

1: WMHT | Johnny Mathis: Wonderful, Wonderful

The stylish, information-heavy cover made me want to learn more. Photos by author. If you are anything like me, you get nostalgic each time you see references to s (or s) family vacations or holiday travel, be they in vintage ads, pamphlets, magazines, books or anywhere else. Depictions of.

County population nearly doubled in the s from 83, to ,, then more than doubled during the s to , In no decade before or since has the county experienced such a large population increase. Certain factors unique to Washington, D. It was so severe that , D. Of these, 12, adults with their 35, children moved to Montgomery County. Soon after its formation, the WSSC purchased, upgraded and connected the previously independent water and sewer systems in Takoma Park, Chevy Chase and Bethesda into one system. The Commission then engaged in long-range planning and constructed additional sewer and water capacity to catch up to recent and projected down county growth. WSSC built sewer trunk lines in stream valleys to prevent pollution and direct sewage to the DC treatment plant. The new housing subdivisions springing up in the Bethesda, Rockville and Wheaton election districts during the s were able to connect to this modern system. The expanded water system that supported rapid County growth in the s came with the opening of the Duckett Dam and Reservoir in In order to plan for orderly growth, the Commission established a new policy requiring subdivision applicants to dedicate land for current and future utilities, streets, schools and parks. The Commission also kept residential development separate from commercial development, and both of those separate from industrial development. In addition, the Commission was authorized to purchase land for the design and construction of park systems in both counties. By the 50s, these roadways had been improved, widened and extended into the County, creating natural corridors for urban expansion out of the District. Taken together, the suburban areas in the down-county had excellent north-south and east-west access. The National Naval Medical Center, built in The Atomic Energy Commission, opened in Germantown, In addition to the expanding number of retail businesses providing goods and services to the growing residential population, private companies such as Capital Research Associates, Dynacor, Inc. Half worked in the private sector on salary or hourly wages, while one-third worked for the federal government. Ten percent were self-employed and the remainder were employed in agricultural jobs and domestic jobs. County residents earned decent salaries, especially those living in the expanding suburban communities located near the District line. This compared unfavorably with the income of non-white county residents. Most homes were built in the Bethesda, Wheaton and Rockville districts. Builders were rapidly constructing affordable homes for young families, nearly doubling the number of houses available in the County during this decade. In , there were a total of 46, homes in the county. According to the census, these three areas had the highest population density increase during the s with an average of persons per square mile and in sections in Wheaton as many as 4, persons per square mile. Some had unfinished basements or an unfinished second level to accommodate future expansion. Some builders, especially in the early years of the decade, favored clear-cutting the land before building, creating housing developments that were barren of mature trees, outside of park land or vacant lots. Advertisement for the Glenmont Village subdivision, on Georgia Ave. Until the late s, county residents depended on department and specialty stores in downtown D. Department store and chain store leaders as well as builders quickly saw the opportunity and began building stores and shopping centers nearer to the growing suburban population. By , shopping in the county was transformed. There were 6 department stores, more than 30 neighborhood shopping centers, 2 major retail districts in Silver Spring and Bethesda, and Wheaton Plaza, the first suburban shopping mall between Baltimore and Atlanta in the Washington metropolitan area, was fully operating and set to officially open in This surge in births required a massive push to build more schools, especially at the elementary level. The MCPS school construction program in the s barely accommodated the increased numbers of young students; in fact, some down-county elementary schools had to adopt half-day school sessions for portions of the school year in order to enroll all eligible students while new buildings were being constructed. Lincoln High School for black students , built in The oldest schools were partially replaced up-county with the construction of several new consolidated elementary schools for

black children in the early s; then all were closed as the school system was fully integrated by the early s. In , after a decade of school construction and five years spent integrating the public schools, the MCPS system had grown to 87 elementary schools most integrated, with many remaining all-white or all-black relative to the local population , eight integrated junior high schools, ten integrated high schools, and one segregated high school Carver High School, for black students, which closed in . Walter Johnson High School, built in . Not only did the number of school buildings grow from , so did the number of teachers: In Montgomery County, Commission staff prepared an extensive plan that included buying land in the Little Falls, Rock Creek, Sligo and Northwest Branch stream valleys in the County, building parks, and designing an automobile parkway system to give residents access to outdoor recreation experiences. These challenges were, for the most part, effectively met and credit goes to the long-range planning of the WSSC and the M-NCPPC as well as to involved citizens, a responsive schools system, and a well-managed county government. Footnotes Kelly, Clare Lise. August, Jaffeson, Richard C. Planning, Politics and the Public Interest. Maryland-Washington Regional District, Montgomery County Chamber of Commerce: Maryland Bureau of Census, A History of Montgomery County Schools from to Montgomery County Public Schools: Research and Information Systems Division: December, Hanson, Royce.

2: How Montgomery County Grew in the s " The Suburbanization of Montgomery County,

As a result, we will look at social planning and policy change from two angles: a. From the policymaker's perspective, i.e., how to use the social planning process to create policy that achieves its goals with the best positive results for everyone in the community, as well as policymakers themselves.

Background[edit] The modern origins of urban planning lie in the movement for urban reform that arose as a reaction against the disorder of the industrial city in the mid century. Urban planning exists in various forms and it addresses many different issues. Alternatively, it can concern the massive challenges associated with urban growth, particularly in the Global South. Examples of these factors include: Other, less common, but nonetheless influential groups included governmental officials, private developers, and landscape architects. Through the strategies associated with these professions, the rational planning movement developed a collection of techniques for quantitative assessment, predictive modeling, and design. Due to the high level of training required to grasp these methods, however, rational planning fails to provide an avenue for public participation. In both theory and practice, this shortcoming opened rational planning to claims of elitism and social insensitivity. In keeping with the rising power of industry, the source of planning authority in the Sanitary Movement included both traditional governmental offices and private development corporations. In London and its surrounding suburbs, cooperation between these two entities created a network of new communities clustered around the expanding rail system. In both communities, architects Raymond Unwin and Richard Barry Parker exemplify the elite, top-down approach associated with the rational planning movement by using the planning process to establish a uniform landscape and architectural style based on an idealized medieval village. From Britain, the rational planning movement spread out across the world. In areas undergoing industrialization themselves, British influences combined with local movements to create unique reinterpretations of the rational planning process. Together, these two factors yielded the influential planning aesthetic known as "Tower in the Park". In the United States, Frank Lloyd Wright similarly identified vehicular mobility as a principal planning metric. However, where Le Corbusier emphasized design through quantitative assessment of spatial processes, Wright identified the insights of local public technicians as the key design criteria. Throughout both the United States and Europe, the rational planning movement declined in the later half of the 20th century. By focusing so much on design by technical elites, rational planning lost touch with the public it hoped to serve. Key events in this decline in the United States include the demolition of the Pruitt-Igoe housing project in St. Louis and the national backlash against urban renewal projects, particularly urban expressway projects. Lane describes synoptic planning as having four central elements: However, the problem was that the idea of a single public interest still dominated attitudes, effectively devaluing the importance of participation because it suggests the idea that the public interest is relatively easy to find and only requires the most minimal form of participation. The rational model is perhaps the most widely accepted model among planning practitioners and scholars, and is considered by many to be the orthodox view of planning. As its name clearly suggests, the goal of the rational model is to make planning as rational and systematic as possible. Proponents of this paradigm would generally come up with a list of steps that the planning process can be at least relatively neatly sorted out into and that planning practitioners should go through in order when setting out to plan in virtually any area. As noted above, this paradigm has clear implications for public involvement in planning decisions. It is often considered as part of community development. In addition, marginalized groups have an opportunity to participate in the planning process. This incremental approach meant choosing from small number of policy approaches that can only have a small number consequences and are firmly bounded by reality, constantly adjusting the objectives of the planning process and using multiple analyses and evaluations. Etzioni suggested that organizations plan on two different levels: He posited that organizations could accomplish this by essentially scanning the environment on multiple levels and then choose different strategies and tactics to address what they found there. By the late s and early s, planners began to look for new approaches because as happened nearly a decade before, it was realized that the current models were not necessarily sufficient. As had happened before, a number of different

models emerged. Lane notes that it is most useful to think of these model as emerging from a social transformation planning tradition as opposed to a social guidance one, so the emphasis is more bottom-up in nature than it is top-down. Instead of considering public participation as method that would be used in addition to the normal training planning process, participation was a central goal. For the first time, the public was encouraged to take on an active role in the policy setting process, while the planner took on the role of a distributor of information and a feedback source. One of the central goals is mutual learning where the planner gets more information on the community and citizens become more educated about planning issues. It concerns itself with ensuring that all people are equally represented in the planning process by advocating for the interests of the underprivileged and seeking social change. A plurality of public interests is assumed, and the role of planner is essentially the one as a facilitator who either advocates directly for underrepresented groups directly or encourages them to become part of the process. Grabow and Heskin provided a critique of planning as elitist, centralizing and change-resistant, and proposed a new paradigm based upon systems change, decentralization, communal society, facilitation of human development and a consideration of ecology.

Bargaining model[edit] The bargaining model views planning as the result of give and take on the part of a number of interests who are all involved in the process. It argues that this bargaining is the best way to conduct planning within the bounds of legal and political institutions. Decisions are made first and foremost by the public, and the planner plays a more minor role.

Communicative planning The communicative approach to planning is perhaps the most difficult to explain. It focuses on using communication to help different interests in the process understand each other. The idea is that each individual will approach a conversation with his or her own subjective experience in mind and that from that conversation shared goals and possibilities will emerge. Again, participation plays a central role under this model. The model seeks to include as a broad range of voice to enhance the debate and negotiation that is supposed to form the core of actual plan making. In this model, participation is actually fundamental to the planning process happening. Without the involvement of concerned interests there is no planning. In fact, public participation is largely influenced by how planning is defined, how planning problems are defined, the kinds of knowledge that planners choose to employ and how the planning context is set. Prior to , Urban Planning was seldom considered a unique profession in Canada. Town planning focused on top-down processes by which the urban planner created the plans. The planner would know architecture, surveying, or engineering, bringing to the town planning process ideals based on these disciplines. They typically worked for national or local governments. Urban planners were seen as generalists, capable of integrating the work of other disciplines into a coherent plan for whole cities or parts of cities. A good example of this kind of planner was Lewis Keeble and his standard textbook, *Principles and Practice of Town and Country Planning*, published in .

Community organizers and social workers are now very involved in planning from the grassroots level. Many recent developments were results of large and small-scale developers who purchased land, designed the district and constructed the development from scratch. The Melbourne Docklands , for example, was largely an initiative pushed by private developers to redevelop the waterfront into a high-end residential and commercial district. Recent theories of urban planning, espoused, for example by Salingaros see the city as an adaptive system that grows according to process similar to those of plants. They say that urban planning should thus take its cues from such natural processes. The urban figure, namely buildings, are represented as total possible building volumes, which are left to be designed by architects in following stages. The urban ground, namely in-between spaces and open areas, are designed to a higher level of detail. The contents of the carrier structure may include street pattern, landscape architecture , open space, waterways, and other infrastructure. The infill structure may contain zoning , building codes , quality guidelines, and Solar Access based upon a solar envelope. In carrier-infill urban design or urban planning, the negative space of the city, including landscape, open space, and infrastructure is designed in detail. The positive space, typically building site for future construction, are only represented as unresolved volumes. The volumes are representative of the total possible building envelope, which can then be infilled by individual architects.

3: Throwback Thursday: Popular Wedding Trends from the s - Inside Weddings

Tel Aviv's planning and development across several periods, from the s to the s. It examines Tel Aviv's constitutive plans in a wider political, social, and cultural context, including colonial development, modernism, the Jewish-Arab ethnonational conflict.

The team issues its final report: Many Cultures, One Bright Future. Robert Lewis, AICP, presented the economic realities and a preliminary development program along with costs and implementation steps. Aaron Arnett, AICP, provided a full community identity package including a brand statement, color palette, typeface, icons, and taglines. Arnett demonstrated a variety of ways the brand can be employed along with ideas that stemmed from conversations with community members throughout the week. May 6, The team conducted stakeholder interviews all day Tuesday, discussing Pine Hills with over 50 individuals representing a wide range of interests. In the evening, the team held a public meeting where over 40 people participated in breakout groups to discuss their hopes and ideas for Pine Hills, and more specifically, the area around the intersection of N. Pine Hills and Silver Star Roads. Before citizens broke into groups, the team presented background information to help put the area into context. Educated in planning, landscape architecture, and architecture “and with experience in all three fields” he is able to develop solutions designed to solve a problem specifically for a community. For 23 years, Billingsley was in the public sector, first in Dallas then for 18 years in Boulder County, Colorado. He has developed land use codes and conducted studies or projects in comprehensive planning, housing, economic development, downtown revitalization, demographic and economic analysis, opinion surveying, landscape architecture, architecture, historic preservation, urban design, and process management. Arnett has worked in all areas of urban planning and for the past 12 years has worked in the private sector focusing on small town and downtown revitalization. Arnett Muldrow and Associates specializes in downtown economic development, historic preservation, and community branding. The firm was created to help communities that want to rebuild their aging downtown, reinvigorate their urban neighborhoods, and create economic development opportunities. To date, the firm has completed projects in over communities in 32 states. She has eight years of landscape architecture practice working in both the private and public sectors in Houston and the greater Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex area. Hempel has been a task leader for projects that include urban and regional parks, resort and high-rise design, and comprehensive community and environmental planning. Her professional interests include public engagement, planning on multiple scales and empowering smaller communities. He was part of the team that created Development Strategies in after 10 years with Team Four and two years with the St. Louis County Department of Planning. He was named president in The focus of his professional work is analyzing the market, economic, and organizational forces that influence urban planning, economic growth, and real estate development. His consulting services yield strategic recommendations for clients seeking to maximize economic value. Clients include local governments, private property owners, corporations, government agencies, nonprofits, and institutions all around the USA.

4: Pine Hills, Orange County, Florida

chapter - environmental policy and procedures This chapter sets forth Forest Service management objectives, policy, and responsibilities for meeting the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

From a Cause to a Style: From a Cause to a Style collects 11 essays that were mostly written in the s yet continue to reflect a disillusionment with modernist architecture rooted in the s. A sociologist long interested in urban planning, Glazer has two primary concerns: Given his commitment to the social agenda of architecture, Glazer might well be heartened by the goals of landscape urbanism and other new approaches to urban design. These essays are productively read as historical responses to a bygone era, not as fresh responses to recent trends. Nevertheless, the core worry of the book remains pertinent today: And it is valuable to hear the voice of a public intellectual reinsert architecture and urban design into social criticism. The argument in the first section of the book, "The Public Face of Architecture," hinges on a formalist critique of modernist architecture. Glazer believes that the stripped-down elements of the International Style and its offspring -- the flat roof, undecorated cornice, unarticulated window and entrance -- cannot fulfill the symbolic requirements of monuments and in particular of memorials. He approvingly quotes the critic and historian Lewis Mumford: Not only has the aesthetic power of modernist architecture been amply proven, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, the defining memorial of our times, solved the problem formulated by Mumford. As the evolution of the September 11 memorial at Ground Zero suggests, constituency concerns and budgetary pressures now shape monuments in more powerful ways than the designers do. A monument, he writes, is meant to celebrate, to recall, and to honor. Agreed, and to this list we might add a range of other emotional effects. Yet one suspects that in his criticism of modernist architecture, Glazer is mistakenly equating a set of physical forms that he calls the modernist style with a social dynamic, namely the disinvestment in and erosion of the public realm. The second axis of the book concerns the failure of modernist architecture to design an attractive city and to match the complexity of the historic urban fabric. In making his case against modernist urbanism, Glazer overstates the power of design and discounts other factors determining how designs are realized and inhabited. Public policy sets funding and tenant-eligibility requirements. Reduced budgets and high labor costs result in poor-quality construction, inadequate maintenance, and no landscaping. Government regulations, despite bureaucratic language, shape housing projects, as Federal Housing Administration requirements certainly did. The key problem is the inadequate investment in public architecture, not how the buildings look. Though Glazer knows this, his essays emphasize style and treat architectural decisions as the critical ones. Faith in the power of architecture drives his critical perspective, notwithstanding his disillusionment. Glazer holds that public housing undermined the social aims of architectural modernism. He evokes the tragic and by-now-familiar arc from social optimism in the s, when public housing was first built to improve slum conditions, to defeat, marked by the demolition of housing projects beginning with Pruitt-Igoe in and propelled by the federal HOPE VI program. But the essay "What Happened in East Harlem" offers a timely alternative reading of this history. Glazer grew up in East Harlem, where the tenement blocks he called home were replaced in the s by a superblock and public-housing project. On a visit to East Harlem, rather than nostalgically longing for a lost home, he is impressively clear-eyed about the changes in his old neighborhood. Though critics attack the lavish provision of open space in housing projects, Glazer sees a successful low-income community with well-maintained open spaces. He shifts attention from physical design to the broader economic and social forces that affect the built environment. In East Harlem, where rehabilitation has allowed for creeping gentrification, he anticipates a not-so-distant future when middle- and upper-middle-class residents will encircle the public-housing projects. No longer seen as symbols of urban failure, public housing will enable East Harlem "to hold onto its working-class character in the midst of a changing city. Instead of denouncing them as overscaled, single-income enclaves, critics are now championing the projects as havens of low- and middle-income housing in a city rapidly outpricing the working class. Planners have not always been quite as invisible as he indicates. In recent decades, though, planning has become less visionary and ambitious, and nowhere has that retreat been more evident than in New York. Glazer argues that despite its reputation for

remaking itself, New York has become an old city, which casts a smaller shadow on the American scene than it once did because it has failed to plan and make the infrastructural improvements that are essential for a world city -- no subway expansion, no new bridges, no water mains. The oldness of New York is certainly striking in comparison with the megacities in South America, Asia, and Africa where raging urbanization has outpaced infrastructure. But a new wind is blowing in New York. Mayor Michael Bloomberg and his planning team of Daniel Doctoroff and Amanda Burden have resurrected the public face of planning and infrastructure with an initiative called PlaNYC. Although the political system does not reward long-term projects, New York may be on the threshold of a turnaround.

5: Japanese economic takeoff after

The accomplishments in the s laid the foundation for Montgomery County's reputation as a national leader in suburban land use, planning, and development. Footnotes Kelly, Clare Lise.

Learn how to engage policymakers in improving community conditions by creating and implementing policy changes. What do we mean by social planning and policy change? Why should policymakers engage in a participatory social planning process? Why should the community engage in a participatory social planning process? When is social planning and policy change appropriate? Who should be involved in social planning and policy change? How can policymakers engage effectively in social planning and policy change? How can communities engage effectively in social planning and policy change? Sometimes, the impetus for community health and development efforts come from social planners and policy makers. For instance, data on the level of diseases or educational outcomes may be used to raise issues on the public agenda. This section discusses how social planning approaches can inform change efforts. Social planning is the process by which policymakers - legislators, government agencies, planners, and, often, funders - try to solve community problems or improve conditions in the community by devising and implementing policies intended to have certain results. These policies may take the form of laws, regulations, incentives, media campaigns, programs or services, information - a wide range of possibilities. A community or state Board of Health that adopts a regulation banning smoking in particular places, for example, is trying both to protect the public from second-hand smoke and to reduce smoking in general. There is a long history in the U. Traditionally, this has meant that policymakers decided what they thought was good for a community or a population, and imposed policy that was meant to bring about the results they wanted. At worst, social planning has been used largely for the benefit - economic or political - of the policymakers and their friends and supporters. In other cases, well-intentioned planning has led to negative consequences. In fact, it often had that effect only for the people who moved into new housing and businesses after the original population had been displaced, and given nowhere else to go. In many cases, it destroyed vital, unblighted communities. Gans showed how this urban neighborhood functioned like a rural village, with social structures and institutions that made for a strong sense of community, even in the midst of a large, 20th Century city. Generations of immigrants, particularly Italians and Eastern European Jews, had become Americans there, while retaining their cultural and family ties. Far from being blighted, although it was composed largely of tenements, the neighborhood was a true community with a colorful and lively street life, beloved by its residents. It was knocked down and replaced by a luxury apartment complex bounded by highways and surrounded by a chain-link fence. While these requirements were often honored more in the breach than in the observance, they acknowledged that social initiatives work better, and generate better policy, when those affected by them are involved in creating them. Top-down planning, though well-meaning, may fail to take into account the realities of the situation it is addressing. This failure can stem from: Ignorance of the community, and of the fact that what works in one community may not work in another. Community social patterns, history especially past attempts to deal with the issue in question , or economics may work, individually or in combination, to create a unique situation. That situation has to be understood before the creation of successful policy can follow. Ignorance of the lives of those at whom the plan is aimed. The cultural assumptions of immigrant groups, or those from particular ethnic or racial backgrounds, may be totally foreign to those engaged in planning for them. Even if the division between the policymakers and the population at whom their policies are aimed is solely economic, there may be vast differences in the ways they see the world, as well as vast differences in the worlds they inhabit. Unintended consequences that are not apparent initially. Sometimes, a plan or policy that seems positive on its face has results that are profoundly negative. The public housing complexes erected in the U. Instead, their institutional character and isolation from the mainstream life of their communities bred alienation and despair in their residents, and led to crime and horrible living conditions. The Cabrini-Green projects in Chicago, notorious for drugs and crime, were recently torn down and replaced by mixed-income housing designed to be part of the neighborhood, with a fair number of units reserved for former

Cabrini-Green residents. Practitioners - especially those who also have academic credentials - know that the difference between theory and reality can often be vast. In addition, social planning can be used to further goals that have nothing to do with the welfare or advancement of those who are affected by them. Such goals may be intended to benefit friends or supporters of powerful politicians, or merely to generate political capital. In these cases, they are likely to be badly planned and administered, and to have little effect. Citizen participation can help to prevent the social planning process from failing in these ways. The Community Tool Box sees social planning and policy change as a partnership between the community and policymakers to create policy that brings about positive social change. As a result, we will look at social planning and policy change from two angles: From a grassroots perspective, i. In addition, community participation, as we will discuss later in this section, is a process that demands time, commitment, organization, and a good deal of work from everyone concerned. Why, then, is it worth it to policymakers - who usually have the ability to impose their own plans - to involve the community in social planning and policy change? There are, in fact, a number of compelling reasons, both short- and long-term: Furthermore, community members can inform policymakers and planners of the real needs of the community, so that the most important problems and issues can be addressed. Community participation leads to community ownership and support of whatever initiatives come out of a social planning effort. The same is rarely, if ever, true about plans that are imposed on a community from outside. Policymakers - particularly elected officials - can gain politically from involving the community. They will be seen as respecting their constituents, and will also gain respect and credibility if initiatives they sponsor prove effective. If they can help improve the quality of life for community members, their political capital will increase. Community members can inform policymakers about changes in circumstances that demand changes in policy over time. What is effective or appropriate today may not be in five years. Community participation puts eyes and ears in the community to pick up changes that policymakers may not be aware of, and to keep programs and initiatives from becoming outmoded or stale. Community participation can create community relationships and partnerships among diverse groups who can then work together. By involving all sectors of the community, it can bring together groups and individuals who would normally not have - or might not want - contact with one another, and help them understand where their common interests lie. Community participation helps keep community building going over the long run. By placing planning and decision-making power partly or wholly with the community, the process assures that those who started the effort will remain interested and involved, and not be distracted by other issues, or by changes in the political climate. Community participation contributes to institutionalizing the changes brought about by changes in policy. Their support over time will lead to permanent change. Community participation energizes the community to continue to change in positive directions. Once community members see what they can accomplish, they will be ready to take on new challenges. Community participation can change their attitude about what is possible - probably the single most important element to creating change. It can take time and effort to make it possible for community members to contribute. They may have the skills to participate, but need to be motivated to do so. The rewards for the community, however, can be great. Many of the reasons for the community to embrace participation are reflections of the reasons why policymakers would want it. Some of them are: Community members can help policymakers understand their lives - the difficulties they face, the strengths they bring, and what they feel must be addressed. Participation allows community members to help create policy that really works to meet their needs. By participating in their development, community members can see policies put in place that actually improve their lives, rather than having no effect or imposing added burdens on them. Participation affords community members the respect they deserve. Rather than being seen as victims or nuisances, community members engaged in a participatory social planning process are seen as colleagues and concerned citizens working to improve their community. Participation puts community members in control of their own fate. Those who take part in the process both learn and exercise leadership skills, and also start to see themselves as having the capacity to be leaders. The most important step to leadership, and to taking action to influence events that affect you, is to believe that you have the ability to do so. Participation energizes the community to take on other issues or policy decisions in the future, and to see itself as in control of its future. Thus, the community development process will

continue over time. Participation leads to long-term social change. As community members take more control over more areas of their lives, as a result of the skills and attitudes gained from the participatory process, they will create and institutionalize changes that improve the quality of life for everyone in the community. As discussed briefly above, policymakers can pay lip service to community participation while getting around it or ignoring it. There are, in fact, levels of community participation, and each might be appropriate at different times and in different circumstances. The community asks for it. It may ask policymakers or an outside source for help. In other cases, however, the process may be a response to an ongoing condition e. There is a long-standing major issue - poverty, violence, housing, hunger, etc. Because of media publicity or public opinion, elected officials, agencies, or others in a position to do something about it feel the need to respond. Extreme poverty has always existed in the U. Poverty in the United States. The book shocked many Americans, who had been unaware of how serious the problem was, and forced the government to take action. There are resources made available to address the issue. The federal, state, or local government may decide to appropriate funds for a specific purpose, for instance, or a large foundation might turn its attention - and financial resources - to a specific issue. The Gates Foundation is currently putting huge amounts of money into eradicating various diseases in the developing world, a fact that makes it necessary to create structures for evaluating research, distributing medication, teaching prevention techniques, and otherwise spending the money effectively. A powerful figure - a president or prime minister, a leader in Congress or Parliament, a governor, a mayor - is concerned about a particular problem, issue, or population, and determines to do something about it. A strategic or economic planning process that policymakers engage in determines that a particular issue must be addressed, or that particular communities or populations need some kind of assistance.

6: Family planning policy - Wikipedia

The family planning policy, which is based on the two-child policy and the one-child policy, is a population planning policy of www.enganchecubano.com was introduced from the s "recommendation", and evolved to the one-child policy introduced between and and began to be formally phased out in

Japanese economic takeoff after In September , Japan had nearly 3 million war dead and the loss of a quarter of the national wealth. How did Japan become the second largest economy in the world in the s? Postwar Japanese economic takeoff was due to a variety of factors that had to do with American policies toward Japan, the international market, social mobilization, existent industrial capacities and experience, and government policies and expertise, among other things. Between and , during the war years, Japanese economy received rapid development. Production indices showed increases of 24 percent in manufacturing, 46 percent in steel, 70 percent in nonferrous metals, and percent in machinery. Much of the increasingly militarized economy was diverse and sophisticated in ways that facilitated conversion to peacetime activity. On the automobile industry, for instance, of the 11 major auto manufacturers in postwar Japan, ten came out of the war years: Three of the ten: Toyota, Nissan, and Isuzu, prospered as the primary producers of trucks for the military after legislation passed in had driven Ford and General Motors out of the Japanese market. Other corporate giants on the postwar scene gained comparable competitive advantage during the war years. Normura Securities, which is now the second wealthiest corporation in Japan after Toyota, was founded in as a firm specializing in bonds. Its great breakthrough as a securities firm, however, came through expansion into stocks in and investment trust operations in Similarly, Toshiba, which ranks second after Hitachi in electric products, dates back to but only became a comprehensive manufacturer of electric goods following a merger carried out in under the military campaign to consolidate and rationalize production. Whole sectors were able to take off in the postwar period by building on advances made during the war. After the war was over, many of the wartime companies and much of the technology used during the war were converted to peaceful economic development. Japanese private companies expanded quickly and fearlessly. They borrowed massive amounts from banks and took on large debts. An upstart motorcycle company founded by Honda Soichiro defied bureaucratic warnings and entered the auto market in with great long run success. In , two young mavericks, Morita Akio and Ibuka Masaru, struggled for months with reluctant state officials before winning permission to purchase a license to make transistors. Beginning with the radio in the s, their infant company, Sony, soon emerged as the global leader in quality an innovation in consumer electronics goods. Gordon, Nationalism and the desire to catch up with the West persisted after WWII, but now the efforts were focused on economic and industrial goals. For example, machine gun factories were converted to make sewing machines; optical weapons factories now produced cameras and binoculars. Their changes were met with a friendly international environment of free trade, cheap technology and cheap raw materials. During the Cold War years, Japan was the client and friend of the advanced U. The export-driven economy that Japan consequently developed also benefited enormously from an international market of low tariffs by joining the GATT, forerunner of WTO , low prices of oil and other raw materials needed for industrial development. Because Article 9 of the Japanese constitution forbids Japan from rearmament, Japan has lived under the umbrella of U. The welfare society in Japan In Japan, a welfare society rather than welfare state exists, characterized by total employment, including cartels of small and medium sized companies to prevent them from bankruptcy in order to maintain total employment. The welfare society and total employment enabled the Japanese state to devote much of the money it would have spent on welfare to industrial development, in the form of bank loans. The birth of the welfare society: During the American occupation: Despite this help, because of wartime devastation, Japanese economy was in shambles. In reaction, the American occupational forces invited the Detroit banker Dodge to balance Japanese economy, who introduced the Dodge Plan Reaction to the Dodge Plan: In the s, major concern of Japanese economy was capital accumulation and export promotion; also medium sized companies protested against tax increases. These concerns prevented the formation of a welfare state because that would require tax increases. Instead, the state promoted a welfare society through legislation. The welfare society,

through maintaining near total employment via liberal government loans to private companies, dispensed with the need for unemployment benefits. Retirement pensions came largely from personal savings and company compensation, rather than benefits from the state. The welfare society saved Japanese government much money, which was liberally loaned to companies and guaranteed a secure supply of funding to many companies, leading some to competition and technological innovation. Under the welfare society, limited unemployment benefits do exist, but they are provided by the private companies. The unemployment insurance premiums are borne by workers and employers on a fifty-fifty basis. The government pays only a partial sum of the management and operation costs percent of the cost for unemployment insurance and the other services concerning unemployment is covered directly out of the national treasury account. The wage withholding is, in principle, set at 1. However, the actual rate of contribution to these schemes was lowered to 0. Unemployment benefits were 60 percent to 80 percent of the wage before becoming unemployed for a period of 90 to days, which was extended to days after Conditions vary depending on age and length of time contributing to the system. The larger private companies were also responsible for subsidized housing, health benefits, retirement pension and other benefits for recreational activities in a package called lifetime employment, practiced after All these, naturally add to the cost of big corporations, which then pass the cost on to the consumers in the form of higher prices. Financing the Japanese economy and cooperation between the state and businesses In the years from on, Japanese leaders in the bureaucracy and ruling political party, working in tandem with corporate executives, actively sought to manage and develop the economy. There was also a high rate of investment in technology. Japan is a country with few raw materials for industrial development and non known oil reserves except for recent limited offshore discoveries. Today over 70 percent of manufactured goods from Japan are exported abroad. When this export driven economy first started in the s, Japan had a favorable international environment: Cheap and reliable energy supplies in the form of oil from the Middle East and elsewhere fueled industrial expansion at relatively low costs. Relatively affordable licensing agreements also gave Japanese companies open access to a host of new technologies from transistors to steel furnaces. Government regulation in the form of loans: The average household saved under 10 per cent of its income in the early s, but savings rate soared steadily as the economy grew and reached 15 percent by and topped 20 percent by Households have continued to save in excess of 20 percent since then. These funds, deposited in savings accounts of commercial banks or in the government run postal savings system, made up a vast pool of capital available for investment in industry. Gordon, There has been such extensive government regulation of Japanese industry that Japanese capitalism is sometimes called "brokered capitalism" to refer to the extensive role the state plays in it. Of all government ministries, perhaps MITI has been the most instrumental. MITI and the Ministry of Finance encouraged the rationalization of firms and industries and guided the structural transformation of the economy. MITI stimulated the movement of capital and labor out of declining industries such as coal and textiles and into promising new industries with high growth potential--first into electronics, steel, petrochemicals, and automobiles, and later into computers, semiconductors, and biotechnology. Pyle, Since MITI achieved most of its goals with the distribution of loans, where did the money come from? As mentioned above, a sizable amount of money came from personal savings, which was then channeled to economic development. It became a powerful policy tool which MITI used to provide low-cost capital to industries it favored for long term growth. The Ministry of Finance was ensuring the availability of capital. It put restrictions on the inflow or outflow of capital. It could ration and guide the flow of capital to large firms in industries such as steel, shipbuilding, automobiles, electronics and chemicals that were adopting new technology and were central to increasing productivity and exports. They also used tariffs, direct and indirect subsidies to key industries, for development. Instead of building a welfare state, the government has encouraged the Japanese to become a welfare society--through total employment, in order to reduce or eliminate the need for the state to spend on unemployment benefits. Although retirement pension did exist for some workers in large companies, it was primarily the result of contributions of the company and the workers, and state contribution was minimal. This system also encouraged employees to stay in the same company for life in order to get the amount of pension promised at the beginning. The money the Japanese state saved from public spending was invested in the economy in the form of liberal bank loans from

the Bank of Japan to the citibanks and other regional banks that boosted competition and technological innovations. Gao, According to John Dower, the Japanese bureaucratic control of economy through the many banks could trace its origin again to the war. Before , there were about 1, ordinary commercial banks in Japan. That number steadily dropped so that by , by mergers and absorptions, it was And there has been little change since. The so called "city banks" which are really national banks, that stand at the hub of the postwar enterprise groups were in most instances greatly strengthened by critical legislation introduced between and , which designated a certain number of "authorized financial institutions" to receive special support from the government and Bank of Japan in providing the great bulk of loans to over major producers of strategic war materials. Thus, in the ratio of direct equity, meaning stocks issued to the public or to some other private companies to indirect bank loan financing of industry was roughly 9: By , it was 7: Steps to avoid competition: Because of the onset of the Cold War and the Korean War, the anti-monopoly stance was not upheld by the Americans to give the Japanese businesses a chance to compete more aggressively internationally. This opportunity was seized upon by the Japanese government. To maximize the efficient use of resources, MITI preferred to have competition limited to a small number of very large corporations. In one of the better documented cases of collusive behavior that resulted from the changed rules, six Japanese firms manufacturing televisions joined forces, forming a market stabilization group in to control the domestic price of televisions. They maintained a high price level in the domestic market while government tariff policy kept the market closed to foreign producers. With high profit margins and an ensured market at home, the industry turned to exports, especially to the US market. Through below-cost exports to the US market, the Japanese firms were able to drive most of their US competitors out of business. The Japanese government spurred and shaped the development of the television industry through preferential credit allocation via large banks, lax antitrust enforcement, condoning of de facto recession cartels, MITI guided investment coordination, and various forms of non-tariff barriers. Pyle, Besides sustaining monopolies to some extent, the Japanese government also condoned the building of a more flexible business alliance of different companies, either horizontally or vertically, called the keiretsu. That is, each "horizontal keiretsu" comprised several dozen members including a main bank, large financial institutions, the largest manufacturing firms, and a large general trading company. These horizontal keiretsu helped to provide long-term stability, efficiency, reduced risk, and mutual support. There were also giant vertical keiretsu organized in the automobile, electronic, and other industries Nissan, Toyota, Hitachi, Matsushita, Sony, etc. They served to organize huge numbers of subcontractors and suppliers of services. The vertical keiretsu provided efficient, long term reciprocal benefits for a parent company and its suppliers, including coordination of planning and investment, sharing of technology and information, control of quality and delivery, and flexibility throughout the business cycles. Finally, the distribution keiretsu allowed manufacturers to control the mass marketing of products. These networks allowed manufacturers to prevent price competition among retailers, to maintain high profit margins in the domestic market, and so to permit cutthroat competition in the international market. In other words, they become an effective means to force Japanese consumers to subsidize the international competitiveness of large manufacturing firms.

7: The Urban Future That Failed

city planning in their attempts to control and acquire the reserves from the s to the s, city officials fashioned a distinctively municipal colonialism. Keywords: colonialism, city planning, Indian reserves, Aboriginal people.

The goals of the program are to educate students to have the ability to: Comprehend the fundamentals of public policy, planning, and management. Identify and describe problems and solutions from diverse political, economic, and ethical perspectives. Evaluate and synthesize problems and solutions quantitatively and qualitatively. Design solutions and implementation strategies for organizations and communities. Evaluate approaches to public, private, and non-profit organizational leadership and management. Articulate strategies to engage and facilitate civic discourse, community participation, and public-private cooperation. Communicate clearly, orally, graphically, and in writing, to inform, manage, and persuade. Program Requirements The credit degree program provides a rigorous core of six courses 18 credits while allowing flexibility to tailor elective course work to meet professional goals. In addition to the core, students must complete 18 credits of electives, including a 3 credit public service internship, a 3 credit capstone project, or a non-credit portfolio to serve as evidence of the experience and expertise acquired during the course of completing the MPPM. Approval does not reduce the credit requirement for graduation; students take additional electives to meet the required credits. Students without significant public service experience are advised to complete and internship. Students normally choose a concentration: As an alternative to choosing a concentration, students may choose courses from graduate programs across the university including Business, Education, Law, Public Health, and Social Work as well as electives in the program. This concentration is appropriate for students seeking professional careers in policy think tanks and other organizations and businesses that generate public policy research, analysis, and advocacy as well as the public, nonprofit, and private sectors especially in areas of consulting and contracting support for governments and nonprofits. The learning outcomes of students in the Public Policy Concentration include: Quantitatively and qualitatively analyze, synthesize, and evaluate public policies. Identify and evaluate unintended effects and the distribution of problem and policy effects across affected populations. Identify and articulate competing interests in public policy debates, including the influence of values, ethics, ideologies, and public opinion. Analyze policies and assess their potential impact using empirical evidence, and articulate the strength of the evidence base. Clearly articulate policy concepts and issues and the results of policy analysis and research, orally and in writing, to inform, manage and persuade. Public Policy Concentration - Required Courses: Other courses may be approved by your advisor upon request. Public and Nonprofit Management Concentration Public executives negotiate a constantly changing field to meet the demands of the citizens and communities in which they serve, all the while functioning in a transparent manner to keep and hold the public trust. Anyone without significant work experience should plan on an internship. Those planning a career as a town or county manager or some other position in local government should plan on completing PPM Managing Cities, Towns and Counties. The learning outcomes of students in the Public and Nonprofit Management Concentration include: Develop leadership and management skills through engaging in problem- and project-based learning. Understand and evaluate organizational dynamics and mobilize others in collaborative problem-solving and partnerships to address complex problems. Utilize performance measurement systems in order to collect, analyze, interpret and present evidence using appropriate models and methods. Develop the skills to work effectively in an arena of competing interests while being cognizant of the needs of the general community. Communicate effectively and engage productively within a diverse and changing workforce and citizenry, community groups, and organizations. Students seeking the Public and Nonprofit Management Concentration complete the six credits of Concentration required courses and 12 credits of electives. Sustainable Development and Geospatial Technologies Concentration The Sustainable Development and Geospatial Technologies concentration focuses on building skills in the methods and applications of sustainable community development and planning, including GIS and remote sensing, site planning and assessment, forecasting and modeling, and citizen engagement. Students may also select courses in environmental and

sustainability science and theory, and energy and natural resource management and policy. Students will have the opportunity to produce professional-level projects focused on issues of planning and sustainable development. The learning outcomes of students in the Sustainable Development and Geospatial Technologies include: Demonstrate strong working knowledge of planning and development elements and standards. Demonstrate working knowledge of the legal and political foundations of plan making and a background in planning and zoning law. Demonstrate proficiency in the use of industry-standard GIS and remote sensing software tools and techniques of analysis. Apply geospatial technologies and spatial analysis approaches to address planning and sustainable community development issues. Through elective courses, students will have the option of developing advanced skills in environmental, land use, and energy management and policy.

8: Essential Books of Planning

affected future policies and plans, which were tailored to foster better land management and to reduce fragmentation of new development in the greater Chengdu region.

India Table of Contents Population growth has long been a concern of the government, and India has a lengthy history of explicit population policy. In the s, the government began, in a modest way, one of the earliest national, government-sponsored family planning efforts in the developing world. The annual population growth rate in the previous decade to had been below 1. Implicitly, the government believed that India could repeat the experience of the developed nations where industrialization and a rise in the standard of living had been accompanied by a drop in the population growth rate. In the s, existing hospitals and health care facilities made birth control information available, but there was no aggressive effort to encourage the use of contraceptives and limitation of family size. By the late s, many policy makers believed that the high rate of population growth was the greatest obstacle to economic development. The government began a massive program to lower the birth rate from forty-one per 1, to a target of twenty to twenty-five per 1, by the mids. The National Population Policy adopted in reflected the growing consensus among policy makers that family planning would enjoy only limited success unless it was part of an integrated program aimed at improving the general welfare of the population. The policy makers assumed that excessive family size was part and parcel of poverty and had to be dealt with as integral to a general development strategy. Cases of government-enforced sterilization made many question the propriety of state-sponsored birth control measures, however. During the s, an increased number of family planning programs were implemented through the state governments with financial assistance from the central government. In rural areas, the programs were further extended through a network of primary health centers and subcenters. By , India had more than , public health facilities through which family planning programs were offered see Health Care, this ch. Another program involved the reorganization of primary health care facilities in urban slum areas, while another project reserved a specified number of hospital beds for tubal ligation operations. The final program called for the renovation or remodeling of intrauterine device IUD rooms in rural family welfare centers attached to primary health care facilities. Despite these developments in promoting family planning, the census results showed that India continued to have one of the most rapidly growing populations in the world. Between and , the annual rate of population growth was estimated at about 2 percent. The crude birth rate in was thirty per 1,, only a small change over the level of thirty-four per 1, However, some demographers credit this slight lowering of the population growth rate to moderate successes of the family planning program. In FY , the number of reproductive-age couples was A goal of the seventh plan was to achieve an effective couple protection rate of 42 percent, requiring an annual increase of 2 percent in effective use of contraceptives. Centralization is encouraged to a large extent by reliance on central government funding. As a result, many of the goals and assumptions of national population control programs do not correspond exactly with local attitudes toward birth control. At the Jamkhed Project in Maharashtra, which has been in operation since the late s and covers approximately villages, the local project directors noted that it required three to four years of education through direct contact with a couple for the idea of family planning to gain acceptance. Such a timetable was not compatible with targets. However, much was learned about policy and practice from the Jamkhed Project. The project also serves as a pilot to test ideas that the government wants to incorporate into its programs. Government medical staff members have been sent to Jamkhed for training, and the government has proposed that the project assume the task of selecting and training government health workers for an area of 2. Located in Karnataka, the project operates in project villages and control villages. The local voluntary groups either provide or secure sites suitable as distribution depots for condoms and birth control pills and also make arrangements for the operation of sterilization camps. Data provided by the Project for Community Action in Family Planning show that important achievements have been realized in the field of population control. By the mids, for example, 43 percent of couples were using family planning, a full 14 percent above the state average. The project has significantly improved the status of women, involving them and

empowering them to bring about change in their communities. This contribution is important because of the way in which the deeply entrenched inferior status of women in many communities in India negates official efforts to decrease the fertility rate. Studies have found that most couples in fact regard family planning positively. However, the common fertility pattern in India diverges from the two-child family that policy makers hold as ideal. Women continue to marry young; in the mids, they average just over eighteen years of age at marriage. When women choose to be sterilized, financial inducements, although helpful, are not the principal incentives. On average, those accepting sterilization already have four living children, of whom two are sons. The strong preference for sons is a deeply held cultural ideal based on economic roots. Surveys done by the New Delhi Operations Research Group in indicated that as many as 72 percent of rural parents continue to have children until at least two sons are born; the preference for more than one son among urban parents was tabulated at 53 percent. Once these goals have been achieved, birth control may be used or, especially in agricultural areas, it may not if additional child labor, later adult labor for the family, is deemed desirable. A significant result of this eagerness for sons is that the Indian population has a deficiency of females. Slightly higher female infant mortality rates seventy-nine per 1, versus seventy-eight per 1, for males can be attributed to poor health care, abortions of female fetuses, and female infanticide. Human rights activists have estimated that there are at least 10, cases of female infanticide annually throughout India. Sons, of course continue to carry on the family line see Family Ideals, ch. The census revealed that the national sex ratio had declined from females to 1, males in to to 1, in The census found, however, that female life expectancy at birth had for the first time exceeded that for males. The rate is projected to decrease to 3. During the s, s, and s, the growth rate had formed a sort of plateau. Some states, such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and, to a lesser extent, Punjab, Maharashtra, and Karnataka, had made progress in lowering their growth rates, but most did not. More about the Population of India.

9: Urban Planning and Policy

Happy Throwback Thursday, everyone! In today's installment, we review the classic and sophisticated wedding trends of the s - an era of budding rock-and-roll music, the birth of the Baby Boomer generation, and a plethora of political and social conflict.

Rock Mechanics 33rd Us Symposium Unit 5. Family law Barnstaple, town on the Taw Best Womens Erotica 2002 I purr, therefore I am The Illusion of Validity THE BAND WAGON (1953) Please! teach all of me Planning, Shortage, and Transformation List of coal mines in india Creating new boundaries-expecting new behavior The travail of Julians youth The history of the Minnesota Twins Cerita silat file Politics of pregnancy Novel 5cm format American popular song lyricists oral histories, 1920s-1960s Mama, All the Things You Were Them and us? : rebuilding the ruins in Liverpool Prayers, having reference to our Lords Passion, corresponding with the Seven Canonical Hours 459 Marine metapopulations Empirical analysis of asset prices And adjusted. In 2000, the passing rate for IMGs taking the old CSA was Gravity survey of the Tamar region, Northern Tasmania Fog City Diner Cookbook More puppets with pizazz Surgery and invariants : Conway. 1973 Mechanics Jointed Faulted Rock (Pro One Minute to Play Kaptest asvab book Fantasies Games For Lovers Churchill versus Attlee over Burma, December 20, 1946. Knowledge and morality. Guide to plant families of southern africa The new union prayer book Last Boat to Astrakhan U.S. foreign trade sanctions imposed for foreign policy purposes in force as of May 31, 1985 The pirates of Tarnoonga Crafts of the woods. Corporate annual report in