



GPEIG Voice

Newsletter of the Global Planning Educators Interest Group

www.gpeig.org

Summer 2008

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Notes from the Co-Chairs

I have posted some queries on the new version of the web site under the heading Structure and Finances that I think are critical for our group to consider:

http://www.gpeig.org/index.php/discussions/comments/structure_and_finances_of_gpeig

Because I would like to broaden this discussion to as a large a possible group, I include some of the language from that posting below in an attempt to stimulate wider discussion. The Global Planning Educators Interest Group is now 10 years old. Our first decade has seen rapid growth and the desire to take on new projects. In addition we seek to remember and honor our founding members (Lim awards) and those who have passed on (Himi Jammal and Peter Marris memorials).

We currently are organized as a loose affiliation of faculty from ACSP and affiliated departments. We choose our leadership (co-chairs) based on those who show up at our annual conference business sessions. We have some intermittent communications during the rest of the year through a list serve, newsletter, and web site. Other associations have interest groups that have more clearly defined membership categories (AAG and APA) that require some form of dues or fees. Should GPEIG consider a more formal membership structure? Should we assess membership fees in some way to generate income to pay for the Lim awards and other future projects?

When we established the Lim awards it was with the understanding that Korean colleagues of Gil were interested in supporting this award. During the past two years it has been increasingly difficult to nail down this commitment on an ongoing basis. In the interim we continued to make the awards which has resulted in our interest group going into debt to support the dissertation and travel awards. During the last two years co-chairs have spent a good deal of energy trying to cope with how to raise the funds to support the Lim awards and other activities. We relied on one spontaneous fund raising drive and the remainder of a HUD grant from one member to dig us out of the hole we were in, so that we are no longer in debt, but this is NOT sustainable.

As a result for this year co-chairs have decided to lower the dissertation award (from \$1000 to \$500) and reduce the number of \$250 travel awards from 4 to 2). We submitted a request to the ACSP treasurer to fund these awards, but are unsure whether the Board of Governors is willing to fund this on an ongoing basis. In addition because all our available funds were going to pay for these awards AND because the Chicago conference hotel was going to charge us nearly \$50 per person for lunch we opted to skip the lunch this year and hold a separate business meeting in the evening. Many of us may miss the fellowship of a shared meal and remember fondly the early dinners funded by Gil Chin Lim himself, but all these things require a

more formal budget AND a regular mechanism for generating revenue to help make all of these expenditures possible.

These are large questions that may require a fair amount of seasoning before we can make a decision, but the co-chairs feel that it is imperative this year to begin to engage this question, so that by the time of our next meeting in Fall of 2009 we will be able to come to a decision.

We look forward to your participation in the business meeting and/or on the web site. We need your feedback about how best we can move forward as an interest group.

Petra Doan and Annette Kim , Co-Chairs



GPEIG News & Announcements

The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation announced the winner of the 2008 INDUSTRY STUDIES BEST BOOK AWARD:

THE TECHNOLOGY-ENERGY-ENVIRONMENT-HEALTH (TEEH) CHAIN IN CHINA by Karen R. Polenske (editor) (Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

According to the members of the best book award review committee, THE TECHNOLOGY-ENERGY-ENVIRONMENT-HEALTH (TEEH) CHAIN IN CHINA is an “exemplar of an industry studies book due to its focus on a particular industry, its close contact with people in that industry (at multiple levels), its theoretical and empirical grounding, its impact on the industry and its potential impact as a model for industry studies across countries.”

Clara Irazábal is now an Assistant Professor of International Planning at the Graduate School of Architecture, Planning and Preservation at Columbia University, New York.

She facilitated an Urban Lab in Rio de Janeiro in June 2008, working on that municipality’s project “Favela-Bairro” (Slum to Neighborhood) with students of the University of Southern California. She is authoring a Regional Report on Urban Planning in Latin America and the Caribbean for the United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

An article on the internationalization of urban planning programs will appear in the July/August issue of International Educator magazine.

The article includes interview clips from several GPEIG members. It will be available online in early July at www.nafsa.org/ie. International Educator (IE) is the flagship bimonthly magazine of NAFSA: Association of International Educators, the leading association in the field of international education and exchange. IE maintains the highest standards of intellectual quality, editorial excellence, and design to service its readers who are working worldwide to advance international education and exchange.

The article was written by Elaina Loveland
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Poverty in the Medium and Small Cities of Developing Countries

The purpose of the International Conference which is to be organized in Lubumbashi by the Royal Academy for Overseas Sciences, in collaboration with UN-Habitat, is to look into the specific characteristics of poverty in medium- and small-sized cities of developing countries. In fact, research dealing with poverty in urban environment usually focuses on megalopolises and big cities. Although medium and small cities play a major part from the economic and social viewpoint, they are often poorly studied. Consequently, as many researchers ask for, this gap should be filled in. The Conference is intended to define the different aspects of this issue, both at sectorial and multidisciplinary level.

Themes:

1. Urban structure: access to housing, slums, squatting, socio-spatial segregation, insalubrity, ...
2. Economy: local development, economic role of small and medium cities, transport, communications, access to land, access to credit, ...
3. Health: infrastructure and access to health care, nutrition, endemic diseases (malaria, HIV, ...), hygiene impact of climate changes, ...
4. Education: infrastructure, access, quality, ...
5. Urban governance: security, decentralization, implementation of basic urban services, role of civil society, ...
6. Sociocultural characteristics: discrimination (minorities, gender ...), employment (female empowerment, ...), deviations, ...

Abstract:

English or French – 1 A4 page – 12 point font

Deadline: 31 October, 2008.

Notification: 31 December, 2008

<http://www.kaowarsom.be/en/conferences.html>

Proceedings: will be published by the Royal Academy for Overseas Sciences.

Send to:

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JPER editors' report

From Weiping Wu and Michael Brooks at Virginia Commonwealth University. We are honored and excited to begin our term of editorship of the Journal of Planning Education and Research (JPER). We hope to continue the traditions established by our predecessors. From its inception, JPER has filled the need to share scholarship in "an international, theory-driven, research-based urban and regional planning" (Hibbard and Weeks 2004, 333). We envision that JPER will become an influential platform for sharing global perspectives in planning education and research. Building on the interdisciplinary nature of planning scholarship, JPER also is poised to continue cultivating cross-fertilization of ideas and theories shared with other related fields, such as urban geography, urban affairs, and public policy. Overall, we are firmly committed to continue providing the planning profession the type of quality publication it has grown to expect.

We encourage the submission of a diverse mix of articles representing the breadth of the planning profession. We will be hospitable to diverse views and schools of thought, and welcome both theoretical and empirical manuscripts. We also want to strengthen JPER's pedagogical content, particularly as today's world of higher education increasingly emphasizes learning-centered teaching. In addition, we encourage scholars to advance the frontiers of the analytical methods used to address urban and planning phenomena, and to promote robust research in a comparative context at the global scale. We firmly believe that the quality and impact of planning scholarship is critical for the long-term success of our discipline in the academy.

Finally, the JPER editors will take advantage of the electronic submittal to ensure timely communications with authors and reviewers. Authors can expect a decision within four months of the original submission, and should feel free to inquire about the status of their manuscripts. Once manuscripts are accepted by the JPER editors and forwarded to the publisher (Sage) in final form, it normally takes about six months for them to appear in print. At its fall 2007 meeting, the JPER Editorial Board set a new policy that authors who receive "revise and resubmit" decisions must resubmit their revised manuscript within one year. If the revision is submitted after one year of the original decision date, it will be considered a new submission.

New ideas and theories are emerging as the field of urban and regional planning becomes broader in its scope and more global in its perspective. We are excited to become JPER editors at this time. We hope to help JPER continue to serve as the forum through which planning educators and researchers disseminate ideas that address the pressing issues of today's interconnected world and influence scholars beyond the planning profession. Please get in touch with us with your suggestions and ideas. We look forward to working with you and reading your work.

Weiping Wu (www@vcu.edu)
Michael Brooks (mpbrooks@comcast.net)

Journal of Planning Education and Research web site: <http://jpe.sagepub.com/>

(Reference: Hibbard, Michael and Edward Weeks. 2004. Notes from the editors. Journal of Planning Education and Research 23 (4): 333-334.)

The Call for Papers for an Int'l Forum on Metropolitan Regions Development attached may be of interest to Globepan-L subscribers.

This event will be held at Shanghai Jiao Tong University in September 08.

2008 International Forum on Metropolitan Regions Development (IFMRD2008) will be held on September 25-26, 2008 in Changsha of Hunan Province, China. IFMRD2008 is sponsored by Shanghai Jiao Tong University (SJTU) and co-sponsored by some famous international universities and organizations. The forum is financially supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC). It's organized by Hunan Academy of Social Sciences and Research Center on Metropolitan Regions of China RCMRC, SJTU.

The theme of IFMRD2008 is the development of Metropolitan Regions and the Construction of Two-oriented Societies (Resource-saving Society and Environment-friendly Society). The aim of the forum is to establish the platform of International Forum on Metropolitan Regions Development, to track the progress of international metropolitan regions development and management research, to strengthen the academic exchange and cooperation of international metropolitan regions development and management, to promote the development of Chinese metropolitan regions and the improvement of national competitiveness. The leaders of related national ministries and commissions, and lots of well-known professors and scholars at home and abroad will attend this forum, and deliver special speeches.

Sincerely,
Prof. Zhu Youzhi
Chairman of IFMRD2008 Organizing Committee Dean of Hunan Academy of Social Sciences

Prof. Wang Fanghua
Chairman of IFMRD2008 Organizing Committee Director of RCMRC, Dean of Antai College of Economics & Management, SJTU

Update from Professor Michael Hibbard (ACSP President)

- In October I started a two year term as ACSP president.
- In December I lectured at Kyoto University and Nagoya Institute of Technology
- In March I led a seminar for upper level management of the Korea National Housing Corporation
- In July I'll be speaking at the China Planning Network's China Week 2008, in Beijing
- My article with Marcus Lane (CSIRO) and Kathleen Rasmussen (Trust for Public Land), *The Split Personality of Planning: Indigenous Peoples and Planning for Land Use and Resource Management*, is forthcoming in the *Journal of Planning Literature*

GPEIG Member named first chairperson of the Department of City and Regional Planning at Morgan State University

Siddhartha Sen has been appointed as the first chairperson of the Department of City and Regional Planning at Morgan State University as the graduate planning program will transition into a department within the newly formed School of Architecture and Planning in Fall 2008. He continues to work on global and domestic issues and his most recent article, "Environmental Justice in Transportation Planning and Policy: A View from Practitioners and Other Stakeholders in the Baltimore- Washington, D.C Metropolitan Region," is forthcoming in the *Journal of Urban Technology*, Volume 15 (2008). He is also co-organizer for the upcoming ACSP New Chairs School and Administrators Conference.

University at Buffalo wins honorable mention in IIE's Heiskell Award Competition

The Institute of International Education (IIE) has cited the University at Buffalo's International Comparative Urban Planning studio as a Best Practice for study abroad and has given it honorable mention in its Heiskell Awards competition. Fourteen urban planning graduate students joined Professor Niraj Verma (Department Chair) and Professor Bill Page on a two week studio visit to Stuttgart, Germany, where among other things they studied Stuttgart's green environment and applied many of the lessons learned in a project aimed at Greening Buffalo. The studio was cited for its innovative design that made international study accessible to a diverse group of students.

Excerpt from the China Planning Network

<http://chinaplanningnetwork.org/english/about.htm>

The China Planning Network (CPN) was initiated by groups of professors, scholars and students from two American universities: Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Harvard University, which have devoted substantial resources to the development of China's cities and its urbanization process. Over the years, CPN has grown into an influential communication platform between the East and West in urban development and planning fields and a significant ligament for the world to focus on China's urbanization process.

As commented by Prof. Lawrence J. Vale, head of the Department of Urban Studies and Planning, Mac Vicar Faculty Fellow at MIT: "These events (organized by CPN) have become a significant way for Western academia and practitioners to engage with the rapid changing development scene in China."

As MIT President Susan Hockfield wrote in a congratulatory letter to CPN in 2006: "Through the efforts of the China Planning Network, MIT and the Department of Urban Studies and Planning (DUSP), continue to lead the world to bring the advanced knowledge on urban planning and development to bear on China's urbanization challenges."

2008

China Planning Network is looking at 2008 with an active agenda. The "2008 CPN China Week" will be held in Beijing, July 14-20, 2008, packaging four activities:

- CPN Urban Transportation Congress 2008
- CPN Urban Housing Congress 2008
- CPN Urbanization Roundtable 2008
- CPN Whitepaper: China's Urban Travel Evaluation and Ranking System

Check out their web site <http://chinaplanningnetwork.org/english/index.htm> They're based at MIT and a lot of GPEIGers will be participating in China Week 2008

GPEIG Business Meeting Agenda Items

Tuesday, July 8, 2008

6:30-7:15 PM

Great America 1 Room, Marriott Hotel

Chicago, Illinois

1. Review of GPEIG activities: (Annette M. Kim) 15 minutes

Begun by Faranak two years ago, GPEIG has been focusing on developing two things: 1) research that advances the discourse on the ethics of working internationally as global planners 2) sharing our knowledge through exchanges and the internet.

Towards these ends, we have worked on the following things the past year:

- a) introduce new web site
- b) HUD Cityscape journal articles
- c) Faranak and Neema's collaborative web teaching resource project proposal
- d) Keith's digital grid news
- e) Roundtable with Alven Lam, HUD Director of International research

2. GPEIG co-chair elections: (Annette M. Kim) 5 minutes

Nominations for the 2009-2011 co-chair position will be open for the next month. Because we will not be convening again until October 2009, we would like to hold electronic elections on our new web site.

(AMK)

3. Financial review and further institutionalization of GPEIG (Petra Doan) 20 minutes

4. Report from GPEAN about future collaboration ideas (Vanessa Watson) 5 minutes

GPEAN News

The ACSP-AESOP joint congress, July 6-11, 2008, is hosting delegates from other members of the Global Planning Education Association Network (GPEAN). In addition to GPEAN's two standing committees--the Coordinating Committee and the Steering Committee--association presidents and journal editors will be meeting to exchange information about activities and plans undertaken by each of the associations. The GPEAN Coordinating Committee, which is responsible for overall planning of network activities, including the Dialogues in Urban and Regional Planning series, will be discussing proposals for future work on planning education, research, networking and much more. The GPEAN Steering Committee will focus its attention on finalizing the Call for Proposals for the Third World Planning Schools Congress.

GPEIG welcomes our foreign guests to our sessions and to our business meeting. Below is a list of GPEAN activities. The times are subject to change. Check the final program for accuracy. If you would like more information on any of this please contact Johanna Looye at johanna.looye@uc.edu

Sunday 6th July 2008: 1:00-5:00pm
Global Planning Education Association Network
Steering Committee Meeting, 9:00 am – 12:00 pm
Co-Ordinating Committee Meeting, 1:00-5:00pm
American Planning Association
122 S. Michigan Ave. Suite 1600
Chicago, IL 60603
Catherine Bauer Room

Tuesday, July 8, 11:30am - 1:00pm
GPEAN Presidents Gathering
Room: Marriott Hotel, Hibbard Presidential Suite

Thursday, July 10, 12:00pm - 1:00pm
GPEAN Journal Editors Interest Group Meeting
Room: 6th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Great America I

Friday, July 11
GPEAN Steering Committee, Part Two, 8:00am . 10:00am
Room: 10th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Navy Pier
GPEAN Coordinating Committee, Part Two, 10:30am . 12:30am
Room: 10th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Navy Pier
GPEAN Steering & Coordinating Committee Combined
Meeting, 2:30pm . 4:30pm
Room: 5th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Chicago Ballroom, Section D

ACSP-AESOP Joint Congress, International Development and Transnational Planning Track Sessions

Please note, this schedule may have changed. Refer to the most current conference program to confirm times and places (available at the registration desk in Chicago).

<http://trigger.uic.edu/cupp/upp/congress/Schedule/Schedule5.28.pdf>

Tuesday, July 8, 8:00am-9:30am

6.3 Urban Development in China

Moderator: ZHANG, Tingwei (University of Illinois at Chicago) dr.twzhang@gmail.com

Discussant: FRIEDMANN, John (University of British Columbia) jrpf@interchange.ubc.ca

Room: 10th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Huron
Decoding China's High-Tech Triangle: Beijing, Shanghai, And Shenzhen (383)

FAN, Peilei (Michigan State University) fanpeile@msu.edu

Building Globalization: Transnational Architectural Production In Urban China (410)

REN, Xuefei (Michigan State University) renxuefe@msu.edu

Local State Entrepreneurialism In China: Its Urban Representations, Institutional Foundations And Policy Implications (421)

WANG, Lei (Columbia University) lw2121@columbia.edu

Urban Infrastructure Financing And Regional Economic Performance: The Case Of China (425)

WU, Weiping (Virginia Commonwealth University) www@vcu.edu

Tuesday, July 8, 9:45am - 11:15am

6.1 Session - Globalization Processes and Cities: Going Beyond North/South Dialogue

Moderator/Discussant: WU, Weiping (Virginia Commonwealth University) www@vcu.edu

Room: 6th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Wisconsin
Place Production In Globalizing Middle Eastern Cities (412)
SALAMA, Hussam H. (University of Southern California) hhssalama@hotmail.com

An Imbalanced International Dialogue: From The Washington Consensus To City Distortions (386)
GOLDSMITH, William W. (Cornell University) wwg1@cornell.edu

Leading Localities As If Communities Matter (391)
HAMBLETON, Robin (University of the West of England) robin.hambleton@uwe.ac.uk

The Globalization Of Planning Models . A Critique (419)
VAINER, Carlos B. (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro) cvainer@uol.com.br

Tuesday, July 8, 1:15pm - 2:45pm

6.2 Urban Governance in China

Moderator: WANG, Lei (Columbia University) lw2121@columbia.edu

Discussant: MAJLOOR, S.J.H. (The University of Hong Kong) smajoor@hkucc.klu.hk

Room: 6th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Wisconsin
Community-Building, Governance, Place-Making? The Shequ Construction Program In China (384)

FRIEDMANN, John (University of British Columbia)

jrpf@interchange.ubc.ca

SHIEH, Leslie (University of British Columbia)

lshieh@interchange.ubc.ca

New Model Of Urban Governance And Rights-Based Community

Conflicts: Recent Property Practices In City Redevelopment In Urban China (414)

SHIH, Mi (Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey)

swmbfy@eden.rutgers.edu

Developing The Chinese Planning Theory-Planning Theory In The Age Of Diversity (426)

ZHANG, Tingwei (University of Illinois at Chicago)

dr.twzhang@gmail.com

Tuesday, July 8, 3:00pm - 4:30pm

6.4 Progress in European Spatial Planning

Moderator/Discussant: ZONNEVELD, Wil (Delft University of Technology) w.a.m.zonneveld@tudelft.nl

Room: 6th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Wisconsin

Borderless Planning: Dream Or Reality? (380)

DOUCET, Philippe (Gephyres) gephyres@nerim.net

How Maps Matter: On The Role Of Spatial Information In European Spatial Policy Processes (381)

DUEHR, Stefanie (TU Dortmund and Radboud University Nijmegen) s.dubr@fm.ru.nl

EU Territorial Governance And The Innovation Cycle Of Planning: Time For Sharing Benefits? (397)

JANIN RIVOLIN, Umberto (Politecnico di Torino)

umberto.janin@polito.it

European Spatial Planning Turning Twenty (422)

WATERHOUT, Bas (Delft University of Technology)

b.waterhout@tudelft.nl

Wednesday, 8:00am-9:30am

6.5 Cross-border Planning

Moderator/Discussant: DE VRIES, Jochem (University of Amsterdam) *j.devries1@uva.nl*

Room: 6th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Wisconsin

The Clash Of Territorialization? Spatial Planning Co-Operation Between The EU And Russia (385)

FRITSCH, Matti (University of Joensuu)

mattifritsch@hotmail.com

Improving Trans-National Cooperation.s Through Planning Culture Interactions. Raumplanung And Urbanistica. A Austro-Italian

Confrontation (395)

HASELSBERGER, Beatrix (Vienna University of Technology)

haselsberger@email.archlab.tuwien.ac.at

FABBRO, Sandro (University of Udine) *sandro.fabbro@uniud.it*

Bridging The National Divide: The Creation Of A Cross-Border Region In The Lille Metropolitan Area (406)

PARIS, Didier (University of Lille) *paris.didier-univ-lille@neuf.fr*

6.13 Pre-organized Session - Dialogues: Examining Planning Ideas in Practice

Moderator/Discussant: HARPER, Tom (University of Calgary) *harper@ucalgary.ca*

Room: 6th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Michigan

Performance-Based Planning: A Cross-National Comparison (374)

BAKER, Douglas C. (Queensland University of Technology)

d2.baker@qut.edu.au

SIPE, Neil G. (Griffith University) *n.sipe@griffith.edu.au*

The New Landscapes Of The Post-Industrial City (388)

GOSPODINI, Aspa (University of Thessaly) *gospod@uth.gr*

Town Planning Versus Urbanismo (396)

HEBBERT, Michael (University of Manchester)

michael.hebbert@manchester.ac.uk

New Urbanism And Sprawl: A Toronto Case Study (415)

SKABURSKIS, Andrejs (Queen.s University at Kingston)

skabursk@post.queensu.ca

Wednesday, July 9, 9:45am - 11:15am

6.7 Networking for University-based Research and Development

Moderator/Discussant: NADIN, Vincent (Delft University of Technology) *v.nadin@tudelft.nl*

Room: 6th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Wisconsin

Transnational Territorial Research In Europe: A Review Of The European Spatial Planning Observation Network And The Opportunities It Offers To Researchers In Planning (389)

HAGUE, Cliff (UK ESPON Contact Point)

C.B.Hague@sbe.hw.ac.uk

Global Cyberinfrastructure And Sustainability: An Emerging

Research Agenda For Integrated City-Region Planning (409)

PEZZOLI, Keith (University of California, San Diego)

kpezzoli@ucsd.edu

RAVETZ, Joe (University of Manchester) *joe.ravetz@gmail.com*

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DEAS, Iain (University of Manchester) *Iain.Deas@man.ac.uk*

PELLOW, David N. (University of California, San Diego)

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MOORE, Reagan (University of California, San Diego)

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FAERMAN, Marcio (Rede Nacional de Ensino e Pesquisa)

marcio@rnp.br

PILSBURY, David (Worldwide Universities Network)

d.pilsbury@wun.ac.uk

The University, The City, And The State: International

University Real Estate Development (423)

WIEWEL, Wim (University of Baltimore) *wwiewel@ubalt.edu*

Thursday, July 10, 8:00am-9:30am

6.6 Planning Culture

Moderator/Discussant: DÜHR, Stefanie (Radboud University Nijmegen and TU Dortmund) *s.dubr@fm.ru.nl*

Room: 6th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Wisconsin

Planning Culture: The Missing Link In International Planning Studies (379)

DE VRIES, Jochem (University of Amsterdam)

jochemdevries@uva.nl

Characterising European Spatial Planning Systems (403)

NADIN, Vincent (Delft University of Technology)

V.Nadin@tudelft.nl

STEAD, Dominic (Delft University of Technology)

d.stead@tudelft.nl

Assessing The Convergence Of National Spatial Planning Systems In Europe (416)

STEAD, Dominic (Delft University of Technology)

d.stead@tudelft.nl

NADIN, Vincent (Delft University of Technology)

V.Nadin@tudelft.nl

The Impact Of EU Regulations On Local Planning Practice:

The Case Of The Netherlands (418)

TRIP, Jan J. (Delft University of Technology) *j.j.trip@tudelft.nl*

WATERHOUT, Bas (Delft University of Technology)

b.waterhout@tudelft.nl

ZONNEVELD, Wil (Delft University of Technology)

w.a.m.zonneveld@tudelft.nl

Thursday, July 10, 9:45am - 11:15am

6.8 Informal Urban Development: Policy and Planning in Critical Perspective

Moderator/Discussant: DOAN, Petra (Florida State University) *pdoan@fsu.edu*

Room: 6th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Wisconsin

Planning For Poverty Alleviation In Rapidly Growing African Cities: Preliminary Findings From Field Research In Lagos And Benin City, Nigeria (373)
ACEY, Charisma (University of California, Los Angeles) *charisma@ucla.edu*
S.O.S. - The Sabotaging Of Slum Upgrading In Sao Paulo (377)
CAROLINI, Gabriella Y. (Columbia University) *gyc4@columbia.edu*
Land Administration Practices, Informal Settlements And Achieving The Millennium Development Goals In Malawi (393)
HANSON, Suzanne (Leeds Metropolitan University) *shanson@leedsmet.ac.uk*
CHIKHWENDA, Edward (University of Malawi) *echikhwenda@poly.ac.mw*
Informalization And The Changing Landscape Of Cities In Bolivia (400)
KIRSHNER, Joshua D. (Cornell University) *jdk52@cornell.edu*
BENERIA, Lourdes (Cornell University) *lb21@cornell.edu*
Urban Development And Housing In China And Brazil (402)
LOOYE, Johanna W. (University of Cincinnati) *johanna.looye@Uc.Edu*

Thursday, July 10, 12:00pm - 1:00pm

6.14 Roundtable - Emergent Research Themes on European Territorial Governance (382)

Moderator: FALUDI, Andreas (Delft University of Technology) *a.faludi@ipact.nl*
Room: 6th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Wisconsin
DAVOUDI, Simin (University of Newcastle) *simin.davoudi@ncl.ac.uk*
GUALINI, Enrico (Berlin Technical University) *e.gualini@isr.tu-berlin.de*
JANIN RIVOLIN, Umberto (Politecnico di Torino) *umberto.janin@polito.it*
NADIN, Vincent (Delft University of Technology) *v.nadin@tudelft.nl*
WATERHOUT, Bas (Delft University of Technology) *b.waterhout@tudelft.nl*
DUEHR, Stefanie (Radboud University Nijmegen) *s.dubr@fm.ru.nl*

Thursday, July 10, 1:15pm - 2:45pm

6.9 Spatial Planning and Community Development in Indonesia, Thailand and South Korea

Moderator/Discussant: LOOYE, Johanna (University of Cincinnati) *johanna.looye@uc.edu*
Room: 6th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Wisconsin
Decentralization, Community Driven Development

And Elite Capture: Microcredit And Community Board Participation In Indonesia (375)
BEARD, Victoria A. (University of California, Irvine) *vbeard@uci.edu*
Spatial Planning In Indonesia: The Change And Transformation After The Fall Of The New Order Regime (411)
RUKMANA, Deden (Savannah State University) *rukmanad@savstate.edu*
Tracing Segmentations; How Spatial Planning Is Implicated In The Segmentation Of Bangkok (424)
WISSINK, Bart (Utrecht University) *b.wissink@geo.uu.nl*
Affordable Housing And Local Governance In South Korea: A Fair Share Approach (407)
PARK, Woo-Suh (Yonsei University) *wspark@yonsei.ac.kr*
CHOI, Hyunsun (University of North Florida) *hchoi@unf.edu*
CHOI, Simon (SCAG) *choi@scag.ca.gov*

Thursday, July 10, 3:00pm - 4:30pm

6.10 Agro-Industry, Global Commodity Flows and Rural Development

Moderator/Discussant: PALLAGAST, Karina (University of California at Berkeley) *pallagst@berkeley.edu*
Room: 6th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Wisconsin
Genetically Modified Cotton And India's Emerging Economy: A Growing Burden On The Rural Poor (376)
BHARDWAJ, Asmita (Cornell University) *ab345@cornell.edu*
Overcoming Conflict In The Indian Himalayas: A Post-Capitalist Paradigm For Rural Planning? (378)
CHALANA, Manish (University of Washington) *chalana@u.washington.edu*
NOLL, Eric (University of Washington) *enoll@u.washington.edu*
The Omnipotent Computer And Rural India (405)
PAL, Joyojeet (University of California, Berkeley) *joyojeet@berkeley.edu*

Thursday, July 10, 4:45pm - 6:15pm

6.11 Strategies for Integrated Urban Development

Moderator/Discussant: BEARD, Victoria (University of California, Irvine) *vbeard@uci.edu*
Room: 6th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Wisconsin
Applying The Barcelona Model: Integrated Urban Development Strategies In The Historic Center Of Quito (392)
HANLEY, Lisa M. (Cornell University) *lmb48@cornell.edu*
Microfinance And Household Welfare In India And Malawi (401)
LASTARRIA-CORNHIEL, Susana (University of Wisconsin-Madison) *slastarr@wisc.edu*
SHIMAMURA, Yasuharu (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

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Population Growth, Housing And Infrastructure Provision In
Peri-Urban Accra, Ghana (404)

ODURO, Charles (Florida State University) *cyo06@fsu.edu*

DOAN, Petra (Florida State University)

pdoan@garnet.acns.fsu.edu

An Exercise In Futility? Urban Planning In Pacific Island
Countries (417)

STOREY, Donovan S. (University of Queensland)

d.storey@uq.edu.au

Friday, July 11, 9:15am - 10:45am

6.12 Globalization, Territoriality and Planning

Moderator/Discussant: HAGUE, Cliff (UK ESPON Contact
Point) *c.b.hague@sbe.hw.ac.uk*

Room: 6th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Wisconsin

Urban Manaus: Restructuring, Globalization And Socio-
Spatial Segregation In The Amazon (387)

GOLDSTEIN, Gisele V. (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and
State University) *giseleg@vt.edu*

BROWDER, John (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State
University) *browder@vt.edu*

Planning And Global Homogenisation (398)

JEROME, Kristine P. (Queensland University of Technology)

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Korea In Transition Economic Impacts Of 9-11 Terrorist
Attack To Tour Industry Of Korea (399)

KIM, Geunyoung (Kangnam University) *gykim@kangnam.
ac.kr*

Agenda for meeting with Dr. Alven Lam:

(copied from post on GPEIG web site)

We have arranged for Dr. Alven Lam, The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Director of International Research, to come meet GPEIG for a discussion on Thursday, July 10 from noon-1pm at the ACSP/AESOP meeting in Chicago. Please see program for latest location information. Since it is a short amount of time, let's have an on-line discussion about what should be the focus of the meeting. Please post your thoughts to this thread.

As background, starting with the ACSP meeting in 2006 in Fort Worth, Faranak Miraftab led a stimulating, substantive brainstorming meeting with great participation from GPEIG members about what we might advance as a collective. From those meetings emerged a focus to advance scholarship on the particularly complex ethical and political implications of working as global planners. | [View Archive info](#) |

The next ACSP meeting in 2007 in Milwaukee, GPEIG sponsored many panels along those themes. We also had another brainstorming meeting where we discussed what to do moving forward. We converged on three foci: 1) share the intellectual resources we have already built up through web-based media; 2) promote more international exchanges 3) explore further collaboration with HUD's international programs.

Toward this end, we will be having a meeting with Dr. Alven Lam. He has been a long-time supporter of GPEIG, working most closely with Keith Pezzoli. Last year his office also sponsored two GPEIG member authored papers to be published in HUD's Cityscape publication next year. He has also funded a concept paper for GPEIG members Faranak Miraftab and Neema Kudva to advance a web-based teaching resource. So, he has already done a lot and we are grateful!

At our Milwaukee brainstorming meeting we had discussed that we would like to invite Alven to Chicago and discuss ways that we might both contribute to HUD's work and how HUD might further support GPEIG's work. Some initial ideas discussed in Milwaukee included:

1. how we might contribute towards American construction companies being more ethically sensitive to local community needs in overseas projects.
2. the future of COPSI funded programs at HUD

Any other ideas or thoughts you would like to share?

Annette M. Kim, GPEIG co-chair

Posted by Annette M. Kim on 06/24 at 12:17 PM in Business Management • (1) Comments

Structure and Finances of GPEIG

(copied from post on GPEIG web site)

The Global Planning Educators Interest Group is now 10 years old. Our first decade has seen a lot of growth and the desire to take on new projects and ways to honor our founding members (Lim awards). We currently are organized as a loose affiliation of faculty from ACSP and affiliated departments. We choose our leadership (co-chairs) based on those who show up at our annual conference business sessions. We have some intermittent communications during the rest of the year through a list serve, newsletter, and website. Other associations have interest groups that have more clearly defined membership categories (AAG and APA) that require some form of dues or fees. Should GPEIG consider a more formal membership structure? Should we assess membership fees in some way to generate income to pay for the Lim awards and other future projects?

Petra Doan, GPEIG co-chair

Posted by petradoan on 06/24 at 12:22 PM in Business Management • (2) Comments

A Transatlantic Venture

By Andreas Faludi

On July 6-11, 2008, the third joint ACSP-AESOP Congress, “Bridging the Divide – Celebrating the City” takes place in Chicago attracting many planners world-wide to this glorious city. One of the many tracks is titled “International Development and Transnational Planning” on which the Fall 2007 GPEIG Newsletter reported. The aim of this note is to provide background information.

ACSP needs no introduction, but maybe AESOP does. The AESOP acronym stands for Association of European School of Planning. On the initiative of Klaus Kunzmann, then of the University of Dortmund in Germany, a number of planning educators from various corners of (Western) Europe banded together to set up this association. After an inaugural congress at Amsterdam in 1987, the association was formally established and has been growing ever since. As with ACSP, annual congresses are the high points of AESOP’s activities, but there are also working parties collecting information, exchanging experiences and occasionally lobbying with European institutions.

The fall of the Iron Curtain has given AESOP the opportunity to welcome a host of new members who are now fully integrated into the European academic planning community. The offices of AESOP, including that of the two-year Presidency, are filled by eminent planning scholars from north, south, east and west – currently from the University of Helsinki in Finland. The Secretary-General is currently from the University of Reims in France. Business is conducted in that particular idiom called Euro-English.

Just like with the ACSP Congresses, the AESOP Annual Congresses rapidly became major events on the calendar of European planning academics. It seemed natural to not only to look across the Atlantic for inspiration, but also to join forces with the sister organization on the North American continent. During 1991 the first joint ACSP-AESOP Congress was held at Oxford, followed by one in Toronto. The reach of these congresses expanded to include the whole world when Shanghai hosted the first World Congress, followed by another joint ACSP-AESOP meeting in Leuven in Belgium and the second World Congress in Mexico City. So Chicago will be one in a long line of memorable events.

At around the mid-1990s, planning across borders and on a transnational and even continental level became topical in Europe. The leading scholar in this field at the time, Dick Williams from the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, began to convene tracks on this topic which have become a tradition ever since. At the Shanghai World Congress, Keith Pezzoli and the author of these notes for the first time joined forces to organize a session bringing together scholars doing relevant work from all over the world.

What transpired though was that the practices of transnational planning, and hence the scholarship as well, differed. In Europe, transnational planning responds to the progressive integration of the member states of the European Union in what is called a Single Market. It is an expanding, if problematic practice and has spawned much academic interest. In the U.S.A. it seems that the major focus of attention is the border with Mexico, but that joint planning across state lines, for instance, is low-key or at least draws little scholarly attention. Offers of papers from other parts of the world did not materialize in any significant numbers.

The joint ACSP-AESOP congress in Leuven showed a similar pattern, as did the second World Congress in Mexico City, where naturally once more the attention to issues across the international border with the U.S.A. was great. So the track chairs designated to manage the “International Development and Transnational Planning” Track in Chicago decided to, as the title already indicates, broaden the scope. “International Development and Transnational Planning” remains a minority concern at Chicago. Other tracks have received many more offers of papers. However, the track chairs are glad to be able to report that the offer of papers is much more balanced than before. Proportionately, the offer of papers from Europe is less, with only four out of the thirteen sessions, including one Round Table on “Emergent Research Themes on European Territorial Governance” devoted to typically European themes. This is matched by three sessions on China and South-East Asia, with the balance either mixed sessions (including one on “Networking for University-based Research and Development” which should be of particular interest to readers of this newsletter) or sessions with a particular topicality, like the one on “Agro-Industry, Global Commodity Flows and Rural Development”. The schedule is available on the congress web site: www.uic.edu/cuppa/upp/congress.

Andreas Faludi, Delft University of Technology

Indigenous Peoples and Toxics in the U.S.-Mexico Border and Latin America

Hiram Sarabia

In general terms, in Latin America Indigenous peoples are the descendants of those inhabiting the land before the arrival of Europeans (Hemiscope 2008). Here the words Tribal, Native or Aboriginal are used in reference to Indigenous people. For hundreds of years, Indigenous peoples of the American Continent have faced genocide, abuse, discrimination and poverty, which has given rise to many serious problems including those related to the disproportionate impact of toxics on Tribal communities (Schell 2005; Pellow 2007). Because of the very close tie that Indigenous peoples often share with their environment, risks of environmental exposures to toxicants may be magnified. Underestimates of health and other risks for Indigenous peoples have been common in the past. The later has taken place in part because risks assessments for Indigenous communities have not considered the unique exposures that may arise from diet, cultural and religious practices and Tribal lifestyles. As an example, the repatriation to Tribal communities of Indigenous ceremonial artifacts preserved with white arsenic, mercury or DDT by museum curators has led to exposures of community members who may frequently handle these items for religious and other cultural purposes (Seneca 2007). Similarly, in the Pacific Northwest exposure to contaminants in fish by non-Indigenous peoples may be occasional while in Indigenous communities fish consumption may make up the bulk of daily protein intake and hold a greater cultural significance (Judd et al. 2005). The realization of the importance of these factors to determining health risks is prompting greater awareness by health agencies and increased interest by researchers to examine and understand the influence of these factors on Indigenous peoples health.

The topic of toxics in the U.S.-Mexico border has for many years been of particular interest because of a unique combination of vulnerable populations and living conditions that might make exposures to toxicants more likely (EHP 2007a, b). The U.S.-Mexico border region is defined as the area 62 miles on either side of the international border between the U.S. and Mexico. Presently, there are 26 federally recognized Native American Tribes in the border region, with the Southern California-Baja California region having the greatest concentration of Tribal Nations and communities. In Southern California, in spite of significant gains in recent years in economic and political power for some Tribes, many important infrastructure and institutional capacity gaps still remain. The later is particularly true for more remote communities where revenue sources may be limited. These gaps may limit a Tribes' capacity to address the impacts of dumping and other polluting activities that disproportionately impact Native communities. Today, the legacy of years of dumping of hazardous waste on reservation land continues to be a cause for concern in the region. However,

dumping near or on Tribal lands is not something of the past. Recent plans to locate a new hazardous waste site in the Mexican State of Sonora near the Tohono O'odham community and sacred ceremonial grounds of Quitovac was met with a swift reaction and protests by the indigenous peoples on both sides of the border (LoMonaco 2006). However, it remains unclear whether this project will be halted or modified to address community concerns. Also to this day, dumping of truckloads of hazardous waste on reservation land continues to take place in a clandestine way, with those doing the dumping knowing that the capacity of most Tribes to patrol their borders is limited and that local authorities cannot intervene because of jurisdictional issues. In addition, new threats like abandoned methamphetamine labs have also created serious health concerns for tribal communities. While in other cases, industrial and agricultural facilities may be operating on Tribal fee land escaping from environmental and health inspections by local and regional regulatory agencies (Stigler and Sarabia 2007). Also, in U.S. Tribal communities sources of toxicants from inadequate disposal of hazardous wastes and trash burning have not been completely eliminated but these activities are under increasing management and regulation by Tribal authorities. More recently, following the 2007 San Diego fires concerns about land contamination and groundwater contamination have arisen. The 2007 fires had a devastating effect on Tribal lands consuming upwards of some 90% of some reservations and leaving behind potentially toxic debris and contaminated water. The later underscores the potential of environmental disasters to exacerbate pre-existing problems while creating conditions where the likelihood of exposure may increase.

In Baja California's indigenous communities conditions are very different. The issues that most indigenous communities in Mexico face today are perhaps those that Tribes in the U.S. faced many decades ago when reservations suffered from the lack of basic services. In Mexico, from an environmental health perspective access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation and health services have the most immediate impact on community health (Stigler and Sarabia 2007). Also, issues related to management of solid waste have increased in importance over the years as household trash has gone from being mostly organic waste to being composed in large part of plastics and other potentially toxic wastes. Moreover, as rural areas around communities are developed and gaps in infrastructure are slowly closed, issues dealing with hazardous chemicals like pesticides used in agriculture are increasing in visibility and importance. In other parts of Mexico and Latin America, many problems dealing with toxics and indigenous peoples can often be related large-scale natural resource extraction. Examples, of such issues and their impact on Indigenous peoples abound in the Amazon basin. Logging, mining and more recently oil companies have contributed to the toxic burden of Tribal communities in

the Amazon. For example, the effects of oil extraction in the Amazon basin and inadequate management of wastes have led in some cases to serious contamination of drinking water wells and land. In one instance, a study reports high levels of petroleum by-products in Indigenous communities' drinking water near oil fields and an increase of cancer risks ranging from 2 to 4 times higher than in reference populations (San Sebastian et al. 2001).

To a greater extent than in the U.S. it can be said that one of the mayor challenges in identifying and prioritizing environmental hazards in Latin America is the lack of information. Also, it may be evident from the examples cited above that the degree of marginalization, poverty, lack community organization and political influence are factors that correlate with the severity of the issues being faced. Much work remains to be done to evaluate the concerns of indigenous communities and address environmental health challenges. Partnerships, between academia, government and indigenous communities have the potential to begin to deal with these complex problems like never before. The promise of employing participatory approaches, emerging technologies and knowledge in the environmental health sciences while respecting indigenous cultures and integrating traditional knowledge as part of the solution is great. The later are the aims of the UCSD Superfund Basic Research Program and its work with indigenous peoples in the U.S.-Mexico border and abroad. In the space devoted to this text it would be impossible to adequately cover the full array and complexity of these issues, however, my hope is that this will give the reader a sense of the pervasiveness and importance of toxic exposures in indigenous communities.

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TOXICS IN TIJUANA'S LAURELES CANYON: IRREGULAR SETTLEMENTS, HUMAN HEALTH AND ECOSYSTEM INTEGRITY.

Hiram Sarabia

Today, half of the world's population - approximately 6.6 billion - lives in cities. These cities include an estimated 50,000 settlements with a minimum of 50,000 residents (Dye 2008). Also, some of most rapidly growing urban areas of the world are slums or irregular settlements found in poor countries, these are the same places where the majority of future population growth will take place (Dye 2008). Growth along the US-Mexico border reflects this type of urbanization, making this region a natural laboratory to study and solve global issues dealing with the environment and human health in these urban areas. The explosive population growth of the border has led to mostly unplanned development, inadequate infrastructure and the degradation of ecosystems, natural resources and public health (U.S. EPA 2012). Lack of infrastructure on the Mexican side of the U.S.-Mexico border, is in large part responsible for solid waste and wastewater issues that contribute significantly to the presence of toxicants in the border environment. Adding to these challenges is the fact that international borders bisect natural boundaries such as watersheds. The latter not only introduces important political, legal, economic and cultural challenges to an already complex problem but has also contributed to the rise to cross-border flows that pose potential risks to the environment and human health on both sides of the border.

To arrive at an effective and sustainable solution to these issues an understanding of contaminant sources, natural processes and the interactions between humans and the environment is necessary. In some instances, the presence of an exposure to toxic chemicals in human settlements may originate from natural sources. An example is the contamination of groundwater by naturally occurring arsenic in Bangladesh and other parts of the world (Chowdhury et al. 2000). However, more often than not, most environmental hazards related to human and wildlife exposure to toxic chemicals in cities can be traced to anthropogenic toxicants. In irregular settlements along the U.S.-Mexico border, like the Laureles Canyon, toxicants may be introduced from outside sources by illegal dumping (Sarabia 2007). Evidence of ongoing illegal dumping of substantial volumes of construction debris, medical and industrial wastes can be seen readily in different parts of the Laureles Canyon (IMTA 2004). Other outside sources of toxicants to the Laureles Canyon may include runoff from adjacent roads and air deposition of airborne toxicants (e.g., from vehicle exhaust and/or fixed sources like industrial facilities). At the local level, the residents of the canyon contribute to toxicant loading via poor handling of hazardous materials (e.g., dumping of electronic waste, gasoline, oil & grease, paint and solvents, batteries, pesticides and other waste products). The latter includes not just direct dumping into the canyon but also disposing of wastes by burning, practices that take place in large part due to the lack of adequate municipal trash removal services (IMTA 2004). Besides solid waste, other significant local sources of toxicants

in the Laureles Canyon include wastewater discharges. Previous work in the area has shown year-round flows of wastewater (JA JAN 2006; Sarabia 2007). These flows can be substantial in volume and cross the U.S.-Mexico border into the Tijuana River Estuary nature preserve where they may eventually reach the coast. At the mouth of the Tijuana River Estuary, where fresh and saltwater mix, natural process cause contaminants - from the Laureles Canyon and the rest of the Tijuana River Watershed - to settle in the sediments and accumulate over time. Today, the mouth of the Tijuana River is perhaps one of the most polluted sites along the coast of the San Diego-Tijuana City Region (Riveles and Gersberg 1999; Gersberg et al. 2004; SDCOUNTY 2007). Once trapped in the sediments, contaminants may be remobilized and accumulate in the tissues of invertebrates and fish posing a potential wildlife or human health risk. Furthermore, near shore fishing for sport or by small-scale commercial operations (e.g., like those seen in along Tijuana's coast in recent years) may then inadvertently lead to some residents being exposed to toxicants derived from local urban sources. Moreover, during the rainy season large volumes of water runoff the surface of the subwatershed carrying eroded soil and sediment, trash and debris into the Tijuana Estuary nature preserve (IMTA 2004; Sarabia 2007). In the 2004, during a single rain season, one million cubic yards of eroded soil, sediment, trash and debris were carried out of the Laureles Canyon and buried some 200 acres of the TRNERR in over a foot of sediment. The composition of the toxicant mixture and total loading associated with these massive deposits remains unknown.

In general, very limited published data on environmental toxicants exists for the Tijuana River Watershed and even less is available on human exposures. The most recently published environmental toxicant studies were based on data collected in Tijuana during the mid- to late 90s (Gonzales et al. 2002; Ericson and Gonzales 2003). These data showed spatial correlations between the location of known industrial point sources of lead, soil lead and elevated blood lead levels in children (Gonzales et al. 2002; Ericson and Gonzales 2003). Also, recent work by the UCSD SBRP using biomolecular screening assays (P450 HRGS) has shown what could potentially be high levels of organic toxicants (e.g., high molecular weight PAHs, PCBs, Dioxins and Furans) bound to soil and sediments in the Laureles Canyon (Sarabia et al. unpublished data). The exact composition the environmental mixture inducing the observed response is under investigation. In spite of existing data gaps about the Laureles Canyon and other parts of the Tijuana River Watershed, it's clear that the potential for exposure to toxicants is real and that a lot more could be done to understand and reduce these risks for residents on both sides of the border. The same could be said for the protection of wide array of rare and endangered species inhabiting the Tijuana Estuary (TRNERR 2007). To address these important environmental health concerns and data gaps, the UCSD SBRP is embarking

in a field research project in the Laureles Canyon that will seek to determine the spatial distribution of contaminants in this model subwatershed. Our aim is to understand the environmental dynamics of the irregular settlements that make up a large part of the City of Tijuana and cover a significant portion of the Tijuana River watershed. We seek to examine the natural and anthropogenic factors that influence both the presence of and distribution of toxicants with particular emphasis on landscape, landuse, population factors and community practices. Our hope is that our work will inform binational watershed management practices and result in the protection of natural resources, wildlife and human health on both sides of the border.

Given the complexity of the problems facing the Tijuana River Watershed, coordinated multi-disciplinary and -sector (e.g., academia, industry, government, community) efforts are needed to effectively address the concerns of stakeholders on both sides of the border.

Fortunately, for many years the U.S. EPA Border 2012 Program and its partners in the region have developed a framework and built a foundation for such partnerships to grow (USEPA 2003). This program has reached many stakeholders who have dedicated a vast amount of time and energy to systematically examine and prioritize the issues facing the Tijuana River Watershed, as well as develop strategies to address them. The result of such efforts has been the production of a Tijuana River Watershed Binational Vision document, an important milestone for the San Diego-Tijuana City Region (SDSU 2005). We are now in need of hands-on projects that directly address priority issues and demonstrate the feasibility of such strategies and/or inform the development of new ones. Just as importantly, we need mechanisms for transforming new knowledge into changes in watershed management policies and community practices. Such a dynamic and adaptive watershed management approach that reflects the fluid nature of the region and watershed will be needed. We believe that solutions to the environmental and human health issues of the Laureles Canyon will contribute significantly to addressing the problems of the U.S.-Mexico border and other parts of the world where irregular settlements face similar challenges and where similar asymmetrical crossborder conditions exist.

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Urban Development in a Global Perspective: A Collaborative Web-Based Teaching Resource Sharing Initiative

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Neema Kudva and Faranak Miraftab have been working on the idea of developing a collaborative web-based teaching resource that can be of significant interest to the Gpeig. The idea is to develop a website where faculty, students and activists from different locations nationally and globally can upload and download resources important to global understanding of the urban development and urban struggle. While to start with a smaller group can be involved in design and development of the site and its resources, the ultimate goal is that this resource can be available to all with an Internet access. Below is a brief synopsis of the idea and the concept.

Project Idea

In our teaching experiences, students at Cornell and the UIUC often represent unfamiliar spaces of the global south, be it in the third world or in marginalized communities of the US, as either places of exotica, or dismal homogenous spaces of poverty and backwardness where terrorists, danger and strange others lurk. To address this challenge we, as faculty on campuses with existing course offerings on urban development in the south, seek to supplement our traditional teaching materials with web-based technologies such as wikis, e-music files, and interactive maps. We believe that use of informatics will strengthen instruction through interactive media familiar to this generation of students. In doing so, it will encourage ongoing dialogues about both interdisciplinary course content and multiple, discipline-appropriate assessment alternatives that promote collaborative teaching such as teacher to teacher mentoring and peer evaluation. This virtual archive on urban processes in the global south will engage activists, students and faculty from multiple locations within the US and across the global south. In doing so the proposed project promotes a greater cross cultural understanding of urban development issues and encourages students in the US institutions to seek experiences for internship, academic exchange or studying abroad across the globe. The goal of this project is to set up a resource that can be shared by planning schools and organizations as well as citizens and civil groups across the glob.

Project Objectives and Significance

Our interactive web-based archive will allow participating faculty and students not only to consume but also collaboratively produce and map video and text images from the everyday worlds of urban communities with whom they communicate. It will allow participants to engage in a dialogue about the many and contested meanings of images representing urban

experiences and encounters in the global south. We envisage the production of this archive in two phases. During the initial one-year phase we will use a seed fund to initiate a dialogue between participants about the archive content and work with specialists to identify the necessary technology and budget for development of grant applications to external funding sources. During the second three-year phase the content and technology will be developed and tested. Following this a core group will be elected to manage and periodically review the material uploaded by the broader network. The ultimate archive will therefore be self-sustaining and will need minimal additional financial resources.

This interactive web-based archive creates opportunities for interdisciplinary teaching and learning experiences on campus, using campus-based information technologies to extend classroom experiences to include dialogues with off-campus communities and promote intercultural scholarship and learning. The project also increases and enhances undergraduate research and creative opportunities by relying upon user-generated content to engender intercultural knowledge. Web-based communication tools, which are increasingly accessible to young people across the globe and can transcend traditional barriers to intercultural dialogue, will increase the capacity for effective communication across cultural and linguistic boundaries as well as position the academy to meet 21st century opportunities.

This project builds on and seeks to expand two prior projects: the first, a multi-media website, Virtual Cities, initiated at Cornell University by Neema Kudva and William Goldsmith, built a conceptual structure that will inform our project, while the second, the Global Planning Grid technology developed by Keith Pezzolli of UC San Diego, will structure the ways in which we collectively produce and disseminate locally produced video, visual and text images of cities in the global south. The challenge is to use this global grid to spatially code information about specific localities in ways that enable a dialogue between local and extra-local users and producers across this global grid.

Our hope has been to develop this project as a valuable resource for global planning educators. Last year HUD International Affairs Office and Gpeig leadership in consultation with its members expressed an interest in the project leveraging a suggested \$3,000 HUD funding support for development of the concept. So far, however, the project has not received funding. Considering that the Gpeig will reconvene this July through ACSP AESOP joint meeting in Chicago, we are open to withdraw from this pending support should Gpeig and HUD opt for supporting a different project idea.

How do you define Global Mindedness?

A few GPEIG members share their definitions:

Ashwani Vasishth, *Department of Urban Studies and Planning, California State University, Northridge*

Global-mindedness is the ability to conceive of social, economic or ecological phenomena at the global level of organization, while being psycho-socially situated within the locational perspective of a particular place or region. Thus, to show the ability to see, assess and manipulate the processes and functions which play out at the global level of integration, even as one is constrained to work from within the perspective of a particular person, group, place or region; to be able to see the global from within the local.

Salah El-Shakhs, *Consultant in Urban Planning and Design; Distinguished Professor Emeritus, Urban Planning and Policy Development, and, Coordinator Emeritus, Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program, E.J.B. Sch. of Planning and Public Policy, Rutgers University*

At the risk of redundancy here are a few terms that come to mind in defining “global mindedness”: Global citizenship, Universal outlook, Open mindedness, Racial/religious tolerance, Communal orientation, Broad mindedness, Human rights, Human dignity.

John Friedmann, *Honorary Professor in the School of Community and Regional Planning, University of British Columbia; and Professor Emeritus in the School of Public Policy and Social Research at UCLA.*

For most people, it’s hard to be global-minded; it was natural for me, as someone displaced from his native Austria to the U.S. at age 14, serving in the American Army for three years two of which were spent in Germany after the shooting had stopped, and getting my first post-Ph.D. planning job in Brazil. All told, I’ve lived and worked in ten countries on five continents, and over the course of the years, I’ve learned to live cross-culturally. In whatever place I happen to find myself, it’s been important for me to be grounded.

The challenge of global-mindedness is great. In the end, it’s not to think the world as a whole but to think about the specificities in the 1001 places that make up this world of ours and the people who inhabit them. It is this that has stirred my curiosity and has made me care for precisely these differences whenever I go abroad. What we get from global-mindedness is not a taste for bland sameness—for something like homogenized milk—but a taste for the kaleidoscope of difference of being in places each of which has its own mix of distinctive flavors. Try explaining to a Chinese colleague (in China) what we mean by “community” in the U.S. of A., and you’ll discover how difficult, if not impossible, it is effectively to convey our idea

of “community” and why it matters to us. And so it is with all planning concepts. Occasionally I’ve also translated poetry, from Spanish for example, a language not unlike English in its origins and structure. I found that to do this successfully, I first had to enter a poet’s mind that had been nourished by other realities than my own and was writing not for me but for his Spanish readers. It is only in the tough job of trying to communicate cross-culturally, which is a kind of translation, that we discover the true meaning of global-mindedness, and that it requires an extraordinary capacity for learning about the myriad ways of being-in-the-world.

Susan K. Sullivan *ABD in Planning, University of Southern California. Areas of interest: cultural landscapes, neighborhood planning, narrative approaches*

Global mindedness in my mind started with the map makers. Maybe Columbus, testing the theory about whether the world was actually round or not. But definitely with Vespucci and those who had to wrangle with the evidence of a new continent not being India. And the conversation changing as a result of the discovery of another way around to China of Marco Polo. Global mindedness starts in the cities of the world and continues on through ship building and places being discovered by each other. Maybe it ends with Hiroshima. Maybe it ends with SARS. or AIDS. or Dutch Elm Disease. Global mindedness to me, starts with an attitude of wanting to go out and discover the world, happily and ends with the fortresses we build to keep each other out. It ends where and when people actually think they are alone. Global mindedness means interdependence to me. If nothing else.

Fang CHEN, *Assistant Professor of Planning, University of Ningbo, PRC*

I was born in Xi’an and had had few chances to travel outside my city before entering the university. After graduation I worked for a while at Northwestern University in Xi’an where I studied. Before I met my husband, my world was just my family, my university and my city. That was in the mid-nineties. A lot of Chinese wanted to go abroad (especially the USA) to study and work. They were crazy about TOFEL and GRE. My husband went with this tide. He made friends with some foreign teachers and got out —of-date English magazines such as the National Geographic, Time and Newsweek. To tell the truth, at the beginning, I could only enjoy the beautiful pictures and attractive advertisements. My husband also encouraged me to listen to the VOA and BBC. In this way, I began to sense the larger world we live in. Although at that point in my life my English was not good enough to understand all of that, I felt I was becoming a little bit global-minded.

Traveling along the Silk Road with my oral English teacher was

a significant experience for me. She was a 67 year old American. I was invited to travel with her as her interpreter during the summer vacation of 1995. At the bus stops of Kashgar and Kucha, I was shocked by the strange Uigur language everywhere on the street and experienced myself for the first time as a “foreigner” even though we were still in China.

In 2000, I went to Germany to visit my husband who was then studying there. Although I found that I could survive speaking English, to really get to know German culture and its people, I had to learn the language. So I joined the language courses in the Volkshochschule. In my class, there were people from all over the world, aged 12 to 65. We communicated with each other in simple German, sometimes even through facial expressions and gestures. I still remember an old Frenchman who told us romantic stories with his hands and feet, the American young guy who taught me the basic skills of playing the drums, the Polish woman who taught me how to bake blueberry cake, and the Iranian woman who showed me her wonderful oil paintings. This multicultural learning environment formed my imagination of the world and made my understanding of foreign countries more concrete than it had been. In the Asia Shop of the town in which we lived, I began to realize some of the cultural differences between China, Korea and Japan from the different kinds of cooking utensils. In my son’s kindergarten there were about 20 kids from 7 different countries. I was invited to cook Chinese food and demonstrate calligraphy for the kids. I came to realize how the diversity of cultures exists in the small details of everyday life. Culture cannot be learned from books. It can only be learned by actually living it. Global-mindedness for me now means not only to be tolerant and open to other people and their cultural ways, but also to respect your own culture. As the saying goes: “The more national, the more international.”

Later, when I myself began my planning studies at Kiel University, I worked part-time for the international office. My main task there was to guide freshman’s registration at the beginning of the semester. I thought it was a super idea to let a foreigner like myself to guide foreign students. For me it was important to be “global-minded” just to do this job competently. I was really happy to get this chance to help the incoming international students at Kiel University to feel at home.

Four years ago, I returned to China with my family to work in a local university on the east coast. Many changes had taken place in my fast-changing country. Because I didn’t have a cellular phone nor a “QQ” number (the Internet chatting software ICQ), my students looked on me as someone who still lived in the last century! One of educational goals of our university is to educate students to be modern-thinking and global-minded. And indeed, most of my students now have their own computer or laptop with Internet access in both dormitory and classroom. Although it is easy for them to download the English materials and information they need, they seldom do that. When they have to check some non-Chinese web sites, most of them just depend on translation software. But machine translation is nearly unreadable. Actually, books in English in

our libraries are old and few in number, and students seldom read them. Yet I believe that multi-language skills are essential if you want to be global-minded. To become global-minded, my (undergraduate) Chinese students still have a long way to go.

Keith Pezzoli, *Director of Field Research/ Lecturer, Urban Studies and Planning, University of California, San Diego*

Global mindedness is a degree of consciousness—a critical self-awareness and collective sense that our corporeal being, our body politic, our cities, rural hinterlands, regions, civilizations and wealth are part of a larger, magnificently diverse, yet turbulent earth.

Other definitions and discussion re the meaning of global mindedness can be found on the GPEIG web site in the multimedia section. There you will find interviews with Bruce Stiftel, Ruth Yabes, among others, plus related roundtable and panel sessions from previous ACSP and World Congress meetings.

<http://www.gpeig.org/resources/multimedia>

(Note: This URL may change since we are in the process of migrating the web site to a new server. If this link doesn’t work simply go to <http://gpeig.org> and click on the resources tab which will take you to the multimedia section.)

GPEIG Web Site Overhaul

Over the past year the GPEIG web site underwent an overhaul. The WorldWide Universities Network, UC San Diego's NIEHS Superfund Basic Research Program (Research Translation and Community Outreach Core), and other funding agencies generously made this possible. GPEIG's co-chairs (Annette Kim and Petra Doan) helped steer the design process. The technical labor, still a work in progress, is being done by Digital Mud, LLC., and SciVee—a multimedia communications resource at the San Diego Supercomputer Center.

The banner at the top of the web site tries to convey a globalized landscape. The imagery is inspired by Patrick Geddes Valley Section published in 1909. There is a mix of habitats, coastal zone, water, rural and urban settlement. You might also notice a mixing of buildings from around the world (see illustration bottom).

We are hoping the new GPEIG web site will prove useful. It has many features that can facilitate collaboration and the sharing of research around the world. Please consider signing onto the site as a member and sharing your globally-minded research and other resources. If you have suggestions on how to improve the site, please send a message to Keith Pezzoli: kpezzoli@ucsd.edu and Digital Mud Studio at ashton@digitalmudstudio.com



SciVee: Make your research known



GPEIG now has a “community” space on a new web site called SciVee designed for sharing science and research. Check it out. Our esteemed planning scholar Bruce Stiftel, for instance, talks about global mindedness in a nine minute video clip. Since we uploaded Bruce's clip to SciVee less than two weeks ago (June 19, 2008), it has been viewed 5050 times. The site is supported by the National Science Foundation, Public Library of Science, San Diego Supercomputer Center, among others. The beauty of this is the “community” aspect -- GPEIG has a platform of its own, easily federated with other communities of interest.

SciVee provides community tools for researchers of all levels to share their knowledge, connect with their peers, and respond to scientific data and stories. Researchers can see and hear scholars describe their research, join specific interest communities, participate in stimulating discussions, and create a comprehensive multimedia representation of their own research.

To learn more about SciVee, see the articles below. As a part of a UCSD Regional Workbench Consortium effort to build a Global Planning Grid (which ties into GPEIG's mission), we are collaborating with SciVee to bring urban and regional scholars, educators and activists into this new realm of science communication and collaboration.

Bourne, Philip E. and Leo M. Chalupa. 2008. “A new approach to scientific dissemination.” *Materials Today* 11:48-48.

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1369-7021\(08\)70131-7](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1369-7021(08)70131-7)

Fink, J. Lynn and Philip E. Bourne. 2007. "Reinventing Scholarly Communication for the Electronic Age." CTWatch Quarterly: <http://www.ctwatch.org/quarterly/articles/2007/08/reinventing-scholarly-communication-for-the-electronic-age/1/>

An audio slide presentation that describes the site in general, the elements of SciVee, use of open access literature on SciVee and SciVee's history. By Apryl Bailey - Creative Director and Production Manager (Apryl has eight years project management experience working with scientists on educational outreach multimedia for web delivery and video production): <http://www.scivee.tv/node/5940>

Co-founder of SciVee, Phil Bourne, gives an overview of what the SciVee project and website is about. <http://www.scivee.tv/node/3066>

Gill-Chin Lim Award for the Best Dissertation on International Planning

Deadline: September 15, 2008

In recognition of the commitment of our late colleague, Gill-Chin Lim, to the study of humanistic aspects of globalization, the ACSP Global Planners Educators Interest Group (GPEIG) has established an award in his name. The Gill-Chin Lim Award for the Best Dissertation on International Planning recognizes superior scholarship in a doctoral dissertation completed by a student enrolled in an ACSP-member school.

The Dissertation Committee chairperson jointly with the department chair or director of graduate studies will make the nominations. It is expected that submissions will be selected through a participatory faculty and student process. The nominees must have received their degree in the two years preceding the deadline.

The award committee will evaluate the submissions based on: a) innovative scholarship and perspective that advance the understanding of the diverse processes of international planning in the global context, with a special focus on low-income countries of the "Global South;" b) relation to global cooperation, global social responsibility, global ethics, and respect for global diversity pursued by GPEIG; c) creativity in exploring/proposing international planning alternatives; and d) organization, structure, style, clarity, and originality.

The application must include four copies of:

1. A cover letter with full contact information, including telephone number and e-mail address.
2. Table of contents, abstract, and the introductory and concluding chapters, as well as the full dissertation on disc.
3. Two letters of recommendation, one of which must be from the chair of the nominee's dissertation committee indicating why the nominated dissertation is deserving of the award.
4. Official university document indicating the date of award of the degree.

Submit materials to:

Gill-Chin Lim Dissertation Award Committee
c/o Sukumar Ganapati
Assistant Professor
Public Administration Department, PCA 363B
College of Arts and Sciences
Florida International University
Miami, FL 33199
Tel (305) 348-6275
ganapati@fiu.edu

Deadline: All materials must be received by September 15, 2008

Ethics in International Planning Educational

Summary of the 2007 ACSP Conference Roundtable

October 18-21, 2007

Milwaukee, WI

During the Milwaukee ACSP conference last year Gpeig hosted a roundtable session on Ethics in International Planning Educational Exchange. This was to create a space for reflection on various experiences global planning educators have had in exposing students to international development planning issues and contexts, and the ethical issues involved in these experiences. International educational exchange was defined broadly to include study abroad, internship abroad, joint studio projects with universities outside the US, as well as studios, lecture and seminar courses offered here in the US on international development planning. The roundtable had an overwhelming participation by over forty faculty and students. The following summarizes some of the challenges and suggestions underlined by the discussion:

- Organizing and implementing study abroad courses are very time and energy consuming. They often work against the academic evaluation of faculty under the pressure of the tenure clock. As these courses require a huge amount of preparation to be successfully set up untenured faculty pay a toll for leading them.
- Financially making such experiences available to students is difficult. Often faculty will need to be entrepreneurial in achieving students international field based experience by finding joint interest with NGOs overseas willing to host the students in exchange for information they gather and with faculty's specific research interest. This requires a lot of work and creative networking to reach a project of joint interest and value to students, NGO and faculty.
- Making the exchange programs reciprocal and equitable across participating universities is a challenge. Often students and faculty from the global south find the exchange programs a one-way road where they receive students from the US institutions but seldom can their students afford to reciprocate the study or semester abroad visits.
- Teaching of international development planning courses in the US has its own challenges. Not all schools can afford to offer such courses. Those that offer, often face the problem in how to help US students who have never been outside the country imagine the global south outside the images provided and forcefully disseminated by the mainstream media.

Suggestions raised in response to these challenges included the following:

1. To write about the pedagogic value and challenges of planning programs' international educational exchange experiences. In order to achieve a greater recognition and positive evaluation of these experiences at the departmental and university levels, it was suggested if one or several members were willing to write a piece for JPER.
2. Resource sharing in teaching of international planning development. For example by sharing web-based teaching resources; or sharing international visiting students and faculty. Allowing international visiting students' exposure to programs other than their main host. This will also benefit smaller planning programs that cannot afford bribing international visitors but can afford to participate in a group effort for such.

Submitted by Faranak Miraftab, July 6, 2008
faranak@uiuc.edu



New Biology, City-Regions and Global Environmental Health

Summary: This article outlines the Research Translation and Community Outreach activities of the Superfund Basic Research Program (SBRP), funded by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), at the University of California, San Diego (UCSD). The NIEHS-SBRP at UC San Diego has given considerable support to GPEIG over the past four years for web development and newsletter production. This relationship opens new opportunities for collaboration among scientists, planners and others dedicated to improving the quality of environmental and public health.

Keith Pezzoli NIEHS-SBRP and Urban Studies and Planning Program, UCSD.

NIEHS (SBRP)-GPEIG Collaboration

The University of California, San Diego has a Superfund Basic Research Program funded by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS). The UCSD SBRP has a Research Translation Core (RTC) and a Community Outreach Core (COC). Keith Pezzoli is the PI of both SBRP Cores; and he is an active member of GPEIG. Pezzoli works closely with Hiram Sarabia—an expert in sustainability science and civically-engaged research methods (including citizen science). The UCSD SBRP grant is currently funded until 2010; it has been in place since 2000.

UCSD's SBRP has supported GPEIG in a number of significant ways—including web development, newsletters, multimedia archives, and conference sessions (globalization of science roundtables, global planning grid discussions and meetings). The SBRP RTC and COC aims involve crossborder work with Mexico as well as other nations and city-regions worldwide. The RTC and COC benefit from the GPEIG network as we build cyberinfrastructure for science communication (regionally, nationally, globally), including planning and decision support systems, to help link science to policy, planning, grassroots initiatives and environmental regulatory innovation.

Background

In 2005, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) made research translation a requirement of their multidisciplinary Superfund Basic Research Program (SBRP). The NIEHS is unique within the National Institutes of Health (NIH). It focuses on disease prevention as opposed to treatment for existing illnesses; the NIEHS is thus inclined to embrace a holistic approach to environmental and public health. The NIEHS prides itself on advancing the state of the art in research translation and community outreach. UCSD is home base to one of the NIEHS-

SBRPs. There are 15 such programs linked in a national network. UCSD's SBRP got underway for the first time in 2000. In 2005 we

won a competitive renewal (\$17.2 million) that extends the life of the grant to 2010. We intend to seek competitive renewal for another five years extending the life of the grant to 2015. Our UCSD SBRP brings together faculty from 10 UCSD departments, Organized Research Units and Centers, including UCSD's Medical School, Biology Department, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, and the Social Sciences (Urban Studies and Planning, and Ethnic Studies). To meet our research and outreach aims, we created a Regional Workbench Consortium (RWBC)—a partnership-driven research and knowledge networking operation geared to promoting sustainable development.

We are extending the reach of the RWBC by building a Global Planning Grid (GPG). The GPG is a collaborative effort joining participants from GPEIG, NIEHS-SBRP, Urban Studies and Planning Program (USP, UCSD), Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies (CILAS, UCSD), Environment and Sustainability Initiative (ESI, UCSD), the San Diego Supercomputer Center, University of Manchester (Centre for Urban and Regional Ecology, SUREGEN Workbench), Rede Nacional de Ensino e Pesquisa – RNP/ Brazilian National Research and Education Network (Metropolitan Optic Network / Rede Optica Metropolitana/ Redecomep, Brazil), and the Worldwide Universities Network (WUN), among others.

The emphasis our NIEHS-SBRP places on pollution, city-regions and global environmental health makes the NIEHS-SBRP a promising partner for GPEIG colleagues. We see a fruitful and deepening partnership among participants of GPEIG and our NIEHS-SBRP Research Translation and Community Outreach activities. To the extent that collaborative relationships and activity meet the designated aims of our NIEHS-SBRP grant, we can continue to support the development of GPEIG's cyberinfrastructure and knowledge networking capacity worldwide (e.g. through efforts like the Global Planning Grid, web site development and printed material). The aims of our NIEHS-SBRP Research Translation Core and Community Outreach Core are outlined below.

SBRP Research Translation Core (RTC)

http://superfund.ucsd.edu/support/int_cores/translation_core.php

The SBRP-RTC is engaged in a threefold strategy: (1) building partnerships with government, community-based and industrial groups to advance the practical contributions of toxicogenomics in environmental policy and planning, (2) evaluating the utility of molecular biomarkers/biosensors, microtechnologies and bioremediation as new biological models/methods for improving environmental monitoring, risk assessment and remediation; and (3) communicating complex research findings to broad audiences through periodic workshops; symposia; participation in regional, national and international conferences; publications, and Web-based systems.

The broad long-term objective is to apply toxicogenomic knowledge and biomolecular technologies to real-life problems concerning hazardous substances and environmental health. Along these lines, biomarkers developed by SBRP scientists are being evaluated, in partnership with government and non-profit organizations, and Tribal labs responsible for water quality monitoring, as potentially effective new cellular and analytic tools for detecting Superfund toxicants in contaminated watersheds. At the same time, SBRP-industry partnerships aim to promote the experimental development and commercialization of novel bioremediation technologies (e.g., transgenic plants that can hyper-accumulate heavy metals out of contaminated soil), and microtechnologies (e.g., labs-on-a-chip that can be used as biosensors for detecting exposure to pesticides). The RTC's approach leverages strong working partnerships and information/visualization technologies already developed by the Regional Workbench Consortium (RWBC) in partnership with the San Diego Supercomputer Center. The RWBC is a Web-based research and learning network for sustainable development. The RTC's toolkit includes on-line geographic information systems (GIS), decision support systems (DSS), multimedia interactive stories, and 3D visualization.

SBRP Community Outreach Core (COC)

http://superfund.ucsd.edu/support/int_cores/translation_core.php

The SBRP-COC is an environmental justice project involving the communication and sharing of SBRP-generated knowledge and tools with Tribal communities affected by hazardous waste sites and toxicants. We use a Tribal Regional Workbench approach to enabling equitable environmental stewardship of Indian Reservations. The broad objective is to shift the emphasis from risk assessment as a disease paradigm to risk assessment as a wellness paradigm that embraces Tribal Traditional Lifeways. This new approach is identified as a high priority by the U.S. EPA's National Tribal Science Council, the National Tribal Environmental Council (NTEC), and Tribal environmental protection agencies. The COC's five specific aims are grouped into two broad categories: (1) Communication and Environmental Justice, and (2) Knowledge Systems Integration. Specific aims include (1) (a) to build a Tribal Regional Workbench Web site; (b) to share SBRP-generated knowledge and tools; (2) (a) to host a regional gathering of tribal leaders and scientists; (b) to facilitate training opportunities for graduate and undergraduate students; and (c) to co-author a series of papers, articles, and other publications with Tribal partners.

NIEHS and SBRP links



The NIEHS uses environmental health sciences to understand human disease and improve human health. The NIEHS receives its funding through an annual Congressional appropriation. The Office of Science Policy supports the NIEHS director and staff in defining and interpreting programs and research of the Institute to Congress, as well as to the public, scientific, and public health communities. Source: <http://www.niehs.nih.gov/>

UCSD NIEHS-SBRP Research Translation Core

http://superfund.ucsd.edu/support/int_cores/translation_core.php

UCSD NIEHS-SBRP Community Outreach Core

http://superfund.ucsd.edu/support/int_cores/outreach_core.php



The NIEHS Superfund Basic Research Program (SBRP) is a network of university grants. Since its inception in 1987, the SBRP has applied a multidisciplinary approach to basic research focused to provide a solid foundation which environmental managers and risk assessors can draw upon to make sound decisions related to Superfund and other hazardous waste sites. Basic research plays a crucial role in addressing challenges posed by environmental contamination such as health risks, toxicity, exposure predictions, fate and transport, and the need for cost-effective treatments for hazardous waste sites found throughout the United States. Today, the SBRP Program supports peer-reviewed research in 14 university programs encompassing 89 collaborating institutions. These programs conduct interdisciplinary, multi-project research focused on one central theme. The SBRP also provides funding for Small Business Innovation Research/Small Business Technology Transfer (SBIR/STTR) grants designed to foster the commercialization of relevant technologies, products and devices, as well as funding for individual research grants to address specific issues that complement the multiproject program grants. The SBRP also has a strong training component, supporting many outstanding graduate students and post-doctoral researchers. Finally, the Program funds a variety of outreach efforts to facilitate the translation of the Program's research findings to the communities and organizations most concerned with hazardous substances, with the ultimate goal of improving public health. Source: <http://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/supported/sbrp/about/index.cfm>

Other Links

NIEHS Global Environmental Health

NIEHS has a commitment to the goals of protecting and improving global health. With a strong history of international cooperation on environmental health problems and a research vision aimed at solving the puzzles of environmentally induced human disease, the NIEHS is uniquely poised at the forefront of Global Environmental Health (GEH). Global Environmental Health at NIEHS encompasses global research, international fellows training, outreach and capacity building, and service to the scientific community. Source: <http://www.niehs.nih.gov/about/od/deputy/geh/index.cfm>

GPEIG Member Projects Page

http://www.gpeig.org/index.php/projects_initiatives/

In Memoriam

Professor Emeritus Ibrahim Jammal (Himi), a globally-minded planning scholar and GPEIG pioneer.

Even a cursory glance at GPEIG's history shows Himi has had a deep and lasting influence on global planning education. Below are some of the early efforts with Himi's fingerprints all over them (copied from the archive **GPEIG History: Selected Landmark Events** (compiled by various GPEIG members): <http://gpeig.org/mission.htm>

May 1990 Conference on "Global Approaches to Planning Education," Center for Comparative Studies in Development Planning, School of Architecture and Environmental Design, SUNY Buffalo. Organized by Himi Jammal, Director of the Center and Bish Sanyal, MIT. Thirty-three participants including most of chapter authors in *Breaking the Boundaries*.

April 1991 ACSP authorizes the creation of a National Commission on Globalizing North American Planning Education. This results from Himi Jammal presenting a paper in the May conference to the ACSP executive committee with the proposal that such a commission be established. The Commission initiates work soon after. Chair: Himi Jammal. Members: Farokh Afshar, Hooshang Amirahmadi, Hemalata Dandekar, William Goldsmith, Deborah Howe, Alan Kreditor, Linda Lacey, Gill-Chin Lim, Riad Mahayni, Paul Niebanck, and Bish Sanyal.

1993 Publication of Gill-Chin Lim (guest ed.) (1993) "Special Issue on Planning Education toward the 21st Century," in *Environment and Planning*. Vol. 20, No. 5. pp.497-605. Contributors: SC Orlick; P Niebanck; T Banerjee; H Amirahmadi, FD Zinn, and RC Hinojosa; GC Lim; C Goldsmith; IM. Jammal. This is an important work because the contributors played key roles during the early stage of the development of global interest within the ACSP. Also the writings are good. Many questions being asked again and again these days were already dealt with at that time. In that sense, they are classics. (annotation by Gill-Chin Lim).

1994 Final Report issued of the ACSP National Commission, titled *Global Approaches to North American Planning Education*. Himi Jammal, Chair and Editor. Recommendations accepted by ACSP. Deborah Howe, of Portland State University, chaired an ACSP committee on global planning immediately after the 1994 Commission report.

When Himi passed away there was an outpouring of sentiment celebrating his life on the Globeplan and Planet listservs. Niraj Verma, chair of the school's Department of Urban and Regional Planning, for instance, said: "It is widely recognized within the urban and regional planning academic community that Ibrahim Jammal was the major force behind the study of globalization within the field of planning. "In fact," Verma

says, "the Global Planning Education Interest Group, which today counts a large and distinguished group of academic members, was started pursuant to a meeting of nationally prominent academics that was organized in Buffalo by Professor Jammal." Verma made this post to the Globeplan list: "As many senior academics will remember, Himi was a pioneer in thinking about global education in planning and did much to advance its cause. Himi came to UB in 1969 and served in the department until his retirement in 1999. He was a much loved teacher and had a passion for international planning, the use of futures studies and forecasting methods, and negotiation and conflict resolution in planning and policy. Himi served as our Department chair and started our graduate program in 1976. His interest in international issues and his engagement with our Department continued after his retirement. In 2001, Himi and Viviane Jammal established the Jammal Fellowship Program in the UB School of Architecture and Planning. The Fellowship supports some of our international students and last year allowed us to host the noted theorist of globalization, Professor Saskia Sassen, as the inaugural Jammal lecturer on globalization."

Many additional colleagues posted warm thoughts in memory of Himi. See the GPEIG web site at: http://gpeig.org/himi/Himi_Jammal.html

In Memoriam

Professor Peter H. Marris (1927-2007)

Professor Bish Sanyal (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) and Dolores Hayden (Yale University) organized a special tribute in honor of Peter's full and wonderful life:

Wednesday, July 9, 9:45am – 11:15am

ACSP-AESOP Joint Presidential Session: Planning, Imagination and Transnational Scholarship: A Tribute to Peter H. Marris

Room: 10th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Huron Room

The purpose of the panel is to review the lifetime research contribution of Professor Peter H. Marris who conducted sociological and planning related research on three continents – namely Europe, Africa and the United States – to understand the disruptive impact of social changes on the human condition.

Moderator: SANYAL, Bish [Massachusetts Institute of Technology] sanyal@mit.edu

Room: 10th Floor, Marriott Hotel, Huron Room
DANDEKAR, Hema [Arizona State University]
FAINSTEIN, Susan S. [Harvard University]
HAYDEN, Dolores [Yale University]
HOCH, Charles [University of Illinois at Chicago]
JACKSON, Maria-Rosario [Urban Institute]
MILLER, S.M. "Mike" [Boston University (retired)]
THROGMORTON, James A. [The University of
WACHS, Martin [RAND Transportation, Space and
Technology Program]

Bish and Dolores (Peter's wife) describe the purpose of the panel/tribute as follows:

The purpose of this panel is to review the lifetime research contribution of Professor Peter H. Marris who conducted sociological and planning related research in three continents -- namely, Europe, Africa, and the United States -- to understand the disruptive impact of social changes on the human condition. Even though Marris was keenly aware of the different social and institutional settings of Kenya, Nigeria, U.K. and the U.S. as he conducted research for nearly 50 years and published nine books, his research drew the attention of planners worldwide to one universal concern: "That for satisfactory lives people anywhere required at least three things: others to whom they feel attached; confidence in their goals and their way of life; and the ability to take for granted the continuation of the relationship and events they depended on. In short, people needed attachments, meaning and predictability." Marris probed the validity of these universal principles through a diverse set of research methodologies, ranging from ethnography to quantitative analysis, to caution planners worldwide to better understand the complexities of social change so as "to avoid and ameliorate the pains of loss and unpredictability,

particularly as felt by the economically and politically weaker groups in society."

Through three bodies of research conducted in three different settings – at the Institute of Community Studies in England, in Lagos and Nairobi in Africa, and at the University of California in Los Angeles – Marris generated empathetic insights about modernization and social change which drew on experiences in varied settings but ultimately were tied together with a unifying theme similar to what Hannah Arendt had referred to as "the human condition." This is a type of scholarship much needed now for an increasingly interconnected world. How and why Peter Marris was able to cultivate such a universal outlook through deep engagements with the particularities of London, Lagos, Nairobi, New York, and Los Angeles, are the questions to be probed in this proposed panel.

The panelists have been selected with the objective that their presentations would analyze the three distinct intellectual communities to which Marris belonged in England, U.S. and Africa. The presenters also represent Marris' students who are now senior scholars and academics in leading planning programs, his colleagues and co-authors who too are likely to be known among the conference participants, and, finally, Marris' wife, author and Yale Professor Dolores Hayden, a prominent social critic known for her pioneering contribution to the raising of feminist consciousness among urban designers and planners.

Endnotes

See the obituary by Peter Townsend in the July 5, 2007 issue of [The Guardian](#) (attachment 1) for a detailed documentation of Peter Marris' research engagement at the Institute of Community Studies in Bethnal Green from 1955 to 1972. Marris visited Africa from 1958 to 1959, and again from 1966 to 68 to conduct research on Africa Businessmen, and slum clearance in Nigeria. From 1972 to 1976 Marris worked at the Center for Environmental Studies in Loughborough, and in 1975 joined the faculty of the Graduate School of Urban Planning at University of California at Los Angeles when he taught until 1991. After retirement Marris moved to Yale University with his wife Dolores Hayden and taught in the sociology department until 2004.

Among his nine books are:

The Politics of Uncertainty (1996, Routledge); *Meaning and Action: Community Planning and Conceptions of Change* (1982, Routledge Kegan & Paul); *Loss and Change* (1974, Routledge Kegan & Paul); *Dilemmas of Social Reform*, co-authored Martin Rein (1967, Routledge Kegan & Paul); *Family and Social Change in an African City* (1962, Northwestern University Press); *African Businessmen*, co-authored with Anthony Somerset (1971, Routledge Kegan & Paul); *The Experience of Higher*

Education (1964, Routledge Kegan & Paul); *Widows and Their Families* (1958, Routledge Kegan & Paul); *and the Dreams of General Jerusalem* (1989, Bloomsbury Publishing).

Notes from Professor Robert Weiss (robert.weiss@umb.edu) written for the Group Bereavement Care, and shared with Delores Hayden.

Obituary of Peter H. Marris, written by Herbert J. Gans for "Footnotes."

