FIRST INTERNATIONAL PN CONFERENCE

by Richard Milgrom & Barbara Rahder

The first Planners Network conference outside the United States was hosted by the newly established Toronto Chapter of PN June 22-25. It was the most international conference ever with over 200 participants from six continents. This extraordinary diversity of national perspectives gave a comparative depth to the conference themes – Insurgent Planning, Globalization and Local Democracy.

The opening keynote address on "Planning and Civil Society" by York University’s Gerda Wekerle set the context for the rest of the conference.

Continued on Page Thirteen

INSURGENT PLANNING GLOBALIZATION LOCAL DEMOCRACY

Stories and Papers from PN 2000

MEXICO’S PIONEER EXPERIENCES IN PARTICIPATORY PLANNING

By Gustavo Romero Fernández

In the early 1970s, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) began to get involved in urban planning. They were invited to get involved because they weren’t "urban planning professionals" but technicians linked to the social processes of popular urban planning. From the beginning the fundamental aspect of NGO involvement was their participation, closeness, understanding and respect toward the social majorities -- the poor and popular classes. Although social participation wasn't required by law, and public officials and technicians didn't think about it, diverse social groups that had relations with the NGOs were incorporated in this process.

In 1977 the Federal District of Mexico City established its first urban development law that allowed residents (as well as government) to propose local plans. A neighborhood association in one of the oldest down-

Continued on Page Fourteen
Planners Network
July/August 2000

No. 142

P l a n n e r s  N e t w o r k
799 Columbus Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11205
Fax: 718-636-3709
<pr@pratt.edu>

PNER Morris L. Sweet announces publication of Regional Economic Development in the European Union and North America by Greenwood Publishing Group, 88 Post Road West, PO Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881-202-326-3571 (www.greenwood.com). The publisher’s blurb follows. Mainstream economists have given insufficient attention to regional and urban economics and economic geography. Comparing nations in the European Union and North America, this book examines government activities aimed specifically at regional economic development. It provides a wide-ranging consideration of numerous facets of regional economic development, encompassing both federal and subnational levels. Proposing that a period of economic prosperity is the best time to invest in regional development, the author indicates the need for a direct role by the federal government. The study is based on a review of the U.S., Canada, and Mexico, the European Union, and supranational organizations, such as NAFTA and the WTO, and their internal impact on regions. The comparison shows that the U.S. lags dramatically behind the European Union. The EU, particularly the Western European countries, has long been in the forefront of regional policy and is actively formulating policy, whereas the U.S. has no semblance of a federal regional policy.

Laura Wolf-Powers writes that, along with her co-instructor Marla Nelson, she assigned to her Rutgers University planning class the PN open letter to Norman Krummel of AICP and the APA NY Metro Chapter about the conduct of the NYC Dept. of City Planning regarding the auctioning of 700 city-owned community gardens. She says the letter is a “great teaching tool” and “a jumping off point for discussion and reflection in the course.”

One of the questions that might appear on the final exam is: “Describe the objections that the PN Steering Committee had to the department’s behavior, and what they thought should have been done instead of just in addition to what was done. Do you think that the SC’s ethics complaint against the department was a solid one (why or why not)? Do you concur with Norman Krummel’s determination that the AICP/APA Ethics code can be applied only to individuals and not institutions? What ramifications does this (the fact that only individuals can be charged with ethics violations) have for planning?”

Welcome ...

NEW PLANNERS NETWORK MEMBERS

R E N E W I N G M E M B E R S
Anne McLaughlin, Devan Reiff, Dick Winchell, Dinah Wayne Elise Gatti, Grace Braley, Jeffrey Lowe, Jennifer Clark, Jill Hanley, Karen Westmont, Kate Foster, Leticia Riveras Torres, Mary, E. W. Packard, Richard Hyman, Stephan Klein ...

SUSTAINING MEMBERS
Jan Reiner (Oldest Living Member), Ruth Joy Ammenman Yabes

If you’re having a good year financially, consider a contribution of at least $100 and becoming an honored Sustainer.

Thanks for supporting PN. PN relies heavily on membership contributions. We have no other regular source of support. Contributions are tax deductible.

C O R R E C T I O N S

In an effort to reinforce the relative value of space, we’ve lost our sense of time. The March/April PN issue (#140) was incorrectly labeled June/July on the front page. The May/June issue (#141) was incorrectly labeled March/April throughout.

If you’re interested in finding out about other PN’s near you, or in starting a local chapter, contact Tom at 718-636-3461 or pn@pratt.edu

Civil Society: A Challenge to Planners
by Gerda R. Wekerle

P l a n n i n g i s g e n e r a l l y i d e n t i f i e d with the state or private sector. “Citizens” are frequently relegated to discussions of citizen participation, which is separate from the real action. Or they are described as “special interests,” one of many inputs to the planning process which must be mediated and negotiated. Yet it is citizens who are currently making active use of planning in their resistance to restructuring, downsizing, and a model of urban growth that exploits our environment for short-term profit.

Recent debates about globalization and restructuring and their impacts have argued that planners have abandoned the last vestiges of earlier roles in urban reform movements and, instead, have become firmly and publicly allied with the state and business in pushing economic development for greater global competitiveness. At the same time, planning theorists argue that we are experiencing a revival of civil society. Civil society has been defined as the field of “public spirited action,” and as the space for political mobilization and active resistance. Civil society, according to planning theorist John Friedmann, stands in opposition to the state and to the corporate economy.

The title of this conference includes the term “insurgent planning,” an evocative image of planning that is rooted in social movements and alternative visions of sustainability and governance. James Holston initially outlined what he calls “the spaces of insurgent citizenship,” created through grassroots mobilizations and everyday practices. Leonie Sandercock’s elaboration of what this means in planning practice, a practice she termed “insurgent planning,” has evolved into an image of planning without planners, and of new social movements for whom planning has become a tool in their arsenal of resistance strategies and the generation of alternative ways of living.

The Oak Ridges Moraine: Inciting Civil Society in the Suburbs

This story of civil society engagement in planning takes place at the regional scale and highlights the issue of controlling urban sprawl and saving clean water. In Ontario, planners have all but given up on regional planning; civil society has newly discovered its role. This story is about ongoing battles over the Oak Ridges Moraine, which runs east-west for 160 kilometers north of the city of Toronto.

In 1995, the Conservative government in Ontario replaced the province’s first social democratic (NDP) government. In 1999, the Conservative government was re-elected and launched the trans-Toronto and rural communities closest to the city. As other neo-liberal regimes in the U.S. and U.K. have done, the Ontario government downsized the public sector, targeting especially the Ministry of the Environment. They downloaded costs and responsibilities to the municipalities and devolved planning responsibility from the provincial government and regional conservation authorities to municipalities. The government drastically changed the Planning Act to reduce restrictions on development, especially requirements to address environmental standards. Toronto is growing rapidly and the new growth is expanding northward. It’s heading straight for the Oak Ridges Moraine. This a massive underground reservoir with deep aquifers that provide the municipal drinking water for ten communities and recharge the headwaters of 22 rivers. It is an area of forests, fields, wetlands and lakes.

This spring, five development applications were made to build 12,000 units of housing on 1,600 hectares of the Moraine. The three regions that have jurisdiction over the Moraine say they cannot deal with land use and environmental protection issues that cross political boundaries. And the province has made changes that have limited the powers of municipalities to freeze development. Although there are development applications throughout the Moraine, the city of Richmond Hill has received the most public attention. In January 1999, the Richmond Hill council voted to amend its official plan to allow rezoning for housing on the moraine. Citing the need to “accommodate Continued on Page Sixteen
Civil Society:
A Challenge to Planners
by Gerda R. Wekerle

Planners are generally identified with the state or private sector. ‘Citizens’ are often relegated to discussions of citizen participation, which is peripheral to the real action. Or they are described as “special interests,” one of many inputs to the planning process which must be mediated and negotiated. Yet it is citizens who are currently making active use of planning in their resistance to restructruring, downsizing, and a model of urban growth that exploits our environment for short-term profit. Citizens are making active use of planning in their resistance to restructuring, downsizing, and a model of urban growth that exploits our environment for short-term profit. Recent debates about globalization and restructuring and their impacts have argued that planners have abandoned the last vestiges of earlier roles in urban reform movements and, instead, have become firmly and publicly allied with the state and business in pushing economic development for greater global competitiveness. At the same time, planning theorists argue that we are experiencing a revival of civil society. Civil society has been defined variously as the place for “public spirited action,” and as the space for political mobilization and active resistance. Civil society, according to planning theorist John Friedmann, stands in opposition to the state and to the corporate economy.

The title of this conference includes the term “insurgent planning,” an evocative image of a planning that is rooted in social movements and alternative visions of sustainability and governance. James Holston initially outlined what he calls “the spaces of insurgent citizenship,” created through grassroots mobilizations and everyday practices. Leonie Sandercok’s elaboration of what this means in planning practice, a practice she termed “insurgent planning,” has evolved in an image of planning without planners, and of new social movements for whom planning has become a tool in their arsenal of resistance strategies and the generation of alternative ways of living.

The Oak Ridges Moraine: Inviting Civil Society in the Suburbs

This story of civil society engagement in planning takes place at the regional scale and highlights the issue of controlling urban sprawl and saving clean water. In Ontario, planners have all but given up on regional planning; civil society has newly discovered it. This story is about ongoing battles over the Oak Ridges Moraine, which runs east-west for 160 kilometers north of the city of Toronto.

In 1995, the Conservative government in Ontario replaced the province’s first social democratic (NDP) government. In 1999, the Conservative government was re-elected, eliminating the real action. Or they are described as “special interests,” one of many inputs to the planning process which must be mediated and negotiated. Yet it is citizens who are currently making active use of planning in their resistance to restructuring, downsizing, and a model of urban growth that exploits our environment for short-term profit. Citizens are making active use of planning in their resistance to restructuring, downsizing, and a model of urban growth that exploits our environment for short-term profit.

Recent debates about globalization and restructuring and their impacts have argued that planners have abandoned the last vestiges of earlier roles in urban reform movements and, instead, have become firmly and publicly allied with the state and business in pushing economic development for greater global competitiveness. At the same time, planning theorists argue that we are experiencing a revival of civil society. Civil society has been defined variously as the place for “public spirited action,” and as the space for political mobilization and active resistance. Civil society, according to planning theorist John Friedmann, stands in opposition to the state and to the corporate economy.

The title of this conference includes the term “insurgent planning,” an evocative image of a planning that is rooted in social movements and alternative visions of sustainability and governance. James Holston initially outlined what he calls “the spaces of insurgent citizenship,” created through grassroots mobilizations and everyday practices. Leonie Sandercok’s elaboration of what this means in planning practice, a practice she termed “insurgent planning,” has evolved in an image of planning without planners, and of new social movements for whom planning has become a tool in their arsenal of resistance strategies and the generation of alternative ways of living.

The Oak Ridges Moraine: Inviting Civil Society in the Suburbs

This story of civil society engagement in planning takes place at the regional scale and highlights the issue of controlling urban sprawl and saving clean water. In Ontario, planners have all but given up on regional planning; civil society has newly discovered it. This story is about ongoing battles over the Oak Ridges Moraine, which runs east-west for 160 kilometers north of the city of Toronto.

In 1995, the Conservative government in Ontario replaced the province’s first social democratic (NDP) government. In 1999, the Conservative government was re-elected, eliminating the real action. Or they are described as “special interests,” one of many inputs to the planning process which must be mediated and negotiated. Yet it is citizens who are currently making active use of planning in their resistance to restructuring, downsizing, and a model of urban growth that exploits our environment for short-term profit. Citizens are making active use of planning in their resistance to restructuring, downsizing, and a model of urban growth that exploits our environment for short-term profit.

Recent debates about globalization and restructuring and their impacts have argued that planners have abandoned the last vestiges of earlier roles in urban reform movements and, instead, have become firmly and publicly allied with the state and business in pushing economic development for greater global competitiveness. At the same time, planning theorists argue that we are experiencing a revival of civil society. Civil society has been defined variously as the place for “public spirited action,” and as the space for political mobilization and active resistance. Civil society, according to planning theorist John Friedmann, stands in opposition to the state and to the corporate economy.

The title of this conference includes the term “insurgent planning,” an evocative image of a planning that is rooted in social movements and alternative visions of sustainability and governance. James Holston initially outlined what he calls “the spaces of insurgent citizenship,” created through grassroots mobilizations and everyday practices. Leonie Sandercok’s elaboration of what this means in planning practice, a practice she termed “insurgent planning,” has evolved in an image of planning without planners, and of new social movements for whom planning has become a tool in their arsenal of resistance strategies and the generation of alternative ways of living.

The Oak Ridges Moraine: Inviting Civil Society in the Suburbs

This story of civil society engagement in planning takes place at the regional scale and highlights the issue of controlling urban sprawl and saving clean water. In Ontario, planners have all but given up on regional planning; civil society has newly discovered it. This story is about ongoing battles over the Oak Ridges Moraine, which runs east-west for 160 kilometers north of the city of Toronto.

In 1995, the Conservative government in Ontario replaced the province’s first social democratic (NDP) government. In 1999, the Conservative government was re-elected, eliminating the real action. Or they are described as “special interests,” one of many inputs to the planning process which must be mediated and negotiated. Yet it is citizens who are currently making active use of planning in their resistance to restructuring, downsizing, and a model of urban growth that exploits our environment for short-term profit. Citizens are making active use of planning in their resistance to restructuring, downsizing, and a model of urban growth that exploits our environment for short-term profit.

Recent debates about globalization and restructuring and their impacts have argued that planners have abandoned the last vestiges of earlier roles in urban reform movements and, instead, have become firmly and publicly allied with the state and business in pushing economic development for greater global competitiveness. At the same time, planning theorists argue that we are experiencing a revival of civil society. Civil society has been defined variously as the place for “public spirited action,” and as the space for political mobilization and active resistance. Civil society, according to planning theorist John Friedmann, stands in opposition to the state and to the corporate economy.

The title of this conference includes the term “insurgent planning,” an evocative image of a planning that is rooted in social movements and alternative visions of sustainability and governance. James Holston initially outlined what he calls “the spaces of insurgent citizenship,” created through grassroots mobilizations and everyday practices. Leonie Sandercok’s elaboration of what this means in planning practice, a practice she termed “insurgent planning,” has evolved in an image of planning without planners, and of new social movements for whom planning has become a tool in their arsenal of resistance strategies and the generation of alternative ways of living.

The Oak Ridges Moraine: Inviting Civil Society in the Suburbs

This story of civil society engagement in planning takes place at the regional scale and highlights the issue of controlling urban sprawl and saving clean water. In Ontario, planners have all but given up on regional planning; civil society has newly discovered it. This story is about ongoing battles over the Oak Ridges Moraine, which runs east-west for 160 kilometers north of the city of Toronto.

In 1995, the Conservative government in Ontario replaced the province’s first social democratic (NDP) government. In 1999, the Conservative government was re-elected, eliminating the real action. Or they are described as “special interests,” one of many inputs to the planning process which must be mediated and negotiated. Yet it is citizens who are currently making active use of planning in their resistance to restructuring, downsizing, and a model of urban growth that exploits our environment for short-term profit. Citizens are making active use of planning in their resistance to restructuring, downsizing, and a model of urban growth that exploits our environment for short-term profit.

Recent debates about globalization and restructuring and their impacts have argued that planners have abandoned the last vestiges of earlier roles in urban reform movements and, instead, have become firmly and publicly allied with the state and business in pushing economic development for greater global competitiveness. At the same time, planning theorists argue that we are experiencing a revival of civil society. Civil society has been defined variously as the place for “public spirited action,” and as the space for political mobilization and active resistance. Civil society, according to planning theorist John Friedmann, stands in opposition to the state and to the corporate economy.

The title of this conference includes the term “insurgent planning,” an evocative image of a planning that is rooted in social movements and alternative visions of sustainability and governance. James Holston initially outlined what he calls “the spaces of insurgent citizenship,” created through grassroots mobilizations and everyday practices. Leonie Sandercok’s elaboration of what this means in planning practice, a practice she termed “insurgent planning,” has evolved in an image of planning without planners, and of new social movements for whom planning has become a tool in their arsenal of resistance strategies and the generation of alternative ways of living.
Political Parties, NGOs and the Housing Movement in São Paulo

I was pleasantly surprised to read "A São Paulo Squat" about the occupation of downtown buildings by the squatter’s movement in the January/February (#139) issue of Planners Network. I really liked the way Barbara Lynch started by describing the project and the occupation, and then went through the workshop, the history of the movement that led to this strategy, the context of Brazilian social struggles over land and housing, and also the way she ended with the broader planning questions about the future of the city center. I think she has a very good idea of what is going on here in São Paulo and I agree with the importance she gave to the occupancies of vacant buildings by the housing movement.

As noted in the article, although the housing movement is sporadic, and despite its growing numbers, the impact on political parties is still modest. Only three out of 32 parties have shown some support. However, one of the three – the Partido dos Trabalhadores (Workers Party) – is among the most important parties in the country and is one of the biggest left parties in the world. As for the others, it is almost impossible to get any kind of support from the myriad parties which include right wing parties, populist parties, small and unimportant parties, and corrupt politicians. The problem is that most of them would only show some concern if the housing movement had more support from the population, and this is still not happening. Despite all the organized actions they undertake, the mass media manages to make the movement almost disappear, and there is only a public repercussion when something really overwhelming is done, like the simultaneous occupation of six buildings by 6000 people during the night of October 24th last year.

Since last year I have been discussing the current process and future of the city center in a study group. The first occupation by the squatter’s movement in the city center was an old house that belongs to the Secretary of Culture, in 1997. It happened at the same time that the movements were announced in the conversion of a train station (located on the same street) to a sophisticated opera house (Sala São Paulo). Since then, they have occupied many buildings including the one Barbara visited, the “Ouvidor.” During the opening concert some protests were held outside by homeless people, and a woman declared that although the government does nothing about them, “they spend a fortune making spectacles for themselves.”

We had been thinking of writing about the city center long before but after the announcement of the new opera house we decided to start. We were impressed by the enormous consensus that was being forged among almost everyone about that project and about the democratic nature of the investments in cultural centers of all kinds. An association was created at the beginning of the 1990s for the purpose of renewing the city center, lead by Bank Boston. It looks like the NGO (non-governmental organization) fighting for improvement of the city in a way that would automatically benefit everyone, as if there were no disputes going on there. In the last issue of their magazine, they celebrated what they called “the great turnaround” (a grande virada). That was the title of an insert in their magazine which is actually publicity material for Bank Boston. The insert spoke about what they consider their “conquests.” The most important conquests they list are the many new cultural centers, but they almost forgot to mention that a large majority of the resources invested in those centers came from public funds and not from the private sector as they suggest in all the advertisements they have been making.

This “system” of cultural centers is being announced as a “start” (or “anchor,” they say) in the renewal of the city center, as a means to recover the “glory” and “glamour” lost when the elite abandoned the area (around the 1960’s). And with the glamour they recover the land value as well. Sala São Paulo is concerned by them a “powerful cultural anchor” to accelerate the process of the city center re-development. Although there are thousands of people living in tenements, they do not mention anything about them. Eviction and displacement is usually not referred to in articles about the city center but, according to some people, if they do occur they would be justified by the “democratic nature” of the “above suspicion” cultural investments.

In short, cultural centers appear as something that benefit everyone as if there were no conflicts or disputes over urban space. Actually, they make gentrification and eviction look democratic and, ironically, they manage to make the claims and struggles for a just housing policy by the social movements look like privatization of public space. That is the tricky part of this debate.

— Mariana Ficz, São Paulo

Planning and Politics in the Current City

By Roger Keil

What are the dimensions of possible politics and planning in the current city under the conditions of transnational neoliberalism? With a majority of the world’s people world-wide residing in urban agglomerations, I think there is reason to believe that a new urbanism of liberation has to be found globally in order for all of us to be able to continue to exist. Let me be clear, though, that it is rather unlikely that North American or European cities will be the places from where a new urbanism of liberation, a negotiated universalism of democratization, social justice, and urban ecology will arise. Globally, we need to look at the surging urbanism of the developing cities of the South. Any lasting influence on the future of urbanism will probably be exerted from there rather than from the “mature” cities of Europe and North America.

A liberatory urbanist project must leave the illusory pathways of European and American urbanization and enter a global history and geography of urbanization.

Notwithstanding this general assumption, those of us who live in Northern and Western cities must, at least, begin a partial reconstruction of our urbanist discourse. This reconstruction needs to aim towards doing away with the unfortunate illusion of a neoliberal urbanity as it has been practiced in western urban centers of the 1990s. In what follows, I am suggesting a few possible guideposts for such a reconstruction.

A reconstructed urbanist praxis needs to reestablish a discourse of social justice at its core. The widening gap between rich and poor in our major cities must be responded to in other ways than with the police baton.

City politics must be rescued from the partial and partisan projects of urban neo-liberals and reopened to civil society’s deliberations. Progressive middle classes, the organized working class and marginalized groups need to find common ground for the sake of their political survival.

New alliances must be forged to articulate the urbanist projects of the city center with those of suburban and exurban communities. Pretending to run cities as distinct central places will continue the urban-suburban antagonism. In recent years, this conflict has been resolved to the advantage of conservative suburbanites (or their minds). A progresive urbanist project must take the suburbs seriously. Ultimately, the reconstructed urbanist project calls for a regional mode of governance.

The suburbanization of the city must be halted. Instead, the call for the right to the city must be carried to every last nook and cranny of the exurban universe.

Academic practice, which has fallen under the spell of an acclamatory neoliberalism, must be recapitulated for liberatory projects of urbanism. The Left needs to make the city a priority again.

Progressive urban practice must rely again on their utopian/revolutionary potential. Progressive urbanism must be proactive rather than defensive. The city’s public space must be reconfigured along the demands of civil society (the every day) rather than those of the market (the global).

This project must call for an end to the “competitive city” and begin an era of liberated urbanity of difference, justice and ecological societal relationships with nature.

A liberatory urbanist project must leave the illusory pathways of European and American urbanization and enter a global history and geography of urbanization.

The progressive urbanist project is only as good as its relationships with the city’s nature. It will disregard the ecological at its peril.

A new urbanism of practice — through planning and politics — needs to overcome our obsession with culture, dematerialization and the image and return to the basics of urban life: the reproduction of the body in a field of tension between the global and the private as outlined by Henri Lefebvre. Planning for the new urbanism must be about political liberation, social justice, human diversity, and environmental sustainability.

The new progressive urbanist project must recognize conflicts among these principles and take sides in them.

Roger Keil is an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Environmental Studies and Department of Political Science at York University. He would like to thank Kanisha Goonewardena and Peter Marcuse for their helpful comments on these thoughts.
Planning and Politics in the Current City  
By Roger Keil

What are the dimensions of possible politics and planning in the current city under the conditions of rampant neoliberalism? With a majority of people world-wide residing in urban agglomerations, I think there is reason to believe that a new urbanism of liberation has to be found globally in order for all of us to be able to continue to exist. Let me be clear, though, that it is rather unlikely that North American or European cities will be the places from where a new urbanism of liberation, a negotiated universalism of democratization, social justice, and urban ecology will arise. Globally, we need to look at the surging urbanism of the developing cities of the South. Any lasting influence on the future of urbanism will probably be exerted from there rather than from the “natural” cities of Europe and North America.

A liberatory urbanist project must leave the illusory pathways of European and American urbanization and enter a global history and geography of urbanization.

Notwithstanding this general assumption, those of us who live in Northern and Western cities must, at least, begin a partial reconstruction of our own urbanist discourse. This reconstruction needs to aim towards doing away with the unfortunate illusion of a neoliberal urbanity as it has been practiced in Western urban centers of the 1990s. In what follows, I am suggesting a few possible guideposts for such a reconstruction.

A reconstructed urbanist praxis needs to reestablish a discourse of social justice at its core. The widening gap between rich and poor in our major cities must be respond to in other ways than with the police baton.

City politics must be rescued from the partial and partisan projects of urban liberals and reopened to civil society’s deliberations. Progressive middle classes, the organized working class and marginalized groups need to find common ground for the sake of their political survival.

New alliances must be forged to articulate the urbanist projects of the city center with those of suburban and exurban communities. Pretending to run cities as distinct central places will continue the urban-suburban antagonisms. In recent years, this conflict has been related to the dynamics of conservative suburbanites (or their minds). A progreessive urbanist project must take the suburbs seriously. Ultimately, the reconstructed urbanist project calls for a regional model of governance.

The suburbanization of the city must be halted. Instead, the call for the right to the city must be carried to every last nook and cranny of the exurban universe.

Academic practice, which has fallen under the spell of an acclamatory neoliberalism, must be rearticulated for liberatory projects of urbanism. The Left needs to make the city a priority again.

Progressive urban practices must rely again on their utopian/revolutionary potential. Progressive urbanism must be proactive rather than defensive. The city’s public space must be reconfigured along the demands of civil society (the every day) rather than those of the market (the global).

This project must call for an end to the “competitive city” and begin an era of liberated urbanity of difference, justice and ecological societal relationships with nature.

A liberatory urbanist project must leave the illusory pathways of European and American urbanization and enter a global history and geography of urbanization.

The progressive urbanist project is only as good as its relationships with the city’s nature. It will disregard the ecological at its peril.

A new urbanism of practice — through planning and politics — needs to overcome our obsession with culture, dematerialization and the image and return to the basics of urban life: the reproduction of the body in a field of tension between the global and the private as outlined by Henri Lefebvre. Planning for the new urbanism must be about political liberation, social justice, human diversity, and environmental sustainability.

The new progressive urbanist project must recognize conflicts around these principles and take sides in them.

Roger Keil is an Associate Professor in the Faculty of Environmental Studies and Department of Political Science at York University. He would like to thank Kanishka Goonewardena and Peter Marcuse for their helpful comments on these thoughts.
Accidental Village:
A Walking Tour of
Queer Toronto

By Deborah Coven

P

N conference participants were fortunate to be offered this tour with Rick Bebout, one of Toronto’s gay and lesbian community pioneers and most dedicated activists. Along for the ride was George Hislop, another longstanding activist and community leader who shared incredible stories with the group about police raids, protests, arrests, sex, and love — key elements in the struggle to build the community. Bebout’s tour led participants around the Church and Wellesley area to sites of historical importance and contemporary change. Bebout presented critical questions and a thorough analysis of how the neighborhood came to be what it is today, and where it appears to be headed in the future.

Bebout’s thesis that the “queer village” is far from a permanent fixture in the city was well-supported by his commentary on how and why it came to be. First, he considered why predominantly gay men, yet also lesbians, concentrated in this area over the last 50 years or more. An abundance of low-cost, small-unit housing was critical. Contrary to popular opinion, the queer community has never been predominantly middle class with an excess disposable income. Rather, the bulk of the gay and lesbian community has relied on affordable and accessible downtown housing.

Housing also emerged as a key element in the current state of the area, with changes to both the stock and local legislation challenging the stability of the neighborhood. Like many other inner city areas in Toronto, Church and Wellesley is experiencing a wave of loft and condom conversion, new condo construction, and significant losses in the number of rental housing units. The loss of rent control in the city has also had a significant impact on the area, with large rent hikes and increased power in the hands of landlords.

Bebout suggested that the decline in rental housing affordability and availability will eventually dismantle the Church and Wellesley community. In Bebout’s words, these changes are “soon likely to price the very sorts of people and services that made it all happen out of the neighborhood altogether.” The result he envisions is an elite and tourist gay area with very little diversity in the resident population.

Contrary to popular opinion, the queer community has never been predominantly middle class with an excess disposable income.

What You Always Knew About Globalization but Were Afraid to Tell

By Kanishka Goonewardena

Globalization is a code word for something else. That is why David Harvey has the good habit of reminding his audiences that by globalization he means “the latest stage in the development of capitalism.” If he were writing today, Lenin would have been even more direct, he would not have found much use for the term globalization, and would call it simply “the development of capitalism.” We can start talking straight if only we can see what globalization has to do with capitalism or, more specifically, the universalization of capitalism.

Globalization, like capitalism, has a history. This history is revealed by the standard responses to the question “what is globalization?” — of which three are worth recalling. The first response says that globalization is nothing new, insisting that it is ancient, thousands of years old. There is some obvious truth in this view but it is usually marred by the ideology that nothing under the sun is new. The second and more sensible response demonstrates the relationship between globalization and the world market ushered in by capitalism. By far the best expression of this position comes from Marx and Engels in the Communist Manifesto: “The need for a constantly expanding market for its products chases the bourgeoisie over the whole surface of the globe. It must nestle everywhere, settle everywhere, establish connections everywhere.” As a result, “in place of the old local and national self-sufficiency, we have intercourse in every direction, universal interdependence of nations.” Even more to the point, this globe-trotting bourgeoisie “compels all nations, on pain of extinction, to adopt the bourgeois mode of production; it compels them to introduce what it calls civilization into their midst, i.e., to become bourgeois themselves. In one word, it has put the whole old world after its own image.” The Communist Manifesto, written rapidly in 1848, still describes the essence of globalization as we know it with unrivaled force and clarity.

Yet there is a third useful perspective on globalization, which could not have been formulated in 1848. This view identifies a new stage in capitalism — called global, multinational or late capitalism — by studying the history of its major systemic crises and long waves of growth and decline. Within the Marxist tradition alone one finds several such schemes for periodizing the historical geography of capitalism, such as Ernest Mandel’s Late Capitalism and Giovanni Arrighi’s The Long Twentieth Century. They all agree on one point (as Harvey reminds us, in The Condition of Postmodernity): “something significant has changed in the way capitalism has been working since about 1970.” The term globalization signifies this “significant change,” which occurred sometime between the Parisian revolt of May 1968 and the global recession of 1973, somewhere between Watts and Woodstock, and which encompassed not only economics but also politics and culture.

Globalization and postmodernity stem from the same root. Capitalism responds to its systemic crises of accumulation in a predictable fashion: by expanding the system. This can happen basically in two ways. First, by expanding the system spatially, by opening up a wider territory for commodification. Secondly, by inventing radically new types of commodities. What we usually understand by globalization today refers to the first of these damage control mechanisms, the expansion of the market to absorb non-market areas — former socialist regions, or to perish at the center. Today this process takes place under the auspices of multinational capital and free-trade agreements made with nation-states, provinces, and city governments that have been willingly or unwillingly mobilized for the project of expanding capital, like Marx said, on pain of extinction (if not annihilation). What we call postmodernity has to do with the second damage control strategy: the introduction of radically new types of commodities by subjecting entire ways of life to the logic of commodification, including whole regions of culture as well as nature, not to mention urban planning — all of which have been able in the past to maintain some autonomy from market forces. Globalization and postmodernity are inextricably linked because they follow from the same relentless logic of commodification — particularly, the commodification of culture.

Globalization and postmodernity are inextricably linked because they follow from the same relentless logic of commodification — particularly, the commodification of culture.

PLACE YOUR AD IN PN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full page</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half page</td>
<td>$175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4 page</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/8 page</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Send flier via email to <angotti@reid.net>, or mail cameras-ready copy by first day of the first month of the issue (e.g., March 1 for the March/April issue).

Continued on Page Eight
Accidental Village: A Walking Tour of Queer Toronto

By Deborah Coven

Contrary to popular opinion, the queer community has never been predominantly middle class with an excess disposable income.

Yet there is a third useful perspective on globalization, which could not have been formulated in 1848. This view identifies a new stage in capitalism — called global, multinational or late capitalism — by studying the history of its major systemic crises and long waves of growth and decline. Within the Marxist tradition alone one finds several such schemes for periodizing the historical geography of capitalism, such as Ernest Mandel’s Late Capitalism and Giovanni Arrighi’s The Long Twentieth Century. They all agree on one point (as Harvey reminds us, in The Condition of Postmodernity): “something significant has changed in the way capitalism has been working since about 1970.”

The term globalization signifies this “significant change,” which occurred sometime between the Parisan revolt of May 1968 and the global recession of 1973, somewhere between Watts and Woodstock, and which encompassed not only economics but also politics and culture.

Globalization and postmodernity stem from the same root. Capitalism responds to its systemic crises of accumulation in a predictable fashion: by expanding the system. This can happen basically in two ways. First, by expanding the system spatially, by opening up a wider territory for commodification. Secondly, by inventing radically new types of commodities. What we usually understand by globalization today refers to the first of these damage control mechanisms, the injunctive strategy of spreading it into underdeveloped or former socialist regions, or to perish at the center. Today this process takes place under the auspices of multinational capital and free-trade agreements, with nation-states, provinces, and city governments that have been willingly or unwillingly mobilized for the project of expanding capital, like Marx said, on pain of extinction (if not annihilation). What we call postmodernity has to do with the second damage control strategy: the introduction of radically new types of commodities by subjecting entire ways of life to the logic of commodification, including whole regions of culture as well as nature, not to mention urban planning — all of which have been in the past to maintain some autonomy from market forces. Globalization and postmodernity are inextricably linked because they follow from the same relentless logic of commodification — particularly, the commodification of culture.

PLACE YOUR AD IN PN

Full page $250
Half page $175
1/4 page $75
1/8 page $40

Send file via email to <tngotti@planners.org> or mail camera-ready copy by first day of the month of the issue (e.g., March 1 for the March/April issue).
Goanoarwenda/Continued from Page Seven

explicitly states that “postmodernism is what you have when the modernization [i.e., commodification] process is complete.” Beneath the celebrated appearances of difference in many forms, then, both postmodernism and globalization reveal identity: “a picture of standardization on an unparalleled new scale: of forced integration as well, into a world-system from which ‘deliningking’ is henceforth impossible and even unthinkable and inconceivable.” Lenin’s thesis that imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism still remains true: globalization is the highest stage of imperialism.

The ideology of globalization is neoliberalism. The relationship between globalization and the cultural logic of late capitalism, described as postmodernism, explains how the economy is now becoming increasingly cultural, and the cultural ever more economic. But what is the ideology that sanctions this colonization of culture by the economy, along with the unprecedented territorial expansion of free-market capitalism? It is neoliberalism, the most successful ideology of the last decade.

If not world history. This is the ideology that causally links free-markets with democracy and freedom, and thus claims the world-historical victory of Western liberal capitalism over all rival political-economic systems as the best and the last of all possible human worlds. No ideology has posed a greater threat to the kind of planning advocated by the Network than neoliberalism, because neoliberalism legitimizes and perpetuates a historical condition in which the economy subjugates human life to its own autonomous laws, often with inhuman consequences. Radical-democratic planning strives for quite the reverse: to guide the economy — society and culture too — according to human purposes.

Globalization doesn’t go away because we don’t like it.

The hegemony of neoliberalism, the relentless glo- balization, the spectacle of postmodernism. These have for- tified the barriers against radical planning and revolutionary politics on the Left. In a recent editorial in the New Left Review (#1, 2000), Perry Anderson identifies two typical responses to this scenario. The first is accommodation: it is the realization that capitalism has come to stay and we must make our peace with it. Or, more affirmatively, if globalization is inevitable, why not sit back and enjoy it? Those who have left the Left and rallied to The Third Way are good examples of this tendency. The second reaction is

consolation. When surrounded constantly by grey clouds, one looks for silver linings; and, in such darkess, a few streaks of North American sunlight feel like a tropical delight. The propensity here is to underestimate the forces of globalization and overestimate resistance. This temptation finds extreme expression in the academia, in theories that call themselves postmodern or poststructuralist, which in their own way declared war on the concept of totality and on metanarratives, as if capitalism would somehow disappear if we refrain from totalizing thoughts and writing grand narratives in our term papers and refereed publications.

But if not accommodation or consolation, then what else can we do? Anderson recommends an “uncompromising realism. Uncompromising in both senses: refusing any accommodation with the ruling system, and rejecting every ploy and phenomenon that would understate its power.” Anderson is right, especially if we also bear in mind, as Peter Marcuse has stressed, that globalization is an unevenly developing and internally contradictory process, driven by agents that stand to benefit from it at the expense of many others. Globalization is a social struggle. It is therefore not inevitable. The fundamental political contradiction to emerge out of globalization is between global capitalism and radical democracy. This was demonstrated recently in Seattle, Washington D.C., and in Toronto a week before the PNAC conference, where a truly diverse group of protestors demanded the accountability of His Majesty the Economy to the people, only to be greeted by police batons, pepper sprays, and tear gas. Objectively viable subjective resistance to globalization, surely, does not flow from accommodation or consolation; rather, such resistance identifies and exploits the systemic contradictions of another way of uncompromising social totality. The contradictions of a totality, however, can only be discerned by a rigorous study of that totality, not by proscribing the concept of totality. It is one thing to “deconstruct” globalization, altering the reality of globalization is something else. Instead of slouching toward accommodation and consolation, as seen today in both practice and theory, radical planners would do well to adopt Antonio Gramsci’s great dictum: pessimism of the intellect, optimism of the will!

Kanishka Goanoarwenda is Assistant Professor in the Programme in Planning, Department of Geography, University of Toronto.

No. 142 Planners Network

More on Globalization

By Tom Angotti

Kanishka Goanoarwenda’s lessons on globalization (above) are truly basic and too often forgotten. But there are some more basics.

First, the term “globalization” doesn’t convey the systemic and exploitative character of global capitalism. What ever happened to “imperialism”? Expansion to conquer new sources of cheap labor and new markets is as old as capitalism and it became global with colonial rule over 500 years ago, not in the 1970s. Sure, there were fundamental changes in the last three decades, but they were part of a shift to a generalized regime of neo-colonialism following the end of the national liberation movements. This is perceived in the West as postmodernism, a Euro-centric concept that doesn’t really address the global inequalities and questions of power. “Globalization” gives the impression of a universally even and equal diffusion of economic, political and cultural phenomena, much like “modernization.” But capital today is still concentrated in a handful of wealthy nations, and most of the “global” flows of capital are to these nations. The driving force behind this “globalization” is the accumulation of capital, not technology or the commodification of culture, which are the means to capital’s basic objective. Also, while capital may be flowing more freely, labor is still much more constrained and localized. Which shows that capital is still very much in charge of “globalization.”

Secondly, the current wave of “globalization” has been made possible by the collapse of the Soviet Union and the military supremacy of the United States (as well as the achievements of national liberation movements). The end of the Soviet Union unleashed new U.S. corporate initiatives in Europe, West and East, in an attempt to capture new sources of highly qualified and low-paying labor. Advances in technology and communication provide greater flexibility to capital in this latest wave of expansion.

Flexible production and consumption are backed up by the ability to wage flexible warfare. Iraq and Bosnia made clear that the U.S. can exercise its military power quickly and viciously at great distances from its own borders. The U.S. Airforce has set up numerous “Aerospace Expeditionary Forces” around the world that allow it to wage 2.5 wars simultaneously without engaging ground forces. This is backed up by a nuclear force capable of destroying the world several times over. While “totalizing” concepts may be out of fashion, this sure looks total.

Third, resistance all over the world continues to limit and contain the military machine and its corporate sponsors. Without this resistance, which is not new and has occurred at every stage of imperial expansion, the world would be a much meaner place to live in. The U.S. military strategists consistently underestimate the power of resistance, at home and abroad.

The tiney island of Vieques (pop. 9,000) is located in Puerto Rico, one of the world’s last remaining colonies. Three-fourths of the land was taken by the U.S. military 60 years ago. The U.S. uses the island for target practice, to the detriment of the health and economic well-being of the Vieques population. 73% of the Vieques population lives above the poverty line, and Vieques has the highest cancer risk in Puerto Rico, in large part due to the effects of the bombing. The local resistance in Vieques, with strong backing from the independence movement in Puerto Rico, has grown over the decades and now has the support of the Puerto Rican government. This isn’t resistance to “globalization,” it’s resistance to colonialism and a struggle for a better quality of life. Like the current struggle of Okinawans against the U.S. military, the resistance of Vieques has been a much more visible occurrence than the corporate media will allow. Seattle is as much a part of this movement as it is a new element in it.

Finally, it would be well to get rid of the term “global cities.” What we have now are a handful of metropolitan regions in Europe, North America and East Asia where the captains of the financial world hang out. But these cities hold a small percentage of the world’s urban population; most metropolitan regions are in Africa, Asia and Latin America, where most of the world’s population lives. Furthermore, over 80% of the world’s population lives in rural areas, small towns and cities under 750,000 population, so if anything is “global” it’s them and not the giant cities of the West.

If anything is global today it’s poverty and underdevelopment, both urban and rural.

Tom Angotti is Professor at The Pratt Institute Graduate Center for Planning & Environment in Brooklyn, NY.

SUPPORT PROGRESSIVE PLANNING.

JOIN PLANNERS NETWORK — SEE P. 23
Goenawaerdna/Continued from Page Seven

explicitly states that “postmodernism is what you have when the modernization [i.e., commodification] process is complete.” Beneath the celebrated appearances of difference in many forms, then, both postmodernity and globalization reveal identity: “a picture of standardization on an unparalleled new scale; of forced integration as well, into a world-system from which ‘delinking’ is henceforth impossible and even unthinkable and inconceivable.” Lenin’s thesis that imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism still remains true: globalization is the highest stage of imperialism.

The ideology of globalization is neoliberalism. The relationship between globalization and the cultural logic of late capitalism, as postmodernism, explains how the economy is now becoming increasingly cultural, and the cultural ever more economic. But what is the ideology that sanctions this colonization of culture by the economy, along with the unprecedented territorial expansion of free-market capitalism? It is neoliberalism, the most successful ideology of the last decade.

But if not world history. This is the ideology that causally links free-markets with democracy and freedom, and thus claims the world-historical victory of Western liberal capitalism over all rival political-economic systems as the best and the last of all possible human worlds. No ideology has posed a greater threat to the kind of planning advocated by New York’s Planner Network than neoliberalism, because neoliberalism legitimizes and perpetuates a historical condition in which the economy subjugates human life to its own autonomous laws, often with inhuman consequences. Radical democratic planning strives for quite the reverse: to guide the economy—society and culture too—according to human purposes.

Globalization doesn’t go away because we don’t like it. The hegemony of neoliberalism, the relentless globalization, the spectacle of postmodernism. These have fortified the barriers against radical planning and revolutionary politics on the Left. In a recent editorial in the New Left Review (#1, 2000), Perry Anderson identifies two typical responses to this scenario. The first is accommodation: it is the realization that capitalism has come to stay and we must make our peace with it. Or, more affirmatively, if globalization is inevitable, why not sit back and enjoy it? Those who have left the Left and rallied to The Third Way are good examples of this tendency. The second reaction is consolation. When surrounded constantly by gloomy clouds, one looks for silver linings; and, in such darkness, a few streaks of North American sunlight feel like a tropical delight. The propensity here is to understate the forces of globalization and overestimate resistance. This temptation finds extreme expression in the academia, in theories that call themselves postmodern or poststructuralist, which declare war on the concept of totality and on metanarratives, as if capitalism would somehow disappear if we refrain from totalizing thoughts and writing grand narratives in our term papers and refereed publications.

The fundamental political contradiction to emerge out of globalization is between global capitalism and radical democracy. This was demonstrated recently in Seattle, Washington D.C., and in Tokyo a week before the PN conference where a truly diverse group of protesters demanded the accountability of His Majesty the Economy to the people, only to be greeted by police batons, pepper sprays, and tear gas. Objectively viable subjective resistance to globalization, surely, does not flow from accommodation or consolation; rather, such resistance identifies and exploits the systemic contradictions of an otherwise uncompromising social totality. The contradictions of a totality, however, can only be discerned by a rigorous study of that totality, not by proscribing the concept of totality. It is one thing to “deconstruct” globalization, altering the reality of globalization is something else. Instead of slouching toward accommodation and consolation, as seen today in both practice and theory, radical planners would do well to adopt Antonio Gramsci’s great dictum: pessimism of the intellect, optimism of the will!

Kaniska Goenawaerdna is Assistant Professor in the Programme in Planning, Department of Geography, University of Toronto.

More on Globalization

By Tom Angotti

Kaniska Goenawaerdna’s lessons on globalization (above) are truly basic and too often forgotten. But there are some more basics.

First, the term “globalization” doesn’t convey the systemic and exploitative character of global capitalism. What ever happened to “imperialism?” Expansion to conquer new sources of cheap labor and new markets is as old as capitalism and it became global with colonial rule over 500 years ago, not in the 1970s. Sure, there were fundamental changes in the last three decades, but they were part of a shift to a generalized regime of neo-colonialism following the end of the national liberation movements. This is perceived in the West as postmodernism, a Euro-centric concept that doesn’t really address the global inequalities and questions of power. “Globalization” gives the impression of a universally even and equal diffusion of economic, political and cultural phenomena, much like “modernization.” But capital today is still concentrated in a handful of wealthy nations, and most of the “global” flows of capital are to these nations. The driving force behind “globalization” is the accumulation of capital, not technology or the commodification of culture, which are the means to capital’s basic objective. Also, while capital may be flowing more freely, labor is still much more constrained and localized. Which shows that capital is still very much in charge of “globalization.”

Secondly, the current wave of “globalization” has been made possible by the collapse of the Soviet Union and the military supremacy of the United States (as well as the achievements of national liberation movements). The end of the Soviet Union unleashed new U.S. corporate initiatives in Europe, West and East, in an attempt to capture new sources of highly qualified and low-paying labor. Advances in technology and communication provide greater flexibility to capital in this latest wave of expansion.

Flexible production and consumption are backed up by the ability to wage flexible warfare. Iraq and Bosnia made clear that the U.S. can exercise its military power quickly and viciously at great distances from its own borders. The U.S. Airforce has set up numerous “Aerospace Expeditionary Forces” around the world that allow it to wage 2.5 wars simultaneously without engaging ground forces. This is backed up by a nuclear force capable of destroying the world several times over. While “totalizing” concepts may be out of fashion, this sure looks total.

Third, resistance all over the world continues to limit and contain the military machine and its corporate sponsors. Without this resistance, which is not new and has occurred at every stage of imperial expansion, the world would be a much meaner place to live in. The U.S. military strategists consistently underestimate the power of resistance, at home and abroad.

The tiny island of Vieques (pop. 9,000) is located in Puerto Rico, one of the world’s last remaining colonies. Three-fourths of the land was taken by the U.S. military 60 years ago. The U.S. uses the island for target practice, to the detriment of the health and economic well-being of the Vieques population. 73% of the Vieques population lives below the poverty line, and Vieques has the highest cancer risk in Puerto Rico, in large part due to the effects of the bombing. The local resistance in Vieques, with strong backing from the independence movement in Puerto Rico, has grown over the decades and now has the support of the Puerto Rican government. This isn’t resistance to “globalization;” it’s resistance to colonialism and a struggle for a better quality of life. Like the current struggle of Okinawans against the U.S. military, the resistance of Vieques has been a much greater occurrence than the corporate media will allow. Seattle is as much a part of this movement as it is a new element in it.

Finally, it would be well to get rid of the term “global cities.” What we have now are a handful of metropolitan regions in Europe, North America and East Asia where the captains of the financial world hang out. But these cities hold a small percentage of the world’s urban population; most metropolitan regions are in Africa, Asia and Latin America, where most of the world’s population lives. Furthermore, over 80% of the world’s population lives in rural areas, small towns and cities under 750,000 population, so if anything is “global” it’s them and not the giant cities of the West.

If anything is global today it’s poverty and underdevelopment, both urban and rural.

Tom Angotti is Professor at the Pratt Institute Graduate Center for Planning & Environment in Brooklyn, NY.

SUPPORT PROGRESSIVE PLANNING
JOIN PLANNERS NETWORK — SEE P 23
Shared Experiences of Gender Based Planning

By Reggie Modlich

This is a report of the PN 2000 workshop sponsored by Women Plan Toronto, moderated by Allison Melnick and included Reggie Modlich and Abbi Bubulo, all of Women Plan Toronto, and Connie Guberman of the Metro Toronto Action Committee Against Violence Against Women (METRAC).

Women Plan Toronto grew out of an intense period of discovery following the 1976 Habitat I Conference in Vancouver. Women participants caucused for the first time and realized that we relate to our environments very differently that men. This small group of women determined to continue to cultivate this emerging awareness among planners and women. In 1982 some of us planners in Toronto started a group we called WIAP (Women in/and Planning). The name was later changed to Women Plan Toronto.

In 1985 we conducted a study of women in different walks of life. We spoke to women in shelters, literacy classes, and high schools. We also spoke to older, immigrant, and business women. We asked them to describe, and evaluate their communities. Then we asked them to try to imagine what their communities could be like. Both the process and our findings are reproduced in the study, "Shared Experiences and Dreams." The process employed in this study proved more profound than we imagined — and everyone else, for that matter — can identify what works and what doesn’t. All they need is the will, the ears, a few magic markers, some paper, and a box of tangerines!

When it was all over, each participant received a copy of the report, and was invited to join us at City Hall for a follow-up session. Having identified some of the major issues confronting women in the urban environment, we wanted to hear their advice on what to do next. The main areas of concern that re-emerged at this meeting were:

* Segregation of land uses leads to a waste of time, money, and land. It leaves some parts of town desolate and frightening after dark.
* The general community has a very limited understanding of women’s safety issues.

Both the process and the language of "professional planning" tend to be incomprehensible to outsiders. Thus "ordinary" women are shut out of decisions that profoundly effect their lives.

Women Plan Toronto is now in the process of trying to organize to help address these issues. We are still very unstructured, with all the advantages and disadvantages that implies. Only one thing is certain. Having come this far, we aren’t going to give up now.

Gender, Policy, and Planning:
What is the Role of Men?

By Heather McLean

Over the past two decades, non-governmental agencies, academics and institutions have changed their terminology to describe work that focuses on women's subordination from Women in Development (WID) to Gender and Development (GAD). This change in terminology signifies a shift from a focus on women towards a focus on socially constructed gender relations and towards a more holistic perspective of the factors that create women's disadvantage. Nonetheless, despite a transition to GAD discourse, development programs concerned with gender have only recently begun to acknowledge and incorporate men in policies and programs, and have only rarely addressed or confronted the ways constructions of masculine identity affect women's subordination.

Two recent initiatives to incorporate men into gender-oriented programs — a UNICEF project to prevent and control congenital syphilis in Zambia, and efforts by a more radical grassroots organization, ADAPT (Agiusanag Domestic Abuse Prevention and Training) — are efforts to combat the problem of broken down household structures in which the immediate perceived "practical needs" of women and children. But these programs may benefit only those who can afford to afford them; they may include men who the wider community holds responsible for the problem. This approach may also exclude women from the decision-making process.

UNICEF: The Role of Men in Children's Lives

UNICEF is a forerunner in the search for creative methods to incorporate men in gender programs. UNICEF explicitly calls for the recognition of both men and women in child-care, and in working in partnership with men in programs for children's health and welfare. The importance of creating holistic programs to assist communities in making long-term change to benefit women and girls is central to this policy, and is evident in the UNICEF project for prevention and control of congenital syphilis in Zambia. The main objectives of this project were to break the control of recurrent syphilis infection and to create dia...
Shared Experiences of Gender Based Planning

By Reggie Modich

This is a report of the PN 2000 workshop sponsored by Women Plan Toronto, moderated by Allison Melnich and included Reggie Modich and Abby Babush, all of Women Plan Toronto, and Connie Guberman of the Metro Toronto Action Committee Against Violence Against Women (METRAC).

Women Plan Toronto grew out of an intense period of discovery following the 1976 Habitat I Conference in Vancouver. Women participants caucused for the first time and realized that we relate to our environments very differently than men. This small group of women determined to continue to cultivate this emerging awareness among planners and women. In 1982 some of us planners in Toronto started a group we called WIAP (Women in/and Planning). The name was later changed to Women Plan Toronto.

In 1985 we conducted a study of women in different walks of life. We spoke to women in shelters, literacy class-es, and high schools. We also spoke to older, immigrant, and business women. We asked them to describe, and evaluate their communities. Then we asked them to try to imagine what their communities could be like. Both the process and our findings are reproduced in the study, "Shared Experiences and Dreams."

The process employed in this study provided more than a photo essay — and everyone else, for that matter — can identify what works and what doesn’t. All they need is the will, the ears, a few magic markers, some paper, and a box of tangerines!

When it was all over, each participant received a copy of the report, and was invited to join us at City Hall for a follow-up session. Having identified some of the major issues confronting women in the urban environment, we wanted to hear their advice on what to do next. The main areas of concern that re-emerged at this meeting were:

* Segregation of land uses leads to a waste of time, money, and land. It leaves some parts of town desolate and frightening after dark.
* The general community has a very limited understanding of the concept of gender violence.

Both the process and the language of "professional planning" tend to be incomprehensible to outsiders. Thus "ordinary" women are shut out of decisions that profoundly effect their lives.

Women Plan Toronto is now in the process of trying to organize to help address these issues. We are still very unstructured, with all the advantages and disadvantages that implies. Only one thing is certain. Having come this far, we aren’t going to give up now.

Gender, Policy, and Planning: What is the Role of Men?

By Heather McLean

Over the past two decades, non-governmental agencies, academics, and institutions have changed their terminology to describe work that focuses on women’s subordination from Women in Development (WID) to Gender and Development (GAD). This change in terminology signifies a shift from a focus on women towards a focus on socially constructed gender relations and towards a more holistic perspective of the factors that create women’s disadvantage. Nonetheless, despite a transition to GAD discourse, development programs concerned with gender have only recently begun to acknowledge and incorporate men in policies and programs, and have only rarely addressed or confronted the ways constructions of masculinity identify women’s subordination.

Two recent initiatives to incorporate men into gender-oriented programs - a UNICEF project to prevent and control congenital syphilis in Zambia, and efforts by a more radical grassroots organization, ADAPT (Aegisian Domestic Abuse Prevention and Training), to combat domestic violence in the Alexandra township of South Africa - underscore the importance ofintegrating an analysis of men and masculinity. A comparison of these two efforts can shed light on both the limits and the potential for facilitating community transformation to improve women’s and men’s lives with the help of men.

UNICEF: The Role of Men in Children’s Lives

UNICEF is a forerunner in the search for creative methods to incorporate men in gender programs. UNICEF explicitly calls for the recognition of both men and women in child-care, and in working in partnership with men in programs for children’s health and welfare. The importance of creating holistic programs to assist communities in making long-term changes to benefit women and girls is central to this policy, and is evident in the UNICEF project for prevention and control of congenital syphilis in Zambia. The main objectives of this project were to break the control of recurrent syphilis infection and to create dia-

ologue about sexual health and relationships. On the whole, it has been relatively successful.

When gender and health workshops encouraged men to seek treatment, almost sixty to eighty percent of male partners came to local maternal and child health clinic to participate. Moreover, it was found that men sought treatment not for their own health, but because the treatment would ensure that the baby would be born healthy. This example in Zambia breaks any overarching stereotype of men as oppressors, as fathers and boyfriends take active roles in ensuring their children’s health. However, it also raises concerns that, in programs such as these, men may be used by mainstream NGO’s to efficiently meet health program goals.

According to social economist Niala Kabeer, the way in which men have been co-opted into health debates as “instruments” to deliver development goals uncomfortably echoed the role men were used as instruments for the delivery of population control in the past. Kabeer also raises the concern that health practitioners who include men in their reproductive health programs are often just seeking a positive response from men about using contraception. These programs can be limiting because they may exclude broader initiatives to analyze power relationships in the household and community and the construction of gender roles that are connected to construction of race, class and sexuality. Some NGO’s may simply try to meet immediate perceived “practical needs” of women and children. But these programs need to be carefully analyzed to assess if attempts to meet these “practical needs” risk dismissing the underlying structural dimensions that reproduce subordination. As Kabeer reminds us, top-down bureaucracies like UNICEF may fail to fulfill the strategic interests of communities if they pursue a “welfare approach” to promoting health services and do not incorporate “bottom-up” initiatives from members of communities. Also, organizations like UNICEF are often pressured to manage activities around agendas that suit government and donor goals which may impede programs that endorse structural transformation.

ADAPT: Including Men in Transformatory Programs

Mainstream NGO’s like UNICEF can learn from and support more radical grassroots organizations, such as ADAPT, that not only aim to improve the immediate health and welfare needs of communities, but also to challenge the belief systems which reproduce subordination. Viewing domestic...
McLean/Continued from Page Eleven

violence as a community concern as well as a women’s concern, the members of ADAPT work with various community groups to achieve their goals. At the “practical needs” level, they provide shelter and innovative health and counseling services for victims of domestic violence. However, ADAPT also initiates programs aimed at addressing the conditions that perpetuate the existing unequal division of resources and responsibilities in South Africa, emphasizing the connections of race, class and sub-ordination in men and women’s lives. Their specific programs include: training male counselors to work with men in community groups, prisons and sports teams to initiate dialogue about violence against women; working at the institutional level with local police, schools and churches to react at an earlier stage of domestic abuse and the complicity of these institutions in these practices; and inviting community elders to speak about positive cultural practices, conflict resolution skills and traditional social sanctions that have prevented abuse in the past.

ADAPT’s creative, community-based programs are a response to the extremely high rates of violence against women in South Africa. According to human rights advocate Robin Levi, the levels of domestic violence and rape in South Africa are the world’s highest for a country not at war. Recent statistics reveal that one in two South African women is raped at some point in her life, and according to a Women’s International Network article twenty-five percent of all South African women live in violent relationships, and one woman is murdered every six days by a violent relationship. The apartheid regime is the basis for much of this violence as people internalized the violent policies of racism and class division; accordingly, ADAPT’s efforts are an attempt to deconstruct the oppressive roles of class, race and gender produced during the apartheid era. By creating programs that focus on a range of people and community institutions, the people involved see the complex web of factors that reproduce violence and come up with their own strategies to address their situations. Thus, new forms of collective awareness and association are developed through a participatory process.

Lessons for GAD-Oriented Programs

Both UNICEF and ADAPT have made positive attempts to include men in their respective gender-specific programs. Yet a comparison of the two programs reveals the limitations when programs included to merely meet efficiency goals. While UNICEF incorporates men in research and programs on children’s rights, long-term transformation may not be achieved by simply including men in reproducing health programs. More political and innovative NGOs like ADAPT can influence UNICEF because they include men in providing practical health needs for women in clinics and shelters, as well as in initiatives to collectively challenge the belief systems that perpetuate domestic violence. By focusing on men’s connections with children and the immediate health needs of mothers, UNICEF development practitioners can uncover new terrain to explore the underlying structural factors that reproduce masculine gender roles and, in this manner, translate GAD discourse into effective progressive practice.

Heather McLean is a graduate student in the Programme in Planning, Department of Geography at the University of Toronto.

Thanks from the PN 2000 Coordinator

Every one of the more than 200 people who participated in the Planners Network Conference in Toronto contributed to its success, but there are several people I’d particularly like to acknowledge for their efforts. The conference organizing committee included faculty and students from all three Toronto planning programs, as well as professional planners working for the City of Toronto and in the private sector. This group worked together for months putting together the program and coordinating all kinds of logistical details for the various events and venues. The only thing that stayed the same from start to finish was the conference theme. I have never worked harder nor enjoyed working with people as much as with this group. They were fantastic.

From York University: Gerda Wekerle, Douglas Young, Marjorie Nichol, Chistine Gallimore, Sue Bunce, Ken Hare, Haim Lu, and Richard Milgram.

From the University of Toronto: Kanishka Goonawarden, Katharine Rankin, Deb Cowen, Norma Kantisi, and Heather McLean.

From Ryerson Polytechnical University: Brian Milne.

From the City of Toronto: Paul Bain and Hildur Poulsen.

From Urban Strategies: Antonio Gomez-Palacio.

The conference was also assisted by more than 30 student volunteers, who did everything from driving tour vans and helping at the registration desk to hauling beer and sound equipment out to Ward’s Island. What a tremendous effort! Thanks.

And finally, thanks to our funders: the Fannie Mae Foundation, the Pogood Fund, the Canadian International Development and Research Centre, and the planning programs at York University, the University of Toronto, and Ryerson Polytechnical University.

Barbara Rahder

Milgrim & Rafter/Continued from Page One

by explaining how new social movements in the U.S. and Canada are using planning methods to create alternatives to mainstream private sector and state planning. These movements, he noted, are putting quality of life for local citizens back on the political agenda, sometimes in very creative and dramatic forms.

The format of the conference was a moveable feast: mornings (with continental breakfast) were devoted to panels and workshops; afternoons were out on the town for tours; and evenings were special events with dinner at various locations around the city. We had 82 presenters in 24 morning sessions, and 18 afternoon tour guides spread over three days. These emphasized social movements, community development and activism, in both local and global contexts, from Latin America to Australia, Asia and South America.

Europe added breadth and international perspective to these discussions.

Tours of the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) were often directly linked to morning topics. Walking tours focused on the center of the city in close proximity to the conference site. These emphasized the health and diversity of Toronto’s inner city neighborhoods, and also highlighted the threats in the current economic climate and within mainstream planning and development processes. Van and bus tours took participants further afield. Ted Relph, for example, took a busload of participants to visit suburbia, exurbia, and new urbanist developments on the fringes of the GTA. Rodney Bogiawas led the Great Indian Bus Tour, tracing Toronto’s lost history. A special afternoon PNs took a 15-minute ferry ride to Ward’s Island for tours and a bit of history on the Toronto Island neighborhood. Some tried their hands at collective mural making and other popular arts activities.

The most public of the conference events was a panel on “Views on Planning and Local Democracy in Canada, the USA and Mexico” held at City Hall on Thursday evening. This panel, moderated by Roger Keil from York University, had speakers Gustavo Romero from Mexico, Peter Marcuse from the U.S., and Winnie Frohn from Canada. The panelists made frequent references to Gerda’s keynote presentation, using her framework as a context for discussing their own local situations. They raised ethical questions and issues that planners should be addressing as tensions increase between local needs and global economies.

The Friday evening event was at Field to Table, a non-profit organization that promotes healthy food production and consumption, and provides “Good Food Boxes” to those on fixed incomes. Conference participants went on tours of the warehouse followed by a fantastic meal, including salad greens grown on site and picked fresh earlier that day. Lauren Baker and Debbie Field, from Field to Table, capped off the evening by presenting convincing arguments for why planners should be taking a closer look at urban agriculture and other food-related issues in their work.

The Fannie Mae Foundation sponsored events on housing and community development throughout the conference, and expressed an interest in playing a more stable role in funding Planners Network activities. In this spirit, the Foundation sponsored a special Friday luncheon event on “Social Inequalities and Urban Governance in Brazil,” with presentations by Orlando Alves dos Santos, Fabricio Leal de Oliveira, and Mariana Fix. We hope that events such as this will continue to foster stronger links with PNs in Latin America.

The finale was a Saturday night dance at the Wards Island Clubhouse with live music by Sensación Latina. It was pouring rain and just about everyone got drenched either from dancing up a sweat or walking in the rain or both. Our newly painted collective mural for Planners Network, produced earlier in the afternoon, hung from the rafters, and late in the evening we were joined by local Wards Island youth.

Sunday morning we had close to 100 people show up for breakfast and the bi-annual Planners Network Steering Committee meeting. It was the most energetic and successful business meeting this organization has had in years, with many new people volunteering to join working committees of various sorts.

Pn Toronto was a great start for PN in the new millennium.

Richard Milgrim and Barbara Rahder are at the Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, and were conference organizers.

IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF PN:

The presentation at PN 2000 by Fabricio Leal de Oliveira from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro on “Competitiveness and Strategic Urban Planning” by Bob Heffiz on radical planning history.
McLean/Continued from Page Eleven

violence as a community concern as well as a women's concern, the members of ADAPT work with various community groups to achieve their goals. At the "practical needs" level, they provide shelter and innovative health and counseling services for victims of domestic violence. However, ADAPT also initiates programs aimed at addressing the conditions that perpetuate the existing unequal division of resources and responsibilities in South Africa, emphasizing the connections of race, class and sub-ordination in men and women's lives. Their specific programs include: training male counselors to work with men in community groups, prisons and sports teams to initiate dialogue about violence against women; working at the institutional level with local police, schools and churches to reveal the impact of domestic abuse and the complicity of these institutions in these practices; and inviting community elders to speak about positive cultural practices, conflict resolution skills and traditional social sanctions that have prevented abuse in the past.

ADAPT's creative, community-based programs are a response to the extremely high rates of violence against women in South Africa. According to human rights advocate Robin Levi, the levels of domestic violence and rape in South Africa are the world's highest for a country not at war. Recent statistics reveal that one in two South African women is raped at some point in her life, and according to a Women's International Network article twenty-five percent of all South African women live in violent relationships, and one woman is murdered every six days in a violent relationship. The apartheid regime is the basis for much of this violence as people internalized the violent policies of racism and class division; accordingly, ADAPT's efforts are an attempt to deconstruct the oppressive roles of race, gender and power produced during the apartheid era. By creating programs that focus on a range of people and community institutions, the people involved see the complex web of factors that reproduce violence and come up with their own strategies to address their situations. Thus, new forms of collective awareness and association are developed through a participatory process.

Lessons for GAD-Oriented Programs

Both UNICEF and ADAPT have made positive attempts to include men in their respective gender-specific programs. Yet a comparison of the two programs reveals the limitations when men are included to merely meet efficiency goals. While UNICEF incorporates men in research and programs on children's rights, long-term transformation may not be achieved by simply including men in reproductions of health programs. More political and innovative NGOs like ADAPT can influence UNICEF because they include men in providing practical health needs for women in clinics and shelters, as well as in initiatives to collectively challenge the belief systems that perpetuate domestic violence. By focusing on men's connections with children and the immediate health needs of mothers, UNICEF development practitioners can uncover new terrain to explore the underlying structural factors that reproduce masculine gender roles and, in this manner, translate GAD discourse into effective progressive practice.

Heather McLean is a graduate student in the Programme in Planning, Department of Geography at the University of Toronto.

Thanks from the PN 2000 Coordinator

Every one of the more than 200 people who participated in the Planners Network Conference in Toronto contributed to its success, but there are several people I'd particularly like to acknowledge for their efforts.

The conference organizing committee involved faculty and students from all three Toronto planning programs, as well as professional planners working for the City of Toronto and in the private sector. This group worked together for months putting together the program and coordinating all kinds of logistical details for the various events and venues. The only thing that stayed the same from start to finish was the conference theme. I have never worked harder nor enjoyed working with people as much as with this group. They were fantastic.

From York University: Gerda Wekerle, Douglas Young, Marjorie Nicholson, Chistine Gallimore, Sue Bunce, Ken Hare, Him Lu, and Richard Milgram.

From the University of Toronto: Kanishka Goonewardena, Katharine Rankin, Deb Cowen, Norma Rantisi, and Heather McLean.

From Ryerson Polytechnical University: Brian Milne.

From the City of Toronto: Paul Bain and Hillary Pousnett.

From Urban Strategies: Antonio Gomez-Palacio.

The conference was also assisted by more than 30 student volunteers, who did everything from driving tour vans and helping at the registration desk to hauling beer and sound equipment out to Ward's Island. What a tremendous effort!

Thanks.

And finally, thanks to our funders: the Fannie Mae Foundation, the Pogood Fund, the Canadian International Development and Research Centre, and the planning programs at York University, the University of Toronto, and Ryerson Polytechnical University.

Barbara Rahder

by explaining how new social movements in the U.S. and Canada are using planning methods to create alternatives to mainstream private sector and state planning. These movements, she noted, are putting quality of life for local citizens back on the political agenda, sometimes in very creative and dramatic forms.

The format of the conference was a moveable feast: mornings (with continental breakfast) were devoted to panels and workshops; afternoons were out on the town for tours; and evenings were special events with dinner at various locations around the city. We had 82 presenters in 24 morning sessions, and 18 afternoon tour guides spread over three days. These emphasized social movements, community development and activism, in both local and global contexts.

From Latin America, Asia and South Africa, Europe added breadth and international perspective to these discussions.

Tours of the Greater Toronto Area (GTA) were often directly linked to morning topics. Walking tours focused on the center of the city in close proximity to the conference site. These emphasized the health and diversity of Toronto's inner city neighborhoods, and also highlighted the threats in the current economic climate and within mainstream planning and development processes. Van and bus tours took participants farther afield. Ted Relph, for example, took a busload of participants to visit suburban, exurban, and new urbanist developments on the fringes of the GTA. Rodney Bobiwaish lead the Great Indian Bus Tour, tracing Toronto's lost communities. At the Sunday afternoon PNeers took a 15-minute ferry ride to Wards Island for tours and a bit of history on the Toronto Island neighborhood. Some tried their hands at collective mural making and other popular arts activities.

The most public of the conference events was a panel on "Views on Planning and Local Democracy in Canada, the USA and Mexico" held at City Hall on Thursday evening. This panel, moderated by Roger Keil from York University, had speakers Gustavo Romero from Mexico, Peter Marcuse from the U.S., and Winnie Frohn from Canada. The panelists made frequent references to Gerda's keynote presentation, using her framework as a context for discussing their own local situations. They raised ethical questions and issues that planners should be addressing as tensions increase between local needs and global economies.

The Friday evening event was at Field to Table, a non-profit organization that promotes healthy food production and consumption, and provides "Good Food Boxes" to thousands of Torontonians. The nocturnal participants went on tours of the warehouse followed by a fantastic meal, including salad greens grown on site and picked fresh earlier that day. Lauren Baker and Debbie Field, from Field to Table, capped off the evening by presenting convincing arguments for why planners should be taking a closer look at urban agriculture and other food-related issues in their work.

The Fannie Mae Foundation sponsored events on housing and community development throughout the conference, and expressed an interest in playing a more stable role in funding Planners Network activities. In this spirit, the Foundation sponsored a special Friday luncheon event on "Social Inequalities and Urban Governance in Brazil," with presentations by Orlando Alves dos Santos, Fabricio Leal de Oliveira, and Mariana Fix. We hope that events such as this will continue to foster stronger links with PNeers in Latin America.

The finale was a Saturday night dance at the Wards Island Clubhouse with live music by Sensación Latina. It was pouring rain and just about everyone got drenched either from dancing up a sweat or walking in the rain or both. Our newly painted collective mural for Planners Network项目 was done earlier in the afternoon, hung from the rafters, and late in the evening we were joined by local Wards Island youth.

Sunday morning we had close to 100 people show up for breakfast and the bi-annual Planners Network Steering Committee meeting. It was the most energetic and successful business meeting this organization has had in years, with many new people volunteering to join working committees of various sorts.

PN Toronto was a great start for PN in the new millennium.

Richard Milgram and Barbara Rahder are at the Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, and were conference organizers.

IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF PN:

The presentation at PN 2000 by Fabricio Leal de Oliveira from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro on "Competitiveness and Strategic Urban Planning." Bob Heizt on radical planning history.
town neighborhoods, with advice from the NGOs and from students and professors of the National Mexican University, presented their proposal. Government officials were so surprised they didn't know what to do, and they never responded to it or allowed the approval process to proceed.

During the 1980s, especially in Mexico City and some cities in the northern part of the country, the organized urban population movements developed. These groups fight for the rights to the city and housing and tend to have a left political orientation. After the earthquakes of 1985, these movements gained important strength and demanded participation in the formulation and management of housing and urban policies. They became serious critics of the government's urban plans. In the late 1980s, environmental groups became active in the planning process.

There was also a conservative type of resistance to changes in middle and upper class neighborhoods, and where elderly people lived -- a NIMBY (not in my back yard) reaction. A different kind of opposition came from the social movements and environmentalists who were opposed to the process and plans developed by professionals and supported by the authorities. These plans never took into account community participation and only asked for community input at the end because the law required them to do so.

In 1982, the same group of professors who worked on the 1977 plan in the Federal District prepared an urban development plan for an irregular settlement. The professors were members of NGOs and worked with their students. This proposal called for the setting aside of land for community facilities. In the early 1990s, other groups began to invade these areas. In order to defend their open spaces, and in an almost unique case in this type of settlement, they asked us, the technicians from the NGOs, to develop a proposal for an ecological urban project. This would begin with the original plan and designate an area as a "Controlled Development Zone" (ZEDEM), the term used in the urban development law at the time. Together with the community, and with no outside funding, we undertook the first urban proposal in Mexico with an ecological focus and with low-income groups through a broad participatory process.

As an example of the extent of participation, the residents, with our technical support, completed a census of 100% of the 10,000 homes in the neighborhood. After an intense negotiation process it was approved by the government.

In 1997, the first democratic election of the Mexico City government took place in the Federal District. The winner was a left opposition party that opposed the Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI), the state party that until this month was in power in Mexico for 70 years. The new city government proposed to implement selected urban development programs that were put together through participatory planning. The NGOs of the Habitat Mexico Coalition, together with the universities, were invited to take part - not the traditional planners who didn't have experience with public participation or training for working with groups.

The Case of San Andres Totoltepec

Our institution, FOSOVI, was asked to take responsibility for planning a zone located in southern edge of the city, where we had an eight-year old relationship with the community, which had asked us to be involved. San Andres Totoltepec is located along an exit from the highway to Acapulco, in a zone with a lot of competing demands for urbanization. The area has rich vegetation and is part of an ecological preserve. At its center is a rural village with people who were originally peasant farmers and who want to maintain the traditions of the area. They are now confronting new neighbors, both poor and upper-middle class, who see the area as only a place for housing.

We established as a matter of principle that we would help find a different way to analyze urban dynamics and to elaborate responses to the current challenges, looking for the relationships between urban space and the exercise of citizenship. The existing law establishes zoning restrictions and controls density and building occupancy. There are also plans for infrastructure and community facilities that should serve as the basis for the programming of public investments.

The most important part of the experience was the participation of the different social groups, which were actively involved in the process. After the communities reached around the diagnosis, different options were discussed with the various actors, and the proposal was elaborated and presented for citizen consultation as required by law. The proposal is now up for discussion and approval by the Federal District Chamber of Representatives, the local legislative body.

There were 190 meetings with 35 different groups in the neighborhood during the elaboration of the program. We

Continued on Page Seventeen
town neighborhoods, with advice from the NGOs and from students and professors of the National Mexican University, presented their proposal. Government officials were so surprised they didn’t know what to do, and they never responded to it or allowed the approval process to proceed.

During the 1980s, especially in Mexico City and some cities in the northern part of the country, the organized urban popular movements developed. These groups fight for the right to the city and housing and tend to have a left political orientation. After the earthquakes of 1985, these movements gained important strength and demanded participation in the formulation and management of housing and urban policies. They became serious critics of the government’s urban plans. In the late 1980s, environmental groups became active in the planning process.

There was also a conservative type of resistance to changes in middle and upper class neighborhoods, and where elderly people lived — a NIMBY (not in my back yard) reaction. A different kind of opposition came from the social movements and environmentalists who were opposed to the process and plans developed by professionals and supported by the authorities. These plans never took into account community participation and only asked for community input at the end because the law required them to do so.

In 1982, the same group of professors who worked on the 1977 plan in the Federal District prepared an urban development plan for an irregular settlement. The professors were members of NGOs and worked with their students. This program called for a reorganization of land for community facilities. In the early 1990s, other groups began to invade these areas. In order to defend their open spaces, and in an almost unique case in this type of settlement, they asked us, the technicians from the NGOs, to develop a proposal for an ecological urban project. This would begin with the original plan and designate an area as a “Controlled Development Zone” (ZEDEC), the term used in the urban development law at the time. Together with the community, and with no outside funding, we undertook the first urban proposal in Mexico with an ecological focus and with low-income groups through a broad participatory process. As an example of the extent of participation, the residents, with our technical support, completed a census of 100% of the 10,000 homes in the neighborhood. After an intense negotiation process it was approved by the government.

In 1997, the first democratic election of the Mexico City government took place in the Federal District. The winner was a left opposition party that opposed the Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI), the state party that until this month was in power in Mexico for 70 years. The new city government proposed to implement selected urban development programs that were put together through participatory planning. The NGOs of the Habitat Mexico Coalition, together with the universities, were invited to take part - not the traditional planners who didn’t have experience with public participation or training for working with groups.

The Case of San Andres Tototepec

Our institution, FOSOVI, was asked to take responsibility for planning a zone in a neighborhood on the southern edge of the city, where we had an eight-year-old relationship with the community, which had asked us to be involved. San Andres Tototepec is located along an exit from the highway to Acapulco, in a zone with a lot of competing demands for rural land use. The area has rich vegetation and is part of an ecological preserve. At its center is a rural village with people who were originally peasant farmers and who want to maintain the traditions of the area. They are now confronted by new neighbors, both poor and upper-middle class, who see the area as only a place for housing.

We established as a matter of principle that we would help find a different way to analyze urban dynamics and to elaborate responses to the current challenges, looking for the relationships between urban space and the exercise of citizenship. The existing law establishes zoning restrictions and controls density and building occupancy. There are also plans for infrastructure and community facilities that extend serve as the basis for the programming of public investments.

The most important part of the experience was the participation of the different social groups, which were actively encountered. Participants who had been consulted reached around the diagnosis, different options were discussed with the various actors, and the proposal was elaborated and presented for citizen consultation as required by law. The proposal is now up for discussion and approval by the Federal District Chamber of Representatives, the local legislative body.

There were 190 meetings with 35 different groups in the neighborhood during the elaboration of the program. We

Mexico City: Profile and Background to Planning

Mexico has a population of approximately 99 million inhabitants, with an average per capita income between $4,000 and $5,400 U.S. dollars, approximately 7 times lower than our neighbors and "true partners" to the North. To aggravate the difference even more, the income distribution is several times more unequal within Mexico. We are also the only so called "Third World" country with a long border with the "first world." Mexico is divided between a small minority which has adopted the western culture and lifestyle, the upper-middle and dominating elite classes, and the majority of the population, the "popular" classes, with median or more often low incomes ($100-500/month). Most of them make their living in what we call the informal economy, with occasional jobs and no social security, and a more traditional vision of life.

The institutions, laws and national models throughout our history have been imported, copied and brought by the dominant classes, and are entirely foreign to the majority population. Thus there is a great distance between what is real and how things really work and what the laws and regulations say.

Starting in the 1930s Mexico's population grew explosive- ly and a large part of the rural population migrated to the cities. The Mexico City metropolis (which includes the Federal District plus the sprawled suburbs in the neighboring State of Mexico) went from 1.5 million inhabitants in 1940, to 2.9 million in 1950, to 8.5 million in 1970. Although the growth rate has declined, the current population is 18 million.

In 1950, 22% of the Mexico City population lived in pop- ular neighborhoods, and by 1976 they made up an estimated 50% of the population, occupying 64% of the urban area of the city. These areas grew without planning or regulation, through gradual growth and self-building of housing. After decades, most of these settlements have become stable places, better organised neighborhoods, with services and infrastructure linked to the central city, and with a better community life than many other residential areas. The gov- ernment and dominant social sectors, who don't understand and scorn the world of poverty, must face the contradiction of not accepting these settlements but having to address their demands. Over the years, these settlements have become legalized and urban services provided. For example, in 1960 more than half the population lacked piped water and drainage. By 1990, 90% had piped water; 75% had drainage, and 95% had electricity.

In the 1930s, parallel to the beginning of industrial development, Mexico undertook deep structural changes. The government of General Lazaro Cardenas proposed the use of economic planning to organize growth, which was linked to the expropriation of the oil industry. A five-year plan was formulated. While partly inspired by planning in the USSR, the plan was limited to government actions, since Mexico has never ceased to be a capitalist economy where market laws dominate.

In large cities, there were master and indicative plans, zon- ing and highway plans. In 1976 the Human Settlements Law was enacted. It assumed that poverty and social contradic- tions could be addressed by planning. Regional and urban plans were made for every municipality in the country — more than 2000 and for the 150 main cities. The National Urban Development Plan, and sectoral programs in housing, urban facilities and ecology, were also drafted. The plans were formulated by technocrats from the national capital, with little or no participation by the local authorities, and based on their technocratic criteria and good intentions. Most of the plans were stored away and are now entirely for- gotten.

In the 1970s members of NGOs were called on to serve as government "technicians." We formulated a national housing pro- gram. This reflected three important steps forward: recogni- tion of housing as a process and not only as a finished prod- uct; legal changes that recognized groups such as housing cooperatives and housing associations as eligible for loans and as collective owners of land and housing; and financing adjusted to the needs of groups of informal sector workers without fixed salaries. This opened the way for the autho- rization by the "Popular Housing Law" of $600,000,000 (MHPA) or 200,000 loans over a period of 10 years to low-income fam- ilies organized in cooperatives and civil organizations. Unfortunately, the main public housing institutions didn’t follow through and in the 1990s the National Ministry of Finance issued loan criteria based on full recovery of resources, reduction of subsidies, and dependence on market mechanisms.

— Gustavo Romero Fernández

PLACE YOUR AD IN FN

Full page $250
Half page $175
1/4 page $75
1/8 page $40

Send file via email to <tanigotti@pratt.edu>, or mail camera-ready copy on the first month of the issue (e.g., March 1 for the march/April issue).
the march of growth,” politicians argued that they were following the advice of the planners. The Planning Commissioner of Richmond Hill said, at the time, that the town has no choice but to grant approval of rezoning of rural and agricultural land for housing if it is unable to buy the land for preservation. Environmentalists charged that suburban politicians were afraid to stand up to developers and protect the public interest.

The turning point was a tumultuous February 2000 council meeting when 1,000 residents demanded that the council reject an official plan amendment that would have approved the construction of 17,000 new homes on the moraine. After months of intense public pressure and scrutiny, in April, the Richmond Hill Council denied two development applications to construct housing near a lake on the Oak Ridges Moraine. The province released a position paper, mapping out a two-kilometer-wide green corridor that could not be developed. This was a small portion of the total moraine and the restrictions could be overturned by the (provincially appointed) Ontario Municipal Board (OMB) on appeal from developers.

Over the past six months of debate on the moraine, developers have made their arguments based on “science and good planning” grounds. Citizens have marshalled their own hydrogeologists and planners. A mass email by environmentalists garnered the support of 465 scientists for greater protection of the moraine from housing development.

Initially, it was the environmental groups who argued on planning grounds for the protection of clean drinking water and the last major green space in the GTA. They want the whole Moraine protected in perpetuity with a buffer around the lake. Environmental groups have developed a plan which includes setting boundaries on development, freezing public spending on infrastructure to prevent new development, purchasing land for parks, density transfers to allow developers to build elsewhere. They were supported by Regional Councils that called for the province to create a moraine-wide protection policy that cannot be set aside by the OMB.

These are the same people who voted overwhelmingly Tory in the last two elections. They are suburban, middle class homeowners who are organizing to block suburban residential development on green fields and to contain urban sprawl. These are property owners questioning the rights of private land owners to make profits by rezoning. They are organizing people in the whole watershed, not just local voters and politicians. They are forming coalitions among unlikely allies - homeowner associations and environmental groups. Even Toronto City Council, 25 miles to the south, voted funds to support the campaign.

The terms of the discourse have been set by environmental groups and by developers. Planners have either been complicit, arguing that they had no choice but to rezone rural land for housing development, or they have come in towards the end, at the regional level and from other jurisdictions, such as the city of Toronto, to argue that redevelopment proposals do not meet environmental requirements or the Region’s Official Plan.

Extensive media coverage has increased public awareness and education on the need for integrated planning of the moraine and the significance of environmental concerns. The Oak Ridges Moraine debates have raised the question of how we will maintain our aquifers — the sources of our drinking water and local rivers.

Walkerton: Death and clean water

On May 23, in a small town of 5,000 thousand people northwest of Toronto, 600 people became seriously ill from drinking town well water contaminated with e-coli bacteria. Eighteen people have subsequently died. As the story unfolded, we heard how the province had downloaded responsibility for monitoring water quality and safety to the tiny municipality. Since the Conservatives were elected, they had slashed 50 per cent of the staff and 44 per cent of the budget of the Ministry of the Environment. To save money, the Ministry of the Environment had stopped testing for e-coli in its own labs in 1996.

Municipalities were required to pay for water quality testing in privately lab that meant that they could afford to test only for the bacteria in their clients, and not to the Ministry of the Environment and the local medical officer of health. Precious days and lives were lost when local officials did not inform the public of water contamination when they first knew of its existence. In this case, there were no organized citizens to blow the whistle on the government and private industry.

Walkerton and the Oak Ridges Moraine battles bring into sharp focus the local consequences of neo-liberal policies that promise tax cuts at the expense of public services and support economic development at the expense of environmental preservation.

Today, we need planners more than ever when the air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat, are all threatened in the greedy quest for profits at all cost. The planners we need, and capture, will take a stand together with social movements to maintain environmental sustainability and social equity rather than being complicit with developers and corporate interests in exploiting and despoiling the places we live.

Gorda Wekerle is Professor in the Faculty of Environmental Studies at York University, Toronto.
the march of growth," politicians argued that they were following the advice of the planners. The Planning Commissioner of Richmond Hill said, at the time, that the town has no choice but to grant approval of rezoning of rural and agricultural land for housing if it is unable to buy the land for preservation. Environmentalists charged that suburban politicians were afraid to stand up to developers and protect the public interest.

The turning point was a tumultuous February 2000 council meeting when 1,000 residents demanded that the council reject an official plan amendment that would have approved the construction of 17,000 new homes on the moraine. After months of intense public pressure and scrutiny, in April, the Richmond Hill Council denied two development applications to construct housing near a lake on the Oak Ridges Moraine. The province released a position paper, mapping out a two-kilometer-wide green corridor that could not be developed. This was a small portion of the total moraine and the restrictions could be overturned by the (provincially appointed) Ontario Municipal Board (OMB) on appeal from developers.

Over the past six months of debate on the moraine, developers have made their arguments based on "science and good planning" grounds. Citizens have marshalled their own hydrogeologists and planners. A mass email by environmentalists garnered the support of 465 scientists for greater protection of the moraine from housing development.

Initially, it was the environmental groups who argued on planning grounds for the protection of clean drinking water and the last major green space in the GTA. They want the whole Moraine protected in perpetuity with a buffer around it. Oak Ridges Environmental groups have developed a plan which includes setting boundaries on development, freezing public spending on infrastructure to prevent new development, purchasing land for parks, density transfers to allow developers to build elsewhere. They were supported by Regional Councils that called for the province to create a moraine-wide protection policy that cannot be set aside by the OMB.

These are the same people who voted overwhelmingly Tory in the last two elections. They are suburban, middle class homeowners who are organizing to block suburban residential development on green fields and to contain urban sprawl. These are property owners questioning the rights of private land owners to make profits by rezoning. They are organizing people in the whole watershed, not just local voters and politicians. They are forming coalitions among unlikely allies - homeowner associations and environmental groups. Even Toronto City Council, 25 miles to the south, voted funds to support the campaign.

The terms of the discourse have been set by environmental groups and by developers. Planners have either been complicit, arguing that they had no choice but to rezone rural land for housing development, or they have come in towards the end, at the regional level and from other jurisdictions, such as the city of Toronto, to argue that redevelopment proposals do not meet environmental requirements or the Region’s Official Plan.

Extensive media coverage has increased public awareness and education on the need for integrated planning of the moraine and the significance of environmental concerns. The Oak Ridges Moraine debates have raised the question of how we will maintain our aquifers - the sources of our drinking water and local rivers.

Walkerton: Death and clean water

On May 23, in a small town of 5,000 thousand people northwest of Toronto, 600 people became seriously ill from drinking town well water contaminated with e-coli bacteria. Eighteen people have subsequently died. As the story unfolded, we heard how the province had downloaded responsibility for water testing and safety to the tiny municipality. Since the Conservatives were elected, they had slashed 50 per cent of the staff and 44 per cent of the budget of the Ministry of the Environment. To save money, the Ministry of the Environment had stopped testing for e-coli in its own labs in 1996.

Municipalities were required to pay for water quality testing on a private lab that manufactured results to suit their clients, and not to the Ministry of the Environment and the local medical officer of health. Precious days and lives were lost when local officials did not inform the public of water contamination when they first knew of its existence. In this case, there were no organized citizens to blow the whistle on the government and private industry.

Walkerton and the Oak Ridges Moraine battles bring into sharp focus the local consequences of neo-liberal policies that promise tax cuts at the expense of public services and support economic development at the expense of environmental preservation.

No. 142 Planners Network

sharp focus the local consequences of neo-liberal policies that promise tax cuts at the expense of public services and support economic development at the expense of environmental preservation. In the battle for the Oak Ridges Moraine we see contemporary examples of the age-old struggle in cities to define land as primarily a vehicle for wealth creation and investment. Municipal governments are committed to attracting growth and investment more than ever in response the competition among cities and regions for new jobs. Yet, the proposal for the core of Ontario, the downloading by the province of responsibilities and costs to municipalities has intensified the pressures to court real estate redevelopment to increase the tax base. It puts at risk a moraine extending almost 200 miles that is the source of pure drinking water and green space for a whole region.

Despite these setbacks, civil society initiatives are resilient. New territories of struggle open up as old ones close down. The Oak Ridges Moraine battle politics conserva
tive suburban homeowners to protect their quality of life and to preserve the environment for future generations. The Walkerton water contamination shakes the faith of small town residents in a government that promises more tax cuts and less government.

Planning, because it deals so fundamentally with the material conditions of our daily lives, is at the center of these struggles. Planning is central to the protection of aquifers and rivers; and to the preservation of agricultural lands, forests and urban green space. Social movements, operating in civil society, have recognized the fundamental importance of planning tools and perspectives. But they reject the notion of the planner as expert, the neutral mediator between the state and capital. Instead, groups in civil society insist on the need for detailed knowledge of place and bioregions; they demand a planning that honors local knowledge and cultures and a planning rooted in fundamental value positions.

Today, we need planners more than ever when the air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat, are all threatened in the greedy quest for profits at all cost. The planners will need to take up the challenge and to work with social movements to maintain environmental sustainability and social equity rather than being complicit with developers and corporate interests in exploiting and despoiling the places we live.

Gerda Wekerle is Professor in the Faculty of environmental Studies at York University, Toronto.
Volunteers Needed for the New Planners Network

Building the Base for Progressive Planning

By Ken Reardon

A funny thing happened on the way home from this year’s Planners Network Conference in Toronto. We had a very productive business meeting. More than sixty Planners members from Canada, the United States and Latin America attended the session which was chaired by Tom Angotti. Tom launched the meeting by summarizing some of Planners’ accomplishments in 1999. Among these were: The 1999 Lowell Conference organized by Marie Kennedy and Chris Tilly, a continually improving Planners Newsletter, a new progressive planning reader, and a successful US/Brazil exchange. Tom also reported on Planners’ modest budget which limits our ability to be as active as we would like.

With this introduction, I reviewed a proposal which Tom and I had co-developed to reorganize the Planners National Steering Committee to improve its effectiveness. In recent years, the size of the Steering Committee has grown in response to the organization’s expanding agenda. The absence of a clear committee structure with specific responsibilities has limited the Steering Committee’s effectiveness.

In the last newsletter, we recommended the replacement of the current Steering Committee with a smaller, leaner, and more agile group comprised of single representatives from action committees. After considerable favorable comment, the PN members assembled for the Business Meeting voted to support this re-organization plan. We then asked those attending to identify a committee that they would like to work on and spend twenty minutes discussing ways their committees could advance PN’s work during the coming year. These sessions were highly animated and quite productive.

Each group agreed to have a conference call or digital list-server meeting within 60 days. Tom and I agreed to elicit recommendations from each committee regarding who they would like to represent their committee on the new Steering Committee. Furthermore, we agreed to invite other PN members to join these newly organized standing committees and to submit this re-organization plan to our membership via this newsletter for their approval.

If you are interested in joining a group, contact the inter-list convener listed to the right.

PLANNERS NETWORK READER

This 60-page collection of PN articles is a veritable potpourri of progressive planning articles on globalization, sustainability, race, gender, transportation and national urban. Contributions from Tom Angotti, Teresa Cordova, Marie Kennedy, Peter Marcuse, Barbara Rahder, Ken Reardon, and many more.

Less than 5 copies $6 per copy
5-20 copies $5 per copy
Over 20 copies $4 per copy
(Please include postage & handling)

Send your check payable to Planners Network to: Planners Network 379 DeKalb Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11205 Order Now for Fall Classes!

Events

July 28, 2000; August 16, 2000
Manhattan Program Directors Forum of Supportive Housing Network of New York. The topic of the forum will be “Rent Arrears”. Location: Top of the Times, The Times Square Hotel, 255 West 43 Street, NYC. For more info contact Julie at (212) 870-3303, or e-mail <jpsmer@dir.net>.

August 2-3, 2000: South Brooklyn Legal Services is hosting the last of a five Housing Workshop Series for housing advocates and tenants, and anyone involved in eviction prevention work. Location: Catholic Charities, 191 Loraleon St., 2nd Floor, Brooklyn, NY. For more info call (718) 237-5500.


August 13-16, 2000: 4th National Conference on Access Management, Portland, Ore. More info, call Linda Apple at (503) 906-4128, or email <Linda.m.apple@state.or.us>, or visit <www.oder.state.or.us/acceess2000.htm>.

August 19-23, 2000: 37th Annual Conference of the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association, Orlando, Florida. For more info email <info@urisa.org>, or visit <www.urisa.org>.

September 1-3, 2000: Twin Oakes Communities Conference, Louisia VA. Issues & activities include international relationships, group decision-making processes, community economics, sustainability and appropriate technology. For more info call (540) 894-5126, or email <conference@twinoakes.org>, or visit <www.twinoakes.org/mtm/cont>.

September 8-9, 2000: The Thinning Metropolitan, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY. For more info email <he818@cornell.edu>.

September 28-30, 2000: 7th National Conference on Transportation Planning for Small and Medium-Sized Areas, Little Rock, Ark. For more info contact Virginia Porta at (501) 569-2002, or fax at (501) 569-2476, or email at <vporta@tahlt.state.ar.us>.

October 26-28, 2000: The Umana Lowell International Conference on Sustainable Regional Development will be held in Lowell, Masssachusetts. Themes include the sharing of experiences and analyses among people in institutions of higher education engaged in regional development and regional development agencies that are linking their efforts with universities. For more info email <judyl.Blackburn@uml.edu>.


November 10-11, 2000: Connecting Generations, Strengthening Communities is a national conference to explore how generations can work together to promote social change. Info: Temple University Center for Intergenerational Learning, (215) 204-2970, <www.temple.edu/cil>.


Jobs

Florida

The Broward County Housing Authority (BCHA) seeks a Community Affairs/Resource Development Coordinator, responsible for all public relations activities, identifying and securing non-traditional funding sources, and development innovative housing programs. Requires BA/BS in communications, public administration or related field, or any equivalent education training, Salary range: $27,133-$40,698 + benefits. Send/fax resume, including salary history to: Broward County Housing Authority, Human Resources Director, 1775 North State Road 7, Lauderdale, FL 33313; fax: 954-484-5650. Application deadline: Aug 2, 2000.

Kentucky

Housing Authority’s Board of Commissioners seeks an Executive Director, to direct and be responsible for all aspects of operations, including finance, property management, modernization and resident services. Must have a 4-year degree in public administration, social science or other related field and 5 years experience in public administration, public.
Volunteers Needed for the New Planners Network

Building the Base for Progressive Planning

By Ken Reardon

A funny thing happened on the way home from this year’s Planners Network Conference in Toronto. We had a very productive business meeting. More than sixty PN members from Canada, the United States and Latin America attended the session which was chaired by Tom Angotti. Tom launched the meeting by summarizing some of PN’s accomplishments in 1999. Among these were: The 1999 Lowell Conference organized by Marie Kennedy and Chris Tilly, a continually improving PN Newsletter, a new progressive planning reader, and a successful US/Brazil exchange. Tom also reported on PN’s modest budget which limits our ability to be as active as we would like.

With this introduction, I reviewed a proposal which Tom and I had co-developed to reorganize the PN National Steering Committee to improve its effectiveness. In recent years, the size of the Steering Committee has grown in response to the organization’s expanding agenda. The absence of a clear committee structure with specific responsibilities has limited the Steering Committee’s effectiveness.

In the last newsletter, we recommended the replacement of the current Steering Committee with a smaller, leaner, and more agile group comprised of single representatives from action committees. After considerable favorable comment, the PN members assembled for the Business Meeting voted to support this re-organization plan. We then asked those attending to identify a committee that they would like to work on and spend twenty minutes discussing ways their committees could advance PN’s work during the coming year. These sessions were highly animated and quite productive.

Each group agreed to have a conference call or digital listserver meeting within 60 days. Tom and I agreed to elicit recommendations from each committee regarding who they would like to represent their committee on the new Steering Committee. Furthermore, we agreed to invite other PN members to join these newly organized standing committees and to submit this re-organization plan to our membership via this newsletter for their approval.

If you are interested in joining a group, contact the interim convener listed to the right.

Planners Network July/August 2000

EVENTS

July 28, 2000; August 16, 2000: Manhattan Program Directors Forum, of Supportive Housing Network of New York. The topic of this forum will be "Rent Arrangements." Location: Top of the Times, The Times Square Hotel, 255 West 43 Street, NYC. For more info contact Julie at (212) 870-3303, or e-mail <jpalmer@dir.net >.

August 2-3, 2000: South Brooklyn Legal Services is hosting the last of a five Housing Workshop Series for housing advocates and tenants, and anyone involved in eviction prevention work. Location: Catholic Charities, 191 Joralemon St., 2nd Floor, Brooklyn, NY. For more info call (718) 237-5500.


August 13-16, 2000: 4th National Conference on Access Management, Portland, Ore. For more info, call Linda Apple at (503) 986-4128, or email <Linda.m.apple@state.or.us >, or visit <www.or.dmr.state.or.us/access2000.htm >.

August 19-23, 2000: 37th Annual Conference of the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association, Orlando, Fla. For more info email <info@urisa.org >, or visit <www.urisa.org >.

September 1-3, 2000: Twin Oakes Communities Conference, Losina VA. Issues & activities include international relationships, group decision-making processes, community economies, sustainability and appropriate technology. For more info call (540) 894-5126, or email <conference@twinoaksoa.org >, or visit <www.twinoaksoa.org/cmty/conf >.

September 8-9, 2000: The Thinning Metropolis, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY. For more info email <hgs18@cornell.edu >.

September 28-30, 2000: 7th National Conference on Transportation Planning for Small and Medium-Sized Areas, Little Rock, Ark. For more info contact Virginia Porta at (501) 569-2002, or fax at (501) 569-2476, or email at <jplag155@att.net >.

October 26-28, 2000: The UMass Lowell International Conference on Sustainable Regional Development will be held in Lowell, Massachusetts. Themes include the sharing of experiences and analyses among people in institutions of higher education engaged in regional development and regional development agencies that are linking their efforts with universities. For more info email <ludy.Blackburn@uml.edu >.


November 10-11, 2000: Connecting Generations, Strengthening Communities is a national conference to explore how generations can work together to promote social change. Info: Temple University Center for Intergenerational Learning, (215) 204-2970, <www.temple.edu/ciil >.


JOBS

Florida

The Broward County Housing Authority (BCHA) seeks a Community Affairs/ Resource Development Coordinator, responsible for all public relations activities, identifying and securing non-traditional funding sources, and development innovative housing programs. Requires BA/BS in communications, public administration or related field, or any equivalent education training. Salary range: $27,132-$40,698 + benefits. Send/fax resume, including salary history to: Broward County Housing Authority, Human Resources Director, 1775 North State Road 7, Lauderdale, FL 33313; fax: 954-484-5650. Application deadline: Aug 2, 2000.

Kentucky

Housing Authority’s Board of Commissioners seeks an Executive Director, to direct and be responsible for all aspects of operations, including finance, property management, modernization and resident services. Must have a 4-year degree in public administration, social science or other related field and 5 years experience in public administration, public

Resources

The 60-page collection of PN articles is a valuable potpourri of progressive planning. Articles on globalization, sustainability, race, gender, transportation and national urban. Contributions from Tom Angotti, Teresa Cordova, Marie Kennedy, Peter Marcuse, Barbara Rahder, Ken Reardon, and many more.

Less than 5 copies $6 per copy
5-20 copies $5 per copy
Over 20 copies $4 per copy

(Please includes postage & handling)

Send your check payable to Planners Network to:

Planners Network
379 DeKalb Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11205

Order Now For Fall Class!!!
Resources

Continued

New Jersey

The Lakewood (NJ) Housing Authority seeks an Executive Director to direct all aspects of the housing authority's operations. The candidate must have a 4 year college degree in public administration, social science or other appropriate program & 5 years experience in public administration, public finance, realty and similar professional employment. Salary commensurate with experience. Send cover letter and resume to: Leo DiArma, Dower Associates, Inc. 20 Shady Lane, Northfield, NJ 08225. Application deadline: July 22, 2000.

Record for the Blind & Dyslexic seeks a Director of Development to lead development in areas including: a rapidly growing planned giving program, and the supervision of a development staff. 7+ years extensive and broad-based experience in development, management, planning and campaign leadership; college degree; strong organizational, communicative, and interpersonal skills and willingness to travel. Competitive salary + benefits. Resume and salary requirements to RBFD, HR Dept. 700 Roszel Road, Princeton, NJ 08540. Fax: (609) 243-7009, or email - njeyers@fbld.org.

New York

The Pratt Area Community Council (PACC) seeks a Director Of Organizing. Responsibilities include management of community organizing and tenant support services unit, supervising staff, and overseeing departmental budget; investigating, strategizing and directing organizing campaigns regarding housing and garden preservation, economic development, anti-drug and crime issues, and zoning variances; initiating and pursuing building-wide actions in housing court; coordinating trainings, workshops, and researching and writing funding proposals for department. Fax resume & cover letter to: Vivian Becker, PACC, 718-522-2661.

New Destiny Housing Corporation seeks a Facilities Manager. Responsibilities include maintenance and operation of residential facilities in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Staten Island and supervise a staff of six. Required experience in physical facility maintenance, repairs, leasing, development and management, and/or residential construction. A B.S. in Architecture or a B.A., a minimum of three years of experience in facility management or a related area. Salary: $40K - $47K, + benefits, commensurate with experience. Send cover letter and resume to: 342-5th Street, 2nd Floor, Brooklyn, NY 11205. Fax cover letter, sample non-profit experience to 718-499-3750 or E-mail to <makevch@keycx.com>.

Community Board 5 in Manhattan seeks a Community Association. Responsibilities: lending support to District manager, processing community complaints, maintaining computer records, publishing monthly newsletter and routine office work. Qualifications: Strong administrative, communication and computer skills. Knowledge of NYC government a plus. NYC experience required. Apply to Kathy Kinsella, District Manager, Community Board Five, Manhattan, 450 71st Ave., Suite 109, New York, NY 11213. Fax (212) 465-1628.

March of Dimes seeks a Regional Youth Volunteer Coordinator at Westbrook, MA, to work closely with the Manager of National Youth Programs, chapter and staff volunteers, and work with a region to support the expansion and development of youth volunteer initiatives. 4-year college degree, one year related youth leadership experience; project and volunteer management experience; planning events and coordination activities. To apply send resume to Mary Jane Scott, Recruiter March of Dimes, 1275 Mass Ave, Cambridge, MA 02138. Fax: 914-997-4479, or email at <recruit@modimes.org>.

Texas

Multicultural Education and Counseling through the Arts (MECA) seeks a Project Coordinator for the renovation of a historic facility and other public arts and public spaces initiatives. Required experience of Bachelor's or Master's degree in architecture/planning or relevant social science. Master's degree in architecture/planning, management, art writing, community organizing, and management. Salary commensurate with experience. Send resume to: MECA, 1000 Keanue Street, Houston, TX 77007, or fax: (713) 802-9403, or email <gregors@delnet.com>.

Virginia

Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest seeks a Director of Finance & Human Resources to direct the finance and human resource functions of this deac-

ifying national landmark undergoing state-of-the-art restoration. A minimum of 5 years related experience. MBA preferred. For more info check <www.poplarforest.org>. Send resume, 3 business references and salary requirements to Executive Director, P.O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551, or email - <clinton@poplarforest.org>, or fax: (804) 525-7352.

Washington, DC

Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation seeks an External Affairs Project Manager for developing relationships with identified national partners and external audiences, managing projects and programs designed to promote public and private understanding of the Corporation's objectives, functions and accomplishments. 5+ years of demonstrated competencies in partnership development and grant management, at a management level, or a BA degree or equivalent experience in public relations, marketing, or journalism. Salary $40K-50K, + benefits. To apply send resume to: Human Resources, Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, 425 G Street NW, Suite 800 Washington, D.C. 20005, or fax: 202-376-2664, or email <resumes@nwrc.org>.
JUNE

NEW JERSEY

The Lakewood (NJ) Housing Authority seeks an Executive Director to direct all aspects of the housing authority’s operations. The candidate must have a 4-year college degree in public administration, social science or other appropriate program & 5 years experience in public administration, public finance, really or similar professional employment. Salary commensurate with experience. Send letter of interest, resume and salary requirements to: Chairperson, Housing Authority of Lakewood, 535 Lakeview Blvd., Lakewood, NJ 08701.

LOUISIANA

The Housing Authority of New Orleans seeks an Executive Director to lead the agency through a transformation process that includes the revitalization of its housing developments and the transition of some of the developments to resident management and private management. Qualifications: Law Degree or Master’s Degree in Business Administration, Public Administration, Government, Urban Planning, Architecture, Engineering, or related field; 7 years of executive level experience leading a multi-departmental agency or organization; capacity to think strategically in the area of HUD, public housing and Section 8. Send letter cover & resume to Frank Nicotera, Executive Monitor, Housing Authority of New Orleans, 4100 Toomey St., New Orleans, LA 70122.

MONTANA

March of Dimes seeks a Regional Youth Volunteer Coordinator at Westlund Manor; to work closely with the Manager of National Youth Programs, chapter and staff, and volunteers within a region to support the expansion and development of youth programs and initiatives. 4-year college degree, 1 year related youth leadership experience; project and volunteer management experience; planning events and coordinate activities. To apply send resume to Mary Jane Scott, Recruiter March of Dimes, 1275 Montana Ave., White Plains, NY 10605, or fax: 914-997-4479, or email at <recruiter@mdimes.org>.

NEW YORK

The Pratt Area Community Council (PACC) seeks a Director of Organizing. Responsibilities include management of community organizing and tenant support services units, supervising staff, and overseeing departmental budget. Investigating, strategizing and directing organizing campaigns regarding housing and garden preservation, economic development, anti-drug and crime issues, and zoning variances; initiating and pursuing building-wide actions in housing court; coordinating trainings, workshops, and research and writing funding proposals for department. Fax resume & cover letter to: Vivian Becker, PACC, 718-522-2604.

No. 142

Planners Network

July/August 2000

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sirs,

I would like to comment on the article by Mr. X in the most recent issue of Planners Network. I found his arguments to be flawed and his conclusions to be invalid. I believe that his approach is not effective in addressing the issues at hand.

Sincerely,

[Name]

Planners Network

July/August 2000

TEXAS

Multicultural Education and Counseling through the Arts (MECA) seeks a Project Coordinator for the realization of a historic art project and a public art and public spaces initiatives. Required experience of Bachelor’s or Master’s degree in architecture/planning or relevant organizational skills, project management, grant writing, community organizing, and management skills. Salary commensurate with experience. Send letter of interest, resume, and references to: MECA, 2600 Jones St., Houston, TX 77007, or fax: (713) 820-7943, or email <gregors@delnet.com>.

VIRGINIA

Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest seeks a Director of Finance & Human Resources to direct the finance and human resource functions of this 400-year-old national landmark undergoing state of the art restoration. A minimum of 5 years related experience. MBA preferred. For more information visit <www.poplarforest.org>. Send resume, 3 business references and salary requirements to Executive Director, P. O. Box 419, Forest, VA 24551, or email <clark@poplarforest.org>, or fax: (804) 525-7352.

WASHINGTON, DC

Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation seeks an External Affairs Project Manager for developing relationships with identified national partners and external audiences, managing projects and programs designed to promote public and private understanding of the Corporation’s objectives, functions and accomplishments. 5 years of demonstrated competencies in partnership development and grant management, at a management level, or a BA degree or experience equivalent in public relations, marketing, or journalism. Salary $40k-50k + benefits. To apply send resume to: Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, 1425 G St NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20005, or fax: 202-376-2664, or email <resumes@nrcw.org>.
The Planners Network is an association of professionals, activists, academics, and students involved in physical, social, economic, and environmental planning in urban and rural areas, who promote fundamental change in our political and economic systems.

We believe that planning should be a tool for allocating resources and developing the environment to eliminate the great inequalities of wealth and power in our society, rather than to maintain and justify the status quo. This includes opposition to racial, economic, and environmental injustices, and discrimination by gender and sexual orientation. We believe that planning should be used to assure adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, jobs, safe working conditions, and a healthful environment. We advocate public responsibility for meeting these needs, because the private market has proven incapable of doing so.

GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

Planners Network seeks articles that describe and analyze progressive physical, social, economic and environmental planning in urban and rural areas. Articles may be up to 1,500 words. They should be addressed to PN's broad audience of professionals, activists, students and academics, and be straightforward and jargon-free. Following a journalistic style, the first paragraph should summarize the main ideas in the article. A few suggested readings may be mentioned in the text, but do not submit footnotes or a bibliography. The editors may make minor style changes, but any substantial rewriting or changes will be checked with the author. A photograph or illustration may be included. Submissions on disk or by email are greatly appreciated. Send to the Editor at pn@pratt.edu or Planners Network, 379 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11205. Fax: 718-636-3709. The deadlines are the first day of the first month of the issue (e.g., May 1 for the May/June issue; July 1 for the July/August issue).
The Planners Network is an association of professionals, activists, academics, and students involved in physical, social, economic, and environmental planning in urban and rural areas, who promote fundamental change in our political and economic systems.

We believe that planning should be a tool for allocating resources and developing the environment to eliminate the great inequalities of wealth and power in our society, rather than to maintain and justify the status quo. This includes opposition to racial, economic, and environmental injustice, and discrimination by gender and sexual orientation. We believe that planning should be used to assure adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care, jobs, safe working conditions, and a healthful environment. We advocate public responsibility for meeting these needs, because the private market has proven incapable of doing so.

GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

Planners Network seeks articles that describe and analyze progressive physical, social, economic and environmental planning in urban and rural areas. Articles may be up to 1,500 words. They should be addressed to PN’s broad audience of professionals, activists, students and academics, and be straightforward and jargon-free. Following a journalistic style, the first paragraph should summarize the main ideas in the article. A few suggested readings may be mentioned in the text, but do not submit footnotes or a bibliography. The editors may make minor style changes, but any substantial rewriting or changes will be checked with the author. A photograph or illustration may be included. Submissions on disk or by email are greatly appreciated. Send to the Editor at pn@pratt.edu or Planners Network, 379 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11205. Fax: 718-636-3709. The deadlines are the first day of the first month of the issue (e.g., May 1 for the May/June issue, July 1 for the July/August issue).

FOR 25 YEARS, Planners Network has been a voice for progressive professionals and activists concerned with urban planning and social justice. PN’s 1,000 members receive this bimonthly newsletter, network online with PN-NET, and take part in the annual conference. PN also gives progressive ideas a voice in the mainstream planning profession by organizing sessions at annual conferences of the American Planning Association and American Collegiate Schools of Planning.

The PN Conference has been held annually each spring since 1994. These gatherings combine speakers and workshops with exchanges involving local communities. PN conferences engage in discussions that help inform political strategies at the local, national, and international levels. Recent conferences have been held in Washington, D.C., East St. Louis, IL, Brooklyn, NY, and Pomona, CA.

Whether face-to-face, in print, or over the internet, PNers are part of a network that shares progressive ideas and experiences. Join Planners Network and make a difference while sharing your ideas and enthusiasm with others!

All members must make an annual financial contribution. The Steering Committee recommends the following amounts as minimums for Network members:

- $15 for those with incomes under $25,000, students and unemployed
- $25 for those earning between $25,000 and $50,000
- $45 for those earning over $50,000
- $50 for organizations and libraries
- $300 Sustaining Members — if you earn over $50,000, won’t you consider helping at this level?

Canadian members: See column to the right.

Your contribution to Planners Network is tax deductible.

PN MEMBERS IN CANADA

Membership fees by Canadian members may be paid in Canadian funds:

- $25 for students, unemployed, and those with incomes < $40,000
- $40 for those with incomes between $40,000 and $80,000
- $70 for those with incomes over $90,000
- $150 for sustaining members

Make cheques in Canadian funds payable to “Planners Network” and send with membership form to:

Barbara Rahder, Faculty of Environmental Studies
York University
Toronto, Ontario M3J 1P3

If interested in joining the PN Toronto listserver, include your email address or send a message to Barbara Rahder at <brahder@yorku.ca>.

PLANNERS NETWORK ON LINE

The PN WEB SITE is at:

www.plannersnetwork.org

The PN LISTSERV:

PN maintains an on-line mailing list for members to post and respond to queries, list job postings, conference announcements, etc. To join, send an email message to majora@list.pratt.edu with “subscribe pub-net” (without the quotes) in the body of the message (not the subject line). You’ll be sent instructions on how to use the list.

Mail this form to:

Planners Network
379 DeKalb Ave. Brooklyn, NY 11205

Send file via email to <tangottis@pratt.edu>, or mail a carbon-ready copy, by first day of the first month of the issue (e.g., March 1 for the March/April issue).

Yes! I want to join progressive planners and work towards fundamental change.

I'm a renewing member — Keep the faith!

Enclosed is my check payable to PLANNERS NETWORK for $...
## IN THIS ISSUE:

### FROM THE PN 2000 CONFERENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>The First International PN Conference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mexico's Pioneer Experiences in Participatory Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Civil Society: A Challenge to Planners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Letter from Sao Paulo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Planning &amp; Politics in the Current City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Five Basic Lessons about Globalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>More on Globalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Shared Experiences of Gender-based Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Gender Policy and Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Volunteers Needed for the New PN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Resources: Jobs and Events</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## YOUR LAST ISSUE?

Please check the date on your mailing label. If it is **JUNE 1999** or earlier this will be your last issue unless we hear from you **RIGHT AWAY**! See page 23 for contribution suggestions.

**MOVING?**

Please send us your new address.