

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 1998

**Article Name:** 'Engendering' Environmental Projects: The Case of Eco-timber Production in the Solomon Islands  
**Title of Development and Practice**

**Type:** Article

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 1998

**Author(s):** Scheyvens, R.

**Volume**

8

**Issue**

4

**Pages**

439 - 453

**EPA Num**

**Other Num**

**Keyword(s):** EQUITY

INTERNATIONAL

NATURAL RESOURCES-FORESTS

SUSTAINABILITY

WOMEN

**Annotation:** This article explores how worldwide concern for the environment has spawned a new field of interest and expertise within the development assistance industry. Environmental projects have become the new 'darling' of the foreign aid community with donors and practitioners vying for suitable 'eco' projects to support. While this support for the environment mimics the attention the development industry has paid to women (and later, gender), concern for these equally fashionable issues has not always been synchronized. Many development practitioners promote environmental projects which accord nominal concern to gender issues. Drawing on a case study of eco-timber production in the Solomon Islands, this article demonstrates how environmental sustainability and gender equity should be seen as complementary project goals.

**Article Name:** "Wrong on the Facts, Wrong on the Law": Civil Rights Advocates Excoriate EPA's Most Recent Title VI Misstep

**Type:** Article

**Title of Environmental Law Reporter**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** October 1998

**Author(s):** Cole, Luke W.

**Volume**

XXVII

**Issue**

10

**Pages**

10775

**EPA Num**

**Other Num**

**Keyword(s):** LAW-FEDERAL

LAW-CASE LAW

MICHIGAN-FLINT

TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

**Annotation:** This article discusses the Select Steel decision, which marked the first administrative Title VI complaint that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) decided on the merits. The complaint challenged the State of Michigan's decision to grant a permit to the Select Steel Corporation for a steel mini-mill in Flint, Michigan. EPA ruled that Michigan did not violate Title VI because the permit decision would have no adverse impact and, thus, no disproportionate impact, on the surrounding community. This article examines the background and context for the Select Steel decision. It then analyzes the decision itself as well as EPA's approach in deciding the Select Steel case. The article ends with a critique of EPA's decision and rationale, arguing that the Agency's decision was both factually and legally incorrect.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 1998

**Article Name:** 1997 Ozone and Particulate Matter Naaqs Symposium:  
Implementing the New Eight-Hour Naaqs for Ozone - What  
Happened to the 1990 Clean Air Act? **Type:** Article

**Title of** Tulane Environmental Law Journal

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** Summer 1998

<b>Author(s):</b> Antonson, Ross S.	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	11		355		

**Keyword(s):**

**Article Name:** 1997 Ozone and Particulate Matter Naaqs Symposium: Should  
Congress Direct the EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) to  
Allow Serious Harms to Public Health to Continue?: Cost-Benefit  
Tests and Naaqs Under the Clean Air Act **Type:** Article

**Title of** Tulane Environmental Law Journal

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** Summer 1998

<b>Author(s):</b> Driesen, David M.	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	11		217		

**Keyword(s):**

**Article Name:** A Biocentrist Strikes Back **Type:** Article

**Title of** Environmental Ethics

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** Winter 1998

<b>Author(s):</b> Sterba, James P.	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	20	4	361		

**Keyword(s):** ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE MOVEMENT  
ETHICS  
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

**Annotation:** Biocentrists are criticized 1) for being biased in favor of the human species, 2) for basing their view on an ecology that is now widely challenged, and 3) for failing to reasonably distinguish the life that they claim has intrinsic value from the animate and inanimate things that they claim lack intrinsic value. In this paper, the author defends against these three criticisms, thus permitting biocentrists to justifiably appropriate the salutation, 'Let the life force (or better the ethical demands of life) be with you.' The modern environmental movement has a tradition of respect for indigenous cultures and many environmentalists believe that there are important ecological lessons to be learned from studying the traditional life styles of indigenous peoples. More recently, however, some environmentalists have become more sceptical. This scepticism has been sharpened by current concerns with the cause of indigenous rights. Indigenous peoples have repeatedly insisted on their rights to pursue traditional practices or to develop their lands, even when the exercise of these rights has implications in conflict with environmentalist values. These conflicts highlight some important questions in environmental ethics, particularly about the degree to which global environmental justice should be constrained by the recognition of indigenous rights. The author explores some of these issues and argues for the relevance of the 'capability approach' to environmental justice.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 1998

**Article Name:** A Concept of Integrated Water Management  
Illustrated for Flanders (Belgium)

**Type:** Article

**Title of** Ecosystem Health

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** December 1998

**Author(s):** Schneiders, A. R. Verheyen

**Volume**

**Issue**

**Pages**

**EPA Num**

**Other Num**

4

4

256 - 263

**Keyword(s):** NATURAL RESOURCES-WATER  
SUSTAINABILITY  
BELGIUM-FLANDERS

**Annotation:** This article discusses integrated catchment management (ICM) as an application of the concept of sustainable development for aquatic ecosystems. ICM aims at developing, maintaining, and restoring the water system to reach the quality objectives of multifunctional use for the present generation without compromising the uses for future generations. The author concludes that the quality objectives should be based on sufficient ecosystem knowledge and that ICM demands a solid and workable framework built on the integration of knowledge and organizational integration which are supported by statutory rules and (international) regulations. Specific examples of ICM goals in Flanders are presented.

**Article Name:** A Method to Evaluate Underground Water Pollution  
Vulnerability for Environmental Impact Assessment and Land  
Use Planning

**Type:** Article

**Title of** 1st International Conference on Computer Simulation in Risk Analysis and Hazard Mitigation

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 1998

**Author(s):** Boix, L.R. J. Sanchez

**Volume**

**Issue**

**Pages**

**EPA Num**

**Other Num**

189 - 198

**Keyword(s):** ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS  
LAND USE  
POLLUTION-WATER  
GLOBAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS [GIS]

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 1998

**Article Name:** A Question of Justice: Equity in Environmental Litigation

**Type:** Article

**Title of Journal of Politics**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** November 1998

**Author(s):** Ringquist, E.J.

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
60	4	1148 - 1165		

**Keyword(s):** LAW-FEDERAL  
 LAW-CASE LAW  
 LAW-ENFORCEMENT  
 LOW INCOME COMMUNITIES  
 MINORITY COMMUNITIES  
 CLEAN AIR ACT OF 1990 [CAA]  
 CLEAN WATER ACT OF 1977 [CWA]  
 CLEAN WATER ACT OF 1977  
 RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA)

**Annotation:** There are numerous possible causes for inequities in the distribution of pollution, some researchers have identified actions of the federal judiciary as one element contributing to bias in environmental protection. Environmental Justice advocates have suggested that penalties for violating environmental regulations are systematically lower in poor and minority areas, signaling that pollution is more acceptable in these areas. Using data from all civil cases under the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act between 1974 and 1991, the author tests the proposition that penalties in these cases disadvantage low income and minority areas. The results from this analysis demonstrate that such penalties are not, in fact, smaller in these areas, suggesting that the judicial contributions to inequities in the distribution of environmental risk are negligible.

**Article Name:** A Tale of Two Counties: Childhood Lead Poisoning, Industrialization, and Abatement in New England

**Type:** Article

**Title of Economic Geography**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 1998

**Author(s):** Et al: J.D. Sargent  
 M.K. Blake

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
SI		96 - 111		

**Keyword(s):** MASSACHUSETTS-WORCESTER COUNTY  
 HEALTH-LEAD-CHILDREN  
 RHODE ISLAND-PROVIDENCE COUNTY

**Annotation:** The authors examined spatial variation in childhood lead poisoning within two industrial counties in New England: Worcester County, Massachusetts, and Providence County, Rhode Island. Their findings suggest that lead exposure is linked to the differential patterns of urbanization and industrial activity and that a history of abatement can reduce lead exposure. Lead exposure in census tracts with minority neighborhoods varies in complex ways between the counties. The authors conclude that attention to local context forms an essential component of understanding how public health interventions will continue to affect the geography of childhood lead poisoning.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 1998

**Article Name:** Access to the Courts: A Conflict of Ideologies

**Type:** Article

**Title of** Journal of Environmental Law

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 1998

**Author(s):** Alser, John

<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
10	1	161		

**Keyword(s):** LAW  
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

**Article Name:** Adopting a Modern Ecological View of the Metropolitan  
Landscape: The Case of a Greenspace System for the New  
York City Region

**Type:** Article

**Title of** Landscape and Urban Planning

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** January 1998

**Author(s):** Et al: S.T.A. Pickett  
W.C. Zipperer  
R.V. Pouyat  
R. Pirani

<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
39	4	295 - 308		

**Keyword(s):** NEW YORK-NEW YORK  
LAND USE

**Annotation:** The author proposes that concern about environmental quality and the long-term livability of urban areas is now a driving paradigm for planning professionals. Although a modern ecological framework exists, inappropriate or outdated concepts continue to be used in the context of land-use decision making. These classical concepts emphasize a static view of the landscape and focus on short term planing of single sites. The modern framework emphasizes a dynamic view of a biologically rich urban environment with a focus on interactions among multiple sites across temporal scales. The authors summarize this framework by presenting five key ecological principles-content, context, dynamics, heterogeneity and hierarchy-and use the New York City Metropolitan Area as a case study to illustrate how these principles might be applied to achieve specific planning goals,

**Article Name:** An Alternative Legal Tool for Pursuing Environmental Justice: The  
Takings Clause

**Type:** Article

**Title of** Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 1998

**Author(s):** s. n.,

<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
31	2	201 - 246		

**Keyword(s):** LAW-CONSTITUTIONAL

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 1998

**Article Name:** An Ethic of Sustainability for Work Education  
**Title of Journal:** Journal of Vocational and Educational Research

**Type:** Article

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 1998

**Author(s):** Dippo, D.

<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>
23	4	325 - 338

**EPA Num**      **Other Num**

**Keyword(s):** ECONOMICS  
ETHICS  
EDUCATION  
SUSTAINABILITY  
SOCIAL JUSTICE

**Annotation:** This article defines education for sustainability and contrasts its ethical positions with current approaches to career development. The author argues that sustainability is a useful framework for locating vocational education within the context of efforts to address equity, social justice, and economic and environmental issues.

**Article Name:** An Examination of International Environmental Racism Through the  
Lens of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes  
**Title of Journal:** Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies

**Type:** Article

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 1998

**Author(s):** Park, R. S.

<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>
5	2	659 - 710

**EPA Num**      **Other Num**

**Keyword(s):** HAZARDOUS WASTE  
INTERNATIONAL  
RACISM

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 1998

**Article Name:** Application of an Ir Tracer to Determine Soot Exposure to Students Commuting to School on Baltimore Public Buses

**Type:** Article

**Title of Atmospheric Environment**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 1998

**Author(s):** Et al: A. E. Suarez  
Z. Lin

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
32	11	1911 - 1919		

**Keyword(s):** HEALTH-CHILDREN  
AIR POLLUTION  
MARYLAND-BALTIMORE  
TRANSPORTATION

**Annotation:** This article discusses a method to estimate student exposure to diesel soot, an important component of urban aerosol and a known respiratory irritant that contains mutagenic and carcinogenic organic compounds. To estimate student exposures to soot emitted from public diesel buses during commutes to city high schools, a portion of the Baltimore, Maryland, municipal fuel supply was tagged with an iridium (Ir) tracer and exposure monitored during commutes with personal aerosol monitors as a part of an environmental justice project. A total of 68.2 g of Ir as iridium(III)-2,4-pentanedionate was used to induce a concentration of 48.5 micrograms Ir I-1 of fuel. Twenty samples were collected over 10 days while four students commuted on regularly scheduled buses and a fifth student commuted by private car. Individual samples integrated from 1 to 4 round trips. Iridium analyses were performed instrumentally after neutron activation with a detection limit (DL) of about 500 femtograms (fg). For students commuting by bus and following protocols, Ir tracer concentrations ranged from 53 plus or minus 38 to greater than 1980 plus or minus 49 fg per cubic meter. Concentrations up to 3530 plus or minus 220 fg per cubic meter were observed for student 5, who sampled only when boarding and disembarking. Exposures were greatest for students commuting through the heavily trafficked central business district. Corresponding estimates of exposures to soot emitted from municipal buses ranged from 3 to 82 nonogram (ng) soot per cubic meter (145 ng per cubic meter for student 5), i.e. well below the exposure level of 2-10 micrograms per cubic meter total C from all sources, including the more than 30,000 diesel trucks which pass through the city's major toll facilities each day. It was undetectable in samples collected by the student commuting by car when its windows were closed, but comparable to those of the other students when commutes were made with windows open.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 1998

**Article Name:** Are Storm Clouds Brewing on the Environmental Justice Horizon?

**Type:**

**Title of**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 1998

**Author(s):** Huebner, S.B.

**Volume**

**Issue**

**Pages**

**EPA Num**

**Other Num**

**Publisher:** St. Louis, MO: Center for the Study of American Business

**Keyword(s):** LAW-FEDERAL

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE MOVEMENT

LOW INCOME COMMUNITIES

MINORITY COMMUNITIES

TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

SITING

LAW-CASE LAW

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY-POLICY

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

**Annotation:** This article describes how, in 1998, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Third U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals have handed major victories to the environmental justice movement, but they have dealt severe blows to minority and economically disadvantaged communities across the United States. The disparate impact doctrine that appears to be emerging would impede the location of industrial facilities in minority and low income areas, even when residents seek the economic benefits that accompany these facilities. The Shintech and Louisiana Energy Services cases in Louisiana represent more than just the latest in a series of attempts to block facility siting by the environmental justice movement. The permit denials in these cases may be the first to be upheld based on the idea of disparate impact. In the Shintech case, EPA blocked the plastics facility on grounds unrelated to environmental justice, although its Office of Civil Rights is considering a disparate impact claim based on Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The strong affirmation EPA gives to disparate impact in its new environmental justice guidance suggests that the agency is ready to enforce the idea. In the Louisiana Energy Services case, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Atomic Safety and Licensing Board has overruled plans for a new uranium enrichment facility in response to the claim that the facility would create discriminatory effects on the minority residents in the surrounding communities. The decision is now on appeal to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 1998

**Article Name:** Bahia-Carolina Program in Environmental and Occupational Health: A North-South Partnership for Workplace and Environmental Justice **Type:** Article

**Title of** International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 1998

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Et al:</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	D. Loomis S. Wing	5	3	218 - 222		

**Keyword(s):** BRAZIL  
NORTH CAROLINA  
SOUTH AMERICA  
INSTITUTE FOR COLLECTIVE HEALTH  
HEALTH-OCCUPATIONAL

**Annotation:** This article describes the Bahia-Carolina Program in Environmental and Occupational Health, an interdisciplinary collaborative program in research and training linking the Institute for Collective Health (ISC), the Federal University of Bahia, Brazil, and the School of Public Health, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. An important goal of this Fogarty Center-funded project is to improve workplace and environmental conditions and the well-being of the general population, particularly those workers in the informal sector. Major accomplishments include training taking place in the United States, training in Brazil, and support of Brazilian institutions. Brazilians studying in the United States have researched occupational risk factors for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, the effectiveness of an environmental sanitation program, the health of refinery workers, and statistical methods for multilevel analysis, among other topics. The program also emphasizes the opportunity for U.S. faculty and students to learn from Brazilian colleagues. Challenges encountered in the collaboration process are described.

**Article Name:** Beijing: Perspectives on Preservation, Environment, and Development **Type:** Article

**Title of** Cities

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** February 1998

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
Chang, Sen-Dou	15	1	13		

**Keyword(s):** CHINA-BEIJING  
LAND USE  
POLLUTION

**Annotation:** The capital city of China, Beijing, known for its cultural heritage and aesthetic urban design, has been transformed into a seriously polluted heavy industrial city.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 1998

**Article Name:** Beyond Capitalized Nature: Ecological Ethnicity as an Arena of Conflict in the Regime of Globalization **Type:** Article  
**Title of** Ecumene  
**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** April 1998  
**Author(s):** Parajuli, Pramod

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
5	2	186		

**Keyword(s):** ECONOMICS  
INTERNATIONAL

**Article Name:** Black Concern for the Environment: Myth Versus Reality **Type:** Article  
**Title of** Society & Natural Resources  
**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** April/May 1998  
**Author(s):** Jones, R.E.

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
11	3	209 - 228		

**Keyword(s):** AFRICAN AMERICANS  
ECONOMICS

**Annotation:** This article first discusses major misconceptions and limitations of research conducted in the United States on race and concern for the environment. An overview of four hypotheses pertaining to concern for the environment among blacks is then provided. Support for each hypothesis is judged by reviewing recent literature and by analyzing the National Opinion Research Center's [NORC] General Social Survey [GSS] trend data 1973-93. The overall evidence shows that concern for the environment is not just an issue for whites and that a "concern gap" between whites and black probably does not exist. It also demonstrates that support among blacks for environmental protection did not decline more than it did for whites during hard economic periods. There is limited evidence to suggest that blacks place a slightly higher priority than do whites on improving the conditions of the social environment than on the state of the environment in general.

**Article Name:** Book Review: Achieving Broad-Based Sustainable Development: Governance, Environment, and Growth with Equity, by James H. Weaver, Michael T. Rock, and Kenneth Kusterer, West Hartford, Conn.: Kumarian Press, Inc., 1997 **Type:** Article  
**Title of** Stanford Environmental Law Journal  
**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** May 1998  
**Author(s):** Davies, Lincoln L.

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
17		475		

**Keyword(s):**

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 1998

**Article Name:** Book Review: Benjamin Davy's Essential Injustice: A Comparative and Philosophical Analysis of the Lulu Siting Mess **Type:** Article  
**Title of** Harvard Environmental Law Review  
**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** 1998  
**Author(s):** Tarlock, A. Dan **Volume** **Issue** **Pages** **EPA Num** **Other Num**  
22 607

**Keyword(s):** LAND USE  
SITING

**Comments:** Book Review

**Article Name:** Book Review: Todd S. Davis and Kevin D. Margolis, Brownfields: A Comprehensive Guide to Redeveloping Contaminated Property **Type:** Article  
**Title of** Journal of Land Use & Environmental Law  
**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** Spring 1998  
**Author(s):** Nicholson-Choice, Maribel **Volume** **Issue** **Pages** **EPA Num** **Other Num**  
13 469

**Keyword(s):**

**Article Name:** Books Received **Type:** Article  
**Title of** Ecology Law Quarterly  
**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** 1998  
**Author(s):** **Volume** **Issue** **Pages** **EPA Num** **Other Num**  
25 167

**Keyword(s):**

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 1998

**Article Name:** Books Received: The Promise and Peril of Environmental Justice **Type:** Article  
**Title of** Environmental Law

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** Winter 1998

Author(s):	Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
	28		1189		

**Keyword(s):** ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE MOVEMENT  
 LOW INCOME COMMUNITIES  
 MINORITY COMMUNITIES

**Article Name:** Breaking Out of the Box: Toxic Risk, Government Actions, and **Type:** Article  
 Constitutional Rights

**Title of** Journal of Environmental Law and Litigation

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 1998

Author(s):	Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
Sher, Vic			145		
	13				

**Keyword(s):**

**Article Name:** Can Science and Community Action Connect to Combat **Type:** Article  
 Desertification?

**Title of** Journal of Arid Environments

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** June 1998

Author(s):	Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
Seely, M.K.			267		
	39	2			

**Keyword(s):** AFRICA-NAMIBIA  
 POLICY  
 NATURAL RESOURCES  
 LAND USE

**Annotation:** This article examines the concern about desertification and what scientists are doing to combat it. During the last half of the 20th century, researchers around the globe have raised the alarm over the potential threat to human populations from ongoing desertification trends. Scientists have been working to perfect a diverse array of tools for minimizing and reversing the impacts of desertification. Valuable information that can be derived from indigenous knowledge and from people directly impacted by desertification. An overview is presented of the lessons learned during a number of programs being conducted in Namibia. Several critical factors identified in these programs are discussed, including effective planning and policy making, environmental attitudes, and the economic framework of affected regions.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 1998

**Article Name:** Can Using Decision Analysis and Dispute Resolution Techniques to Solve Environmental Problems Help Promote Equity? **Type:** Article

**Title of** Statistics in Ecology and Environmental Monitoring: Decision Making and Risk Assessment in  
**Book/Journal:** Biology-Conference

**Publication:** 1998

<b>Author(s):</b> Maguire, L.A. H. Sondak	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
		6	97 - 120		

**Keyword(s):** EQUITY

**Annotation:**

**Article Name:** Cancer, the Environment, and Environmental Justice **Type:** Article

**Title of** Cancer

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 1998

<b>Author(s):</b> Et al: K. Cook J. Gavin C. E. Gaylord C. Lee V. P. Setlow S. Wilson	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	1/SUP	8	1784 - 1792		

**Keyword(s):** HEALTH-CANCER

**Article Name:** Child Health, Poverty and the Environment: The Canadian Context **Type:** Article

**Title of** Canadian Journal of Political Science/Revue

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** May/June 1998

<b>Author(s):</b> Chaudhuri, N.	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	89	1	S26 - S30		

**Keyword(s):** HEALTH-CHILDREN  
POLLUTION  
LOW INCOME COMMUNITIES  
CANADA

**Annotation:** This paper discusses the link between children's health and exposure to environmental pollutants in Canada. Little research on the topic was conducted in Canada prior to the late 1990s. However, children living in poverty are more likely to grow up in neighbourhoods adjacent to polluting industries and heavily used transportation corridors. They are also more likely to live in improperly designed or maintained buildings where levels of contaminants and toxic residuals may be high, and indoor air quality poor. Risk factors such as exposure to cigarette smoke and poor nutritional status, together with the above living conditions during growth and development, create conditions that make children living in poverty more vulnerable to the effects of environmental contaminants. In Toronto, the South Riverdale Community Health Centre is developing grassroots techniques to build awareness and protect citizens. Given the growing levels of child poverty in Canada and decreasing environmental protection, the author suggests increased community action and health research for use in advocating for appropriate policy changes.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 1998

**Article Name:** Cities in Our Future: Growth and Form, Environmental Health and Social Equity

**Type:** Article

**Title of** Journal of the American Planning Association

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** Winter 1998

**Author(s):** Foster, K.A.

<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
64	1	100 - 101		

**Keyword(s):** AGRICULTURAL LAND  
LAND USE  
URBAN