

Legislation File Quotations 1

US History Unit 1

A good start for making a town's acquaintance is to visit its morning markets, and I do not mean market halls but the temporary kind that consists of collapsible stalls put up for a few hours in a street or a square. Disagreeable as shopping in inclement weather may be to people addicted to the indoors, open-air markets are more than a match for hermetic stores. There is nothing like fresh air and daylight; the knowledgeable shopper prefers the least tidy street market to the air-conditioned morgue of a supermarket.

- Bernard Rudofsky (*Streets for People: A Primer for Americans*. New York: Doubleday, 1969. p. 201).

The Open-Air Market ... It is in a place where it is like summer all the year around.

- Jane Miller (*To Market We Go - 1st Grade Reader*. Boston:Houghton Mifflin, 1935. p. 41).

While wealthier people generally have access to private transport and can easily satisfy their shopping needs, poorer people are usually confined in their consumer behaviour to their local areas. For poorer people, access (by foot) to the range of basic and often cheaper products provided by a market can significantly improve the quality of their lives.

- David Dewar and Vanessa Watson (*Urban Markets: Developing Informal Retailing*. London: Routledge. 1990. p. 27).

They could be gorged with any combination of apple butter, schmearkase, schnitz, colby cheese, lettuce, plums, eggplant, granola, shoofly pie, goose liver, halvah, radishes, poppy seed coffee cake, kochkase und kimmel, schwadamahga sausage, bread, or maple sugar fragments. Not only were the baskets replete, but each week the sensory experience of the sights, smells, and sounds of the market would stimulate afresh the "unurbanized" segments of one's consciousness.

- Jack Pasternak (*The Kitchener Market Fight*. Toronto: Samuel Stevens, Hakkert & Co..1975. p. 27).

At Pike Place, people take pleasure in a relatively humble architecture that connects them to the past and provides plenty of opportunity for social interaction. ... A market can offer the prospect of racial, ethnic, and economic integration-better, probably, than any other part of a city. Cities can benefit from such strong, humane, functional focal points.

- Philip Langdon, et.al. (*Urban Excellence*. NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold. 1990. p. 62).

Open-air markets are essentially expressions of economic democracy where there is no latent fear of any single vendor dominating the market and forcing others out of business. Merchandise quality, service, price, etc. are the main factors determining survival and success, which is as it should be.

- Richard Leader (*rleader@gv.net*) in an e-mail to OPENAIR-MARKET NET, December 1995.

A Farmers' Market is a delightful counterpoint to modern life, a little patch of green in an asphalt city, an oasis of sight and touch and smell in a climate-controlled, vacuum-sealed world. Having been eclipsed by the glamour of the supermarket some 50 years ago, farmers' markets are flourishing again... Direct contact is the lure of the farmers' market -- direct contact with the growers, with the produce and, if one is lucky, with one's appetite.

- Molly O'Neill, "Market Value", *New York Times Magazine*, June 9, 1996, p. 151.

In countries with a respectable architectural past, daily markets are usually located in a town's most sumptuous section. They are the hub of human activity, breathing none of the funeral atmosphere of latter-day civic centers.

- Bernard Rudofsky (*Streets for People: A Primer for Americans*. New York: Doubleday, 1969. p. 207).

First, the economic success of markets rest primarily on their location and their environmental quality. That quality is defined by 'vibrancy', colour, hygiene, and the spatial experiences of users. It is not necessarily related to the level or type of infrastructure. Indeed, some of the least successful markets found in Asia occur in extremely expensive, highly serviced, formal market buildings.

- David Dewar and Vanessa Watson (*Urban Markets: Developing Informal Retailing*. London: Routledge. 1990. p.54).

For many people market shopping is not an opportunity for bargains but the realization of a romanticized view of one facet of their cultural past. The simple respite from cellophane is enheartening.

- Jack Pasternak (*The Kitchener Market Fight*. Toronto: Samuel Stevens, Hakkert & Co..1975. p. 26).

The social ecology consisted of the independence of many people in the market area. Old people depended on farmers for some of their food. Farmers relied upon shoppers to help retain an agricultural way of life. Children learned, through exposure to different kinds of people at the market, useful lessons about life and society.

- Philip Langdon, et.al. (*Urban Excellence*. NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold. 1990. p. 23).

It is good, for instance, that the farmers and shops at Pike Place can serve multiple constituencies -- low-income city residents, gourmets, and restaurants among them. This enhances economic opportunities for farmers and independent local businesses. This is a worthy alternative to " festival markets" which cater to fewer needs and a narrower clientele and therefore offer less long-term satisfaction.

- Philip Langdon, et.al. (*Urban Excellence*. NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold. 1990. p. 62).

I have always thought that open-air markets serve a function similar to that of the Internet which is to give leverage to small producers.

- Sheila J. Siden (sjsmba@netcom.com) in an e-mail to OPENAIR-MARKET NET, January 6, 1995.

Everybody loves them. When the market is on the street, crime is not. ... It kicks the drug dealers out.

- Caroline Shoenberger, *Chicago Commissioner of Consumer Services*. quoted in "Farmers' markets reap fresh success across the nation." *USA Today*, August 23, 1996