HISTORY OF REGIONAL PLANNING

(September 22--GATEWAY)

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MAJOR EVENTS/PROJECTS

The Louisiana Purchase— 1803 augmented the land area of USA by 828,000 square miles—doubling its size and paying only $27 million.

The Erie Canal--New York state—October 26, 1825 inaugural journey by Governor DeWitt Clinton. They found limestone that hardened under water to line sides of canal.

MAJOR EVENTS/PROJECTS

The Transcontinental Railroad—Initial 36 miles in the West cost the CP (Central Pacific) $3 million. By end of 1865, 7,000 Chinese were building the line. The Union Pacific worked in the East. On May 10, 1869, the two met at the summit of the Promontory Mountains in Utah. The railroads were granted large tracks of land and mineral rights.

- The Land Grant Colleges—1862

Justin Morrill wanted to create a network of government-funded colleges in each state.

MAJOR EVENTS/PROJECTS

The Homestead Act—1852

passage of Andrew Johnson's act. 300 million acres settled by homesteaders between 1862 and 1955. Largest transfer of public land to private individuals.

The Rural Electrification Administration—1936

5 million farms were without electrification

The Interstate Highway System—

1919—62 days to cross the USA

1956 bill signed by President Eisenhower to create the Interstate Highway System

WHAT IS REGIONAL SCIENCE?

"... regional science as a discipline concerns the careful and patient study of social problems with regional or spatial dimensions, employing diverse combinations of analytical and empirical research." (p. 2)

"The study of a meaningful region (or systems of regions) as a dynamic organism." (p. 5)

(Walter Isard, *Introduction to Regional Science*, 1975)

HOW IS REGIONAL SCIENCE RELATED TO OTHER FIELDS?

Evolves around economics, geography, political science, sociology, anthropology, etc., but it is different in that “the regional scientist’s region or system of regions represents to him living organisms containing numerous and diverse behaving units-political, economic, social, and cultural-whose interdependent behavior is conditioned by psychological, institutional, and other factors” (Isard 1975, p. 3)

KEY DATES—1949-1955

- 1949 Isard joins Leontief's Harvard Economic Research Project; introduces teaching of Location Theory at Harvard
- 1950 Isard and 28 others hold first Regional Economic Research meeting at American Economic Association meetings
- 1950-1954 Isard organizes numerous regional economic meetings at Association of American Geographers, Economic, Sociology, Political Science, and other social science annual meetings
- 1954 First meeting of the Regional Science Association
- 1955 Publication of Volume 1 of *Papers and Proceedings of the Regional Science Association*

KEY DATES—1953-1956

1953-1956 Isard appointed Associate Professor of Regional Economics and Director, Section of Urban and Regional Studies, Department of City and Regional Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

"There Isard gathered a group of graduate students including Gerald Carrothers, Robert Coughlin, Thomas Reiner, Eugene Schooler, Benjamin Stevens, and Thomas Vietorisz, who aided him not only in his expanding research activities, but also in his organisational activities" (David Boyce, "A Short History of the Field of Regional Science," in *Fifty Years of Regional Science*, 2004)

KEY DATES—1956-1979

- 1956 Isard establishes PhD program in regional science at the University of Pennsylvania; Isard and Ben Stevens establish nonprofit Regional Science Research Institute in Philadelphia
- 1958 Isard founds *Journal of Regional Science*
- 1958 University of Pennsylvania establish Regional Science Department, with Isard as department head
- 1960 First meetings of European regional science scholars held at the Hague, Paris, Bellagio, Zagreb, Warsaw, Stockholm, and Lund
- 1960 William Alonso receives PhD
- 1962 First Latin American RSA Congress held in Caracas, Venezuela, with ~100 participants
- 1961-1971 Regional Science congresses held in Europe, Latin America, Japan, Scandinavia, India, Ghana, Argentina, Hungary, Australia, New Zealand
- 1979 Isard moves to Cornell University

KEY DATES—WORLD CONGRESSES

- 1980 First World Congress of RSA held in Cambridge, MA
- 1984 Second World Congress of RSA held in Rotterdam, The Netherlands
- 1989 Third World Congress of RSA held in Jerusalem, Israel
- 1992 Fourth World Congress of RSA held in Palma de Mallorca, Spain
- 1996 Fifth World Congress of RSA held in Tokyo, Japan
- 2000 Sixth World Congress of RSA held in Lugano, Switzerland
- 2004 Seventh World Congress of RSA held in Port Elizabeth, South Africa
- 2008 Eighth World Congress of RSA held in São Paulo, Brazil

EARLY PATH-BREAKING, REGIONAL-SCIENCE PUBLICATIONS

1956 Isard, *Location and Space Economy: A General Theory Relating to Industrial Location, Market Areas, Land Use, Trade and Urban Structure,* The MIT Press

1959 Isard, Schooler, and Vietorisz, *Industrial Complex Analysis and Regional Development: A Case Study of Refinery—Petrochemical, Synthetic-Fiber Complexes and Puerto Rico*, The MIT Press

1960 Isard, Bramhall, Carrothers, Cumberland, Moses, and Schooler, *Methods of Regional Analysis,* The MIT Press

1966 Alonso, *Location and Land Use: Toward a General Theory of Land Rent*, Harvard University Press

1964 Friedmann and Alonso, *Regional Development and Planning,* The MIT Press

1965 Miernyk, *Elements of Input-Output Analysis,* Random House

1968 Beckman, *Location Theory*, Random House

1969 Muth, *Cities and Housing*, University of Chicago Press

1969 Richardson, *Regional Economics,* Praeger

1972 Mills, *Studies in the Structure of the Urban Economy*, The Johns Hopkins Press

1975 Friedmann and Alonso, *Regional Policy: Readings in Theory and Applications*, The MIT Press

1980 Polenske, *The U.S. Multiregional Input-Output Accounts and Model*, Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Company

1987 Markusen . *Regions: The Economics of Politics and Territory,* Rowman & Littlefield.

1999 Fujita, Krugman, and Venables, *The Spatial Economy: Cities, Regions, and International Trade*, The MIT Press

KEY PERIODS

Three periods for regional science

(Antoine Bailly and Lay James Gibson, Regional Science: Directions for the Future, in *Fifty Years of Regional Science*, 2004)

FIRST PERIOD
1950-1970: Post war regional adjustments
"Thinking regionally"
"Location matters"
"Cold war programs"

New programs in regional science, public funding. Importance of regional science in society: increasing

SECOND PERIOD
1980-2000: Globalization
"Thinking globally"
"Flexible space"
"Liberalism"

Suppression of programs in regional science, less public funding. Importance of regional science in society: decreasing

THIRD PERIOD
Up to 2010: Environmental and Social Sustainability
"Thinking sustainable"
"Continental cooperation"
"Financial power"

New programs and new approaches, more public and private funding. Importance of regional science in society: increasing

REGIONAL SCIENCE KEY CONCEPTS

- **Interregional Input-Output Accounts (IRIO)**

  Japan 9-region, 10-commodity set of accounts for 1960, 1963

- **Multiregional Input-Output Accounts (MRIO)**

  USA 51-region, 79-commodity set of accounts for 1963

- **ISARD'S USA Location Studies**

  Puerto Rico

  Pittsburgh

  Philadelphia

- **Industrial Complex Analysis**

- **Environmental and Energy Assessments**

TYPES OF U.S. REGIONAL GROUPS

- Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC)

  410 counties today, spread across all of West Virginia and parts of 12 other states.

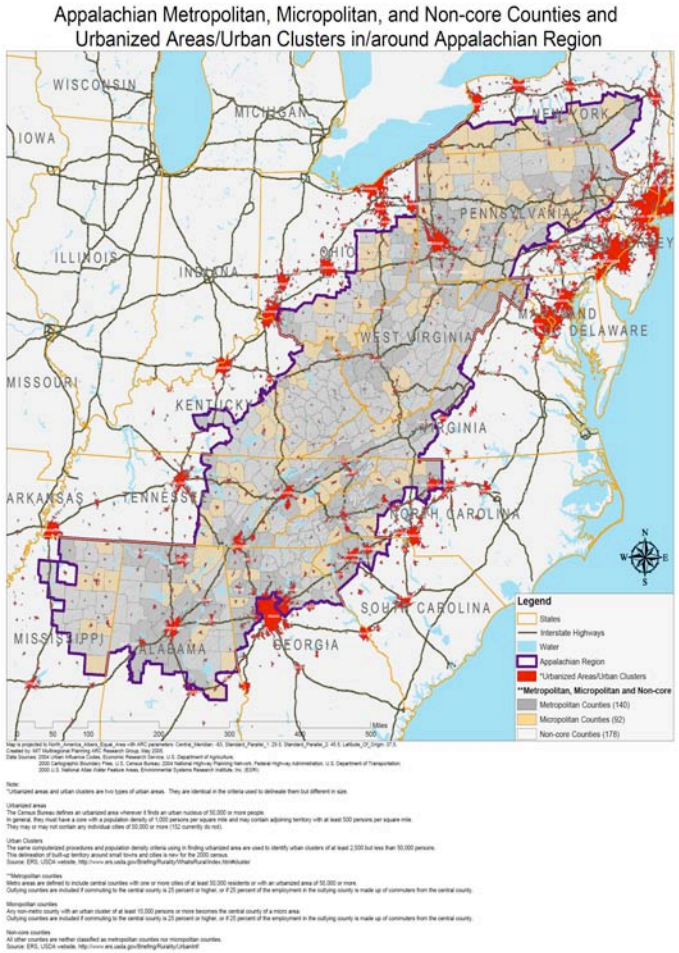
  In 1965, one in three Appalachians lived in poverty. In 2000, the Region's poverty rate was 13.6 percent. The number of Appalachian counties considered economically distressed was 223 in 1965; in fiscal year 2010 that number is 82.

- Colorado River Basin—

  7 U.S. states and 2 Mexican states

- South Coast Air-Quality Management District (District)

  four counties (Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside)



Appalachian Regional Commission

• Colorado River Basin

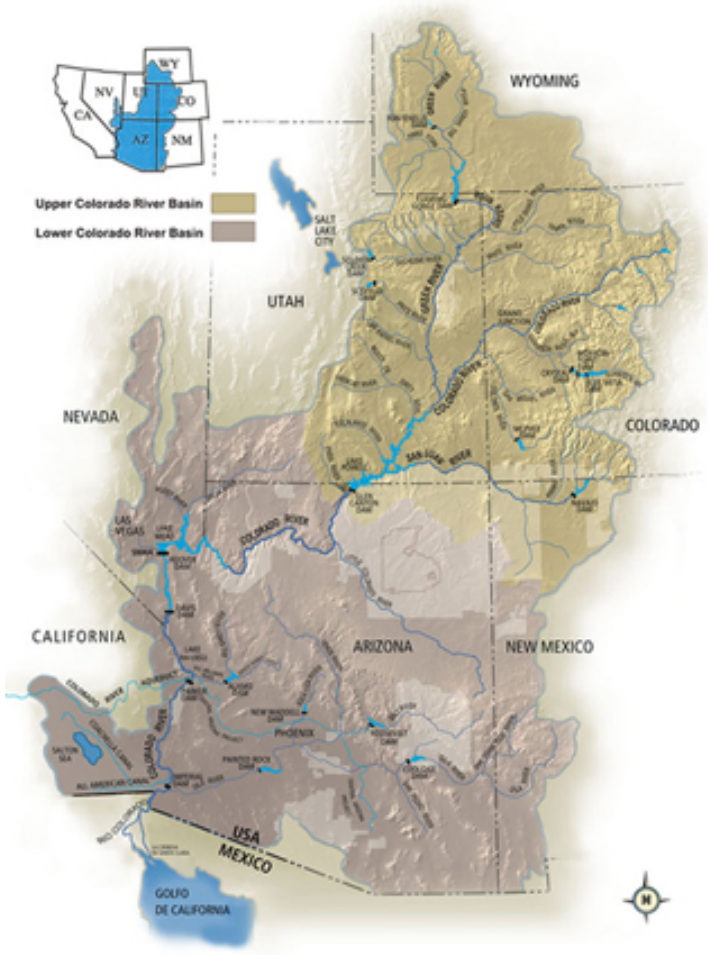


Image courtesy of Glen Canyon Adaptive Management Program

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Created in 1976 to regulate stationery sources of air pollution in the four counties of (Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside). A governing board decides the rules and regulations. As of 1992, the RECLAIM (**RE**gional **CL**ean **A**ir **I**ncentives **M**arket) program was the first comprehensive program created to regulate large-scale pollution of Nitrogen Oxides (Nox) and Sulfur Oxides (Sox) through market incentives

Majority of funding comes from fees paid by regulated businesses.

Major advance in socioeconomic policy analyses using the Regional Economic Model Inc. (REMI) model to examine the job impacts of the rules and regulations and of the market-incentive program.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS

Yellowstone established as the first U.S. national park in 1871-1872 by Ferdinand Vandiveer Hayden.

Other countries are also establishing national parks. The first national forest park was established in China in 1982 at Zhangjiajie in Hunan Province.


世界自然遗产-张家界 武陵源
The World Natural Heritage Wulingyuan Area
中国张家界世界地质公园
Zhangjiajie China Geopark
GLOBAL GEOPARKS NETWORK
石峰丛
是基部相连成呈簇分布的连座石峰。
它是经由石墙进一步侵蚀演变而来的。是
石峰林的早期发育阶段。
Stone peak clusters
The stone peak clusters are stone peaks that links at the base.
they develop from stone wall and are the early stage of the
formation of stone peak forest.


UNESCO
GEOPARK
为了您和他人的幸福
请勿在桥上蹦跳！
No jumping on the bridge for the
happiness of yourself and others

WHO IS WRITING THE STORY OF REGIONAL PLANNING HERE AND ABROAD?

". . . points raised > > > > that the old story of regional planning was a story written by dead white males from relatively upper classes?

If so, how would a new history be different?

What would be the policy implications of the new approach."

ARE ANN MARKUSEN AND I DEAD?
ARE WE WHITE MALES?
ARE WE FROM THE UPPER CLASS?

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