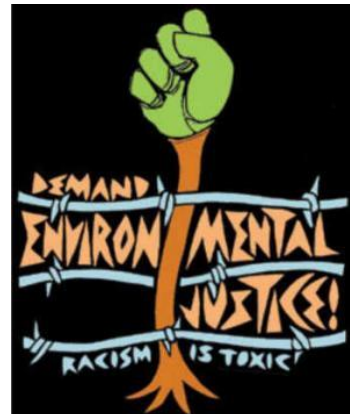


The Structure of an Academic Article

- **Abstract**
 - Summary of the Article
- **Introduction**
 - Purpose, Aim, Goals
 - Main Argument, Thesis Statement
- **Literature Review**
 - What does previous research/knowledge say?
 - Where are the gaps in knowledge? What needs more research? Why?
- **Data/Methods**
 - What kind of data/evidence is collected? How is it collected? How is it analyzed?
- **Results**
 - What are the main findings of the research?
- **Discussion/Conclusion**
 - How do the findings of this research fit into the larger body of knowledge?
 - What are the significant contributions to knowledge from this research?
 - What future research is still needed?
- **References & Notes**
 - Books and articles that the Author uses as sources and cites in the paper

Environmental Racism

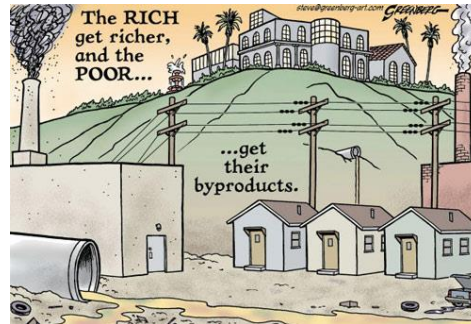
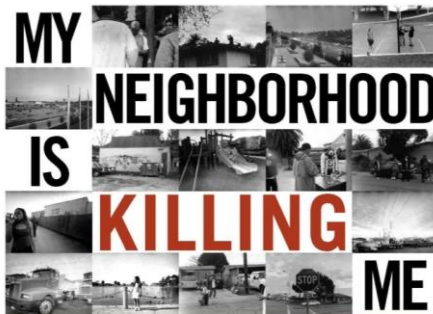


Environmental Justice - Review

"A principle, as well as a body of thought and research, stressing the need for **equitable distribution of environmental goods** (parks, clean air, healthful working conditions) **and environmental bads** (pollution, hazards, waste) between people, no matter their race, ethnicity, or gender.

Conversely, **environmental injustice** describes a condition where unhealthful or dangerous conditions are disproportionately proximate to minority communities."

Source: (Textbook) Robbins et al. 2014, p. 67)



General Accounting Office

Siting Of Hazardous Waste Landfills And Their Correlation With Racial And Economic Status Of Surrounding Communities

This report provides information on the racial and economic characteristics of communities surrounding four hazardous waste landfills in three southeastern States. It also describes Federal criteria for siting landfills and provides data on health and environmental impacts and how the Environmental Protection Agency's EPA is proposed hazardous waste facility permit changes will affect it.

1983 Commission finds that African Americans make up a majority of those living next to landfills

TOXIC WASTES AND RACE In The United States

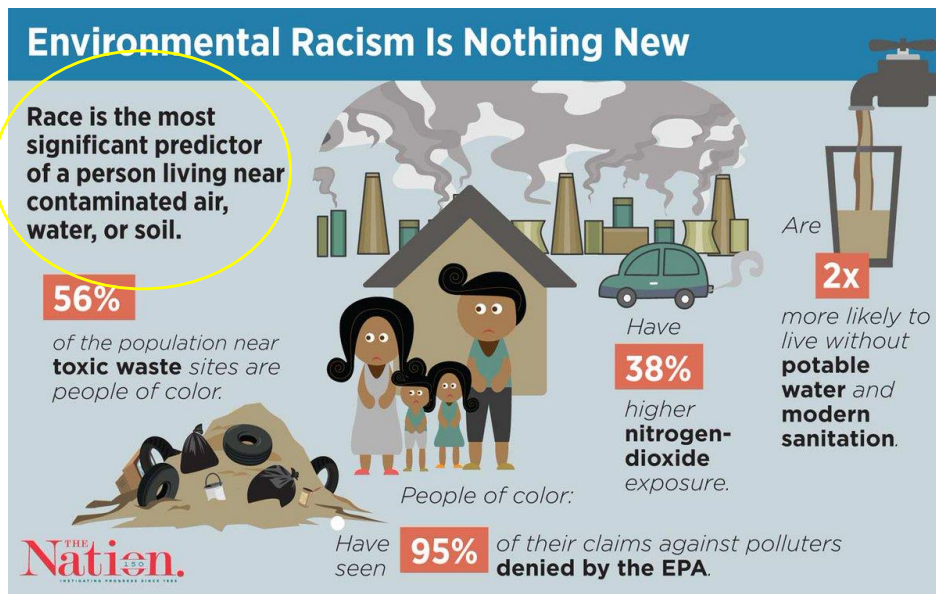
A National Report on the Racial and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Communities with Hazardous Waste Sites

1987 Study finds that race is the most significant predictor of a person living next to hazardous waste

Toxic Wastes and Race at Twenty 1987—2007

20 years later, the trends have stayed the same or gotten worse.

Race matters. People of color and persons of low socioeconomic status are still disproportionately impacted and are particularly concentrated in neighborhoods and communities with the greatest number of facilities. Race continues to be an independent predictor of where hazardous wastes are located, and it is a stronger predictor than income, education and other socioeconomic indicators. People of color now comprise a majority in neighborhoods with commercial hazardous waste facilities, and much larger (more than two-thirds) majorities can be found in neighborhoods with clustered facilities. African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos and Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders alike are disproportionately burdened by hazardous wastes in the U.S.



Source: <https://www.thenation.com/article/race-best-predicts-whether-you-live-near-pollution/>

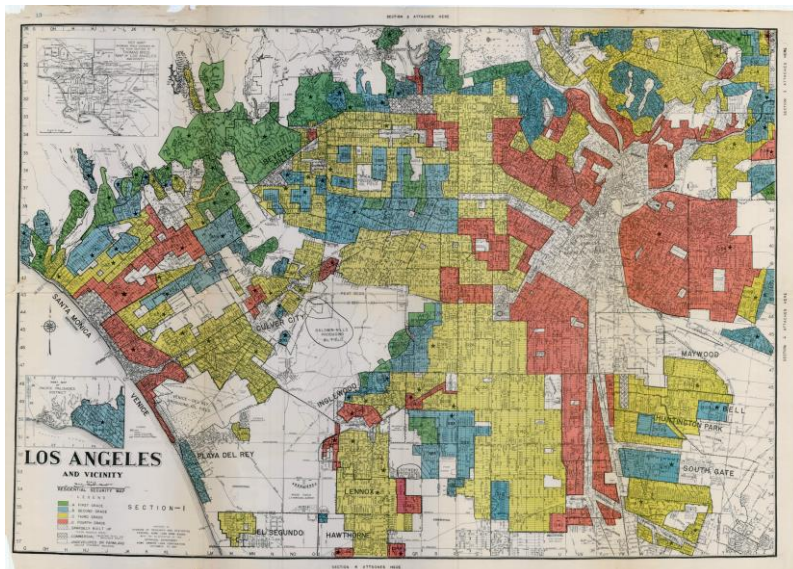
Redlining

- Explicit practice of housing segregation formalized in the 1930's.
- Used to segregate communities based on racism and socioeconomics.
- Disenfranchised people of color and low income communities as modern shifts toward urbanization were beginning.
- Created a downward spiral:
 - People of color are excluded from low income housing loans that build wealth & capital through cheap home loans.
 - This leads to financial instability and poverty, leading to disrepair and physical decline of neighborhoods.
 - The poverty & degradation reinforce the redline designation.

Redlining & Environmental Justice

- “That redlining became equated with race and class led to the naturalization of segregation; white, working-class homeowners often sought to exclude those populations seen as threatening to home values. Redlined communities also sat closer to industrial areas, vice districts, and environmentally compromised settings, exposing residents to health risks and crime.”
 - Segregation in the City of Angels; KCET.

Redlining in Los Angeles



1939 map made by the Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC)

The “Objective” Grading Scheme

- Neighborhoods were assessed and given a grade of A through D

A rating – (Green) Best investments for homeowners and banks.

B rating – (Blue) Still desirable

C rating – (Yellow) In decline

D rating – (Red) Areas considered hazardous

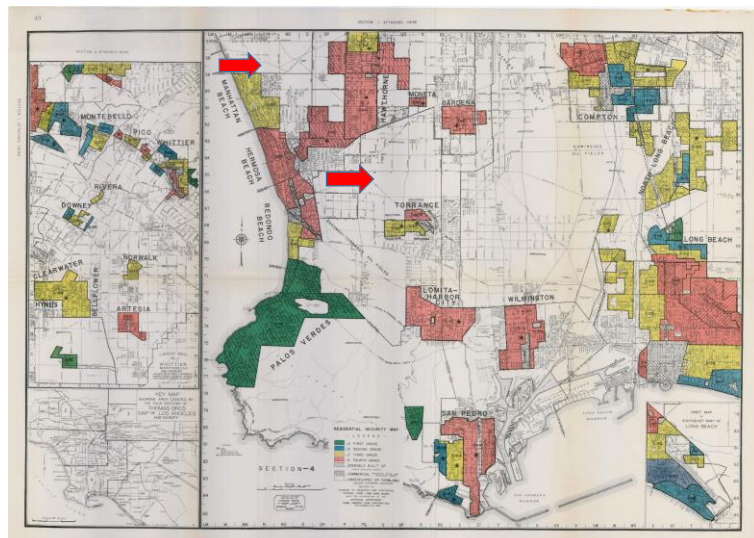
But what was the criteria for grading? What gave a higher grade vs lower?

- Higher grade for racial homogeneity over heterogeneity
- Higher grade for white communities over minority communities
- Subversive racial minorities = African-Americans, Mexican-Americans, Asian-Americans as well as newly arrived immigrant groups such as Slavs, Jews, and Italians.

As one scholar puts it: “HOLC maps were ‘explicitly racist . . . the racism isn’t subtext. It’s just text.’” – Robert K. Nelson, University of Richmond, American Studies.

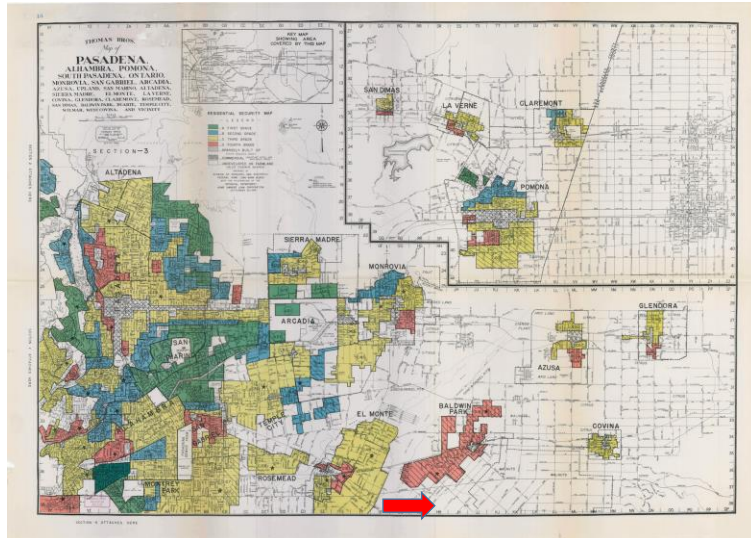
Where did Industrial & toxic waste facilities go?

- Chevron El Segundo Refinery
- Torrance Refining Company



Where did Industrial & toxic waste facilities go?

- Quemetco Inc
(Secondary Smelting,
Refining, and Alloying
of Nonferrous Metal)



Chevron El Segundo Refinery Environmental Compliance:

Compliance Information

Compliance data below provided by ECHO.



Source: EPA Toxics Release
Inventory (TRI) Report

CWA – Clean Water Act

RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

So what? This is
2019, not 1919.
We are a
modern,
scientifically
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society.

Quemetco Inc. Environmental Compliance:

So what? This is 2019, not 1919. We are a modern, scientifically advanced society.

Compliance Information

Compliance data below provided by ECHO.



Source: EPA Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Report

CWA – Clean Water Act

RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

Torrance Refining Company Environmental Compliance:

So what? This is 2019, not 1919. We are a modern, scientifically advanced society.

Compliance Information

Compliance data below provided by ECHO.



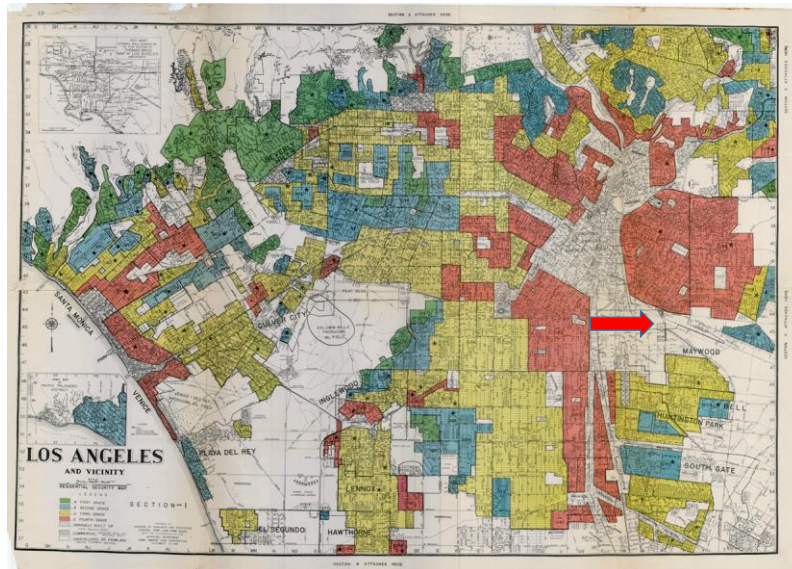
Source: EPA Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Report

CWA – Clean Water Act

RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

And of course, the class favorite...

- Exide



Environmental Racism & White Privilege

- Environmental racism – “the idea that nonwhites are disproportionately exposed to pollution” (Pulido 2000, p. 12)
 - **White privilege** = “the privileges and benefits that accrue to white people by virtue of their whiteness” (no malicious intent is necessary) (Pulido 2000, p. 13)
- Why is *environmental racism* is a useful term, when *environmental justice* already exists?

