

COMMUNITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Community Participation and the New Forest Economy Series

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Volume 2 of 3

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November 30, 1998

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INTRODUCTION

Project Overview

This annotated bibliography is one of three produced out of the research project “Community Participation and Decision-Making in the New Forest Economy”. This research project, funded by Forest Renewal British Columbia, examines ways in which local residents can participate in decision-making processes with respect to natural resources management. Given the rapid pace of change in many of British Columbia’s resource-based industries, and given that these changes have a very direct impact on the small communities who depend upon such industries for their livelihoods, local residents are increasingly interested in “having a say” and “playing a role” in decision-making. These three annotated bibliographies are, therefore, intended as tools for residents and community groups. The bibliographies should function as guides to available information, reports, and studies which might better equip residents and community groups to take that active role in local decision-making.

The three bibliographies included in this project are:

- Volume 1 Citizen Participation in Resource Management - Community Participation and the New Forest Economy - An Annotated Bibliography. November 30, 1998.
- Volume 2 Community and Sustainability - Participation and the New Forest Economy - An Annotated Bibliography. November 30, 1998.
- Volume 3 British Columbia Models of Community Participation and Examples of Management - Community Participation and the New Forest Economy - An Annotated Bibliography. November 30, 1998.

As part of our intent to make this information as widely available as possible, copies of these bibliographies were sent to most public library systems in British Columbia as well as to many of the college, university-college, and university libraries. Copies of these annotated bibliographies are also available online at the following website address:

<http://quarles.unbc.ca/frbc/index.html>

For those who would like to purchase a copy of this bibliography, it is priced at **\$7.50** and are available from:

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Notes:

In using these annotated bibliographies, please note the following points. First, because many of the topics discussed in this general subject area are very inter-related, we have tried as much as possible to cross-reference. This allows each bibliography to stand alone, or the three can be taken together. It also became very clear to us that government reports, community publications, and academic studies often crossed over a number of topic areas and were often difficult to “pigeon-hole” in only one of the subsections of a particular volume. As a result, while we have taken care to produce a ready reference guide, you may need to search broadly through all three bibliographies in order to find the kinds of information most useful to yourself or your community group.

Second, all of the sections and subsections included in the three volumes were developed to assist users with rapid searches for the most suitable information. It should be noted, however, that some of the materials listed may be difficult (or no longer able) to obtain. A tremendous concern arose in the course of this research regarding the fact that while a vast amount of information potentially useful does exist, much of this information is not readily accessible nor available.

Third, the bibliographies make no claim to comprehensive coverage of the individual topic areas - and it is recognized that some topic areas are not as fully developed as others. The material which is included tends to be relatively recent and also tends to reflect a North American perspective on the issue of community participation in natural resources management. This said, one area in particular where there is still a rather limited amount of material yet found is on First Nations' involvement. As well, there has only recently been an emerging literature on “gender” issues connected with community participation and resource management.

Two additional items of note. We have included in each of the bibliographies a special section of “Interesting Websites”. As electronic based information access and retrieval systems become more reliable and less costly they may become increasingly useful for residents in small or isolated communities. The “Web”, however, is always in a state of flux and transition. While we have taken care to ensure that all websites listed were in operation at publication time, please be aware that some may have become dormant while others may have been developed.

A final point is that we have also included within each of the bibliographies a section which details the availability of other annotated bibliographies. We hope that this additional information will be both practical and useful.

Summary of Contents:

Community and Sustainability - Community Participation and the New Forest Economy - An Annotated Bibliography November 30, 1998.

This bibliography covers some of the most general, and most central, issues connected with the project. The goal of this bibliography is to direct interested readers to information and material on such basic concepts as the meaning of “community” and of “community sustainability”.

The first section of this bibliography involves materials dealing with the definition of “community”. While this seems like a straightforward concept and idea, the term is used many different ways by many different people. If a consultation process calls for community input, it may be very important to know whether they want grassroots participation or the involvement of specific “sector representatives”, etc.. Literature from sociology, especially rural and small town sociology, figures prominently in this section.

The second section includes a more focussed set of material interested in combining ideas of community and development. Important here are the distinctions between community social development and community economic development, and the interconnectedness between these two concepts. Much of the material in this section is either Canadian, or takes a specifically rural and small town orientation.

Section Three deals with the concept of “Community Sustainability”. As with the concept of community, the idea of community sustainability can have very different meanings to different people. If debate and dialogue is to occur, it is important that individuals and community groups be informed on the range of possible interpretations of this concept. As a result, the range of materials included is drawn from a number of academic and applied writers.

Much has been done in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States to deal with the uncertainty brought about by economic restructuring. Retraining initiatives, practical tools and resource kits have been developed for communities undergoing transition. Section Four extends the concept of community sustainability by focussing specifically on these projects and initiatives as they are being applied at the ground level in this region.

Section Five focuses specifically upon “Natural Resources Sustainability”. Specific examples include Canadian and British Columbian discussions of forestry, as well as the sustainability and impacts of resource “mega-projects”.

As with the other two annotated bibliographies published in this series, the final two sections are identical. A set of references to other published annotated bibliographies is included to direct readers to other potential sources of information and assistance. As well, a listing of Internet, electronic mail, or “Web” addresses is also included. While questions of information quality and reliability are always critical when it comes to the unedited and unregulated environment of the Internet, we have attempted to list sites which may prove useful and informative to community

groups and local residents interested in community participation and natural resources management and planning issues.

Funding for this research and/or extension was provided by Forest Renewal BC - a partnership of forest companies, workers, environmental groups, First Nations, communities and government. Forest Renewal BC funding - from stumpage fees and royalties that forest companies pay for the right to harvest timber on Crown lands - is reinvested in the forests, forest workers, and forest communities. However, funding assistance by Forest Renewal BC does not imply endorsement of any statements or information contained herein.

We hope that you find this set of annotated bibliographies a useful tool for yourself and your community.

Sincerely,

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COMMUNITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Definition of Community

Allen, J.C. and Dillman, D.A. (1994). Against all Odds - rural community in the information age. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

Based on a “participant observation” study of Bremer, Washington State, this book is an examination of the sense of community that exists within rural and village places. The central themes explored in this book include whether “community” is really dead, and ways in which small places are changing and adapting to meet contemporary challenges. Allen and Dillman look at a series of specific disputes involving local government, gender roles, medical care, education, religion, and small town community life.

Altman, I. and Wandersman, A. (eds.) (1987). Neighborhood and Community Environments. New York and London: Plenum Press.

This volume adopts an interdisciplinary perspective as the contributing authors work to understand neighborhoods and the communities within which they are embedded. Each chapter provides insights into the daily lives of people in a variety of communities and neighbourhoods, and analyses the forces that have shaped communities. Several themes are emphasized. Chapters 5 through 8 examine the idea of “change” in communities and neighbourhoods. Chapters 3-5, 7 and 8 examine the role of neighborhood and community members in social change, particularly in relation to emergent and organized citizen participation. Chapters 1 through 3 emphasize the affiliation and bonding of community members with one another, and the conflict, disruption and disharmony that can often arise in communities and neighborhoods. The volume is organized roughly in terms of the size and scale of the treatment of neighborhoods and communities with the first two chapters illustrating the microscale or interpersonal level of neighborhoods and communities, chapters 3 and 4 exploring the role of neighborhood organization in community development and change, and chapters 5 and 6 addressing larger community units including the city and region. The final two chapters offer broad-ranging historical perspectives on neighbourhood and community development.

Bell, C. and Newby, H. (1971). Community Studies - An introduction to the sociology of the local community. London, GB: George Allen and Unwin Ltd.

This book represents an early benchmark in that Bell and Newby review research in community studies. During the 1960s, such research into the sociology of local communities was often considered highly idiosyncratic. In this book, the authors explore issues of community organization, community study as a methodology, and the interpretation of “locality” in understanding how places form identities. There is a clear attempt to draw together a variety of theoretical perspectives which, rather than identifying a single departure point for future research, identifies that the strength of the discipline rests in a plurality of challenging approaches.

Bender, T. (1978). Community and Social Change in America. London, GB: The John Hopkins University Press.

In this book, Bender contributes to the contemporary discussion of the problem and prospects of community in modern America by offering an historical and theoretical exploration of the changing structure and meaning of community in American history. The author considers how social theory relates to the experience of community and offers a narrative structure for historical considerations of community in the American past.

Boswell, J. (1990). Community and the Economy: the theory of public co-operation. London, GB and New York, NY: Routledge.

This book adopts a political economy framework to an investigation of “community” in economic life. The terms “fraternity”, “associativeness”, and (civic or democratic) “participation” are used to flesh out this concept of community. The author begins by outlining the value of community, its background principles and main historical roots, then moves through historical and contemporary phenomena to offer an explanation for public co-operation in the economy. He concludes by suggesting some long-term implications for thinking about community, including structural change and new and improved institutions for interdependence, and briefly assessing prospects for democratic communitarianism in the future.

Butcher, H., Glen, A., Henderson, P., and Smith, J. (1993). Community and Public Policy. London, England and Boulder, Colorado: Pluto Press.

This book provides an overview of the theoretical and political debates around the relationship between public policy and community values. It explores how the ideas of “community” and “community practice” have been incorporated within a wide spectrum of public and social policies during the 1980s and early 1990s. Using the context of northern England, these approaches are collectively called “community policy”. The authors begin by defining key terms, and by examining the root trends and main issues surrounding the concepts of community policy and community practice. These include the impacts of social, cultural, political, and economic changes on community practice since the 1960s, and the reasons why “community” has become such a feature of various public policies in recent years. In Part 2, six selected policy areas are then examined to show the range of applications of “community” in public policy. In Part 3, the present status and future possibilities for community and public policy are reviewed from three perspectives: environmentalism, equality, and democratic citizenship. The final part of the book summarizes some of the findings of Parts 1 and 2 and brings together some of the perspectives of Part 3 in an effort to establish a framework for examining community policies and practices for the future.

Dalby, S. and Mackenzie, F. (1997). *Reconceptualizing local community: environment, identity and threat*. AREA, 29 (2), 99-108.

In the face of economic development driven by “global economic forces”, communities have been reconceptualizing their sense of identity. In some cases, this may be expressed in organizing grassroots campaigns to resist developments on the grounds of protecting these communities from environmentally and culturally threatening "external" impositions. This paper looks at a theoretical framework which includes Foucault's notions of power and identity. This understanding of local versus external membership can be a fundamental tool for uniting fractious localities.

Dasgupta, S. (ed.) (1996). The Community in Canada: Rural and Urban. Lanham, NY, Maryland, and London: University Press of America, Inc.

This collection of readings is designed as an undergraduate text on Canadian communities. The empirical studies of specific communities enable readers to examine whether many of the theoretical and methodological generalizations in community studies are applicable in Canadian communities as well. Two-thirds of the articles are empirical studies of specific locality-based communities, the other third provide analyses and overviews of generalizations on communities of particular types. The book is organized into four parts. The first part provides a definition of “community” and looks at the different theoretical perspectives used by sociologists and anthropologists in the study of community. Part 2 examines the structure of the rural community and the process of its transformation by forces of urbanization, centralization of services in larger trade centres, and mechanization of agriculture. Part 3 examines “change” in, and persistence of, the small town, and the small town power structure and conflict. The final section compiles studies on urban communities, including the spatial organization of the city, its social system, and the primary relations in urban and suburban communities.

Everitt, J. and Gill, A. (1993). *The Social Geography of Small Towns*. In The Changing Social Geography of Canadian Cities, L.S. Bourne and D.F. Ley (eds.), 252-264. Montreal, QB: McGill-Queen's Press.

As part of a contribution to a larger study of the social geography of Canadian cities, in this chapter Everitt and Gill explore the specific context of small town Canada. The authors draw upon their research experience with northern, usually resource-based, communities (Gill) and prairie settlements (Everitt). This review covers such topics as definitions of a small town, a functional classification of small towns, spatial form and housing issues, demographic structure, and small community lifestyles. While attempting to offer some general statement, Everitt and Gill conclude with a recognition of the tremendous diversity of Canadian small town and rural communities.

Ewing, S. (1996). *Whose Landcare? Observations on the role of 'community' in the Australian Landcare programme*. Local Environment, 1 (3), 259-276.

Australia has developed a community-based, participatory, sustainable development policy called "Landcare" to deal with the issue of land degradation. This policy has been hailed by some as one of the most imaginative in the world. A key component of this programme is the active cooperation of landowners in conservation efforts. Since its inception in the 1980s, there are now an estimated 2200 Landcare groups across Australia. Ewing adopts a case study approach in one area of Victoria's Western District to evaluate the Landcare programme in terms of how it works, the degree and effectiveness of community participation, who is involved and why, and how funding is negotiated. The concepts of "community" and "ownership" are then explored within the context of the Landcare programme. The author concludes that contrary to rhetoric, the concepts of "community", "ownership", and "empowerment" in Landcare are, in practice, ambiguous.

Fischer, C. (1982). To Dwell Among Friends. Chicago, ILL: University of Chicago Press.

In this book, the concepts of social space and social participation are explored as intimate components of contemporary community life. Fischer begins by challenging the notion of "anomie" in contemporary life and traces, in both metropolitan and small town settings, the importance of personal intimate relations in the day-to-day functioning of our lives. A series of interesting discussions arise from Fischer's consideration of such topics as "sub-cultures" in urban areas and the "small town gaze" of rural communities. This is an important work in the community studies literature.

Godway, E.M. and Finn, G. (eds.) (1994). Who is this 'We'?. Montreal/New York/London: Black Rose Books.

This edited volume questions the concept and relevance of "community" for many individuals within contemporary society. The collection involves papers which combine theory and analysis in a way which reflects lived experience. The ten individual chapter authors present cases which appear to represent an absence of cohesive collective organization. Through studying the "divisive side" of the community question, the editors hope that the volume contributes to a better understanding of what makes community, and how to "find it, build it, or encourage it to grow".

Hale, S.M. (1995). *Loss of Community? - The Rural-Debate*. In Controversies in Sociology - A Canadian Introduction, S.M. Hale , 106-136. Toronto, ON: Copp Clark Pitman.

This book was written as a textbook for introductory college and university level courses. As such, Hale provides a general overview of issues and theoretical perspectives relative to the topic areas covered in each chapter. With respect to this chapter on community life, Hale draws upon the work of Chicago Sociologists as well as contemporary writers such as Gotteder. As a result, issues ranging from community ecology to community in the post-modern era are introduced.

Hall, R.R., Thorns, D.C. and Willmott, W.E. (1984). *Community, Class, and kinship - bases for collective action within localities*. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 2, 201-215.

This article explores the relationship between community and class, and develops a model to allow for the identification of significant aspects of locality and class relationships. Three sets of relationships are identified: those based on propinquity, those based on property, and those based on kinship. The author argues that the “basis of communion within a locality” can be found within any of these relationships.

Hay, D.A. and Gurcharn, S.B. (eds.) (1992). Rural Sociology in Canada. Toronto, ON: Oxford University Press.

This book contains a collection of 15 substantive and one speculative chapter on rural Canada. Themes explored include theoretical perspectives, the impacts of recent socio-economic changes, contemporary issues of rural living, rural environmental issues, and the social, economic and political implications for small communities across Canada. Specific topical coverage includes studies of older rural cross-Canada data.

Hillery, G.A. Jr. (1972). *Selected Issues in Community Theory*. Rural Sociology, 37 (4), 534-552.

Nine major issues on community theory are critiqued in this article. These include: 1) the tendency not to examine assumptions, 2) confusion over community as a sentiment and community as a phenomenon, 3) community is not considered as an artificial construct, 4) formal organizations have not generally been seen as contrasts to communal organizations, 5) a lack of a clear theoretical perspective has given rise to empire building, 6) ideal types have suffered recent neglect, 7) the study of freedom has been largely ignored, 8) there has been a lack of attention paid to developing a general taxonomy of communities that is empirically grounded, and 9) there has been a tendency to build community theory from the study of a single community.

Hummon, D.M. (1990). Commonplaces - Community Ideology and Identity in American Culture. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

In this study, Hummon examines communities and community life. He draws specifically on the shared resources, the “commonplaces”, of community settings. Hummon’s approach is that “commonplaces about communities may well represent a fundamental way that Americans conceptualize and interpret society and the self”. Based on interviews conducted with residents of a central city, a rural small town, and two metropolitan suburbs, Hummon explores how residents define their community and how they depict other types of communities. In working to understand how people relate to different forms of community, and how they construct a sense of identity as a city person, suburbanite, small-town person, or country person, Hummon argues that place-based conceptions of community life are a fundamental part of American culture. In working with concepts such as community, community development, and community economic development, it is important to recognize the construction and organization of such distinct community ideologies.

MacCallum, S.P. (1970). The Art of Community. Menlo Park, CA: Institute for Humane Studies, Inc.

MacCallum explores the issue of “community” from the viewpoint of an individual’s lived world reality. The focus of this book is upon the relationship between owners of land and users of land. Property ownership is seen as a local representation of “private rights and interests”, and this is contrasted with the public or communal rights and obligations of those who use land within a locality. MacCallum explores the balancing of rights and obligations as conducted through marketplace, political, and non-political means. It is this balancing of rights, obligations, and roles which he refers to as an “art” form. Of particular interest is the chapter on the nature of community organization, including the stresses, opportunities, and potential pitfalls for local organizations.

Martinez-Brawley, E.E. (1990). Perspectives on the Small Community - Humanistic Views for Practitioners. Washington, DC: National Association of Social Workers.

This theoretical undertaking by a social worker is designed to help students and practitioners in the human services professions understand the nature of small community relationships. The author examines the idea of “community” and what it means to the people involved. The focus of the book is on “local communities” or communities as “primary interaction” rather than non-place communities. The book is organized into three parts. Part 1 contains four chapters which examine broad theoretical issues related to “community”. In Part 2, two chapters are discussions of literary excerpts illustrating community issues. The final section applies the theories by addressing community-oriented practice.

Norwood, K. and Smith, K. (1996). Rebuilding Community in America - Housing for Ecological Living, Personal Empowerment, and the New Extended Family. Berkeley, CA: Shared Living Resource Center.

This book is essentially a planning text which promotes the idea and vision of community based upon “co-housing” of lands and buildings. The authors begins by making an argument in favour of this concept of “community” based on past examples, demographic trends and implications for community, and ecological considerations. He then outlines a process of community formation and models for shared living communities throughout the world.

Poplin, D.E. (1979). Communities: A Survey of Theories and Methods of Research. New York, NY: Macmillan Publishing Co., Ltd.

Poplin identifies and summarizes various theories of community. Specifically, consideration is given to social system theory and functionalism as they apply to the study of communities. Readers are also introduced to methods of community research and study.

Seabrook, J. (1984). The idea of neighbourhood - What local politics should be about. London and Sydney: Pluto Press.

In this book, Seabrook discusses community organization initiatives in 1970s England from the viewpoint of a neighbourhood activist. Rather than falling back on statistical, political, or quantitative criteria for definitions of community and of neighbourhood, Seabrook applies a more basic observation that “people always know where their own neighbourhood ceases”. While much of the book is rather “England-centric” with a discussion of a range of government initiatives, there is a good deal of reflection which can inform local community groups with respect to the potential of community and neighbourhood level organization for the provision of some basic needs.

Shaffer, C.R. and Anundsen, K. (1993). Creating Community Anywhere: Finding Support and Connection in a Fragmented World. New York, NY: Putnam Publishing Group.

The authors offer this book as something akin to a “guidebook”, providing illustrations and examples on how to develop and nurture community participation and involvement. They begin by describing some of the challenges to developing intensive community attachment and move through a variety of examples. These examples include the mundane (creating community among family and friends), through to more complex situations (visionary residential communities). By arguing that the easiest way to begin is at the local, small, scale the authors offer a range of suggestions and techniques by which to develop working relationships and strengthen community bonds. They clearly see this “bottom up” community development as playing a significant role in assisting individuals and places in coping with contemporary change.

Sim, R.A. (1988). Land and Community: crisis in Canada's countryside. Guelph, ON: University of Guelph.

In this book, Sim writes about the “crisis” in rural life and about his vision for a new rural community. The book is written in layman’s terms and is directed primarily at rural people and those living in small towns and hamlets to assist these people with regaining a measure of control over the changes occurring, and help them regain a sense of community. There are four parts to this book. The first explores the intermeshing of a community with its rural environs and charts the decline of community life brought about through a range of social changes. These changes include the commercialization of agriculture, the increase in farm size, specialization, hired farm labour, farm ownership and tenure, and part-time and off-farm work. In the remaining three parts, the author then initiates a “search for a new community appropriate to our time and place” which he refers to as ‘creative citizenship’. The second part examines criteria which defines rural culture. Four basic characteristics manifest in most rural communities are identified: communities which rely on agriculture, those that have scenic values, those that are dominated by one or more large cities, and those that are dominated by unrealized hopes. The third part examines the importance of social organizations at the local level and identifies a range of organization types. Finally, the fourth part discusses the issue of regeneration, which the author argues requires the devolution of power to the local arena. Strategies for the new community and regeneration options are examined.

Smith, R.L. (1984). *Creating Neighborhood Identity Through Citizen Activism*. Urban Geography, 5 (1), 49-70.

A good deal of community activism is driven by, and directed to, issues relevant to local government. On this basis, citizen activism is often rooted in neighbourhoods. This spatial orientation is grounded most often in concerns over property, property values, and community safety. Smith presents a case study of one neighbourhood’s citizen activism. Among the research findings is that activism, the process of uniting around a common issue, has worked to create a broader neighbourhood identity. The importance of this neighbourhood identity is that it sets the community in a better position to deal with future issues or problems as they may arise.

Spain, D. (1993). *Been-Heres Versus Come-Heres - Negotiating Conflicting Community Identities*. Journal of the American Planning Association, 59 (2), 156-171.

One of the enduring issues in neighbourhood and community research involves the conflicts which can arise from local change. Spain explores the issue of local change and how it introduces groups of newcomers to established communities. The juxtaposition of long-time and newly arrived residents often includes conflicts over values, activities, and “futures” for the local area. In this article, a case study of gentrification activity in the United States is the research basis on which broader themes of conflict and debate between residents can be observed. Such conflicts are an important and critical part of rural community change.

Stoneall, L. (1983). Country Life, City Life: Five Theories of Community. New York, NY: Praeger Publishers.

Stoneall argues that there can be no single adequate definition of community and begins by discussing the various definitions and their inadequacies. This is followed by a look at the historical emergence of the concept of community. In Chapter 2, background for two case study areas, one urban and the other rural, is presented. The rural case study is set in a community called Zenda, located on the border of Wisconsin and Illinois. The urban case study is set in the neighbourhood of Lincoln Park in Chicago. Using these case studies, Chapters 3 through 7 are devoted to a detailed examination of five theoretical frameworks of community. Each of the five frameworks chosen have had a tradition involving community studies. The first of these theories explored is “human ecology”, which emphasizes the processes of cooperation and competition. The second theory explored is “structural functionalism”. Emphasis here is on consensus or agreement about the components of culture in maintaining social organizations like communities. The third theory is referred to as “conflict theory”, where the research emphasis revolves around “what pulls communities apart”. The fourth theory, “social-psychology”, emphasizes the processes of communication, negotiation, and consensus through which community is constructed. The final theory examined is that of “network-exchange” analysis in which communities are seen as “crisscrossing ties among people, through which goods, feelings, and commands are passed in exchange”. The final chapter draws comparisons among the theories and considers how the theories are applicable to practitioners in applied community fields.

Warren, R.L. (1972). The Community in America (Second edition). Chicago, ILL: Rand McNally and Company.

In this book, Warren examines the concept and “validity” of community in America. While recognizing the tremendous diversity that exists between places, the author presents a model for a “functional conception” of what community is, and how it changes. Following an introduction to this model, the remaining nine chapters explore special elements and characteristics of communities and community studies. The author hopes that this foundation will provide a reference point for the analytical study of community change. Specific topics discussed include “locality-relevant” functions such as social participation, mutual support, daily commuting, socialization, voluntary associations, informal groups, and government. This interest in institutions is extended through discussions of the roles which churches, factories, stores, banks, offices and voluntary associations may have on the local community, as well as the linkages these institutions may foster at the state, national or international levels. Finally, the author presents a “systematic framework” for the analysis of community change and action.

Wilkinson, K.P. (1991). The Community in Rural America. New York, Westport, Connecticut, London: Greenwood Press, Contributions in Sociology, No. 95.

Wilkinson reviews theoretical, methodological, and policy issues related to “community” in rural America, based on the theme that community is a process of local social interaction. The

author attempts to address the questions: what is a community?, how does community influence social well-being?, how do communities develop?, how do rural and urban characteristics of a population affect prospects for community development and social well-being?, and what could be done to promote rural community development and rural well-being?

Community and Development

Abbott, J. (1995). *Community Participation and its Relationship to Community Development*. Community Development Journal, 30 (2), 158-168.

In this article, Abbott seeks to define the relationship between community participation and community development. He does this by first focussing on the weaknesses in current interpretations of community participation literature which concentrate on the failed examples of community development. The author then develops an alternative hypothesis for community development through identification of the elements central to “successful” community development projects. The author concludes that community development is actually a specific form of community participation, with success being determined by two key factors: the role of the state and the complexity of the decision-making taking place at the core of the community participation process.

Abucar, M. (1995). *The Canadian Experience of Community Development: The Case of Guysborough County*. Community Development Journal, 30 (4), 337-346.

This article is divided into two parts. The first of these sets the theoretical context by describing the community development approach in Canada, the concept, its objectives and how they are formed. The second is a case study of Guysborough community development programs from 1976 to 1979, specifically the Community Employment Strategy. The success of this strategy is attributed to two factors: 1) the coordination of government institutions and the involvement of community organizations at the policy level, 2) the coordination and implementation of the programs.

Agriculture and Rural Restructuring Group, Rural Development Institute (ARRG) (1994). Development Strategies for Rural Canada: Evaluating Partnerships, Jobs, and Communities. Brandon, MB: Rural Development Institute, Brandon University.

This report includes summaries from ARRG conference proceedings held in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, October 13-16, which focused on three features of current policy options as a basis for rural development in Canada: partnerships, jobs, and community. Papers were organized into 8 sessions including partnership models and experiences of partnerships, rural development strategies, job creation strategies, establishing and maintaining partnerships for

rural development and for job creation, strategies for local problem-solving, and policy directions for the future.

Agriculture and Rural Restructuring Group (1993). The Structure, Theory and Practice of Partnerships in Rural Development. Brandon, MB: Rural Development Institute, Brandon University, ARRG National Rural Economics Seminar, May 27-79, Merrickville, Ontario, ARRG Working Papers Series, No. 5.

This is a collection of 8 theoretical papers on the practice of partnerships in rural development. These partnerships range from collaboration between different groups within a specific community, multi-community collaboration, collaboration between different levels of government, and collaboration in the form of cooperatives. The first two articles in this collection use three case studies to review various aspects of how Community Futures programs are attempting to draw a community into all facets of development. The third article is a theoretical discussion of why partnerships are necessary. The fourth article traces the problems arising during each phase of a 'typical life cycle' of multi-community collaboration to demonstrate the development and functioning of partnerships between or among communities. The fifth article provides examples of partnerships between aboriginal peoples and senior levels of government, showing discouraging results. The final three papers are concerned with various aspects of cooperatives as a strategy for promoting rural development, utilizing case studies from Atlantic Canada.

American Institute of Certified Planners (1994). Building Vision and Action: Small Town and Rural Planning Series. Chicago, ILL: American Institute of Certified Planners.

This is one component in a four tape video training package in the Small Town and Rural Planning Series produced by the American Institute of Certified Planners. The 1.5 hour video focuses on how to tailor a community visioning process specific to the character of each community such that it is responsive to change as the community grows or declines. This film of a workshop session outlines the steps involved in setting the context and identifying the problems to be considered, the different mechanisms available for use in the process, and the types of outcomes. Key principles for these planning public participation processes are: 1) the process must be engaging, 2) it must have a proprietary dimension (it should be "their" plan), 3) it must be focussed on coming together, 4) there must be an emphasis on continual learning, and 5) inclusiveness is key to a sound process. As illustrations, case study examples of different planning processes in United States' small towns are presented.

Anderson, L., Conn, M., Donald, J., Harrington, M., and Kemp, L. (1993). Counting Ourselves In: A Women's Community Economic Development Handbook. Vancouver, BC: WOMENFUTURES Community Economic Development Society and the Social Planning & Research Council of British Columbia.

This handbook is designed to be a guide for women who want to start a CED project. It explores the variety and depth of women's community economic development. Much of the material in the handbook emerged from a series of workshops about women and CED, which were facilitated by WOMEN FUTURES and also involved interviews with women in many different settings. It is presented as a set of exercises that can be used independently or in sequence. These exercises include: Inviting Participation, Women's Contribution to the Economy, The Community We Want to Live In (exploring the need for a community vision), Identifying the Barriers to Women's CED, Recognizing What Helps Women to do CED (capabilities, skills needed, need to network, resources needed), Moving On With the Vision (how to put vision into practice). Each chapter ends with Workshop Ideas for organizing workshops about women and CED. The Resource Pages at the end of the handbook include a listing of organizations and programs available within each province and territory, and a selection of additional reference materials.

Anderson, R.B. and Bone, R.M. (1995). *First Nations Economic Development: A Contingency Perspective*. The Canadian Geographer, 39 (2), 120-130.

In this paper the authors review a set of general economic development approaches by First Nations' communities, and present a specific example of a joint venture with a major pulp firm. The conceptualization of economic development is very much that of a global economic perspective. Generally, the authors identify three purposes to First Nations' economic development initiatives: 1) economic self-sufficiency, 2) strengthening culture and tradition, and 3) improving socio-economic circumstances. The process many First Nations' communities are following involves exercising local control, creating competitive businesses for the global economy, and forming alliances and joint ventures with non-aboriginal firms. The specific case study involves the Meadow Lake Tribal Council in northwestern Saskatchewan. The Tribal Council has become increasingly involved with regional firms in logging, sawmilling, and pulp production. The article also highlights the struggles which the Tribal Council and community have encountered in moving in this direction.

Atlantic Provinces Economic Council and Bryant, C.R. (1993). Conditions for Successful Economic and Social Development: A Comparative Study in the Atlantic Provinces and Eastern Ontario. Ottawa, ON: Health and Welfare Canada.

This report, submitted to Health and Welfare Canada under the Community Economic Development (CED) Research Grants Program, attempts to offer some methods for assessing the conditions and value of integrating economic and social goals in the CED process. The

conditions include the policy environment, the basic socio-economic characteristics of the community, and the strength of participation and planning in the CED activity. The conceptual basis for the study is that regional disparities have been persistent and that public financial assistance is inadequate. Field studies in Atlantic Canada and Eastern Ontario were conducted to examine conditions which might affect integration of economic and social development. One of the conclusions from the study was that some communities have difficulties in organizing and addressing CED issues. In response, a community self-evaluation guide or "Toolkit", intended to be used by communities, was included.

Austin, M.J. and Lowe, J.I. (eds.) (1994). Controversial Issues in Communities and Organizations. Boston, London, Toronto: Allyn and Bacon.

The focus of this book is on community development, identified here as the enhancement of community based organizations. Written for the community worker, the book explores the changing nature of community organizations. This includes an introduction to the issues of leadership, political activity, human service provision, and neighbourhood based groups. The book reviews some of the dilemmas confronting community workers and human service administrators. Designed to be practical, the book also presents the complexity of community issues through describing different perspectives on each of the issues raised. Finally, guidelines and opportunities for skill enhancement are provided.

Baker, H.R. (1993). Restructuring Rural Communities, Part 1 - with special emphasis on multicommunity collaboration. Saskatoon, SK: University Extension Press Monograph Series, Extension Division, University of Saskatchewan.

Baker's primary premise is that individual small communities may be able to sustain themselves more effectively through the concept of "multicommunity collaboration". Through several communities interacting for mutual benefit, there can be a sharing or combining of leadership skills, tax revenues, political influence, etc., which may allow these communities to undertake relatively larger initiatives and development may become more sustainable. The purpose of his study is to review rural community development policies and practices in the United States, Europe, and several other countries, with particular emphasis on the concept of multicommunity collaboration as a rural restructuring strategy. Objectives of Baker's study include: 1) to develop a definition and classification of multi-community collaboration, 2) to examine the structure and process of creating, promoting, and sustaining multicommunity collaboration, 3) to determine guiding principles for success at the local level based on observed results, 4) to determine the degree to which prolonged collaboration has led to larger municipal or tertiary level government, and 5) to investigate the educational needs of leaders and the systems that support multicommunity collaboration. Baker argues that such initiatives can be successfully applied anywhere.

Baker, H.R. (1993). Restructuring Rural Communities, Part 2 - Grazing the ideas, approaches, and resources of selected countries. Saskatoon, SK: University Extension Press Monograph Series, Extension Division, University of Saskatchewan.

This volume is the second part of a study reviewing rural community development policies and practices in the United States and other selected countries. While the first part emphasized multicomunity collaboration as a tool for restructuring rural communities, this volume focuses on alternative approaches. The book is designed as a resource tool which briefly describes ideas, guidelines, program models, and resource centres and institutes that relate to rural community development. The author acknowledges that not all information in this report is new or particularly innovative, nor is it necessarily applicable to every community's situation. Despite being intended for a Canadian audience, the book focuses on non-Canadian sources. In the 'Idea Bank', a collection of ideas in rural community development are assembled from documents, conversations with community leaders, and from specialists in community development and economic development in the United States, Europe, and elsewhere. The "Community Development Guidelines" section provides a brief listing of issue areas in community development. These include: Clues to Rural Community Survival, 7 Secrets to Coping with Change in Small Towns, 10 Ideas for Recruiting New Leaders, Operating Principles of a Community Self-Renewal Program, Success Factors in the Use of Linkage Strategies in Community Economic Development Efforts, Characteristics of an Effective Team, Stages of "Death, Dying, and Rebirth" in Local Economic Development, and Flow Through the Leaky Bucket. In the "Selected Development Programs" section, there are lists of program examples for tackling issues in community-based development. Program examples include: providing information and education on community development, networking projects, community development contests, community economic development, community and rural development, and community development funding schemes. The "Development Institutes & Centres" section provides examples of organizations and institutes working in the areas of information, education and leadership development, community development, community economic development, community and rural development, policy development, and co-operative development. There is some overlap with the previous chapter. "Newsletters" is a collection of print resources on community development. Appendices include a list of definitions and other selected readings.

Barnes, T.J. and Hayter, R. (1994). *Economic Restructuring, Local Development and Resource Towns: Forest Communities in Coastal British Columbia*. Canadian Journal of Regional Science, 17 (3), 289-310.

In this paper, the authors track changes in the British Columbia forest products manufacturing industry. Using case studies from three communities on Vancouver Island (Chemainus, Youbou, and Port Alberni), the analysis looks at subsequent local community development responses to job losses in the forest industry. The paper also intertwines a detailed discussion of two very different theoretical approaches to local community development. The first approach emphasizes individuals and individual entrepreneurs in a type of "up by the

bootstraps" local initiatives to community development. The second approach is based more on a structural analysis of the forces of capitalism with an emphasis upon firms, fixed capital, inputs and markets. Finally, the authors argue for a more open-ended framework for understanding local development in single industry towns, one which would take into account both structural forces across the industry as well as the initiatives of individuals. This linking of Marxist and humanist research offers a unique perspective on local development in resource towns.

Bingham, R.D. and Mier, R. (eds.) (1993). Theories of Local Economic Development - Perspectives from Across the Disciplines. Newbury Park, CA, London, GB, and New Delhi, India: SAGE Publications.

The goal of this book is to bring together theories from a wide variety of disciplines that apply to local economic development including economics, business administration, regional science, planning, political science, public administration and psychology. Each chapter explores a theory of local economic development and presents illustrative case material. The theories are grouped into five theme areas: Location and Space theories, Space-Based Strategies, Labour and Capital Theories, Political and Social Theories, Organization and Process. The final section, "Theoretical Perspectives", attempts to review what has been discussed in previous chapters and sets this within a larger perspective.

Blakely, E.J. (1994). Planning Local Economic Development: Theory and Practice (Second Edition). Thousand Oaks CA, London, GB and New Delhi, India: SAGE Publications.

This book exploring theories of local economic development is aimed at professionals and academics. There are 14 chapters, each providing illustrations and case examples. The first of these makes an argument for taking, local economic development initiatives. The second looks at the effects of particular United States national policy options and their effects on local economic development. Chapter 3 examines the meaning of local economic development while Chapter 4 examines the local economic development planning process. Chapter 5 presents some analytical techniques for local economic development. Chapter 6 discusses what is involved in the selection of a local economic development strategy. Chapter 7 presents a selection of development tools. Chapters 8 through 10 expand local economic development theory into the areas of business development, human resource development and community-based economic and employment development. Chapter 11 outlines how to prepare a detailed project plan. Chapter 12 is a summary of institutional approaches for local economic development. Chapter 13 explores new high-tech economic development strategies. The final chapter presents an overview of the local economic development profession and professionals.

Boothroyd, P. and Davis C. (1991). The Meaning of Community Economic Development. Vancouver, BC: School of Community and Regional Planning, University of British Columbia, UBC Planning Papers, Discussion Paper No.25.

Boothroyd and Davis analyze three approaches to Community Economic Development (CED), emphasizing their differences with respect to the conceptualization of economy and community, the development goals and strategies posited, and the implications for institute building and the planner's role. The three approaches discussed are: the Growth Promotion Approach, the Structural Change Approach, and the Communalization Approach. The authors conclude that the priority given to each of the three approaches will vary with the condition of the community. The challenge for the CED planner is, therefore, not only to assist the community in being effective in undertaking a particular approach, but also to help it consider which approach to emphasize given its needs, goals and prospects.

Bowler, I.R., Bryant, C.R., and Nellis, M.D. (eds.) (1992). Contemporary Rural Systems in Transition (Volume 2). Wallingford, UK: C.A.B. International.

This book is a collection of papers from researchers across Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom on issues affecting the rural economy and sociology. Papers range from recreation and tourism in rural areas, changing employment base, and development strategies for rural communities.

Bowles, R.T. (ed.) (1982). Little Communities & Big Industries - Studies in the Social Impact of Canadian Resource Extraction. Toronto, ON: Butterworths and Company Ltd.

This interdisciplinary collection of papers, from academic and professional contributors, examines the way in which small communities have been shaped by the needs and decisions of large, resource-extractive industries. A key feature of such industries is that few decisions are made locally. The papers are organized into three parts. The first, "Setting the Stage", is a review of literature on single-industry communities in an effort to define social characteristics of one-industry towns in Canada. Features identified as most characteristic of single industry communities include: 1) small size, 2) dependence on decisions by, and the fate of, one company, and 3) geographic isolation. Conclusions reached in many separate studies on the developmental stages of community, institutions, and interpersonal relations, and the consequences of basic community characteristics, are summarized and integrated in this section. The second section, "Planning Perspectives", examines town planning assumptions and goals with a recognition that within resource industry towns, there are changes which cannot be controlled by town planning. The third section, a collection of eight case studies, examines how small communities are shaped by large industries. Each paper documents a particular community, or group of communities, with the objective of identifying the local dynamics of dependency.

Bowles, R.T. (1981). Social Impact Assessment in Small Communities - An Integrative Review of Selected Literature. Toronto, ON: Butterworths.

Bowles is concerned with the impact of resource development on community patterns in resource hinterland areas. In this book, he reviews both substantive and methodological literature on the impacts of resource development on community social life, and the characteristics of a community which affect its capacity to mediate and control such impacts. The substantive literature deals with communities, community life, and social processes in communities. Methodological literature addresses issues such as analysis of social changes introduced into a relatively localized social unit by major externally-controlled interventions. The book is organized into 4 parts: Social Impact Assessment, Community Social Vitality, Viability of the Local Economy, and Policy and Impact: Case Study Examples.

British Columbia Working Group on CED (1995). Sharing Stories - Community Economic Development in British Columbia. Vancouver, BC: BC Working Group on CED and the BC Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture.

This collection of community economic development examples in British Columbia covers a range of activities including women developing affordable housing, community kitchens and gardens, preservation efforts, strengthening community through rediscovery of cultural roots, practising sustainable forestry, nourishing community creativity, developing trading alternatives, tourism strategies, restoring the watershed, and financing community enterprise. The goal of this publication is to promote a shared understanding of community economic development (CED). The publication begins with an outline of a "Statement of CED Principles", and concludes with a Directory of CED Submissions, complete with contact names, addresses and a brief description of each CED group.

British Columbia/Yukon Community Futures Association (1993). Entrepreneurial Communities - A Handbook for Local Action. Vernon, BC: Westcoast Development Group.

This handbook is designed for use by Community Futures Committees and Business Development Centres, but is also useful for other groups involved in "bottom up" community action and strategic planning. Its purpose is to provide a better understanding of the theory and practice of Community Economic Development (CED) and strategic development. It is written in language accessible to those with no experience in this field. The handbook is organized into three sections. The first of these provides a brief introduction to community economic development. Topics under this section include a look at the traditional perspective on local economic development, defining CED and its aims, outlining some of the key frameworks on which CED is based, clarifying the differences between other local economic development strategies and CED, and pointing out the limitations of traditional perspectives which make CED a better alternative strategy. The second section, "Strategic Planning", outlines the steps involved in a strategic planning exercise. The link between CED and Strategic Planning are then explored

in the third section. The remainder of the book becomes a how-to manual for how to develop the vision and mission, how to prepare a situation analysis, and how to complete the strategic planning process. A case study of an invented region is included as Appendix 1 to permit individuals involved with Community Futures Committees or Business Development Centres to identify themes familiar with their own.

Brodhead, D., Lamontagne, F., and Peirce, J. (1990). The Local Development Organization: A Canadian Perspective. Port Alberni, BC: Westcoast Development Group, Economic Council of Canada Local Development Series, Local Development Paper #19.

Local Development Organizations (LDO) have been the primary mechanism through which community development has most often been carried out in Canada and the United States. This paper focuses on the tools for carrying out a “local development approach”, and describes in some detail the history, structure, and characteristic activities of the local development organization. The report begins by providing an historical overview of the local development organization and outlining its principal characteristics. Section 2 examines the role played by the LDO in the development process, particularly in structuring partnerships with other public and private sector organizations. By undertaking business ventures, LDOs have been able to provide both economic and social benefits to underdeveloped communities. Of particular importance has been their assistance in helping to build community capacity.

Bruce, D. and Whitla, M. (eds.) (1993). Community-Based Approaches to Rural Development - Principles and Practices. Sackville, NB: Rural and Small Town Research and Studies Programme, Department of Geography, Mount Allison University.

This edited volume contains 16 papers drawn from a 1991 conference titled “Innovative Rural Communities” held in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Contributing authors include academic researchers, corporate executives, and practising planners. Examples are drawn from Canada, the United States, Australia, and Great Britain. There is further diversity in the types of rural communities examined including single-industry, agricultural, resort, and remote communities. The book is divided into four sections: Section 1, “Guideposts for Successful Community Development”, Section 2, “Strategies for Enhancing Community Development”, Section 3, “Responding to Community Economic Crisis”, and Section 4, “New Roles for Government in Community Development”.

Bryant, C. (1992). *Community Development and Changing Rural Employment in Canada*. In Contemporary Rural Systems in Transition (Volume 2), I.R. Bowler, C.R. Bryant, and M.D. Nellis (eds.), 265-278. Wallingford, UK: C.A.B. International.

In this chapter, Bryant explores the relationship between local level responses and rural employment change. He begins by presenting a conceptual framework that links the major forces

affecting economic activities, their geographic scale of operation, and the respective roles of communities and upper levels of government. Bryant then goes on to discuss the nature of local development and relationships between local and community development processes.

Cadrin, M.A. and Baron, L.I. (1989). The East Central Economic Development Association: A Case Study. Ottawa, ON: Directions for Regional Development, Economic Council of Canada.

Based on an Alberta local development case study, also referred to as Rural Resources Project No. 1, this report argues that despite meeting apparent requirements for success, the Project fell short of its goals and objectives. Cadrin and Baron outline the history of the Project and its impacts, as well as the strengths and weaknesses of the Project, including the lack of access to locally controlled investment funds. The authors conclude by drawing out lessons learned from the Project's shortcomings.

Campfens, H. (ed.) (1997). Community Development Around the World: Practice, Theory, Research, Training. Toronto, ON: University of Toronto Press.

This book is a study of community development practices involving examples from various regions of the world. More than forty authors in six countries, from both "developed" and "developing" countries, offer a global perspective on the changing nature of the practice and theory of community development. Part I outlines the purpose and framework of the study. Part II features a critical review of the international literature on community development. Parts III through VIII examine community development in six separate discussions on individual countries (Canada, the Netherlands, Israel, Ghana, Bangladesh, and Chile). Each of these six studies follows a similar format: illustrations from practice are followed by reflections on the current state of community development from research and theoretical or policy perspectives. The final chapter considers the nature and extent of change in community development by highlighting a number of contrasts between countries, identifying specific shifts in community development theory and practice, and detailing the common themes which have emerged. The book concludes with a proposal for a new theoretical framework of community development which might be useful in policy development, program planning, and alternative practice.

Canadian Arctic Resources Committee (1990). Community Economic Development in Canada's North. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Arctic Resources Committee.

This collection of 21 papers focus on Community Economic Development in a Northern setting in a way that combines industrial development with traditional ways of life. The papers are often brief, with some being excerpts drawn from other documents and reports. Three theme areas are explored. Some papers are theoretical explorations of such issues as the goals of economic development, identification of "appropriate technology", the value of a community-based approach, and the cultural implications of economic development. Other papers explore

the practical means by which a community can take charge of its future, such as how to organize themselves, types of training programs needed, and options available for obtaining credit and managing finances. The final theme area intertwines theory and practice and presents case studies of successful community-based economic development enterprises in the North.

Checkoway, B. (1995). *Six Strategies of Community Change*. Community Development Journal, 30 (1), 2-20.

In this paper, Checkoway is interested in the general issue of community empowerment. The author uses an advocacy motivated approach to describe six strategies for community action or mobilization. These strategies include: mass mobilization, social action, citizen participation, public advocacy, popular education, and local services development. This article is a useful reference guide to a wide range of community strategies.

Christenson, J.A. and Robinson, J.A. Jr. (eds.). (1989). Community Development in Perspective. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press.

This book contains a collection of 15 papers on community development. The first chapter deals generally with major concepts that surround community development. This is followed, in Chapter 2, by a content analysis of the literature on community development and guiding themes. Chapters 3 through 5 are critiques of three approaches to community development: the Self-help Approach, the Technical Assistance Approach, and the Conflict Approach. The roles for professionals and practitioners, techniques and tactics for the practice of community development, and concepts for the teaching of community development, are addressed in Chapters 6 through 8. Chapters 9 through 11 examine economic and social research implications for community development, with Chapter 11 focusing specifically on the issue of community development evaluation. Chapters 12 and 13 present perspectives on the history of community development with the first focusing on America and the second on international community development. The final two chapters discuss the future of community development.

Cox, F.M., Erlich, J.L., Rothman, J. and Tropman, J.E. (eds.) (1984). Tactics and Techniques of Community Practice (2nd edition). Itasca, ILL: F.W. Peacock Publishers.

This book is a practice-oriented collection of emerging perspectives on community development, edited by practitioners, teachers and administrators. The book is organized into five parts, roughly according to the stages of the community intervention process. Part 1, "Assessment and Option Selection", focuses on various types of entities practitioners must assess from time to time including community agencies, neighbourhoods, and social problems. It examines the various methods by which assessments can be carried out, the way decisions may be reached, and the "value dilemmas" which may be encountered in the decision-making process. The "Planning" section of Part 2, "Mobilization and Implementation: Planning, Organizing, and Developing", is a discussion of various processes that may be used for planning purposes and

how they may be carried out. The “Organizing and Developing” section touches on issues related to consumer education as a strategy for empowering oppressed minorities and the poor, a rationale for a grassroots democratic approach to helping, techniques for building a coalition and developing a campaign in support of an issue in the legislative arena, and networks. Part 3 looks at “Administrative Leadership and Management”. Part 4, “Evaluation”, examines problems in evaluating the results obtained from community development practice. The final part, “Dilemmas of Practice”, addresses the ethical and organizational dilemmas of practice.

Daniels, T.L., Keller, J.W., and Lapping, M.B. (1995). The Small Town Planning Handbook (2nd edition). Chicago, ILL: American Planning Association.

This handbook is aimed at helping small towns and rural counties plan for change in a way that meets local needs. Part One presents a step-by-step method of developing a comprehensive town plan, while Part Two explains the drafting and application of land use regulations, and looks at several economic development strategies.

Demazière, C. and Wilson, P.A. (1996). Local Economic Development in Europe and the Americas. New York, NY: Mansell Publishing Ltd.

This book is a collection of 15 theoretical papers all written by academics. The contributions derive primarily from the conference, “Cities, Enterprises and Society at the Eve of the XXIst Century” held in Lille, France, March 16-18, 1994. The book presents an enormous variety of local economic development initiatives - their aims, mechanisms, and outcomes - in Europe and the Americas, and reviews local economic development literature and models of local economic development. The book also aims to develop a comparative approach to CED initiatives, between countries and continents. Six themes are explored. The first three themes are drawn from the European context: global economic restructuring and the rise of local economic development policies in Europe, planning re-development of industrial cities, and the internationalization of local economic development strategies. The next two themes are drawn from the American context: community-based economic development, and progressive local economic development strategies and their effects on social exclusion. The final theme explores future directions in local economic development. Two chapters, 3 and 11, and the conclusion draw comparisons between the American and European experience.

Douglas, D.J.A. (1994). Community Economic Development in Canada (Volume 1). Toronto, ON and Montreal, QB: McGraw-Hill Ryerson.

This book is the first in a two volume collection about Canadian communities working to retain their quality of life. It is a compilation of experiences, successes and failures, in the field of local economic development. As such, it is a useful resource for communities to learn from each other. The book is aimed at students, practitioners, and communities, and covers a

cross-section of case studies, critical overviews on government policies and community initiatives, conceptual and historical perspectives of local economic development, and critical assessments of current and emerging development in this field. The papers are organized into seven chapters dealing with definitions and issues related to community economic development (CED), government and institutional responses to CED, planning and implementing CED, sustainable development and community empowerment, women and CED, locational dynamics of CED, and strategic planning and management in CED.

Dunham, A. (1972). *Community Development in North America*. Community Development Journal, 7 (1), 11-40.

Dunham discusses the concept of “community development” and its flaws in this article, pointing out that the term is used loosely and ambiguously. There is no one overall program of community development in North America. Often it focuses on small communities, deprived areas, and newly planned communities, and is concerned with work done by service agencies, agencies whose programs relate to both urban and rural areas, educational institutions, and organizations for community development personnel. In Canada, the greatest emphasis is on native communities, and in the United States, on urban programs. The boundaries are frequently blurred between programs and adequate evaluation is rare. Dunham goes on to argue, however, that despite these flaws, community development will be assessed in the social history of this century as an important influence on social relationships in North America.

Dunk, T.W. (ed.) (1991). Social Relations in Resource Hinterlands. Thunder Bay, ON: Lakehead University, Centre for Northern Studies, Northern and Regional Studies Series, Vol. 1.

Papers collected in this volume are drawn from the 27th Annual Meeting of the Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology. Issues discussed relate to resource communities such as dependency and economic activity, community development strategies and sustainability, women in resource hinterlands, the affect of technological improvements in hinterlands, and conflict between native and non-native societies.

Dykeman, F. (1992). *Home-based Business: Opportunities for Rural Economic Diversification*. In Contemporary Rural Systems in Transition (Volume 2), I.R. Bowler, C.R. Bryant, and M.D. Nellis (eds.), 279-293. Wallingford, UK: C.A.B. International.

Dykeman emphasizes entrepreneurship and small business formation as key components of a rural development strategy for economic diversification. He examines constraints of small business development for economic diversification and problems faced by home-based businesses.

Dykeman, F.W. (Ed.) (1988). Integrated Rural Planning and Development. Sackville, NB: Rural and Small Town Research and Studies Programme, Mount Allison University.

This edited volume contains 18 chapters on rural community development and planning. Of particular interest to this bibliography are the speculative introduction and concluding pieces on potential futures for rural Canada, the chapters discussing the need for integration between development and planning, and the case studies of integrated resource planning. This volume developed out of a 1986 conference sponsored by the Rural and Small Town Research and Studies Programme and Mount Allison University in New Brunswick.

Economic Council of Canada (1990). From the Bottom Up. The Community Economic-Development Approach. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Minister of Supply and Services Canada.

This study came out of a concern over continuing economic stagnation in Canada and is aimed to guide the government in how to allocate funds for community economic development initiatives. It assesses the Canadian experience with development at the community level on the basis of what such community-based efforts can achieve, and how public funds can be used to support and assist them. The research is developed from nine case studies of locally based economic development initiatives (each of which have been published independently in a series of Local Development Papers). In terms of what community-based efforts can achieve, the results of the study show that although the local approach to economic development is not the answer to every underdevelopment problem, it can make a difference in many situations. Communities can help themselves through local development initiatives that promote entrepreneurship and help the community to respond to market opportunities. In terms of how public funds can be used to their best advantage, the authors of this report suggest that the government's funding role should be applied to the building-up of the human-resource and information infrastructure needed to allow development to occur.

Fossum, H.L. (1993). Communities in the Lead: The Northwest Rural Development Sourcebook. Seattle, WA: Northwest Policy Center, University of Washington.

This sourcebook outlines a wide range of resources available to community leaders as a way of empowering community-based revitalization efforts in rural areas of the Northwestern United States. The book is organized into six chapters and focuses on the two areas of "capacity building" and value added "enterprise development". The first two chapters are theoretical and discuss the development challenge in the rural northwest, and small town strategies for building development capacity. The main collection of resources can be found in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 provides examples of community self-assessment tools, while Chapter 5 discusses the potential for value added strategies for rural economic development. Finally, Chapter 6 includes a discussion of the benefits to creating networks as a means of escaping the limitations of size. Collaboration, in other words, may be a better way to compete.

Flora, C.B. (1990). *Presidential Address: Rural Peoples in a Global Economy*. Rural Sociology, 55 (2), 157-177.

In this review article, Flora attempts to situate in an historical context the kinds of changes occurring in rural communities. The backdrop is one of an increasingly “global” economy where ownership and decision making does not rest within the local community. Within the “developed world”, this can include the replacement of community businesses with corporate franchises, while in the “developing world” there is the increasingly difficult debt load imposed by external agencies to “promote” local development. As Flora argues, rural social and economic structures are being increasingly connected to the global fluctuations of capital.

Flora, J. and Flora, C. (1991). *Local Economic Development Projects: Key Factors*. In Rural Community Economic Development, N. Walzer (ed.), 141-156. New York, NY: Praeger Publishers.

Flora and Flora examine economic development approaches used by local governments and factors which contribute to successful economic and community development. These factors have been divided into two major categories: economic infrastructure and social infrastructure. The chapter begins with an examination of the measures of economic development, followed by a discussion of social infrastructural characteristics, particularly those present in communities that have successfully generated economic development in spite of locational limits. A case study of a community-based attempt at economic development, Decatur County, Kansas, is used to illustrate how the networks function.

Fontan, J-M. (1993). A Critical review of Canadian, American, & European Community Economic Development Literature. Vancouver, BC: Centre for Community Enterprise, Westcoast Publications.

This document is one of the outcomes of a joint research project undertaken by the Centre for Community Enterprise and the l’Institut de formation en développement économique communautaire focussing on the field of Community Economic Development (CED) in urban Canada. Forty-four CED initiatives form the basis for a general overview of urban CED. Themes explored include: Principal Trends in Bottom-Up Development, Definitions and Characteristics of Bottom-Up Development Initiatives, Historical Overview of Community Economic Development, Dimensions of Community Economic Development Intervention, Intervention Models, Intervention Tools of Community Economic Development, The Methodology of Community Economic Development, and Evaluation Methods and Major Achievements.

Frank, F. and Smith, A. (1994). Getting People Ready, Willing, and Able to Revitalize their Community. Red Deer, AB: Laingsbrough Resource Group.

This resource tool for community development emphasizes the role of community to foster and assist the development of enterprise in order to improve the strength of the local

economy through job creation. The authors refer to this as “inside-out development”. They suggest that the key to long-term stability is a shift in focus away from natural resource development to human resources development. The authors demonstrate how to design and draft a human resource strategy which will tie local economic plans to the development of skills and abilities of community members. The book is geared towards communities of all sizes, needs and locations, and provides valuable information for politicians, community leaders, planners and the community itself.

Freudenburg, W.R. (1986). *Assessing the Social Impacts of Rural Resource Developments: An Overview*. In Differential Social Impacts of Rural Resource Development, P.D. Elkind-Savatsky (ed.), 89-116. Boulder, CO and London, GB: Westview Press.

There are both positive and negative consequences of rapid growth for certain groups within a community. After a brief overview of the literature on social impacts of rural resource development, Freudenburg examines the issue of differential impact assessment within the context of “energy boomtowns” in the western United States.

Gabel, M., Phal, E., Shegda, R., and Rodale, R. (1986). Regenerating America: Opportunities to Build On. Emmaus, Pennsylvania: Rodale Press Inc., The Regeneration Project.

This book is a collection of five papers addressing the issue of local economy regeneration. It begins with a conceptualization of regeneration and how regenerative development can strengthen local economies. One of the key tenets is identified as being “import substitution”, that is, the production of goods and services for local consumption in place of those formerly imported into the region. The second paper is a philosophical look at the nature and evolution of the concept of regeneration. The third examines the activities of Pennsylvania’s “Regeneration Center” for local economic development. The fourth paper discusses tools aimed at measuring the level of, and potential for, regeneration as well as the activities which can assist in regeneration. These tools consist of indexes, inventories, and market searches. The final paper examines what can be done by individuals to restore the economic health of their communities through pioneer enterprises, the key to which is home-centredness (production and service in the home).

Galaway, B. and Hudson, J. (eds.) (1994). Community Economic Development - Perspectives on Research and Policy. Toronto, ON: Thompson Educational Publishing, Inc.

This book is not a “how-to” manual, but rather a broad discussion of theory related to the current state of Community Economic Development (CED) knowledge. As such, it will have applicability to a wide audience of practitioners, decision-makers, researchers and students. An international collection of researchers and decision-makers have contributed 26 individual chapters which are organized in the book into seven parts. The first of these, “Overviews of

Community Economic Development”, assesses the current state of CED within an international context of both developing and developed countries. In parts two through six, the scope and characteristics of CED, environments conducive to effective CED, evaluation of CED, partnerships for CED, and urgent and specific needs of CED, are explored within the context of Canada alone. Four common themes recur throughout the book. The first is that there are, or potentially are, links between the economic and social objectives of CED. Second, that CED by definition occurs at the local community level. Third, that CED involves the active participation of citizens, with special effort to include those traditionally disadvantaged. And fourth, that CED activities require partnerships. The final section provides a research agenda for the future.

Gareau, J.-M. (1991). The Rise of Community Economic Development in Montreal, 1983-89. Vancouver, BC: Westcoast Development Group, Westcoast Publications.

Community Economic Development (CED) practitioners will benefit from the lessons learned from this case study examination of the Point St-Charles Economic Program in Montreal. Gareau begins by examining the phases of CED evolution through start-up and growth, and the prerequisites necessary for the creation of the first successful CED corporation established in Montreal in 1984, the Pointe St-Charles Economic Program. The conclusion and following appendices then neatly summarize ten lessons to be learned for successful CED projects, four phases of CED for the Point St-Charles Economic Program, and seven components of CED.

Garkovich, L.E. (1989). *Local Organizations and Leadership in Community Development*. In Community Development in Perspective, J.A. Christenson and J.W. Robinson, Jr. (eds.), 197-218. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press.

Garkovich explores the concept of capacity building as an element of community development. A working framework for local capacity building, which emphasizes local organization and leadership skills, is provided in the first half of the chapter. The author concludes with a look at a series of strategies for enhancing community capacity to organize.

Government of Canada (1981). Community Economic Development in Rural Canada- Handbook for Practitioners. Ottawa, ON: Ministries of Employment and Immigration Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

This document is prepared as a handbook to assist people in creating community-based employment in small, non-urban communities across Canada. It is divided into two parts: 1) community development, and 2) business development. Information is presented in the form of questions that each community has to examine and answer for itself, with checklists to assist with developing an organized approach and case histories to illustrate how communities have successfully implemented a particular aspect of the development process. Issues addressed in the Community Development component of the document include: 1) factors which get communities

motivated to start a development process; 2) the logistics involved in forming a planning group such as who should participate, the relationship of the group to the community, and tasks of the group; 3) types of community development processes and which one to choose; and 4) development of a community plan.

Gruidl, J. (1991). *Local Economic Development: Perceptions and Actions of Small City Officials in Illinois*. In Rural Community Economic Development, N. Walzer (ed.), 97-110. New York, NY: Praeger Publishers.

This chapter is based on a study of 299 small Illinois cities with a population of less than 25,000, in which Gruidl attempts to identify community characteristics associated with economic development activity. The author begins by documenting the issues and concerns of these city mayors about the local economy, and examining the response of the local economic development agencies to the perceived need for economic development activities. This is followed up by a statistical examination of factors affecting the presence of economic development activities in these small communities. Findings show that economic issues are identified as a high priority, yet economic development activities are minimal particularly in the smallest communities which seem to lack the capacity to undertake sustained economic development efforts. Also, communities with more apparent problems were more likely to be active in economic development activities.

Hayter, R., Barnes, T. and Grass, E. (1994). Single Industry Towns and Local Development: Three Coastal British Columbia Forest Product Communities. Thunder Bay, ON: Lakehead University Centre for Northern Studies, Research Report No. 34.

This brief monograph provides a theoretical and case study introduction to the issue of local change and development within British Columbia's single industry communities. In setting a theoretical context, the authors explore a number of key terms and theories regarding community development. These include neo-classical to Marxist perspectives. Case study information is drawn from three coastal communities: Chemainus, Port Alberni, and Youbou. In each case the local forest-based industries underwent a considerable restructuring, often including either multi-national firm purchase of a local mill or the closure of a local mill for an extended period of time. The case studies attempt to draw together critical points from the breadth of theoretical literature. This is an important foundation piece for work on British Columbia forest communities.

Heritage Canada (1995). New Life for Rural Regions - Taking a Heritage Approach. Ottawa, ON: prepared by John Weiler for Heritage Canada.

During the 1980s, Heritage Canada developed the Heritage Region program to assist rural areas to regenerate their communities. This simple-to-use booklet provides advice on taking a Heritage Regions route to rural regeneration, that is, rural regional development based on the

promotion of cultural heritage resources. The booklet offers tips on getting started, charting the course, developing local resources, taking action, and checking your work. This approach is based on the three fundamental interconnected principles of working together, quality of life, and shared interest. Brief case studies of what other communities have done for successful Heritage Region projects, and other projects using heritage tourism as a mechanism for regional regeneration, are presented throughout the booklet.

Hopkins, R. (1995). *Community Economic Development: a Question of Scale*. Community Development Journal, 30 (1), 48-55.

Suggesting that past community economic development strategies in Wales have been largely ineffective, Hopkins argues for a “comprehensive community view” as a means of achieving concrete short-term results, as well as long-term change. This is an interventionist strategy which entails: 1) a comprehensive view of community needs; 2) action focused on critical social needs sectors; 3) development experience and technical skills to make strategic interventions; and 4) advocacy skills and political awareness. The author sees in industrial and environmental decline an opportunity to build a community’s business wealth and argues that businesses should adopt a wider, more socially-focused view of their responsibilities and forge community/institutional initiatives “to tackle community and economic problems in a way that yields benefits to all the parties that cooperate.”

Inglis, G. (1975). *Giving Community Development Back to the People*. Canadian Welfare, 51 (1), 14-17.

This article was written in response to a June 1974 debate on the resolution, “community development is no place for amateurs”, held at the Second International Conference on Community Development. The author defines community development narrowly and argues that professionalizing community development is incompatible with this definition. On the contrary, he considers amateurism as the best kind of community development because it involves a large number of people in a common enterprise working for the betterment of the community. Experts have a role to play in community development. However, that role should be one of telling people how to accomplish their goals rather than what should be accomplished.

Klein, R.D. (1990). Everyone Wins! A Citizen’s Guide to Development. Chicago, ILL and Washington, DC: American Planning Association.

This book is part of a series by the American Planning Association to provide local citizens, and members of community groups, with practical handbooks for dealing with community development issues. Beginning with an overview of why communities may wish to undertake various forms of development activity, the book moves through a series of increasingly complex alternatives. First, with respect to “easy solutions”, the book identifies ways to

participate in local development activity. More advanced solutions include land acquisition, transfer of development rights, and a variety of other active development initiatives. The book concludes with a number of discussions on strategies to achieve the desired development outcomes. These include legal, political, and public relations means for supporting one's cause.

Kretzmann, J.P. and McKnight, J.L. (1993). Building Communities from the Inside Out: A Path Toward Finding and Mobilizing a Community's Assets. Evanston, ILL: The Asset-Based Community Development Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University.

This complex guide introduces a basic framework upon which communities can rebuild. The authors suggest that approaches focussing on "needs, problems and deficiencies" will not be successful. Rather, community building starts with locating assets, skills, and capacities of residents, community organizations, and institutions. Chapter 1, "Releasing Individual Capacities", introduces ways to find and mobilize the talents of local people and the tools, such as "capacity inventory", which can assist them. Chapter 2, "Releasing the Power of Local Association and Organizations", outlines methods for locating and activating community associations. Special attention is focused on two types of community-building associations, churches and cultural. Chapter 3, "Capturing Local Institutions for Community Building" emphasizes the need for community partnerships. Chapter 4, "Rebuilding the Community Economy" highlights three ways in which a community can capture and build upon the economic assets it already has in place. This chapter begins by outlining stories and strategies in which the budget and resources of local institutions can help build the economy. Then two community-based structures designed to capture savings and provide local credit are described. This is followed up with an outlining of successful efforts to reclaim the often hidden physical assets of communities such as abandoned space and waste materials. Chapter 5 identifies five steps for mobilizing the "entire community" in the community building process. The final chapter includes suggestions for incorporating people and institutions from outside the community into the local community building process.

Lapping, M.B., Daniels, T.L., and Keller, J.W. (1989). Rural Planning and Development in the United States. New York, NY and London, GB: The Guilford Press.

This book was designed as both a practical reference for rural planning and for teaching of rural planning and development. Of particular use is Chapter 11, "Rural Economic Development and Community Development", which deals with the role of the planner in local economic development. In this chapter, the authors define economic development, outline steps involved in local economic development, and list types of economic development strategies for small towns. Three factors are identified as being central to successful community development strategies: leadership, consensus, and planning.

Lewis, M. and Green, F. (1993). Strategic Planning for the Community Development Practitioner (Revised Edition). Vancouver, BC: The Westcoast Series on CED.

Strategic planning is defined by the authors as “a process and set of tools that promote more systematic and relevant organizational decision making and action”. This book can serve as both a guide for completing a strategic plan, with a view to incorporating principles and practices of CED, and as a tool to assist trainers on planning and economic development. While aimed primarily at First Nation Community Economic Development, with many of the examples deriving from native development practice, this book does have a wider applicability to other CED organizations. The seven substantive chapters begin broadly by addressing issues such as the main steps involved in strategic planning, development of the community “vision”, defining the mission statement, and undertaking an analysis of the conditions in the community. The authors then move towards a specific mission by addressing how to determine major strategic options and which one is best for a given organization, defining priorities and setting strategic goals, and how to design an operational plan. Numerous case studies, examples, diagrams, and checklists are found throughout the text and in the appendices.

Lewis, M. and Hatton, W. (1992). Aboriginal Joint Ventures: Negotiating Successful Partnerships. Vancouver, BC: Centre for Community Enterprise.

Lewis and Hatton address questions of community development within the Native Indian community by exploring, in detail, the use of joint ventures as an important community economic development strategy. Native political and economic leaders alike will find this book a valuable introduction to Community Economic Development and the negotiation of joint ventures.

Likewise, anyone interested in strategies that can deliver long-term economic benefits to low income and underdeveloped communities will find this book a unique and useful addition to their development library.

Linn, H.D. and Stabler, J.C. (1978). Economic, Social and Planning Requirements for Northern Communities. Saskatoon, SK: Department of Mineral Resources, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Report 78-1.

This study of single-resource communities forms one component of the Regional Mineral Resource Planning program, initiated in Saskatchewan in 1974 to assess the importance of selected socio-economic factors that may influence mineral resource development in northern Saskatchewan. In this report, Linn and Stabler aim to identify and evaluate the problems experienced by single-industry communities in isolated areas, and to offer some suggestions for how to address these problems. Eleven sample communities were profiled from across Canada. The report begins by setting the context in which these types of communities can be characterized by a huge turnover of the labour force and population, resulting in perpetual recruitment and socially unstable communities. Chapter 2 provides a profile of selected socio-

economic characteristics of northern communities, while Chapter 3 outlines the economic, social and planning requirements of northern communities. In Chapters 4 and 5, the physical, social, and economic development of the Schefferville region in Quebec is considered by the authors as the “traditional” approach to northern development, while that of Leaf Rapids, Manitoba is considered by the authors as a “new” approach to northern development. What marks the pivotal difference between the “traditional” and “new” approaches is the inclusion of the main industries on the municipal tax rolls, thus providing a sufficient financial base on which to operate the community effectively. Specific profiles of the sample communities are provided at the end of the report in the appendices.

Lockhart, A. (1986). Northern Development Policy: Hinterland Communities and Metropolitan Academics. Vancouver, BC: School of Community and Regional Planning, University of British Columbia, UBC Planning Papers, Studies in Northern Development, No. 12.

Lockhart critiques academic debate over northern development alternatives, arguing that this debate has been characterized by a tendency to treat the “north” as being essentially the same as the “south”, but at an earlier stage of development. He argues that because of resource exploitation, the north needs different viable approaches to development than the south. This approach requires a re-evaluation of development policy that emphasizes community-based development with the understanding that “community” is more than just a “bedroom service annex to some alien commercial interest”. Lockhart examines what this community-based development approach should entail, arguing that above all else, it must be a “self-reliant” approach.

Lotz, J. (1977). Understanding Canada. Toronto, ON: NC Press Limited.

In this book on community development, Lotz begins with a theoretical discussion of community development. The world-wide community development movement, and its progress and failures, is then examined. Several Canadian examples are provided. The book concludes with twenty suggestions for effective community action.

Lynch, J.E. (ed.) (1990). Plant Closures and Community Recovery. Washington, DC: The National Council for Urban Economic Development.

The purpose of this book is to describe and illustrate how communities can respond to plant closures and major worker dislocation in the United States. It provides examples of economic development or worker placement practices which were found to be successful in dealing with community or worker distress situations. The book is organized into seven parts. Part I, "Plant Closure Environment", contains five papers describing the context for plant closures and layoffs within the US industrial economy. This is followed in Part II with 25 individual community case examples demonstrating the variety and diversity of successful

community recovery activities, worker placement efforts, and economic dislocation experiences. Part III focuses on "State and Federal Adjustment Programs" for addressing plant closures and mass layoffs. In Part IV, ten chapters reveal some creative economic development approaches to plant closures. Part V focuses on options for the redevelopment of existing plant facilities. In Part VI, two papers summarize the role of the private sector and unions in worker adjustments, while two examine the effects of worker displacement on the "family", and for generating entrepreneurship. Finally, this is followed in Part VII by two papers, the first which formulates a composite community plant closure recovery approach, while the second summarizes future economic development trends for the 1990s.

Machlis, G.E., Force, J.E., and Balice, R.G. (1990). *Timber, Minerals, and Social Change: An Exploratory Test of Two Resource-Dependent Communities*. Rural Sociology, 55 (3), 411-424.

In this paper, the authors report on case study research in two resource-based communities in northern Idaho. One community is described as timber-dependent while the other is described as mining-dependent. The focus of the research is to explore the relationship between local resource production and community social systems. The findings suggest that while community social change is associated with resource production level changes, the form and strength of this relationship is complex.

McCall, J. (1993). The Small Town Survival Guide - Future of Your Town. New York, NY: William Morrow and Company, Inc.

This book is intended to be used by communities hoping to revitalize their economies, or by individuals wishing to start a business. McCall begins by outlining four elements of the process of re-creating community: 1) creating an organization, 2) listening and thinking about the beliefs we hold about how communities work and adjusting them for the future, 3) community resources available for economic development, and 4) creating a personal and community vision for the future. Chapter 2 describes how to create an organization, while Chapter 3 outlines the paradigms that can paralyse economic development. Chapter 4 provides an overview of changes in the world economy and the United States' national economy. Chapter 5 details how to discover economic opportunities in your local economy and the resources available in communities which can form the basis for community development. Chapter 6 addresses the issue of finding business opportunities through community marketing and tourism. Chapter 7 looks at downtown revitalization as a business opportunity. Chapter 8 centres on the need to develop a vision for the future, and an action plan and strategies to achieve short and long-range goals. Chapters 9 and 10 provide an examination of possibilities for business development, what it takes to start and run a successful business, and how to choose a business.

McGowan, R.P. and Ottensmeyer, E.J. (eds.) (1993). Economic Development Strategies for State and Local Governments. Chicago, ILL: Nelson-Hall Publishers.

The central theme of this edited volume is state and local government economic development strategies in the United States, emphasizing the critical role of investment in both physical and human capital. Papers cover a wide range of topics from a variety of perspectives, written by academics, consultants, policy analysts, and economic development specialists. The book is organized into two major sections. The first section is comprised of six papers on state-level economic development strategy. The second section contains five papers examining local-level economic development strategies. One of these examines the role of local government in economic development. Another examines the role of non-profit local industrial development groups. A third paper analyses the effectiveness of federal, state, and local programs in revitalizing Youngstown, Ohio and finds local programs to be more effective. The final two papers in this section examine firm location decisions.

McMillan, R.J. (1991). The Institutional Impediments to State-Sponsored Community Development in Canada's North: The Case of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation. Vancouver, BC: UBC Centre for Human Settlements, Community Development Planning.

This report is an analysis of the institutional impediments to state-sponsored community development in Canada's north. McMillan summarizes the dominate modes of northern economic and political development, and argues that they have "resulted in few lasting benefits for northern communities and ... have contributed to a pervasive alienation and a sense of powerlessness". These impediments are illustrated through a case study of the adoption of a community development mandate by the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation. The report begins with an historical sketch of community development practice including a definition of community development and recent trends in community development theory. This is followed up with a look at the legacy of development in Canada's north including the role of the state in community development efforts, economic and political development in the north, and northern community development. The demise of community development within the context of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation is attributed to three impediments. These are identified in Part 3 as: 1) government imposed limitations on the independent actions of territorial agencies, 2) shifting political priorities particularly stemming from the unique form of electoral politics in the Northwest Territories, and 3) the intransigence and personnel changes within the bureaucracy. The report concludes that community interests must not expect the state to implement meaningful community development activities unless it is in response to effective community demands. If these demands subside, institutional impediments may undermine such efforts.

Mitchell, C. and Dahms, F. (eds.) (1997). Challenge and Opportunity - Managing Change in Canadian Towns and Villages. Waterloo, ON: Department of Geography Publication, Series Number 48, University of Waterloo.

This edited volume developed from a set of special sessions organized by the Public Issues Committee of the Canadian Association of Geographers held in Montreal in 1995 which addressed the challenges and opportunities faced by Canadian towns and villages. The chapters detail the process of change within Canadian settlements and outline residents' response to this change. Chris Bryant begins with an examination of the evolution of local economic development in Canada, suggesting that the success of development efforts depends largely on "the enabling environment provided by government, and on a number of key community factors". David Bruce follows up with an exploration of the capacity of nine small Canadian towns and villages to manage change. Wayne and Caldwell discuss how Huron County, Ontario has successfully implemented a strategic plan to foster community economic development through a cooperative arrangement among various government levels. In Chapter 4, Newfoundland's outport fishing industry communities and their response to the Federal moratorium are explored, with key emphasis on the dependence on government support in creating significant barriers to change. Chapter 5 explores the loss for local residents of a Canada Post outlet in Harrowsmith. Chapters 6 and 7 explore the importance of community-driven approaches to managing change within the context of tourism in Canmore, Alberta (Chapter 6), and the growth management process in Whistler, BC (Chapter 7). The final two chapters examine the role of local residents in fostering community development. In Chapter 8, the participation of newly arrived retirees in Bobcaygeon, Ontario help strengthen the local social network, while in Chapter 9, ex-urban residents in Elgin, Ontario, promote community organization in the creation of Guthrie House, a multi-service human resource centre.

Moore, A.B. and Brooks, R. (1996). Transforming Your Community - Empowering for Change. Malabar, FL: Krieger Publishing Company.

Moore and Brooks design a framework for enhancing local community economic development based on a "bottom-up action learning/action planning" approach to community economic development. This book is a compilation of innovative community economic development programs from across the United States. Each chapter includes community examples of particular strategies, as well as "tips for getting started". The book begins with an identification of the concepts related to community economic development. Case examples of strategies are then categorized under a variety of themes including: how communities can get started with Community Economic Development (CED), regulations which may have an impact on proposed change and development, tourism and recreation as bases for revitalization, business retention efforts and job creation strategies, how to fund development, non-traditional and special marketing approaches to CED, increasing resource capacity and building networks, and future orientation.

Nebraska Department of Economic Development (1985). Take 5 - For Your Community. Lincoln, Nebraska.B: Nebraska Department of Economic Development.

This small handbook, produced by the Department of Economic Development in Nebraska to stimulate community participation in the “community development process”, includes a brief introduction to community organizations and a step-by-step guide to developing a community development plan. Appendices include sample “community inventory surveys” and “community attitude surveys”.

Norberg-Hodge, H. (1996). *Shifting Direction: From Global Dependence to Local Interdependence*. In The Case Against the Global Economy: and for a turn toward the local, J. Mander and E. Goldsmith, (eds)., 393-406. San Francisco, CA: Sierra Club Books.

In this chapter, Norberg-Hodge makes an advocacy argument for the need to replace the globalized economic model with a community-based one. She then takes a brief look at some of the local initiatives undertaken around the world to contribute towards the creation of new community-based economies.

O’Neill, G. (1995). *The Social Construction of Economic Regeneration: an examination of the case of Derry*. Community Development Journal, 30 (2), 182-188.

O’Neill utilizes a marxist interpretation of economic restructuring to suggest that “the capitalist state and industry have restructured both the financial and moral climate to ensure that radical change does not influence the position of ruling elites”. In this view of economic restructuring, community development initiatives are seen as a means of managing the population rather than a means of initiating real change. O’Neill uses the case of Derry, Ireland to illustrate the interaction of local patterns with the national and supernational patterns, arguing that peripheral areas tend to become dominated by multi-national entities. Thus, on the community group scene, those who can attract the most funds dominate the locality. As a consequence of this funding component of economic regeneration, with its emphasis on training requirements, high levels of unemployment are often masked.

Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development Workshop (1995). Niche Markets and Rural Development: Workshop Proceedings and Policy Recommendations. Paris, France: Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD).

This volume contains proceedings from a workshop which derived from a Niche Market Study. This study attempted to identify key elements for successful niche market operations by drawing from case studies in various OECD countries. The aim of the workshop was to discuss the pertinent policy issues concerning niche markets within the context of broader rural

development strategies. Included in this publication are the two principal papers presented during the Workshop (Part I), the five background papers distributed at the Workshop (Part II), and the conclusions of the Workshop (Part III). In Part I, the first chapter explores the role of niche markets and their beneficial impact on rural areas, while the second focusses on the type of appropriate policies necessary to encourage and facilitate rural niche market activities within the context of broader rural development strategies. The background papers in Part II were prepared by experts on specific aspects of niche market activities and contain illustrative examples from OECD countries. These papers explore issues on: 1) Entrepreneurship and Management Skills Among Rural Producers, 2) Rural Amenities and Employment and Enterprise Creation, 3) The Linkage Between Niche Markets and Territory, 4) Creating Niche Markets in a Growing Sector: Rural Tourism, and 5) Income Diversification.

Parzen, J.A. and Kieschnick, M.H. (1992). Credit Where It's Due: Development Banking for Communities. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press.

With the decline of federal government funding for community development initiatives in the United States during the past decade, new private sector financial institutions have emerged to explicitly promote community economic development. The primary focus of this book is on business development through the use of economic development banks. The authors begin by defining the notion of economic development and the role of capital in community economic development. They then proceed to examine the role of development banks in economic development, review the elements of successful development banking, provide a “blueprint” for how such banks can be effective development vehicles, and suggest a program for supporting such initiatives.

Perks, W.T. and MacDonald, N. (1990). *Selecting Strategic Development Options: Experience in the Crowsnest Pass*. In Entrepreneurial and Sustainable Rural Communities, F.W. Dykeman (ed.), 57-78. Sackville, NB: Rural and Small Town Research and Studies Programme, Mount Allison University.

In this chapter, Perks and MacDonald describe the application of a “strategic planning” process to a community economic development project in the Crowsnest Pass, Alberta. The authors review community economic development initiatives and components including planning, business plans, and fund-raising, and goes on to explore one community’s decision making. Attempts are made to “tap community wisdom”. Case study results include summaries from a wide range of participants as well as a discussion of lessons learned from the experience. A major lesson was that it is “too difficult for a client group to both assimilate research and learn a process simultaneously in a short time frame”.

Perry, S.E., Lewis, M., and Fontan, J-M. (1993). Revitalizing Canada's Neighbourhoods - A Research Report on Urban Community Economic Development. Vancouver, BC: Centre for Community Enterprise, Westcoast Publications.

This report is the outcome of a major research project conducted jointly by the Centre for Community Enterprise of Vancouver and l'Institut de Formation en Développement Économique Communautaire of Montreal. The work is focussed on Community Economic Development (CED) in urban Canada. Forty-four CED organizations are studied, with ten of these being analysed in detail. The methodology of the research and a brief discussion about the debates over definitions of CED are outlined in Section 1. Section 2 sets the demographic, economic, and policy context for this study. In Section 3, a typology of urban CED initiatives is presented and summarized. Initiatives are classified into six major models, four of these being local while two are regional or national in context. Section 4 presents the six major findings of the study and outlines some policy recommendations. Findings include: 1) the features of the most successful urban CED initiatives, 2) that government support for equity and debt financing for urban CED is virtually non-existent, 3) where government does supply capital for local economic development, it is done much more efficiently if intermediaries are used rather than direct funding of individual development projects, 4) the social costs of trying to meet social needs must be met and may affect the economic costs of business, 5) that CED groups require the use of intermediaries providing specialized CED skills to provide training and technical assistance resources, and 6) some current government policies and practices are counter-productive for CED. The final section, "Government Support for Urban CED", puts CED into the context of possible alternate government policy and support initiatives. The aim of this final section is to help government officials become more aware of the potential of CED.

Phillips, P.D. (1990). Economic Development for Small Communities and Rural Areas. Urbana-Champaign, ILL: Community Information and Education Service Programs, Office of Continuing Education and Public Service, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Local economic development has become a panacea for continuing economic stagnation in small communities and rural areas. This book is designed to provide an introduction to the understanding of challenges, goals, processes and procedures for economic developers in rural areas and small towns (defined here as under 20,000 people). While rural and small town areas share common goals with more urban areas, the challenges they must face and the resources available to them are unique. For example, they lack the diversity and resiliency found in larger cities, and they are constricted by a lack of resources and a reliance on volunteer efforts. The approach adopted by Phillips takes these limitations into account. In fact, Phillips argues that despite these limitations, rural and small town areas have the advantage of being less bureaucratic and being more able to see the results of their activities. There are nine substantive chapters used to illustrate examples of the local development process. The first two chapters are theoretical. Economic development is defined in terms of what it is and what it is not, and factors that influence economic development at the local, regional, national, and global levels are

discussed. Chapter 3 outlines the common denominators of successful economic development and steps for getting started. Chapter 4 identifies problems faced by economic development programs in rural and small town areas. Chapter 5 is a discussion of the site selection process - how and why businesses choose to locate somewhere. Chapter 6 discusses strategic planning for economic development. Chapter 7 explains how to focus development resources in attracting new types of businesses to your area, while Chapter 8 focuses on retaining and expanding existing businesses within a community. The final chapter describes a comprehensive approach to marketing as applied to local economic development based on strategic planning and targeting frameworks. An important feature of this book is the annotated bibliography of material relating to the subject of economic development.

Pollard, B. (director and producer). (1990) We're the Boss! (Video). Montreal, QB: The National Film Board of Canada, Atlantic Centre and Programme français/Acadie, in association with Prince Edward Island Department of Industry and the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency.

Through interviews with pioneers in the Acadian co-op movement, those connected with present day co-ops, as well as students expressing concerns about the role of co-ops in their community, this 29 minute video chronicles the tale of successful community-based business initiatives in Prince Edward Island which were conceived, and are managed, by the people themselves. Workers co-operatives were seen as a means of countering the economic dependency on the fisheries which had been a marked feature of their way of life. Co-operative ventures were initiated during the 1930s with the first co-operative, the Acadian Fisherman's Co-operative. However, while this co-operative helped to create jobs, there was no way to control prices or fluctuating markets. Later, other co-operative ventures included tourism based initiatives, a potato chip plant, a wood-chip operation, a funeral home, a cable TV station, and a credit union. Support mechanisms in the worker co-operative movement include the Venture Capital Fund at the Credit Union which has funded many community-based initiatives, the Evangeline Industrial Commission and the Co-op Council. However, it is the will of the people and spirit of self-help that has been the driving force behind these successful ventures, where one small success encourages another. Nevertheless, there are concerns among the young with the role of these co-operatives in their community, specifically over the prices of goods and services.

Reed, M. and Gill, A. (1997). *Community Economic Development in a Rapid Growth Setting: A Case Study of Squamish, B.C.*. In Troubles in the Rainforest: British Columbia's Forest Economy in Transition, T.J. Barnes and R. Hayter (eds.), 263-286. Victoria, BC: Canadian Western Geographical Series, Vol. 33, Western Geographical Press, Department of Geography, University of Victoria.

The purpose of this chapter is to examine the evolution and effects of a community economic development (CED) process focussing on tourism planning in a single industry community that is experiencing rapid growth. It is a case study of the citizen-based tourism

planning process in Squamish, British Columbia. The first part of this chapter emphasizes the distinction of this CED process from a local economic development process. The second part of the chapter emphasizes that CED takes place within specific socio-political circumstances that must be considered in evaluating the contributions and/or limitations of CED. The authors conclude by assessing the CED initiative within the context of the case study, and briefly discuss some of the challenges for CED experienced by rapid growth communities.

Rees, W.E. (1986). Stable Community Development in the North: Properties and Requirements - An Econo-Ecological Approach. Vancouver, BC: School of Community and Regional Planning, University of British Columbia Planning Papers, Studies in Northern Development #13.

Rees outlines a framework for a community development strategy which aims to be sensitive to the special social, economic and biophysical conditions of the North. This strategy centres on two controversial assumptions: that northerners all want the same things from development, and that there has never been a coherent northern development approach intended primarily for the North. He begins by undertaking a comparative systems analysis of two types of ecological systems (Tropical Ecosystems and Arctic Ecology) and two types of economic systems (Mainstream Economy and Northern Economy). He then identifies the strengths and requirements of a Northern Economy, making suggestions about the policy implications of this for future northern development. Out of this comparative systems analysis, 12 generalizations and development principles, which should guide northern development strategies, are outlined. Finally, a discussion of the important government roles in creating a "True North" policy are described.

Reese, L.A. and Fasenfest, D. (1996). *Local Economic Development Policy in Canada and the U.S.: Similarities and Differences*. Canadian Journal of Urban Research, 5 (1), 97-117.

In this article, Reese and Fasenfest offer a comparison of economic development policy in Canada and the United States. The analysis is based on a survey of all cities with a population over 10,000 in Canada and in US border states. These cities were compared in terms of: 1) differences in governmental and economic development structures, 2) variations in the extent of economic stress among cities, 3) goals and objectives pursued in economic development efforts, 4) differences in resources allocated toward economic development, 5) differences in the implementation of policies to foster economic development, and 6) perceptions of local officials to the success of economic development efforts. Conclusions indicate that despite differences in local governmental structure, there is a similar approach to economic development in both countries. However, two policy differences do exist. Firstly, American cities are more likely to rely on financial incentives. Secondly, Canadian cities were more likely to link economic development incentives to benefits from firms to the locality. The authors suggest that these differences are more likely to stem from cultural and/or historic factors rather than by variations in state/provincial enabling legislation.

Robinson, M. (1995). *Towards a New Paradigm of Community Development*. Community Development Journal, 30 (1), 21-30.

In this paper, Robinson explores the importance of “civil society” to community development. The author situates civil society outside of government organized assistance, arguing that non-governmental organizations can be more efficient and reactive to the needs of local communities than can bureaucracy-laden governments.

Shaffer, R. (1989). Community Economics: Economic Structure and Change in Smaller Communities. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press.

This is an economics text which examines a range of economic issues at the local community level. After two chapters which set a general base by reviewing theories on community economic analysis and community economic development, the book covers a range of standard economic issues. These issues include: location theory, central place theory, capital markets, labour markets, government involvement, economic base models, and input-output analysis. Specific chapters focussed on community economic development examine policies, goals, and objectives, as well as methods for implementing these types of programs.

Shaffer, R. and Summers, G.F. (1989). *Community Economic Development*. In Community Development in Perspective, J.A. Christenson and J.W. Robinson, Jr. (eds.), 173-195. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press.

One of the fundamental tensions within community economic development is the relationship between community development and economic development. In this chapter, the authors explore this relationship. Shaffer and Summers distinguish between community development and economic development by describing “development-of-the-community” as being focused on the quality of the relationships among residents of a locality, while by contrast, “development-in-the-community” refers to the enhancement of local economic opportunity. Other topics discussed include economic vitality, efficient use of resources, and adaptation to change. They conclude by examining some of the common strategies for community economic development and their socio-economic consequences.

Shiffman, R. and Motley, S. (1996). *Comprehensive and Integrative Planning for Community Development*. Brooklyn, NY: Pratt Institute Centre for Community and Environmental Development, website: <http://www.pratt.edu/picced.org>

The authors argue that there has been a move away from comprehensive, community-based planning strategies in favor of a project-by-project development strategy, and that the principles of the originally envisioned Community Development Corporation (CDC) model must be re-examined in order to broaden participation in the community renewal process. They begin with a brief historical overview of CDCs, what their intent was, and how these groups have

evolved and changed. They argue that there are social constraints to community development. They conclude that if CDCs are to continue to be effective development forces for social and economic change, they must once again seek progressive solutions. Finally, the authors note that CDCs had their roots in urban settings where poverty has been a key issue.

Shragge, E. (ed.) (1993). Community Economic Development - In Search of Empowerment. Montreal/New York/London: Black Rose Books.

This book is a collection of essays revolving around the themes of community economic development (CED) program implementation and CED objectives. The eight substantive chapters are written by authors who have personal experience with CED practices, who envisage CED as being not only a means for local economic development but also a means for community empowerment. The case studies are taken mainly from Quebec and link local economic development to a process of social change. A common theme in these papers is the role of the "State" as an adversary to CED efforts.

Sinclair, P.R. (1989). The Great Northern Peninsula Development Corporation: An Organizational Framework for Revitalization. Ottawa, ON: Economic Council of Canada Local Development Paper, No. 6.

The Great Northern Peninsula Development Corporation was formed in 1987 to apply the concept of a community development corporation to the socio-economic problems of a sparsely populated region. In this case study of the Great Northern Peninsula Area, Sinclair describes the emergence of the Corporation, and examines its first steps towards development and the problems it encountered. No attempt is made to provide a full evaluation of the Corporation.

Smith, C.L. and Steel, B.S. (1995). *Core-Periphery Relationships of Resource-based Communities*. Journal of the Community Development Society, 26 (1), 52-70.

Smith and Steel explore a long-standing geographic relationship, that being the dependency relationship between urban "core" areas and resource-based "periphery" areas. Based upon data from communities within the State of Oregon from 1949 to 1989, the authors suggest that relative incomes between urban centres and their resource peripheries showed dramatic change. Urban core areas, it seems, have a distinct structural advantage. A range of coping strategies adopted by resource-based communities are introduced but not explored in detail.

Smith, H.H. (1993). The Citizen's Guide to Planning (3rd Edition). Chicago, ILL: American Planning Association.

This book is designed as a layman's guide to the planning process. The first part of the book examines themes related to the development of planning and the planning process. The

latter part of the book examines planning in relationship to community development, the citizen's role in the planning process, and growth management issues.

Southcott, C. (1991). *Alternative Development Strategies for Resource Hinterlands: Thunder Bay as an Example*. In Social Relations in Resource Hinterlands, T.W. Dunk (ed.), 29-45. Thunder Bay, ON: Lakehead University, Centre for Northern Studies, Northern and Regional Studies Series, vol. 1.

Southcott questions the traditional approach to development, arguing that the goal of development should be the creation of a self-sustaining community. This "community self-reliance strategy" is based on the cornerstones of: 1) the need to overcome hinterland mentality and develop a sense of community and/or regional identity; 2) educational autonomy where northern educational institutions promote a local curriculum; and 3) impetus for change must come from locally-based interests. Southcott then makes suggestions on how this type of development could be applied to Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Stoecker, R. (1996). *The Community Development Corporation Model of Urban Redevelopment: A Political Economy Critique and an Alternative*. Toledo, Ohio: University of Toledo, website <http://uac.rdp.utoledo.edu/comm-org>, The On-Line Conference on Community Organizing and Development.

With respect to issues of urban poverty, this paper questions the viability of an urban redevelopment model that relies on small community development corporations (CDCs). The author argues that CDCs are undercapitalized and that in reality, there is little community control as their resource base is controlled from outside the neighbourhood. The paper begins with a review of the CDC model theory, critiquing this in light of a political economy understanding of the relationship between capital and community. The author argues that critical CDC characteristics - small size and neighbourhood roots - inhibit access to capital and experts. Only large CDCs can successfully accomplish goals but they must trade-off financial capacity with local volunteer or grassroots support. Finally, the author offers a new model for CDCs which, while similar to the original CDC model, is different in two ways. One, there is community control of the organization and planning process, and two, it is a "multi-local" CDC.

Stoutland, S.E. (1997). Neither Urban Jungle Nor Urban Village: Women, Families, and Community Development. New York and London: Garland Publishing, Inc.

Suggesting that the key to healthy, viable communities is through building collective groups and informal networks, Stoutland explores the underlying conditions that shape residents' participation in formal collective activities. The study is grounded in an examination of five women tenants living in subsidized apartments owned and managed by a Community Development Corporation. Findings reveal that residents had multiple motivations for

participating in civic activities which were connected to their strategies for coping with poverty. As well, there was generally a low level of trust in the neighbourhood which presents challenges to building an organization with active resident participation. The author concludes by arguing that policy and practice needs to address both local economic and social conditions, that support for an array of programs that take into account the multiple motivations of residents for participating is needed, and that community-based organizations should be assessed on both their concrete accomplishments and their ability to strengthen and enlarge residents' networks.

The Tug Hill Commission (1991). Managing Change: A Pilot Study in Rural Design and Planning. New York State, Tug Hill Commission.

The North Shore Design Project was designed to help communities take an active role in managing their development. In the Tug Hill area, four communities were involved in a four-town design workshop. The Project involved two phases. The first included a resource inventory and analysis that provided the information and understanding upon which the study was developed. The second phase addressed the implementation and realization of the vision developed in the first phase. Public participation was critical, as residents participated throughout the Project. The report provides an illustration of not only the process used, but also how the communities' existing information and data base was incorporated into that process. The report also includes tools for evaluating alternative design scenarios and offers ways to heighten public awareness and participation in such projects.

Tremblay, P-A and Gagné, M. (1994). *Sense of Belonging and Local Development: A Case Study in Chibougamau*. Canadian Journal of Urban Research, 3 (2), 166-182.

The boom/bust nature of hinterland resource communities has been well-documented. This article focusses on one strategy to counteract the devitalization of resource communities in peripheral regions in Quebec, that is, "the appeal to a sense of belonging towards the locality". The authors study the premise that "a sense of local belonging" is of great importance to community development because "it reflects an ideological, even sentimental basis that makes definition, and therefore action, possible". The authors interviewed individuals involved in local development in Chibougamau, Quebec to answer the question, "is the community that is the object of development planning the same for everyone?" This community was selected for study because it was considered to be representative of the strong sense of community identity that is generally characteristic of mining communities. After briefly describing the town of Chibougamau, the authors present and contrast the perceived "sense of belonging" of members of government organizations with those of participants in women's community organizations. The authors conclude that there is a possibility for collaboration based on common ground between actors in local economic development.

Walzer, N. (ed.) (1995). Local Economic Development - Incentives and International Trends. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

In this collection of international papers, economic development practices are examined from a local city government perspective in five countries (Britain, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and the United States). Together, these papers seek to identify the effectiveness of various approaches to economic development, potential effects of local economic development practices, and factors contributing to their rise. Three themes recur: 1) what policies are city governments adopting to encourage economic development?, 2) where and why do such policies vary?, and 3) who participates in making urban development decisions? Most chapters include a core list of strategies and policies adopted by city governments to promote growth.

Walzer, N. (ed.) (1991). Rural Community Economic Development. New York, NY: Praeger Publishers.

Issues related to growth and change in rural areas of the United States are addressed in this collection of papers. The papers are organized into two main sections. The first section contains papers which review demographic and economic changes in rural areas of the Midwest during the 1980s in the areas of agriculture employment, population, and business establishments, with the focus being on trends that have created difficulties for rural counties. Papers compiled in the second section are examinations of state and local policy responses to improve local economies such as: 1) the quality of the labour force, 2) the issue of investment in education, 3) community characteristics associated with economic development activity, 4) Community Economic Development (CED) approaches and the factors leading to successful economic development projects, and 5) models of leadership for successful CED.

Westcoast Development Group (1993). Regional Development from the Bottom Up: Selected Papers of the Local Development Series. Vancouver, BC: Westcoast Development Group, Centre for Community Enterprise.

This volume contains a collection of seven papers on community-based economic development written by practitioners and analysts of regional development in Canada. Several of these papers are case studies of economic development initiatives such as the Kitsaki Development Corporation, the Colville Investment Corporation in Nanaimo, BC, and the Human Resources Development Association in Atlantic Canada. Others are issue papers addressing topics such as the community as a base for regional development, the implications of a Community Economic Development approach for diversification in single industry communities, and the mobilization of capital for regional development. The first six of these papers appeared as submissions to the Economic Council of Canada's Local Development Series, while the final paper integrates the learnings from the case studies and issue papers and elaborates further on their meaning in relation to building regional development strategies from the bottom up.

Wharf, B. and Clague, M. (eds.) (1997). Community Organizing: Canadian Experiences. Toronto, New York, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

The objectives of this book are to trace the history of community development in Canada from its early days to the present, and to determine if there have been any lasting legacies of the varied experiences portrayed. While the book aims to provide a description and analysis of four decades of community development, it does not portray a full account of community development activities in all provinces. There are 15 chapters organized into four sections. The first section looks at community development in Quebec and anglophone Canada from an historical perspective, with some chapters examining current community development activities in Quebec and British Columbia. The second section includes four chapters on community development initiatives tackling the issue of unemployment. Three of these chapters are case studies of federal government sponsored community development initiatives, while the fourth is a bottom-up approach. The third section considers social movements such as First Nations groups, feminists, environmentalists, and poverty movements, as examples of development and change. The final section consists of two papers, one looking at “who” participates in community development activities and one that synthesizes lessons and legacies of preceding chapters.

Wright, S. (1992). *Rural Community Development: what sort of social change?*. Journal of Rural Studies, 8 (1), 15-28.

In community development it is accepted that many rural problems derive from the way decisions are made. In this article, Wright examines the role of “community development workers” in creating long-term participatory development within the community using a case study, based on the author’s first hand experience, of a village with a failed water supply in rural Britain. Wright begins by making a distinction between participant and participatory research and development. This is followed up by his case study, with the analysis tracing the context, rhetoric, and practice of participation through three phases of community development. Conclusions drawn from this study show that while this example of participatory research was successful, it did not lead to long-term participatory development in that there was no shift in power in favour of the people.

Community Sustainability

Ashton, B. (ed.) (1993). Managing Growth and Sustaining Rural Communities. Sackville, NB: Rural and Small Town Research and Studies Programme, Department of Geography, Mount Allison University.

Rural communities are affected by both nearby and distant urban places. The purpose of this edited volume is to identify key planning issues and responses to managing growth in urban fringe and rural areas. The book adopts an “integrated” approach to rural land management. Individual papers discuss management practices within the urban fringe area, agricultural areas and open space, as well as recreational areas around lakes. Part I looks at management activities

within the rural areas in the urban fringe. Part II is devoted to bringing together a variety of theories, discussions and practices which are applicable for planners and decision makers in urban fringe settings. These include: the purchase of development rights, the role of management decisions of the urban fringe, the importance of local and regional perspectives, and the differences between top down and bottom up approaches. Part III examines issues related to rural planning processes beyond the urban fringe. The chapters were originally presentations made at the *Innovative Rural Communities* conference held in PEI in June of 1991.

Barnes, T.J. and Hayter, R. (eds.) (1997). Troubles in the Rainforest: British Columbia's Forest Economy in Transition. Victoria, BC: Canadian Western Geographical Series, vol. 33, Western Geographical Press, Department of Geography, University of Victoria.

This book provides an introduction and overview to contemporary issues in British Columbia's forest industry. The editors suggest the book's purpose is to not just to describe but sometimes even suggest solutions to contemporary problems. Contributed chapters are organized around three themes: the forest, the industry, and the community. The first section examines changing government policy with respect to the forest economy. This leads into the second section where government policy changes have been translated into changes in the way the forest industry is organized. Of particular interest is the shift in foreign investment away from BC, the role of research and development, the geography of markets, the geography of production, and the implications of such changes for employment and community sustainability. The third section of the book carries through with a discussion of these cumulative effects on forest communities. Issues addressed include a historical view of the single industry communities, the role of metropolis control over the hinterland forest industries, case studies of local economic development strategies in single industry towns, and a look at how sustainable development can meld with local economic development at the community level.

Bauen, R., Baker, B., and Johnson, K. (1996). Sustainable Community Checklist. Seattle, WA: Northwest Policy Center, Graduate School of Public Affairs, University of Washington.

This workbook is designed to assist rural communities with developing sustainability indicators as a tool for community building. It provides not only an introduction to the concept of sustainability, but introduces a series of "principles of sustainable communities". Each of these principles fits within a vision which interconnects the local economy, community, and environment. These principles include: 1) foster commitment to place, 2) promote vitality, 3) build resilience, 4) act as stewards, 5) forge connections, and 6) promote equity. Each principle has at least two examples from what other communities have done in that area. The checklist is followed up with a list of organizations that have first hand experience to offer and other resources to assist communities.

Bird, E.A.R., Bultena, G.L. and Gardner, J.C. (eds.) (1995). Planting the Future - Developing an Agriculture that Sustains Land and Community. Iowa: Iowa State University Press.

Planting the Future is the product of a multi-state research initiative sponsored by the Northwest Area Foundation in Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota. In it, Bird, Bultena and Gardner discuss two distinct approaches to farming -- the "conventional" and the "sustainable". They conclude that sustainable farming was more conducive to maintaining vital rural communities and environmental quality. Their findings suggest that a widespread shift to sustainable farming practices would mean more stability and growth in the rural population. However, the results also suggest that farmers are unlikely to adopt this approach without changes in federal commodity and conservation programs, rural development policy, and publicly supported research and extension activity.

Bowles, R.T. (1992). *Single-Industry Resource Communities in Canada's North*. In Rural Sociology in Canada, D.A. Hay and G.S. Basran (eds.), 63-83. Toronto, Oxford, and New York: Oxford University Press.

Bowles' chapter on single-industry resource communities is an examination of two examples of resource communities in Canada's North - Espanola, Ontario and Schefferville, Quebec - to illustrate the characteristics of resource communities. He begins by providing a brief overview of the literature on resource communities to help identify core characteristics which are stereotypically identified as small size, remote location, economic dependence, and rapid social change. He then discusses the growth, decline, and death of these resource communities within the context of his two case study examples.

Bradbury, J.H. and St. Martin, I. (1983). *Winding Down in a Quebec Mining Town: a case study of Schefferville*. Canadian Geographer, 26 (2), 128-144.

Bradbury and St. Martin begin by critically examining Lucas' four-stage model (construction, recruitment of citizens, transition, and maturity) of youth to maturity in community development, suggesting the need to include two further stages - the winding down and closure of a town. This revised model is then applied to the mining region of Schefferville, Quebec to establish characteristics of phases of winding down in a Canadian mining town. A multi-faceted methodology, including a questionnaire survey, informal interviews, discussions and formal interviews, company and union records and reports, and government documents and industry reports, was utilized in this case study. Discussion centres on characteristics of community and corporate winding down, including levels of economic insecurity, community instability, and emigration.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (nd). Choosing the Right Path. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

Since the vision of sustainability differs for every community, the issue of a “sustainable community” needs to be addressed at the local level. This booklet is intended for use by local community leaders as an introduction to what the sustainable community is and how to establish local round tables to achieve it. The pamphlet concludes with a list of some current efforts in British Columbia towards sustainable communities.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1993). Strategic Directions for Community Sustainability. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This document begins with a general discussion of definitions of community and community sustainability. Specific themes in community sustainability are then explored, and recommendations made for addressing these themes. These themes include: 1) the issues which affect “community sustainability” such as urban sprawl and community environment, transportation, green space, water use, and waste management; 2) the economic viability of communities and current trends; 3) social sustainability and how to achieve it cost-effectively; 4) the involvement of the community in the making of decisions; 5) how to fund community services and make trade-offs; and 6) issues for future research. The appendices at the end of the document include a useful list of other publications available, and provide a range of examples of “community visioning and economic development activities” and programs supporting economic adjustment, transition and development.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and Economy (1991). Sustainable Communities. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and Economy.

In this British Columbia Round Table on the Environment report, the call is made for the need for community empowerment as a tool for achieving a sustainable community. This community empowerment is centred around three building blocks: ecological limitations, economic vitality, and social equity. The report begins with a definition of these three building blocks, and an examination of the question “what is meant by community empowerment?”. This is followed up by a discussion of the key issues communities have to deal with in achieving sustainability including environmental ethics, environmental quality, and land use allocation.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1991). Sustainable Development and Economic Instruments. Part One: Market Incentives Resource Accounting. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This document is part one of a series intended to summarize the various economic instruments that might be used in moving toward sustainability. The focus of the report is on key issues associated with market incentives and resource accounting. Steps are then outlined for implementing these incentives.

Bruce, D. and Whitla, M. (eds.) (1993). Forest Dependent Communities: Challenges and Opportunities. Sackville, NB: Rural & Small Town Programme, Department of Geography, Mount Allison University.

This publication includes two papers presented at a 1991 "Innovative Rural Communities Conference" held in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The first paper is a statistical treatment of forest dependent communities in the Canadian Prairies. It includes measures of vulnerability and dependency, with a view to instructing policy makers with respect to diversification. The second paper provides a review of community forestry as an option in Ontario. Potential candidate communities for community forestry in Northern Ontario are then identified.

Bryant, C.R. (1995). Sustainable Community Analysis Workbook 3: Strategic Management and Planning for Local and Community Economic Development: The Community. St. Eugene, ON: Econotrends Limited.

This workbook is designed as a tool-kit for use by professionals and volunteers in contributing to more effective processes of management at the community level. In Part 1, some general comments are made regarding differences between strategic management and planning for the organization involved in the sustainable community development process and for the community as a whole. In Part 2, the discussion focuses on the nature of the community strategic development plan, stressing the importance of seeing it as a working document which, if it is to be implemented, requires constant attention to working with others. In Part 3, the challenges of organizing community level involvement is addressed. Each section is introduced by a brief but concise explanation of major concepts. A variety of graphics and synopses of key points are integrated into the workbook to help reinforce and synthesize key parts of the text. Some checklists are also presented to help the individual reader focus attention on his or her own community.

Bryant, C.R. (1995). Sustainable Community Analysis Workbook 4: Mobilizing and Planning the Community's Strategic Orientations: Basic Tips. St. Eugene, ON: Econotrends Limited.

Bryant begins, in Part 1, by reviewing some key points from the previous workbooks in the series and outlining the challenges in completing the development equation. In Part 2, he addresses the challenging tasks involved in mobilizing people for various forms of involvement in the strategic reflection and planning process in each strategic orientation of the community. Finally, in Part 3, Bryant describes how the challenges of taking the momentum achieved in the strategic reflection and planning process can be turned into action.

Bryant, C.R. (1994). Sustainable Community Analysis Workbook 1: Working Together Through Community Participation, Cooperation and Partnerships. St. Eugene, ON: Econotrends Limited.

This is the first in a series of workbooks for people keenly involved and interested in the health of their communities. It is set up as a tool-kit designed to help them undertake an analysis of themselves, their organizations and their communities for different aspects of sustainable community development. This workbook deals with the process of participation, cooperation and building partnerships. A short set of comments on sustainable community development, strategic management and planning, the importance of participation, and the characteristics of participation are given in the introduction. The remainder of the workbook is presented as a series of questions structured around the themes of participation, such as why build partnerships, how to build them, and how to maintain them. The questions can therefore lead to a productive discussion about current practice, and to decisions about changes in policy and actions for an organization.

Bryant, C.R. (1991). Sustainable Community Development - Partnerships and Winning Proposals. Sackville, NB and St. Eugene, ON.: Rural and Small Town Research and Studies Programme, Mount Allison University and Econotrends Limited, The Good Idea Series in Sustainable Development, No. 1.

This document is a review of local action in community development from a sustainable community perspective. There are two underlying sub-themes: 1) the development and maintenance of partnerships in sustainable community development process, and 2) the preparation of proposals to win support for initiatives. The document is broken into three sections: the first identifies community needs with respect to what is wanted and required by the community, the second looks at partnership and team-building, and the third focuses specifically on preparing winning proposals. The document uses the "extensive experiences of local and regional domains" to provide substantive packages of ideas for people working in the community development field.

Bryant, C.R. and Marois, C. (eds.) (1995). The Sustainability of Rural Systems. Montreal, QB: University of Montreal, Department of Geography.

This volume contains papers presented at the First Annual Meeting of the IGU Study Group on The Sustainability of Rural Systems. Bryant and Marois adopt a broad systems perspective, arguing that social, economic and environmental issues in rural areas are inextricably linked to the broader functioning systems. In Part I, the conceptual basis of sustainable development is explored and an interdisciplinary research agenda that addresses the scale issue is laid out. Agricultural change and sustainability is the theme of Part II, which begins with a discussion of the contemporary theories concerning restructuring in advanced capitalist economies, then explores a range of alternative agricultural development paths. Parts III and IV focus on policy, planning, sustainability and the rural community, with Part III emphasizing the local and regional scale, and Part IV emphasizing the regional, national, and international scales. Some papers are written in English while others are in French.

Bryant, C.R., Russwurm, L.H. and McLellan, A.G. (1982). The city's countryside-land and its management in the rural-urban fringe. London, GB and New York, NY: Longman Group Ltd.

This is a watershed book in which Bryant, Russwurm and McLellan set forth a model of urban and rural community relationships that shaped much of Canadian research during the 1980s. The central argument is of an intimate relationship between urban places and their surrounding rural hinterland. Rural places provide recreational and resource opportunities for the urban places, while in turn depend on those urban places for a range of services and development opportunities.

Bryden, J.M. (ed.) (1994). Towards Sustainable Communities - The Guelph Seminar Series. Guelph, ON: University School of Rural Planning and Development, University of Guelph.

This edited volume is the outcome of a series of seven research seminars held at the University of Guelph. Contributors are primarily academics, policy makers and practitioners in the social sciences field. The focus of the series is on the developed countries in western Europe and North America. The first section examines notions of "sustainability", "rural" and "community". These notions are integrated to define what a "sustainable rural community" is. Section II contains four papers on agricultural sustainability and rural development. The third section turns to questions on the links between rural community sustainability and the issue of households in rural contexts, particularly with respect to gender issues and power relationships in the family. The fourth section examines the changing nature and perception of rurality. The focus of the fifth section is on the consequences of recent changes in the institutional structure of rural development and in the role of the state for rural sustainability. Local government, provincial government, and federal government responses to the issue of sustainability are

examined. The final section includes two papers. The first considers the changing societal demands arising from restructuring. The final paper seeks to integrate the previous papers into broader themes, and offers comments about appropriate action by civil society and the state in the quest to improve “sustainability” of rural communities.

Cossey, K.M. (1990). Co-Operative Strategies for Sustainable Communities: Community-Based Development Organizations. Sackville, NB: Rural and Small Town Research and Studies Programme, Department of Geography, Mount Allison University.

This brief discussion paper is an examination of community-based development as a “new institutional form” of local cooperative decision making. Cossey opens with a general introduction to the issue of community economic development (CED), then reviews some examples of community cooperative pilot projects. The report then concludes with an identification and discussion of key characteristics of community development corporations and the policy implications and roles for “key stakeholders” in those corporations.

Cramer, L.A., Kennedy, J.J., Krannich, R.S., and Quigley, T.M. (1993). *Changing Forest Service Values and Their Implications for Land Management Decisions Affecting Resource-Dependent Communities*. Rural Sociology, 58 (3), 475-491.

This study utilizes survey data collected from a nationwide sample of employees of the United States Department of Agriculture-Forest Service to examine value orientations and management priorities. Results indicate a basic shift in the direction of national forest multiple-use priorities and environmental values, with newer members giving greater emphasis to noncommodity uses such as recreation and wildlife rather than timber. The increasing pressure for shifts in policy and management will have a major effect on timber-dependent communities.

Daly, H.E. and Cobb, J.B. Jr. (1989). For the Common Good: Redirecting the Economy Toward Community, the Environment, and a Sustainable Future. Boston, MASS: Beacon Press.

In this critique of conventional economic theories and policies, Daly and Cobb combine market economy and theology to offer a new approach toward sustainable economic development. The book is divided into four parts. The first views economics as a science. In Part 2, the authors present an alternative approach to understanding the economy, not as a science but rather from the perspective of real world needs. This approach defines community in terms of redirecting the economy for the sake of human and biosphere survival and emphasizes the need to move towards healthy community life. In Part 3, the policy implications that would arise from this new perspective are explored within the context of the United States. And finally, the authors conclude with a discussion of how changes in the desired direction might come about, and propose a variety of reforms and ways of raising public consciousness to make deeper changes possible.

Decter, M.B. and Kowall, J.A. (1990). The Winnipeg Core Area Initiative: A Case Study. Port Alberni, BC: Westcoast Development Group, Local Development Paper #24, Economic Council of Canada Local Development Series.

The Winnipeg Core Area Initiative program was established in 1981 to reverse the socio-economic and physical deterioration of central Winnipeg. This program is a unique approach to sustainable economic development in the sense that cost-sharing was achieved through a tripartite structure with municipal, provincial and federal support. The report is organized into three sections. The first outlines the project's history. The second provides an analysis of operational issues of the project through the design phase, the planning phase and the implementation phase. The final section outlines the impacts of the initiative on the quality of life, on human resource development, on disadvantaged groups, and on sustainability. It also briefly discusses the potential for replication of this project in other urban areas. The report concludes by detailing lessons learned from this successful initiative. Findings include that with flexibility, and intergovernmental cooperation including community involvement, an urban setting is just as amenable to a comprehensive regional development approach as a rural one.

Diaz, P. and Gingrich, P. (1992). *Crisis and Community in Rural Saskatchewan*. In Rural Sociology in Canada. Toronto, Oxford, and New York: Oxford University Press.

In this chapter, Diaz and Gingrich attempt to address the question "what is the future of rural communities?". They begin by examining the history of the development of rural communities in Saskatchewan, then outline the processes of change these communities have experienced. The end of the chapter is devoted to an examination of networks of solidarity, which are seen by the authors as being a key determinant in the viability of rural communities.

Drielsma, J.H., Miller, J.A., and Burch, W.R. Jr. (1990). *Sustained Yield and Community Stability in American Forestry*. In Community and forestry: continuities in the sociology of natural resources, R.G. Lee, D.R. Field, and W.R. Burch, Jr. (eds.), 55-68. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

The authors examine the relationship over time between concepts of "sustained yield production" and "community stability". Their review of the concept of sustained yield focuses specifically on the introduction of "scientific forestry" in the United States Forest Service since the turn of the century. In tracking the evolution of scientific forestry ideas into the professionalization of the forest service, the authors review the development of forest practices policy. Of specific note is the period after WWII where core concepts such as sustained yield, began to be more often defined by economists rather than foresters. This paper contributes important background information to the changing professional rhetoric within the Forest Service. The stability or change experienced within forest dependent communities is very closely tied to the definitional framework used for such key concepts. The contemporary debates very often develop from this important foundation.

Dykeman, F.W. (1990). *Developing An Understanding of Entrepreneurial and Sustainable Rural Communities*. In Entrepreneurial and Sustainable Rural Communities, F.W. Dykeman (ed.), 1-22. Sackville, NB: Rural and Small Town Research and Studies Programme, Mount Allison University.

This is the introductory chapter in a collection of essays in Entrepreneurial and Sustainable Rural Communities. In this chapter, Dykeman reviews the literature on small community geographic and structural diversity, and models of sustainable development. He then summarizes a series of challenges which small communities must confront including senior government policy support, resident attitudes, organizations, partnerships, and a regional perspective.

Ekins, P. (1990). *Local Economic Self-Reliance*. Alternatives, 17 (2), 30-35.

The concepts of economic specialization, division of labour, and free trade based on comparative advantage run contrary to the ideals of local economic self-reliance. Yet these concepts have underpinned the main Western theories of wealth creation leading to a global economy. Ekins begins with a discussion of the characteristics of the "global" world economy and how this has led to the new "dependency" theory. This is followed up with a discussion about the nature of economic self-reliance. Ekins begins this discussion by first clearing up two misconceptions about economic self-reliance: 1) that self-reliance is the same thing as self-sufficiency, and 2) that self-reliance refers primarily to the individuals in a society. Ekins then examines the benefits of increased self-reliance. The author concludes by outlining the role of public and private sector organizations in assisting dependent people to become more self-reliant.

Everitt, J. and Annis, R. (1992). *The Sustainability of Prairie Rural Communities*. In Contemporary Rural Systems in Transition (Volume 2), I.R. Bowler, C.R. Bryant, and M.D. Nellis (eds.), 213-224. Wallingford, UK: C.A.B. International.

This is a theoretical paper concerned with the sustainability of small communities on the prairies, particularly in Manitoba. However, issues addressed do have a wider significance for other parts of Canada that have seen an erosion of their lifestyle. Everitt and Annis examine threats to rural communities and discuss factors which may help sustain these communities. These factors include: 1) local involvement in initiatives, 2) collective rather than individual responses at the local level, 3) a broad definition of "community" to gain "mass" through coalitions, collaboration and networks, and 4) flexible leadership. The authors argue for the need to continue supporting these communities.

Fitchen, J.M. (1991). Endangered Spaces, Enduring Places - Change, Identity, and Survival in Rural America. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

In this sociological inquiry, Fitchen explores the impacts of rural community change on small places in upstate New York. Among the issues she examines are conflicts over recreational development, competitions between rural communities to “land”, a new prison facility, rural poverty, and the reactive battle against State plans for a nuclear waste dump. Through this book, the author sketches a portrait of the challenges and issues facing rural towns and villages generally.

Flora, J.L., Flora, C.B., and Houdek, E. (1992). Rural Communities - Legacy & Change. (Study Guide) Boulder, San Francisco, Oxford: Westview Press.

The authors have designed this as an active-learning telecourse (which includes 12 one hour programs and additional one-hour video discussion with the course design team, a textbook on rural communities, and a study guide) aimed at helping students to understand problems confronting communities and how to deal with them without sacrificing “community identity”. As a course, this program comes complete with contact with an instructor, assignments, a list of readings, definition of key concepts, and self-help questions at the end of each chapter. The book is divided into four parts: “Describing Rural Communities”, “Community and the Economy”, “Mediating Change: Community Infrastructure, Community Power and Grassroots Change”, and the final part, which examines three models for generating community change: self-help, technical assistance, and conflict. Together the four parts examine the process of community development and transition.

Food and Agriculture Organization (1993). The group promoter's resource book: a practical guide to building rural self-help groups. Rome, Italy: United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization. (website, <http://www.fao.org/sd>)

This resource book can be obtained through the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization. With its emphasis on the role of group promoters in assisting the poor to form sustainable self-help groups and undertake income-generating activities, the book is primarily geared for underdeveloped countries. Utilizing a participatory approach to sustainable development, the book provides step-by-step suggestions for how to form groups and how to increase income and attain self-reliance.

Freudenburg, W.R. (1992). *Addictive Economies: Extractive Industries and Vulnerable Localities in a Changing World Economy*. Rural Sociology, 57 (3), 305-332.

Freudenburg adopts an extremely technical economic argument in his examination of the ways in which rural regions become dependent upon resource extraction as the key to their local

economic development. He argues that these regions are more likely to experience decline rather than growth due to the long-term trend in declining relative commodity prices. The paper is organized into three sections, each based around the metaphor of “addiction” to resource industry dependence. The first discusses the addictive activities of resource dependent communities, and the economic and technological changes which have occurred in extractive industries, that may lead to cumulative negative effects. The second section discusses the characteristics of communities and regions that appear most susceptible to resource industry addiction. These include increasing geographic isolation, imbalances of scale and power with respect to extractive industries, and the absence of realistic alternatives for diversified development. The final section identifies exploitable ambiguities that appear to have special significance in creating tendencies toward addiction.

Goldsmith, E. (1996). *The Last Word: Family, Community, Democracy*. In The Case Against the Global Economy: and for a turn toward the local, J. Mander and E. Goldsmith, (eds.), 501-514. San Francisco, CA: Sierra Club Books.

One of the many impacts of a globalized economy has been the control of a community's destiny in the hands of a transnational corporation. Goldsmith presents the argument that this globalized economy has weakened our social system and sense of family, community, and democracy. He suggests that once a community has been "deprived of the exclusive use of [its] wealth... then its exploitation and rapid destruction becomes inevitable". This is the case in the global economy with its system of absentee owners. The destruction of the environment thus becomes the most important argument for a replacement of the global economy with a community-based one. He advocates that crime, social aberrations and more importantly, democratic government, can only be dealt with at a communal level. However, before a community-based economy can fully function, our “social economy” of households, communities and ecosystems must be reconstituted.

Harmony Foundation of Canada (1994). Discovering Your Community: A Cooperative Process for Planning Sustainability. Victoria, BC: Harmony Foundation of Canada.

This book is meant to serve as a tool for the development of a sustainable community plan that involves all sectors of the community in a cooperative process. It was developed and tested as part of Nelson, British Columbia's successful creation of such an ecologically sensitive plan in 1993. The workbook is an aid to gathering the information required to undertake such a plan. After defining “sustainability” and its key elements, the guide covers topics on “getting organized”, gathering community support and building a cooperative and committed team, gathering and analysing the information, reporting the findings to the community, moving the group to action, and evaluating the community's progress. In addition to some useful community profile worksheets, the workbook also contains a comprehensive appendix and bibliography.

Hill, J. (1994). Complete Communities: Achieving a New Way of Living - Final Report. Whistler, BC: Whistler Centre of Business and the Arts.

This final report is the outcome of a series of three regional workshops on managing growth and enhancing liveability, hosted by the Whistler Centre of Business and the Arts. The workshops were designed to define alternatives to the current patterns of urban sprawl and to apply these alternatives to the three high growth regions of British Columbia: the Lower Mainland, Okanagan Valley, and Vancouver Island. This final report is one of four publications associated with the Whistler Centre's Complete Communities program. Hill provides a brief overview of the workshops and programs of the three high growth areas, then examines the concept of "complete communities" and the challenges to this concept as identified in these high growth regions. Some of the practical and public policy implications of the concept are given as well.

Hodge, G. (1988). *Canada*. In Policies and Plans for Rural People - An international perspective, P.J. Cloke (ed.), 166-191. London, GB: Unwin Hyman.

Hodge's chapter on Canada is one in a series of case studies in this edited volume which attempt to evaluate past and present policies for rural people. While most papers focus on rural planning from a government perspective, Hodge examines, albeit in a general way, community-based rural planning. He identifies four broad categories in which rural people in Canada are successfully dealing with their own problems through the application of planned approaches and community involvement. These categories are: 1) local economic development, 2) delivering social services, 3) mobilizing rural resources, and 4) rural regional planning. Examples of successes are provided for each category. His chapter concludes with a discussion of why rural communities have persisted in Canada.

Hodge, G.D. and Qadeer, M.A. (1983). Towns and Villages in Canada - The Importance of Being Unimportant. Toronto, ON: The Butterworth Group of Companies.

This is a landmark publication in Canadian small town studies in which Hodge and Qadeer argue for both the persistence and renaissance of small communities in Canada. The text draws upon a wide range of both cross Canada data as well as specific case study research. Topic coverage includes small town population change, economic change, housing issues, and community conflict.

Hren, B.J., Bartolomeo, N., and Signer, M. (1995). Monitoring Sustainability in Your Community. Gaithersburg, MD: Izaak Walton League of America.

One of the key elements for determining whether a community is taking a sustainable development path is through monitoring the effectiveness of sustainability initiatives. The purpose of this document is to assist communities with this monitoring process. The book begins

by providing a definition for sustainability which revolves around achieving a balance between environmental, social, and economic issues. The book then outlines a set of 12 monitoring indicators compiled from community sustainability projects across the United States. These indicators are organized into three areas: people and population, natural resource consumption, and natural environment. Each indicator is explained in terms of why it was selected for inclusion and how it can be measured.

Hygeia Consulting and REIC Ltd. (1997). Changing Values, Changing Communities. A Guide to the Development of Healthy, Sustainable Communities. Ottawa, ON: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

This research report examines four alternative planning approaches which have emerged in response to concerns about the livability and sustainability of communities. These approaches include: neo-traditional planning, the pedestrian pocket, co-housing, and the eco-village concept. The authors examine how these approaches may contribute to the development of healthy and sustainable communities. They provide an evaluative framework which defines the essential attributes of a healthy, sustainable community and also identify related planning goals and objectives, as well as some of the tools which communities may use to meet their goals. The guide is organized into five sections. The first provides an overview of the whole document. The second presents the complete "Evaluative Framework", centering around the elements of resource conservation, environmental impact, economic viability, equity, livability, community, and health and safety. The third section includes a discussion of alternative planning approaches and infrastructure costs. The fourth presents several case studies of how the four planning approaches are being applied in practice, while the final section lists resources pertaining to alternative planning approaches.

International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (1995). *Sustainable Development Indicators - The Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth, Canada*. Toronto, ON: International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, Case study No.31.

The goals of this project are to develop a system of indicators and targets that will improve the way in which decisions are made, increase awareness and understanding of sustainable development, and increase the accountability of citizens and decision-makers. The project aims to encourage broad-based participation from across the region so that the selection of indicators may be understandable, realistic, motivational, and credible in the eyes of the entire community.

International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (1994). *Promoting Sustainable Business Practices - Portland, Oregon*. Toronto, ON: International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, Case study No.26.

The primary goal of the Businesses for an Environmentally Sustainable Tomorrow programme (BEST) is to facilitate environmentally sustainable private sector business practices that increase efficiency and profitability. The anticipated benefits are local economic development and environmental protection.

International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (1994). *Linking Environmental Policy and Economic Development - Newark, New Jersey, USA*. Toronto, ON: International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, Case study No.23.

The goal of this program is to promote Newark as a prime location in which recycling companies can establish or expand their businesses. It is anticipated that attractive recycling businesses will provide markets for the secondary materials collected in Newark's recycling program, and at the same time promote sustainable local economic development.

Kaufman, H.F. (1990). *Toward the Stabilization and Enrichment of a Forest Community*. In Community and forestry: continuities in the sociology of natural resources, R.G. Lee, D.R. Field, and W.R. Burch, Jr. (eds.), 27-40. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

This paper provides a general introduction and overview of the motivations behind community development efforts to stabilize forestry dependent locations. A definitional framework for the concept of community stability (that does not imply a static condition) is developed. As well, a range of strategic areas of the physical, economic, and social life of communities are identified. Wise community planning efforts must address a broad cross-section of strategic areas in order to be viable and effective. Some illustrative examples from communities, where broad based community development efforts have been attempted following forest industry restructuring, are included.

Kinsley, M.J. (1997). Economic Renewal Guide: A Collaborative Process for Sustainable Community Development. Snowmass, CO: Rocky Mountain Institute.

The Rocky Mountain Institute is a nonprofit research and educational foundation with a mission to foster efficient and sustainable use of resources. This Guide is a practical tool to create a successful community centering around a sustainable local economy. Emphasis is on collaborative community decision-making as the means of solving local problems. This Guide describes a process for organizing and conducting a series of town meetings, focussing on an approach called Economic Renewal that integrates economy, community, and environmental concerns. This Economic Renewal path involves four principles: plug the leaks, support existing business, encourage new local enterprise, and recruit compatible new business. The Guide is

organized into three parts. In the introduction, sustainable development is defined as prosperity without growth, and revolves around the ideas of Economic Renewal. In Part 2, "Laying the Groundwork", practical steps for getting started towards sustainable development are outlined. The final part, "The Economic Renewal Process", outlines practical steps from mobilizing the community right to developing project action plans.

Le Master, D.C. and Beuter, J.H. (eds.) (1989). Community Stability in Forest-Based Economies. Portland, OR: Timber Press.

These proceedings of a conference held in Portland, Oregon November 16-18, 1987, are organized into five parts. The first section contains six papers and discussion on the evolution, definition, and measurement of community stability. The second section contains eight papers and discussion on the role of government in community stability. Section three contains five papers and discussion on community stability and how it is being addressed in planning for federal forest lands. The fourth section contains nine papers which identify successful or potentially successful strategies for adjustment to destabilizing changes. The final section summarizes the conference proceedings and offers some comments. The bulk of the papers are set within an American context with some minimal representation from British Columbia.

Luther, V. (1990). *Learning From Successful Communities: Rural Case Study Research*. In Entrepreneurial and Sustainable Rural Communities, F.W. Dykeman (ed.), 193-200. Sackville, NB: Rural and Small Town Research and Studies Programme, Mount Allison University.

This chapter presents a case study from the State of Nebraska which assesses media coverage of small town survival potential. Emphasis is placed upon reversing negative stereotypes in researching small town futures. The chapter concludes with a discussion on policy activism.

Machlis, G.E. and Force, J.E. (1990). *Community Stability and Timber-Dependent Communities: Future Research*. In Community and forestry: continuities in the sociology of natural resources, R.G. Lee, D.R. Field, and W.R. Burch, Jr. (eds.), 259-276. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

The authors review the current themes in the research literature respecting timber dependent communities. Among the key issues identified are: 1) the inconsistent use of "community" definitions, 2) that the concept of "community stability" remains elusive in the literature, and 3) that "community stability" is too often measured simply in economic terms. The authors conclude with a suggested agenda for future research. This agenda focusses upon five key points, each of which contribute to examining the specific role of resource industries as an "engine of change" which affects community stability. The first point is to clarify the kind of resource dependency (resource specific) and how the impacts differ across these industries. The

second research agenda point concerns the way the structure of a particular resource industry influences community stability (ie. location and ownership of industry control). Third, the stage of community development (boom-town, mature, etc.) must be incorporated into research to identify how industrial change affects communities. The fourth point involves clear identification of the scale of resource industry change. Finally, since timber dependent communities are often found in multi-use environments (and diversified local economies), the degree of change generated by timber industry shift must be taken into account.

Maclaren, V.W. (1992). Sustainable Urban Development in Canada: From Concept to Practice. Volume I: Summary Report. Toronto, ON: Intergovernmental Committee on Urban and Regional Research.

This summary report reviews research attempts to address the research gap in the lack of analysis of the methods for, and implications of, adopting sustainable development practices at the local level. By investigating how some of Canada's larger municipalities are trying to operationalize "sustainable" urban development, the report documents the various interpretations of the concept of sustainable urban development and identifies the commonly perceived elements of an operational definition. The study also examines the variety of plans, policies and other tools that are currently being used to address the issue of sustainable urban development, and the problems and successes that have been encountered.

Maclaren, V.W. (1992). Sustainable Urban Development in Canada: From Concept to Practice. Volume III: Compendium of Initiatives. Toronto, ON: A research report prepared for the Intergovernmental Committee on Urban and Regional Research.

This volume details the responses by municipal officials in the Canadian cities of Victoria, Vancouver, Burnaby, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Kitchener, Waterloo, Guelph, Toronto, Peterborough, Ottawa, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Quebec City, Fredericton, Charlottetown, Dartmouth, Halifax, St. John's, Whitehorse and Yellowknife to the Sustainable Urban Development questionnaire. The report organizes each city's response into four sections: interviews with department heads, interviews with city government offices or departmental units, descriptions of city government committees with relevant sustainable development initiatives, and a description of a selected number of sustainable development initiatives.

Marsden, T., Murdoch, J., Lowe, P., Munton, R., and Flynn, A. (1993). Constructing the Countryside. Oxford: Westview Press.

This book is the first in a series reporting work which assesses the processes of rural change in advanced economies. It has a British focus and is aimed at researchers in the social sciences disciplines. The authors are concerned with the various dimensions of rural restructuring and examine the nature of change and the methodological tools necessary to investigate it. The book begins with an examination of key aspects of international economic and

social restructuring. In Chapters 3 to 5, the authors discuss this restructuring as it applies to the rural United Kingdom and state regulation of rural change in the areas of agriculture regulation, property rights and interests in land, and planning and the rural development process. The underlying theme for this section is that rural places are becoming more differentiated from one another due to the processes of restructuring. Chapter 6 is an examination of locally based social action in the analysis of rural change. Finally, Chapter 7 provides the analytical tools for analysing change in rural places.

Maser, C. (1997). Sustainable Community Development: Principles and Concepts. Delray Beach, Florida: St. Lucie Press.

In this book, Maser explores various aspects of sustainability within the context of community development. To begin, Maser does not interpret community development as meaning simply continued physical and economic growth. Rather, sustainable development is “an ongoing, locally directed community process”. The book includes an introduction to the theoretical context - what is sustainable development and why should we be concerned with it. It then provides a discussion of sustainable development within the context of communities, with particular emphasis on the role of community participation in sustainable development. Finally, Maser examines the importance of communities’ shift in focus towards sustainability.

McAllister, M.L. (1995). *A Stake in the North: Prospects for Employment in Mining Towns*. Coaticook, QB: paper presented at the International Symposium, “Gaining Ground: Perspectives on Rural Employment”.

In this paper, McAllister discusses the challenges facing mining towns and other resource- dependent northern communities. She also discusses the role of community development within these settings.

Meyer, C., and Moosang, F. (eds.) (1992). Living With The Land: Communities Restoring the Earth. Philadelphia, PA and Gabriola Island, BC: New Society Publishers.

Too often “development” has meant the destruction of land, of communities, and of cultures. In this book, the authors contend that development only works if it is invented and implemented at the grassroots level. Case study examples are used to demonstrate the need for attaining sustainable development in a wide range of human affairs. These centre around the key elements of “paying attention to nature as the most reliable guide for action, having respect for local cultures, devolution of power to the community level, and sculpting local economies to fit local ecosystems”. Examples are drawn from rural and urban settings in both developed and developing countries. Emphasis is placed on the importance of home, community, and region as the key to living in balance with the people and the land, and on education - the passing of local

education down to future generations. The authors contend that communities are more able to identify their own local needs.

M'Gonigle, M. (1989/90). *Developing Sustainability: A Native/Environmental Prescription for Third-Level Government*. BC Studies, 84, 65-99.

M'Gonigle explores the increasingly popular argument for structural change with respect to decision making in natural resource management issues, its role in the native and environmental movement in British Columbia, and how it might be fostered if provincial and federal policies are to take this approach seriously. M'Gonigle argues that structural change which emphasizes co-management by the Ministry of Forests, the major forest multinationals, and the community, is necessary to ensure long-term sustainability. He begins by defining what is meant by "co-management", which in this definition involves working in coordination with Community Economic Development as an integrated community strategy. He then argues for a new form of decentralized community-based "land trust" which would give each community (native and non-native) legal authority over, and a stake in, the local area for which it was responsible.

Morris, D. (1996). *Communities: Building Authority, Responsibility, and Capacity*. In The Case Against the Global Economy: and for a turn toward the local, J. Mander and E. Goldsmith, (eds.), 434-445. San Francisco, CA: Sierra Club Books.

David Morris identifies and discusses three "pillars" of revitalized communities. These are: 1) the need to regain local authority, 2) the need for personal responsibility to the general welfare, and 3) the need for strong local ownership of productive capacity. He then surveys the current American political scene and offers suggestions for making improvements for achieving sustainable development through enhancing local capacity.

Muirhead, B., McBride, S., and Lundmark, K. (1991). Politics Versus Markets: Employment Strategies in Peripheral Regions. Thunder Bay, ON: Lakehead Centre for Northern Studies. Research Report No.27.

The authors undertake an international comparative study of employment problems associated with regional inequality in the regions of northeastern Minnesota, northwestern Ontario, and Norrland, Sweden. The characteristics of these three regions, regional responses to unemployment pressures, and the role of local institutions, are examined.

Myers, H. (1996). *Neither Boom Nor Bust*. Alternatives Journal, 22 (4), 18-22.

This paper reviews the concept of community economic development with specific reference to communities in northern Canada. Communities within Canada's Northwest Territories continue to face a number of pervasive problems with respect to integration into the

global economy. Earlier efforts have been focussed at assistive projects to further connect these, often largely First Nations, communities with the global economy. The author suggests that the renewable resource economy, developed more from traditional First Nation's activities, may be a more suitable direction for northern community development.

Nozick, M. (1992). No Place Like Home: building sustainable communities. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Council on Social Development.

Nozick posits grassroots economic development as “an alternative to the prevailing top-heavy economic system” in communities’ quest for achieving sustainable development. Five themes are addressed in this book: 1) economic self-reliance; 2) ecological development; 3) community control over resources; 4) meeting individual and human needs; and 5) building a common culture. For each section, community examples are drawn from throughout North America to illustrate how these themes interact.

Ontario Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1994) Sustainable Communities Resource Package. Ontario Round Table on Environment and Economy. Toronto, ON: Ontario Round Table on Environment and Economy, <http://www.web.net/ortee/scrp>

Published by the Ontario Round Table on the Environment and the Economy, this report followed up on the recommendations of a Round Table which came out of a 1989 Ontario sustainability development strategy that produced the report “Restructuring for Sustainability”. The report is organized into four sections which will guide communities in developing sustainability strategies: an introduction which outlines how the package is structured and how it should be used, “Sustainable Communities”, “Profiling Your Community”, and “Taking Action”. The package concludes with examples of success stories. Also included in this package under the “Sustainable Communities” section are three essays of a theoretical nature. The first by Richardson is entitled, “Making Our Communities Sustainable: The Central Issue is Will”. The second by Mark Roseland is an examination of the literature relating to sustainable communities. And finally, the third of these essays provides a model of community sustainability.

Perry, S.E., and Lewis, M. (1994). Reinventing the Local Economy - What 10 Canadian Initiatives Can Teach Us About Building Creative, Inclusive, & Sustainable Communities. Vancouver, BC: Centre for Community Enterprise.

This book is the outcome of a joint project of the Centre for Community Enterprise and l’Institut de Formation en Développement Économique Communautaire. It explores the range of techniques for integrating the social and economic goals of ten Community Economic Development (CED) initiatives. The introductory chapter explores the history of CED, its definition and key features, and the advantages of CED. The ten case studies are then explored individually. They illustrate how very differently CED can appear in different settings. Chapter

12, "Reflections, Lessons, and Directions in Canada", summarizes four recurring themes. These include: 1) that various initiatives can create hope in the lives of disadvantaged people, 2) how a sense of "community" is important, 3) that common action through a community "organizing" process is fundamental, and 4) that CED is a long-term investment. The keys to successful projects are summarized with an emphasis on a multi-functional approach as the key to making CED organizations effective. Linkages are also made to major policy issues such as sustainable development, social security reform, and access to capital. In the final chapter, "Future of CED", the authors argue that a national strategy is required in charting a future of CED in Canada and outline a suggested set of components for such a strategy.

Randall, J.E. and Ironside, R.G. (1996). *Communities on the Edge: an Economic Geography of Resource-Dependent Communities in Canada*. The Canadian Geographer, 40 (1), 17-35.

Randall and Ironside challenge stereotypical generalizations of Canadian resource-dependent communities through an empirical analysis of 220 of these communities across six resource centres. He focuses specifically on their labour-market characteristics and the relationship between resource dependence and spatial isolation. While the paper did support some of the stereotypical characteristics of resource dependent communities, there was tremendous heterogeneity in terms of dependency, their relative isolation, the stability of employment, and the roles played by industrial sectors other than the dominant one. Further, while conclusions drawn from this analysis did demonstrate that resource employment may be the core of economic life within these communities, other sectors often make a substantial contribution to employment within the community.

Reed, F.L.C. (1989). *Forestry Policy and Community Stability in British Columbia*. In Community Stability in Forest-Based Economies, D.C. Le Master and J.H. Beuter (eds.), 109-115. Portland, OR: Timber Press.

Reed's paper is in one in a collection of papers presented at a conference held in Portland, Oregon in 1987. In it she describes policies undertaken by the Province of British Columbia which were designed to moderate the negative impacts of periodic cyclical downturns in forest product markets. The first two sections set the context for policy analysis, including an examination of past studies and a sketching of the philosophical framework which underlies Provincial policy formulation. This is followed with a suggested move towards "accommodation to limited single use" of wilderness or wildlife reserves. Finally, the paper summarizes the 1987 Provincial policy package on community stability which Reed argues, is weakened by inadequate plans for silviculture.

Reed, M.G. (1995). *Implementing Sustainable Development in Hinterland Regions*. In Resource and Environmental Management in Canada (Second Edition), B. Mitchell (ed.), 335-359. Toronto, Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press.

Reed presents an interpretation of one region's attempts to implement a sustainable development strategy. Using a case study from British Columbia, Canada, she examines the work of the "experimental" Commission on Resources and the Environment (CORE). The case study of British Columbia is important as the resource hinterland is clearly separate from an urban heartland. The region as a whole forms part of a resource hinterland for the global economy. The goal of the CORE initiative was to develop through extensive consultation an agreement to guide future resource decision-making. In her analysis, Reed highlights both the economic and social constraints on that consultation process in this particular type of region. Among the social issues highlighted include the relative abilities of individuals and groups to make their case heard.

Richardson, N. (1994). *Making Our Communities Sustainable: The Central Issue is Will*. Toronto, ON: prepared for the Ontario Round Table on the Environment and Economy, <http://www.web.net/ortee/scrp/20/21making.html>.

This paper, prepared for the Ontario Round Table on the Environment and Economy, focuses on three central ideas. The first is the perception of the community as a local human ecosystem where "everything is related to (and affects) everything else". The second is the principle that the initiative, leadership, and willingness to work cooperatively towards a shared vision for community sustainability must come from within the community itself. And thirdly, community sustainability should be interpreted broadly, not just in an economic sense, to encompass also the enrichment of social and natural environments. Richardson begins by defining some key terms and by listing the characteristics of a "sustainable community". This is followed up with a brief discussion of what is sustainable and what is not for the three specific areas of economic sustainability, human and social sustainability, and bio-physical sustainability. The author concludes by outlining the steps involved in moving towards sustainability, providing examples of sustainability initiatives taken by some Ontario communities, and summarizing some of the obstacles and supports encountered by these communities.

Ridler, N.B. (1997). *Rural Development in the Context of Conflictual Resource Usage*, Journal of Rural Studies, 13 (1), 65-74.

This paper examines the role of aquaculture in the sustainable development of rural communities. Aquaculture is considered to be one of the fastest growing components in the food sector, and one which provides year round employment. However, this sector often comes into conflict with the traditional fishery and residential property owners. A case study of cage culture salmon production in the Bay of Fundy is used to illustrate these conflictual relationships. The author argues that despite these conflicts, there are mutual economic and environmental

interactions which should be identified. The author presents a decision model for managing the inevitable conflicts which will arise with the sharing of a common resource by different users. This model would permit a more holistic approach to coastal management.

Roseland, M. (1994). *Sustainable Communities: An Examination of the Literature*. In Sustainable Communities Resource Package. Toronto, ON: Ontario Round Table on Environment and Economy (website, <http://www.web.net/ortee/scrp/20/22suscomm.html>)

Roseland's literature review on sustainable communities presents ten different variations on the sustainable community theme. These variations are organized under four broad categories: 1) Designers, 2) Practitioners, 3) Visionaries, and 4) Activists. Under the Designers category are the two variations of "the Costs of Sprawl" and "Sustainability by Design". There are three variations under the Practitioners category: "Sustainable Urban Development", "Sustainable Cities", and "Local Sustainability Initiatives". Two variations fall under the Visionaries category: "Sustainable Communities" and "Community Self-Reliance". Finally, there are three variations under the Activists category, including: "Green Cities", "Ecocities", and "Ecocommunities". This literature review is not comprehensive, however, Roseland emphasizes literature that is representative of the different variations to illustrate the range of ideas.

Roseland, M. (1992). Toward Sustainable Communities. Ottawa, ON: National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This book is a resource tool intended for use by local government officials and citizens who want to apply the concept of sustainable development in their communities. Part 1 provides a definition of sustainable development and discusses the move towards the sustainable community ideal. In Part 2, Roseland examines specific sustainable community tools, particularly with respect to human community life and its impact on the environment. Part 3 is an examination of planning and administrative tools, such as leadership by example and environmental administration. Each chapter begins with an introductory overview explaining the topic and its relevance to sustainable community, as well as its relevance to local and municipal governments. This is followed by a compendium of tested practical suggestions, helpful contacts, and essential references to use in setting community planning and development on a sustainable course.

Royal Commission on the Future of the Toronto Waterfront (1992). Regeneration - Toronto's Waterfront and the Sustainable City: Final Report. Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer of Ontario.

An ecosystem approach to sustainability, consisting of air, water, land and living organisms, is adopted in this report on the regeneration of Toronto's waterfront. The report is

divided into four substantive parts. The first part, "Planning for Sustainability" discusses the "ecosystem approach" and what it entails for Toronto, including changes in decision-making processes that are needed to implement the ecosystem approach in the Greater Toronto region. The report then offers a framework for "ecosystem-based planning". Part II, "Environmental Imperatives", outlines the state of certain key environmental imperatives of waterfront regeneration such as: water, shorelines, greenways, and the winter waterfront, and offers some plans for action. The section ends with a case study of "healing an urban watershed" along the Don River. Part III examines the Halton, Mississauga, Etobicoke, Central Waterfront, Scarborough, and Durham areas in detail with respect to watersheds, green space, waterfront planning initiatives, and other environmentally-based planning initiatives. The final part of the report, "Regeneration and Recovery", brings together perspectives and proposed solutions in a six-step strategy for implementing the report which involves the adoption of the ecosystem approach, establishment or adjustment of waterfront plans, the securing of intergovernmental co-operation, consolidation of capital budgets and pool resources, the creation of a framework and conditions for private-sector involvement, and the establishment of partnerships.

Sargent, F.O., Lusk, P., Rivera, J.A., Varela, M. (1991). Rural Environmental Planning For Sustainable Communities. Washington, DC and Covelo, CA: Island Press.

This book is intended as a guide for "rural citizens, planning commissioners, small town and rural planners", as well as others seeking practical information on how to manage local resources and improve their community's quality of life. The first part defines Rural Environmental Planning (REP) and looks at its components. It also examines the scope of REP utilizing three case studies in the United States, sets REP in perspective to recent rural American planning and new dimensions, and suggests steps on how to organize and implement REP. The second part focuses specifically on rural planning issues. It begins with discussion on how to determine public goals, particularly through survey methods and resource base inventories. Specific planning issues such as protecting natural resources, keeping land in agriculture, planning lake and river basins, and planning for rural quality, recreation, and historical preservation are then addressed. The final section of the book examines issues relevant to the design of an environmental rural plan for economic development. It looks at models for economic development and growth management, and examines how sustainable development can be implemented. This final section contains many case studies, however, most are drawn from New Mexico.

Schallau, C.H. (1990). *Community Stability: Issues, Institutions, and Instruments*. In Community and forestry: continuities in the sociology of natural resources, R.G. Lee, D.R. Field, and W.R. Burch, Jr. (eds.), 69-81. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

This paper takes an historical perspective to a review of forestry legislation and United States' Forest Service policy with respect to its attention to "community stability". An

exploration of concepts including “community”, “economic stability”, and “sustained yield” is used to review the changing emphasis upon community development. Recognizing that Forest Service policy is not neutral with respect to community stability, the authors argue that understanding the historical linkages is an important part to focussing our understanding of decisions which need to be made for the future.

Seymoar, N-K. and Ponce de León, J. (ed.) (1997). Creating Common Unity: Models of Self Empowerment. 50 Award Winning Communities. New York, NY: Friends of the United Nations.

This book provides a description of the award winning communities from the *We the Peoples: 50 Communities Awards* programme initiated by the Friends of the United Nations in 1992. These communities demonstrated citizen initiative examples of success in three theme areas: Common Security, Common Development, and Common Rights and Responsibilities. The emphasis was to identify “models that provide the foundation for creating just, inclusive and sustainable communities, rooted in place and capable of co-operation with one another”. While communities ranged in size from small groups to small villages, included a wide spectrum of individuals and groups, and were geographically dispersed from the Arctic to Australia, in both developed and developing countries, the majority of the prize winning communities were economically poor and came from third world countries. Each subsection under the three themes concludes with a discussion of lessons to be learned from the winning communities under that sub-section. The book concludes by synthesizing the lessons learned from these communities, by describing the characteristics of successful communities, and presenting a conceptual framework for understanding the cyclical progression of self empowerment .

Skelton, I, Moore Milroy, B., Filion, P., Fisher, W., and Autio, L. (1995). *Linking Urban Development and Environmental Concerns: Constraints and Opportunities*. Canadian Journal of Urban Research, 4 (2), 229-248.

The authors are concerned about the persistence of developers to produce predominantly low-density suburban residential housing despite the destructive environmental impacts such as conversion of rural land to urban uses. In this article, they attempt to answer this question and explore ways to urge builders to substitute ecologically benign forms of development in place of present models. They begin by discounting a predominant explanatory framework for the present form of urban development which emphasizes "individual actions in the market, highlighting the role of consumers or developers". Instead, they argue that an alternative framework which focuses on the social production of space in which economic forces are contextualized within a broader set of factors which include individual values, would offer more promise in bringing about change in urban development. A case study of the Waterloo region is utilized to explore attitudes towards alternative forms of development, in particular, the major impediments to, and opportunities for, innovation.

Society of American Foresters (1989). Report of the Society of American Foresters National Task Force on Community Stability. Bethesda, MD: Society of American Foresters.

The subject of community stability is addressed in this report. Much of the report refers to community stability within the context of policies related to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service. The report begins with definitions of “community”, a categorizing of stakeholder groups, and a discussion of how various agencies are addressing the question of community stability. This is followed by a look at the prospects of stabilizing forest-dependent communities, through identification of sources of community stability and the potential for community development. The final section of the report lists conclusions reached by the task force and recommendations it makes to public and private forest resource managers to ensure the viability of forest resource-dependent communities.

Tykkyläinen, M. and Neil, C. (1995). “Socio-Economic Restructuring in Resource Communities: Evolving a Comparative Approach”. Community Development Journal - An International Forum, 30 (1), 31-47.

In this paper, Tykkyläinen and Neil conceptualize a framework for explaining socio-economic restructuring in resource communities, specifically those which are integrated in the world market and thus have characteristics of a developed economy or have an economy under industrial development. The authors then discuss regional development theories, using the notion of resource communities as basic units of rural settlement, and present an approach for tackling restructuring issues. The importance of interpreting restructuring processes in a broad context is stressed. The discussion ranges from general, to sector-specific, to locality-specific, and to policy-related categories. The authors argue that each of these categories has something to contribute to an understanding of restructuring.

Weeks, E.C. (1990). *Mill Closures in the Pacific Northwest: The Consequences of Economic Decline in Rural Industrial Communities*. In Community and forestry: continuities in the sociology of natural resources, R.G. Lee, D.R. Field, and W.R. Burch, Jr. (eds.), 125-139.

This paper explores briefly the transition in the Oregon wood products industry and its consequences for local communities. The specific economic impacts at the community level revolve around the loss of jobs due to mill closures. Job losses affect specific age groups (older workers) more than others. The impacts on the community include changes to the age structure as a result of employment and retirement induced migration. The paper concludes with an assessment of the future of Oregon’s small forestry dependent communities in the period after the “immediate shock wave” of mill closures.

Whatmore, S. (1993). *Sustainable rural geographies?*. Progress in Human Geography, 17 (4), 538-547.

In this review article, two key themes in recent rural geography publications on sustainability, environment and culture, are identified and discussed. These themes are interwoven with a discussion of the social, economic, and political geography of rural communities.

Williamson, T. and Annamraju, S. (1996). Analysis of the Contribution of the Forest Industry to the Economic Base of Rural Communities in Canada. Ottawa, ON: Industry, Economics and Programs Branch, Natural Resources Canada - Canadian Forest Service, Working Paper #43.

The research reported on in this paper has applied previously developed analytical and conceptual frameworks to rural communities in Canada in an effort to provide an “up-to-date” review of the state of forest dependent communities. As such, the report includes a summary of the historical development, current performance, and future outlook for these communities. An economic base methodology is applied to some six thousand Census Sub Divisions (CSDs) of the 1991 Canada Census. This identified a set of 337 CSDs in Canada where the forest products sector contributes to at least half of the community’s economic base. These communities are home to over 900,000 Canadians. In Part II, “Historical Context for the Development of Forest Dependent Community Concepts”, a brief summary of Robson’s comprehensive overview of the evolution of development concepts relative to single industry communities is provided. In Part III, key terms are defined. These terms include: community, community stability, community development, community economic dependence, and economic base analysis. Part IV provides an introduction to the literature on previous economic studies of rural forest-based communities. Part V, “Number and Distribution of Rural Forest-Based Communities in Canada”, outlines a methodology for estimating the contribution of the forestry sector to the economic base of rural communities. Based on this methodology, the results for British Columbia suggest that just over 14 percent of the population has a heavy reliance on the forestry sector, over 54 percent has a moderate reliance on forestry, while approximately 31 percent has only a slight or no reliance on forestry for its economic base. Further, British Columbia’s reliance on the forestry sector outweighs all other provinces. The final section, “A Preliminary Assessment of Determinants Influencing the Development and Stability of Rural Forest-Based Communities in Canada”, applies Apedaile’s conceptual framework for describing economic determinants in evolving rural economies to determine features that are impacting the economic resiliency of forest-based communities.

Economic Restructuring Initiatives in the US Northwest

Conway, F.D.L., Bergeron, J., Goblirsch, G., and Hinman, R.C. (1995). Final Report for the 1994 Pilot of the OSU Fishing-Dependent Families Project. Oregon: Oregon State University Extension Service.

Based upon the Oregon State model for timber-dependent families and communities, this report represents an experimental outreach program for fishing families. The specific goals of the project were to create an educational model to help fishermen and their families manage change. Included in the project are a "Fishing Family and Business Resource Kit", the outcomes from a workshop of fishing families, a guide to community organization, and a booklet on helping persons cope with change, crisis, and loss.

Labor Education and Research Center, University of Oregon (1996). 1996 Ecosystem Workforce Project Curriculum - A practical learning and resource guide for forest/ecosystem workers. Oregon: Oregon State University - Ecosystem Workforce Project.

This is the curriculum and learning guide for the 1996 installment of the Ecosystem Workforce Project conducted in the State of Oregon. The curriculum covers sections on science of ecosystem restoration, technical and safety knowledge, business development, and management. It was developed as a practical oriented handbook and reference document.

Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative (1996). Evaluation of the 1995 Ecosystem Workforce Demonstration Projects in Oregon. Oregon: Ecosystem Workforce Project, University of Oregon, Labor Education and Research Center.

Lessons learned from the 1995 Ecosystem Workforce Demonstration projects are consolidated in this report so as to inform future planning activities and strategies. The report summarizes seven of these projects in the State of Oregon. Key successes include worker training, local partnerships, growing experience with multi-disciplinary curriculum, and improved job quality and outcomes on the ground. Suggested areas for improvement include the structure of steering committees, the need to coordinate training needs with project work, expansion of contract and business skills training, a more "worker-centred approach", increased flexibility of job length, and better job placement strategies for graduates.

Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative (1995). The Ecosystem Workforce Project - Sustainable Ecosystem Management in the Pacific Northwest. Oregon: University of Oregon, Labor Education and Research Center for Northwest Area Foundation.

Building upon the US President's forest summit initiative, this report outlines six ecosystem pilot projects to be conducted in the State of Oregon in 1995 which employ 60-70 dislocated workers. Key components of the project, which was jointly developed by the

University of Oregon and Oregon State University, include the retraining of displaced workers, skills development in ecosystem management, and ecosystem rehabilitation project completion.

Oregon State University Extension Service (1996). Towns in Transition: Managing Change in Natural Resource Dependent Communities (video). Oregon: Oregon State University.

Community's adaptation to change is broken down into three stages in this 30 minute video: Endings, Neutral Zone, and New Beginnings. What occurs within these three stages is examined by using three case studies of communities presently situated within each stage of transition. Tutelake, California is the setting for the "Endings" stage of transition. In this stage, residents need to express their anger, shock and denial with major changes occurring within their community. This "grief" needs to be worked out before the community can enter the second stage of transition. Forks, Washington is the setting for the second stage of transition, the "Neutral Zone". This stage is characterized by the start of initiative and entrepreneurial activities, the organizing of Community Development Organizations to develop recovery plans based on diversification of the economy, and the building of community esteem. The final stage, "New Beginnings" is set in Astoria, Oregon, a community which has evaluated its strengths and weaknesses in a consensual way. This has allowed Astoria to successfully diversify its economy utilizing its potential for tourism and "Ecotourism" in a way which respects the character of the community and its waterfront. The video comes complete with a useful guide brochure.

Oregon State University Extension Service (1994). Natural Resources-Dependent Families and Communities in Transition: Citizen Tool Kit - Building an Understanding of Oregon's Changing Public Forest Uses. Oregon: Oregon State University.

Produced by the Oregon State University Extension Service, this tool-kit contains resource materials designed to inform residents about natural resources planning, management, and policy issues in the State. It is one of three tool-kits produced as part of the Oregon State response to changing resource supplies in forest dependent communities.

Oregon State University Extension Service (1993). Educational Resources for Natural Resource-Dependent Families & Communities in Transition: Family and Youth Tool Kit. Oregon: Oregon State University.

Produced by the Oregon State University Extension Service, this tool-kit is a collection of resource materials helpful to families and children. The package contains information on household cost-cutting measures, tips on creating a better quality of home life, and tips for dealing with the consequences of transition (including family relocation). It is one of three tool-kits produced as part of the Oregon State response to changing resource supplies in forest dependent communities.

Oregon Visions Project Committee (1993). A Guide to Community Visioning: Hands-On Information for Local Communities. Portland, OR: Oregon Chapter, American Planning Association.

This guide is intended for members of the community and local planners who are interested in creating a community vision. It outlines steps in finding a community vision and provides hints for how to design this vision and implement it. The foundation for the approach adopted by the authors is referred to as the “Oregon Model”, named to reflect the visioning approaches adopted by local communities in Oregon. This model is based on four steps: 1) profiling the community, 2) creating a trend statement based on where the community is presently headed, 3) creating a vision of where the community wants to be, and 4) developing a detailed action plan which will outline the steps to achieve that community vision. While the “Oregon Model” provides a basic framework for community visioning, the authors stress that each community process must be approached differently to reflect needs and resources specific to that community. Some success stories of community visioning projects are highlighted throughout this guide.

OSU Timber-Dependent Families and Communities Project Advisory Committee (1995). Final Report: OSU Timber-Dependent Families and Communities Project. Oregon: Oregon State University.

This report is an outcome of the Oregon State initiative to respond to the needs of timber-dependent families and communities. The programs and efforts designed to assist Oregon families and communities that were affected by a changing timber supply are reviewed. Beginning with a history of the problem, funding initiatives are chronologically detailed. The report then describes the accomplishments in terms of program development, creation of educational materials and development of collaborative efforts within and among timber communities. The report concludes with a policy evaluation of the Oregon State response. While recognizing that the policy response has changed over time, collaborative efforts to increase human capital and community capacity-building are strongly endorsed.

Natural Resource Sustainability

Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics (1995). The AFSEE-Sponsored Ecosystem Management Alternative for the Interior Columbia River Basin. Interior Columbia River Basin Executive Summary (website: <http://www.afsee.org/Publications/Reports/ICRB.Report/ICRB.Summary.html>)

The Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics is motivated by a perceived failure by Federal Government agencies to manage public lands for future sustainability. This report details the outcomes of two workshops held in Oregon and Idaho

through 1995. Based upon these workshops, a series of problem areas were identified in ecosystem management plans in the Columbia River Basin. These problem areas include ecosystems which are already damaged, weakened forest stands through aggressive fire suppression, declining soil productivity, declining biological diversity, and degraded watersheds and aquatic habitat. The report covers a range of planning and implementation discussions and can be found on worldwide web.

Bartelmus, P. (1994). Environment, Growth and Development - The Concepts and Strategies of Sustainability. London and New York: Routledge.

Following on the work of the Bruntland Commission in 1987, and the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992, Bartelmus attempts an analysis of sustainable economic growth and development. The focus of the book is to create an operational "green accounting" framework. This includes evaluating social, cultural, aesthetic, and ethical issues as well as those concerned with economics. By developing a systematically linked framework of policies and strategies, it is hoped that sustainable development will be attempted more broadly. The text introduces the challenge facing global society and the opportunities of a sustainable development accounting framework. This framework is then set into the context of: 1) identifying criteria for sustainability, 2) identifying structural change required to achieve sustainable growth, and 3) evaluation of a variety of strategies.

Bennett, D. (1994). *Environmental policy and the failure of the consultation process*. Alternatives, 20 (2), 47-49.

In this article, Bennett provides a critique of federal government environmental policy in the areas of: 1) conservation of natural resources and their development in a sustainable fashion, 2) energy conservation and the development of alternative energy sources, and 3) pollution prevention and control. The author argues that for environmentalists to participate in consultation processes effectively, their responses need to be better coordinated and several key barriers to their effective participation, which are becoming entrenched in the consultation process itself, need to be eliminated. These barriers include a lack of clear mandates and outcomes, unrepresentative consultation imbedded in multi-stakeholder approaches, uncoordinated cross-jurisdictional consultation and the need for federal government leadership in national environmental policy making, a lack of respect for the consultation process, the failure to implement policies that reflect successfully negotiated, consensus based ideas, and the political use of stakeholder funding.

Binkley, C.S., Brewer, G.D., and Sample, V.A. (eds.) (1988). Redirecting the RPA - Proceedings of the 1987 Airlie House Conference on the Resources Planning Act. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Bulletin #95.

This monograph includes 12 papers commissioned for a 1987 conference on resource planning, as well as one essay which synthesizes key ideas which arose during the conference. The papers examine the problems of the United States' Resource Planning Act (RPA) from two dimensions. Each of the papers in the first dimension explore an alternative response which would address resource scarcity in the US forest sector. Four modes of operation are proposed: 1) expanded production on federal lands, 2) expanded production on state lands, 3) expanded production on private lands, and 4) reductions in demand through product substitution and/or resource saving technologies. In the second dimension, papers focus on relevant interests in the US forest sector including various levels and branches of government and environmental groups. These papers address the merits of the four modes of responses from the point of view of the various sector interests. The final synthesis paper discusses the policy dynamics of replacing old programs with new ones.

Brand, D.G. (ed.) (1995). Forestry Sector Planning - proceedings of a meeting held 18-22 September 1994 in Anchorage, Alaska. Ottawa, ON: Ministry of Supply and Services Canada, Co-sponsored by the Canadian Forest Service and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

These proceedings resulted from a meeting co-sponsored by the Canadian Forest Service and the Forestry Department of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in response to an awareness that forestry planning must fully integrate new dimensions of sustainability, social participation and equity, and environmental roles of forests and trees at local, national, and global levels. Papers include both methodological essays and case studies of current forestry planning practices in a number of FAO member countries, both developed and developing. The report was designed to serve as a guide to countries reviewing their forestry planning approach. It is organized into three sections. The first is a "Report of the Meeting on Forestry Sector Planning"; the second includes "Concept Papers on Forestry Planning"; and the third, "Country Reports", summarizes the state of forestry planning within individual countries.

Briassoulis, H. (1989). *Forum - Theoretical Orientations in Environmental Planning: An Inquiry into Alternative Approaches*. Environmental Management, 13 (4), 381-392.

This article includes a review of six alternative environmental planning approaches. Each of these approaches is evaluated in terms of: 1) the relative influence of the characteristics of environmental problems, the nature of the decision-making context, and the intellectual traditions of the disciplines contributing to the study of these problems; 2) the occurrence of these approaches in real-world situations; and 3) their environmental soundness and political realism. The six alternative environmental planning approaches are: 1) comprehensive/rational,

2) incremental, 3) adaptive, 4) contingency, 5) advocacy, and 6) participatory/consensual. These approaches represent “pure” types. In the real-world, however, the actual approaches pursued tend to be blends of these six approaches. The author then suggests a synthesis of these environmental planning approaches to identify the linked nature of problem identification, definition, plan implementation, plan evaluation, and future monitoring. The author concludes by suggesting future research directions.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1993). Sustainability: from ideas to action. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

The British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy has two mandates to fulfill. The main focus has been on the creation of a sustainability strategy framework, and the recommendation of tools to implement this strategy. This initial work was completed early in 1993. This document forms a major component of the Round Table’s second mandate, that of monitoring and reporting progress on the sustainability strategy. It begins by providing a general assessment of environmental, economic, and social trends in British Columbia, as identified in the Round Table’s 1992 report Towards a Strategy for Sustainability. It also offers some scenarios for what could be the consequences of these trends for sustainability in the future. The document then summarizes four key elements of the sustainability strategy: energy, education, communities, and the economy. Finally, the document moves towards outlining a framework for measuring progress towards sustainability. This framework includes the objectives and content of sustainability reporting, the character of sustainability reporting, development of data through a collaborative process which will encourage public input, criteria for measuring and evaluating progress, and a strategy for developing indicators. The appendices include a glossary of terms, a summary of the Round Table’s mandate, a list of present and former members of the Round Table, a history of the evolution of sustainability, a summary on the process of developing the sustainability strategy for British Columbia, and a list of other Round Table publications and related readings.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1993). An Economic Framework for Sustainability - Draft. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This discussion paper forms one element of the sustainability strategy developed for the Province of British Columbia. It begins by presenting the economic, social and environmental issues which are at the forefront of discussions on the prospects for a sustainable economy for the Province. The paper then describes a vision of a sustainable economy which revolves around strengthening the positive linkages between economic activity, ecological limitations, and social well-being. Finally, the paper outlines a framework for achieving this vision which involves all levels of government, and the private and public sectors.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1992). A Sustainability Strategy for Energy. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This discussion paper also forms one element of the sustainability strategy developed for the Province of British Columbia. It outlines key issues related to energy development and sustainability in British Columbia such as control of British Columbia's greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency and conservation, alternative energy technologies, energy pricing and exports, and energy planning with public involvement. The paper makes 32 recommendations to the provincial government and the private sector. These recommendations include rigorous evaluation of energy efficiency and conservation, promotion of alternative energy technologies, establishment of clear and predictable environmental standards, and legislation of mandatory public involvement in energy planning.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1991). Sustainable Land and Water Use. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

This theme paper, developed by the British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy, is intended to stimulate public discussion on the elements of a Sustainable Development Strategy for British Columbia. The paper begins by outlining a vision of a sustainable future and details the Round Table's Principles of Sustainable Development. The various components involved in the transition to sustainable development are then discussed. These components include: the environment, the economy, resource industries, challenges to transition, people and the environment, allocation of land and water, and management of land and water. Following this, a strategy for attaining sustainable land and water use is designed. An example of how the sustainable development strategy would work is given in the appendix.

British Columbia Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1990). Creating a Sustainable Development Strategy for British Columbia. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Round Table on the Environment.

This document is the first step in the creation of a strategy for sustainable development in British Columbia. It sets out the principles of sustainable development and outlines the process and problems in creating a sustainable development strategy for British Columbia.

Camp, O. (1991) *Ecoforestry - The View from Medford, Oregon*. Forest Planning Canada, 7 (5), 10-14.

In this paper, Camp outlines what is meant by "ecoforestry" based around "natural selection forestry rules", a method of forest ecosystem management which he considers to be the most economically and environmentally sound. The author begins by outlining the goals of

ecosystem management, then defines guidelines for “ecoforestry”. The paper concludes with a set of harvest rules for achieving sustainable forestry which revolve around keeping the forest ecosystem healthy.

Cardinall, D. and Day, J.C. (1998). *Embracing Value and Uncertainty in Environmental Management and Planning: A Heuristic Model*. Environments, 25 (2 & 3), 110-125.

Cardinall and Day begin by providing an overview of environmental management and planning. Using the concepts of human "values" and "uncertainty", the authors employ a framework based on “decision stakes” and “management uncertainty” to assess the effectiveness of various participatory and technical approaches to environmental management. They attempt to assess decision-making potential in terms of its ability to integrate diverse values, knowledge, and information in support of sustainable environmental management. The authors conclude by outlining several steps which could provide more effective environmental management and planning.

Carley, M. and Christie, I. (1992). Managing sustainable development. London, GB: Earthscan Publications Ltd.

This book was intended to help promote better practice in environmental management. Drawing upon innovations in environmental management, this collection of case studies illustrates what the authors call the “action-centred network approach to environmental management”. The authors show that such networks focus on tangible challenges of environment and development. The case studies demonstrate how the network approach works by turning constraints on environmental management into opportunities for sustainable development. Carley and Christie's approach to environmental management centres around a substantially revised definition of management in which stakeholders attempt to arrange their affairs in a manner which is in harmony with nature and with each other. The book is organized into five parts. The first part examines global trends over the next 50 years, and the likely environmental consequences of these trends. The second part critiques the Western industrial model of development. Part 3 outlines the present organization of world business and finance, and the emerging global culture of industrial consumption and consumerism. Special emphasis here is upon the implications of these for sustainable development. Part 4 examines the potential of innovative management approaches to contribute to sustainable development. The final part comprises four case studies in environmental management. These case studies illustrate the action-centred network approach within the context of four geographic levels (neighbourhood, regional, provincial or state, and national) and four geographic locations comprising both industrialized and developing countries (Great Britain, several countries in Africa, the United States, and the Netherlands).

Chambers, R. and Conway, G.R. (1992). Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical Concepts for the 21st Century. Brighton, England: Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, Discussion Paper #296.

Based on preliminary findings and interim research results, the purpose of this paper is to provoke discussion by exploring the concept of sustainable livelihoods. For the purpose of the paper, sustainable livelihoods are defined normatively on the ideas of capability, equity, and sustainability. The first part sets a context for the discussion. Topics include such issues as change and uncertainty, defects of conventional professional analysis, and fundamentals of capability, equity and sustainability. The paper then proceeds through a discussion of sustainable livelihoods as a potentially integrating concept. Following this, the specific concept of sustainability is explored in detail with respect to such terms as environmental sustainability and social sustainability. Finally, three analytical perspectives are employed in order to translate concepts of livelihoods and sustainability into fair and efficient policies. These perspectives are: valuing future livelihoods, enhancing livelihood-intensity, and estimating livelihood effects. The paper concludes with a look at the policy and research implications from the “long-term” view of an extended future for the human race.

Coopers & Lybrand Consulting (1996). Current and Future Economic Benefits of British Columbia Parks. Victoria, BC: Report for the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks.

Coopers and Lybrand Consulting were commissioned by the British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks to study the economic contribution of the provincial park system to the economy. They utilized three approaches in their study: 1) a qualitative analysis of the range of social, environmental and economic benefits of the park system; 2) a quantitative analysis of economic benefits using an input/output model; and 3) a quantitative assessment of the non-market economic benefits of the park system based on an analysis of user day values. Key findings of the study include: 1) that the park system continues to make an important contribution to the maintenance of the province’s biodiversity and the conservation of its natural and cultural resources; 2) the park system makes a significant contribution to the economy of the province in terms of providing jobs, visitor expenditures and tax revenues; and 3) there are significant non-market benefits derived by park visitors from the recreation activities (consumer surplus).

Dale, A. and Robinson, J.B. (eds.) (1996). Achieving Sustainable Development. Vancouver, BC: UBC Press.

This book is part of a sustainable development series coordinated by the Sustainable Development Research Institute of UBC. This volume is divided into four parts. The first part, “Visions”, consists of two papers describing significant Canadian initiatives in articulating visions for achieving sustainable development. Part 2, “Connections”, consists of one paper

integrating the field of sustainable development with topics from other fields. Part 3, "Action", consists of six papers on achieving sustainable development. This part is the heart of the volume in which authors are encouraged to make concrete proposals for action. Topics covered include biodiversity issues, industrial ecology, poverty and sustainable development, women's issues and sustainable development, and aboriginal issues with respect to sustainable development. The final part, "Assessing Progress" consists of one paper which provides information on how we are doing with respect to sustainable development, with special emphasis on the role of quantitative indicators. Each of these papers is linked by the common theme of considering sustainable development in all its dimensions including a mix of ecological, social, economic, and political imperatives.

Dommen, E. (ed.) (1993). Fair Principles for Sustainable Development - Essays on Environmental Policy and Developing Countries. Hants, GB and Brookfield, Vermont: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited.

There has been growing concern that environmental considerations should be more fully reflected in economic decision-making. Three environmental principles are being used as guidelines for this purpose: the Polluter Pays Principle (PPP) (whereby the polluter is induced to bear the expenses of preventing and controlling pollution), the User-Pays Principle (UPP) (where the price of natural resources should reflect the full range of costs involved in using it), the Precautionary Principle (where environmental policy should anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of environmental degradation), and one general principle not specifically designed for environmental policy, the Subsidiarity Principle, whereby political decisions should be taken at the lowest possible level. The purpose of this volume is to look at environmental policy instruments from a developmental perspective. Essays focus on the application and implications of these principles to sustainable development within developing countries. Five papers examine PPP and UPP principles in a broad perspective - their merits, drawbacks and technical feasibility for developing countries. One chapter focuses on the Precautionary Principle, and one explores the contribution of the Subsidiarity Principle.

Dower, R., Ditz, D., Faeth, P., Johnson, N., Kosloff, K., and MacKenzie, J.J. (1997). Frontiers of Sustainability: Environmentally Sound Agriculture, Forestry, Transportation, and Power Production. Washington, DC and Covelo, CA: Island Press.

This paper begins with a brief introduction which defines sustainable development and looks at American trends and visions for the future. The authors then look at sustainable development in the areas of agriculture, electricity generation, transportation, and forestry. They describe the kinds of actions needed to put each of these areas on the path to "efficiency, environmental integrity and growth".

Evans, B. (compiled by) (1994). Sustainable development and sustainable forestry - A review of concepts, definitions and criteria - selected readings. Burnaby, BC: Simon Fraser University, School of Resource and Environmental Management.

A total of 23 articles ranging from general to specific illustrations are included in this compendium of articles on sustainable development and sustainable forestry.

Evans, B. (1994). Sustainable development and sustainable forestry - A review of concepts, definitions and criteria. Burnaby, BC: Simon Fraser University School of Resource and Environmental Management, prepared for Andy MacKinnon and Gerry Still, Ministry of Forests, Research Branch.

This document provides a synthesis perspective on the issue of sustainable development and sustainable forestry. Evans begins by setting a definitional framework for sustainability and how to measure such it. These concepts are then applied to identification of sustainable forestry issues in Canada.

Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team (1993). Forest Ecosystem Management: An Ecological, Economic, and Social Assessment. Washington, DC: United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; United States Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service; United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management; United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service; and Environmental Protection Agency.

The objective of this book is to identify management alternatives that attain the greatest economic and social contribution from the forests of the region and meet the requirements of the applicable laws and regulations in the United States, including the Endangered Species Act, the National Forest Management Act, the Federal Land Policy Management Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act. The social assessment seeks to provide policy makers with an understanding of how potential policy options might affect stakeholders and constituents, and an analysis of potential effects on important social values and activities. A variety of projects were conducted to complete the social assessment. These include analyses of public comments, assessment of rural communities, assessment of Native American values, and a region wide assessment of recreation, scenic, and subsistence values.

Fortmann, L. and Kusel, J. (1990). *New Voices, Old Beliefs: Forest Environmentalism Among New and Long-Standing Rural Residents*. Rural Sociology, 55 (2), 214-232.

Rural conflict over natural resources has often been attributed to the environmental attitudes of new residents from urban areas. This study utilizes data from a survey of residents from two communities near two national forests in the United States (Klamath National Forest

and Tahoe National Forest), and compares the environmental attitudes of new residents of urban origin to that of long-standing residents. Further breakdowns in the variables are made by gender, level of education, forestry work, and by those who may have a stake in the natural resources versus those who do not. Results show little support for the hypothesis that residential status affects forest management attitudes and suggest instead that new residents simply give voice to already existing pro-environmental attitudes rather than providing new ones.

Fraser Basin Management Program (1993/94). Source Book: A compendium of information on the environmental, economic and social sustainability of the Fraser Basin - Volume 1. Vancouver, BC: Fraser Basin Management Program.

Initial contents of this source book, which is designed to be added on to with future reports, issue papers, newsletters, and data on the Fraser Basin region, are organized into ten sections. These include: 1) Strategic Plan Summary, 2) Newsletters and Updates, 3) Fraser Basin Briefs, 4) Workshops, 5) Management Strategies, 6) Demonstration Projects, 7) State of Institutions Report, 8) Fraser Basin Vital Signs, 9) Projects and Reports, and 10) Bibliography. Of particular interest, the Fraser Basin Management Program has endorsed six regional demonstration projects which provide examples of grassroots approaches to sustainability. These six projects are: the Salmon River Watershed Project in Langley, the Nahatlatch Watershed Integrated Resource Use Plan in the Boston Bar area, the Nicola Watershed Community Partnership in the Merritt area, the Prince George Riverfront Trails Project, the Salmon River Watershed Restoration Project in Salmon Arm, and the Williams Lake River Valley Corridor Project. The results of these projects will be interesting to follow.

Gardner, J.E., Rees, W.E., and Boothroyd, P. (1988). The Role of Environmental Assessment in Promoting Sustainable Development: Three Views. Vancouver, BC: UBC School of Community and Regional Planning, UBC Planning Papers Discussion Paper No.13.

Nine approaches to decision making for environmental assessment, planning and management are reviewed to determine their support for principles of sustainable development. These approaches range from an ecological approach, to environmental impact assessment, to adaptive environmental assessment and management. The document also outlines eight principles on sustainable development which revolve around the substantive principles of meeting human needs and maintaining ecological integrity, and the process principles of adaptiveness and integration.

Gonzalez, N. (1996). A Citizen's Guide to Protecting Wetlands & Woodlands. Don Mills, ON: Federation of Ontario Naturalists.

This guide is designed to provide information to concerned citizen's wanting to save a natural area. It provides tools, ideas and examples of how to protect wetlands and woodlands through relating the experiences of those who have successfully undertaken such conservation

efforts. The guide is organized into four chapters, each focussing on four types of strategies: 1) changing planning through natural area inventories and research; 2) participating in the land-use planning process; 3) land acquisition and stewardship; and 4) environmental education and awareness. Included in each chapter is a collection of brief summaries of citizen efforts, more detailed case studies, a summary of what needs to be done to initiate a project utilizing this strategy, as well as information sources. The author emphasizes that the key to success is a coordinated effort of working together and sharing information.

Harmony Foundation (1991). Community Workshops for the Environment. Ottawa, ON: Harmony Foundation of Canada

This manual is intended to help interested individuals, educators or community group members, to organize and present workshops on environmental values in their communities. It consists of practical workshops which are designed to inform participants about some of the environmental issues Canadians face, and to stimulate home and community action toward their improvement. The manual emphasizes individual and community response to environmental issues concentrating on the development and application of simple and practical problem-solving skills. There are three parts to this manual. Part 1 provides introductory material on workshops. It includes the facilitator's role in the workshop, how to plan a workshop, what components to include, and sample workshop outlines. Part 2 focuses on action within the main topics of energy, hazardous materials, waste reduction, and water use. Part 3 provides a basic introduction to solving environmental problems through community action. Facilitators seeking in-depth information may also consult the references and additional resource materials listed in this manual.

Hartig, J.H., Zarull, M.A., Heidtke, T.M., and Shah, H. (1998). *Implementing Ecosystem-based Management: Lessons from the Great Lakes*. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management, 41 (1), 45-76.

This article provides a review and analysis of the Remedial Action Plan (RAP), a systematic and comprehensive ecosystem approach to restoring beneficial uses in the most polluted areas of the Great Lakes. This initiative is from the US-Canada Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. The purpose of the study is to: 1) identify important principles which contribute to effective implementation of ecosystem-based management, 2) review examples within the Great Lakes RAP program which reflect these principles, and 3) provide some insights and guidance for achieving broad-based support for specific actions. The principles deemed essential for effective implementation of ecosystem-based management include: 1) broad-based stakeholder involvement, 2) commitment of top leaders, 3) agreement on information needs and interpretation, 4) action planning within a strategic framework, 5) human resource development, 6) results and indicators to measure progress, 7) systematic review and feedback, and 8) stakeholder satisfaction. Conclusions drawn from this ecosystem-based management experience include the need for a transition from a traditional, command-and-control, regulatory approach of

governmental agencies toward a more co-operative, value-added, support-based role. Successful application of ecosystem-based management is dependent on broad-based stakeholder collaboration and co-operation in decision making, and the need for continuous improvement through adaptive management.

Hesterman, O.B. and Thorburn, T.L. (1994). *A Comprehensive Approach to Sustainable Agriculture: W.K. Kellogg's Integrated Farming Systems Initiative*. Journal of Production Agriculture, 7 (1), 132-134.

This paper sets forth the W.K. Kellogg Foundation initiative for sustainable farming systems. The Foundation advocates an integrated approach combining research and development of agricultural technologies, enhanced environmental stewardship, and attention to quality of rural life. This initiative is presently sponsoring a series of projects which are expected to report over the next several years.

Holmberg, J. (ed.) (1992). Making Development Sustainable: Redefining Institutions, Policy and Economics. Washington, DC and Covello, CA: Island Press.

This book is a collection of 11 chapters written by researchers at the International Institution for Environment and Development who have a concern for issues of sustainability in industrialized countries. The book begins with a discussion of the concept of sustainable development. This is followed up with an examination of the role of people and institutions in organizing for change. The next set of chapters are devoted to an examination of sustainable development in a range of areas including natural resource management, agriculture, sustainable cities, industry, forests, and energy use in developing countries. The final two chapters are more general and focus on financing sustainable development and living in a sustainable world.

International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (1996). The Local Agenda 21 Planning Guide - An Introduction to Sustainable Development. Toronto, ON: International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives.

In 1992, leaders of 179 countries gathered in Rio de Janeiro for the United Nations Earth Summit to finalize a global action plan for sustainable development. This plan, called Agenda 21, included a range of planning approaches, methods and tools. This Guide organizes these planning approaches into a framework for sustainable development useful to municipal professionals and NGOs facing a variety of development conditions. The first chapter examines the theory behind sustainable development and how it can be applied by local governments. It also outlines the mandate of the Local Agenda 21, identifies how to use the planning guide, and sets the framework for sustainable development centering around Partnerships, Community-based Issue Analysis, Action Planning, Implementation and Monitoring, and Evaluation and Feedback. The following five chapters deal with these elements in more detail.

International Institute for Sustainable Development (1994). Youth Sourcebook on Sustainable Development. Winnipeg, MB: International Institute for Sustainable Development.

This sourcebook is a youth activism guidebook for sustainable development. It is organized into three sections. The first is a theoretical examination of the issues related to sustainable development from a youth perspective. This includes the definition of sustainable development, relationships between human rights and sustainable development, women and sustainable development, and natural resources. Section 2 outlines what youth can do to participate in global decision-making organizing strategies, gives international case studies of youth organizing, explores the role that electronic communications can play in sustainable development, and lists a range of resource materials available on a wide range of topics pertaining to sustainable development. The final section is a directory of 280 organizations involved in sustainable development, each with a short paragraph describing their main activities.

Jackson, L. (1989). *Public Views About Resource Development and Preservation: Results from an Alberta Study*. The Canadian Geographer, 33 (2), 163-167.

Conflicts often arise between resource development on the one hand, and preservation of the wilderness on the other. If these conflicts are to be resolved, decision makers need to know what the public perceives to be an appropriate level of development and preservation. The purpose of this article is to report the results of a survey questionnaire conducted in Alberta in 1984. The survey had two purposes: 1) to investigate the connection between preservation/development views and deep-seated attitudes and values towards the environment, and 2) to assess the degree of elitist bias in the preservationist perspective. Results show that the preservationist view has been widely adopted among urban Alberta residents and that the expectation that views on resource preservation would be associated with attitudes towards the environment was confirmed. Further, those advocating stronger measures of environmental protection cannot be dismissed as an elitist minority because these views were widely shared across all social strata.

Kimmins, J.P. (1991). *The future of the forested landscapes of Canada*. The Forestry Chronicle, 67 (1), 14-18.

In this article, Kimmins identifies attributes he believes are critical in the design and implementation of a new Canadian forest management strategy which will be sensitive to changes in public attitude, changes in global climate, and changes in forest management. The two most important attributes of the strategy are that it must be flexible to change and that it reflects a variety of aspects of diversity including biophysical diversity, temporal diversity, and social diversity.

Knight, N. (1991). Projecting the Regional Demo-Economic Impacts of Natural Resource Mega-Projects: A Comparison of Two Techniques. Vancouver, BC: UBC School of Community and Regional Planning, UBC Planning Papers Discussion paper No.27.

Knight places demo-economic analysis as a central component of comprehensive environmental impact assessment. The results of demo-economic analysis can inform both project-planning and community land use planning aspects of resource mega-projects. Two techniques are compared, economic base analysis and income expenditure analysis, in a review of British Columbia's North East Coal Project.

Knight, R.L. and Bates, S.F. (eds.) (1995). A New Century for Natural Resources Management. Washington, DC and Covelo, CA: Island Press.

This edited volume of 21 essays, written by a variety of educators, economists and philosophers, chronicles the evolution of natural resources management through three theme areas. The first theme area, "The Beginning of Natural Resources Management", traces the emergence of natural resources management through an historical perspective. The second, "Tension: the Beginning of the Shift" describes the conflict that arose as the American population, and its demands for natural resources, grew in the middle of this century. In the final section, "The Future", the contributors suggest new approaches to more integrated resource management.

Kumar, R., and Murck, B. (1992). On Common Ground - Managing Human-Planet Relationships. Rexdale, ON: John Wiley & Sons Canada Limited.

This book examines ways to incorporate environmental concerns into decision-making processes. In particular, the authors examine the relationship between "development" and the "environment", and explore key issues in the sustainable management of resources. Part I, "Managing the Planet: Challenge for Our Future", provides an examination of the fundamental shift in perspective required to align environmental imperatives with decision-making processes. In Part II, "Decision Making and the Environment: A Conceptual Framework", an overview of 34 key environmental topics which set a conceptual framework is presented. In Part III, "Earth Systems: An Issues-Oriented Discussion", an introduction to a number of specific issues of current global environmental concern are described within the context of a broader system of interconnected human and Earth systems. In each case, an overview of the system or ecosystem is offered along with a discussion of salient problems. Part IV, "Creating Sustainable Futures: The Human Dimension", considers the human aspects of managing sustainable development. In arguing for the need to integrate the systems that govern human needs, interests, and activities with those of the natural environment, the authors draw upon case histories of development strategies from both developing and developed countries.

Lane, T. (ed.) (1987). Developing America's Northern Frontier. Lanham, MD and London, GB: University Press of America.

Major issues confronting the arctic and subarctic north regions of Canada and the United States are examined in this collection of papers. The ten papers are organized under four sections: "Potentials and Impacts of Northern Development" examines economic development potentials in the north; "Adaptation to Economic Development in the North" contains three perspectives on how the unique cultural and environmental conditions of the north are producing new economic development responses; "Local Governance and Political Control" addresses the issue of the politics of economic development in the north; and the final section examines the "Consequences of Development for Northern Peoples". A recurring theme throughout these papers is the need for sensitivity to the institutions and cultures of both the indigenous people and newcomers in northern development.

Leitmann, J., (1998). *Options for Managing Protected Areas: Lessons from International Experience*. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management, 41 (1), 129-144.

This paper begins by providing an overview of protected area categories. It then explores two options for managing environmentally sensitive zones: regulatory instruments and incentive measures. The regulatory instruments are categorized under four general methods: conventional protection, conservation of inhabited and worked areas, simpler legal measures, and planning and activity controls. A range of instruments for each general method is identified and an example is provided. The author then argues that regulations usually tend to be inadequate in themselves to protect natural areas, and that "complementary incentives are needed that encourage voluntary protection and management of the environment". A range of economic instruments to generate such incentives are summarized, with examples of applications from different countries being once again provided. These incentives are targeted at landowners, non-governmental organizations, and the public sector. Given that both regulatory instruments and incentive measures are required, Leitmann then examines three categories of international approaches to protecting special areas that combine these two types of options: Integrated Coastal Zone Management, Special Municipal Programmes, and efforts to promote sustainable local development such as eco-tourism.

Lerner, S. (ed.) (1993). Environmental Stewardship - Studies in Active Earthkeeping. Waterloo, ON: Department of Geography Publication Series, No. 39, University of Waterloo.

This book explores grassroots level earth stewardship primarily from the Canadian perspective. The book is organized into four parts. The first part is a theoretical examination of the concept of environmental stewardship. The second part describes the outcome of surveys of four stewardship groups in Canada and examines the nature of their activities, their perceptions of relations with government and other environmental groups, and their resources and resource needs. Part Three examines 15 case studies of stewardship groups' experiences to determine what

makes stewardship programs successful. The final part synthesizes the patterns revealed by these case studies and surveys to summarize why stewardship groups form, their values, goals and strategies, stages of group evolution, why members join and stay involved, and the effectiveness of stewardship groups.

MacNeill, J., Winsemius, P., and Yakushiji, T. (1991). Beyond Interdependence: The Meshing of the World's Economy and the Earth's Ecology. New York, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Written to guide the "Agenda 21" negotiators at the Earth Summit in Rio De Janeiro (1992), this book offers economic and environmental options for policy reform in the area of environmental threats. These policy reforms occur in the domestic arena and include: integrating environment in economic decision-making, correcting perverse interventions in the market, introducing environmental taxes and markets, reforming economic accounting systems, and making economic institutions environmentally responsible and accountable. The authors also provide suggestions on ways to encourage global environmental change.

Manning, E.W. (1990). *Presidential Address: Sustainable Development, The Challenge*. The Canadian Geographer, 34 (4), 290-302.

In this paper, Manning begins by identifying what he sees as the challenge for geographers in addressing global sustainable development topics. He briefly discusses the emerging field of sustainable development and related aspects of research and implementation. Manning sees sustainable development as being a "higher-order social goal implying alteration of the human-biosphere relationship to provide all that is needed to support the full range of human and ecological values equitably and in perpetuity". He presents a pyramid model showing steps required to support sustainable development. This model is based on four elements: 1) improved knowledge, 2) improved analytical abilities, 3) better problem evaluation, and 4) successful implementation of solutions. Finally, Manning concludes by outlining key opportunities and challenges for geographers through their theoretical and applied work.

Manning, T.W. and Adamowicz, W.L. (1995). Economics of Natural Resources for Agriculture and Forestry. Edmonton, AB: Department of Rural Economy, the University of Alberta.

This textbook was designed as a text for undergraduates in natural resource economics, with its contents being based on a course at the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Alberta. A full range of natural resources is covered, but emphasis is given particularly to those resources of special importance to agriculture and forestry. In the first part, "Natural Resource Needs and Availability", the authors examine population growth characteristics and consider the effects of rapidly growing populations on world resources. They also review the availability of major types of world resources and analyse factors affecting supply. In Part II, "Theoretical Concepts", a range of economic principles and concepts are

explained in relationship to natural resources. In Part III, "Applications", the authors examine issues respecting the allocation of resource use over time including land rent and important aspects of resource conservation. The final part, "Global Resource Issues", deals with the concepts of materials balance and resource scarcity, and extends the concern over these concepts to consider the means by which they may be solved in the future.

Marchak, M.P. (1989). *What Happens When Common Property Becomes Uncommon?*. BC Studies, 80, 3-23.

Marchak counters the argument that depletion of fish and tree resources is a result of the fact that they are commonly owned and no one has management responsibilities for them. Marchak points out that the excessive exploitation of these resources is directly connected to private commercial activities combined with state management, and that the terms "state" and "commons" often contribute to the ambiguity of the property status of resources used in commercial industries. The author begins by making a distinction between these two terms and then extends them to fisheries and forestry, arguing that the problem is not with ownership but rather management. Her conclusions question the wisdom of any further privatization, suggesting a need for a system that "builds in public responsibilities, specifies management obligations, and adjusts calculations of costs and benefits with reference to ecology".

Martin, P. (1997). *Saline Politics: Local Participation and Neoliberalism in Australian Rural Environments*. Space & Polity, 1 (1), 115-119.

This paper explores local participation and policy development in rural Australia. Specific topics include "landcare" and regional catchment management. The author links these topics with "neoliberal" reform. The paper begins with a review of participatory approaches to sustainable development. Case studies from Hunter Valley, New South Wales are presented. The author concludes that "neoliberal reforms result in competition for resources within the state, the projectisation of environmental action, and a hesitance of the state to allocate resources for broader environmental monitoring". The author suggests that the "repoliticisation of rural environments" may create more opportunities for democratic sustainable development practice.

Mather, A.S. and Needle, C.L. (1998). *The forest transition: a theoretical basis*. AREA, 30 (2), 117-124.

Mather and Needle use the idea of "increasing agricultural adjustment to land quality" as the theoretical basis for forest transition. They suggest that as agriculture becomes increasingly located on higher quality land, thus allowing a given volume of production to be achieved from a smaller land area, it will allow more lower quality land to be released from agriculture and become available for reforestation. In this paper, the authors present theoretical evidence to support this argument, and suggest a number of factors which will strengthen this adjustment trend. They examine a case study situation from France and incorporate empirical evidence from

other parts of the world. Policy implications of this adjustment mean that non-forest policies may be of fundamental importance in achieving forest objectives, and that flexible property regimes would be required to permit the relocation of agricultural land to more suited uses.

McQuillan, A.G. (ed.) (1977). Perspectives in Resources Planning. Missoula, Montana: Montana Forest and Conservation Experiment Station, School of Forestry, University of Montana.

This publication contains papers given at a Perspectives in Resources Planning Program in 1976. It is organized around five themes: Economic Perspective, A Regional Perspective, State and Local Perspectives, Philosophical Issues, and Resources Planning on Public Lands. Each section contains two papers examining issues surrounding planning within these five theme areas. Several papers take a case study approach, while others are theoretical.

M'Gonigle, R.M. (1997). *Behind the Green Curtain*. Alternatives Journal, 23 (4), 16-21.

This paper provides an interpretive review of recent changes to British Columbia's forestry legislation and policies. The principle argument is that many of the policy and practice changes aimed at promoting and protecting biodiversity and sustainability in fact threaten these by perpetuating the province's reliance upon an industrial forestry sector. Using illustrations from a variety of locations prominent in public debates, the author suggests that only new "bold measures", which will rebuilt the economic and political foundations of the communities and industries, will be successful.

M'Gonigle, M. (1996). Living Communities in a Living Forest: Towards an Alternative Structure of Local Tenure and Management. Victoria, BC: Eco-Research Chair of Environmental Law & Environmental Studies Program, University of Victoria, Discussion Paper D96-3b.

M'Gonigle suggests that community-based initiatives are widely espoused for their potential to create jobs, sustain local environments, and reinvigorate local participation. In this discussion paper, a range of tenure alternatives which can be utilized to create "sustainable forestry" are examined. Particular emphasis is given to the potential of, and obstacles to, a community-based approach. The example tenure arrangements range from a corporate tenure model on one end of the spectrum to an ecosystem-based approach on the other. The author suggests that there are economic and political obstacles to adopting alternative economic development strategies. He then discusses the economic and management concerns of government agencies to ecosystem-based forms of forest tenure. Finally, M'Gonigle concludes that community-based forestry will continue to remain elusive in British Columbia without a transformation in the "state" itself so that in response to social interests, it can "provide an alternative to its own bureaucracies and corporations, and 'mandate' community".

M'Gonigle, R.M. (1996). *Tenure Reform in BC Forests: A Communitarian Strategy for Sustainability*. Policy Options, 17 (9), 11-15.

The issue of tenure reform is one which has elicited considerable debate within British Columbia. In its simplest form, the issue concerns the allocation of large tracts of Crown land to forestry corporations under long-term lease arrangements. Amongst the problems which such tenure can create are those involved with the difficulty of small or new firms to gain access to the forest resource, and the disconnection of industrial corporations from the people and communities in which their operations function. Drawing on the increasing debate over “community involvement”, the author argues for a “communitarian” strategy. By displacing both large corporations and government from the day-to-day management of local forestry issues, the author argues that more sensitive and sustainable practices and procedures will devolve.

M'Gonigle, M. (1989). *Developing Sustainability: A Native/Environmental Prescription for Third-Level Government*. BC Studies, 84, 65-99.

The author attempts to explore the concepts of environmental sustainability and activism with respect to the intertwining of First Nations' and environmental group interests in British Columbia. Drawing upon illustrations such as the Stein Valley, the paper details ways in which the interests of First Nations and environmental groups may be aligned more with one another than with a foreign multi-national industrial forestry firm. Building upon this base, a discussion of co-management or “cooperative management” is undertaken. Finally, the author intertwines the issue of First Nation self-government into this complex mix.

M'Gonigle, M. and Parfitt, B. (1994). Forestopia: A Practical Guide to the New Forest Economy. Maderia Park, BC: Harbour Publishing.

In this advocacy-oriented book, the authors argue that British Columbia is at a crossroads where the province is “catastrophically overshooting [the] resource base”. The first chapter sets the context for the book, chronicling the conflicts between environmentalists and the forest sector occurring in the Province and suggesting the need to replace the “volume” based economy with a “value” based one. The effects of the current emphasis on a volume-based economy, including the erosion of forests and the decline of resource based communities, are then the focus of the remainder of the first half of the book. In the latter half of the book, the authors argue for the need to change this volume-based economic development focus towards a value-based one which is centred around the ideas of value-added manufacturing, alternative logging, encouraging diversity, stewardship, promotion of mid size and small forest companies, and community-based forestry.

Mikesell, R.F. (1992). Economic Development and the Environment: A Comparison of Sustainable Development with Conventional Development Economics. London, GB: Mansell Publishing Limited.

Mikesell integrates sustainability criteria into development economics within a Third World context. Using many case studies and empirical examples from the Third World, the author shows how the environment and sustainability can be integrated into development strategies. The book demonstrates that sustainable development expands the role of government in regulation and in directly controlling the use of natural resources. Such government intervention should, however, be designed to prevent economic activity from overwhelming environmental capacity to absorb pollution or from depleting and degrading the natural resource base. Mikesell concludes that sustainable development is unlikely to replace conventional economic development; it can only alter it by introducing the social costs of adverse environment impacts.

Mitchell, B. (ed.) (1995). Resource and Environmental Management in Canada: Addressing Conflict and Uncertainty (Second Edition). Toronto, Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press.

This edited collection of papers contains an updated and revised version of the twelve original papers included in the first edition, as well as an additional five new papers. As in the first edition, papers are grouped into “Emerging Concerns”, “Enduring Concerns”, and “Responses”.

Mitchell, B. (ed.) (1991). Resource Management and Development, Addressing Conflict and Uncertainty. Toronto, Oxford, and New York: Oxford University Press.

This book aims to demonstrate the reality of the resource-management process - that conflict and uncertainty is a dominant feature of the process. There are twelve chapters exploring problems and opportunities related to resource management and development in Canada. These chapters are organized into three sections. The first, “Emerging Concerns”, examines climatic change and waste management issues. The second, “Enduring Concerns”, focuses on the sustainability of natural resources in the areas of forest practices, wildlife management, parks and protected areas, water and energy conservation, oil exploration and development. The final section, “Responses”, examines the role of environmental impact assessment and conservation strategies in addressing the problem areas, and includes a summary chapter on “Beating Conflict and Uncertainty in Resource Management and Development”.

Munasinghe, M. (1993). Environmental Economics and Sustainable Development. Washington, DC: the World Bank, World Bank Environment Paper Number 3.

This volume provides a review of how environmental economy can facilitate the efficient use of natural resources within the context of developing countries. Using case studies from a variety of developing countries, the author examines the application of environmental economic principles. Part A sets the conceptual basis for sustainable development using economic, ecological, and socio-cultural approaches. The framework for environmental-economic decision-making based on economic analyses, and cost-benefit criteria valuation techniques is then presented. Part B presents a number of case studies which demonstrate the implementation of some of the techniques of environmental impact valuation outlined above. Among the conclusions drawn is that there is a need for more effective incorporation of environmental concerns into economic decision-making.

Munasinghe, M. and Shearer, W. (eds.) (1995). Defining and Measuring Stability: The Bio-Geophysical Foundations. Washington, DC: The United Nations University and the World Bank.

This volume presents highlights from the “International Conference on the Definition and Measurement of Sustainability: the Biological and Physical Foundations”, held at the World Bank in June of 1992. The factors which were deemed necessary for the biogeophysical foundations of sustainability included: fertility or nutrient availability, energy, adequate moisture, proper substrates, subcritical levels of toxic substances, and an adequate and genetically varied stock of biological organisms. The contributions in this volume are organized into three parts. The first of these covers the major issues that affect all ecosystems in relation to biogeophysical sustainability such as: key concepts and terminology, spatial and temporal scales, limits to the sustainable use of resources, cumulative effects, source/sink modelling of landscapes, and atmosphere and climate. The second part contains six case studies of sustainable development initiatives from places around the world. The final part offers a series of reports on a variety of managed ecosystems for which researchers detail the current status of biogeophysical indicators of sustainability in the areas of agriculture, rangelands, fisheries, forests, wildlife, and natural areas and water resources in tropical and temperate zones.

Munro, K., Munro, N. and Willison, M. (eds.) (1992). Environmental Assessment and Heritage in the Atlantic Region. Waterloo, ON: Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo, Occasional Paper No. 20.

These are proceedings of a workshop held at Dalhousie University in 1992 as part of a series of regional workshops exploring the link between heritage and environmental assessment and how those links might be enhanced in the Atlantic Provinces. After an overview piece on heritage and the environment, the report reviews a series of brief panel presentations on the

social built and natural environment. Each of these presentations explores the “heritage value” of these different environments with several drawing upon specific heritage conservation projects.

Muschett, F.D. (ed.) (1997). Principles of Sustainable Development. Delray Beach, FL: St. Lucie Press.

This book provides an inter-disciplinary perspective to the concept of "sustainable development". It was inspired by a 1994 panel discussion at the Annual Meeting of the Air and Waste Management Association in Cincinnati. In the first chapter, an overview and integrated approach to sustainable development is presented. In the second chapter, different ecological perspectives on sustainability are analysed and presented within a “balanced” framework of ecological, social and economic well-being. Chapter 3 reviews sustainable development from a global perspective, with the authors arguing that leadership must come from the private sector and their “enlightened self-interest to save dollars”, resulting in environmental improvement through pollution prevention and waste minimization. In Chapter 4, technology’s role in sustainable development is explored. Chapter 5 is concerned with “operationalizing” sustainable development within programs, policies and technology assessments. The final chapter brings together many of the elements of sustainable development, including environmental limits, population, efficient use of resources, sustainable engineering technologies, education, and social changes, by providing a case study of how government and regulatory bodies at different levels in California are attempting to cope with the problem of air quality. The topics covered in each chapter are linked by some common themes such as the need to adopt an interdisciplinary and systems mode of thinking to move towards sustainable development, and the need for changes in thinking and social behaviour to accompany the development of an environmental ethic and sense of equity.

National Commission on the Environment (1993). Choosing a Sustainable Future. Washington, DC and Covelo, CA: Island Press.

This report by the American National Commission on the Environment summarizes the main points of the Commission’s thinking and recommends measures for “putting America’s environmental house in order”. Each chapter begins by outlining recommendations within nine key areas, then follows up with a discussion of these recommendations. The key areas include that: 1) sustainable development should be the primary goal of environmental and economic policy, 2) the target of American environmental policy should be to encourage development and adoption of technologies compatible with sustainable development, 3) economics of sustainable development must include a revision of the way economic activity is measured, 4) environmental literacy is to be fostered, 5) environmental considerations must become integral to all government policies, 6) the United States has a vital interest in leading efforts to protect the global environment, 7) the highest priority for sustainable development technology should go to energy efficiency, 8) pollution prevention should take priority over pollution control, and 9) environmentally sensitive management of public and private land is essential to achieving environmental goals and economic growth over the long term.

National Film Board (1994). Sustainable Development and the Ecosystem Approach (video). Ottawa, ON: Environment Canada.

This video is a collection of two short presentations dealing with sustainable development: *Sustainable Development* and *Earth's Harmony: An argument for changing the way we think*. The first of these presentations adopts a global point of view which emphasizes the world as one inter-related ecological system. From this perspective, sustainable development must be viewed from environmental and social factors as well as economic ones. The presentation briefly summarizes the five concepts of development: Frontier Economics, Deep Ecology, Resource Management, Selective Environmentalism, and Sustainable Development. The suggestion is that only the Sustainable Development model takes a balanced account of environmental, economic, and social considerations. The second of the two presentations discusses the inter-relationship between plants, animals, and humans in the earth's ecosystem, and views humans as agents of change within this ecosystem. In the past, scientists have adopted a reductionist approach where it was thought that the best way to understand the world was to break it into its smallest parts. The flaw is that critical relationships and connections between living and non-living things were not made. The presentation concludes that this reductionist approach must be changed to become more holistic and attentive to inter-relationships within ecosystems.

National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1995). Pathways to Sustainability: Assessing Our Progress. Ottawa, ON: National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

In this book, the National Round Table attempts to answer the question of how progress toward sustainability can be measured and assessed, a question which was posed in 1991 when it established a task force on Sustainable Development Reporting. The book is organized into four parts. The first part contains the National Round Table's (NRT) report to the Prime Minister entitled "Toward Reporting Progress on Sustainable Development in Canada". The second part is a discussion of a report from a colloquium sponsored by the NRT and held in London, Ontario in 1993. The third part is an excerpt from the doctoral dissertation of Tony Hodge, a member of the NRT and chair of the Task Force on Sustainable Development Reporting. The excerpt demonstrates progress towards sustainability using the Great Lakes Basin ecosystem as a case study. The fourth part is a look ahead by the task force that identifies challenges that should be addressed. Concerns identified in the National Round Table's 1993 report, Towards Reporting Progress on Sustainable Development, about information reporting and the Federal Government's role in facilitating more effective reporting are reconfirmed. It is the lack of access to data and information and not the lack of data and information itself that is seen as being the greatest limitation.

National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (1993). Towards Reporting Progress on Sustainable Development in Canada. Ottawa, ON: National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.

In this report to the Prime Minister, the suggestion is made that Canadians lack adequate information on which to “base sound decisions concerning sustainable development, to set realistic sustainable development goals, or to measure progress toward those goals”. After a brief introduction in which the historical context is set and some key terms defined, the report examines the goals and objectives of information reporting, who should be reported to and do the reporting, and how reporting is incorporated into decision making. This is followed up by a “Blueprint for Reporting” on sustainable development in which ecosystem indicators, interaction indicators, people indicators, and the need for integration and synthesis, are examined. In the final section, the report explores the role of the key players in sustainable development (individuals and households, communities, for-profit corporations, and the Federal Government) in reporting - what their reporting needs are and what information and data is available. A series of recommendations are then made to remedy this dilemma which centre around the need to strengthen the federal governments’s role in facilitating more effective reporting of information.

Nelson, J.G. and Woodley, S. (eds.). (1989). Heritage Conservation and Sustainable Development Conference. Waterloo, ON: Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo.

This report is a collection of papers from a conference held in 1989 on the connection between heritage and sustainable development. The conference consisted of four paper sessions and a poster session. The aims of the conference were to provide information on national, provincial, and regional conservation strategies and their relation to heritage conservation, to examine a range of private stewardship programs across Canada, to examine up-to-date issues in Canadian national parks and protected areas, and to bring together people concerned with heritage conservation and sustainable use and encourage co-operative approaches to heritage conservation at all levels.

O’Riordan, T. and Turner, R.K. (eds.) (1981). Progress in Resource Management and Environmental Planning, Volume 3. Chichester, New York, Brisbane, Toronto: John Wiley & Sons.

This book is the third volume in a series on policy issues and methodological developments in the fields of resource management and environmental planning. This series is designed to be multi-disciplinary, international, and analytical. This particular volume contains 10 chapters exploring five theme areas. Five chapters explore the major theme of risk assessment. There are two chapters which explore the theme of environmental planning within the context of politics and perception of urban preservation. One chapter addresses the theme of

development and evaluation of new methodologies by comparing the consumption habits of Dutch residents with their environmental attitudes. One chapter explores the policy implications of the emerging environmental issue of recycling. Finally, one chapter explores the theme of political status and effectiveness of national environmental movements with specific reference to the Netherlands.

Pendall, R. (1998). *Problems and Prospects in Local Environmental Assessment: Lessons from the United States*. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management, 41 (1), 5-24.

In this paper, the author reviews the legal and process background behind environmental assessment in a number of US states. Based on this review, three "issue areas" for local environmental assessment practice are offered. The first involves making an overt link between environmental assessment and comprehensive land use planning. The second involves the identification of "threshold determinants", that is, markers of significance. The third issue area involves the dynamic tension between process and public involvement. One of the central arguments the author makes is that there must be greater procedural consistency in environmental assessment processes. This can, he argues, be assisted by developing regularized responses to common situations which arise across the three issue areas.

Pearce, D. (1993). Blueprint: Measuring Sustainable Development 3. London, GB: Earthscan Publications Ltd.

This book is the third volume in the Blueprint series. Like the first two, this book continues the theme that in order to solve environmental problems, there is a need to solve economic problems first, especially by removing those distortions that arise from "failure to place economic value on environmental assets and their services, and the failure to reflect those economic values in the workings of the marketplace". The book examines sustainable development within the context of the United Kingdom. The book is organized into three parts. The first part explores the theoretical aspects of sustainable development such as defining sustainable development, conditions for sustainable development, and measures of economic progress. Part II presents empirical evidence on the state of the environment in the United Kingdom in the areas of air quality, water and water quality, biodiversity, agriculture and the environment, forestry, and transportation. Part III examines the United Kingdom's contribution to global problems and tackles the difficult issue of how to measure sustainable development.

Pearce, D., Barbier, D., and Markandya, A. (1990). Sustainable Development: Economics and Environment in the Third World. Hants, GB: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited.

The authors attempt to illustrate ways in which environmental economics can be applied to the developing world. The first chapter defines sustainable development and sets the minimum conditions for development to be sustainable. This is based on the requirement that the "natural

capital stock" (the stock of all environmental and natural resources assets) should not decrease over time. This chapter outlines an approach to economic and environmental stability based on the concept of "sustainability". In Chapters 2 and 3, the authors develop a rationale for using discount rates (the mechanism by which the value of economic resources and services at different points in time can be compared) and the methods by which they are calculated, and these are re-evaluated from an environmental perspective. In Chapter 3, a cost-benefit analysis is undertaken to explore ways by which sustainability criteria would alter economic appraisal. The remaining six chapters in the book include reviews of sustainable development and management in a range of Third World regions. Specific topics including watershed management, forest management, and natural resources management, are considered.

Pierce, J.T. (1996). *The Conservation Challenge in Sustaining Rural Environments*. Journal of Rural Studies, 12 (3), 215-229.

Pierce examines obstacles to conservation and specific conservation initiatives. He begins with a conceptualization of the trade-offs involved between commodity and non-commodity uses of rural lands. This is followed by a more detailed discussion of the dominant factors which undermine conservation of rural environments. A wide variety of conservation strategies and actions, emphasizing the important initiatives from non-governmental organizations, and partnerships between public and private sectors and between private and non-governmental sectors, are then examined.

Pierce, J.T. (1992). *Progress and the Biosphere: The Dialectics of Sustainable Development*. The Canadian Geographer, 36 (4), 306-319.

Pierce focuses upon the changing understanding of "natural capital" within human societies. As such, the paper considers the "dialectical" relations between various economic formulations and their understanding of resource (biosphere) issues. By understanding development as something defined both in places and at particular times, Pierce argues that we can better understand the types of decision-making which occurs. By understanding development in this way, we are more likely to identify the type and range of options which might be available.

Proctor, J.D. (1998). *Environmental Values and Popular Conflict over Environmental Management: A Comparative Analysis of Public Comments on the Clinton Forest Plan*. Environmental Management, 22 (3), 347-358.

Conflict, often fuelled by differing environmental values, is one outcome of public participation in environmental management decisions. In this article, Proctor examines the role of environmental "values" in the highly contentious Clinton Forest Plan proposed for managing federal forests in the United States' Pacific Northwest. Written public comments in response to this Plan were analysed to determine whether respondents who favoured more environmental

protection than was offered in the Plan held entirely different values from those who favoured less environmental protection. The analysis tries to identify which antagonistic values were most fundamental and where any values consensus occurred. The values were organized into five major clusters: justification emphasis (environmental, economic, social), spatial-temporal scope, the idea of forests, the role of people in forest resource management, and ethical basis. The author concludes that there is no coherent set of pro-environmental values, and that “environmental management must engage with a nonhomogeneous public moral sentiment”. Nevertheless, this “diverse public moral landscape” need not be interpreted as an obstacle to public participation in environmental management. If environmental pragmatism is adopted, diverse concerns can still be more successfully accommodated than through any previous management plan.

Projet de Société Working Group (1995). Canadian Choices for Transitions to Sustainability. Ottawa, ON: Projet de Société: Planning for a Sustainable Future.

The Projet de Société is a multi-stakeholder partnership of government, indigenous, business and non-profit organizations with a mandate to prepare a "National Sustainable Development Strategy" for Canada. This strategy is based on a broad, participatory process in an effort to move away from the notion of “winners” and “losers” in sustainable development. This document provides a framework or guide to sustainability in that it examines what has been accomplished nationally, assessing where there are gaps, and considering how we can be more effective by focussing our efforts on key issues or transition tools. The document is organized into six substantive sections. The first outlines a vision of a sustainable future for Canada and discusses some values and principles that underlie sustainability. The second section describes some key sustainability initiatives that Canadians are currently engaged in such as: community initiatives, provincial and territorial initiatives, regional initiatives, national initiatives, aboriginal initiatives, corporate initiatives, and others. The third section presents an international context for sustainable development, considering the current roles of international economic and environmental organizations in sustainable development, as well as Canada's international commitments in this area. The fourth section adopts an integrated approach to sustainable development and argues for using basic human needs rather than sectoral interests in the choices we make. The fifth section highlights the idea that sustainability will be achieved through a series of intermediate changes during a period of transition and outlines various transition tools, including integrated decision making, economic instruments, education and accountability. The final section examines how sustainable development may be implemented through a “collective endeavour” which would start by working first on easily resolved issues to build trust. Such an endeavour would also demonstrate that new funding is not required for sustainable development but rather, it involves a reallocation of existing financial flows. This approach would help “facilitate a paradigm shift away from traditional sector-based decision making toward more integrated, system-wide thinking”.

Province of British Columbia (1998). Province of British Columbia: Coastal Zone Position Paper. Victoria, BC: Queen's Printer.

This document reflects British Columbia's interests, vision, responsibilities, and steps to ensure sustainability in coastal resources and communities. It serves as the Province's contribution to the federal government's ongoing National Oceans Strategy. The document identifies current initiatives as well as plans for the future. It begins by setting the context for BC's coastal resources and communities. It then states the vision for the coastal zone, underlying principles which will guide government decision-making, and provincial goals in sustainable economic development, coastal resource management, marine environmental protection, coastal zone planning, growth management in the coastal zone, coastal land and resource information, and for applied science and technology development.

Province of British Columbia (1996). Initiatives for the Conservation of Biodiversity in British Columbia. Victoria, BC: Queen's Printer.

This is a progress report on British Columbia initiatives related to the five goals of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy. This Strategy had originally been developed in 1995. The goals include: conservation and sustainable use, ecological management capability, education and awareness, incentives and regulation, and international cooperation. Initiatives that touch either directly or indirectly on the five goals are briefly summarized. Those initiatives that touch on more than one goal of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy are organized into a section referred to as "Cornerstone Initiatives"; the remainder are organized by the specific goal they address. Examples include the Forest Practices Code, the Protected Areas Strategy, Strategic Land-Use Planning, Timber Supply Review, Treaty Negotiations, and Forest Renewal BC.

Pushchak, R., and Rocha, C. (1998). *Failing to Site Hazardous Waste Facilities Voluntarily: Implications for the Production of Sustainable Goods*. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management, 41 (1), 25-44.

The authors offer a critical interpretation of recent hazardous waste facility siting processes. Existing processes tend towards the identification of communities which "voluntarily" agree to take on such a facility - perhaps as part of an effort to generate some local employment. But the failure to achieve such voluntary sites raises instead, the central question of the paper - whether a good is worth producing if its wastes cannot be safely disposed of. Pushchak and Rocha suggest that siting failure may serve as a critical "turning-point" in a re-evaluation of sustainable production.

Reed, M.G. (1995). *Implementing Sustainable Development in Hinterland Regions*. In Resource and Environmental Management in Canada (Second Edition), B. Mitchell (ed.), 335-359. Toronto, Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press.

Reed presents an interpretation of one region's attempts to implement a sustainable development strategy. Using a case study from British Columbia, Canada, she examines the work of the "experimental" Commission on Resources and the Environment (CORE). The case study of British Columbia is important as the resource hinterland is clearly separate from an urban heartland. The region as a whole forms part of a resource hinterland for the global economy. The goal of the CORE initiative was to develop through extensive consultation an agreement to guide future resource decision-making. In her analysis, Reed highlights both the economic and social constraints on that consultation process in this particular type of region. Among the social issues highlighted include the relative abilities of individuals and groups to make their case heard.

Reed, M.G. and Slaymaker, O. (1993). *Ethics and Sustainability: a preliminary perspective*. Environment and Planning A, 25, 723-739.

Reed and Slaymaker offer a theoretical examination of the issue of "ethics" in environmental sustainability. They propose an overarching ethic framework of care, respect, and responsibility, suggesting that "society-environment relation[s] may be a scale-dependent problem" where ethics appropriate at one geographic scale may differ from that which is pertinent at another. The argument is advanced using examples from religious and secular interpretations of human-environment relations. The authors conclude that "without explicit environmental ethical premises, the sustainability debate is indeterminate"

Rees, W.E. (1989). The Ecological Meaning of Environment - Economy Integration. Vancouver, BC: UBC School of Community and Regional Planning, UBC Planning Papers Discussion Paper No.18.

Rees develops an ecological perspective on the relationship between industrial economies and the environment. The author seeks to discern some basic principles for a stable environment with integrated economic development, and argues against using a model of economic growth at the expense of sustainable economic and environmental practices.

Rees, W.E. (1988). Sustainable Development and How to Achieve It. Vancouver, BC: UBC School of Community and Regional Planning, UBC Planning Papers Discussion Paper No.15.

In this discussion paper, Rees explores the concept and recent use of the term "sustainable development". A model of capital investment is employed to promote an understanding of an economically sound approach to sustainable development where various interacting ecosystems are understood as forms of capital.

Rees, W.E. (ed.) (1988). Planning for Sustainable Development - A Resource Book. Vancouver, BC: UBC Centre for Human Settlements.

This edited volume brings together the results of a series of Natural Resources Workshops on agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and water. These workshops were part of a symposium on Planning for Sustainable Development. Part 1 is a collection of differing definitions of sustainable development, while Part 2 reports on the outcomes of workshop discussions.

Richardson, N. (1989). Land Use Planning and Sustainable Development in Canada. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Environmental Advisory Council.

Land use planning is too often thought of as no more than an aspect of municipal administration. In this paper, Richardson hopes to make an important contribution for attaining sustainable development in Canada by stimulating an understanding of the ways in which sensitive land use planning can contribute to municipal, provincial, and federal conservation strategies. The author begins with a discussion of sustainable development and land use planning. He also defines key terms and provides a general historical perspective of land use planning in Canada. The author then reviews some of the many different programs (such as provincial agricultural land preservation programs, the Northern Land Use Planning policy, water-related planning, and other examples) of special land use planning undertaken across Canada. Three policy/program areas which impact upon land use planning are discussed: regional economic development, environmental impact assessment, and conservation strategies. Richardson then takes a look at land use planning in other countries in an effort to demonstrate how land use planning can be used to promote conservation, environmental improvement and sustainable development. In "Concluding Observations", Richardson sums up the contributions of land use planning to sustainability, and suggests means for attaining effective use of land use planning as a tool for sustainable development.

Robson, M., Robinson, D., and Hawley, A. (1996). Identifying the Community of Interests Related to the McGregor Model Forest: Who is it that cares about the McGregor Model Forest & What is it that they care about? Volume 1: Introduction and Literature Review. Prince George, BC: McGregor Model Forest Association.

This is the first volume in a project to identify, measure, and demonstrate how noneconomic social values can be integrated with economic and ecological ones with respect to the McGregor Model Forest in British Columbia. It comprises the introduction and literature review sections of the report. In the "Introduction" section, the context for the McGregor Model Forest and the study project is set. This includes a discussion on the need to shift focus from economic growth to sustainable development. This shift in focus incorporates a wider range of social values and needs into forest management and entails a need for public forest management to be both technically sound and socially acceptable to decrease resource conflicts. The aim of this study is identified as developing "a consistent methodology for undertaking a social analysis

of forest resources and incorporating these social values into a forest planning decision support system". The second section, "Literature Review", provides a brief historical outline of western society's changing social forest values. The authors then review literature on present day social values from international, national and provincial perspectives. The volume concludes by summarizing some of the common themes present in the literature including fears of sustainability, the lack of trust in governments' ability to produce reliable environmental information, the growing view that forests are "global" resources, and the opinion by many researchers that the future success of forest management agencies will depend on the success of translating social values into supportable policies that "accommodate a wide array of forest values".

Robson, M., Robinson, D., and Hawley, A. (1996). Identifying the Community of Interests Related to the McGregor Model Forest: Who is it that cares about the McGregor Model Forest & What is it that they care about? Volume 2: Data Collection, Results, Discussion, Conclusions & Recommendations. Prince George, BC: McGregor Model Forest Association.

The economic values of forests are generally easily identified and measured. However, the social values of forests, which have been gaining in importance over the past several decades, are less easily identified and measured and can thus create disagreement over relative value. This report is part of a series which aims to identify, measure and demonstrate how non-economic social values can be integrated with economic and ecological ones to facilitate sustainable forest management within the context of the McGregor Model Forest in British Columbia. This volume outlines the data collection, results, discussion, conclusions, and recommendations of the report. Using a questionnaire methodology, this project aims to identify the community of interests related to the McGregor Model Forest and provide a comprehensive listing of non-economic values. Among the conclusions are that views of all stakeholders, including the various levels of government, are critical to socially sustainable forest management decisions.

Schaefer, V. (ed.) (1994). Perspectives on the Environment: Creating the Sustainable Society. Victoria, BC: Province of British Columbia, Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks and the Ministry of Skills, Training and Labour, and the Centre for Curriculum and Professional Development.

Thirteen environmental issues are covered in this document including environmental problems, social perceptions of the environment, municipal solid and liquid waste, toxic and hazardous wastes, air pollution, trends in sustainability thinking, and environmental stewardship. Most of the papers are statistical representations of environmental problems with data being drawn from government reports. Most also contain current strategies for dealing with these problems and explore some possible alternative solutions as well.

Schultz, L., Serafin, R., and Nelson, J.G. (eds.) (1991). Environmental Assessment and Heritage in Ontario. Waterloo, ON: Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo, Occasional Paper No. 19.

These are proceedings of a workshop held in Waterloo in a series of regional workshops exploring the links between heritage and environmental assessment and how those links might be enhanced in Ontario. After an overview paper which links heritage and the environment, the book reviews a series of brief panel presentations on the social built and natural environment. Each of these presentations explores how heritage can fit into the technical realm of Environmental Assessment (EA) and problems that may arise by incorporating these values into EA. Discussions revealed common concerns with respect to community empowerment in the environmental assessment process and disenchantment with the adequacy of the process in protecting heritage. The need to incorporate natural and cultural heritage into planning and assessment activities was emphasized.

Scruggs, P. and Starke, L. (eds.) (1995). Seeds of Change - State Efforts Leading the Way Toward Sustainability. Kentucky: report of the Sustainability Round Table Information Forum -- a project of the Tides Foundation (website, <http://www.pin.org/~pin/library/stupdt.html>)

Developing from the President's Council on Sustainable Development, this project of the Sustainability Round Table Information Forum is a report on a series of workshops held during 1994 to assess state level sustainability initiatives. Five factors are considered important and have an influence upon the effectiveness of policies and actions to achieve sustainable development. These factors are: choice of boundaries (political/natural), choice of management structure, leadership/public support and involvement, goal and outcome development processes, and ability to affect public policy. The report is based upon a four state comparative survey and is available on the worldwide web.

Shrubsole, D. (1992). *The Grand River Conservation Commission: History, Activities, and Implications for Water Management*. The Canadian Geographer, 36 (3), 221-235.

The Grand River Conservation Commission has contributed much to the understanding of water management in Canada. Shrubsole begins by examining the evolution and organization of the Commission, then analyzing its strengths and weaknesses. Local initiative, provincial-municipal partnership, a watershed-centred perspective, and collaboration among public agencies are considered positive attributes of the Commission. Weaknesses include the absence of a basin-wide administration, and the confined nature of the financial arrangements.

Singh, N. and Titi, V. (eds.) (1995). Empowerment: Towards Sustainable Development.
Winnipeg, MB: International Institute for Sustainable Development.

The International Institute for Sustainable Development is a non-profit corporation with a mission to promote the “concept and practice of development which integrates the needs of people, the economy, and the environment in decision-making”. This publication came from a workshop on the conceptual and practical usefulness of empowerment as a tool for alleviating poverty and initiating sustainable development. The book is organized into five parts, of which the first four each explore a major theme of the workshop. The first part provides an overview of concepts, methods and challenges of empowerment. The second part highlights the potential for change through institutional means. Part Three examines education as a means of empowerment. The fourth part analyses several strategies undertaken to support sustainable development goals. The final part attempts to organize the diverse issues raised by highlighting underlying principles such as accountability and democracy. While the book adopts a primarily Third World orientation, it does have applicability in developed countries where people may feel powerless to affect change.

Skibibick, A.J. and Nelson, G. (1993). A Human Ecological Approach to Biodiversity Planning and Management. Point Pelee, Rondeau, and Long Point Peninsulas, Lake Erie, Canada.
Waterloo, ON: Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo, Technical Paper #9.

This paper explores how the concept of biodiversity may be applied in protected areas planning. Using examples from Point Pelee, Rondeau, and Long Point Peninsulas, along Lake Erie, the report offers a human ecological approach to biodiversity. This concept has emerged from the viewpoint that much of the earth’s present biological diversity is an outcome of human activity through the transformation of the earth for their use, and that biodiversity must be viewed from this broader context. Included within this broad context are the influences of human values, activities and the role of social organizations. The framework for this particular analysis is the “Civics Model of Decision Making” which focuses on the interactive processes of communicating, adapting, monitoring, understanding, visioning and planning, implementing and assessing. The authors conclude that there are few communication or program coordination mechanisms to facilitate planning for biodiversity. They also argue that “a strictly biological approach to biodiversity, although fundamental, must be accompanied by an effort to understand the human context in which biodiversity has evolved as well as by a broad civic approach to future planning and management”.

Smith, E. (ed.) (1990). Sustainable Development Through Northern Conservation Strategies.
Calgary, AB: University of Calgary Press, The Banff Centre for Continuing Education.

This proceedings volume is comprised of sixteen papers from a workshop sponsored by government agencies responsible for preparing northern conservation strategies. The purpose of this workshop was to develop perspectives and guidelines for territorial and marine conservation

strategies. The majority of the papers outline frameworks for conservation strategies in northern areas.

Strategic Planning Committee (1993). Creating Our Future: Steps to a more liveable region. Burnaby, BC: Strategic Planning Committee.

This report is aimed at people living in the Greater Vancouver Regional District area and is presented as a challenge to “renew the rights and responsibilities of citizenship at all levels of human endeavour- individual, family, corporation, community and region”. The scope of the challenge is illustrated by the main themes of the report. These are: maintaining a healthy environment, conserving the land resource, serving a changing population, maintaining the region’s economic health, and managing the region.

Straussfogel, D. (1997). *Redefining Development as Humane and Sustainable*. Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 87 (2), 280-305.

The concept of "development" has been used as a comparative measure for many decades. It has been used to distinguish between world nations and between regions. This article is interested in defining a theoretical and methodological model which can be used to re-think the development measure in the global economic system. Rather than "uni-dimensional" measures employing such concepts as per-capita GNP or industrial output, Straussfogel argues for a "multi-dimensional" measure. Using a variety of statistical comparative and correlation exercises, she argues that it is possible to employ more complex understandings of concepts such as development.

Thomson, A.J. (1993). *Paradigm Green: AI Approaches to Evaluating the Economic Consequences of Changing Environmental Viewpoints*. AI Applications, 7 (4), 61-68.

This paper is motivated by the need to include socio-cultural viewpoints (paradigms) in the policy formation and project planning stages of environmental projects. After reviewing the concept of paradigms and paradigm shifts, and models of socio-ecological relations, both as pertaining to environmental “viewpoints”, Thomson then argues for the use of expert systems in resource management.

Tisdell, C.A. (1995). *Issues in Biodiversity Conservation Including the Role of Local Communities*. Environmental Conservation, 22 (3), 216-228.

Tisdell’s paper points out some limitations to existing economic and ecological approaches of assessing conservation of biodiversity using as an example the Xishuangbanna State Nature Reserve in China. The theoretical and structural aspects of optimal biodiversity are briefly discussed, followed by biodiversity issues involving local communities. Tisdell suggests that specific incentives are needed to make sure that local communities support biodiversity conservation.

Tisdell, C.A. (1990). Natural Resources, Growth, and Development: Economics, Ecology, and Resource-Scarcity. Westport, Connecticut and London: Praeger Publishers.

Tisdell adopts an approach to economic development that combines both economics and ecology. In Chapter 2, the author provides a broad overview of changing attitudes to natural resource conservation in societies which are attributed to institutional and technological change. The concept of sustainability is discussed in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 includes an examination of the arguments by “growth optimists” and “growth pessimists” with regard to the possibility of sustaining growth in light of the depletion of non-renewable resources. The consequences of economic, social and technical changes in Third World countries which are now threatening the continuing existence of many species are explored in Chapter 5, along with ways in which developed countries can assist them in the conservation of nature and natural resources. In Chapters 6 and 7, case studies based on economic cost-benefit analysis explore particular wildlife conservation efforts. The final chapters review such economic issues as urban-rural migration, the optimal allocation of labour between rural and urban areas and between agriculture and manufacturing, and the optimal distribution of population between regions or settlements. The main focus of the book is on natural resource and environmental issues arising in, and from, economic growth, development, and change. The social and natural dimensions of environmental change and choices about resource use are also given attention.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Department of the Interior and Bureau of Land Management (1994). Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl and Standards and Guidelines for Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl. Washington, DC: United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Department of the Interior and Bureau of Land Management.

This document represents one outcome to the public debates over economic and environmental needs in Pacific Northwest forests. Built upon the controversy over the northern spotted owl and old growth federal forests, a series of amendments to public land management policies have been brought about through the interaction of a range of United States federal and state agencies. This is not a handbook on participation but rather a legal supplement to policies, regulations, and guidelines.

Walters, C. (1995). Fish on the Line - The Future of Pacific Fisheries. A Report to the David Suzuki Foundation Fisheries Project, Phase 1. Vancouver, BC: Fisheries Centre, University of British Columbia.

This is the first major study in a series of three reports on fisheries in British Columbia written in response to the crisis in overfishing. The report is an accumulation of studies examining ecological and institutional problems facing the Pacific fisheries and outlining some possible solutions. Chapters include signals of nonsustainability, institutional requirements for

sustainability, and the road to sustainability. The report was designed to form a kind of how-to manual for bringing about social change towards more sustainable human activity.

Western Strathcona Local Advisory Council (1991). A Sustainable Development Strategy for the Western Strathcona Area of Vancouver Island. Burnaby, BC: Ministry of Forests, Vancouver Region.

This document outlines a first-step guide to a strategy for achieving sustainable development in the Kyuquot Timber Supply Block of the Strathcona Timber Supply Area and Tree Farm Licence 19 on Vancouver Island. As a first-step guide, it is not a definitive document but rather reflects a consensus statement on the principles by which resource development and stewardship will take place. There are six sections to this document. The first is an Executive Summary which outlines the major recommendations and conclusions of the report. The second section sets the context and describes the area. Section three defines sustainable development, outlining 10 principles which underlie that definition. Section four examines procedural issues such as guidelines and recommendations which deal with the implementation of a sustainability strategy. Section five examines substantive issues such as specific resource uses. The final section summarizes issues and strategy recommendations that did not have negotiating committee consensus. Elements of the sustainable development strategy discussed include: public involvement and implementation, land allocation, resource analysis, resource planning and management, sustainability of timber resources and timber harvesting practices, fish, wildlife, mineral, tourism, and recreation resources, parks and ecological reserves, wilderness areas, land claims issues, communities and employment.

Wilbanks, T.J. (1994). *"Sustainable Development" in Geographic Perspective*. Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 84 (4), 541-556.

The purpose of this presidential address is to integrate geography and the role of geographers to the sustainable development issue. Wilbanks begins by defining the term "sustainable development", and examining its impacts and some of the reasons for its emergence as a focus for resource allocation decision making. The connection between sustainable development and geography is demonstrated from four distinctive viewpoints: diversity; nature-society, temporal and spatial flows; questions of scale; and the growing power of visual images in the information revolution. The author then attempts to provide suggestions about future directions for geography and theory building in the field of sustainable development. The paper ends with some thoughts about prospects for "truly" sustainable development in the future.

Wilcock, D. (1995). *Top-down and bottom-up approaches to nature conservation and countryside management in Northern Ireland*. AREA, 27 (3), 252-260.

This paper provides an interpretation of the current context for "nature conservation and countryside management" in Northern Ireland. In general terms, the approach is characterized as a centrally planned top-down management structure which has attempted to encourage bottom-up

local participation. Following a review of this legislative framework, and the implementation of management strategies, the paper concludes that both top-down and bottom-up approaches may be complementary components to an integrated management strategy.

Wilson, J. (1988). *Forest Conservation in British Columbia, 1935-85: Reflections on a Barren Political Debate*. BC Studies, 76, 3-32.

Wilson works to construct an historically informed interpretation of public policy with respect to forest lands management that may help explain some of the entrenched difficulties encountered by movements to change forest practices. He focuses primarily on the several forest commissions and the unique political culture that was developing within British Columbia over the period 1935 to 1985.

W.K. Kellogg Foundation (1995). Touch the Earth - A Perspective on Agricultural Stewardship (video). Michigan: W.K. Kellogg Foundation.

This 20 minute video is organized around two themes. The first is a discussion of a particular long-term view of agricultural sustainability, while the second is a specific promotion for the W.K. Kellogg Integrated Farming Initiatives. With respect to agricultural sustainability, four components of agriculture are identified: 1) profitability; 2) compatibility with the environment; 3) energy efficiency; and 4) and the need for agriculture to be supportive of rural and urban communities. The W.K. Kellogg Initiative has begun with a series of demonstration projects in the different "bio-regions" of the United States.

W.K. Kellogg Foundation (nd). *Integrated Farming Systems: Making Changes for a Strong Agricultural Future*. Michigan: W.K. Kellogg Foundation.

The role of the Kellogg Foundation in funding community-based integrated farming system projects in the United States is outlined in this brochure. Examples are given of the types of initiatives which are funded. In addition, the Kellogg Foundation's additional activities, such as information networking and leadership development, are discussed. The brochure concludes with a listing of Integrated Farming System projects up to April 1996.

Woodley, S., Kay, J., and Francis, G. (1993). Ecological Integrity and the Management of Ecosystems. Delray Beach, FL: St Lucie Press.

This edited volume is an attempt to integrate input from academics, government policy makers, park managers, and environmental advocates into issues connected with ecologically sustainable management. Specific reference is made to the Canadian national parks system. The impetus for this volume derives from recent changes in legislation which reflect changing social norms and attitudes about "ecological integrity". For the Canadian Parks Service, the question centres around protection of natural resources and the priority of visitor use relative to those

resources. The volume is divided into two sections. The first, "Setting the Stage", involves four papers which explore background issues and attempt to define "cultural integrity" and "ecological integrity" as well as indicators for both. The second section, "Applying the Concepts", includes seven chapters which draw upon particular case studies to illustrate how some of the basic concepts are worked out in practice.

Other Related Bibliographies

Bronson, E. (1996). Society and Forestry: A Directory of Researchers in British Columbia and the United States Pacific Northwest. Victoria, BC: British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Research Branch.

Researchers and their affiliated institutions are listed alphabetically and are cross-listed by their subject areas and their location in the first two sections of this document. Section 3 presents a brief recommended literature review by subject area. The document concludes with a Summary Report and Appendices containing a list of research topics and the Survey Form.

Centre for Settlement Studies (1969). Bibliography - Resource Frontier Communities. Volume 1. Winnipeg, MB: The University of Manitoba, Centre for Settlement Studies.

The Centre for Settlement Studies is primarily concerned with the study of communities along Canada's resource frontier, primarily in Manitoba. In this volume, access to items listed is provided through an index of terms and through an author index. This volume draws heavily on government and corporate documents, and on listings from the periodical literature and monographs.

Centre for Settlement Studies (1969). Bibliography - Resource Frontier Communities. Volume 2. Winnipeg, MB: The University of Manitoba, Centre for Settlement Studies.

In this volume, items are listed alphabetically with the focus more on contemporary periodical literature and monographs rather than government and corporate sources.

Centre for Settlement Studies (1970). Bibliography - Resource Frontier Communities. Volume 3. Winnipeg, MB: The University of Manitoba, Centre for Settlement Studies.

In addition to updating bibliography items, Volume 3 in this series also serves as a complete list of holdings in the Centre for Settlement Studies current to date of publication.

Crossley, D.M. (1989). A Bibliography on Local Government in British Columbia. Victoria, BC: Province of British Columbia, Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Recreation and Culture.

This is a non-annotated bibliography that is divided into 16 general categories. Each category begins with a brief discussion of general themes, and is divided further into sub-

categories. Of particular interest is the section on Planning, which includes Participation and Development Issues. The last category, entitled "Sources for Further Research", provides a listing, which is broken down into useful categories for quick reference, of other annotated bibliographies and references which are available.

Maclaren, V.W. (1992). Sustainable Urban Development in Canada: From Concept to Practice. Volume II: Annotated Bibliography. Toronto, ON: Intergovernmental Committee on Urban and Regional Research.

This bibliography identifies 43 references to literature which documents the implementation of sustainable development policies and programs at the urban level, define sustainable development and sustainable urban development, and presents theoretical and methodological references. The bulk of these references deal with sustainable development theory in general, and the application of sustainable development theory to urban areas. Topics include sustainable development theory, conceptual frameworks, sustainable cities, sustainable development and environmental assessment, green cities, urban forestry, integrated pest management, alternative transportation, decreasing reliance on the car, energy conservation, parkland naturalization, and "healthy cities". The final section contains case studies of cities which have implemented one or more sustainable development concepts.

Robson, R. (1995). Forest Dependent Communities in Canada - An Interpretative Overview and Annotated Bibliography. Brandon, MB: The Rural Development Institute, Brandon University.

This annotated bibliography begins with a brief historical overview of the forest industry in Canada, and includes a theoretical section of definitions of "Forest Dependency". Robson then outlines some of the contemporary issues in forest dependency, including government policy in the areas of industrial restructuring, native forestry, community forestry, and environmental management. This is followed by an interpretive overview of forest dependent communities in Canada. These introductory discussions are quite extensive and mark a difference between this publication and most other annotated bibliographies. The discussion of forest dependency is organized by "eras". These eras include the "Holistic", the "Comprehensive", and the "Decline Management" eras. The Decline Management era covers such topics as Community Forestry and the decommissioning of forest dependent communities. The remainder of the annotated bibliography is organized alphabetically.

Social Planning and Research Council of British Columbia (1987). Community Economic Development - An Annotated Bibliography. Vancouver, BC: Social Planning and Research Council of BC.

This is a compendium of resources, up to 1987, on Community Economic Development compiled by the Social Planning and Research Council of British Columbia. It includes materials

from British Columbia, Canada and internationally. Topical breakdown includes employment, youth, and education.

Woods Richardson, C. (1996). Stability and Change in Forest-Based Communities: A Selected Bibliography. Portland, OR: United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station.

This bibliography lists literature dealing with the concept of community stability, the condition of forest-based communities, and the relations between forest management and local community conditions. Emphasis is on forest-based communities in the Pacific Northwest, although other developed nations are also included. Most citations are from the 1970s to 1990s and are not grouped thematically.

WEBSITES AND ELECTRONIC MAIL ADDRESSES

This is a listing of selected websites and electronic mail addresses available up to October 31, 1998. It is by no means a comprehensive one and because there is constant change in the worldwide web, these sites may have become dormant and others may have developed. Further, these sites and addresses are listed for your information only and, as there is no mechanism for quality control of information or content on the web, in no way do we endorse any of them.

Community and Development Websites

About the Laboratory for Community and Economic Development,
<http://www.ag.uiuc.edu/~lced/about.html>

This website provides support for the community and economic development efforts of local citizens, governments and representatives of the State of Illinois.

Alliance for National Renewal, <http://www.ncl.org/anr>

An off-shoot of the National Civic League that aims for alliance of community organizations across the United States, this website includes an excellent section on community economic development, particularly the case studies on community self-empowerment.

American Chamber of Commerce Research Association (ACCRA), <http://www.accra.org/>

This is a non-profit organization promoting excellence in research for economic and community development in the United States.

Applied Rural Telecommunications Information - A Center for Community Economic Development, <http://www.yampa.com/aerie/>

This Colorado Advanced Technology website has the purpose of pursuing public/private partnerships through the use of technology and telecommunications in community economic development (CED). It will give information on a number of projects, case studies and how to put communities on the internet.

Aspen Institute Rural Economic Policy Program, <http://www.aspeninst.org/rural>

The Aspen Institute works with rural decision-makers to speed the adoption of initiatives that will sustain rural progress. Information about the Institute, on-going research efforts, and a publications list are available from this website.

The Canadian Rural Information Service: <http://www.agr.ca/cris/directories/community-e.html>

This website provides a Community Economic Development directory of CED research centres throughout Canada. These research centres include Community Futures Development Corporations, Community Enterprise Development Centres, and university affiliated research centres.

Centre for Community Economic Research, Berkeley,
<http://garnet.berkeley.edu:3333/aboutccer.html>

The Center for Community Economic Research acts as a bridge between researchers and community groups throughout California, providing community groups with the opportunity to “draw on academic knowledge around economic issues, ranging from the role of immigrants in California’s economy to analysing the state budget crisis”. It also acts as a research clearinghouse with the aim of making information widely accessible.

Community Access Network, <http://cnet.unb.ca/c-net>

This communications network was designed to create community access sites in rural communities which would allow them to communicate with each other and profile themselves and their economies.

Community Connections, <http://www.comcon.org>

Community Connections is the information centre on the US Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Office of Community Planning and Development. Regulations, model programs, case studies, funding information, and other sources of information are available from this website.

Community Development Society Resources, <http://www.scn.org/directory.html>

This website provides a listing of Community Development related Internet sites.

Econotrends Limited, <http://www.stratec.ca/econotrend>

This Canadian website contains a list of services provided by Econotrends Limited and a list of their other publications on community sustainability and development.

ED & F's Community Economic Development Team, <http://www.state.nd.us/edf/cd.html>

This website is for a consulting group for economic development in North Dakota.

History of Community Organizing and Community-Based Development,
<http://h-net2.msu.edu/~urban/comm-org>

This website gives access to papers available in the H-Urban Seminar on the History of Community Organizing and Community-Based Development.

Institute for Local Self Reliance: <http://www.ilsr.org/>

The Institute for Local Self Reliance is an American non-profit research and educational organization providing technical assistance and information on environmentally sound economic development strategies within an American context. Program areas include: 1) The New Rules Project - designing rules as if community mattered; 2) The Carbohydrate Economy - industrial products from the soil; 3) Waste Reduction Recycling and Scrap-Based Manufacturing; 4) Tax Shifting and Sustainable Energy Policy; and 5) Self-Reliance Inc.

Internet Solutions for Housing and Community Development Organizations - Change Communications: <http://www.change.org/links.htm>

This website links with over a hundred sites related to community development, economic development, mapping/GIS, community networking, and other topics. The website also gives access to case study information, summaries of community planning tools, suggestions for community development strategies, and ideas on recruiting members, developing strategic plans, and setting up organizational structures and staffs.

National Rural Development Centre (NREC), <http://www.nrec.org.uk/inforurale/>

This "gateway" site, which links rural development resources and information from across the world, is aimed at those involved in rural development in the United Kingdom. Issues covered

include “rural economy, funding, key rural contacts, rural initiatives, rural news, events and rural reference materials”. The National Rural Development Centre aims to help rural communities strengthen their local economies.

Pratt Institute Center for Community and Environmental Development, <http://www.picced.org/>

The Pratt Institute is a university-based advocacy planning organization in the United States. This website includes programs of Technical Assistance, Training and Education, and Public Policy Analysis and Advocacy. “Building Hope: Community Development in America”, an oral history project profiling fifteen community development corporations, is available on this website.

Rural and Small Town Programme, Mount Allison University, <http://www.mta.ca/rstp>

The Rural and Small Town Programme (RSTP) is an independent university based research centre in Sackville, New Brunswick which is dedicated to “exploring and resolving social, environmental, and economic issues facing small communities in Canada”. It actively seeks to work in partnerships with communities, federal, provincial, and municipal governments, crown corporations, national and regional organizations, and foundations, to help solve community development problems. Information about the Programme, publications available, and ongoing research efforts can be accessed from this site.

Rural Community Assistance Corporation (USA), <http://www.rcac.org/>

The purpose of this corporation is to improve the quality of life for rural communities through partnerships, technical assistance and access to resources, and to help community-based organizations and rural governments increase their own capacity to implement solutions to problems. Its catchment area is the Western United States.

Rural Development Agencies of the US Department of Agriculture, <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov>

This is the worldwide web server for Rural Development Agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture. Its purpose is to provide access to information resources of the Rural Development Agencies, such as the Rural Economic and Community Development Program.

Rutgers University Center for Urban Policy Research (CUPR),
<http://policy.rutgers.edu/cupr/Projects.html>

This website provides a listing of projects at the Center for Urban Policy Research. Projects include research on aspects of policy for the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, evaluations of community development partnerships for the Ford Foundation, an evaluation of Minneapolis’s innovative Neighborhood Revitalization Program, urban poverty and community development, economic development and forecasting, formulation of a development

impact analysis model that evaluates the implications of land development, the establishment of **Project Community** to provide technical assistance to community-based organizations and other nonprofit institutions, and analysis and recommendations of the means for improving public participation and dispute resolution in the siting of hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities, among others. The CUPR Press disseminates the Center's research.

Simon Fraser University, Community Economic Development Centre, <http://www.sfu.ca/cedc>.

The Community Economic Development Centre at Simon Fraser University conducts research on changes, trends and opportunities in community economic development (CED). Their website will give information on new initiatives, books published, information about the centre - its team and the team's experience - information respecting its post baccalaureate programs, as well as information on connections to other CED websites.

United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, <http://www.hud.gov/hom.html>

This is the US Department of Housing and Urban Development internal site. It links to a variety of Housing and Urban Development program areas including housing and community development.

University of Pittsburgh, Urban and Regional Planning Program,
<http://www.pitt.edu/~friendsh/cdc/hotcdc.html>

This website provides a listing of 132 community development and community-based organizations compiled by the University of Pittsburgh, Urban and Regional Planning Program.

Wisconsin Community Development Society (CDS), <http://www.mwd.com:80/cds/>

The purpose of this Society is to encourage and facilitate the exchange of ideas, information and expertise among individuals, organizations and businesses engaged in, or concerned with, community development in Wisconsin. The Society provides a forum for the exchange of ideas, promotes citizen participation as an essential component of effective community development, supports local community development activities, publicizes and disseminates community development information to the public, and promotes applied research in community development. Members consist of representatives from community organizations, public agencies, governments, academic institutions, citizen groups, and private enterprise. The CDS publishes a quarterly professional newsletter, the Vanguard, and a semi-annual professional journal, the Journal of the Community Development Society.

Woodstock Institute, <http://www.nonprofit.net/woodstock>

This Chicago-based institute focuses on community reinvestment, community development, community economic development and other issues related to increasing lending to minorities and low-income borrowers. It is a non-profit applied research and technical assistance organization which works nationally and locally in the United States to promote reinvestment and economic activity in low to moderate income communities.

W.K. Kellogg Collection of Rural Community Development Resources,
<http://www.unl.edu/kellogg>

This website for the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, an organization dedicated to community-based integrated farming systems is the homepage for the W.K. Collection of Rural Community Development Resources. These resources include rural community development materials funded by the Kellogg Foundation and other selected sponsors of recognized rural programs. An annotated bibliography of the Collection is available via the homepage organized around the themes of: Community Development, Strategic Planning, Telecommunication/Education, Leadership Development, Economic Development, Land Use/Natural Resources, and Health Care.

Community and Development E-Mail Addresses

Community Development: bizgrow2@buffnet.net

Ideas about combining community development and enterprise development are shared in this discussion list.

Community Economic Development Network, Simon Fraser University: majordomo@sfu.ca

The Community Economic Development Centre at Simon Fraser University researches changes, trends and opportunities in community economic development. This discussion list is for anyone interested in these same issues. Relevant topics include: information sharing, appropriate training, what makes a community successful, innovative technology, community computer networking, appropriate government programs, the need for entrepreneurship, First Nations development, and achieving sustainability. To subscribe type in the body of the message:

subscribe
ced-net

Non-Metropolitan Development Discussion List: non-met.dev@chatsubo.com

Sponsored by the Chair of the Management of Technological Change at the University College of Cape Breton, this discussion list addresses issues related to economic, social, political or technological development in non-metropolitan regions in developed or developing countries. To subscribe type in the body subject line:
subscribe

Rural Development Discussion List: LISTSERV@ksuvm.ksu.edu

This list facilitates interaction between persons interested in community and rural economic development. To subscribe type in the body of the message:
SUBSCRIBE
ruraldev your first name last name

Rural Update Newsletter: ruralupdate@lists.aspeninst.org

This newsletter in rural community economic development comes out twice a month from the Aspen Institute. To subscribe type in the subject line:
subscribe;

in the body of the message type:
your name, organization, mailing address, phone, fax, e-mail address

Urban Community Development: listproc@u.washington.edu

The focus of this list is on community development in an urban setting, including issues such as zoning and low-income housing. To subscribe, type in the body of the message:
subscribe cd4urban

Sustainable Communities Websites

Chattanooga Sustainability Page: <http://bertha.chattanooga.net/SUSTAIN/>

This website outlines community economic development initiatives which promote community sustainability undertaken by the City of Chattanooga.

Centre for Excellence for Sustainable Development: <http://www.sustainable.doe.gov>

This updated website for the US Department of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy is organized by topic areas and provides a range of on-line manuals, workbooks, success stories,

and other resources for community sustainability. Topic areas include Land Use Planning (with primarily an urban sprawl focus), Transportation, Green Buildings, Resource Efficiency, Sustainable Business, Disaster Planning, Measuring Progress, and Toolkit. The “toolkit” section provides access to literature that may be of interest to communities undertaking sustainable development studies. There is also overview information on the Centre as well as a chat line.

Centre for Sustainable Communities: <http://weber.u.washington.edu/~common>

This website contains a library, a 10-session tutorial sponsored by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (Region 10) on helping communities become more sustainable, and case studies of sustainable ideas and practices and contacts. The tutorials range from: Are you sustainable?, culture and community, ecology, economics, equity, the Three E's, organizing your community for sustainability, urban design and problem solving, indicators of a sustainable community, and exercises and activities. The library is particularly useful as it provides a 22 page annotated bibliography on literature pertaining to sustainable communities. The literature is organized alphabetically and dates primarily from the 1990s, although there is some historical literature dating from as far back as the late 1800s. At present, there is a limited selection of case studies.

Florida Internet Center for Understanding Sustainability: <http://www.arch.usf.edu/ficus/default.htm>

This website is specific to Florida and its applicability beyond Florida is limited. Literature that can be accessed through this website relates specifically to Florida. There is however, one section of this website that may have wider applicability. This section, “Understanding Sustainability”, can be found in the Exhibits and Town Plans section and provides some of the theoretical background to the issue of sustainability in a rather unique way. Users of this section of the website may explore through a “tour” the basic assumptions in sustainability theory, definitions of the concept, understanding whole systems, and achieving sustainable communities. While not fully developed, this sub-section has the potential to be extremely useful for the lay man.

The Guide to Sustainable Community Indicators, <http://www.subjectmatters.com/indicators>

This website has a searchable database of indicators for sustainable communities. It discusses what these indicators are, why they are useful, and what determines an indicator as a good one. These indicators will allow communities to measure their progress towards the goal of sustainability.

International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives: <http://www.iclei.org>

The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives functions as an international clearinghouse on sustainable development and environmental protection policies, programs, and

technology being implemented at the local level by local institutions. A wide range of case studies can be accessed through this website.

International Institute for Sustainable Development: <http://iisd1.iisd.ca>

The International Institute for Sustainable Development is based out of Winnipeg. Their mission is to promote sustainable development in decision-making internationally and within Canada. The Institute contributes new knowledge, analyzes policies, identifies and disseminates information about good sustainable development practices, and demonstrates how to measure progress and build partnerships towards this end. From this website you can download a range of reports and toolkits pertaining to sustainable development issues within a Canadian and international context ranging from a wide variety of topics such as forests, oceans, community participation and adaptation to sustainable livelihoods, international conferences, indicators, and international forest policy. Of particular use, this website provides access to literature that can operate as a toolkit for community leaders on sustainable communities and community economic development. The literature is annotated and information is given about where to obtain the material and the cost involved. Emphasis is on community-based initiatives and on cooperative government and community participation initiatives such as the Round Tables.

Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research, <http://www.landcare.cri.nz/sal/prograt.htm>

This website provides an introduction to community-based adaptive natural resource management, and then provides more information on the approaches, tools and methods communities can use to better identify and implement more sustainable practices.

Rural Policy Research Institute: <http://www.rupri.org>

This website offers a listing of available reports and documents offered by the Rural Policy Research Institute. The primary emphasis is on implications of Medicare policy and transfer payments on rural areas in the United States.

Sustainable Communities Information: http://www.cfn.cs.dal.ca/Environment/SCN/SCN_home.html

This website is a project of the Nova Scotia Environment and Development Coalition, formerly the Sustainable Communities Network of Nova Scotia. It provides access to tools and resources, hearings of community successes, and ongoing internet discussion about sustainable communities.

Sustainable Communities Network: <http://www.sustainable.org>

This website is a “comprehensive resource for citizens working to create healthy, vital, and sustainable communities”. As such, it addresses a broad range of issues and resources pertaining to sustainable communities. Case study examples are drawn primarily from the United States in both urban and rural areas. Topic areas include, “Living Sustainability”, Creating a Community, Growing a Sustainable Economy, Protecting Natural Resources, Building Smart Growth, and Governing Community. This website includes a library of documents which can be downloaded. Also of particular use is the section on Inventories and Indicators which is a collection of examples of what communities are doing in the area of preparing inventories of community resources, and identifying local measures or indicators of community sustainability.

Sustainable Communities Resource Package: <http://www.web.net/ortee/scrp/>

This website provides access to a report published by the Ontario Round Table on the Environment and the Economy. It came out of a sustainability development strategy for Ontario developed in 1989 which produced the report “Restructuring for Sustainability” and led to a second Round Table to follow up on the recommendations outlined in this first report. The report is organized into four sections: an introduction which outlines how the package is structured and how it should be used, “Sustainable Communities”, “Profiling Your Community”, and “Taking Action”. The Package concludes with examples of success stories. Also included in this package under the “Sustainable Communities” section are three essays of a theoretical nature. The first, by Richardson, is entitled, “Making Our Communities Sustainable: The Central Issue is Will”. The second, by Mark Roseland, is an examination of the literature relating to sustainable communities. And finally the third of these essays provides a model of community sustainability.

Sustainable Communities Information Service,
http://ccn.cs.dal.ca/Environment/SCN/SCN_home.html

This is a project run by the Nova Scotia Environment and Development Coalition which gives access to tools and resources on sustainable livelihoods and green economics. It also provides a collection of community success stories in these areas.

Sustainable Development Dimensions, <http://www.fao.org/sd/>

This website was initiated by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and provides information on sustainable development, primarily, though not exclusively, in the context of the Third World. The site is divided into four major categories: people, institutions, knowledge, and environment. Sections link to specific selections or full text of FAO articles, studies, and conference papers. Some examples of useful articles are: “Common Problems in Small Group Decision Making”, “The group promoter’s resource book: a practical guide to building rural self-help groups”, and “The World Bank Participation Sourcebook”.

Sustainable Seattle: <http://www.scn.org/sustainable/susthome.html>

Sustainable Seattle is a citizen group working to improve the region's long term health and vitality. This website offers information about the group and projects and workshops that they have underway.

Urban Ecology: <http://www.best.com/~schmitt/ueindex.shtml>

Urban Ecology is a non-profit organization with a mandate to support and participate in the development of ecologically healthy and socially vital cities and towns. Topics covered by this website include: 1) Blueprint for a Sustainable Bay Area, and 2) Community Design Consulting - a program to bring sustainable planning and design service to local communities. The membership organization requires due paying members and volunteers to accommodate its work.

Sustainable Resources Websites

Alliance for Industrial Excellence - Office of Industrial Technologies (OIT):
<http://www.oit.doe.gov/Access>

The Office of Industrial Technologies (USA) aims to create partnerships among industry, trade groups, government agencies, and other organizations in order to enhance sustainability through reduced pollution and more efficient energy consumption. This website gives information about OIT, its programs, staff directory, and news. It is organized by industry type and provides information about projects presently being funded by OIT. Of particular use to this annotated bibliography is the section on Forest Products Industry which provides information on forestry management projects.

American Society for Environmental History, <http://www.h-net.msu.edu/~aseh>

This website is integrated with h-net, the Humanities and Social Sciences online initiative, and is supported by Michigan State University and the United States' National Endowment for Humanities. It serves as a discussion list for the American Society of Environmental History, and provides literature reviews, postings of events, and access to selected resources from h-aseh discussion list relating to environmental history such as bibliography resources, course syllabi, and archival sources from around the world.

Association of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics (AFSEEE),
<http://www.afseee.org/Publications/Reports>

A variety of reports can be obtained from this website pertaining to Ecosystem Management and Environmental Protection.

The Forest Protection Society: <http://www.fps.org.au>

The Forest Protection Society is an Australian pro-timber industry society with the motto “Protecting our forests and rural communities through a balanced healthy environment and a strong economy”. This website outlines the aims of the Society and gives access to the Society’s media releases. At present, the Society is involved in a joint Commonwealth/State process called the Regional Forest Agreement process with the aim of ensuring a sustainable forest industry while establishing a “world-class” system of forest reserves.

Forest Research Community Website <http://www.reeusda.gov/forest>

This United States Department of Agriculture sponsored website was intended to be a virtual community for forest research. It includes a variety of bulletin boards for finding forestry related jobs, information about conferences, finding reviewers, funding for proposals, and soliciting information. The website also provides access to databases of ongoing and recently completed research projects and other forestry related organizations, websites, and forest information and education resources internationally.

International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives: <http://www.iclei.org>

The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives functions as an international clearinghouse on sustainable development and environmental protection policies, programs, and technology being implemented at the local level by local institutions. A wide range of case studies can be accessed through this website.

President’s Council on Sustainable Development (PCSD):
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/EOP/pcsd/index.html>

The President’s Council on Sustainable Development was formed in June 1993 to re-examine national goals toward sustainable development and develop a framework for this. This website outlines the work of the task force and reports they have made available, including the report, “Sustainable America: A New Consensus for Prosperity, Opportunity, and a Healthy Environment for the Future”.

Resource Renewal Institute: <http://www.rri.org/>

The Resource Renewal Institute promotes Green Plans as the means to a sustainable environment and economy. This website is designed to educate and inform those interested in Green Plans. It is also a forum for exchange of new development and ideas.

Proceedings of the First Meeting of the International Geographical Union Study Group on the Sustainability of Rural Systems, http://www.stratec.ca/rural_systems

This website address provides information on how to obtain a copy of C.R. Bryant and C. Marois (eds.) publication **The Sustainability of Rural Systems (1995)**, proceedings of the First Meeting of the International Geographical Union Study Group on the Sustainability of Rural Systems. Montreal: University of Montreal