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INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Editors
Ryan Jensen
Ladd Schiess

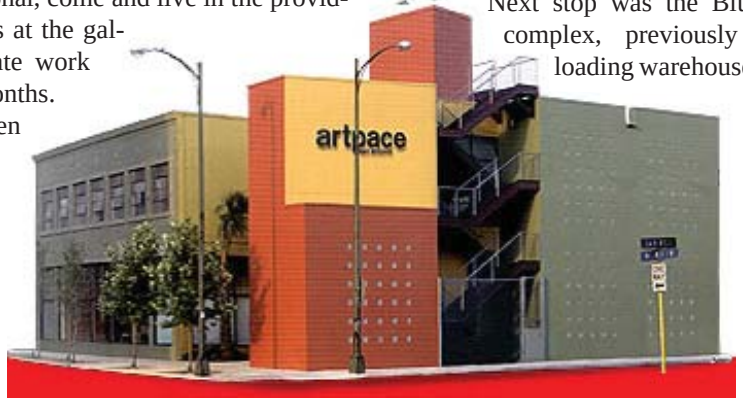
Art, Salsa, Adaptive Re-use and San Antonio

Samantha Singer

At this year's 2006 Planning Conference in San Antonio, my feet were freezing from being in the overly air-conditioned conference center, so I decided to jump on the mobile workshop titled *Artist In Residence* and see what might have been in store for me if I had stayed painter instead of becoming a planner.

The first stop was the high art gallery/artist in residence program, *Artpace*, which was founded by Linda Pace, a San Antonio artist as well as the owner of Pace Salsa. Ten years ago Linda bought what used to be a car sales lot and showroom, and later a tire warehouse. The neighborhood south of downtown San Antonio, was sketchy and apparently people thought she was crazy, first off to buy the place and secondly to put a fine art gallery there. Linda had the building restored, leaving as much of the warehouse feel as possible. This cleaned up warehouse aesthetic works well for art spaces. As for the artist residency program, three hand-selected artists, one from Texas, one from the USA and one international, come and live in the provided loft spaces at the gallery and create work for two months. They are given a materials and living stipend and put together a conclusion exhibition in one of the three exhibition spaces. This was all explained to us by the executive director/curator Kathryn Kanjo who gave us the previous spiel and showed us a PR film with interviews of past artist residents and community members who frequent *Artpace*. The terms, prestigious, reputable and international came up often. Then we finally got to go see what we were all itching to look at, the artist's lofts, and the gallery/work spaces. After the oos and ahhs about the rooms we looked at the gallery spaces where we saw the work of the three artists who had just completed their residencies. I found that even after four years of studying at a pretty conceptual art program, I was having trouble accessing the meaning of the pieces until the executive director gave a very eloquent explanation of the very personal and conceptual work. One could still appreciate the work on purely on the visual aspects, but the extra layer of the story behind the work generally makes contemporary artwork even more interesting. *ArtPace* is such a great example of how money, art and grunge, all seem to be contrasting factors yet can't exist without one another.

Next stop was the Blue Star Arts complex, previously a railway loading warehouses. The complex is now a network of gallery spaces, artist lofts, silo studios, an art education center and restaurant.



Artpace, an adaptive re-use of a San Antonio tire warehouse.

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Art, Salsa, Adaptive Re-use and San Antonio

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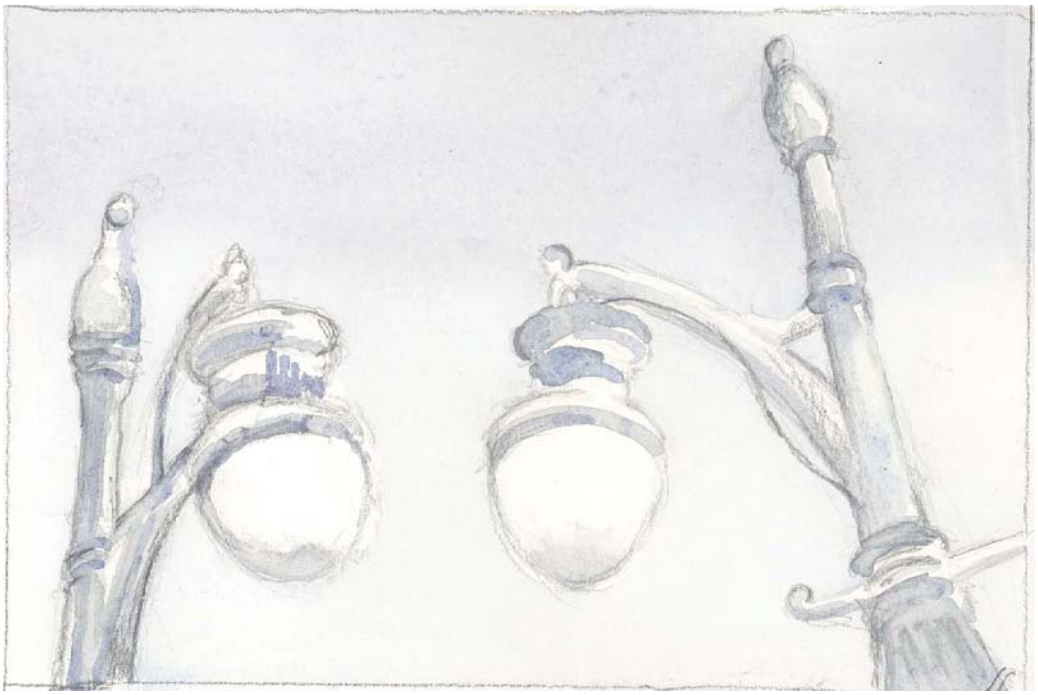

The type of work that was on display is what would be classified as "low art" (yes these are real terms in the art world). This refers to art that is by self taught artists, folk art, or art produced for a market and not a museum setting. Many of the galleries felt like an overstuffed craft store. A few had the slick feeling of an art gallery in the Chicago River North district. The very large artist lofts are always leased at full capacity and apparently artists stay for long periods of time. The brewery/restaurant and the location on the edge of the popular King William district attracts tourists and locals. It seemed like a great place to go on Sunday afternoon with your mom, or after you'd had a scrumptious Tex-Mex meal down the street.

"I had the urge to pick up the brush again, partially because of the art I had just seen but mainly because the two lamp-posts on the corner looked like they were talking to each other."

When the tour was over I skipped the tour bus ride back to the conference center and walked the mile back—I thought heck it's just a mile, but I was very hot an sticky by the end of it I guess I had forgotten I was in Texas. As I followed the winding Alamo street back to downtown, I had the urge to pick up the brush again, partially because of the art I had just seen but mainly because the two lamp-posts on the corner looked like they were talking to each other. Although the tour had not revealed how or even if planning had a hand in the adaptive re-use, artists in residence developments; after getting a chance to speak to various professionals throughout the tour, I was pretty excited about my planning in residence ahead.

The Worldwide Water Crisis & the Ecosan Approach

Laura Kinsell

Conventional flush toilets and sewer systems are commonly thought of as symbols of personal hygiene and environmental cleanliness. However, with regard to water management and disease, sewer systems are not the solution but a part of the problem. Most of the world's rivers are dead today because of the household sewage load from cities. We have turned our surface water systems into open sewage drains.

State of the world's water

Water is essential for life. It is the key resource in sustaining good health, irrigating crops, providing hydropower, and protecting ecosystems. Despite the central role of water in sustainable development efforts, addressing the water needs of the poor through concerted global action has not been a high priority. Though progress has been made in the field in the years since the Rio Earth Summit, it has been slower than anticipated (WEHAB, 2002).

Sanitation and clean drinking water go hand-in-hand and the lack of access to either affects billions in the world today. The UN estimates that about 1.2 billion people do not have access to safe drinking water, and 2.4 billion, about forty percent of the earth's people, do not have adequate sanitation services (the current world population is approximately 6.5 billion, U.S. Census Bureau).

Poor water quality poses a major threat to human health. Some 2 million children (6,000 a day) die every year from diarrheal and other water-related diseases. In the poorest countries, one in five children dies before the age of five mainly from dehydration and infectious diseases due to insufficient water quality (UN, 2002; WEHAB, 2002). About one billion people worldwide, mostly children, are infested with intestinal worms and, as a result, suffer nutritional deficiencies and stunted growth. Both diarrheal diseases and intestinal worms are transmitted through human feces in the environment. At any one time, half of the world's hospital beds are occupied by patients suffering from waterborne diseases. In China, India, and Indonesia, twice as many people are dying from diarrheal diseases as from HIV/AIDS (WHO, 2003).

Unless treated properly, human waste is hazardous waste. According to UNESCO (2001), one gram of feces can contain 10,000,000 viruses, 1,000,000 bacteria, 1,000 parasite cysts, and 100 parasite eggs. Since excreta contain dangerous, disease-causing pathogens, it makes little sense to dilute them in water and transport them around. Untreated wastewater not only flows into surface streams from piped systems, it leaks into and contaminates groundwater from porous or degraded pipes, septic tanks, and pit toilets (Barret, 2001). When highly-subsidized, "improved" centralized sewer systems are installed, it is the rich that benefit first, while the poor are not only last to receive service, but must pay for the cost of disease-laden effluents that flow downstream to them from the flush toilets of the rich. The medical interventions needed to treat the results of contaminated water are also often out of the reach of most poor people. Finally, even when treated, waste discharge from centralized, secondary treatment systems is the major contributor to water pollution (Nahrain, 2002).

Water shortages and improper sanitation are predicted to worsen before they improve. In the next 25 years, the world population is predicted to reach eight billion. By that time, the UN expects that more than four billion people, over half the world's population, will be dealing with water shortages. Five billion are expected to be living in urban or peri-urban areas, and forty percent of the urban population may be living in slums, which have no "legitimacy," and hence are not factored into urban sewerage plans (UN-HABITAT, 2003). The provision of safe drinking water and sanitation services remains one of the most critical challenges facing humanity today.

Conventional wastewater treatment methods

Conventional, centralized sanitation systems consist of sewer networks that collect, treat, and discharge wastewater into surface waters (Fig. 1). Flush-and-discharge systems require large amounts of water for flushing and, in most countries, typically use drinking-quality

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The Worldwide Water Crisis & the Ecosan Approach

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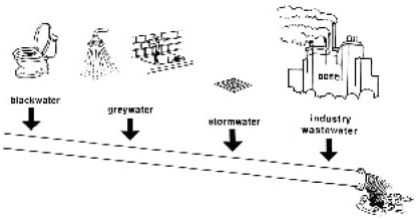

Fig. 1. Traditional flush-and-discharge system (Winblad & Simpson-Hébert, 2004).

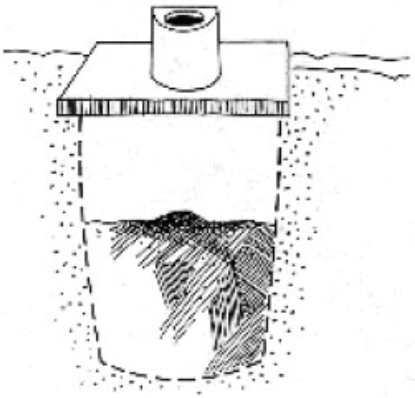

Fig. 2. Traditional on-site (drop-and-store) system (Winblad & Simpson-Hébert, 2004).

water to do so. In one year, approximately 3,800 gallons of clean water flush away only 100-125 gallons of urine and 12 gallons of feces per person. Water from showers and baths, kitchen use, and laundry may add up to another 3,800-7,500 gallons per person. Stormwater runoff and industrial wastewater are often added to the pipeline. At each step in the dilution process, the problem is magnified. The most dangerous component, feces, is allowed to contaminate not only the relatively harmless urine, but also the huge amount of clean water used for flushing, household graywater, and stormwater (Winblad & Simpson-Hébert, 2004).

For many municipalities around the world, centralized systems require unaffordable investments in pipe networks and treatment plants. Today, only people in more developed countries and the urban rich have access to secondary sewage treatment. In most cases, sewage is either collected via a centralized system but discharged untreated into open bodies of water (Matsui, Henze, & Otterpohl, 2001), or conventional non-treating, on-site sanitation systems, such as pit latrines, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines, cesspits, etc., are used (Fig. 2). These drop-and-store systems collect excreta in an unlined underground chamber, where the excreta slowly seep into the ground or occasionally must be emptied and dumped. Such systems pose a threat to groundwater quality. Though they often are, they should not be used in crowded cities, on rocky ground, where the groundwater level is high, or in flood-prone areas.

The answer to the basic sanitation problems in developing countries and water pollution and shortage everywhere is not centralized sanitation systems. Existing approaches to sanitation are not viable or affordable to the vast majority of people, nor do they provide an approach towards a sustainable human ecosystem. Hence, people are left with two options: expand existing sanitation approaches, with all their limitations and weaknesses, or seek out new solutions.

Wastewater is not waste: A cyclical approach

The main disadvantage of conventional sanitation systems is their linear character (Fig. 3). In nature, excreta from animals play an essential role in building healthy soils and providing valuable nutrients for plants. Because undiluted urine is almost sterile, it can be used with relatively little treatment in a garden for nutrient recycling. Conventional approaches to sanitation misplace the nutrients of human excreta, dispose of them, and turn the cycle into a linear flow.

Physiological waste production cannot be avoided; it can only be reduced. One way to think about waste treatment is to incorporate the generation and handling of waste with its treatment in order to yield an optimal composition for further treatment, recycling, or reuse (Henze, 1997). This implies that waste design must begin at the household level, and, in addition to physiological waste, includes organic kitchen waste as well as graywater from the kitchen and bath/shower.

In response to the problems caused by conventional sanitation systems, a small international group of planners, architects, engineers, ecologists, biologists, agronomists, and social scientists has, in the last two decades, modernized an approach to sanitation used in Asia for centuries that saves water, does not pollute, and returns the nutrients in human excreta to the soil. They coined the approach 'ecological sanitation,' or 'ecosan' for short.

The benefits of using ecological sanitation technology are many. Ecosan represents material-flow cycle instead of disposal. Rather than attempting to control existing pollution, this approach prevents pollution from the start. It uses very low amounts of water. It recovers and recycles plant nutrients and organic matter, allowing for nutrients to safely return to the soil without the need for carbon-based produced fertilizers and without polluting streams with them. Ecosan methodology allows for reuse

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of organic, composted waste, and it costs little long-term in infrastructure. It also prevents disease by destroying pathogens before excreta are returned to the soil.

Several pilot projects around the world have shown that ecosan can be a viable alternative. In Europe, low-flush toilets and self-contained sanitation systems are successfully operating in new residential developments. In Syria, wetland reedbeds were constructed to treat the wastewater of a town of 7,000 inhabitants. In Mali, existing latrine slabs were modified to separate, dry, and compost waste. In most cases, graywater collection systems are also implemented to ease some of the pressure of water shortage. With a high degree of motivation, education, and consideration of the local culture and climate, ecosan can become a more environmentally-friendly and cheaper alternative to conventional sanitation systems.

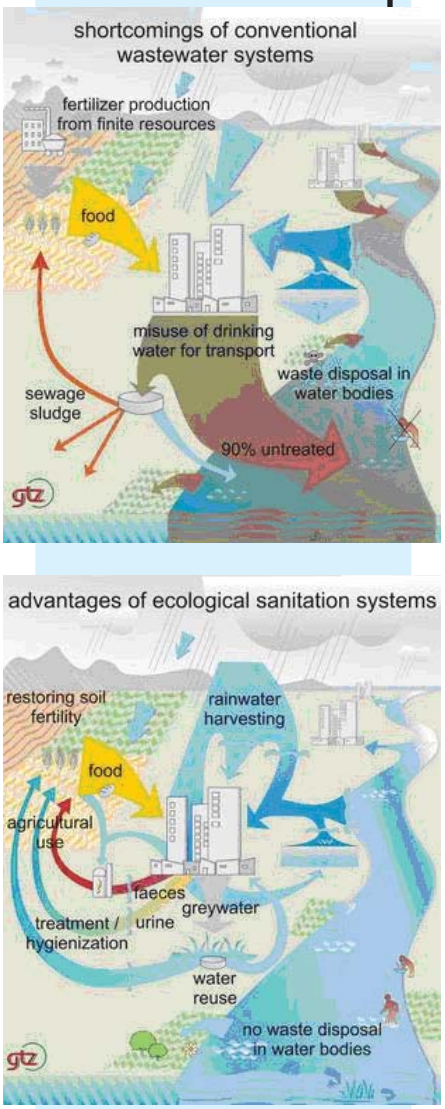

Fig. 3. Linear and cyclical process schematics, illustrating respective shortcomings and advantages (GTZ, 2004).

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The BAUP Haiku

Gabe Lewis

Oh Urban Planning
In four years I've learned so much
Now I need a job!

The Unpleasant, Inhuman, Sustainable Future

Peter McAvoy

Sustainability will be achieved. The human race will not be destroyed by environmental problems. I am quite sure of this. But although i seem to share this opinion mostly with right-wing economists, blind optimists, and fools, i am coming from a different perspective. I am not really a right winger, i am definitely a pessimist, and although i may be a fool, i have spent many years of my life pondering and studying the sustainability question, so i am at least a semi-educated fool. Though i must admit that i have spent only 23 short years living on this planet dominated by this rowdy bunch of primates, i have learned what i believe to be universal truths about *homo sapiens* that lead me to my conclusion that our splendid species will not destroy itself through environmental catastrophe. The purpose of this rant is to explain my vision of an unpleasant, inhuman, yet sustainable future.

"... the current environmental crisis is one of rich exploiting poor, and it is no different from the crises our human race been experiencing since the first time man figured out he could exploit his neighbor's labor and resources instead of doing/getting his own."

Two defining trends in human history have been so utterly flawless and unbroken that they should always be the central focus of any discussion concerning the future: First, society has always been dominated by men who seek ever greater material wealth. Second, man has always developed increasingly advanced technology that replaces resource problems with social problems and replaces freedom with comfort. Through this process, man moves each year, century, millennium along a continuum that began at primate (or—you could argue—single-celled organism, or even the Mind of God) and will end up in a state that we cannot even begin to contemplate (possibly the Mind of God again). We can, however contemplate some of the next steps on this continuum.

First, let us take a step back in from the long view and focus more on the current state of the world. Obviously, we are overrun with both resource and social problems, and both influence and are influenced by changes in the environment. There is no doubt that environmental problems already have and will continue to cause extreme amounts of hardship and death until we learn to better deal with them. The poor nations of the world—Africa, South America, and most of Asia will suffer most. The wealthy nations of North America, Europe, Australia and some parts of Asia will continue to extract resources from poor nations at unsustainable rates and send wastes in return. This obviously cannot continue forever, but it can and will continue long enough for the academic world of the rich nations to take its leisurely time in creating a backlog of research showing the corporate world that the waste our society produces can be eliminated or recycled into raw material. This gap between what we know how to do and what we actually do has been opening for years, and the academic world, especially its environmentalist wing, is already frustrated with the rest of the "developed" world at its inactivity in the face of crisis. But returning to the long view, the current environmental crisis is one of rich exploiting poor, and it is no different from the crises our human race been experiencing since the first time man figured out he could exploit his neighbor's labor and resources instead of doing/getting his own.

The economics are quite simple. Currently, the easiest way for the world's rich to live in increasingly extravagant luxury is to exploit the cheap labor, cheap resources, and lax environmental standards of the world's poor nations. But as the world's resources become more and more scarce, and poor nations' environmental legislation begins to catch up to ours, resource recycling—that is, ecologically friendly closed-loop systems—will become the cheapest and easiest way for the world's rich to live in increasingly extravagant luxury. This transition has already begun, as evidenced in Hawkins and Lovins' Natural Capitalism. Waste has always been a part of our capitalist economy only because the prices of resources have always been low enough to make conservation and re-use uneconomical. This does not necessarily have to be the case, and will not be the case forever. Scarcity begets conservation. With some resources, the changeover to sustainable systems will happen very soon. With others, it will come more slowly. Market prices will be the sole determining factor of these trends. Politics has some effect. Government intervention can certainly adjust the market prices for better or for worse, but with the backlog of technological advancement waiting in the wings, resource prices are really the only bottleneck left in the system. Once the

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economics fall into place, the political resolve will not be far behind. Consumers are voters, and once sustainability makes economic sense for their own wallets, they will support it wholeheartedly with their votes as well.

In the world's rich nations, this changeover to a sustainable economy will create a healthier environment, and create jobs and economic growth. But the world's poor nations will be left with no export markets, few natural resources, 100 years of mining and industrial wastes, and no way to afford the technologies that the rich nations will use to wean themselves off resource and labor exploitation. The effects will be devastating. Academics of the rich nations will justify this complete pullout with aloof, liberal, postmodernist theories about cultural relativism and non-intervention. A day late and a buck short.

The academic world's inability to phrase the current environmental problems of the world in these simple, historically consistent terms is baffling to me. They seem to enjoy demonizing corporations as some sort of evil force whose goal is to destroy the world. This is obviously not the case. Global corporate capitalism and resource exploitation is simply the current tool used by the rich to increase their own wealth. We have no particular allegiance to this method. It can be dropped as quickly as slavery and colonialism were once they ceased to be the most efficient means. "Green technology" will be the next method.

Many environmentalists here in the early 21st century run to this transition with open arms. It is a completely understandable position, as it is appears to be the morally right thing to do, just as abolition was. However, we are not looking far enough into the future. The fact that this transition will not pull the poor up is not its only disadvantage.

Though it may not always seem like it at the moment, we are currently seeing the beginnings of this green technology revolution. Because i am no expert on technology, i cannot tell which technologies are perfectible and are here to stay, and which ones are only fleeting attempts. But a few examples should amply illustrate the utterly indefeasible powers of technology to make economic growth independent of resource depletion. Imagine genetically engineered corn that grows six times faster than current varieties. It is in no way inconceivable. There are plants that grow six times faster than corn and it may take only splicing of their growth genes into corn to make it happen. With this advance, we could produce the same amount of food on a fraction of the land, leaving the rest open for wilderness to reclaim.

Our energy crisis may seem insolvable at this point in time, but a comparison of today's cutting-edge solar, wind and fuel cell technology to what was new ten or twenty years ago provides a different perspective. Technologies that are not traditionally seen as sustainable may also provide unexpected answers. Our energy crisis would basically vanish the instant someone develops nuclear power whose waste can be recycled into energy affordably. Substantial advancements in this direction have been made in laboratories in recent years. Similarly, if someone figures out how to cheaply sequester carbon dioxide at a power plant, our energy problems disappear basically overnight. The United States has hundreds of years of coal left, technology has already drastically cut the amount of other pollutants emitted by coal burning, and there is no reason to believe that these trends will not continue. In fact, with China, India and many other Asian countries advancing quickly and putting out so many scientists and engineers, there is plenty of reason to believe that the pace of technological "progress" will only quicken.

If we want to get into truly long-term speculation, imagine a society of people who need not eat at all because of photosynthetic skin. Imagine a society with very little transportation sector energy demand because people and objects can be teleported around the world instantly. Imagine a "society" whose only energy demand comes from small, solar-powered computers that feed supine, semi-organic "human" bodies with nutrition, entertainment, and infinite amounts of information. Scoff and giggle if you will, but these things are in no way ridiculous in a world where science

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"In the world's rich nations, this changeover to a sustainable economy will create a healthier environment, and create jobs and economic growth. But the world's poor nations will be left with no export markets, few natural resources, 100 years of mining and industrial wastes, and no way to afford the technologies that the rich nations will use to wean themselves off resource and labor exploitation."

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has already mapped the entirety of the human genome, genetically modified soybeans make up 60% of America's harvest of that crop, Princeton University has already teleported atoms across a laboratory, and seamless interfaces between the human brain and computers are already in use helping handicapped people. These technologies all have enormous potential to conserve energy and resources over current technologies. Make no mistake about it. These technologies are "sustainable."

But unlike most people who talk about the future in this creepily confident way, i do not want the human race to continue in this direction. I have, in the past, sworn to myself that the purpose of my life was to start an underground army to fight to the death against the technologies that will make this transition possible. Although i now view the desire for such action as immature megalomania, i still hold many opinions identical to those of that young man. To be more blunt, while i predict that environmental problems will not bring much trouble to us, the world's wealthy and educated, i hope i am wrong. I want oil crisis. I want economic collapse. I want environmental catastrophe to force us into a life drastically different from both the past and the currently likely technological future. The unsustainable nature of our current technology seems to be the only possible roadblock that might redirect us from our current path to a more humane, organic alternative future. We must live more simply or we will lose our souls. There, but for the Grace of God, go i.

In *The Geography of Nowhere*, James Howard Kunstler talks about how the massive waste inherent in our society is temporary and we will soon have to return to real, smaller communities, local economies and less reliance on vehicles. Kunstler's "dire" predictions fill me with a warm feeling of optimistic hope that perhaps we will run out of oil, and Brave New World will be delayed indefinitely. On my more optimistic days, on days when i see gasoline prices jump 10 cents overnight, i sometimes feel that Kunstler is right. I feel that our God-playing will catch up to us, and our technological advancement will turn out to be overreaching and unsustainable. But this is simply false hope. I know that even if we ran out of oil tomorrow, industry would be producing solar cars, hydrogen cars, electric cars with wind generating plants, coal generating plants, and nuclear plants to kick in at breakneck speed. The technology is already there. They may be prohibitively expensive for most of the world, and many would suffer, but the rich would not miss a step. They/we would just drive a different type of car for a while until cars became unnecessary altogether.

I have changed. As i get older, it begins to set in that i will most likely raise children and grow elderly in time (things i once truly believed were impossible, as I think many teenagers do). I am no longer content with wishing death upon the destructive human race as a whole and all of its digital tendencies. There is an instinct in every living organism to preserve one's own kind, and my instinct desires not only to preserve my own genes and the genes of my species, but also to preserve nonphysical, non-genetic features of my people: the ability to feel the pleasure i feel at sitting (as i am as i write this) on a chilly concrete stoop in front of a vast rural Illinois cornfield on a sunny, late-May morning, birds singing, detached laptop on my outstretched legs commanding only 5% of my field of vision. With this desire always in mind, i can no longer wish for the wildcard of climate change to sweep in and destroy my people in a burst of poetic irony. So we can't give up on the environmental movement. It's too important. Without the angry greens lighting a fire under our asses, the free market will create technological innovations that come out in time only to save the very rich from the afflictions of scarcity. Everyone else will have to wait for the trickle-down. This is nothing to shrug off. Millions will die waiting.

But we must beware. The environmental movement is building a straw man when it claims that our main concern should be resource problems and not social problems. Lag time aside, technology and free markets have shown amazing resiliency in solving resource problems, but an amazing propensity to create social problems. If we want to truly control our own future, we must learn to constantly evaluate and re-evaluate the roles of technology and markets in both our everyday lives, and on a societal level.

"The environmental movement is building a straw man when it claims that our main concern should be resource problems and not social problems."

Kyiv - City Research & Presentation

Michael Kilcullen

Kyiv, capital of Ukraine, is one of the largest residential and industrial cities of Eastern Europe. Approximately 1530 years old, Kyiv has survived various political and economic structures, multiple destructions and rebuilding, wealth and poverty, revolutions, and even the nearby nuclear holocaust of Chornobyl.

Administratively, Kyiv is divided into ten raions (districts), which are led by an elected raysoviet (district council). Unofficially, the city is divided as the Right Bank (on the west side of the Dnipro River) and the Left Bank. The Right Bank, being the original city, has many historical neighbourhoods, ranging from 5,000 to 100,000 inhabitants. All the historic buildings, churches, and older factories such as the Arsenal are on the Right Bank. The Left Bank, established during the USSR era in the 20th century, is primarily socialist "estates" (many tall towers of standardised apartments) and the communist-created industries. The Kyivrada (city council) and mayor, who are all elected officials, work in a 1950's era "neo-classical Stalinist" building.

The 700 year epoch (1200-1900) population growth was static, due to continual invasions and destructions. The city had rapid growth at the dawn of the 13th century – almost doubling in size to about 100,000 -- until it was invaded and destroyed in 1242. During the intervening years, other cities such as Lviv and Moscow rose to prominence, and Kyiv became a minor city under the control of other empires.

The Industrial Revolution of the 19th century favoured Kyiv, adding almost 200,000 people in just this 100 year period. The city was well-situated as one of the crossroads of Eastern Europe once it developed its river shipping and rail transportation network. By 1900, the city had about 250,000 people, and had become a Russian-language-dominated industrial region.

The 20th century has seen skyrocketing population growth, albeit with several sharp drops during disastrous events such as World War I, the Bolshevik Revolution, and World War II (known locally as The Great Patriot War). After the 1943 liberation of Kyiv, the reconstruction and subsequent expansion of the city has continued unabated to this day. In just 100 years, the city has grown from its low point of 180,000 to almost 3 million people.

The Kyivan economy is primarily industrial; manufacturing accounts for 80% of the total economic output. Kyiv is also the Ukrainian centre for commercial (retail, financial) enterprises, governmental and educational activities, and creates a majority of the electric power that is generated in the country. With over 400 enterprises in the Kyiv region, there is a huge potential to see sharp growth by the end of the decade. Just from 2002 to 2003 (last year available), the industrial output increased by 16.8%. Recent
economic reforms (especially after the Orange Revolution of 2004) have stated policies that should encourage entrepreneurship, modernize industries, increase exports worldwide, and integrate tighter towards the European Union. These principles should provide an enhanced and more stable economy, leading to more domestic and foreign investments and continued increases in total output.

According to the Kyiv Regional State, industrial output was 5.85 billion hryvnas (5 billion US
dollars), of which 4.72 billion was from the manufacturing sector alone. Kraft, Coca-Cola, Cerealia Ukraine, and Lohda Confectionaries are the largest food processors.

Kyiv has manufacturing areas throughout, but older

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Kyiv - City Research & Presentation

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industries, particularly the Arsenal, are on the Right Bank. Newer industries, mostly during the Communist industrialisation, are on the Left Bank. Kyiv is best known for the "Kiev" brand of cameras, and is also a center for optical lenses and glass making. Other products include aircraft, elevators, motorcycles, electrical components, fertilizer, bricks, rubber products, and books.

Kyiv has manufacturing areas throughout, but older industries, particularly the Arsenal, are on the Right Bank. Newer industries, mostly during the Communist industrialisation, are on the Left Bank. Kyiv is best known for the "Kiev" brand of cameras, and is also a center for optical lenses and glass making. Other products include aircraft, elevators, motorcycles, electrical components, fertilizer, bricks, rubber products, and books.

THREE THINGS TO SEE

Khreshchatyk – the main street of modern Kyiv. Although only 1.2 km long, this is the location of Independence Square, European Square, hotels, commerce and banking, shopping, and city hall.

St Sophia's Cathedral – constructed 1017-1031. It rivalled the Byzantine cathedral in Constantinople. As central church of Kievan Rus', it is burial grounds for the medieval princes. Restored around 1700, it preserved the 11th century frescos, mosaic floors, and marble.

Arsenal Plant - the first plant in Kyiv (1764) at the dawn of the Industrial Revolution. Best known for making military equipment, today they even make cameras, medical equipment, traffic lights, and optical equipment for the space program. Site of 1918 Bolshevik Revolution in Kyiv, artillery marks from the massacre are preserved in the defensive wall surrounding the factory.

Ukraine has 15 years of independence, thus giving hope that it will finally be able to control and strengthen its nation-building amongst its people. The country has made slow progress in overcoming economic hardship and falling standards of living, due to business and government corruption and the difficulties of transitioning from communism to capitalism. The new government of Yushchenko has several pressing issues to face, including: **hyper-inflation** – 2004 wages and pensions were raised, and combined with a lack of savings accounts, resulted in a cash flood; **foreign policy** – alliances with CIS, EU, NATO will be changing, as Ukraine tries to embrace Europe and escape from Russian sphere of oversight; **"Russian Gas Question"** – natural gas supplies, prices, and cross-Ukraine pipeline transit are multiple issues for Ukraine and for Europe; a sidebar problem is excessive consumption of natural gas in Ukraine, especially in comparison to other similarly-situated countries such as France.

In spite of centuries of suppression, imprisonments, exiling, and even executions of its intelligentsia, Ukraine was still one of the most advanced within the USSR and in Eastern Europe. Even though other imperialists, capitalists, and nations have always enriched themselves by exploiting all of the natural resources, Ukraine finally may have the chance to use its own natural resources and people to enrich and benefit itself.

SPECIAL MENTION: CHORNOBYL

The ghost towns are testimony to technology gone awry.

A nuclear power reactor exploded, caught fire, melted down, and spread radiation during the night of 26 April 1986 and continued for ten days. This month marks the 20th anniversary of this horrible accident, and the devastation that it caused to urban and rural areas of Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia.

Kyiv is only 80 km from Chornobyl, and many Kyivan firefighters and equipment were sent during the first night to help put out the fires. Additional Kyivan soldiers and workers were sent out in subsequent weeks, dealing with containment measures. The USSR, in its era of secrecy, did not advise these workers of dangers nor provide much nuclear protection gear. They also did not advise the residents of the extreme dangers for two-three days, thus exposing hundreds of thousands to varying levels of radiation. Sweden was first to raise the alarm after nuclear radiation was being measured in its territory, leading to questions of where it was coming from. The USSR finally admitted, under the glare of the world spotlight, that an accident had occurred, but underplayed the significance of its impact.

Some personal accounts written by Kyivan residents relate how the May Day Parade was ordered by the government to still be held, and workers were ordered to stay on their jobs, in an effort to prevent panic and create the appearance of little danger. Yet, in Kyiv, the USSR embargoed inbound and international flights, was spraying down vehicles, and disconnected longdistance phone lines to try to limit the release of news from the city.

Meanwhile, the USSR ordered a mandatory evacuation of the entire cities of Chornobyl (population 12,500) and Pripyat (population 55,000), as well as the lower-density rural areas, giving about 120,000 residents less than two hours to get out, and having to leave everything behind because it was all irradiated. Although publicly it was announced as a short-term (3-4 days) evacuation, no one has been allowed

(Continued on page 11)

Figure 31. Radiation Hotspots Resulting From the Chornobyl' Nuclear Power Plant Accident

Hundreds of photos and text are at http://chernobyl.in.ua/en/gallery

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back since. Once the region was declared a mandatory control zone, an additional 270,000 people had to be resettled throughout the USSR.

Over 200,000 people had to be resettled in Ukraine, of which a majority of these residents were resettled in Kyiv or in a specially-built town of Slavutych by the Soviet authorities. Of almost 600,000 total exposed persons (in Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia), less than 200 official deaths occurred at the time of the accident, with estimates of 4,000 to 65,000 additional deaths over the medium to long range due to various cancers,
particularly leukemia and thyroid cancer.

Chornobyl was an old, small settlement along the Dnipro, and only surpassed 1,000 population in the Soviet era with the construction of the nuclear power plant in the early 1970's. As the settlement was about 15 km from the power plant site, an entirely new city, Pripyat, was constructed only 3 km from the reactors by the Soviets to house the majority of Chornobyl workers.

These cities were provided with all the Soviet community standards – housing estate towers, parks and greenery, sports stadiums, transit, and facilities for medicine, education, and culture. Today, they ALL stand irradiated and abandoned—The Sarcophagus covers Reactor 4 and its 200 tons of nuclear debris.

KYIVIAN URBANISM

Four siblings – Kyy, his brothers Shchek and Khorev, and their sister, Lybid – founded Kyiv in 482. Approaching westbound across the plains of Dnipro River, they saw seven hills on the opposite bank, and decided to establish their new settlements on them. These hills were heavily forested, contrasting sharply with the treeless plains of the east. Some of these hills also had caves in them, carved out by the Dnipro River over the millenia.

The city of Kyiv developed during its first 300 years as three settlements on different hills of the Right Bank. The dytynets was the term for any citadelstyled city that was situated on the top of a hill and surrounded by walls, moats, and forests. Kyiv's original dytynets were about 5 acres, and through several expansions, the three settlements amalgamated and had grown to about 170 acres by the year 1200.

The podol ("podil" is an alternate transliteration) is a commercial settlement, where artisans, trade workers, and merchants chose to live and do business. These areas would be on the outside of a nearby citadel, to benefit from its market base as well as its protection. The podol of Kyiv, first formed in the 9th century, was below (in elevation) and north of the hilly citadels, along the mouth of a tributary river (now disappeared) at the Dnipro. Although stone was somewhat rare around Ukraine, forests were very abundant around Kyiv, leading to almost all-wood construction of the buildings within the district.

During the 14th and 15th centuries, known as The Renaissance, urbanism started on a worldwide scale. The Magdeburg Laws allowed many communities, including Kyiv, to have some local rule, independent of a monarch. These laws established favourable trade rules for merchants and artisans. These laws also regulated external traders, established courts, allowed for elected city councils and mayors, established land regulation, and provided for self-collection of taxes. Named after the German city of Magdeburg, these laws were used extensively throughout Eastern Europe to found thousands of villages and cities.

While the newly-developed local administration changed the urban form to focus on civic functions such as a city hall, the liberalisation of trade and taxes led to the boom of mercantilism, and the market square became the important centre of a town. The Magdeburg Laws allowed cities to be more autonomous from their rulers, and thus became one of the most important events in medieval urbanization history.

Kyiv had very little growth during these centuries, due to continual invasions, including destruction again in 1482 at the hand of the Khan and his Tatars. Kyiv was rebuilt again, and in 1495 was granted rights under the Magdeburg Laws; however, there was a commiserate lack of investments due to the fear of plundering and financial losses. Nationally, Kyiv was always being administered from elsewhere – first by Lithuania, then Poland, then Russia. All these nations had other cities to invest in, such as Lviv (which was one of the wealthiest cities, as well as the royal capital, in the 1500's), Warsaw, and St. Petersburg.

Kyiv also suffered under the rule of Tsarina Catherine II. By the time her rule started (in 1762), the function of many cities had changed from a defensive stance (militarily) to a commercial enterprise. Undefended castles were being built, and more emphasis was placed on construction of residential and municipal buildings. In an era of economic and administrative power for others, Kyiv's Magdeburg Laws were being rescinded over time (and finally eliminated in 1835), and discriminatory restrictions were placed upon native Ukrainian merchants. Even all monasteries were confiscated in 1786. The growth that did occur was primarily Russian immigration, as the Tsarina created a preferential economic environment for Russian merchants and residents, in a bid to russify the region and to repress the Ukrainian nation.

In 1800, Kyiv was still three separate settlements.

(Continued on page 12)

Kyivan monument to the Magdeburg Laws

Podol – the medieval marketplace

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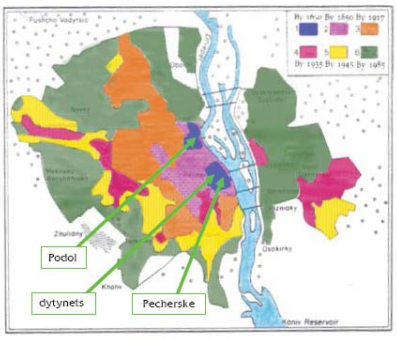
KIEV'S GROWTH



The Upper City was the old original city, where the metropolitans lived. The dytynets had been built up by castles and churches (many made of stone) and residences (mostly made of wood) spread amongst the hills. As monasteries were an important part of life, many of them had been built as part of the defensive walls or even the gates of the city, thus functioning as defensive fortresses during times of attacks. The Podol was still the commercial and market district, where one could find the workers' shops and store merchants in the valley along the Dnipro. Another district, the Pecherske, was the headquarters of the Russian military and was the governmental administration centre of the city – and in 1793, this became the capital of Right Bank Ukraine after lands were annexed by Russia because of Poland's dissolution

City planning had been taken over by Russia since the 1780's, when they eliminated most municipal home rule laws. Russian master plans of the 1800's era are considered unimaginative, and derivative of Western Europe. Due to such rapid industrialisation and the need for quick implementation throughout the Russian Empire, most times a Western European was hired by Russia directly. If a Russian or Ukrainian became a planner, they most likely went to Western European schools for their education. Much of Kyiv, as well as the new planned city of Odesa, are not derived of Ukrainian culture or creativity; rather, they used a lot of French Baroque style, making Kyiv look almost as European as Paris, London, or Berlin.

Firmly in Russian control, Kyiv became a military manufacturing centre for the Russian Army with the opening of the Kyiv Arsenal Factory in 1764. Still in existence today, this is the oldest and largest manufacturing site in Kyiv. The Arsenal wall was the site of the 1918 Mutiny of the Bolsheviks against the independent Ukraine government, during which they were massacred while the government was regaining control. The Bolsheviks built a monument at the site after they defeated the independent Ukraine.

The Arsenal was evacuated to the Ural Mountains during World War II while its buildings were bombed. It was rebuilt in Kyiv after the defeat of Nazi Germany, and added some civilian products (notably, cameras) during the Cold War. With Ukrainian independence, the Arsenal has lost most military orders, and found that their extensive property ownership was more valuable than their civilian and remaining military product lines.

A great fire in 1811 destroyed Kyiv again. However, this time, the reconstruction was done with the aid of urban planning. The Podol district was a particular focus of new planned development, creating a grid network of streets to replace the medieval radial street network. New residences and public buildings were being made of stone in a neoclassical style. New stone churches also appeared during the 1800's, particularly on the hills overlooking the Dnipro River. Residents had to move around as different parts of the city were reconstructed, thus leading to urban growth in between districts and the start of suburban areas.

In 1850, Kyiv was on the cusp of its stupendous growth. Some early industrialisation, particularly at the Arsenal, urbanised the region between the Podol, the Pecherske, and the Upper City. Even though the city densified by building six-seven storey homes for the working class and middle class residents, the city area kept spreading westward into its suburbs. Most residences, as well as new civic and public buildings, were all being made of stone, due to the fear of another great fire and the transportation improvements that allowed stone materials to be shipped into the city more efficiently.

By 1915, Kyiv was an industrial powerhouse of Russia, and thus was an attractive target for German invasion during World War I. The war also brought about the collapse of the Russian Tsarist Empire and several years of civil war until the Bolsheviks finally occupied Kyiv in 1920 and obtained power to turn Ukraine into a Communist country.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was created in 1922, comprised of Ukraine SSR and 14 other "republics". Because Kyiv was capital during its short period of independence, and to help subdue further nationalist feelings (particularly amongst the intelligentsia), the 1922 establishment of the Ukraine Soviet named Kharkiv, a large city to the east, as capital of the Soviet. The sudden diversion of construction funds, especially for governmental buildings to Kharkiv was a blow to Kyiv. It struggled just to rebuild its entire infrastructure, and there was very little new growth.

In 1934, the Ukraine Soviet capital was returned to Kyiv. The city had steadily grown in population and annexed several small areas, in spite of official government hindrance. As part of a renewed russification campaign, a multiyear plan of intensive industrialisation was started; a new government centre was constructed along the Khreshchatyk; and the first settlement was created on the Left Bank. The city was envisioned to become a great centre of industry, governmental administration, sports, and residences.

Nazi Germany was marching into Poland in 1939, signalling the start of World War II. Recognising the military and economic importance of many Soviet cities and the probable invasion of Nazis, a massive national evacuation plan was implemented. By June 1941, Kyiv had evacuated over 200 of its factories and some 300,000 people to the Ural Mountains.

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In July, the Soviet Army started its "slash and burn" policy, destroying all three Dnipro bridges, the railway station and yards, the power station, waterworks, and many streets and buildings. They even detonated a bomb under the 900-year-old cathedral of the Kyivan Cave Monastery to destroy the main street that it was along. The Nazis conquered Kyiv in September 1941, and promulgated its own program of citizen massacres, bombings of buildings, and famine.

The heavily destroyed city was liberated by the Soviet Army in 1943, having lost over 2,000 of its factories and other buildings. After the Soviet liberation of Kyiv, over 80% of the remaining citizens were homeless, and most buildings and streets were destroyed. Almost 200,000 Kyivan civilians and Soviet soldiers were executed during the two years of Nazi occupation.

After the war's end, another massive reconstruction program commenced. Factories and people were returning from the Urals, the commercial centre of Khreshchatyk was in ruins, and a lot of housing had to be built. Kyiv's education system (which was strong in science, technology, and military) made the city a favourite for USSR investment in research and development, in military armaments, in aerospace, electronics, and optics. This led Soviet planners to look at adding most of its new housing, in Soviet-style "estates", on the undeveloped Left Bank, and to retain the Right Bank uses as its general mix of government, industry, education, residences, and parks.

In the 1950's, Kyiv was one of the most popular destinations for job-seekers, both Ukrainian and Russian, thus leading to extremely rapid urbanisation. The Cold War and the USSR policy of industrialisation made Kyiv a pre-eminent city within the Soviet Union. The USSR had to hurriedly increase housing capacity as migrants were moving en masse from the farms, and decided to create its Soviet housing estates on the flat plains of the unused Left Bank. It connected to the Right Bank with new bridges, bus and rail routes, ferry boat services, and the under-construction Metro. The flat lands allowed cheaper and easier construction for the standardised housing estates, along with the creation from scratch of its transportation network. Also, by having so much new residential construction in a new section of the city, the original hilly and forested Right Bank retained most of its parks and forests, thus preserving Kyiv as one of the greenest cities of the world.

With city rebuilding completed, the 1960's was to be an era of prosperity. Standards of living rose for society, unemployment was practically non-existent, new housing was modern, and education was available for all. Economic output multiplied in all aspects through the 1970's, and over one million people moved into the Kyiv Left Bank housing estates. This great housing boom on the Left Bank resulted in over 5 million m2 to be built, emphasizing concrete, glass, and steel as the new 20th century architecture style. These gained favour as lower cost materials, because much of it was mass-produced, standardised, and allowed for prefabricated units to be built off-site.

1992 brought about a new independent Ukraine, of which Kyiv remained as the capital. During the decade, many nation-building activities have occurred in Kyiv, from seating a national parliament, creating a new currency system, signing treaties, and proclaiming a new Constitution. Kyiv also regained its self-governance rights, similar to what it had under the medieval Magdeburg Laws, as Ukraine governs it as a city with Special Status.

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In 2003-2004, the Russian President, Vladimir Putin, campaigned in Ukraine, leading to questions of international meddling. The pro-Russian President Yanukovich was under political pressure due to the slow pace of economic recovery. The contender was already favoured in Kyiv and in central and western Ukraine, and polls showed he was gaining in the primarily Russified eastern Ukraine. Shortly before the election, Yushchenko became violently ill, and revealed that medical tests showed poisoning, which he blamed on some party lackeys of Yanukovich. Yushchenko recovered in time for the election, anticipating a win. Election returns showed Yanukovich, the incumbent, as the winner – amid reports and rumours of many ballotbox irregularities, duplicative computer servers, and other result-bending methods.

The populace came out, in droves, to protest the election fraud, sporting the colour orange on pins, shirts, and banners. After several tense days and nights, the election results were thrown out and another election was held after about a month, in which Yushchenko won with about 52% of all the Ukrainian votes. The protests of the Orange Revolution lasted 17 days, having an estimated 500,000 to 1 million people per day at it. An anonymous Ukrainian first-hand account and additional pictures are available at http://www.theorangerevolution.com/orangerevolution.html.

TrOD?

Jennifer Howland

No, it's not a typo, but the newest planning acronym! I recently came across the term Trail-Oriented Development (TrOD) in the Summer 2006 edition of the Rails to Trails magazine, the publication of the Rails-to-Trails Conservancy. Trail-Oriented Development is a spin-off of Transit-Oriented Development, and shares many of the same planning concepts. As explained in the Summer 2006 edition, TrOD "emphasizes hubs of mixed-use development along trails, providing connections to trailside residents, businesses and transportation."

Greenways and trails are the answer to many of the economic, environmental, and social problems we face in America today. Greenways and trails knit communities together and boost tourism opportunities, provide habitat corridors for wildlife, connect open spaces, and increase environmental awareness, and improve human health by providing recreational opportunities and avenues for positive social interaction.

If you're looking for a thesis topic or master's project, there are opportunities in virtually every community to promote greenways and trails. For ideas on what you can do to promote greenways and trails, RTC's Director of Research, Billy Fields, can be contacted at 202-974-5110 or via email at billy@railtrails.org. You can also check out the Rails-to-Trails Conservancy website at www.railtrails.org.

Local efforts are underway, too. Champaign County is working on the implementation of their Greenways and Trails Plan. I assisted the Champaign County Regional Planning Commission with the development of countywide trail design standards and a conceptual plan for a community path this past school year. Several projects remain that would be interesting to tackle for a master's project or independent study. For more information, contact Susan Chavarria at the Champaign County Regional Planning Commission at 217-328-3313 or via email at chavarria@ccrpc.org.

TrOD is only going to continue to gain in popularity, both with communities and planners. Even if you don't share the same passion for greenways and trails that I do, it's in your best interest to learn about TrOD planning efforts in your community and elsewhere. Chances are you will come across greenways and trails issues in your planning career at some point in the future, and you should to be familiar with TrOD, as you should be familiar with all current planning efforts. A well-rounded, in-the-know planner makes for a successful and employable planner!

The Design of Diversity

An exploration of Chicago's socially mixed neighborhoods

Emily Talen

This project, called "The Design of Diversity", is an exploration of socially diverse neighborhoods in Chicago. "Social diversity" is defined by four factors: income, race/ethnicity, family type, and age. The project is being directed by Dr. Emily Talen, a faculty in Urban & Regional Planning at the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign.

The two-year project, funded by the University of Illinois as well as two private foundations, documents the people and places that make up Chicago's diverse neighborhoods. Six areas are being studied in depth – Berwyn, Blue Island, West Rogers Park (West Ridge), Irving Park, Portage Park, and Bridgeport. The study examines how diversity can be explained (what factors can be attributed to this diversity?), and what the physical context of diversity means – for the residents who live there, for the viability of diverse neighborhoods, and for the policy makers and community advocates who want to support them. The ultimate goal is to better understand how urban planning/design can be used to support social diversity.

Please join us for a panel discussion about Chicago diversity – featuring Peter Marcuse of Columbia University, Philip Nyden of Loyola University, and Dianne Harris of the University of Illinois – at 3:00 on Friday, June 9 at the I-Space gallery, 230 West Superior Street, Chicago, Illinois (phone 312.587.9976).

The panel will be followed by an opening reception (4:00 – 8:00 p.m.) for an exhibit on "The Design of Diversity" project.

For more information about this project, please do not hesitate to contact Emily Talen at 217-244-9458, email talen@uiuc.edu.

Planners at the Olympic Games

Tschangho John Kim

I had once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to go to Torino during the XX Olympic Winter Games from February 12 to 19, 2006. International Olympic Committee (IOC) organized a week long Observer Program while the Games are in progress. I was asked to observe the operations and management of transport services for the athletes, officials and spectators during the Games.

I was very happy to assume the assignment not only since it would be an exciting experience, but also Matt Savoy was a member of the team USA for figure skating competition. Matt took UP510: Advanced GIS that I taught during spring of 2005.

I did what I was asked to do during the day time – observing and evaluating transport services – but went to see as many games as I could, particularly when Matt was competing. I was given a pass to enter any venue freely.

Well, referees at the final round competition for men's figure skating did not agree with my judgment and Matt did not get a medal. I thought he deserved one. Of course, I must be a bit biased and I was not an expert in figure skating. No matter what, Matt was a hero representing USA, UIUC and DURP and I would like to share few photos with you all. Here are brief explanations for the photos in the order that I attached:

1. Torino Olympic Motto: Passion lives here!
2. Torino Mascots: Snow and Ice
3. Matt (in the circle) practicing minutes before the competition
4. Matt Savoy
5. Right before the competition, I was ready to cheer for Matt

Here are some interesting statistics related to the Torino Games

- 17 days of Olympic Competitions
- 10 Days of Paralympic Competitions
- 15 Events: Biathlon, Bobsleigh, Nordic Combined, Curling, Freestyle Skiing, Ice Hockey, Figure Skating, Speed Skating, Ski Jumping, Alpine Skiing, Cross-Country Skiing, Short Track Speed Skating, Skeleton, Luge and snow board.
- 246 Medals
- 2,633 Athletes
- 11,000 Media Persons
- 3,700 Officers
- 6,000 Official Guests
- 24,349 Volunteers

Transportation: Torino Olympic Organizing Committee temporarily created the largest transportation company in Europe for 27 days of the Games that include:

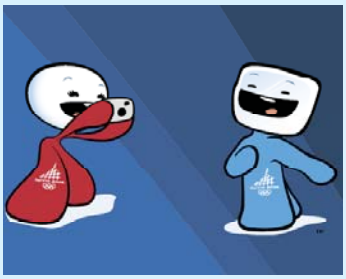
– 1,320 Buses:
  - For Athletes: 270
  - For Olympic Family: 20
  - For Media: 280
  - For Staff and Volunteers: 473
  - For Sponsors: 150
  - Contingency: 127

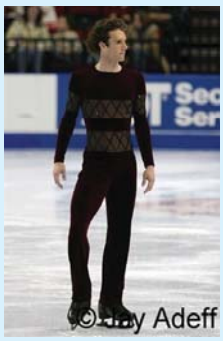
– Size for Parking Space for Buses: City Depot: 300, Mountain Depot: 900

– 1,500 Cars for Officers and Olympic Family

– Mass Transit
  - Torino Venues: Public Transport Tram Lines (GTT) and Special X Lines (7 Lines)
  - Special Trains Lines to the mountain venues: Torino-Oulx-Bardonecchia and Torino-Pinerolo Lines
  - Free Shuttle Buses from Train Stations to Mountain Venues.

I will be attending the Torino Debriefing meeting to be held in Vancouver, Canada during July 10-14, 2006 and share my evaluation on the Torino transportation services with others. I will let you know more about the transportations for the Olympics at appropriate times later, maybe in UP 430 to be taught during spring of 2007.





Undergrads in Action:

UP260 Community Development Projects

Dr. Stacy Anne Harwood

Each fall students enrolled in UP260: Social Inequality and Planning team up with community organizations to complete small community development projects over the course of a semester. UP260 is one of several courses that collaborate with the East St Louis Action Research Project (ESLARP) to provide technical assistance and capacity-building assistance for community-based organizations, particularly in East St Louis, IL.

A two-year Community-Based Learning Grant from the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Public Engagement and Institutional Relations at the University of Illinois supported many of the projects. The projects include creating promotional materials, t-shirts and webpages for non-profits, soliciting donations and grant writing, creating a neighborhood shopping guide, organizing a campus visit for teens on the UIUC campus, neighborhood infrastructure surveys, and more. Read on to learn about some of the projects.

For two years, YouthBuild students have visited the UIUC campus for a day to learn about campus life. Emerson Park Development Corporation operates a YouthBuild and charter school program that works to help "at risk" youth obtain their high school diploma and train them in construction/carpentry skills. Before the UIUC visit, UIUC students spent a Friday in East St. Louis at the charter school to get to know the high school students and experience a typical day at the YouthBuild program.

Another team of students worked with South End New Development Organization to develop and purchase promotional materials to get the word out about the neighborhood organization and increase membership. Students worked with SENDO members to design a T-shirt for the organization. We enjoy seeing the residents wearing the T-shirts at neighborhood clean-ups.

Students working with Opal's House, a woman's shelter in East St. Louis, developed a wish list to help furnish the shelter. Students compiled a very detailed list of what is needed for the shelter to open, and developed a letter and phone script to attract possible donors. After the semester was over, student continued to look for funding and spent a day "canning the quad" at UIUC and raised $200 in change for Opal's House.

Two teams of students worked with ESLARP and the Marilyn Queller Child Care Center in Urbana. The Marilyn Queller Child Care Center is a non-for-profit, state subsidized child care center. MQCCC is also a member agency of United Way of Champaign County. The capacity is 83 children aged 6 weeks to 6 years. The mission of the center is to allow low-income families to become self-supporting through employment or training opportunities by providing quality care and learning experiences for their children.

One team worked with the kids and staff to design and purchase T-shirts for the center. The T-shirts look great and the parents and staff have purchased many of the T-shirts already. The Center will use the money to buy art supplies, plan field trips for the kids that would otherwise not be in the budget. The other group of students researched playground equipment options and applied for funding. Thanks to the team, the center received a check in the mail from Home Depot for $1,500. First on the wish list is a new sandbox and will be ordered and installed in the early spring!

These are just a few examples of what we do in UP260. I'm always looking for new projects, so if you have any ideas, let me know! To read more about the completed project, visit my website at https://netfiles.uiuc.edu/sharwood/www/. Feel free to stop by my office in TBH or send me an email message: sharwood@uiuc.edu.

Students Study the World—In Small Pieces

Article featured in *COPC Central*, Vol. 3, Iss. 2

This class helps students realize that change takes time, that they can't fix everything in one semester," says Stacy Harwood, assistant professor of urban and regional planning at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC). The class—Social Inequality and Planning—introduces students to the social, political, economic, and cultural forces shaping communities today. It emphasizes the role of race, class, and gender relations in urban social issues and the process through which successful community intervention occurs at the local level: community organizing, participatory planning, advocacy planning, and community development.

The class is required for all undergraduate planning majors and is open as a general education course to all UIUC undergrads. The 55 to 60 students who take this class each fall work with community organizations to implement portions of neighborhood plans developed with the East St. Louis Action Research Project's (ESLARP's) assistance.

The fall 2004 Social Inequality and Planning class worked on approximately 10 projects in the South End and Emerson Park neighborhoods of East St. Louis, Illinois.

This course is one of many that collaborate with East St. Louis community organizations. These collaborations are supported by ESLARP at UIUC and the Neighborhood Technical Assistance Center (NTAC). ESLARP provides technical assistance and capacity-building assistance for community-based organizations in East St. Louis. Because East St. Louis is 180 miles from campus, NTAC plays an important liaison role between the university and the East St. Louis community.

Harwood and several ESLARP colleaguesworked with the South End Development Organization (SENDO) on a 2003 neighborhood plan for the South End neighborhood that contained a number of short-term projects. "We wanted to find projects that would involve students and residents, provide opportunities the students could learn from, and do things that the residents wanted to do but couldn't do by themselves," says Harwood.

SENDO was primarily interested in increasing visibility and celebrating the organization and neighborhood. South End is a neighborhood in transition, with changing demographics. SENDO's members include older women, most of whom are retired, and a few younger residents.

Promoting the Community

UIUC students worked with the South End residents to design, print, and sell t-shirts. South End residents had long wanted to produce the t-shirts, and the students helped to enable the ideas to take form. Students made posters with t-shirt designs, and helped residents choose colors and decide what text would be printed on the shirts. "The students took care of the logistics," Harwood says. "They found the best options for printing, got the order in, and delivered the shirts."

Harwood used funds from a Community-Based Learning grant from the UIUC Office of the Vice Chancellor for Public Engagement and Institutional Relations to pay for the first batch of t-shirts. "We paid $5 a shirt and sold them for about $10 each," she says. "The South End organization ordered 100 t-shirts and sold them all. Everyone—adults and kids—wanted t-shirts. It was a fun project for everyone involved. Now they're talking about doing a second batch."

UIUC students also worked with the Emerson Park Development Corporation (EPDC) to help collect data to complete a new neighborhood plan. Harwood's students collected neighborhood data, which they put into a geographic information system (GIS) database for the Emerson Park organization. "One of the challenges right now is that they can't afford to buy commercial software (for GIS), so we're discussing how they can use what's available for free," Harwood explains. "Only one staff member at Emerson Park can use manipulative software, and right now he's busy writing grant proposals to fund development. Emerson Park really didn't need much technical assistance," says Harwood. "Their plan is finished and they have paid staff with the capacity to implement many of the plan's projects."

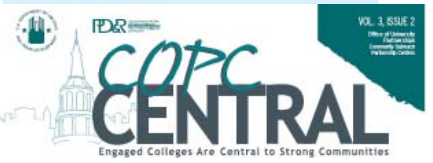
Creating Meaningful and Beneficial Projects

"It's a challenge to create a meaningful project for both students and residents that can be accomplished in one semester," Harwood says. "We want to get the students excited about tasks that may seem menial but are significant to the neighborhood organization."

Harwood sees benefits for everyone involved in the class. Students get real-world assignments, learn to deal with uncertainty, and are exposed to the realities of nonprofit/community-based organizations. "Students learn that social change takes time. They learn the importance of small, symbolic tasks."

Harwood believes that the project motivates students to take on more complex community-service projects after they complete the course. "The course makes students more empathetic to those

(Continued on page 18)



Top: Students engage in field work in the South End neighborhood; Middle: UP260 students exhibiting promotional materials; Bottom: UIUC students at NTAC .

UP 426 - Historic Preservation

Leslie Diedrich

908 S. Lincoln Ave.
Built circa 1914.

When signing up for classes this past spring, I asked my fellow students what they recommended. Mishauno Woggon, last year's SPO President, recommended that I take Historic Preservation, which is taught by Alice Novak. Throughout the semester, we had several assignments relating to the preservation of historic structures throughout Illinois. There was one project that I found the most interesting and beneficial – learning how to complete an historic resources form for the City of Urbana.

With this assignment, we were given four residential structures in the Urbana Historic West Neighborhood and were asked to complete the City of Urbana's historic resources form. We had to determine the architectural style and vernacular building type, construction date, a chain of occupancy, and develop a statement of historical significance. The process of researching the past residents and the history of their lives while living in Urbana was the most interesting part of the assignment for me.

It was intriguing to discover the history of past professors and professionals that have lived in these homes. My favorite was of a past University of Illinois professor, Paul Hubert Tracy. Professor Tracy lived at 908 South Lincoln Avenue in Urbana in 1930. He received his bachelor's, masters, and PhD degrees from the University during the 1920's. After joining the University staff, he became one of the top ice cream specialists in the nation. During WWII in 1947, he was appointed as an advisory member to the U.S. War Department's committee on food research. What I found the most amusing was that Paul Tracy conducted experiments in dairy technology that proved that milk can be packed and sealed in paper sacks and mass delivered. This was a discovery that may have led to the downfall of glass-bottled milk delivery services in this country.

I learned a lot about research strategies and where to find great resources for preservation of buildings. It is important for me to understand how a place obtains its special "sense of place," and gaining knowledge about the history of the people that have lived in our communities has been a great way for me to do just that. I would highly recommend this class to any undergraduate or graduate student who wants to learn an interesting facet of the planning curriculum.

Students Study the World—In Small Pieces

(Continued from page 17)

living in poverty and to the struggle to make real improvements at the neighborhood level," she says.

The community benefits through increased visibility and the accomplishment of specific, concrete tasks. Harwood notes that the joint projects generate excitement and motivation within the community organization.

"This class makes teaching more fun," says Harwood. "Faculty members' willingness to help with project implementation has deepened the trust between faculty members and the community organizations."

Recommendations for Replication

Faculty and students must be committed to producing a quality product or result for the community, according to Harwood. "Students work with residents to learn about the community organization and what it is trying to accomplish. At the same time, students and faculty must be careful not to promise more than they can deliver."

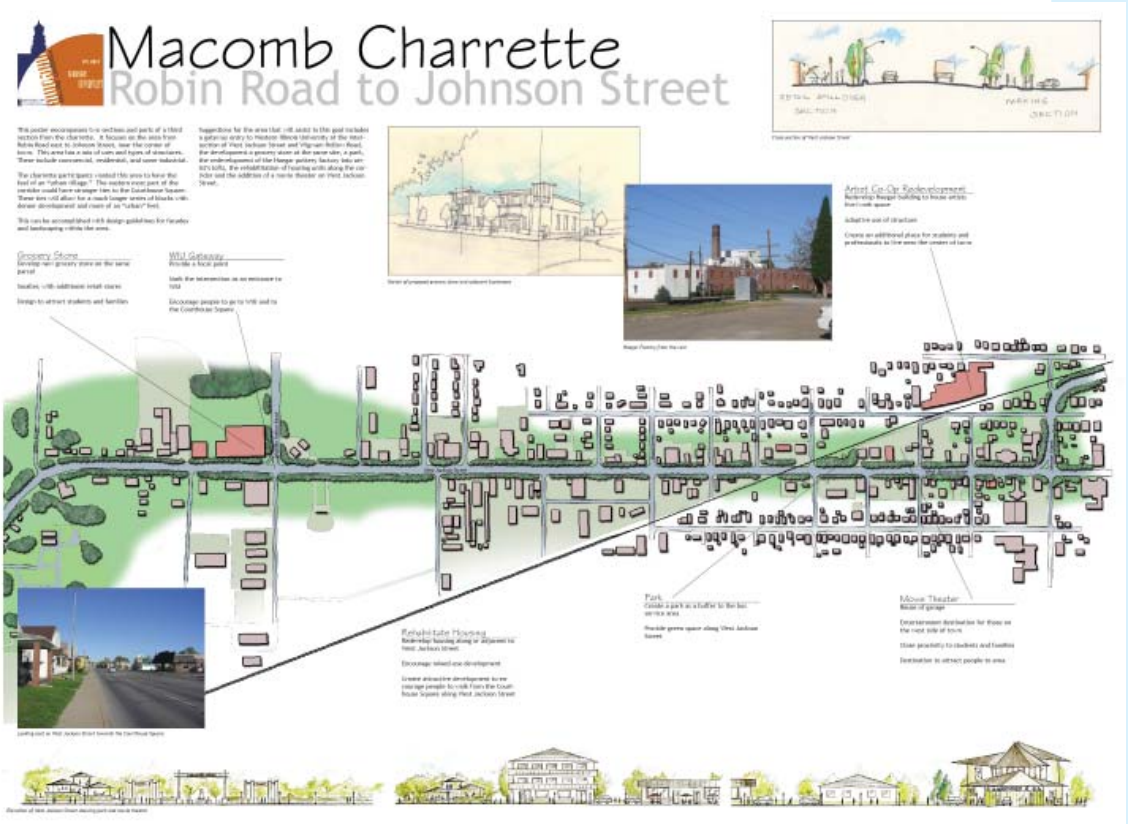
"This is not an easy course to teach," says Harwood. "It requires the faculty to allow students to take more of a role in their learning process." Harwood tries to make the reading and lectures strategic, to provide the larger context for the service-learning projects in which the students are involved. "I don't overload the course with reading and lectures, because students need time to digest and discuss what's going on in their field work," she says.

For more information about the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign COPC, contact the East St. Louis Action Research Project, 326 Noble Hall, 1209 South Fourth Street, Champaign, IL 61820, Phone: (217) 265–0202, Fax: (217) 244–9320, e-mail: eslarp@uiuc.edu or Website: http://www.eslarp.uiuc.edu/. Or contact Stacy Harwood, Assistant Professor, University of Illinois, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, 111 Temple Buell Hall, 611 Lorado Taft Drive, Champaign, IL 61820, Phone: (217) 265–0874, Fax: (217) 244–1717, e-mail: sharwood@uiuc.edu.

UP 494-P Participatory Planning Processes

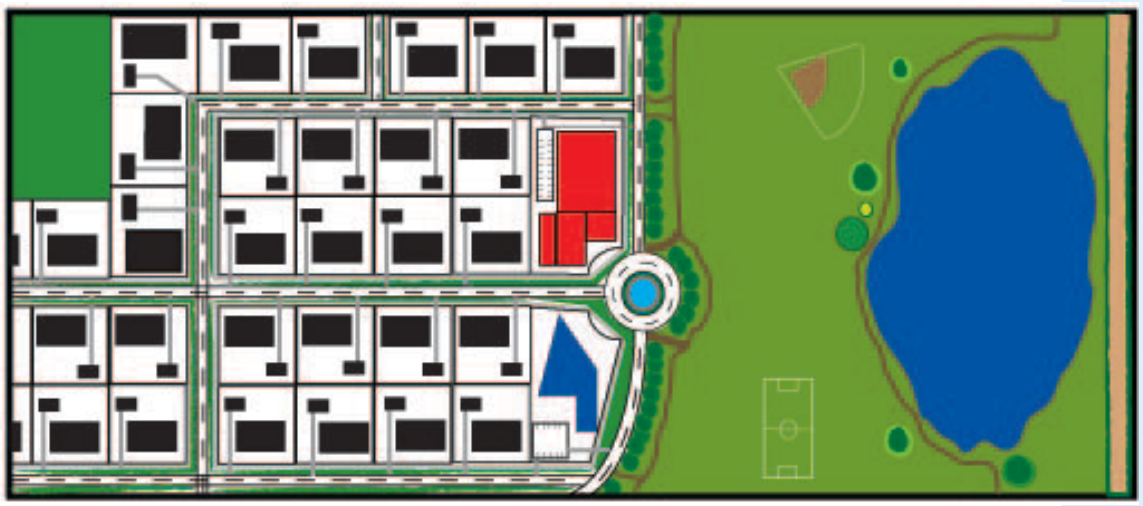
The selection below was submitted to *UPwords* by Sara Javaronic & Ladd Schiess

The poster below is a selection from a presentation package delivered to the City of Macomb last semester. There are two other posters, a powerpoint, and a report. Many people participated in the process.



Mahomet Development

Ryan Jensen



This is a detailed plan for a proposed development in Mahomet that we designed in UP 347. This graphic shows the details for roughly 20 acres of the development. The graphic was made in Adobe Illustrator.

Student Planning Organization University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Department of Urban and Regional Planning
111 Temple Hoyne Buell Hall
611 Lorado Taft Drive
Champaign, IL 61820
Phone: (217) 333-3890

Web version available at
http://www.urban.uiuc.edu/SPO/UPwords

UPwords is the newsletter of the Student Planning Organization. It was born in the spirit of further opening the lines of communication between planning faculty and students, undergraduates, and graduates. Anyone is free to submit news, reviews, essays, opinions, images, or anything else of interest to students of urban and regional planning; however, preference is given, but not limited, to submissions from students, faculty, and staff of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning.

The opinions expressed in the articles of this newsletter are not necessarily the opinions of the University of Illinois, the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Student Planning Organization, the editors, or the administration.

SPO 2006 Officers

President	Leah Ostenburg	lostenb2@uiuc.edu
Vice President	Leslie Diedrich	ldiedric@uiuc.edu
Secretary	Stephanie Ashe	sashe2@uiuc.edu
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Undergrad Rep	Charlotte O'Donnell	ccodonne@uiuc.edu
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APA Rep	Bethany Harre	harre@uiuc.edu
UPWords Editors	Ryan Jensen	rpjensen@uiuc.edu
	Ladd Schiess	schiess2@uiuc.edu
Web Chair	Samantha Singer	sesinger@uiuc.edu