice leaders have made a difference in the lives of people and the physical environment.

_____. "Race and environmental justice in the United States." *The Yale Journal of International Law* v18, n1 (Winter 1993): 319-335.

_____. "Environmental racism and 'invisible' communities." *West Virginia Law Review*, v96, n4, Summer 1994: 1037-1050.

Institutional racism continues to make many African Americans and other people of color communities "invisible." This is true in housing, education, employment and the delivery of municipal services, including environmental protection.

_____. "The legacy of American apartheid and environmental racism." *St. John's Journal of Legal Commentary*, v9, n2, Spring 1994: 445-474.

This article examines the concept of "community" and the role of institutional barriers in creating separate, unequal and segregated physical environments.

Calloway, Cheryl A., and Karen L. Ferguson. "The human environment requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act: Implications for environmental justice." *Detroit College of Law at Michigan State University Law Review*, v1997, n4, Winter 1997: 1147-1184.

This article provides guidance to those responsible for preparing or reviewing NEA environmental assessments or environmental impact statements regarding "human environment" issues.

Chase, Anthony. "Assessing and addressing problems posed by environmental racism." *Rutgers University Law Review*, v45, n2, Winter 1993: 369-385.

Environmental racism is easy to practice, but difficult to prove. The author draws some parallels with other forms of racial discrimination and the remedies used to combat them.

Cole, Luke W. "The theory and reality of community-based environmental decisionmaking: The failure of California's Tanner Act and its implications for environmental justice." *Ecology Law Quarterly*, v25, n4, 1999: 733-749.

This article examines a California law, popularly known as the Tanner Act, which purports to give those who bear the brunt of a decision to permit a toxic waste facility a voice in that decision. The author reviews the experiences of three communities that utilized the law and concludes that in situations of racial oppression the informality of the Tanner Act process does not serve communities of color well.

_____. "Empowerment as the key to environmental protection: The need for environmental poverty law." *Ecology Law Quarterly*, v19, n4, 1999: 619-683.

This article discusses the need for poverty law and environmental justice law to merge when dealing with environmental racism issues. However, the law is only one tool. Community empowerment is the key in disenfranchised communities.

_____. "Environmental justice in the classroom: Real life lessons for law students." *West Virginia Law Review*, v96, n4, Summer 1994: 1051-1067.

The author believes that the law schools need to do a better job of preparing students for environmental justice training.

_____. "Remedies for environmental racism: A view from the field." *Michigan Law Review*, v90, n7, June 1992: 1991-1997.

The author critiques Rachel D. Godsil's paper on environmental racism. Cole believes that the law has done a lousy job of protecting people of color and disenfranchised populations. For him, grassroots activism is the best approach.

Coleman, Leslie Ann. "It's the thought that counts: The intent requirement in environmental racism claims." *St. Mary's Law Journal*, v25, n1, 1993: 447-492.

The author gives a brief history of racial segregation and environmental racism. Court cases are discussed where the intent standard has been the insurmountable hurdle.

Collin, Morris R. "The role of communities in environmental decisions: Communities speaking for themselves." *Journal of Environmental Law and Litigation*, v13, n1, 1998: 37-89.

This article examines the problem of community disenfranchisement in environmental decisions, and the administrative and judicial responses to the concerns of communities. The author also discusses the role of science in communities that want a more active role in making environmental decisions for themselves.

Collin, Robert W. "Environmental equity: A law and planning approach to environmental racism." *Virginia Environmental Law Journal*, v13, n4, Summer 1992: 495-546.

Poor communities of color have been dealing with the adverse externalities of industrial capitalism for decades. The article delineates some of the institutional changes that could be implemented to combat this trend.

Colopy, James H. "The road less traveled: Pursuing environmental justice through Title VI of the Civil Rights Act 1964." *Stanford Environmental Law Journal*, v13, n1, January 1994: 125-189.

This article provides a detailed and comprehensive discussion of legal strategies for combating environmental racism using Title VI of the Civil Rights Act.

Colquette, K.C., and Robertson, Elizabeth A. Henry. "Environmental racism: The causes, consequences and commendations." *Tulane Environmental Law Journal*, v5, n1, December 1991: 153-207.

Environmental racism is alive and well in Louisiana. The article cites the example of parish officials rezoning the African American town of Wallace from residential to industrial to make way for a rayon factory.

Comment: Environmental justice: The need for equal enforcement and sound science. *Journal of Contemporary Health Law and Policy*, v11, n1, 1994: 253-280.

Comment examines the controversy over the lack of scientific data to support claims of adverse health effects caused by environmental injustice. The author also discusses steps that can be taken to bring environmental justice advocates and the business community together to work cooperatively in addressing environmental justice issues.

Crawford, Colin. "Strategies for environmental justice: Rethinking CERCLA medical monitoring lawsuits." *Boston University Law Review*, v9, n2, 1994: 267-326.

The author argues that lawyers and legal academics have disadvantaged potential environmental justice plaintiffs through concentration on expanding the scope of constitutional jurisprudence rather than using existing federal environmental justice statutes. The author focuses on the medical monitoring lawsuit available under section 107(a)(4)(B) of CERCLA.

Davies, Lincoln L. "Working toward a common goal? Three case studies of brownfields redevelopment in environmental justice communities." *Stanford Environmental Law Journal*, v 18, n2, 1999: 285-329.

The article analyzes whether the environmental justice movement and brownfields redevelopment are compatible solutions to ecology problems.

Denno, Deborah, W. "Considering lead poisoning as a criminal defense." *Fordham Urban Law Journal*, v20, n3, 1993: 377-400.

This article bases a criminal defense strategy on a recent biosociological study which states that lead poisoning in young black males is one of the strongest predictors for crime and violence. This possibly establishes an environmental link to the plight of America's young black males.

Dorsey, Michael K. "Environmental injustice: Race, poverty, and environment." *Legal Studies Forum*, v. 22, n3, 1998: 501-527.

The author explores the emergence of the movement for environmental justice within the broader context of the traditional white-dominated environmental movement, explores the multiracial and multi-issue struggle that constitutes the movement, and looks at environmental justice as a movement for social change in the United States.

Dubin, Jon C. "From junkyards to gentrification: Explicating a right to protective zoning in low-income communities of color." *Minnesota Law Review*, v77, n4, April 1993: 739-801.

This article discusses discriminatory zoning in the United States and its effects on land-use patterns. It also exam-

ines other aspects of zoning laws, from environmental to gentrification, and calls for the use of protective zoning in disenfranchised communities.

Engel, Kirsten H. "Brownfield initiatives and environmental justice: Second-class cleanups or market-based equity?" *Journal of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy*, v13, n2, 1997-1998: 317-337.

The author argues that with respect to the issue of brownfields development neither market-based nor rights-based approaches should govern, but instead a third approach labeled as a pragmatic approach to environmental justice should be followed in evaluating and seeking reforms to state brownfields programs.

Evans, Jill. "Challenging the racism in environmental racism: Redefining the concept of intent." *Arizona Law Review*, v. 40, n4, Winter 1998: 1219-1303.

This article explores the origin of the concept of environmental racism and traces its evolution and its subsumption by the "environmental justice" movement.

Few, Wesley D. "Recent Development in case law: The wake of discriminatory intent and the rise of Title VI in environmental justice lawsuits." *South Carolina Environmental Law Journal*, v6, n1, Summer 1997: 108-120.

This article explores the current status of equal protection remedies available to environmental justice plaintiffs, and focuses on the emerging role of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and its implementing regulations.

Field, Rodger C. "Symposium: New directions in environmental regulation affecting development: Siting, justice, and environmental laws." *Northern Illinois University Law Review*, v16, n3, Summer 1996: 639-657.

This article considers environmental justice and its implications for industrial development.

Foster, Shelia. "Justice from the ground up: Distributive inequities, grassroots resistance, and the transformative politics of the environmental justice movement." *California Law Review*, v86, n4, July 1998: 775-841.

The author examines the environmental justice movement from the "ground up" — from the perspective of the predominantly poor, African-American residents of Chester, Pa., who attempted to stop the clustering of waste facilities in their community.

Freeman, James, and Rachel D. Godsil. "The question of risk: Incorporating community perceptions into environmental risk assessments." *Fordham Urban Law Journal*, v21, n3, 1994: 547-576.

This article discusses the issue of perception of risk and citizen involvement in environmentally sensitive siting decisions. The authors argue that public officials should give greater weight to public perceptions of risk.

Geiger, Sandra L. "An alternative legal tool for pursuing environmental justice: the Takings Clause." *Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems*, v31, n2, Winter 1998: 201-246.

Author proposes to use the Takings Clause as opposed to the traditional civil rights statutes as a solution for low-income and minority residents seeking compensation for the damage inflicted as a result of residing near undesirable land uses.

Godsil, Rachel D. "Remedying environmental racism." *Michigan Law Review*, v90, n2, November 1991: 394-497.

This is one of the first law review articles to address environmental racism. The author concludes that people of color have not been well-served by government and industry.

Gunn, Willie. "From the landfill to the other side of the tracks: Developing empowerment strategies to alleviate environmental injustice." *Ohio Northern University Law Review*, v22, n4, 1996: 1227-1288.

This article examines the problem of environmental injustice in the U.S. and proposes approaches for addressing the problem in the federal sector while paying particular attention to expanding business opportunities and feasible use of the court system to promote environmental justice.

_____. "Environmental Justice: Use of race conscious remedies." *Ohio Northern University Law Review*, v22, n4, 1996: 1315.

This transcript provides background information on environmental justice and what the federal government is currently doing in the area of environmental justice.

Hammer, Natalie. "Title VI as a means of achieving environmental justice." *Northern Illinois University Law Review*, v16, n3, Summer 1996: 693-715.

The author looks at the environmental justice movement and evidence that supports the existence of environmental racism. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is discussed as a viable option for minority plaintiffs to achieve environmental justice.

Hasler, Claire L. "The proposed Environmental Justice Act: I have a (green dream)." *Puget Sound Law Review*, v17, n2, 1994: 417-471.

This article addresses environmental racism, tools that are used to fight it, and the proposed Environmental Justice Act of 1993.

Hernandez, Willie G. "Environmental Justice: Looking beyond Executive Order 12898." *UCLA Journal of Environmental Law and Policy*, v14, n1, 1995/1996: 181-208.

This article explores the history of the environmental justice movement and how President Clinton's executive order on environmental justice responds to the movement's demand for justice.

Hill, Barry E. "Chester, Pennsylvania — Was it a classic example of environmental injustice?" *Vermont Law Review*, v23, n3, Spring 1999: 479-528.

The author examines the tension that arises when the state environmental regulatory agency uses its power to site yet another pollution-generating facility in a community that is already inundated with such facilities.

Hornstein, Donald T. "Environmental sustainability and environmental justice at the international level: Traces of tension and traces of synergy." *Duke Environmental Law and Policy Forum*, v9, n2, 1999: 291-302.

The author provides analysis of interrelationship of sustainability and environmental justice by drawing on evidence from transnational and international environmental problems.

Jaynes, Lorna. "Emissions trading: Pollution panacea or environmental injustice." *Santa Clara Law Review*, v39, n1, 1998: 207-244.

This article focuses on the administrative complaint as a means of evaluating whether Title VI is an effective mechanism to remedy environmental discrimination and promote environmental justice.

Johnson, Jennifer. "Empowerment lawyering: the role of trial publicity in environmental justice." *Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review*, v63, n3, Spring 1996: 567-601.

One type of lawyering that has received widespread acceptance as a method of solving environmental problems faced by low-income communities and communities of color involves "client empowerment" and law as a means, not an end. It is suggested that the lawyer must be critically involved, requiring publicity work.

Johnson, Stephen M. "The brownfields action agenda: A model for future federal/state cooperation in the quest for environmental justice." *Santa Clara Law Review*, v. 37, n1, 1996: 85-116.

This article argues that further steps must be taken to address the problem of environmental injustice. It explores whether the federal or state government, or some combination of both, should take those steps.

Kaswan, Alice. "Environmental laws: Grist for the equal protection mill." *University of Colorado Law Review*, v70, Spring 1999: 387.

The article explores the historical tension between the civil rights and environmental movements that has left the environmental justice movement with skepticism of environmental laws. The author argues that environmental laws, rather than impeding the pursuit of justice, can play a much more important role in debates about justice than is acknowledged by the environmental justice literature.

_____. "Environmental Justice: Bridging the Gap between Environmental Laws and 'Justice.'" *American University Law Review*, v 47, n2, December 1997: 221-300.

- The author argues that the fact that a siting decision does not appear justified in light of environmental consequences does not mean that the siting decision necessarily discriminates against low-income or minority communities.
- Keeva, Steven. "A breath of justice: Along with equal employment opportunity and voting, living free from pollution is emerging as a new civil right." *ABA Journal*, v80, February 1994: 88-92.
The environmental justice movement is a bridge between the environmental and civil rights movements. The actions of grassroots groups have placed environmental justice issues on local, state and national agendas.
- Kevin, Daniel. "'Environmental racism' and locally undesirable land uses: A critique of environmental justice theories and remedies." *Villanova Environmental Law Journal*, v8, n1, 1997: 121-160.
This article critically examines some major assumptions underlying environmental justice arguments by addressing the impact, or lack thereof, on minorities.
- Kibel, Paul S. "The urban nexus: Open space, brownfields, and justice." *Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review*, v25, n3, Spring 1998: 589-618.
This article addresses land-use zoning, open space preservation, environmental liability and justice. By examining Superfund laws the author depicts how environmental liability laws in general are affecting the use or abandonment of urban properties. The author explores the linkages between metropolitan land-use and hazardous waste remediation and the fate of the urban poor and people of color, which raise difficult issues of equity and justice.
- Kriesel, Warren, and Andrew G. Keeler. "Environmental justice and toxic releases: Establishing evidence of discriminatory effect based on race and not income." *Wisconsin Environmental Law Journal*, v3, n2, Summer 1996: 119-158.
This article assesses the major reported environmental inequities with an emphasis on disproportionate exposure and siting. The article examines institutional responses to environmental justice concerns, including constitutional provisions, federal civil rights law and federal regulations, and argues that implementing Title VI regulations offers the only real assistance.
- Kuhn, Scott. "Symposium: expanding public participation is essential to environmental justice and the democratic decisionmaking process." *Ecology Law Quarterly*, v. 25, n4, 1999: 647-658.
This article illustrates how federal, state and local regulation has benefited from the increased public participation fostered by Communities for a Better Environment (CBE).
- Lavelle, Marianne, and Marcia Coyle. "Unequal protection: The racial divide in environmental law." *National Law Journal*, v15, n3, Sept. 21, 1992, special supplement.
This special issue reports on the unequal protection provided to communities of color under the federal Superfund program. The authors conclude that white communities see faster cleanup action and more stringent cleanup than do communities of color. Penalties are stiffer on companies with violations in white communities as compared with communities of color.
- Lazarus, Richard, J. "Environmental justice and the teaching of environmental law." *West Virginia Law Review*, v96, n4, Summer 1994: 1025-1036.
The author concludes that facility siting is only a symptom of environmental justice.
- _____. "Pursuing 'environmental justice': The distributional effects of environmental protection." *Northwestern Law Review*, v87, n3, March 1993: 787-857.
This article explores the effect of unequal protection on vulnerable populations and the role of environmental justice in correcting these inequalities.
- Leonard, Louis G. "Sovereignty, self-determination, and environmental justice in the Mescalero Apache's decision to store nuclear waste." *Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review*, v24, n3, Spring 1997: 651-693.
This article surveys the history of land and resource exploitation on reservations, and chronicles the history and present state of the Mescalero Apache tribe's involvement in the monitored retrievable storage facility siting process. It addresses questions of legal jurisdiction and tribal sovereignty by examining tribal, state, and federal claims and the ongoing debate among scholars who believe this conflict implicates environmental justice concerns and those who believe that principles of environmental justice are incompatible with tribal self-determination.
- Light, Steven, and Kathryn Rand. "Is Title VI a Magic Bullet? Environmental Racism in the Context of Political-Economic Processes and Imperatives." *Michigan Journal of Race and Law*, v6, Fall 1996.
This article examines the question of whether Title VI really is the "magic bullet" against environmental racism that its proponents claim.
- Lyskowski, Kevin. "Environmental justice: A research guide." *Our Earth Matters*. NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Spring 1994.
This guide is filled with topics and sources on environmental justice including cases, legislation, and bibliographic materials. It also has a fairly comprehensive list of print and on-line (computer) resources with keywords for searches.

Macchianola, Frank J. "The courts in the political process: Judicial activism or timid local government?" *St. John's Journal of Legal Commentary*, v9, n2, Spring 1994: 703-724.

The author discusses how timid executive and legislative government are based on fear of fulfilling their responsibilities because of unpopular political positions. In response to New York City's environmental racism problem, the article discusses sewage treatment, ocean dumping of solid waste, housing discrimination and the homeless debate.

Mank, Bradford C. "Is there a private cause of action under EPA's Title VI regulations?: The need to empower environmental justice plaintiffs." *Columbia Journal of Environmental Law*, 24, n1, 1999: 1-61.

The article argues that minorities are disproportionately affected by pollution and explains why environmental justice plaintiffs have generally been unable to prove intentional discrimination in suits under the Equal Protection Clause. It examines the differences between administrative complaints and litigation of Title VI cases.

_____. "Environmental justice and discriminatory siting: Risk-based representation and equitable compensation." *Ohio State Law Journal*, v56, n2, 1995: 329-425.

The author argues that the siting of a polluting or disposal facility brings both costs and benefits to any community, and minority communities may lose opportunities for economic gain if legislative measures designed to reduce environmental inequities also reduce the incentive for businesses to relocate in poor and minority areas. The article proposes a new risk-based approach to representing and compensating persons affected by siting decisions.

Manus, Peter M. "The owl, the Indian, the feminist, and the brother: Environmentalism encounters the social justice movements." *Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review*, v23, n2, Winter 1996: 249-299.

This article surveys certain policies, practices, and studies that challenge, integrate or juxtapose the concerns of environmentalists with the concerns of other social causes, including the environmental justice movement.

Mata, Rodolfo. "Hazardous waste facilities and environmental equity: A proposed siting model." *Virginia Environmental Law Journal*, v13, n3, 1994: 375-467.

This article posits that state siting processes are not suited to produce environmentally equitable results. It proposes a state siting scheme that addresses environmental equity, with the goal of distributing hazardous waste facilities in a more equitable manner.

Mitchell, Carolyn M. "Environmental racism: Race as a primary factor in the selection of hazardous waste sites." *National Black Law Journal*, v12, n3, Winter 1993: 176-188.

The location of waste facilities violates the 1966 Civil Rights Act and the Equal Protection Guarantees of the

Fourteenth Amendment because of the racial and ethnic makeup of the communities. Several state environmental and personal injury laws also mitigate against such racially discriminatory locations of hazardous sites and operations.

Mohai, Paul. "The Demographics of Dumping Revisited: Examining The Impact of Alternate Methodologies in Environmental Justice Research." *Virginia Environmental Law Journal*, v14, 1995: 615-653.

This article examines various methodologies of the United Church of Christ (UCC) report and the University of Massachusetts study. The author increases the list of key methodologies differences and identifies the consequences of these differences on the findings of the two reports.

Moya, Olga L. "Adopting an environmental justice ethic." *Dickinson Journal of Environmental Law and Policy*, v5, n2, Summer 1996: 215-266.

The author argues that all players in the environmental protection arena must fulfill their responsibility to combat environmental problems wherever they strike, including across racial, ethnic, and economic barriers.

Poirier, Marc R. "Environmental justice and the beach access movements of the 1970s in Connecticut and New Jersey: Stories of property and civil rights." *Connecticut Law Review*, v28, n3, Spring 1996: 719-812.

The author explores an issue common to the beach access movements of the 1970s and to the contemporary environmental justice movement: how to proceed with the rhetoric of race or class when dealing with a movement that requires alliances across race and class lines for success. Effective coalition work with traditional environmentalists may require environmental justice to juggle two different counternarratives, one emphasizing race and class, and the other de-emphasizing them in favor of abstract rights to resources.

Popvic, Neil A. "Pursuing environmental justice with international human rights and state constitutions." *Stanford Environmental Law Journal*, v15, n1, June 1996: 338-374.

This article argues that the environmental rights provisions of many state constitutions could facilitate the realization of environmental justice in the U.S., particularly if courts interpret those provisions in light of emerging international human rights.

Reich, Peter L. "Greening the ghetto: A theory of environmental race discrimination." *The University of Kansas Law Review*, v41, n2, Winter 1992: 271-314.

This article discusses the inadequacies of federal doctrines in protecting communities of color and suggests that state doctrines could possibly be used to combat environmental racism.

Roberts, Gregory. "Environmental justice and community empowerment." *American University Law Review*, v 48, n1, October 1998: 229-269.

The author argues that community empowerment strategies are the most effective means of achieving environmental justice because they attack the root cause of the problem, the powerlessness of minority and poor communities.

Ruhl, J.B. "The co-evolution of sustainable development and environmental justice: Cooperation, then competition, then conflict." *Duke Environmental Law and Policy Forum*, v9, n2, 1999: 161-185.

The article examines the co-evolutionary nature of sustainable development and environmental justice, borrowing from principles of evolution and complexity theory.

Saleem, Omar. "Overcoming environmental discrimination: The need for a disparate impact test and improved notice requirements in facility siting decisions." *Columbia Journal of Environmental Law*, v19, n2, 1994: 211-249.

This article explores environmental discrimination within the spectrum of current laws and policies and suggests that such laws and policies are too narrowly construed.

Sher, Vic. "Breaking out of the box: Toxic risk, government actions, and constitutional rights." *Journal of Environmental Law and Litigation*, v13, n1, 1998: 145-161.

This article argues that the APA-based litigation model has become increasingly unproductive for citizens with respect to toxics, and proposes a new approach that invokes child rights laws.

Simon, Anne E. "Symposium: Valuing public participation." *Ecology Law Quarterly*, v. 25, n4, 1999: 757-763.

The author hails "effective public participation" and argues that public participation should be used as one criterion for evaluating the effectiveness of regulatory institutions.

Spyke, Nancy P. "Public participation in environmental decisionmaking at the new millennium: Structuring new spheres of public influence." *Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review*, v26, n2, Winter 1999: 263-313.

The article examines public participation in the environmental lawmaking process and details the participation provisions in several environmental statutes. It examines the U.S. EPA's participation efforts in general and critiques various programs to provide a sense of the current state of public participation in the environmental decisionmaking process.

Suagee, Dean B. "The Indian country environmental justice clinic: From vision to reality." *Vermont Law Review*, v23, n3, Spring 1999: 567-604.

In the 1998-99 academic year the Vermont Law school established a clinic to serve the needs of tribal governments and reservation communities. The author examines the concept of environmental justice as it might be applied to Native American country and describes the Indian Country Environmental Justice Clinic.

Swanston, Samara F. "Environmental justice and environmental quality benefits: the oldest, most pernicious struggle and hope for burdened communities." *Vermont Law Review*, v23, n3, Spring 1999: 545-566.

The author argues that environmental quality benefits are a component of the environmental justice struggle that can help mitigate the degradation for burdened communities.

Tarlock, Dan. Book Review: "Benjamin Day's Essential Injustice: A Comparative and Philosophical Analysis of the LULU Siting Mess." *Harvard Environmental Law Review*, v25, n2, 1998: 607-625.

The author reviews Benjamin Day's book, which argues that national siting processes fail because they do not incorporate environmental compassion and that LULU conflict must be seen as a conflict between different concepts of justice.

Topper, Martin D. "Environmental protection in Indian country: Equity or self-determination." *St. John's Journal of Legal Commentary*, v9, n2, Spring 1994: 693-702.

The author says that Native Americans have the same benefits and rights as all other U.S. citizens. These benefits and rights are not forfeited simply because the tribal governments have jurisdiction over their lands and people.

Torres, Gerald. "The future of environmental regulation: Environmental justice: The meaning of a social movement." *Journal of Law and Commerce*, v15, n2, Spring 1996: 597-622.

The author discusses major objections to the environmental justice movement and the relationship between it and the other important emerging themes in environmental law and the law of race relations.

Tsao, Naikang. "Ameliorating environmental racism: A citizens' guide to combating the discriminatory siting of toxic waste dumps." *New York University Law Review*, v67, n2, May 1992: 366-418.

The author discusses legal remedies that communities may pursue to prevent the development of new toxic waste sites. Remedies exist in common law, state law or constitutional law. Federal cases based upon equal protection of the 14th Amendment would probably not succeed in the present federal courts, so state laws are the better approach.

Verchick, R.M. "The commerce clause, environmental justice, and the interstate garbage wars." *Southern California Law Review*, v70, n5, July 1997: 1239-1310.

This article describes the current state of the garbage wars, both in terms of environmental effects and constitutional developments. The article includes a critical examination of the garbage cases and warns that putting market values above constitutional values of representation and fairness threatens to exacerbate already disproportionate patterns of waste distribution.

Weinberg, Peter. "Environmental protection in the next decades: Moving from cleanup to prevention." *Loyola of Los Angeles Law Review*, v27, n3, 1994: 1145-1156.

The author argues for more environmental regulation coupled with incentives to encourage environmentally benign activity and waste reduction, because of the inadequacy of market forces to end environmental abuses.

Yang, Tseming. "Balancing interests and maximizing rights in environmental justice." *Vermont Law Review*, v23, n3, Spring 1999: 529-544.

The article examines the differing nature and discourse in civil rights and environmental law, and focuses on the role that maximizing the rights and balancing interests have had in approaches to decisionmaking about civil rights and our environment.

BOOKS, MONOGRAPHS, REPORTS, AND SPECIAL ISSUES

Alston, Dana. *We Speak for Ourselves: Social Justice, Race & Environment*. The Panos Institute, December 1990. 40 pp.

This booklet documents the marriage of the movement for social justice with environmentalism. Contributors range from journalists, writers, illustrators, and researchers to artists. Issues covered include environment and people of color.

Angel, Bradley. *The Toxic Threat to Indian Lands: A Greenpeace Report*. 1992. 17 pp.

This Greenpeace report details the targeting of Native American lands for landfills, incinerators and other waste facilities.

Barry, Tom., and Beth Sims. *The Challenge of Cross Border Environmentalism: The U.S.-Mexico Case*. The Inter-Hemispheric Education Resource Center, Resource Center Press and Border Ecology Project, 1994. 121 pp.

This presents a review of the political agenda and recommendations for NAFTA's side agreements. The authors argue that small-scale models forming at the grassroots level, combined with progressive binational politics, could provide a basis for sustainable development in the border region.

Belliveua, Michael, M. Kent, and B. Rosenblum. *Richmond at Risk: Community Demographics and Toxic Hazards from Industrial Polluters*. San Francisco: Citizens for a Better Environment, 1989.

This study examines communities closest to the Richmond, Calif., petrochemical corridor. The city's African American and Latino citizens live closest to the polluting industries.

Brueggemann, Martin R. *Environmental Racism in Our Own Backyard: Solid Waste Disposal in Holly Springs, North Carolina*. Chapel, Hill, N.C.: Master's Thesis for the University of North Carolina School of Journalism, 1993. 96 pp.

This thesis examined the siting of solid waste disposal facilities in a North Carolina community. African-American residents in Wake County bear a greater burden for disposal of the area's waste.

Bryant, Bunyan, and Paul Mohai. *Race and the Incidence of Environmental Hazards: A Time for Discourse*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1992. 251 pp.

This book includes the papers delivered at a 1990 University of Michigan conference. The core presenters—people of color scholars, civil rights leaders and environmental justice activists—became the ad hoc group known as the "Michigan Coalition."

Bullard, Robert D., ed. *Unequal Protection: Environmental Justice and Communities of Color*. San Francisco: Sierra Club Books, 1994. 392 pp.

This edited volume documents environmental injustice and unequal protection. Case studies are from "impacted" citizens, grassroots activists, civil rights leaders, journalists, lawyers and academicians who have worked in communities of color.

_____. *Dumping in Dixie: Race, Class and Environmental Quality*. 2nd ed. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1994. 195 pp.

African American communities in the South have become the dumping ground for polluting industries, waste facilities and garbage dumps. The author examines five African-American communities that challenged unjust, unfair, and illegal industry and government practices.

_____. *Confronting Environmental Racism: Voices from the Grassroots*. Boston: South End Press, 1993. 259 pp.

This book grew out of grassroots activists and environmental justice leaders who participated in the 1991 First National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit. The contributors conclude that environmental racism endangers public health, lowers property values, and creates nonsustainable communities.

_____. *Invisible Houston: The Black Experience in Boom and Bust*. College Station, Tex.: Texas A&M University Press, 1987. 160 pp.

This book examines the social, economic, political and environmental conditions of the largest African American community in the South. Numbering over a half million, this Houston African American community remained "invisible" and became the dumping grounds for the city's household garbage.

Bullard, Robert D., and Glenn S. Johnson. *Just Transportation: Dismantling Race & Class Barriers to Mobility*. Gabriola Island, British Columbia, 1997. 193 pp.

This is a collection of essays from a wide range of environmental and transportation activists, lawyers and academicians who address transportation struggles in the United States. This book also examines transportation equity and the impact of transportation policy on the urban core.

Bullard, Robert D., Dorceta E. Taylor, and Glenn S. Johnson. "Environmentalism and Race, Gender, Class Issues." *Race, Gender & Class*, Special Edition I, v5, n1, 1997. 173 pp.

This special edition is dedicated to environmental justice issues. Articles include such issues as tracing the historical

roots of white middle-class male environmental activism, fixing the environmental protection apparatus, restructuring the global economic order on the U.S.-Mexico border, comparing the transnational women's health movement and the environmental justice movement, defining who decides what constitutes a pollution problem for residents in low-income communities, and examination of gender differences of environmental problems.

_____. "Environmentalism and Race, Gender, Class Issues." *Race, Gender & Class*, Special Edition II, v6, n1, 1998. 166 pp.

This special edition addresses a variety of environmental justice issues, including the relationship between women in developing countries and the environment; what differentiates an environmental justice and mainstream environmental issue; examination of the social movement conditions that give form to alliances between labor unions and environmental groups; ways in which blacks and Hispanics differ from Anglos in their perceptions of environmental issues; and others.

Burke, Laretta M. *Environmental Equity in Los Angeles*. National Center for Geographic Information & Analysis, Technical Report 93-96, July 1993. 82 pp.

In a case study of L.A., the relationship between industrial facilities emitting toxic chemicals and demographic variables are examined at the census-tract level of aggregation. The purpose is to determine the significance of race in relationship to environmental pollution when the effects of other important variables, such as income, have been removed.

Canadian Environmental Network. *The Green List: A Guide to Canadian Environmental Organizations and Agencies*. Ottawa, Ont.: The Canadian Network, 1994. 425 pp.

This directory includes listings on Canadian environmental groups, development groups, industry associations, government contacts and networks.

Center for Investigative Reporting and Bill Moyer. *Global Dumping Ground: The International Trade in Hazardous Waste*. Washington, D.C.: Seven Locks Press, 1990. 152 pp.

This book examines problems associated with transboundary shipment of hazardous wastes from the United States to the Third World. A companion video narrated by Bill Mire can be ordered with this book.

Cuesta-Camacho, David. *Environmental Injustices, Political Struggles: Race, Class, and the Environment*. Durham: Duke University Press, 1998, 318 pp.

The author argues that people of color are not included in public policy that impacts the location of hazardous waste facilities. The author discusses the need for cooperation among grassroots groups and national environmental groups to address the injustices of polluters in communities of color.

Dobson, Andrew (ed). *Fairness and Futurity: Essays on Environmental Sustainability and Social Justice*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999. 344 pp.

These essays focus on sociology and political theory. The essays discuss in detail the interconnectedness of social justice and environmental sustainability.

_____. *Justice and the Environment: Conceptions of Environmental Sustainability and Theories of Distributive Justice*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999. 292 pp.

The author examines the relationship between environmental sustainability and social distributive justice. The author contends that we would accept this relationship as a normal discussion within the environmental community.

Duke Environmental Law and Policy Forum. "Symposium: The Nexus Between Environmental Justice and Sustainable Development." Special Issue, v9, n2, 1999. 155 pp.

The symposium explores the boundaries between concepts of sustainable development and environmental justice.

Duncan, David James. "The War for Norman's River." *Sierra*, May 1998: 44-55.

This report is about a group of river-lovers who are fighting to keep the Blackfoot River in Montana clean from a proposed cyanide heap-gold mine that is upstream.

Environmental Health Coalition. *Toxic-Free Neighborhoods Community Planning Guide*. San Diego: Environmental Health Coalition, 1993. 97 pp.

This guide offers solutions to toxic problems faced by neighborhoods across the United States. The report discusses environmental racism, creating a toxic-free neighborhood ordinance, pollution prevention, legal tools and organizing strategies.

Fitton, Laura J. *A Study of the Correlation between the Siting of Hazardous Waste Facilities and Racial and Socioeconomic Characteristics*. Ithaca, N.Y.: Master's thesis, Cornell University, December 1992.

This master's thesis uses ZIP codes to document the national trends of hazardous waste disposal facilities. The author finds that both race and socioeconomic status are related to facility location.

Fordham Urban Law Journal. Urban Environmental Justice. Special Issue, v20, n3, 1993. 320 pp.

This issue includes some excellent papers from the symposium. Both academic and grassroots presenters provide wide-ranged discussions of environmental justice and legal challenges.

Foreman, Christopher H., Jr. *The Promise and Peril of Environmental Justice*. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press, 1998. 201 pp.

Environmental justice, once trivialized as mere political and social agenda setting, has now emerged as a major public policy initiative at the federal level. Christopher H. Foreman Jr.'s book provides an essay on the challenges facing federal agencies as they try to institutionalize environmental justice concerns. Advocacy for equitable distribution of environmental hazards, he notes, is not the same or as useful as a community health movement among people of color to address the broad range of serious health problems disproportionately affecting minority communities. He proposes a new, more inclusive dialogue.

Geddicks, Al. *The New Resource Wars: Native and Environmental Struggles Against Multinational Corporations*. Boston: South End Press, 1993. 250 pp.

University of Wisconsin (La Crosse) sociologist Al Geddicks provides a historical analysis of the assaults upon native peoples and the environment from James Bay, Quebec, to the Equadoran rain forest.

Goldman, Benjamin. *The Truth about Where You Live: An Atlas for Action on Toxins and Mortality*. New York: Random House, 1992. 416 pp.

This book contains some informative maps, graphs and statistical tables that point to clear links between quality of life and geographic location.

Goldman, Benjamin, and Laura J. Fitton. *Toxic Waste and Race Revisited*. Washington, D.C.: Center for Policy Alternatives, NAACP, United Church of Christ Commission for Racial Justice, 1994. 10 pp.

This follow-up study to the 1987 *Toxic Wastes and Race* reveals that people of color are more likely to live near waste sites than they were in 1987.

Gottlieb, Robert. *Forcing the Spring: The Transformation of the American Movement*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1993. 432 pp.

The author examines the history of the environmental movement and its redefinition, from environmental justice battles of low-income communities of color.

Greenberg, Michael, and Richard F. Anderson. *Hazardous Waste Sites: The Credibility Gap*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Center for Urban Policy Research, 1984. 276 pp.

This book examines hazardous waste sites in New Jersey. The authors found that a disproportionately large share of low-income persons and people of color lived near the waste disposal sites.

Hampson, Fen O., and Judith Reppy Ithaca. *Earthly Goods: Environmental Change and Social Justice*. Cornell University Press, 1996. 255 pp.

The fundamental focus of the book is on social justice in the context of global environmental change. It argues that any response to global environmental change must incorporate a concern for social justice and a respect for the well-being of the ecosystem.

Hernandez, Richard, and Edith Sanchez. *Cross-Border Links: A Directory of Organizations in Canada, Mexico, and the United States*. Albuquerque: Inter-Hemispheric Education Resource Center, 1992. 263 pp.

This resource directory includes American, Mexican, and Canadian groups that are working on such areas as fair trade, labor and the environment. It also has listings of advocacy organizations, academic institutions, government agencies, business groups and electronic networking.

Hofrichter, Richard (ed.). *Toxic Struggles: The Theory and Practice of Environmental Justice*. Philadelphia: New Society Publishers, 1993. 260 pp.

This book examines how grassroots struggles by people of color, women migrant farmworkers and industrial workers are joining forces with environmental activists to challenge corporate polluters. It examines the multi-issue and multicultural coalitions that have revitalized the political landscape around environmental justice. Essays reflect the diversity of the environmental justice alliance by addressing environmental racism, ecofeminism, occupational health and safety, and the exploitation of Third world peoples.

Howe, Peter J. "Environment Group Tracks Toxic Waste with Web Page." *Boston Globe*, April 17, 1998: E12.

The report is about the use of a Web page to locate industrial toxic waste emitters that are near people's homes.

Institute for Southern Studies. Special Issue, "People of Color Forge a Movement for Environmental Justice." *Southern Exposure*, v21, n4, Winter 1993. 64 pp.

This special issue is dedicated to environmental justice. Articles deal with issues such as lead poisoning in West Dallas, Du Pont fungicide killing crops in Florida, private resorts eroding the coast in South Carolina, pollution along the U.S.-Mexico border, and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Institute of Medicine Committee, Health Sciences Policy Program. *Toward Environmental Justice: Research, Education, and Health Policy Needs*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1999. 210 pp.

The committee examines how our health policy can encompass more direct input on environmental hazards and at-risk populations from our state, federal and local groups. The committee offers strong recommendations from decisionmakers. This report was influenced by a community-based approach to address environmental justice issues in poor and people of color communities.

Johnson, Barry L., Robert C. Williams, and Cynthia M. Harris. *Proceedings of the 1990 National Minority Health Conference: Focus on Environmental Contamination*. Princeton, NJ: Scientific Publishing Co., Inc., 1992. 244 pp.

The First National Minority Health Conference was held in Atlanta, Ga., in 1990. Papers explore the nature, extent and impact of environmental hazards on persons of color and other vulnerable populations.

Land Use Forum. "Environmental Equity: Confronting racial injustice in land use patterns." Special Issue, *Land Use Forum*. Constituting Education of the Bar of California, *Land Use Forum*, v2, n1, Winter 1993. 91 pp.

The articles examine the relationship between unpopular land use and communities of color, and look at emerging efforts to correct the disparity. There is also a list of resources and organizations active in environmental justice issues.

Lavelle, Marian, and Marcia Coyle. "Unequal protection: the racial divide on environmental law." *National Law Journal*, Sept. 21, 1993.

This special supplement examines the differential treatment of communities of color under EPA's giant Superfund program. The authors conclude that white communities receive quicker action and more comprehensive cleanup strategies than communities of color when income is held constant.

Lewis, Stanford Keating, and Dick Russell. *Inconclusive by Design: Waste, Fraud and Abuse in Federal Environmental Health Research*. Boston: National Toxics Campaign, 1992. 55 pp.

This report takes the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry to task for inconclusive findings and wasteful health assessments of residents who live around Superfund sites.

Locher, Uli. "The urbanization of injustice." *Canadian Review of Sociology & Anthropology* v36, n2, May 1999: 303-305.

Locher reviews *The Urbanization of Injustice*, edited by Andy Merrifield and Erik Swyngedouw.

Louisiana Advisory Committee to the United States Commission of Civil Rights, *The Battle for Environmental Justice in Louisiana... Government, Industry, and the People*. Kansas City: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Regional Office, September 1993. 144 pp.

This report offers, for the first time, information for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights linking environmental practices and policies with racial discrimination. The study shows that black communities in the corridor between Baton Rouge and New Orleans, known as "Cancer Alley," are disproportionately impacted by state and local government systems for permitting and expansion of hazardous waste and chemical facilities.

Low, Nicholas, and Brendan Gleeson. *Justice, Society and Nature: An Exploration of Political Ecology*. New York: Routledge, 1998. 257pp.

The authors examine the debates around environmental politics, ecology and justice. In these debates there are many discussions about fair treatment and the health and safety of people on the planet.

Mann, Eric. *L.A.'s Lethal Air: New Strategies for Policy, Organizing & Action*. A Labor/Community Strategy Book. Los Angeles, 1991. 80 pp.

This report discusses air pollution in Los Angeles and its effect upon poor communities of color. It also documents the corporate sources of the problem and discusses the Labor/Community Watchdog strategy for fighting against environmental racism.

McAllum, M. *Recreational and Subsistence Catch and Consumption of Selected Seafood from Three Urban Industrial Bays of Puget Sound: Port Gardner, Elliot Bay, and Sinclair Inlet*. Olympia, Wash.: Washington State Department of Health, 1985.

The study found that toxic fish consumption is a greater problem for Native Americans and other people of color than for whites who live near Puget Sound.

Natural Resources & Environment. "Facility Siting." Section of Natural Resources, Energy and Environmental Law. American Bar Association, v7, n3, Winter 1993. 64 pp.

This issue contains a diverse collection of articles to assist anyone interested in facility siting. Included are "The Use of Zoning and Other Local Controls for Siting Solid and Hazardous Waste Facilities," "Site Selection for Hazardous Waste Facilities," "Long Arm of Uncle Sam: Federal Environmental Issues in Siting Decisions," and other articles.

Puffer, H. *Consumption Rates of Potentially Hazardous Marine Fish Caught in the Metropolitan Los Angeles Area*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. EPA (Grant #R807-120010), 1981. 44 pp.

This report clearly correlates toxic fish consumption in the Los Angeles metro area with race. People of color fishers are more likely to eat fish taken from polluted waters than their white counterparts.

Race, Poverty & the Environment. "Environmental justice and the law." Special Legal Issue, v5, n2/3, Fall/Winter 1995. 64 pp.

This special issue examines legal issues and strategies that groups are using to achieve environmental justice. The issue includes articles on legal challenges to toxics, facility siting, land use, high-voltage lines, hog farming, organizing, SLAPP suits, and other areas of interest.

_____. "Peace Now." Special Military Conversion Issue, v4, n4, Spring-Summer 1994. 48 pp.

This special issue addresses a variety of environmental issues including indigenous perspectives, military conversion and labor, use of national labs, community needs and Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs).

_____. "Latinos and the environment." Special Issue, v4, n3, Fall 1994. 48 pp.

This issue of RPE, devoted to Latinos, contains a good mix of articles from environmental justice activists and academics.

Richardson, Benjamin J., and Klaus Bosselmann (eds.). *Environmental Justice and Market Mechanism: Key Challenges for Environmental Law and Policy*. New York: Kluwer Law International, 1999.

The authors examine environmental justice issues that challenge existing environmental laws and policies.

Schlosberg, David. *Environmental Justice and New Pluralism: The Challenge of Difference for Environmentalism*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999. 236 pp.

The author applies the "critical" pluralism theoretical approach to the environmental justice movement. The approach is an effort to examine the many diverse theoretical and practical mechanisms in understanding the environmental justice movement.

Sevrens, Gail. *Environmental, Health, and Housing Needs and Nonprofit Groups in the U.S.-Mexico Border Area*. Arlington, VA: World Environment Center. (June 1992). 187 pp.

This directory contains mostly health and housing nonprofit groups located along the U.S.-Mexico border.

Sexton, Ken, and Yolanda Banks Anderson. "Equity in Environmental Health: Research Issues and Needs." Special Issue, *Toxicology and Industrial Health*, v9, n5, September-October, 1993. 967 pp.

This special issue grew out of papers presented at a workshop on environmental health issues sponsored by the U.S. EPA, National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences, and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. There are 10 articles on topics including research and decisionmaking, health status by race and class, data collection, susceptibility, community perspectives and health research needs, health risks from air and water pollution and hazardous wastes.

Social Problems, Special Issue on Environmental Justice. v40, n1, February 1993.

This issue contains some interesting research and case studies from the field.

Southwest Organizing Project. *Intel Inside New Mexico: A Case Study of Environmental and Economic Injustice*. Albuquerque: SWOP, 1995. 158 pp.

This is an important case study of the micro-electronics industry in New Mexico. It clearly shows that environmental justice and economic justice are one. SWOP's position is that economic development models must address sustainability and justice concerns of local communities.

St. John's Journal of Legal Commentary. "Environmental Justice: The Merging of Civil Rights and Environmental Activism." Symposium, v9, n2, Spring 1994. 873 pp.

This issue includes papers from the symposium by some leading academics and activists in the field. Topics include residential apartheid, environmental racism, market dynamics, unequal enforcement and protection, causes of action and the need for new legislation, sovereignty and Native American issues, Superfund reform and legal remedies.

Surface Transportation Policy Project. *Transportation: Environmental Justice and Social Equity Conference Proceedings*. Washington, D.C.: STPP, July, 1995. 91 pp.

This report is from a November 1994 conference in Chicago that brought together some 150 groups, community leaders and government officials to address environmental justice and social equity concerns detailed in the Environmental Justice Executive Order 12898.

Szasz, Andrew. *EcoPopulism: Toxic Waste and the Movement for Environmental Justice*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1994. 216 pp.

The author discusses how, in less than a decade, a rich infrastructure of increasingly more permanent social organizations has emerged around environmental justice issues, including municipal waste, military toxics and pesticides. He follows the development of the movement in the world of "official" policymaking in Washington as well as through the formation of local, grassroots groups in America's polluted neighborhoods. The author suggests that the movement may prove to be the vehicle for reinvigorating progressive politics.

Texas Environmental Equity and Justice Task Force Report. *Recommendations to the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission*. Austin, Texas. (August 1993). 4 pp.

The purpose of this task force was to ensure that the public benefits from the newly created state agency. This was one of the first statewide task forces to examine the impact of environmental policies, regulations and laws on low-income communities and communities of color.

Texas Network for Environmental and Economic Justice. *Toxics in Texas & Their Impact on Communities of Color*. Austin, Texas: Texas Center for Policy Studies, March 1993. 41 pp.

This preliminary report is intended to serve as an organizing and educational tool for community leaders and policymakers who are addressing environmental justice and economic development issues in Texas. According to the data, gathered from demographics of hazardous facilities and industries, communities of color in Texas are disproportionately impacted.

United Church of Christ Commission for Racial Justice. *Toxic Wastes and Race in the United States: A National Report on the Racial and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Communities with Hazardous Waste Sites*. New York: Commission for Racial Justice, 1987. 234 pp.

This was the first national study to document the correlation between waste facility siting and race. Using multiple regression analysis, the study found race to be the most potent predictor (stronger than class, property values, land values) of the location of waste sites.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *EPA Journal*. "Environmental Protection: Has It Been Fair?" Special Issue, v18, n1, March/April 1992. 64 pp.

This special issue contains a wide range of short articles that explore the issues of environmental and economic justice, differential exposure, facility siting disparities and initiatives begun at EPA to address some of these concerns.

_____. *OSWER Environmental Justice Action Agenda*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, EPA540/R-95/057, May 1995. 65 pp.

This document is part of a report series that details the environmental justice actions of EPA's OSWER program. OSWER by far has been the most active EPA program area on environmental justice initiatives.

_____. *Waste Programs Environmental Justice Accomplishments Report*. Washington, D.C.: OSWER EPA540/R-95/057, May 1995. 221 pp.

This report details the specific environmental justice initiatives undertaken by EPA's OSWER. Among the categories listed in this 221-page report include actions on Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, health and cumulative risk, GIS, outreach, economic development, grants and contracts, interagency cooperation, Native American and tribal issues, and training.

_____. *Environmental Justice 1994 Annual Report: Focusing on Environmental Protection for All People*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. EPA. (April 1995). 60 pp.

This annual report details the accomplishments of EPA's Office of Environmental Justice via Executive Order 12898 and provides profiles of environmental justice initiatives in each EPA region.

_____. *OSWER Environmental Justice Task Force Draft Final Report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, 1994. 68 pp.

This report was produced by EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) to guide its environmental justice efforts on the reauthorization of Superfund. Some core recommendations from grassroots groups are incorporated in OSWER's action plan.

_____. *Toxic Release Inventory & Emission Reductions 1987-1990 in the Lower Mississippi River Industrial Corridor*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. EPA Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, 1993.

Using geographic information system and Toxic Release Inventory data, the EPA mapped the pollution levels along the Mississippi River from Baton Rouge to New Orleans. Not surprisingly, the EPA study found that African American communities along the river bear the greatest risk burden from industrial pollution.

_____. *Environmental Equity: Reducing Risk for All Americans*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. EPA, 1992. (v1, 43 pp.; v2, 130 pp.)

This report was issued after a year-long study of environmental justice problems. While stopping short of recognition of environmental racism, the report does provide recommendations and action steps to begin addressing some of the nation's environmental inequities.

U.S. General Accounting Office, *Siting of Hazardous Waste Landfills and Their Correlation with Racial and Economic Status of Surrounding Communities*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1983. 13 pp.

This Congressional report was prompted by the 1982 protests over the Warren County, N.C., PCB landfill. The study findings show that three of the four off-site hazardous waste landfills in Region IV (eight states in the South) were located in predominantly black communities.

Vermont Law Review. "Symposium: Environmental Justice: Mobilizing for the 21st Century." Special Issue, v23, n3, Spring 1999. 153pp.

This special issue includes five thought-provoking articles devoted to environmental justice issues.

Walsh, Edward J., Rex Warland, and Clayton D. Smith. *Don't Burn It Here: Grassroots Challenges to Trash Incinerators*. University Park, Pa.: Penn State University Press, 1997. 292 pp.

The authors look at the ways in which rural communities respond to environmental inequalities. They offer examples of planned trash incinerators in rural and semi-rural areas and examine in detail the industry, the logic of the siting of incinerators, and the citizen response to the disposal company and local governments.

West Virginia Law Review, v96, n4, Summer 1994. 218 pp.

This law review issue contains a dozen articles that address some aspect of environmental justice, environmental equity, environmental racism, LULUs and facility siting, networking, and teaching environmental law and environmental justice.

Yale Journal of International Law, "Symposium: Earth Rights and Responsibilities: Human Rights and Environmental Protection." v18, n1, Winter 1993. 411 pp.

This volume grew out of an international conference held at Yale Law School. The papers address such topics as biotic rights, human rights and environmental rights, codes of corporate responsibility, race and the environment, Native American and indigenous rights and international treaties.