

PLANNERS NETWORK

September/October 2000

A Publication of Planners Network, Inc.

No. 143

THE SEVENTH GENERATION

In our every deliberation, we must consider the impact of our decisions on the next seven generations.

- From the Great Law of the Iroquois Confederacy

Taking Planning Back to the Future

By Tom Angotti

In the U.S., planning beyond market trends is considered foolhardy. Ivory tower. Impractical. Socialistic. Never mind considering the impact of our decisions on the next seven generations, or even one generation.

The latest excuse for stone pragmatism is the technological revolution of the late 20th century. New technologies emerge daily that can transform the way people are fed, clothed, housed, transported, and reproduced, and the way people relate to land, urban and rural. And since technology is developed in the market and chang-

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Strategic Planning and Urban Competition

The Agenda of Multilateral Agencies in Brazil

By Fabricio Leal de Oliveira

In Brazil today, the same solutions for cities come up in almost all forums, debates, and institutions: *sustainability* and *competition*. Competition, which is expressed through strategic urban planning, affects all local policy, including environmental policy. It favors relations

between local government and entrepreneurs, the actors seen as most capable of carving out the city's place in the world market.

In Brazil, the main event launching strategic planning was the arrival in 1993 of a delegation from Cataluña (Spain) in Rio de Janeiro. They were invited by Mayor César Maia, who

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Planners Networker UPDATES

Thanks to all the PNers who sent in news this month. Let your fellow members know what you are up to — send in your update today!

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PNer Chester Hartman writes:

While a conflict (taking my younger son to camp) prevented me from attending the June PN conference, I did make it to Toronto in August at the tail end of a vacation. There I had lunch with, and met for the first time, Jane Jacobs (who is contributing the Foreword to a book of my own past writings that the Rutgers Center for Urban Policy Research is publishing later this year). What a marvelous woman!

What I want to bring to the attention of PNers is the wonderful book that emerged from a lovely celebration of Jane's life and works, held at the University of Toronto in 1997. *Ideas That Matter: The Worlds of Jane Jacobs*, ed. Max Allen, is a 213-page volume of her writing excerpts, photographs, essays, speeches, letters, plus reactions/analysis/praise from 86 contributors. And it's a real bargain at \$24.95 + \$5 shipping (Canadian \$, only a little more than half that in Uncle Sam's bucks), from The Ginger Press, 848 2nd Ave. E., Owen Sound, ONT, Canada, N4K 2H3, 800/463-9937, 519/376-4233.

PNer Robyn Bancroft writes: I am now working as the AMOS Project's Lead Organizer. AMOS is a faith-based, organizing effort in the Greater Cincinnati-Northern Kentucky region. AMOS currently has 25 member congregations who are committed to living out their faith through public action. As people of faith, they find drug proliferation and abuse, racial divi-

sion, growing poverty, unemployment, and failing schools as intolerable conditions. AMOS members are challenged and impelled by the Biblical prophet Amos who urges: "See that justice is done."

Robyn is at <goamos@hotmail.com>.

HAS YOUR MEMBERSHIP EXPIRED? We've been very lax about reminding PNers when their annual dues are due. Reminder notes haven't been sent out for about a year, and we haven't taken anyone off the membership list during that time. *But the free ride is over.* PN's budget is bare bones and we operate at the margin. So if you haven't paid in over a year, please send in a check. Reminder notes will go out shortly in any case. See page 19 for membership information. And we can now take payment with your charge card!

Welcome ...

NEW PLANNERS NETWORK MEMBERS

Ryan Russo, Abel Walendom, Fernando Marti, Mark Ladov, Dorothy Watkins, Ray Lorenzo, Jim Baker, Cheryl Wilson, Abby Bushby, Alan Tse, Allison Meistrich, Barbara Montgomery, C.J Lamb, Christina Gallimore, Colette Boileau, Sheri Blake, Farhad Khurshid, Gustavo Romero, Hilary Pounsett, Iain De Jong, Isabelle Dumas, Jae Seong Cho, Jeffrey Lawhead, Joan Roelofs, Jorge Morano, Lisa Mychajluk, Michael Canzi, Micheal Went, Norma Rantisi, Orenda O'Brien Davis, Rachel Bland, Rafae Messaoud, Reecia Orzeck, Stephanie Gabel, Winnie Frohn, Brent Bullough, Shanna Kuiper, Richard Lennon, Sherri Hanley, Marci K. Lefevre, Sarah Starkweather, Paul Andre Schabracq, Jeff Calabiano, Jana Carp, Joelle Guy

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... and Special Thanks!

SUSTAINING MEMBER

Michael E. Stone

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.

LOST SOULS

The following PNers didn't receive their last issue because it was returned to us without a new address. Do you know where they are?

Patricia Lake, Josh Mastrangelo, Wen Si Wu

CORRECTIONS

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 Jan/Feb 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'ers near you, or in starting a local chapter, contact:

Francisco Marti at 510-251-6330
or mfernan1@uclink4.berkeley.edu

THE ROLE OF TECHNICAL/ PROFESSIONAL WORKERS IN PROGRESSIVE SOCIAL CHANGE

By Bob Heifetz

During the 1930s and 1940s, members of the left-led Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians (FAECT) helped build a radical political agenda. The experiences of this group of technical and professional workers offer lessons for progressive planning today.

The Great Depression of 1929 devastated working America, including its professional/technical workers. By 1932 architects had less than one-seventh the work they had in 1928. Six out of seven draftsmen, specification writers, and superintendents of construction lost their jobs. Between 1930 and 1934 more than one-third of all engineers had some period of unemployment. Half the unemployed were out of work for more than one year. In December of 1932, 2,000 of the 10,000 chemists and chemical engineers in New York City who lived or worked within fifty miles of City Hall had been laid off.

In response to the Depression, several small technical employee organizations loosely organized as the United Committee of Architects, Engineers, and Chemists. On the morning of August 12, 1933, the American Institute of Architects and the American Society of Civil Engineers published their agreed upon minimum wage standards for draftsmen. Not only were these insultingly low, but the professional organizations responsible failed to consult members. The Committee's response was rapid and forceful.

That evening the United Committee called a meeting attended by 200 angry draftsmen. A follow-up meeting was attended by more than 500 technical workers, resulting in the birth of FAECT. FAECT not only challenged the insultingly low minimum wage standard but also the absolute

failure of the professional societies to involve their members in those decisions. Within six months, locals were formed in Philadelphia and Chicago. By the time of its first national convention in Chicago in December of 1934, over fifteen locals with over 6,500 members nationally were organized.

FAECT's members were predominantly technicians in industrial, medical and dental laboratories, construction draftsmen and chemists. They organized in a wide variety of locals, including museums, dental labs, architectural firms, housing authorities, WPA projects, and shipyards. They attracted civil service workers and corporate employees in the oil, auto, electrical, and chemical industries.

Professional status and advancement, and commitment to raising professional standards, are major concerns in organizing professionals. FAECT's Federation Technical School, founded in 1936, responded to the needs of unemployed workers, assisting members in preparing for licensing and civil service exams and in keeping abreast of technological advances. Enrollment grew rapidly from 25 in the initial spring semester of 1936 to over 600 by the fall of 1937.

Vanguard of Technical Professions

FAECT proclaimed itself the "progressive vanguard of the technical professions," vowing to cooperate with "fellow workers" in the factories. In January of 1937, the Federation joined the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO). The Federation behaved like a fairly typical CIO union. It raised the usual bread and butter demands without pressing for any special privileges over its blue-collar fellow workers. It regarded collective bargaining and strikes as normal trade union tactics. FAECT joined the CIO's support of the New Deal, demanding more social and public works programs and publicly subsidized housing. It polemicized against big business and passed resolutions safeguarding civil rights and civil liberties and against the rising tide of fascism. At the chapter level, FAECT architects aided tenant organizations in their legal actions against slumlords. It inspected slum buildings, identified housing law violations, wrote briefs its lawyers presented in courts, and appeared as an expert witness on behalf of tenant organizations.

Among FAECT's members were many progressive pro-

FAECT helped build a radical political agenda and offers lessons for progressive planning today.

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professionals including Frederick L. Ackerman, first technical director of the New York City Housing Authority, architects Percival Goodman, Simon Breines, Henry Churchill, James Marston Fitch, and *Progressive Architecture* editor, Tom Creighton.

With the onset of World War II, FAECT released an important publication, *Producing for Victory—A Labor Manual for Increasing War Production*. Published by the CIO, it called upon President Roosevelt and the War Production Board to direct the mandatory creation of Labor-Management Committees in all defense plants. Through such committees, “FAECT must take its place...with the rest of organized labor in ending the dominance of monopoly in the defense program.” While *Fortune Magazine* stated that the Committees should be limited to “making suggestions,” Charles E. Wilson of General Motors viewed them as labor’s attempt “to press the boundary further and further into the area of managerial functions, threatening the American [sic] system with a social revolution imported from east of the Rhine.”

Herein lies the essential issue. Expertise and professional and technical skills are needed to run industry. But to whom, to what social class or constituencies, are they to be responsible? To the private sector or to society as a whole? FAECT, by joining the labor movement, was endowing itself with the ability to run industry independently of corporate control.

Another critical issue was that of research. FAECT’s Washington Chapter editorialized that, “...necessary research must soon assume a public character, so that the fruits of scientific work will be devoted to the whole nation, in distinction to the secretive character of the research work of the industrial laboratory...” During the Depression and World War II, a number of scientists joined FAECT for economic, political, and ideological reasons. Some were involved with very sensitive wartime research, including development of the atomic bomb. Both Robert Oppenheimer and his brother, Frank, were members, as were numerous other progressive scientists.

Backlash and McCarthyism

These trends raised serious concerns for the War Department, and by the early 1940s it requested the FAECT local at the Berkeley Radiation Laboratory to be disbanded. General Leslie Groves, head of the Manhattan Project, charged with developing the atomic bomb, stated in a memorandum to the Secretary of War on 17 August, 1943, that “the activities of the FAECT Local No. 25 have already seriously compromised the security of the Berkeley work...It is essential that action be taken to remove the influence of the FAECT from the [Berkeley] Radiation Laboratory.” On November 2, 1943, President Roosevelt was notified that CIO President Philip Murray had been contacted and would immediately instruct the union concerned to stop efforts to organize.

FAECT contributed to weakening the ideological, psychological and organizational ties management sought to build with labor. It also showed how a broadly based labor movement can help introduce structural reforms within the capitalist system.

By 1946, many of the left-led unions in the CIO were experiencing growing Cold War repression. FAECT sought to strengthen itself by amalgamating with the closely associated and considerably larger (34,000 member strong)

left-led United Office and Professional Workers Union (UOPWA). That union in turn was expelled from the CIO in the spring of 1950.

Implications for Today

By integrating professional and technical members of “the new working class” with the “old (blue collar) working class,” FAECT contributed to weakening the ideological, psychological, and organizational ties management had sought to build with members of this new stratum. That historic initiative needs rekindling. FAECT also showed how a broadly based labor movement can help introduce structural reforms within the capitalist system.

A broadened labor movement potentially contains within its ranks all the skills necessary to both transform the old system and design and operate a new one. Can Planners Network members contribute to reviving FAECT’s initiative within a reinvigorated labor movement, both as members and/or allies? Are we moving toward a greater radical proletarianization or conservative bourgeoisification of technical and professional work? Will changes in the industrial work process begin to erode the social and economic

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South Africa Restructures Local Government

By Michael Sutcliffe

The first democratic municipal elections in South Africa will be held between November 2000 and January 2001. They will bring to an end the interim system of local government and put in its place a democratic system based on our Constitution. While the present, interim stage of municipal governance is more democratic than previous municipal governments, it is still racially-based, particularly as there are equal numbers of African and White/colored/Indian wards in each transitional municipality. At the same time, many rural South Africans of African origin have no municipal government serving their local needs.

The New Municipal System

This will change after the November elections. The Municipal Demarcation Board has determined that there will be six Metropolitan Areas (Johannesburg, Pretoria, East Rand, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town), 47 District Municipalities, and 231 Local Municipalities. These new municipalities have to be formally established through provincial proclamations which ensure that the assets, liabilities, and existing programs of local government are carried through into the new system.

The Board has also determined that there should be a number of Cross Boundary Municipalities (CBM). These municipalities include areas which display an interdependence, but which straddle more than one province. In these cases, the two respective provinces must jointly deal with local government matters. But the municipalities themselves will operate as single entities no different from municipalities that are wholly in one province.

District Management Areas

In areas where the Municipal Demarcation Board believes municipal government could not be established to achieve the objectives outlined in the Constitution, District Management Areas have been created. These areas have

been confined to deserts and semi-desert areas and state-managed conservation areas. They are found in 26 of the District Municipalities. Municipal services for these areas will be provided, if necessary, by the District Municipalities.

The new system of municipal governance will be established throughout South Africa and must be in line with the constitutional requirements for municipal government. It must also accord with the following national legislation:

Municipal Demarcation Act. The independent Municipal Demarcation Board is given the power to determine the categories of municipality, their outer boundaries, and wards. Additional functions of the Board are to provide advice to government and work with government departments to align municipal boundaries and the government's service delivery regions.

Municipal Structures Act. The policy proposals allow for different types of municipality (Executive Mayor, Executive Committee, and Plenary) and define the relationship between traditional authorities and local government.

Municipal Systems Bill. This Bill should be passed in September 2000. It insures that municipalities must base their developmental initiatives

on Integrated Development Plans for the municipality as a whole. Administrations will be directly accountable to the councils and electorate.

Property Rating Bill. This legislation creates a more rational system of property rating and extends the principle of property rates as a source of income to new sectors and across the country as a whole.

Financial Management Bill. This bill insures effective and efficient administrations by providing for proper financial accounting and reporting.

Alignment of Service Delivery Boundaries

The Cabinet has decided that government service delivery boundaries must be aligned more properly. Presently, you may live in one municipality, go to a school in a different municipality, go to a magistrate's court in another municipality, and so on. In the next few months, the

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Municipal Demarcation Board will be working with all national and provincial government departments to get the service delivery boundaries of government to be more effectively aligned with municipal government. The building blocks for this new system should be the six Metropolitan and 47 District Municipalities which are to be created.

Using these as building blocks, it will be possible to insure that electricity, transport, justice, policing, education, welfare, and other services are properly aligned. Hopefully this will mean that government as a whole will be able to plan one-stop service centers where you can get governmental assistance. Also, it would be very good if organs of civil society (such as sports associations, business, trades unions, political parties, etc.) also align their districts with combinations of the new municipalities.

Transition and Transformation

Clearly, the new municipal system of governance is only just beginning to change. In the short-term there will obviously be many teething problems as the system takes shape. When coupled with the serious shortfalls of capacity throughout our country and the existing spatial inequalities in resource provision it is clear that the transformation pro-

When coupled with the serious shortfalls of capacity and the existing spatial inequalities it is clear that the transformation process will require intensive monitoring and adjustments as the system evolves.

cess will require intensive monitoring and adjustments as the system evolves. More detailed studies on transitional and transformation costs are being conducted which should provide recommendations on matters including: allocating intergovernmental grants, addressing capacity in under-resourced municipalities, restructuring municipal debt, assigning property rates, allocating tax levy income, dealing with the electricity restructuring process quickly and fairly, dealing with backlogs of financial statements and audits, and getting fixed asset registers sorted out.

Many short-term matters will have to be addressed such as appointing the new executives who can guide the development of a new municipal administrative system, and deciding on the 'seat' for the 'new' municipalities. These will be dealt with only after the elections and once the new

councils have been sworn into office, although as Facilitation Committees discuss the establishment of the new municipalities these issues will become much clearer. Finally, there is a process underway to deal with the concerns of traditional leaders about their roles, status, functions and powers.

The municipal establishment process is underway. Some of the major problem areas to be faced in the future are the definition of functions and powers, assignment of fiscal and other powers, and the issue of staff transfers. And it is clear that longer-term capacity-building programs will be needed.

Michael Sutcliffe is Chairperson of the Municipal Demarcation Board in South Africa. He may be reached at <msmdb@mweb.co.za>.

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 policy. Contributions by Tom Angotti, Teresa Cordova, Marie Kennedy, Peter Marcuse, Barbara Rahder, Ken Reardon, and many more.

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There's Still Time to Order for Fall Classes!

Public Space and Crime: The Cultural Meaning of Violence

By Herbert Glasauer

In Germany, as in most European countries, there has been a dramatic increase in people's concerns about insecurity in the past thirty years. In particular, people living in big cities are afraid of using public urban space when it is dark.

Many studies have confirmed this phenomenon, but only a few tried to explore the reasons for it. In general, the increase in concern about security is interpreted as a result of the rise in crime rates. Therefore many urban scientists, urban planners, and especially conservative politicians talk about "fear of crime." They focus on more severe punishment, video surveillance, more police and security services, and law and order.

Urban planners suggest better illumination and openness of public spaces, or reduction of urban foliage. Learning from the city of New York, some German cities (especially in Bavaria) carry out their war on crime under the slogan "zero tolerance."

But what is the relationship between the concern about insecurity and actual crime rates? Social scientists have tried to trace the reasons behind the increased feeling of insecurity among people. Their major finding is that even crime rates are similar there are immense differences in the so-called fear of crime between men and women, young and old, people living in big cities or small towns, and people living in Western or Eastern Germany. Furthermore, there is no consistent relationship between the level of crime rates and the level of fear of crime. In some cases the two factors prove to be positively correlated, in other cases they are not. Thus, the empirical findings are by no means clear.

Researchers have finally focused on three factors to explain the perceived insecurity:

- + *Victimization.* The fear of crime is the result of having been a victim oneself.

- + *Social disorganization.* The fear of crime is the result of a perceived decline of an urban district or neighborhood, in combination with the perceived loss of informal social control.
- + *The social problem.* The fear of crime is the result of a social construction of crime and its sensational treatment in the mass media and by conservative politicians.

Of these three perspectives only the factor of social disorganization showed a slight association with the perception of insecurity in some studies.

As signs of neighborhood decline, people mentioned the presence of stigmatized groups in public space — noisy teenagers, young men hanging around (perhaps using and dealing illegal drugs), beggars, bums, the increase of littering, the decrease of building maintenance, and the feeling that people who depend on social welfare are penetrating into their neighborhood. There is yet another aspect which I think is very important. This is the feeling of people that nobody cares about them, the feeling that politicians are completely uninterested in what happens to their neighborhood, and that they themselves have no idea of how to influence this decline. Many people believe they are becoming more and more encircled by people whose appearance is "strange" and whose behavior in public poses a potential risk for them.

Nowadays the fear that something violent can happen stands in contrast to the situation at the end of the 1960s, when the silent majority in Germany wanted to get rid of the "long-haired, filthy hippies, hanging around, smoking illegal stuff in public." These hippies and dropouts were considered lazy and unwilling to work, but the majority of people did not perceive them as being dangerous.

Violence as a Social and Cultural Construct

I would, therefore, like to suggest a different hypothesis regarding this subject. Violence is not a fact. It is a social and cultural construct. Fear of crime increased because in the last three decades there has been a dramatic change in the social and cultural meaning of violence.

In discussions of the apparent increase in violent crime we often find two opposite positions. One position claims that there has been a strong increase in violent crime, as evidenced by increased crime rates. Other experts believe, and

Violence is a social and cultural construct. Fear of crime increased because in the last three decades there has been a dramatic change in the social and cultural meaning of violence.

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this is also my position, that we had a fundamental change in the meaning of violence in the last 20-30 years. As a result of this cultural change we have a higher rate of reporting crime to the police, which then shows up as higher rates of violent crime.

I recognize that it is difficult to empirically verify this hypothesis of cultural change. Therefore, I would like to search for factors which might have stimulated this change. According to sociologist Norbert Elias, one could interpret this change as a result of what he calls "the process of civilization of modern societies." Elias considers this process to be responsible for the reduced violence in interpersonal relationships within the last centuries in Europe. On the individual level this process necessitates a psychological disposition which enables the individual to control his emotional reactions. This inner control in individuals has a dual effect. Not only does it prevent one from dealing with the external, it also makes it difficult to handle violent behavior, both physical and verbal.

Feminist Movement and Perceptions of Violence

But what is the reason for this cultural process? Who started the process of changing our cultural view of violence? In my view, it was the feminist movement, which began to focus on the violence of men against women within the private sphere in the 1970s. The fact that a formerly "trivial offense" became a crime of violence (even sexual violence) is a sign of the incredible influence of this movement. Today, we also talk about the violence of parents when educating children and recently, in Germany, the subject of violence and abuse in caring for old people has become an issue.

On the one hand women were the initiators of this cultural movement which changed our view on violence. At the same time, they were and are the "victims" of this movement because raising the issue of the latent symbolic violence within society makes the extent of social violence more visible. Violence is not only physical, but symbolic, verbal, and cultural. This increased visibility, in my opinion, also produces insecurity, anxiety, and fear.

This change in the meaning of violence explains why young men or teenagers in public places, especially foreigners from different countries or cultures, are seen not

only as "young, lazy men" but as potentially dangerous characters. Even beggars are presumed to behave aggressively nowadays.

If the majority of the urban population is not afraid of physical violence and violent crime when using public urban space, we do *not* need more police, and we do *not* need more severe punishment because there is mainly *nothing* to punish. We *do* have enough police and security services to fight existing crime in Germany. What we need instead is what I call *urban competence*, a psychological disposition that enables individuals to handle urban discomforts. Living in cities is not always fun.

People have to bear with "different cultures, all these people that look and behave strangely, litter, noise, and so on." Urban competence is a disposition to handle urban discomforts. Although it is the disposition of an individual, it is the task of policy to create conditions that are conducive for urban competence to develop and grow. How can public policy contribute to the development of an individual psychological disposition? Politicians have to create the conditions for democratic activities, and opportunities for the development of social capital. When people have the feeling that they are able to influence the development within a neighborhood, insecurity and fear are reduced. While social capital is primarily positive and stands for the inclusion of active, participating people, it also means exclusion of the so-called *others*, the *losers* in this social process.

Tolerance and solidarity cannot be decreed. Historically they are the result of active and, at times even violent, social conflict. Therefore, tolerance and solidarity in urban neighborhoods have to be the result of political conflict today. We do not have to debate all the rules and laws concerning the use of public space, but we should try to establish some standards

for proper conduct there. I am not talking about middle-class values which have to be forced on people. I am talking about mutual respect and tolerance between different gender, cultural, age and ethnic groups, groups. Rarely is this an easy process. It is the annoying process of establishing democracy in everyday life.

Herbert Glasauer (glasauer@uni-kassel.de) teaches at the Universitaet Gesamthochschule in Kassel, Germany.

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PLANNERS NETWORK READER

STILL TIME TO ORDER FOR THE FALL SEMESTER!

This 60-page collection of PN articles is a veritable potpourri of progressive planning. The best of PN from the last half-decade.

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- RURAL PLANNING** Dots Crying In the Wilderness *by Jean Garren*
- SUSTAINABILITY** Sustainability is Not Enough *by Peter Marcuse* ~ Sustainable and Environmentally Just Societies *by Sandra Rodriguez* ~ It's Not Easy Being Green: Feminist Thoughts on Planning for Sustainability *by Sherilyn MacGregor*
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- GENDER** Women Plan Toronto Incorporating Gender Issues in Urban Planning *by Barbara Rahder* ~ Lifting Women's Voices *by Marie Kennedy*
- HOUSING** A Progressive Approach to Public Housing *by Timothy Ross* ~ It's Not The Housing, It's the People *by Tom Angotti* ~ Two Corners of the Same Tent: Response to Tom Angotti *by Timothy Ross*
- REGIONAL PLANNING** Portland, Oregon: Who Pays the Price for Regional Planning? *by Tasha Harmon* ~ New York: Race, Class, and Space *by Tony Schuman and Elliott Sclar*
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- IMMIGRATION** Transnationalism not Assimilation *by Arturo Sanchez*

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status of professionals and the relative autonomy they achieved through professional degrees and licensing?

What seems critical in the coming period is the development of a transformative strategy committed to bringing compatible pieces together around a common vision where the quality of life, not money, is the bottom line. A critical actor within this process, as in the 1930s, will be labor. And both within and outside the ranks of labor, the technical/professional workforce will play a strategic role.

A modest, though useful first step toward rebuilding this alliance might be to form safe and lively metropolitan regional centers for the progressive activist community and representatives of Central Labor Councils to address these issues, exchange ideas, and mobilize support for shared concerns and actions. As in Seattle, technical/professional workers can offer their skilled services to promote a common progressive agenda, both as members of the labor movement and as allies within a broad-based community coalition dedicated to progressive social transformation.

Bob Heifetz lives in San Francisco. Among the many sources of information supporting this brief summary of a longer article are two members of Planners Network: Tony Schuman and Morris Zeitlin. For readers interested in the complete article and/or references, please contact the author at bapn@igc.org.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

The Department of City and Regional Planning is seeking to fill a tenure-track position in the field of **International Studies in Planning**. Priority will be given to planners who focus on urban issues in developing countries -- e.g., land use, transportation, housing and human settlements, employment and local economic development. We seek candidates of a very high caliber with a Ph.D. in planning who have engaged in practical and applied work in international contexts. Those whose intellectual interests are directed at contemporary urban problems in Third World cities will be given preference. Experience in planning practice with a record of empirical research or expertise in research methods will be given preference. Cornell is an equal opportunity and affirmative action employer and educator.

Please send your letter of application, resume and three letters of reference to Chair, ISP Search Committee, City & Regional Planning Department, Sibley Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853. Applications will be reviewed beginning October 1, 2000 and continue until the position is filled. Inquiries may be addressed to Barbara Lynch, Director, Program in International Studies in Planning, Dept. of City & Regional Planning, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853 Fax: 607-255-6681 email: BDL5@cornell.edu

PLANNERS NETWORK RECEPTION AT ACSP CONFERENCE

No ponderous academic papers or pedantic debates here. The PN Reception is the place to network and have fun.

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OPEN TO EVERYONE ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS OF PLANNING IN ATLANTA. CHECK UPDATED CONFERENCE SCHEDULE FOR LOCATION.

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ing so rapidly, why plan far into the future?

Unless we look into the future and posit ways to change it, the new technology can easily reproduce the same market trends that made the metropolitan mess we're in. New technology by itself won't disturb the market's rule over land use, or the reproduction of displacement, poverty, and racism.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the agency one looks to, with little hope these days, for a national urban policy, appears to be following the market into the present and closing its eyes to the future. Its June 2000 report, *The State of the Cities: Megaforges Shaping the Future of the Nation's Cities*, treats the "new high-tech, global economy" as if the present stockholder abundance was eternal. Albeit with an obligatory bow to the "digital divide," HUD worships the new technology instead of understanding its long-term impact on cities. The report gushes over the decline in unemployment rates and increases in high-tech jobs in central cities. But is anyone in the Beltway allowed to postulate what might happen if this long growth spurt should come to a halt? Or what wrenching changes the next wave of technological innovation might bring? They never talk about the displacement of poor people by the new Silicon Valleys, the hidden homeless, or flat wages and the increasing work day. To their credit, HUD does look at the demographic changes, housing problems and sprawl that accompany the high-tech economy. But their solutions never question the ultimate goodness of urban growth, the primacy of real estate values over human values, or the model of economic growth driven by corporate greed instead of human welfare. To deal with the new inequalities of the "digital divide," they bank on more of the short-term market-friendly palliatives that failed with the old technology.

The Future and Planning

For a good look at the hi-tech future, Michio Kaku's fascinating book, *Visions: How Science Will Revolutionize the 21st Century*, is a simple, straightforward story of what might lie ahead. Kaku, an anti-war physicist some may know from his Pacifica radio show, combines his own projections with those of other noted scientists to give us a

credible view of innovations to be expected beyond the internet. Happily, his caution keeps us from substituting our wildest techno-dreams for a sober assessment of real possibilities.

According to Kaku, the three scientific revolutions that will define the 21st century are the computer, biomolecular, and quantum revolutions. These broad areas of science are intersecting to produce new opportunities and dilemmas for human survival. The computer revolution will continue with miniaturization and artificial intelligence. The biomolecular revolution will make possible individual DNA profiles that could be used to improve health, extend life, and control the results of human reproduction. The quantum revolution will make possible life in space, more efficient energy, microscopic machines, and much more.

Planners need to pose the political and ethical questions raised by the scientific revolutions under way before the hi-tech marketeers foreclose other options for the 21st century.

But who will develop and control the new technologies? Will they produce more short-term solutions for the few that do long-term harm for the many? Will artificial intelligence produce more "smart" highways, cars, buildings, and robots that foul the environment, make humans more sedentary and unhealthy, and create more gated enclaves? Will the biomolecular revolution expand the drug culture and extend life for a minority of the world's population while the rest face disease and perhaps annihilation? Will biotechnology further separate people in cities from food production, increase hunger, destroy other species, and create new public health problems? Will the quantum revolution further increase mobility for the few, limit access to many, and universalize sprawl? Will outer space make public space a thing of the past?

Planners need to pose the political and ethical questions raised by the scientific revolutions under way before the hi-tech marketeers foreclose other options for the 21st century. Michio Kaku believes that this century or next the conditions will emerge for a truly planetary society, in which national, racial, and economic inequalities disappear. But the "high-tech global economy" touted by HUD could instead mean the globalization of enclave communities, segregation, and environmental devastation. Perhaps HUD should consider the proposal by Green Party VP candidate Winona La Duke for a constitutional amendment requiring the government to consider the impact of its decisions on seven generations. Now that's planning.

Tom Angotti is Editor of Planners Network.

Leal/Continued from Page One

was elected by a right wing coalition. The Seminar "Urban Strategies - Rio Barcelona" introduced a new discourse on city administration which soon spread throughout the country and to other cities in Latin America. The consultants, TUBSA (Tecnologies Urbanes S. A.), among them Jordi Borja and Manuel de Forn, took part in seminars in many countries and gave advice to other Latin American cities, helping governments of many different political orientations.

The model of urban strategic planning adopted was an adaptation of the business model of strategic planning to the public sector. Guiding the urban model are powerful certainties about economic globalization, the inevitability of competition between cities, and the need to establish new relations between public and private sectors.

In the strategic planning discussions, the issues are not urban transformation based on justice or truth, or the possibilities of a future not exclusively dictated by the present. On the contrary, strategic planning is used to approach the future by following more or less current trends, and elaborating strategies to manage them efficiently. The diagnosis and prescription for the city are almost always the same. It needs modern infrastructure and new compromises between public and private actors, to carry out events such as conferences, international fairs, Olympic games, and festivals. It needs to reform public administration, usually involving privatization and contracting out public services. There is a portfolio of actions and projects often recurring throughout the world. These include renewal of central areas, the development of teleports in big cities, redevelopment of port areas, rehabilitation of commercial areas, and the construction of roadways.

Investments to Attract Investments

The projects in strategic plans are legitimized when they are considered capable of inserting the city in a globalized world so it is competitive. To determine this, all actors in the elaboration of the plan should reach "consensus." However, since the accomplishment of the plan's actions and projects depends on private resources, the actors most able to make investments define the plan's content.

In strategic planning, and in some agendas sponsored by international development agencies, the social actors are

listed according to their relevance. The notion of "relevant actors" implies the opposite — "irrelevant actors" not directly involved or necessary to the process. In fact, the "relevant actors" category, actually, refers to the actors most capable of investment and influence, which excludes most of the population. In the Rio de Janeiro Strategic Plan experience, a partnership between City Hall, the Commercial Association, and the Industrial Federation conducted the planning process despotically and shut out segments of little strategic relevance to them.

Under the mantle of "consensus" between all social actors, the conflicts in the city are hidden and people with no participation in the final decisions are converted into "authors" and invited to applaud their own defeat. In the texts on urban strategic planning and in at least some of the international and environmental agendas for the cities, the solutions presented to the cities are often based on the assumption of "a truce on internal conflicts...[or for an] internal social peace," according to Professor Carlos Vainer. According to Vainer, when the purpose is to expand competitiveness, the call for the participation of local communities is a call for an "abdication [of power] in favor of charismatic leaders who represent the entrepreneurial project."

The prescription given to local governments includes steps to simplify rules and policies, adopt an entrepreneurial attitude open to the development of partnerships, and efforts to guarantee the "quality of urban life," a "livability" that would attract and keep skilled workers.

The documents supported by the World Bank are the most transparent in the support for competitiveness, and for limiting people's participation through a consensus imposed from outside. The main topics are administration, decentralization, public-private partnerships, consensus, experimentation, the diffusion of best practices, deregulation, institutional development, and the obsolescence of comprehensive planning. And they never forget to emphasize poverty relief.

The Bank's discourse on sustainability is basically the same. According to Fernando Rojas, who wrote *Sustainable Cities* for the World Bank, the development agencies should see "local institutional development as a continuous and interactive process of consultation," and should work for the "creation of learning environments that could be receptive to the continuous incorporation of

lessons learned through the period of implementation of projects." This modest suggestion, however, does not contradict the fact that rules keep being defined by "international consensus." Rojas gives detailed advice about citizen participation, such as how to avoid the interference of political parties while making decisions, and how to avoid public hearings which could be controlled and manipulated by the most powerful members of the community. Oddly, Rojas does not question with the same emphasis the building of public-private partnerships, which certainly involve the participation of powerful members of the local entrepreneurial elite. Throughout his prescription for the task managers of international development agencies, Rojas emphasizes the danger represented by an undesirable invasion of politics in the process of city management. According to Rojas, the development agency's program should stimulate and institute public-private partnerships that incorporate local governments as promoters and coordinators, motivate local actors to participate on the basis of their own private interests, and help relieve poverty in the short, medium, and long terms.

The international discourse on sustainability fits in with the model of competition. In the name of a consensus almost everything can fit the sustainability guidelines.

This depoliticizing of the relations between local public sector and entrepreneurial elites, and the denigration of politics, which could pollute the relations among local government, national government and political parties, take us back to a technocratic representation of the city. The participation of the community is welcome only when it serves to legitimize the "evident" proposals of the globalized world and the inevitable competition between cities.

Brazil's Agenda 21, which is being produced with resources from the federal government and United Nations Development Program (UNDP), touches on the same themes. Consensus, public-private cooperation, shared administration and social control are the main points around which proposals are developed in the document "Sustainable Cities," which refers to Brazilian cities. Themes such as the reduction of social inequality through universal public services, environmental quality, public participation in decisionmaking, and housing for diverse social groups are presented not as goals in themselves but as tools for improvement of the "condition for city insertion

in the world of competitiveness established regionally, nationally, and globally."

Public participation in the elaboration of this document was very limited. There was a three-day workshop and a one-day national seminar. Although workshop participants have contributed by making changes to the proposals, the basic ideas in the document were formulated in advance and did not change at all. In the national seminar on Agenda 21, the amount of time given to debates was so limited that the majority of participants didn't even have time to speak.

The international discourse on sustainability fits in with the model of competition. In the name of a consensus almost everything can fit the sustainability guidelines. There is room for everything, from defending federal government policies to an open economy, guidelines set by multilateral agencies, and principles that compromise social equality and income redistribution. But the debate about urban sustainability also reflects the ideal of imposing the market as an efficient regulator of urban reproduction. In fact, in the documents produced by multilateral agencies, to manage sustainable cities always means promoting urban productivity and reinforcing competitive advantages.

Fabricio Leal de Oliveira is an architect and urban planner at the Instituto de Pesquisa e Planejamento Urbano e Regional da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (IPPUR-UFRJ) and Rio de Janeiro City Hall. This article was presented at the Planners Network Conference in Toronto this June.

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VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR THE NEW PLANNERS NETWORK

Building the Base for Progressive Planning

If you are interested in joining one of PN's working groups, contact the interim convenor listed below.

Newsletter/Magazine

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Web Site/Listserv

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Political Advocacy

Richard Milgrom 416-410-2872 milgrom@yorku.ca

The Annual Conference group has proposed that PN 2001 be held in Texas.

TO EVERYONE IN THE NEW YORK AREA

The New York Chapter of Planners Network needs your ideas and involvement. There is no Fall Forum series this year because the local committee needs to be reinforced and energized. At the November 10 PN Forum, we will talk about the prospects for reviving progressive city planning in New York City. The floor will also be open to ideas and proposals for future activity of the PN chapter.

The PN Forum series has been around for about 25 years and is the only consistent forum for progressive planning in the New York region. Indeed, it's the only regular forum of any kind that deals with the burning planning issues in New York City. It brings out professionals, community activists, students, and even elected officials when the topic is hot. It is financed by contributions at the door, while Pratt Institute's graduate planning program does mailings and provides free space.

For the last five years PN/New York has been the largest local chapter. But the chapter can't be sustained without the volunteer efforts of its membership. New people who are willing to take responsibility for organizing and leading the chapter must step forward now or the chapter won't continue.

So please come out on November 10 and help build the progressive planning alternative in New York. If you want to volunteer before then, contact Tom Angotti at 718-636-3461 or <tangotti@pratt.edu>.

Planners Network Forum

REVIVING CITY PLANNING IN NEW YORK CITY

NOVEMBER 10, 6-8 PM

Pratt/Manhattan (The Puck Bldg.) 295 Lafayette Ave., Room 21

An **OPEN DISCUSSION** about how to revive progressive planning in New York City as the City Council and Mayoral elections approach. PN's position paper can serve to kick off a deeper discussion of the issues and new political opportunities.

A discussion of the role of PN's local chapter and a call for new members.

For a copy of the PN position paper or more information, contact Tom at 718-636-3461 or <tangotti@pratt.edu>.

RESOURCES

Jobs

CALIFORNIA

The Community Institute for Policy Heuristics Education and Research (CIPHER), whose mission is to link research with organizing efforts, seeks a **Lead Researcher**. Duties include strategic analysis development, campaign research, assisting in collaborative projects, and education and training. Must have background in community, labor, and environmental/social justice work; experience in industrial, labor market, public policy, and/or corporate research; and advanced computer skills. Salary \$30,000 to \$36,000 BOE. Send resumes to CIPHER, 1715 W. Florence Ave., 2nd Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90047; fax to 323/789-7939; contact Pronita Gupta at 323/789-7920 for more information.

Bilingual Spanish Community Organizer for Sacramento community organization which builds affordable housing and organizes low-income people. Call 916/453-8400 x21 for job description or visit www.mutualhousing.com/jobs.htm.

NEW JERSEY

Isles, Inc., a Trenton-based non-profit community development organization, seeks a full-time **Community Organizer/Builder** to coordinate multiple neighborhood based organizing initiatives. Duties include managing program, neighborhood-based organizing, and community capacity building training. Experience in hands-on lead community organizing essential. Send resumes to "CB Search," 10 Wood Street, Trenton, NJ, 08618.

Program Officers (2) for national community development organizations in Trenton, NJ. Provide loans, grants, and technical assistance to housing and community development programs. Requires BA in public administration or related

field, five years experience in community development lending, knowledge of NJ, and excellent communication and computer skills. Competitive salary, plus bonus and benefits. Fax resume to LISC, 609/392-8040 or email cperaza@liscnet.org.

NEW YORK

The Edna McConnell Clark Foundation seeks to fill two positions. **Associate to Expand the Office of Assessments**. Work with the Director of Assessments to design and manage databases, specify outcomes, design and choose qualitative and quantitative indicators, analyze potential grantee organizations, track performance and outcome data, and assist in the design of impact studies. Requires advanced degree in a social science, three years of experience in evaluation research, and superior analytical, communications, and computer skills. Salary \$70,000 to \$80,000 plus benefits. **Associate for the Office of Information Technology**. Report to the Director, help manage all aspects of computer projects, manage and maintain computer systems, help select and install new systems, technical training, and maintain disaster recovery program. Requires programming, installation and administration, excellent communications skills. Salary mid \$50's to low \$60's plus benefits. Mail or fax resume, salary requirements, and cover letter to The Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, 250 Park Ave., NY, NY 10177-0026; fax 212/986-4558.

The Office of Regional and Community Affairs of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York seeks to fill two positions. **Community Affairs Representative** to maintain and update primary database, maintain website, act as primary contact with various IT groups, work on analyses and projects. Requires BA in finance, public policy, or community development; one year experience with economic development or urban planning; organizational skills, computer skills, travel in Second Federal reserve District. Job

Code: DA:FRB264. **Community Affairs Representative** to conduct outreach throughout the Second Federal Reserve District to assess community development needs and activities to facilitate community stabilization or rehabilitation. Requires BA in Community Development, Public Policy, or Finance; one year experience in community development or related work; communication and analytical skills, travel. Job Code: DA:FRB99331. Email cover letter, resume, and salary requirements to pss@nyfrb.org and specify job code.

Hope Community seeks an **Urban Housing Specialist/Development Associate** to oversee housing production projects from start to finish. Counsel tenants and homeowners on housing issues, assist with loan applications, develop plans for neighborhood revitalization, conduct seminars, organize tenant and owner groups. Requires BA and three years housing production project management experience; knowledge of NYS, NYC, and federal housing programs and regulations; organizational and communication skills. Salary high \$20's to low \$30's plus benefits. Position is funded for one year and funding for subsequent years will be based on performance. Send cover letter, resume, writing sample, and names of three references to Michael C. Lugo, Associate Director of Development, Hope Community, Inc., 174 E. 104th St., NY, NY 10029.

PENNSYLVANIA

National Community Capital Association seeks an **Information Services Associate** to collect Community Development Financial Institution data and prepare reports based on analysis of data. Responsibilities include maintaining and updating the industry database and assisting with all aspects of publications on community development finance. Requires BA, strong written and verbal skills, commitment to the field, qualitative analysis skills, and financial skills. Send cover letter and resume to National Community Capital, Public Ledger Building-Suite 572, 620 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA, 19106.

Resources

Continued

VIRGINIA

FREDDIE MAC seeks to fill three positions. **Direct Business Support II**, Req Code 2000-R1830. Develop methods of effective outreach to industry organizations. Requires strong project management skills, strong communication skills, strong interpersonal abilities, working knowledge of housing and housing-finance trade associations, and strong administrative skills. **Direct Business Support I**, Req Code 2000-R1654. Oversee the department's major industry and housing initiatives. Requires strong project management skills, strong communications, understanding of mortgage and community development business, understanding of principal national organizations serving low-income housing and community development field including key minority groups. **Media-Public Relations**, Req Code 2000-R1782. Contributes to management and implementation of aggressive public and media relations campaign. Requires strong media relations ability, excellent written and verbal skills, excellent contacts with mortgage trade and business media, experience in project management and communications planning, and ability to work independently. To apply, contact Recruiter, FREDDIE MAC, 8250 Jones Branch Drive, A3E, McLean, VA, 22102; fax 703/918-5797, email: shelaghrer-cruiter@freddiemac.com.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Social Compact has two full-time openings for **Research Assistants** to assist in executing neighborhood market research. Responsible for acquiring, cleaning, organizing, and analyzing market research data. Must have demonstrated quantitative research experience, experience working with large databases and statistical software packages, and BA/BS in Mathematics, Statistics, Economics, Applied Sociology or other quantitative discipline. For information or to apply, contact 202/686-5161 or email susanne@socialcompact.org.

Events

October 4-6: The National Summit on Performance Measures and Partnership Strategies in Washington, D.C., presented by the Performance Institute. For information, call 703/519-6270 or visit www.PerformanceWeb.org.

October 4-8: The Rail-Volution 2000 Conference, "Building Livable Communities with Transit," Denver, CO. For information, call 800/788-7077 or visit www.railvolution.com.

October 5-6: National Association of Affordable Housing Lenders' fall conference, San Francisco, CA. For information, call 202/293-9850 or email naahl@naahl.org.

October 11: Urban Land Institute forum, The Washington Real Estate Top Ten, in Washington, D.C. For information, call 703/645-8181 or visit www.washington.uli.org.

October 11-12: FREDDIE MAC Credit Symposium, "Opening Doors to Credit Opportunities: Pathways to Financial Success," in Washington, D.C. Registration information to be announced.

October 15-17: The National Center for Homeless Education, The National Center for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth Annual Conference, in Greensboro, NC. For information, call 800/308-2145 or visit www.serve.org/nche.

October 16-20: Neighborhood Reinvestment Training Institute, The Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, in Tampa, FL. For information, call 202/220-2454, 800/438-5547 or visit www.nw.org/training/tuitregis/tampa/index.html.

October 19-21: Beyond Shelter, Inc. and the National Alliance to End Homelessness and Shelter Partnership, "Housing First: Ending and Preventing Family Homelessness," in Los Angeles, CA. For information, call 213/252-0772, x222 or visit www.beyondshelter.org.

October 25-28: National Association of Housing Cooperatives Annual

Conference, in Washington, D.C. For information, call 202/737-0797.

November 1-4: National Community Capital Association 16th Annual Conference, in Philadelphia, PA. For information, call 215/923-4754 or visit www.communitycapital.org.

November 9-11: National Community Land Trust Conference 2000, "Planning for the Future, Building Livable Communities," in Albuquerque, NM. For information, call 413/746-8660, ext. 118 or email JOrvisICE@aol.com.

November 9-11: The National Civic League's 106th National Council on Governance, "Wired for Civic Engagement: Using New Technology to Build Community," in Washington, D.C. For information, contact 303/571-4343 or visit www.ncl.org/ncl/ncg00.htm.

December 6-9: The National Rural Housing Conference, Washington, DC. Housing Assistance Council, 1025 Vermont Ave. NW, Suite 606, Washington, DC 20005 202-842-8600, ext. 108, conference2000@ruralhome.org, www.ruralhome.org.

July 3-6, 2001: 32nd Annual Conference of the Environmental Design Research Association (edra), entitled "Old World—New Ideas: Environmental and Cultural Change and Tradition in a Shrinking World," to be held in Edinburgh, Scotland. Soliciting design projects, intensives, interactive paper presentations, workshops, and symposia. Deadline for submission is October 1, 2000. For more information, e-mail edra@telepath.com, or visit <http://www.telepath.com/edra/home.html>.

Websites

United Way of New York offers free online technical support to non-profits at **TechSoup.org**. Free tools include software, technology assessment worksheets, donation application forms, guides to non-profit discounts, and links to funding sources.

The Village Foundation's Institute for Economic Empowerment and Entrepreneurship is a non-profit committed to reconnecting African-American men and boys to U.S. society through the creation of new community-friendly businesses. Alert them to innovations in your community. Contact IEEE@villagefoundation.org, or www.villagefoundation.org.

HUD USER provides housing research information from HUD. Visit www.huduser.org.

The LISC Online Research Library is a resource for community development practitioners offering best practices and lessons learned, industry tools, web links, and interactive chats with industry experts. Visit www.liscnet.org/resources.

Habitat World Magazine Online, the newsletter of Habitat for Humanity International, is available online. Visit www.habitat.org/hw.

Publications

The Democratic Promise: Saul Alinsky and His Legacy, a PBS documentary on the Alinsky's life and the state of community organizing today, is being offered free of charge to social change organizations for use in training and education. To request a copy, send the organization's name, contact person's name, address, phone number, and a brief description of the group's work to Chicago Video Project, 800 W. Huron, Suite 3 South, Chicago, IL 60622, saualinsky@chicagovideo.com.

Building a Better Tomorrow is HUD's Best Practices and Technical Assistance Forum newsletter. To be added to the mailing list, call 202/708-1992.

Tools for Housing and Community Economic Development is published by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston. To be added to the mailing list, contact the Administrative Services Department at 617/542-0150.

Developing a Neighborhood-Focused Agenda: Tools for Cities Getting Started is written by Grant Jones and produced by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. It can be downloaded at www.aecf/fellowship/fellows_publications.html, or call the publications department at 410/547-6600.

Creating Communities of Opportunity: Principles for Inner City Neighborhood Design, written by Center for the New Urbanism in collaboration with HUD, outlines principles for developing in the inner city while enhancing the area's urbanism. To order, visit www.huduser.org/publications/pubasst/principle.html.

An Economics of Hope: Resource Guide to Worker Co-ops and Sustainable Enterprises, is an annotated listing of co-ops and support organizations. \$9.95. Contact bknelson@portone.com.

Choosing the High Road: Businesses that Pay a Living Wage and Prosper, by Karen Kraut, Scott Klinger, and Chuck Collins studies six business owners who believe that their business success is enhanced by paying their workers a living wage. Published by Responsible Wealth, a project of United for a Fair Economy. Visit www.ufenet.org.

The State of the Nation's Housing: 2000 is a comprehensive examination of economic, demographic and social trends affecting the future of housing in America. Published by Harvard University's Joint Center for Housing Studies. Call 617/495-7640.

The **Rural Voices** Summer 2000 issue focuses on housing and rural policy issues. Published by the Housing Assistance Council. Contact 202/842-8600 or hac@ruralhome.org.

Understanding Local Economic Development, by Emil E. Malizia and Edward J. Feser, is a review of theoretical concepts and economic development applications. Theory is related to practice through a discussion of four fundamental concepts—power, theory, interests, and mediation. The conclusion includes a discussion of the differences between economic growth and economic development.

People's Power: Cuba's Experience with Representative Government is the culmination of Peter Roman's 12-year first-hand field research on local representative government in Cuba. Topics include early theories of socialist representative government, Lenin and the socialist state, the relationship between Cuba's government and its socialist predecessors, and the Cuban municipal assembly.

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RESOURCES listings are free but text is limited to one paragraph. Send RESOURCES listings to pn@pratt.edu or fax to PN at 718-636-3709.

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 majordomo@list.pratt.edu with "subscribe pn-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.

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PLANNERS NETWORK

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
- \$100 Sustaining Members** -- if you earn over \$50,000, won't you consider helping at this level?

Canadian members: See column to the right.

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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 \$80,000
- \$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 listserv, include your email address or send a message to Barbara Rahder at <rahder@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 **majordomo@list.pratt.edu** with "subscribe pn-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.

PN ADVERTISING RATES:

- Full page \$250
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- 1/4 page \$75
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Send file via email to <pn@pratt.edu>, or mail camera-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.
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INTERNATIONAL MEMBERS: Please send U.S. funds as we are unable to accept payment in another currency. Thanks.

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PLANNERS NETWORK
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