

Letter from the Chair:

I hope everyone had a restful and productive summer – at least to the extent those two things are at all compatible. This is the beginning of my second year as the chair of the Urban Geography Specialty Group, and I am glad to be continuing to serve in this capacity. There are only a few things to note for this letter from the chair. First, this is the first year that the *Newsletter* will be published two times, instead of the three we had published in the past. We will now be doing one in the fall semester, and another in the spring semester, before the AAG conference in April. The second is the decision, made at the specialty group's business meeting at the last AAG conference, that there should be a designed "Website Manager" for the UGSG's website. Elvin Wyly has done an excellent job over the years maintaining the site for the specialty group. But the specialty group has decided that it wants the site to be more active and more inter-active, and we cannot continue to ask Elvin to carry the water for the specialty group in this regard. Therefore, if you are interested in this position, and have web-management abilities, please e-mail me at: jdefilip@rci.rutgers.edu. Third, the deadline for UGSG student awards for 2010 is being moved up from January 31 to January 15, so look for announcements about the awards in early December. Fourth, the UGSG has agreed to try to move to a more democratic system for deciding on board members and vice-chairs. Therefore, UGSG members will be voting this coming spring, for incoming board members and the new vice-chair. The formal announcement will be made in the Spring, but keep this in mind and think of people who you would like to nominate to the board (including yourself).

Finally, there is the issue of sessions for the UGSG is the 2010 conference in Washington, DC this coming spring. We have already received many requests for sponsorship of paper and panel sessions, and we welcome more such requests (please send them directly to me). Also, the UGSG is happily co-sponsoring, with the journal *Urban Geography* this year's Urban Geography Plenary Lecture, which will be given by Jenny Robinson of the Open University. It should be an excellent presentation and discussion.

If you have any questions or comments about the UGSG and the work that we currently do, or might do in the future, please do not hesitate to contact me at jdefilip@rci.rutgers.edu, or any of the other board members.

Best wishes,

James DeFilippis
Brooklyn, NY
October, 2009

Urban localism: transparency or a clouding of the view

by: Lucius F. Hallett, IV, PhD

IN CONVERSATION

Massey (2004) has written of unpacking the nested set of Russian dolls as it relates to geography of the local and how this posits local places as the seat of genuine meaning and global space as, in consequence, with out meaning. But, different ideas on global space are realized through the discourse on what is local. Thus, the local becomes the commodity itself because all commodities must ultimately be consumed at the local space. Thinking of the local as the 'thing' to follow lets you unpack each successive doll only to reveal another doll until you arrive at the smallest one (yourself), which is solid, it can not be unpacked (perhaps but that is another idea) but is still a doll with all of its meaning.

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UGSG Membership Information

- **UGSG Membership:** \$7 with AAG membership; student membership is free.
- **Address and e-mail changes** of UGSG members should be sent to: address@aaq.org, where a master membership list is maintained.
- To subscribe to URBGEOG, the UGSG's **discussion forum and listserv**, follow these instructions: [1] Send an e-mail message to listserv@listserv.arizona.edu with no subject line, and include the following message, with appropriate name changes: **subscribe urbgeog firstname lastname**
[2] Make sure to disable automatic e-mail signature functions [3] You will be sent an automated message that provides information on how to post to the list and how to unsubscribe, etc.
- Calls for submission and notifications of availability of the Newsletter are e-mailed to both the listserv and Specialty Group membership list. Distribution of the Newsletter is via the UGSG website. This Newsletter is currently published 3 times per year.

UGSG Website: <http://www.geog.ubc.ca/~ewyly/ugsg.html>

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...InConversation continued from page 1

Researchers have opened particular commodities to expose their geographies, but like a phoenix they arise again in different form and context, perhaps due to ongoing globalizing forces but perhaps to a re-emerging lack of transparency, a clouding of the view. As part of an invited session at the recent Royal Geographical Society –Institute of British Geographers annual meeting in Manchester, UK, numerous geographers presented differing projects examining the question of whether it was still a valuable tool in geography to examine a commodities movement from production to consumption. Most of the works

centered on urban development projects in China and how those produced commodities circulate through the rest of the world. No consensus was arrived at; no overarching ideal suggests that global circulation is better or worse than that of the local. Nor were the various processes of place making for the local given primacy simply through or by its own label. But this type of discussion raises other questions.

Obviously the word local in an urban environment has many different contexts. The purpose of this essay is to clarify how this impacts our everyday worlds. People search out the local, they want and need it to bring themselves into a reflexive consumerism (DuPuis 2002) that is sustainable on the physical level but also a 'good thing to do' on a personal one. It invites consumers to participate in an imagined better world. Is a better understanding of local achieved because of an insider knowledge, a perspective that outsiders don't have – an 'in the know' about local because of place? In the case of food, is it more transparent than a large supermarkets' particular corporate philosophy that has checks on quality at each level of production? This is situational of course, contextual and sometimes even extremely proprietary depending upon the particular companies level of security and efficiency.

There thus emerges a two-tiered system of symbols that clouds the urban view. City economies are predicated upon consumption, upon the interaction of its citizens with its merchants. As long as one buys from a local store, one is consuming local – if the product in question is local in its production site, even better; but companies selling to the local public attach the 'buy local' label to themselves, implying that it is the store not the product that is local. This in turn leads to making less transparent the symbolism because who can criticize a local company due to what it provides? Jobs, economic benefits, development at the local level, even a large regional supermarket chain can make that claim in its local involvement. This type of defensive localism has to be looked through and renegotiated as far as its meaning when globalized products are consumed as local.

DePuis, E. Melanie. 2002. *Nature's Perfect Food: How Milk Became America's Drink*. New York: New York University Press.

DePuis, E. Melanie and David Goodman. 2005. Should we go 'home' to eat?: toward a reflexive politics of localism. *Journal of Rural Studies*. 21: 359-371.

Massey, D. 2004. Geographies of Responsibility. *Geogr. Ann.*, 86 B (1): 5-18.

Lucius is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Geography at Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo. His teaching and research interests center upon human geographies, food, and tourism. He can be reached at lucius.hallett@wmich.edu

Call For Papers
Association of American Geographers Annual Meeting
14 - 18 April 2010
Washington, D.C.

New Path-Shaping in Post-Socialist Cities

This CFP seeks to continue discussion of issues in post-socialist urban development that was begun at AAG 2009.

Evaluation of cities and regions in the so-called post-socialist areas of the world often operates in a teleological and/or binary set of assumptions: if a city accomplishes certain institutional or economic reforms, it is judged to have “completed transition” where “transition” is understood as a trajectory from “socialist” or “Soviet” or “communist” to “post-” or “market-oriented.” While accepting the reality and presence of capitalist-influenced frameworks – that is, while asserting that capitalism is taking place – recent research in post-socialist cities shows that capitalism “takes place” differently than in Western cities, affected by local path dependencies and a complex assortment of choices and residues. These latter include the re-emergence of socialist or even pre-socialist images and terminology, the reshaping of inherited landscapes, and the creation of new post-communist landscapes (such as suburbs) alongside the old. This situation is further complicated by the continual movement of the Western “target” that post-socialist cities are meant to hit, and especially by the recent crisis of the neoliberal consensus from which many cities drew their economic rationale.

With the hope of creating two paper sessions and a roundtable, this CFP proposes papers that use discussion of processes and practices to expand the discussion of cities – particularly through their post-socialist manifestations. Papers are welcome that examine such topics as:

- * new and specific forms of capitalism, activism, or urban spaces;
- * efforts to build post-socialist identity;
- * the differential reaction of city residents to post-socialism as simultaneously shock, change and continuity;
- * the experience of smaller cities (or spaces) that lie outside the “world city” effects of political summits, sports events, and international architectural projects.

Please contact Megan Dixon with abstracts and PINs or questions.

Megan Dixon, Ph.D., Research Associate, College of Idaho, Caldwell, ID 83605
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Land Wars: The Politics of Urban Land Development in the Post-Industrial City

Organizer: Robert W. Lake, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ (rlake@rutgers.edu)

The wholesale flight of manufacturing capital from the industrial city in the second half of the twentieth century increased the centrality of urban land development as the bulwark of urban economies and the principal means of capital accumulation in the post-industrial city. As Doreen Massey, among others, has noted, the ascendancy of land in the urban economy reflects the “long-term shift in the nature of landownership, away from... ‘industrial landownership’ (where land is owned essentially as a condition of

other production) and towards 'financial landownership' where the ownership of land is itself the means of extracting a profit" (*World City*, 2007, p. 48).

With urban economies no longer organized around the industrial commodities produced within their borders, land itself – the material space of the city – has become the primary asset through which to create an urban economy. Under these circumstances, the role of the state (at all levels and scales) in establishing and adjudicating the rules for the commodification, production, and exchange of land as a fictitious commodity has been greatly magnified, and the associated politics over how the rules of land development are written and implemented have become increasingly contentious. At stake in these land wars of the 21st century American city are not only the profitability of individual development ventures but the structure of the urban economy and the resulting urban landscape.

I invite submission of abstracts of papers that explore these themes. Possible topics include but are not limited to:

- The ascendant role of land development in post-industrial urban economies
- Empirical evidence of capital switching into the "secondary circuit of capital"
- Modes of state intervention in the creation and operation of urban land markets
- Ideologies of private property, the public interest, and the common good
- Public subsidy of land acquisition and land assembly for private development
- Evolving practices of state regulation of urban land such as zoning, land use controls, or eminent domain
- Poverty deconcentration, spatial dispersion, smart growth, new regionalism, and other rationalities of urban land development
- State mediation of political conflict over land development
- Contestation and resistance over state strategies and practices of land development
- Struggles over residential displacement
- Habitation vs. improvement (Polanyi, *The Great Transformation*, 2001), use value vs. exchange value, and other antinomies of governance of urban land development

Please submit a 200-word abstract by October 16 to Robert Lake (rlake@rutgers.edu).

Suburbanization in Less Developed Countries

According to the United Nations, the world in 2008 reached the "urban tipping point," with the proportion of those living in urban areas exceeding 50 percent. By 2030, every world region including even Africa south of the Sahara will have more urban than rural dwellers. These urban dwellers will live in a variety of settlement types, including congested slums in the urban core, refugee camps, and, increasingly, suburban developments on the peripheries of many cities. While there is an abundance of literature that discusses cities, urbanization, suburbs and suburbanization in more developed regions, there is a dearth of literature that focuses on these topics for less developed regions, and especially suburbs and suburbanization. This session tries to fill this gap. Some areas of special interest for the organizers include planners' responses to suburbanization, land-use and ecological implications of suburbanization, car-dependency, the challenges of governing suburbs, suburban demographics, and data issues.

We thus invite authors to submit abstracts to Katrin Anacker (kanacker@gmu.edu) and David Rain (drain@gwu.edu). **We would appreciate having abstracts asap.** Abstracts should have a title, the name(s) of the author(s) and their contact information, as well as a short summary of the paper topic.

Contemporary Issues in Land Use Control

This paper session requests participants whose research focuses on contemporary land use controls such as zoning, covenants, deed restrictions, and informal customs. Empirical and theoretical aspects of land use controls in (and especially across) urban, suburban, and exurban contexts are welcomed. A broad range of scholarship and methods are sought, which may include, but are certainly not limited to, the following topics:

- Critical discourses on planning
- Urban vs. suburban vs. exurban land use controls
- Inter/intra metropolitan migration and land use control outcomes
- Regional planning cooperation/noncooperation
- Density issues/New Urbanism
- Green planning/conservation communities
- Mixed use/Planned Unit Developments
- Incompatible uses/nuisance control/NIMBYism
- Property rights/limitations
- Subdivision covenants and restrictions
- Informal customs/landschaft

After registering for the conference, please email your paper presentation title, abstract, and PIN to Brian Edward Johnson (bejohns@indiana.edu) by October 21.

The Mobility of Children and Youth: Current Research and Nascent Themes

Children and youth are increasingly shuttled from place to place in cars, particularly in North America. The reasons underlying the transformation of child/youth mobilities from active to motorized modes are many and varied. Scholars have debated the role of the built environment and sprawl in such processes, and certainly issues of safety (perceived and otherwise) have become paramount. The immersion of children and youth within the dominant culture of (auto) mobility may have dire consequences over the longer-term. Stemming the broader reinforcement and rise of automobility, as scholars such as Garrison and Wellar have suggested, may come to rely on how successful we are in connecting children and youth with “legacy” forms of mobility – i.e., walking, cycling. This session is intended to stimulate research on children’s transportation and provide a forum for a critique of the contemporary urban system, while shedding some light on future directions. Potential topics include, but are not limited to:

- Built environment and school transportation
- Independent mobility, quality of life, and the urban experience of children
- Transforming notions of “family” and the mobility of children and youth.
- City building for children and youth.
- Barriers and enablers of children’s independent mobility.
- Automobility, walkability, and disability: tensions and complementary themes
- Children and participatory/collaborative planning discourses
- Emerging data collection for more-inclusive children’s transport studies
- Children, youth and transport policy
- Childhood overweight, obesity, and active transportation

Send an abstract of no more than 250 words and your personal identification numbers (received from the AAG after applying online at www.aag.org) to one of the organizers by October 20, 2009.

Selima Sultana, Department of Geography, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, NC 27402, E-mail: s_sultan@uncg.edu, Tel: (336) 334-5388.

Ron Buliung, Department of Geography, University of Toronto at Mississauga, E-mail: ron.buliung@utoronto.ca, Tel: 905.569.4419

Standing Out In The Crowd: Competing in the dynamic marketplace of cultural products

Geographers have been endeavoring to understand the complex relationships between cultural production, consumption, society and space for some time. In particular, they consider the ways in which cultural products generate and trade on symbolic value and how cultural producers draw from and alter the meaning of place. Recently, however, new technologies, social practices and consumer behavior are changing these relationships. MP3's, digital cameras, creative software and online communities, which facilitate collaboration, file sharing and consumption, for example, allow an unprecedented volume of cultural goods and services to be produced and consumed in a marketplace which is becoming increasingly global. This expansion has also been accompanied by the general oversupply of cultural products and the widespread practice of downloading MP3's, movies and video games over the Internet illegally. Together these conditions serve to lower the monetary value of cultural products. As a result of these market dynamics and intensifying competition cultural producers are searching for ways to stand out in the crowd.

Contemporary examples demonstrate the innovative and diverse nature of these competitive strategies. The U.K. band Radiohead, for example, altered the production process by incorporating input from consumers into the content and pricing structure of their 2008 album 'In Rainbows.' Other strategies feature branding and marketing techniques based on place, collaborations between producers in different industries such as music, film and fashion, tapping into digital markets through virtual spaces such as MySpace and YouTube and a host of experience driven promotional strategies designed to enhance the symbolic value of cultural products.

Despite this dynamic experimentation the goal of differentiating and selling products is universal. While geographers have started to explore some of these strategies, there is still much work to be done in this area. Therefore, the goal of this session is to examine the strategies cultural producers are developing and implementing to compete in the contemporary marketplace in more detail, while paying particular attention to their spatial dynamics and implications.

We welcome papers from diverse conceptual and empirical perspectives that address the following and related themes;

- Analysis of the relationship between technology and space and its influence on cultural production and consumption
- Critical studies on the role of marketing and branding within society in general and cultural industries in particular
- The economics and spatial dynamics of competition within cultural industries
- Structures and outcomes of inter and intra sectoral collaborations
- Comparative studies which look at the ways in which competitive strategies are different and similar across space, industry and scale. Those of global firms and indie producers operating in different countries or markets or cultural and non-cultural industries, for example.

Above all, this session aims to not only stimulate a forum to investigate these themes but to establish a basis for future exchange and collaboration as well. If interested, please send a title and abstract (250 words) by October 11th, 2009 to Doreen Jakob ([djacob@email.unc.edu](mailto:djakob@email.unc.edu)). Atle Hauge: Eastern Norway Research Institute; Brian J. Hrats: University of Toronto; Doreen Jakob: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Roundtable Proposal: Contributions from Second-World Cities: issues across post-communist/post-socialist urban space

The relationship between Russia and China at the nation-state level is complex. While outwardly professing their solidarity in institutions such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Russian and Chinese governments also seek to maintain independent influence in Central Asia; they both wield important influence in the world economy and geopolitics, but have their respective economic troubles (Russia: probable overreliance on resource economy; China: possible overreliance on export economy). Meanwhile, China is changing radically and attracting some of the most advanced experiments in architecture and urban space without retitling itself as capitalism; Russia has retitled itself (at some levels) as capitalism or is at least using this rhetoric—but without similar financial resources has thus far failed to attract the same activity. China, of course, is struggling to expand its urban infrastructure to meet population needs, while Russia's declining population has produced a contraction in its infrastructure.

Examination of issues at the urban level could, first, contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of how the nations of Russia and China will develop their relationship. Second, researchers in each place might draw ideas and insights from each other's work. Third, the combined voice of researchers from the former "Second World" could reinforce the need for integration of their evidence into more general theory.

Scholars are invited for a roundtable discussion (not a paper session) of the contribution that their research on Russian or Chinese cities could make to the general discussion of issues in the discipline of urban geography as well as of the potential points of contact between study of Chinese post-communist and Russian/Eastern European post-socialist cities. Possible topics envisioned include:

- Attitudes to megaprojects and oligarchitecture (CCTV tower and Okhta-Center)
- Possibilities for, and attitudes to, citizen activism
- Public/private partnerships (major infrastructure, Olympic projects and bids)
- New social/socio-political developments (NGOs, street demonstrations, consumer practice)
- Treatment of public space (change or continuity in Red Square or People's Square)
- Gentrification of public space and traditional housing
- Role of suburbs
- New urban imaginaries (Xintiandi and Moskva-Siti or Okhta-Center)
- Shift in primary "hegemonic spaces" or traditional forms in urban culture (courtyards, squares, streets, malls)

Please contact Megan Dixon by October 15 with interest or questions.

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Report from the Tenth Asian Urbanization Conference:

George Pomeroy
 Professor of Geography
 Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania
 Secretary, Executive Committee, Asian Urban Research Association
<http://webspaceship.edu/aura/>

Amidst the globalizing context of Hong Kong, the Tenth Asian Urbanization Conference was convened August 16-19, 2009. Organized locally and hosted by the Center for Urban Studies and Urban Planning at the University of Hong Kong, the conference was a resounding success, with over 120 participants presenting over 80 papers or posters, and drawn from 21 countries and territories.

Local organizers Professors Anthony G.O. Yeh and Roger C.K. Chan put together an impressive program of scholarly sessions, complemented by several technical tours and a banquet with a cultural program. Plenary session presentations included “Planning for Coordinated Development Between Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta” by the Planning Director of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Mrs. Ava S.Y. Tse Ng and “Rethinking Asian Cities and Urbanization: Four Transformations in Four Decades” by Professor Yue-man Yeung of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. The conference opened with welcoming remarks from Professor Lap-Chee Tsui, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong, Professors Yeh and Chan of the University of Hong Kong, and Professor Ashok K. Dutt, representing the Asian Urban Research Association.



Conference Organizers Dr. Roger C.K. Chan and Dr. Anthony G. O. Yeh of The University of Hong Kong.



Professor Emeritus Ashok K. Dutt, University of Akron, addressing conference attendees. Dr. Dutt has attended each of the ten Asian Urbanization conferences.

Scholarly papers broadly addressed a variety of topics under the umbrella of urbanization in Asia. Representative papers among the 80+ presented included “The Evolution of the Spatial Structure and Hierarchical Pattern of the Chinese Urban System” (Ruibo Han and Huhua Cao of the University of Ottawa, Canada), “Spatial Plans and City-Region Governance in China” (Fulong Wu and Fangzhu Zhang of Cardiff University, United Kingdom), and “An Analysis of Spatial Structure of Dhaka: Associated Problems and Issues” (Ishrat Islam of Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology, Bangladesh).

On several occasions during the conference, Professor Ashok K. Dutt, Professor Emeritus of Geography, Planning and Urban Studies, University of Akron, was recognized for his scholarly and organizational leadership in accomplishing these ten Asian Urbanization Conferences. Dutt is among the founding members of the Asian Urban Research Association (AURA), the umbrella body organizing these conferences and has the remarkable distinction of being the only person to attend each of the ten conferences.

There were three technical tours provided by conference organizers. A half day technical visit was made to the Hong Kong Planning and Infrastructure Exhibition Gallery, the CBD, and the Wan Chai Redevelopment District. A second technical visit was made to Macau to examine heritage tourism planning and the impacts of rapid casino development in the former Portuguese colony. An third and overnight technical visit was made to selected parts of Guangdong Province, including the booming

cities of Guangzhou and Shenzhen, where site visits were made to the CBDs, planning bureau and exhibitions of each. The tour was ably organized by University of Hong Kong Ph.D. students Huang Dingzi and Tang Yangzhou, who have planning experience working in both the Guangzhou and Shenzhen Planning Bureaus.

The Eleventh Asian Urbanization Conference is scheduled to be held in Hyderabad, India in December, 2011. Hosted by Osmania University, the lead organizer is Professor Kalpana Markandey of the Department of Geography. Hyderabad is India's fourth largest city and world renowned as a center for Information Technology (IT) industries, with substantial investments being made by Microsoft and dozens of other multinational IT companies. A conference website and formal announcement will be distributed soon. In the meantime, contact Professor Kalpana Markandey, Dept. of Geography, Osmania University, India for further details at kalpanamarkandey@yahoo.com.

The Asian Urbanization Conferences are organized via the Asian Urban Research Association (AURA). AURA's mission is to take part in the work regarding the themes of the Asian Urbanization Conferences, in the dialogue between highly qualified and active scholars in the field from various parts of the world, and expand the network of international professional contacts, as well as to exchange views and experiences, analyze the situation of Asian urbanization and the policies of different countries for their urbanization processes, grasp new trends of research, evaluate urban and regional planning approaches and the processes per se, and to present research papers for discussion and selection for publication. For more information on AURA, please consult the <http://webspace.ship.edu/aura> or contact the George Pomeroy, Secretary of AURA's Executive Committee at gmpome@ship.edu.



Attendees awaiting the Opening Address to the Tenth Asian Urbanization Conference.

Results of an Inquiry into the Methodologies, Methods, and Techniques Used to Make Decisions About Sustainable Transport Practices

Dr. Barry Wellar, MCIP
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A total of ten reports were prepared over the course of the project. As per the agreement with Transport Canada, the reports have been posted at the Principal Investigator's website as a means to make the reports readily available to interested parties in Canada, as well as to members of the international community with an interest in sustainable transport practices. In addition, several reports are posted at slideshare.net.

The ten reports examine the extent to which methodologies, methods, and techniques underlie decisions about identifying, adopting, and implementing sustainable transport practices, including those that are referred to as purported "best" practices.

As an advisory/reminder to Transport Canada and other parties, it is emphasized that there is a building block relationship among the elements of some of the tasks. That design feature means, by way of brief illustration, that if part of Task 6 is negated by work previously done during Task 3, for example, then the related, proposed piece of work in Task 6 is not pursued because it has already been discounted, found to be moot, or lacks the building block that enables me to find one way or another on a particular matter.

In addition to conducting a series of keyword-based literature searches, and consulting with a number of experts and practitioners about the state of use of methodologies, methods, and techniques in municipal government decision making, the project undertook a survey of municipal governments to obtain contributions to a database on the methodologies, methods, and techniques that are used by municipal governments in Canada when making decisions about sustainable transport practices.

The titles of the ten publications are as follows. They are listed in order of completion. The link to the Principal Investigator's website enables access to the publications.

<http://www.wellarconsulting.com/>

Wellar, B. 2008. *Methodologies for Identifying and Ranking Sustainable Transport Practices in Urban Regions. Project Synopsis.*

Wellar, B. 2008. *Groups and Individuals Contacted about the Sustainable Transport Methodologies.* Interim Report 1.

Wellar, B. 2008. *Background Comment on Methodologies, Methods, and Techniques to Support Decisions to Identify, Adopt, or Implement Sustainable Urban Transport Practices.*

Wellar, B. 2008. *Survey of Municipal Governments about Methodologies, Methods, and Techniques Used to Make Sustainable Transport Decisions.*

Wellar, B. 2008. *Methods and Techniques that Could be Used in Making Decisions about Identifying, Adopting, or Implementing Sustainable Transport Practices.*

Wellar, B. 2008. *Results of Search for Prior Studies on Methodologies, Methods, and Techniques for Identifying*

and Ranking Sustainable Transport Practices in Urban Regions.

Wellar, B. 2008. *Preliminary Report, Commentaries on Methods and Techniques that Could be Used in Making Decisions about Identifying, Adopting, or Implementing Sustainable Transport Practices.*

Wellar, B. 2009. *Sampler of Commentaries on Methods and Techniques that Could be Used in Making Decisions about Identifying, Adopting, or Implementing Sustainable Transport Practices.*

Wellar, B. 2009. *Municipal Government Responses to the Survey about Methodologies, Methods, and Techniques that Are Used to Make Decisions about Sustainable Transport Practices.*

Wellar, B. 2009. *Results of an Inquiry into the Methodologies, Methods, and Techniques Used to Make Decisions About Sustainable Transport Practices.*

The closing comment about the reports is that they parallel the body of work associated with the project tasks, and as a result it is suggested that the reports be read in the order in which they are presented above.