American City Planning Celebrating its Centennial: Great Promise – Great Plans?

Dr. Kenneth Reardon, who was kind enough to keynote APA-NJ’s annual conference this past November, is the Director of the Graduate Program in City and Regional Planning at the University of Memphis. Dr. Reardon, formerly of Cornell University, is a nationally renowned expert in community organizing, community-based neighborhood planning, and university-community partnerships. He received the American Institute of Certified Planners President’s Award for his role in establishing and directing the highly-regarded East St. Louis Action Research Project and more recently has been involved in recovery planning for New Orlean’s Ninth Ward in collaboration with a group of planning students.

Following is the text of his keynote address.

Good morning! I want to thank Rebecca Hersh, Mike Powell, and others from the conference planning committee for inviting me to spend a few minutes with you this morning during this historic election week.

A week that marked the election of Senator Barack Obama as our 44th president. A man whose campaign has repeatedly highlighted many of the urban and regional planning issues that have been and are core concerns of our profession.

(Continued on page 12)

The 2009 Planning Conference: The Biggest and Best Yet

By Rebecca Hersh, AICP/PP

This year’s Planning Conference was APA-NJ’s biggest conference yet, with over 500 attendees and, for the first time, two days of programming. The conference, which was held at New Brunswick’s Hyatt Regency Hotel, was sponsored by the American Planning Association NJ Chapter and the Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy at Rutgers.

The program began on Thursday November 6 with two walking tours and subsequent panel discussions: one of downtown New Brunswick’s recent redevelopment, and one of Rutgers University’s plans for bus rapid transit and how transit fits into the new greening of the College Avenue Campus project.

Later that evening, two workshops were offered: New Jersey Planning Law and Planning Ethics. The following day, the all-

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...The 2009 Planning Conference: The Biggest and Best Yet

(Continued from page 1)
day program included 18 sessions, a keynote (see article on page 1), and an afternoon cocktail reception and networking hour.

The 2008 Planning Awards

At the conference luncheon, 13 awards for outstanding planning projects and leadership were presented. The award winners are as follows:

- **Distinguished Service Award**
  Heyer, Gruel & Associates

- **Outstanding Comprehensive Plan Award**
  Main Street Atlantic City Downtown Revitalization Plan
  Karabashian Eddington Planning Group and Main Street Atlantic City

- **Outstanding Transportation Planning Award**
  Prudential Center Coordinated Transit, Traffic and Parking Management Plan
  Sam Schwartz Engineering

- **Commitment to Community Planning Award**
  Town of Newton

- **Outstanding Sustainable Initiative Award**
  NJDOT Commuter & Mobility Strategies Bureau
  Bicycle and Pedestrian Program
The Jersey Planner

Outstanding Planning Education Award
Technical Assistance Outreach Brochures for Municipal Planning
Monmouth County Planning Board

Distinguished Leadership Award for a Citizen Planner
Gary Novak, Planning Board Chair
Borough of West Cape May

Smart Growth Award
Jersey City Bayfront Redevelopment Plan
A. Nelessen Associates, Jersey City and Honeywell Corporation

Distinguished Leadership Award for an Elected Official
Mayor Guiseppe Chila
Township of Woolwich

Budd Chavoosian Award for Outstanding Professional Planner
Donald A. Kruekeberg, Ph.D., PP, FAICP -- Posthumously
Presentation by Dr. Frank Popper

Elwood “Woody” Jarmer Award for Environmental Achievement
Planning Incentive Grant (PIG) Program and the County & Municipal Comprehensive Farmland Preservation Planning Process
NJ State Agriculture Dev. Committee

President’s Award for Leadership in Planning Advocacy
New Jersey Planning Officials (NJPO)

The 2008 Awards jury was:
- Karl Hartkopf, PP/AICP, NJ Office of Smart Growth
- Courtenay Mercer, PP/AICP, Mercer Planning Associates
- Gail O’Reilly, PP/AICP, TownWorks
- Creigh Rahenkamp, PP/AICP, Creigh Rahenkamp and Associates
- Judith Auer Shaw, Ph.D., PP/AICP, National Center for Neighborhood & Brownfields Redevelopment, and the Rutgers Center for Green Building
- Randall Solomon, New Jersey Sustainable State Institute

And a special thank you to the conference sponsors, without whose generous support the conference would not have been possible:
- Clarke Caton Hintz
- Heyer Gruel Associates
- Stearns Associates, LLC
- Maser Consulting P.A.
- Howard/Stein-Hudson Associates, Inc.

If you have ideas for the 2010 conference, please contact:
mlevine@njapa.org or rebeccamhersh@aol.com.

We welcome your comments and ideas!
Main Street Atlantic City (MSAC) is a nonprofit organization guiding and managing the revitalization and development of Atlantic City’s downtown core - a 15-block area along Atlantic Avenue, between Michigan and Massachusetts Avenues. Guided by the national “Main Street Four Point”, MSAC coordinates stakeholders to improve the quality of life for all, celebrate the city’s rich cultural diversity, preserve historically significant architecture, and increase the value of the district’s properties and businesses.

In 2006, MSAC enlisted a professional planning and design firm, Karabashian Eddington Planning Group (KEPG) to lead a team of experts to explore the current and potential uses of the downtown area. With input from various community stakeholders, KEPG developed the vision, the plan, and the implementation strategy for the Downtown District in Atlantic City. It is envisioned that MSAC, in close coordination with the City of Atlantic City and other key agencies, will facilitate the implementation of the Plan over the next several years. The plan is based on the central theme of “Reconnecting Atlantic City to Atlantic Avenue”. The final Visioning & Downtown Revitalization Plan, completed in August 2007, includes: specific recommendations for physical improvements; identification of new commercial and residential uses for existing buildings; a downtown housing strategy to convert empty upper floors into apartment units; a tenant recruitment plan to attract new businesses to the Downtown District; a brand identity for the area that reflects the new viability; and a marketing strategy to attract new investment to the area. The plan includes definite implementation steps.
and budgets that will help MSAC successfully seek project partners and funding.

As with any non-profit and advisory agency, funding and proving relevance are key issues that are constantly being sought. Main Street Atlantic City is no different. In 2008, with the downward turn in the national and local economies, Main Street Atlantic City faced great challenges in funding for its staff and programs despite the successful endorsement of the Downtown Revitalization Plan by various stakeholders.

In the fall of 2008, the New Jersey American Planning Association (NJAPA) awarded the Main Street Atlantic City Downtown Revitalization Plan the Outstanding Comprehensive Plan Award for 2008. This recognition by NJAPA coupled with other events along the Avenue, namely, the establishment of a Merchants’ Association and a renewed commitment by the City of Atlantic City to support Main Street Atlantic City, has revived stakeholder, community and various state agency interest in the Atlantic Avenue Corridor. Consequently, there has been greater interest in the activities of the Main Street Atlantic City Board, the Downtown Revitalization Plan and the concepts outlined therein. The Main Street Atlantic City Board is now seeking funding for various programs and initiatives outlined in the plan by leveraging the prestigious recognition by NJAPA. Above all, this award is a great motivating factor and endorsement of the totally voluntary Board members’ efforts, all of whom have full time jobs and commitments, but are involved in this organization to see the success of this community.

Hopefully, this renewed commitment and recognition is a new dawn to the successful reconnection of Atlantic City to Atlantic Avenue! The Main Street Atlantic City Downtown Revitalization Plan may be viewed and downloaded from http://mainstreetacnj.org.
CONFERENCE SNAPSHOT
The Downtown New Brunswick Walking Tour

By Maura McManimon Fennessey, AICP/PP

On Thursday of the conference, about 100 intrepid conference attendees braved the rain for a walking tour of New Brunswick’s downtown. We broke into three groups led by Chris Paladino and Jean Holtz of the New Brunswick Development Corporation (Devco) and Glenn Patterson, Director of New Brunswick’s Department of Planning, Community & Economic Development.

I had the pleasure of being in the group led by Chris Paladino, who, having been at the helm of Devco for almost 15 years, provided an insider’s view of what’s been happening downtown.

The first stop was the corner of Albany Avenue and George Street, where we could see the clear contrast in the development impacts of the Johnson and Johnson building and high rises along George Street, such as 120 Albany Street where Devco is located. Johnson and Johnson is set back from the street – separated by a berm, with its own parking as well as employee amenities. The result is a physical separation of both the building and its employees from the downtown. Diagonally across the street is 120 Albany Street, a high rise building designed with street level retail that integrates with the rest of George Street and brings pedestrians, shoppers and diners out to the sidewalks.

Regarding parking, the goal of the City and Devco is to centralize all of the city’s parking needs into public lots. Rather than allow new individual buildings to provide their own parking, developers are asked to make a contribution to the City’s parking authority. Both developers and the city benefit from this, as the strategy allows the parking authority to take advantage of shared parking opportunities, makes the financing of new parking structures more feasible; and shared parking reduces individual parking obligations of new buildings.

We walked to the train station platform which gave us a clear view of the site of the planned Gateway project, a mixed-use project that will connect the train station to Rutgers’ Old Queens campus. It will feature luxury high-rise housing, structured parking and retail, including a major bookstore retailer that will serve as the Rutgers bookstore. That, along with plans for an expanded train platform and pedestrian connection over Albany Street, will have a major impact on the function and use of the downtown’s train station.

We then proceeded up French Street toward Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital to see the enormous and impressive cluster of hospitals and research and development institutions in the heart of the city: Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital, UMDNJ – Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, the Cancer Institute of New Jersey, and the new Child Health Institute of NJ.

The healthcare cluster gave way to the government cluster between Bayard and Paterson Streets. This area is home to the Middlesex County Administration Building, the Middlesex County Courthouse, the Family Courthouse and Civic Square – and the adjacent Bloustein School. Chris shared noted the intricacies of negotiating security issues amongst the Post Office, the county courthouse and prosecutor’s offices, and the City’s policy department for the Civic Square project. Historically, these functions may have insisted on being in separate buildings, but in the end Devco and its development partners were able to create a consolidated mixed-government project.

We then walked down Kirkpartrick to New Street and then Livingston Avenue to Devco’s most recent mixed-use project – the Heldrich. Completed in 2007, the Heldrich houses a hotel and conference center, the John J. Heldrich Center for Workforce Development, multiple restaurants and luxury housing. The building’s lobby and conference rooms feature the works of New Jersey artists, and the conference center has top notch...
The Legislative Committee convened recently to discuss the status of NJAPA’s legislative efforts and to set priority goals for 2009.

It is the Committee’s primary goal to become a more effective and proactive force in shaping legislation that impacts planning in our state. For 2009, it is the Committee’s intention to not only comment on pending planning legislation but to also be an advocate for legislation that will address the numerous planning issues we face.

In order to accomplish its legislative goals, individual Committee members will review, monitor and report on legislative initiatives within their area for discussion and policy decisions will be made by the Legislative Committee as a whole for action. Consistent with the policy guidelines of the National APA, the Committee will then present comments to the legislature for their consideration, as well as lobby for changes deemed necessary to improve upon or discourage legislative efforts that would otherwise adversely impact planning in New Jersey. Some of the efforts we will be seeking to target are changes to the MLUL and Professional Licensing requirements of the Professional Planning Licensing Board. More on this will be forthcoming.

Communications with the NJAPA Executive Board and membership will be key to our success. Reports will be issued by print and email to keep our membership informed of Legislative Committee activities. We also will be sending out a membership survey to elicit ideas and suggestions for legislative initiatives we should focus on.

With your help, NJAPA can become a potent and effective advocate for promoting planning in New Jersey. If anyone is interested in volunteering their time to this effort or has any suggestions they would like to share feel free to contact me at djkszabo@optonline.net.
The Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning (ACSP) has awarded Ralph Buehler, who received his PhD from the Bloustein School in May, the 2008 Barclay Gibbs Jones Award for Best Dissertation in Planning. The ACSP annual award, which honors superior scholarship in a doctoral dissertation, has now been presented for the fourth consecutive year to a student from the Bloustein School’s doctoral program.

Now an assistant professor at Virginia Tech University, Buehler’s thesis was entitled “Transport Policies, Travel Behavior, and Sustainability: A Comparison of Germany and the U.S.” Professor John Pucher chaired Buehler’s dissertation committee; other members included University Professor Joseph J. Seneca, Professor Michael R. Greenberg, Associate Professor Radha Jagannathan, and Dr. Uwe Kunert, of the German Institute of Economic Research in Berlin.

The previous award winners from the Bloustein School include:

- 2006—Philip Ashton, "Advantage or Disadvantage? The Changing Institutional Landscape of Central City Mortgage Lending." David Listokin, Faculty Supervisor
- 2005 -- Kurt Paulsen, "Land Use and Locational Justice: Land Use and Fiscal Policies of New Jersey Municipalities.” Donald Krueckeberg, Faculty Supervisor

There was no award presented for 2007.

The ACSP awards committee bases its decision on the thesis it finds “original, well written, employs methods elegantly, offers lessons pertinent to central issues in the field of planning, and provides guidance about how planners or governments should make choices.” The committee is chaired by Professor Pierre Clavel of Cornell University’s Department of City and Regional Planning.

The ACSP is a consortium of university-based programs offering credentials in urban and regional planning. The association promotes education, research, service, and outreach in the United States and internationally.

In addition to the Barclay Gibbs Jones award, Bloustein School students have won other honors from ACSP. Ashton, the 2006 award winner, also captured one of three Best Student Paper awards in 2004 in recognition of the best presentations made at ACSP’s annual conference.

President
Courtenay Mercer, AICP/P.P.
Mercer Planning Associates
46 Marbleborough Avenue
Middlesex, NJ 08846
Term: 11/07-11/10
Phone: (732) 369-6491
E-Mail: pres@njapa.org

Past President
Carlos Rodrigues, AICP/P.P.
Regional Plan Association
179 Nassau Street, 2nd floor
Princeton, NJ 08542
Term: 11/07-10/09
Phone: (609) 228-7080
E-Mail: crodrigues@rpa.org

First Vice-President
Deborah Lawlor AICP/P.P.
New Jersey Meadowlands Commission
1 DeKorte Park Plaza
Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
Term: 11/07 - 11/09
Phone: (201) 460-4671
E-Mail: slopehll@optonline.net

Second Vice-President
Eric R. Powers, AICP / P.P.
New Jersey Department of Transportation
1035 Parkway Avenue
Trenton, NJ 08625
Phone: (609) 530-3527
E-Mail: ERPmobile@msn.com

Treasurer
John Reiser
Planning - Office of Smart Growth
P.O. Box 800
Trenton, NJ 08625-0800
Term: 11/07 – 10/08
Phone: (609) 943-9938
E-Mail: jreiser@newrisedesigns.com

Secretary and
AICP and NJ Professional Planner Examination Review and Information
Amy Sarrinikolaou, AICP/P.P.
CMX
200 State Highway Nine
Manalapan, NJ 07726-0900
Term: 11/07 – 10/09
Phone: (732) 577-9000
E-Mail: asarrin@hotmail.com

Professional Development Officer:
Certificate Maintenance & Continuing Ed
Charles Latini Jr., AICP/P.P.
Heyer, Gruel & Associates
63 Church Street
New Brunswick, NJ 08901
Term: Appointed Annually
Phone: (732) 828-2200
E-Mail: Charleslatini@yahoo.com

Housing Committee Chair
Vito A Gallo, P.P.
17 Sheridan Road
Summit, NJ 07901
Term: Appointed Annually
Phone: (908) 418-3732
E-Mail: vitoagallo@comcast.net

Transportation Planning Committee Chair
Raymond S. Tomczak, AICP
HNTB Corporation
Wayne Plaza I, Suite 400, 145 Route 46 West
Wayne, NJ 07470-6830
Phone: (973) 435-3838
E-Mail: ronmczak@hntb.com

Legislative Committee Chair
John P. Szabo, Jr. AICP/P.P.
Township Planner, Wayne Township
475 Valley Road
Wayne, NJ 07470
Phone: (973) 694-1800 x.3267
E-Mail: djszabo@optonline.net

Redevelopment Committee Chair
Robert Cotter AICP/P.P.
Jersey City Division of City Planning
30 Montgomery Street, Suite 1400
Jersey City, NJ 07302
Term: Appointed Annually
Phone: (201) 547-5010
Fax: (201) 547-4323
E-Mail: bobbyc@jcnj.org

Sustainable Design Committee
Angela S. Clerico, LEED-AP
Banisch Associates, Inc
111 Main Street
Flemington, NJ 08822
Term: Appointed Annually
Phone: (908) 782-0835 x21
E-Mail: angelaclerico@banisch.com

Central Area Representative
Maura McManimon-Fennessy, AICP/P.P.
NJ Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency
P.O. Box 18550
Trenton, NJ 08650-2085
Term: 11/06 – 10/08
Phone: (609) 278-8803
E-Mail: maura_mcmannimon@hotmail.com

Southern Representative
Andrew Levecchia
Camden County Improvement Authority
1909 Route 70 East, Suite 300
Cherry Hill, NJ 08003
Phone: (856) 751-2242
Fax: (856)751-2247
E-Mail: andrewl@camdencounty.com

Southern Shore Representative
Louis C. Joyce, AICP/P.P.
Land Dimensions Engineering
6 East High Street
Glassboro, NJ 08028
Term: 11/06 – 10/08
Phone: (609) 307-7800
E-Mail: lcj50@yahoo.com

Bulletin Editor
Rebecca Hersh, AICP/P.P.
Alan M. Voorhees Transportation Center
33 Livingston Avenue, Fifth Floor
New Brunswick, NJ 08901
Term: Appointed Annually
Phone: (609) 915-5365
E-Mail: rebeccamhersh@aol.com

1st Year Student Representative
Katharine Otto
Rutgers University
22 James Road
Boonton, NJ 07005
Phone: (973) 462-3241
E-Mail: kotto@bluebottle.com

2nd Year Student Representative
Katie White
Rutgers University
27 Seaman Street
New Brunswick, NJ 08901
Phone: (952) 200-6416
E-Mail: Whit0931@umn.edu

Chapter Administrator
Michael E. Levine, AICP
NJ Chapter of the APA
C/O URS Corporation
One Riverfront Plaza
14th floor, P.O. Box 790
Newark, NJ 07102-9715
Phone: (973) 286-4708
Fax: (973) 504-7097
E-Mail: mlevine@njapa.org

Webmaster
Brian Carson
E-Mail: webmaster@njapa.org
Upcoming Events & Announcements

Climate Change: The Threat to Life and a New Energy Future
American Museum of Natural History
New York, NY
October 2008 - August 16, 2009

A major new exhibit that explores the science, history and impact of climate change and illuminates ways in which individuals, communities and nations can reduce their carbon footprints. For information, visit www.amnh.org.

Workshop: Public Involvement Strategies
January 28, 2009
New York City, NY
NYU Wagner School
CM | 2.00

During this workshop participants will consider the advantages and disadvantages of alternative approaches to public involvement— including formal public hearings, less formal public meetings, workshops, advisory groups, and structured formats for public input— and learn about strategies for making potentially negative situations meaningful, useful and positive for both public servants and the public. For information, visit www.planning.org.

NJ Future Redevelopment Forum
February 27, 2009
Hyatt Hotel and Conference Center
New Brunswick, NJ

NJ Future’s fourth annual Redevelopment Forum will be held at the Hyatt Hotel and Conference Center in New Brunswick on February 27, 2009. This event is considered a must-attend by many planners, architects, developers, lawyers and the general public throughout the region, thanks in part to the wealth of information shared in the series of workshops. Consider the testimony from one former participant, who wrote to say that the Forum was “one of the best and most informative conferences I have attended in 25 years of public service. The information discussed was extremely valuable at this critical time in New Jersey.” For more information, visit www.njfuture.org or call 609-393-0008.

2009 National Main Streets Conference Becoming Main Street 2.0
March 1-4, 2009
Chicago, Illinois

The 2009 conference will focus on how technology can enhance the Main Street approach, including: how to use new technologies to manage programs and engage constituents; what is social networking and how it applies to Main Street; how to get local businesses to take advantage of e-commerce; and how to recruit volunteers online. For information, visit www.mainstreet.org.

NJ Land Conservation Rally
Hyatt Hotel and Conference Center
New Brunswick, NJ

The annual New Jersey Land Conservation Rally is one of the nation’s largest statewide conservation events. The Rally is a daylong educational event offering more than 20 workshops, plenary sessions, and networking opportunities. Approximately 300 conservationists attend each year. All workshops are 90-minutes long and multiple sessions run concurrently. For questions, please contact Meghan McMahon at 1-888-526-3728 or Meghan@njconservation.org.

GRANT OPPORTUNITY
Healthy Kids Grants
Application Deadline: January 15, 2009

Healthy Kids Grants are a partnership of the General Mills Foundation, the American Dietetic Association Foundation and the President’s Challenge. Fifty grants of $10,000 each will be made to schools, community groups and other nonprofit organizations with innovative programs aimed at improving the nutrition and activity habits of young people. The involvement of a registered dietitian or dietetic technician, registered is a requirement for each program. The 2009 Champions for Healthy Kids grant application is available at www.generalmills.com/corporate/commitment/champions.aspx. The application deadline is January 15, 2009; grants will be awarded in May 2009. For more information, contact Beth Labrador at blabrador@eatright.org.

To include an event or announcement in the next newsletter, e-mail rebeccamhersh@aol.com

Plan now to attend APA’s 2009 National Planning Conference in Minneapolis April 25-29 to learn about great planning happening in the Twin Cities and around the world. Online registration will be available in December. For more information, visit www.planning.org.
The Jersey Planner by Stan Slachetka and David G. Roberts © 2003. This Handbook has been jointly published by the NJ Department of Community Affairs and the NJ Chapter of the American Planning Association. This book “is an easy-to-understand, practical guide that will help municipalities that are considering redevelopment.”

Redevelopment Handbook: A Guide to Rebuilding NJ’s Communities

APA-NJ Member Price:
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...City Planning’s Centennial: Great Promise – Great Plans?

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- A commitment to economic policies that will expand both employment and entrepreneurial opportunities especially for those that have struggled to find living wage employment in the new globalized service economy of which we are a part.

- A commitment to a more balanced approach to economic policy that will protect consumers, not just major corporations and their investors, from the excesses of our economic system through prudent regulation.

- A commitment to pursuing policies and programs that will reduce our dependency on non-renewable resources strengthening our position in the global economy, addressing issues or global warming, and reducing the negative health affects of deteriorating air quality.

- A commitment to taking action to address the nation’s mounting housing crisis characterized by plummeting values and skyrocketing foreclosure rates in a manner that will give equal attention to the needs of poor, working class, and middle income homeowners and banking and insurance sector investors.

- A commitment to rebuilding our nation’s deteriorating infrastructure in a manner that improves quality of life, economic competitiveness, and expands living wage employment, especially for the long-term unemployed.

- A commitment to funding the preschool, primary, secondary, and higher education programs that will enable young people in America to reach their full potential while improving our nation’s competitive position.

- A commitment to a more inclusive and participatory approach to local, state, and federal planning and decision-making

- A commitment to a new approach to foreign policy that will replace the Bush/Cheney/Rice, Wolfowitz unilateral, often military first, model of international relations which has been so costly to our reputation, economy, and the lives and health of our military and their family with a more multi-lateral diplomacy first approach international relations.

In my few minutes with you this morning, during this historic week, as we enter the Centennial year of American city planning, which we are celebrating, to reflect on our accomplishments and failures as a profession.

- Daniel Burnham, fresh from the success of the World Columbian Exposition and the presentation of the McMillan Plan for Chicago submitted his extraordinary plan for the City of Chicago.

- University, under the leadership of Dean Sturgis Pray, established the first formal curriculum in civic design

- Charles Mulford Robinson, a for-ester turned planner, published one of the first American text on town and city planning igniting the City Beautiful movement, and

- Our organizational forbearers met in Washington, DC for the First National Conference on Congestion and City Planning

It seems appropriate to initiate this critical assessment of our historic and contemporary planning efforts here in New Jersey – not because it is arguably our most urbanized state, but because the Garden State has been, so frequently, in the leadership in terms of urban policymaking and planning:

- Despite the claims of our brothers and sisters in Lawrence and Lowell – NJ is the home of the nation’s first planned industrial city – Paterson, NJ

- Home to the first municipally-employed city planner when Newark hired Harlan Bartholomew

- First New Deal era to promote a healthier, more sustainable, participatory, and just form of community-building with the establishment of Roosevelt, NJ

- First state to establish a full-fledged department of economic, housing, and community development with Ylvisaker’s creation of the Department of Community Affairs

- Pioneering work in habitat and farmland preservation – Pinelands and Green Acres Program

- Cutting edge legislation to insure basic housing security for renters through legislation crafted by NJTO

- First comprehensive community development corporations established by Monsignor Linder in Newark

- First state to establish affirmative obligation to contribute to the addressing the affordable housing needs of the state through Mt. Laurel litigation

- First state to create its own tax credit to support comprehensive community revitalization in economically challenged areas

So, what have been the major accomplishments of our profession in its first 100 years?

1. The establishment of local government planning as a key function in the overwhelming majority of America’s villages, towns, cities,
regions that has led to the elimination of many of the worst consequences of urbanization, industrialization, and unplanned sprawl.

2. The creation of a vibrant network of more than seventy graduate planning schools in the U.S. where research on critical environmental, economic, and social issues confronting urban communities is being pursued; the training of the next generation of planners, policy-makers, city administrators, and non-profit executives is proceeding; and an increasingly wide array of technical assistance projects are being carried out to improve the quality of life in nearby communities (www.acsp.org).

3. The design, construction, and management of complex urban infrastructure systems that permit Americans to enjoy in relative comfort and safety the benefits of urban living at densities previously unimagined.

4. The development of visionary design projects, developments, and communities that have encouraged the adoption of new standards and models for life- affirming urban communities, such as: Riverside, Illinois, Sunnyside Gardens, Queens, Radburn, New Jersey, Greenbelt, Maryland, Norris, Tennessee, Columbia, Maryland, Acrosanti, Arizona, and Seaside, Florida.

5. The introduction of key ecological and sustainability concepts such as: conurbation, carrying capacity, ecological footprint, Commutersheds, and Smart Growth into the broader public discourse regarding "green" approaches to community-building.

6. The pioneering of new models of working-family housing through the creation of a robust national network of community development corporations, financial intermediaries, land trusts, and community design centers and the development of innovative public/private financing mechanisms including the Low Income Housing Tax Credit and Historic Preservation Tax Credit Programs of the IRS and the State of New Jersey’s recently-enacted Neighborhood Revitalization State Tax Credit Program (www.hcdnnj.org).

7. The implementation of highly participatory methods of urban planning, design, development and governance that have, in many cases, afforded those most deeply affected by government actions, especially the poor, significant influence within local policy-making processes.

8. The awareness of the corrosive effect that racial, ethnic, religious, gender, age, and class bias and bigotry can have on the planning, design, governance, and the management of cities and regions as well as the healing potential that equity-promoting policies, plans, and procedures can exert on the quality of urban life.

9. The early acceptance of the critical contribution that diversity within our profession can make towards enhancing planning theory and practice by challenging frequently "taken for granted" assumptions regarding the nature of cities, planning, and citizenship and by introducing important new ideas generated by those outside of the dominant culture.

10. The acceptance of negotiation and mediation as essential professional practice skills required to advance plan making and plan implementation within increasingly diverse metropolitan regions.

11. The establishment of strong national organizations, such as the American Planning Association, American Institute of Certified Planners, and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning, that can effectively articulate the contribution inspired planning can make to successful community-building, share evolving principles of good practice, encourage cooperative research and technical assistance efforts, and advocate for needed local, regional, state, and national policy change.

12. The use of advanced computer technologies, especially the World Wide Web, to provide local citizens, planners, and policy-makers with improved access to extensive databases, advanced modeling systems, and three-dimensional imaging programs to enhance the quality of local planning and policy-making.

Notwithstanding this impressive list of accomplishments, few planners would argue with the statement that we, as a profession, have failed, in large part, to create the kind of just city that those attending the first National Conference on City Planning and the Problems of Congestion in Washington, DC in 1909 hoped we would (Krueckeberg, 1983, p. 82-84). Nor have we succeeded in moving urban and regional planning into the ranks of the nation’s most influential professions such as medicine, law, engineering, and architecture. This fact is reinforced every time a major organization selects representatives from fields such as economics, law, and architecture, to discuss critical urban policy issues that are the major foci of historic and current planning research and practice. Why is this true?

As we reflect upon the first one hundred years of planning scholarship and practice, there are despite our many stellar accomplishments a number of things that we, as a community of scholars and practitioners, have not accomplished which has compromised our efforts to build great communities and cities and improve the relative standing of our profession. Among these are:

1. The development of a popular/non-partisan base of political support for our work among a broad cross-section of community organizations, business groups, and media representatives. While we often articulate a strong belief in the contributions that citizen planners can make to good government, in practice, we frequently design public planning processes that offer residents limited forms of participation. We have also not invested significant amounts
of time and money in the training of citizen planners and pursuit of out-
reach efforts designed to introduce members of new immigrant commu-
nities, many of who come from countries without strong democratic
traditions, to the value and practice of planning. Finally, with the excep-
tion of Kevin Lynch’s Growing Up in Cities/UNESCO Project (Lynch,
1976), we have done little to excite our youth, many of whom are envi-
ronmentally conscious, about avail-
able career and public service op-
portunities within our field.

2. The profession has frequently re-
sponded in painfully slow and se-
verely limited ways to critical re-

gional and national-scale challenges for which we clearly possess rele-

vant knowledge, and skills. Within the past fifteen years, academic and professional planners, with few nota-
ble exceptions, provided little leader-

tship to the recovery efforts that took place in response to the Los Angeles Uprising of 1992, the Upper Mississippi River Valley Floods of 1993, the World Trade Center at-

3. The increasingly visible contradic-
tion that exists between the planning profession’s rhetoric advocating environmental sustainability and jus-
tice and the involvement of large numbers of professional planners and planning agencies in the design of environmentally irresponsible forms of low-density, auto-
dependent development that is con-

tributing to suburban sprawl, de-

stroying vast acreage of irreplaceable farmland, and exacerbating the pro-

cess of global warming.

4. The profession’s lack of interest in engaging and incorporating into our field the large group of citizen plan-

ners that have since 1965 estab-

lished more than 3,200 community development corporations. These local non-profits have played a piv-

total role in creating tens of thou-

sands of affordable housing units, providing credit for thousands of women and minority-owned small businesses, and building millions of square feet of new commercial space in many of the most economi-

cally distressed urban commu-
nities (Brophy and Shabecoff, 2001, p. 25-42).

5. A reluctance of many in our field to reintroduce key ideas, con-

cepts, methods, and techniques of physical planning, specifically urban design, so as to enhance the place-making

knowledge and skills of future plan-

ners by improving the functionality and appearance while reducing the negative environmental impacts of existing and new urban develop-

ments.

6. Our frequent failure to address cul-

ture within the plans we create for our nation’s increasingly diverse metropolitan regions by incorporat-
ing core theories and methods from such fields as African-American, Latino-American, Asian American, Religious, Women’s, Queer, and Urban Ethnographic Studies into the curriculum of PAB approved gradu-

ate programs and APA/AICP spon-

sored professional development programs.

7. The hesitance of our profession to pursue redistributive policies that seek to promote greater equity within the economy while emphasizing compensatory social service pro-

grams offered by public agencies, non-profit organizations, and volun-

tary public/private partnerships that address the consequences of various forms of market failure such as envi-

ronmental externalities. For exam-

ple, we might limit mortgage deduc-

tions for the middle class so as to expand funding for public housing thereby reducing the need for af-

fordable housing groups to engage in increasingly creative and non-

sustainable housing finance schemes. Or, we might adopt a more aggres-

sive attitude towards the enforce-

ment of the Home Mortgage Disclosure and Community Re-


vestment Acts rather than spending millions to improve the house-

hold budgeting and financial management skills of poor and working-class families.

8. Our unwillingness to examine, in an un-

flinching manner, the effects that unexam-

ined racism and white privilege within the planning academy and profession has and is having on contemporary plan-

ning practice. Among the troubling evidence of our profession’s failure to seriously address this topic are:

- The very small number of mi-


ority planners who are mem-

bers of APA, AICP or FAICP;

- The lack of minority represen-


tation within the APA Executive Committee, AICP Governing


Committee, and the ACSP Na-


tional Governing Board;

- The relatively small number of minority students currently enrolled in Planning Accredita-


tion Board accredited schools;

- Our collective failure to under-


take a serious and sustained affirmative recruitment and minority scholarship initiative in light of the profession’s lack of minority representation;

- The failure of the APA and AICP to support its own Plan-


ning in the Black Community Division prompting this body to consider becoming an inde-


dependent professional organiza-


tion;

- The limited degree to which issues of racial inequality in ur-


ban planning and policy-making...
have been featured in recent issues of JAPA and JPER;

- The ACSP Governing Board’s three votes in favor of holding its Annual Meeting in Charleston in 2005, the target of an NAACP national boycott based upon its refusal to abandon the flying of the Confederate flag on the grounds of the South Carolina Capitol, despite significant internal ACSP opposition;

- The ACSP Governing Board’s rush to embrace national program rankings insensitive to the potential negative impact such a policy might have on low resource planning programs at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and urban metro universities which meet the graduate planning education needs of a disproportionate number of minority students entering our field; and finally

- With the exception of the University of New Orleans and a handful of graduate planning schools from outside of the city, ACSP’s and APA’s anemic response to the critical planning and design needs of New Orleans and its surrounding parishes.

9. The growing contradiction between the progress being made internationalizing planning curricula and integrating increasing numbers of international scholars and professionals into our field and the growing number of communities where planners have participated in the crafting of anti-immigrant educational, housing, and land use policies. Local municipalities have passed ordinances requiring individuals to provide proof of citizenship before being allowed to legally rent apartments. Other communities have amended their zoning ordinances to prevent the siting of facilities that serve as day labor hiring and/or immigrant worker social service centers.

Our collective failure to address these and other challenges confronting the planning academy and profession during our first one hundred years of practice have undermined our efforts to build the just city imagined by our field’s founding fathers and mothers. What factors have prevented us from displaying the kind of vision and courage in addressing these and other barriers to social justice that Daniel Burnham challenged our profession to display during its first years (Hines, 1974, XVII):

Make no small plans. They have no magic to stir humanity’s blood and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical plan once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with ever-growing insistency. Remember that our sons and daughters are going to do things that will stagger us. Let your watchword be order and your beacon, beauty. Think big.

A number of factors have, in my opinion, discouraged our field from effectively addressing these issues.

First, is the long shadow which the failure of the Federal Urban Renewal Program has cast over our profession discouraging planners from offering visionary proposals for urban transformations. Our profession has too often been satisfied to pursue incremental change at the margins of urban life often through land use regulation rather than propose significant proposals that address the structural causes of inequality in our society.

Second, the continuing influence on our profession of the nation’s largest homebuilders, their trade associations, and real estate and banking allies, who jealous guard private property rights while engaging in low-density development notwithstanding recent science on global warming and surveys showing growing consumer interest in new “greener” housing products.

Third, the profession’s preoccupation with efforts to enhance its status by narrowly focusing on licensing, branding, advertising and ranking strategies while under investing in public service campaigns that could generate broad-based citizen interest in and support for planning by demonstrating our ability to help residents and their local governments solve messy social problems.

Fourth, our reluctance to take on thorny public policy issues related to race and class for fear that in doing so we might be required to confront our profession’s own unexamined racism including, for those of us of majority status, white privilege.

Fifth, the strength of centrist positions in both the republican party that have build broad bases of political support through a rhetoric of fiscal conservatism that has justified significant cuts in domestic programs that have supported affordable housing, workforce development, and compensatory education programs that have benefited cities.

Sixth, the impact of the global war of terror which has placed enormous burdens on the federal budget while encouraging certain forms of ethnocentrism and xenophobia that has led to increased intolerance and violence towards certain immigrant and cultural identity groups.

Our profession needs new and inspired leaders who are prepared to acknowledge and creatively overcome these barriers that have limited our ability to engage in practices that would promote the kind of just cities and regions which the founders of our profession envisioned. The nation’s graduate planning schools can increase the number of such leaders they produce to the extent to which they embrace Ernest L. Boyer’s notion of “scholarship of engagement” which he first presented in his seminal article “Creating the New American College” (Boyer, 1994, A48). In this article, Boyer argued that higher education should match its emphasis on the creation of new knowledge which he refers
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(Continued from page 15)

to as the scholarship of discovery, the synthesis of new ideas which he called the scholarship of integration, the communication of new knowledge which he referred to as the scholarship of transmission with a renewed commitment to the application of new university-generated knowledge, insights, and methods to the solution of society’s thorniest, most intractable, and highly contentious environmental, economic, and, social justice issues which he refers to as the scholarship of engagement.

Boyer’s normative arguments in support of the scholarship of engagement have been reinforced in recent years by longitudinal research carried out by Alexander W. Astin (Astin 1995), Janet Eyler and Dwight E. Giles (Eyler and Giles, 1999) documenting the extent to which student involvement in service-learning and public scholarship programs can deepen their understanding of the causes and consequences of social inequality, strengthen their commitment to life-long engagement in public interest work, enhance their organizational knowledge and skills, and increase their sense of personal efficacy and agency in confronting serious group, organizational, community, and societal problems.

One of the most compelling examples of the transformative power of the scholarship of engagement within recent planning education is the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign’s East St. Louis Action Research Project. While much has been written about the contribution this unique community/campus partnership has made to improving conditions within several of East St. Louis’ poorest neighborhoods and to enhancing the learning outcomes of participating students, less has been written about the extent which this program has generated the kinds of visionary leaders that Patrick Geddes described as University Militants who use their university acquired knowledge and skills to advance the cooperative problem-solving, place-making, and community-building efforts of poor and working families seeking to make concrete improvements in their immediate environments (Boardman, 1944, p 326).

During the past two decades the East St. Louis Action Research Project has mobilized more than a dozen architecture, history, landscape architecture, law, sociology, physics, and urban and regional planning faculty committed to supporting resident-led change efforts and providing transformative professional education for thousands of UIUC undergraduate and graduate students through a combination of field-intensive studios, workshop and clinic courses; externally-funded applied research projects; and co-curricular volunteer experiences (Reardon, 1998, p. 323). This program has succeeded in preparing a new generation of planning and design professionals who are undertaking significant equity planning projects (www.eslarp.uiuc.edu). Efforts that are expanding opportunities for poor and working class families in the communities where they are working while advocating public policies designed to promote more even patterns of metropolitan development. A quick look at the professional commitments and accomplishments of five UIUC alumni whose participation in the East St. Louis Action Research Project played a critical role in their formation as urban planning professionals underscores the contribution that service-learning projects such as ESLARP can make towards nurturing the kind of inspired and skilled leadership needed to assist planning in fulfilling its social justice potential during its second century of practice.

Rafael Cester entered the Masters of Regional Planning Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 1993 where he quickly became involved in the East St. Louis Action Research Project as a Graduate Research Assistant. As an ESLARP Graduate Research Assistant, Rafael helped co-author the Winstanley/Industrial Park Neighborhood Improvement Plan and design and build the Illinois Avenue Playground involving more than one hundred community residents and university students in the process. While at UIUC, Rafael also played a key role in organizing and planning the 1995 Planners Network National Conference that brought more than 500 citizen activists, professional planners, urban scholars, and elected officials to East St. Louis to discuss issues related to persistent urban poverty. Following his graduation from UIUC, Rafael established the Upstate New York Office of the Enterprise Community Partners in Rochester, NY where he emerged as an important leader within the City of Rochester’s nationally recognized, resident-led planning and governance program called Neighbors Building Neighborhoods (NBN). While in Rochester, Rafael raised the funds that established the Community Development Collaborative that fostered the formation of partnerships between community-based housing development organizations and university-based technical assistance center. This network, similar ESLARP, was responsible for initiating a series of impressive economic and community development projects in the city’s most economically distressed neighborhoods. Based upon his success in Rochester, Rafael was appointed the Director of the New York City Office of the Enterprise Community Partners where he worked with the Bloomberg Administration to craft the City of New York’s 2010 Housing Plan that seeks to raise $10 billion for high-quality affordable housing projects throughout the city. Rafael subsequently served as the Deputy Commissioner for Development within the NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development where he was responsible for implementing the Mayor’s housing plan. At HPD, Rafael played a pivotal role in mediating a potentially explosive confrontation between real estate developers and non-profit organizations regarding the redevelopment of the Brooklyn waterfront that resulted in a historic agreement. The Greenpoint-Williamsburg compromise will increase densities along the waterfront while insuring that 38% of newly created housing, some 7,800 units, will be permanently affordable. In addition, the public will gain access to the
waterfront and needed investment in local schools, libraries, parks, and subway stations will be made. Following his service with the city, Rafael has recently returned to the Enterprise Community Partners as Senior Vice-President responsible for strategic planning and public policy.

**Kirk Goodrich** also entered the Masters of Urban and Regional Planning Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 1993 where he too became involved in the East St. Louis Action Research Project as a Graduate Teaching Assistant. Working with Rafael Cestero and Karna Gerich, Kirk co-authored the Winstanley/Industry Park Neighborhood Improvement Plan and assisted in the planning, design, and construction of the Illinois Avenue Playground. Like Rafael, Kirk played an important organizing role preparing for the 1995 Planners Network National Conference that took place in East St. Louis. Upon his graduation from UIUC, Kirk chose not to accept several well-paying planning positions that he was offered to continue his work with residents of the Winstanley/Industry Park neighborhood in carrying out key elements of the redevelopment plan that he helped them create. Working with the local faith-based community Kirk organized, incorporated, and secured the funds needed to establish a full-service community development corporation in East St. Louis called the Winstanley/Industry Park Neighborhood Organization (WIPNO). As WIPNO’s first Executive Director, Kirk helped site, design, and build the East St. Louis Farmers Market, secured funding to complete the moderate rehabilitation of seven single-family homes owned by low and moderate income families, carried out dozens of open space improvement projects and developed a summer employment program for youth interested in community planning and design. Following his stellar service in East St. Louis, Kirk returned home to New York City where he was appointed a Managing Director and subsequently a Vice-President of the Enterprise Social Equity Fund that operates one of the nation’s largest and most successful Low Income Housing Tax Credit Programs. As a senior manager for this affordable housing fund, Kirk has succeeded in assisting many groups seeking to build attractive housing that incorporate critical social services for individuals with special needs. His success in helping ex-offender, disability, and HIV AIDS groups to create needed affordable housing options that offer critically nutrition, counseling, and employment services have inspired other financial intermediaries to undertake similar projects. Recently, Kirk has provided strategic planning, land assembly, and housing finance services to the Allen A.M.E. Preservation and Development Corporation, headed by former U.S. Congressman and Congressional Black Caucus Chair, Reverend Floyd Flake, which has developed hundreds of units of new affordable housing and dozens of small business sites that has made a significant contribution towards “jump starting” the revitalization of Downtown Jamaica, Queens.

**Angie Morgan Marks** entered the Masters of Regional Planning Program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign following a successful career as an urban affairs reporter for several daily newspapers in the Chicagoland area. Angie soon became involved in the volunteer work weekends organized by the East St. Louis Action Research Project. Working with Patricia Nolan and Eric Stoller, Angie co-authored the Olivette Park Revitalization Plan that was funded by the East St. Louis Community Development Block Grant Program. She subsequently played a key role in the development of a strategic plan for the re-organization of the Katherine Dunham Center for Arts and Humanities. As part of this effort, Angie helped organize a successful dance festival/fundraiser at which several community-based arts groups and university dance programs performed seldom seen works by Miss Dunham. Following Angie’s graduation from UIUC, she became the Director of Roseville Neighborhood Housing Services where she assisted that organization in completed a number of single and multi-family housing efforts, commercial development projects, and open space improvement initiatives as part of the Michigan Avenue -- Roseland Initiative (Peterman, 200, p. 136-149). Angie’s work in Roseville was soon noticed by members of the Daley Administration which recently hired her to help them manage their ever-expanding portfolio of neighborhood revitalization and affordable housing projects.

**Juan Salgado** entered the Master of Regional in 1993 where he became involved in the East St. Louis Action Research Project as a Graduate Research Assistant. Working with Rafael Cestero, Kirk Goodrich, and Karna Gerich, he assisted the residents of the Winstanley/Industry Park neighborhood in creating a comprehensive redevelopment for the community. In addition to his work on the Winstanley/Industry Park plan, Juan played an important role in recruiting East St. Louis church organizations and youth groups to assist in the construction of the Illinois Avenue Playground. Upon his graduation from UIUC, Juan accepted a position as a Community Organizer for The Resurrection Project serving the Pilsen neighborhood of Chicago. His work with this group soon led to an offer to serve as the Executive Director of the Instituto del Progresso Latino -- an organization committed to the empowerment of the city’s rapidly expanding immigrant community. Under Juan’s leadership the Instituto has played a pivotal role supporting the efforts of immigrant workers to form unions to secure the benefits of collective bargaining. In addition to his work as a union organizer, Juan has assisted the Instituto in establishing one of Chicago’s most successful charter schools. As President of the Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights, Juan helped organize the nation-wide protests of Mexican workers fighting for basic human rights that took place throughout the US in the spring of 2006. Juan’s local, regional, and national advocacy efforts in pursuit of fair treatment for undocumented workers resulted in his selection by Illinois Governor as Co-
Chair of the New Americans Policy Council and subsequently as a national spokesperson for the delegation of labor, religious, and human rights leaders who met with President Bush to discuss a new immigration bill. On March 26, 2006, Juan was invited to deliver a speech on the state of immigration rights and reform in the United States for President Vicente Fox and other national leaders in Mexico.

Michelle Whetten entered the Masters of Regional Planning Program at UIUC the year following Rafael, Kirk, and Juan. During her first year in the MRP Program she volunteered to help with the construction of the Illinois Avenue Playground. She also mobilized dozens of other planning and design students to complete various of physical improvement projects in East St. Louis as part of a series of volunteer work weekends. As a Graduate Research Assistant with the East St. Louis Action Research Project, Michelle served as one of the key program planners for the 1995 Planners Network National Conference that brought more than five hundred citizen activists, professional planners, and academics from throughout the U.S. and five foreign countries to East St. Louis to discuss the theme of “Linking Citizen Action and Equity Planning”. Michelle’s research on the decline of East St. Louis’s retail food system resulted in a proposal to create a retail-vender, fresh-food market in East St. Louis Action Research Project.

Michelle became a Community Planner with the Prince George County Office of the Neighborhood Design Center where she initiated a number of successful resident-led community development projects. Her work, with Professor James Cohen of the University of Maryland at College Park, in preparing a comprehensive redevelopment plan for the African American suburb of Palmer Park is viewed by many as “best practice” case of participatory neighborhood planning. Following her service in Maryland, Michelle was hired as a Community Planner and subsequently as Associate Director of the New York City Office of the Enterprise Community Partners where she assumed responsibility for helping the NYC Enterprise Office in shifting their redevelopment approach from single self-contained building revitalization projects to a district approach that seeks to stabilize and revitalize targeted communities through the simultaneous, integrated, and long-term redevelopment of clusters of buildings in a manner that generates synergistic benefits. Following her work in NYC, Michelle was appointed Director of the Enterprise Community Partner’s Gulf Coast Office where she is managing a $200 million program to rebuild local communities while enhancing the planning and development capacities of non-profit organizations and local governments in this storm-ravaged region.

Let us hope and pray that the vast intelligence, imagination, humor and courage of Americans will not fail us. Either we learn a new language of empathy and compassion, or the fire this time will consume us all.

This new leadership must be grounded in grassroots organizing that highlights democratic accountability. Whoever our leaders will be as we approach the twenty-first century, their challenge will be to help Americans determine whether a genuine multicultural democracy can be created and sustained in an era of global economy and a moment of xenophobic frenzy.

Let us hope and pray that the vast intelligence, imagination, humor and courage of Americans will not fail us. Either we learn a new language of empathy and compassion, or the fire this time will consume us all.
Planetizen’s Top 10 Books of 2009


Planetizen is pleased to release its eighth annual list of the ten best books in the planning field. The Planetizen editorial staff based its 2009 edition list on a number of criteria, including editorial reviews, sales rankings, popularity, Planetizen reader nominations, number of references, recommendations from experts and the book’s potential impact on the urban planning, development and design professions.

One particular trend we’re seeing is the growth of “hypertext” books, books that mimic the feel and content of the web in their presentation. Hyperborder, The Endless City and Century of the City all fall into that category. As e-publishing grows in popularity, these sorts of hybrids will probably be more common.

We present our list in alphabetical order, and are not assigning rank. And now, on to the list!

The Concrete Dragon: China’s Urban Revolution And What It Means For The World
By Thomas J. Campanella
Princeton Architectural Press, 334 pages
Campanella, an urban planning professor at UNC Chapel Hill, brings us an eye-opening look at China’s ever-expanding urban development brought on by Deng Xiaoping’s “economic miracle”. Concrete Dragon is full of staggering statistics, such as the fact that in 2003 alone, China put up 28 billion sq. ft. of housing - the equivalent of 1/8th of the housing stock of the entire United States. Campanella compares China’s wanton sprawl almost wistfully to our own destructive history. Robert Moses has nothing on the Chinese for bulldozing neighborhoods in the name of progress. Concrete Dragon bites off a lot (architectural styles, social and cultural changes, detailed portraits of multiple cities) and often succeeds in giving us a fascinating look into a world most of us don’t get to see.

Who’s Your City?
by Richard Florida
Basic Books, 374 Pages
Almost like a self-help book for that amorphous relationship between people and places, Who’s Your City? focuses mainly on how choosing a place to live is increasingly one of the most important decisions people make. Expanding on the themes of his previous work, Florida shows how certain types of people are attracted to certain types of places and that ending up in the right place has as much to do with personal preferences as it does with prevailing economic factors and professional trends. This book should be read by anyone considering making a move. More importantly, it should be read by cities to get them thinking about what it is they do best, what kind of people they’re attracting, and whether they want -- or need -- to change.

A Better Way to Zone: Ten Principles to Create More Livable Cities
By Donald L. Elliott
Island Press, 256 pages
Elliott backs up his argument with eight lessons learned from the past, turning them into strategies for the future. Although zoning is not an inherently thrilling topic, as the author himself notes, this title shows how post-traditional zoning techniques are capable of reinvigorating even large, mature cities.

The Endless City
by Ricky Burdett and Deyan Sudjic, Editors
Phaidon, 510 Pages
The great urban shift is examined and illustrated in this detailed and dense book. The Endless City discusses the challenges facing the urban environment and the global community in the near future, focusing on six major world cities: New York, Shanghai, London, Mexico City, Johannesburg, and Berlin. Through each and with accompanying essays from some of the brightest in the field, the book broadens the debate over globalization and growth. By defining the future as an “urban condition” and presenting options for approaching this condition, The Endless City is at once a diagnosis of troubled times and a prescription for emerging from them.

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Visioning and Visualization: People, Pixels, and Plans
by Michael Kwartler and Gianni Longo

(Continued on page 20)
This book is aptly rife with large, color images that help convey the authors’ main idea: visuals are essential to planning with the community. When aided by the effective use of visualization tools, public participants are also more effectively responsive, simply because the information is straightforward and manipulatable. Visioning and Visualization is an excellent guide on how such potential can be attained through current technologies.

Form-Based Codes: A Guide for Planners, Urban Designers, Municipalities, and Developers
By Daniel G. Parolek, Karen Parolek, and Paul C. Crawford, FAICP
Wiley, 332 pages
Measured and thoughtful, Form-Based Codes is an intelligent how-to. Like a good textbook, the thoughts build one upon the other until you can see the clarity and wisdom of shedding your city’s zoning and moving to an enlightened future based on form rather than use. Pictures and charts are plentiful, and case studies build the impression that form-based codes aren’t some wacky new theory, but the continuing expression of solid principles of urban design.

Century of the City
by Neal R. Peirce and Curtis W. Johnson with Farley M. Peters
The Rockefeller Foundation, 447 Pages
This book is an impassioned call for action. Vibrant with images and littered with sidebars, Century of the City is magazine-readable but book-intelligent. It’s the result of a month-long colloquy hosted by the Rockefeller Foundation to identify and strategize on the challenges faced by rapidly urbanizing 21st century cities. The focus is on taking multidisciplinary approaches to the issues faced by cities, from the underserved slums of India to the most bustling economic powerhouses of the new China. Readers will come away convinced that even the most inefficient cities are incredibly important to the livelihood of both local citizens and global citizens, and that making them better is truly an international imperative.

Hyperborder: The Contemporary U.S.-Mexico Border and Its Future
by Fernando Romero/LAR
Princeton Architectural Press, 320 pages
Hyperborder—titled after the plethora of hyperactivities that occur daily along the U.S.-Mexican border—is a comprehensive look at such activities’ effects in the global context. Striking images and graphics portray the grim reality of the two nations’ lopsided interactions, but Romero’s message is altogether an optimistic one. Each chapter is headed with a pseudo-headline dated in the future, which collectively evolve into a best-case scenario in which both nations are eventually autonomous and cooperative.

Hungry City
By Carolyn Steel
Chatto & Windus, 383 Pages
In reality, food policy is pretty simple: people gotta eat. With fewer people farming, the food we eat often comes from far away, and this is especially true in urban areas. The connection between food production, urban development and land use is unavoidable. Hungry City closely examines this connection and lays out exactly how our food gets from where it’s grown (or made or engineered) to where we eat it. The book emphasizes why this division between us and our food is a problem, primarily, of an under-nourished relationship between food and cities. Steel cogently argues that if we want to create sustainable cities for the future, we’ll need to think harder about meeting our food needs closer to home.

Traffic: Why We Drive The Way We Do, And What It Says About Us
By Tom Vanderbilt
Knopf, 416 pages
The influence of Malcolm Gladwell continues to spread, and thankfully the result is great reads like Traffic. While transportation engineers may cringe, this engaging, populist look at driving behavior and transportation planning is just the ticket for those of us who are flummoxed by latent demand and the Braess Paradox. Vanderbilt uses interviews and his own curiosity to explain how the Dutch have
made streets safer by removing traffic controls, and how the City of LA makes sure the limos of the stars arrive on time to hit the red carpet at the Oscars.

Other Noteworthy Titles

**Growing Greener Cities: Urban Sustainability in the Twenty-First Century**
By Eugenie L. Birch and Susan M. Wachter
University of Pennsylvania Press, 416 pages
Co-editors Birch and Wachter are also co-directors of the Penn Institute for Urban Research, and their expertise can be found within the pages of this essay compilation. Some essays suggest methods that revolve around the simple, yet hard (mimicking New York City’s public transportation system, implementing regional scale changes) while others just require that one encouraging nudge (urban farming, green roofs). Together these essays offer long-term strategies, ideas, and best of all, hope, to ensure that the sustainable city will soon be more than just a hypothetical.

**Retooling for Growth: Building a 21st Century Economy in America’s Older Industrial Areas**
By Richard M. MacGahey and Jennifer S. Vey
Brookings Institution Press, 437 pages
This book deserves to be recognized mainly for the influence that the policies it outlines are having on the Obama administration. The concept of “innovation clusters” is a major part of the team’s urban policy agenda, and is the central conclusion of Retooling for Growth. The collection of essays present a number of solid ideas for revitalizing cities like Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Cleveland, places with solid infrastructures that have withered for decades because of lack of economic opportunity. What it lacks in excitement it more than makes up for in substance.

**Mobility First: A New Vision For Transportation In A Globally Competitive Twenty-First Century**
By Sam Staley and Adrian Moore
Rowman & Littlefield, 224 pages
While many planners may grumble, Sam Staley makes an impassioned argument for the need for mobility for “rubber-tire” transportation in cities to maintain economic viability. He argues that three-dimensional engineering solutions can fix congestion problems by ducking over or under choke points, that the move towards toll roads is not a bad thing, and that (gasp) transit has its place when done correctly. In today’s climate, the transportation engineer has often been relegated to a back seat. Staley makes a strong argument to move them up front.
To place an event announcements classified ad, consultant directory ad, single insertion ad, RFP, RFQ, or other notice in the APA-NJ newsletter, please contact Chapter Administrator Michael Levine at mlevine@njapa.org or (973) 286-4708.
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