

Annotated Bibliography
Community Economic Development (CED)

Prepared for the
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CED in the New Economy

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Abascal-Hildebrand, Mary. 2000. "Mondragon's Algebra of Community Economics." *Peace Review* 12(2): 277-282.

Abstract: This article is about the Mondragon Cooperative Corporation in the Basque county of Spain and how its style of workplace democracy can be a model for community economic development initiatives. Athbasal-Hildebrand argues that workplace democracy can generate greater participatory democracy in a whole society, by sparking more community level activism and economies.

Keywords: cooperatives; CED example; democratic workplace; Mondragon; Spain; Europe.

Abbott, Dina. 1996. "Turning Acts of Borrowing into Acts of Empowerment: Self-Organization of the Annapurna Women of Bombay." Pp. 183-193 in *Women, Work and Gender Relations in Developing Countries: A Global Perspective*, edited by P. Ghorayshi and C. Belanger. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press.

Abstract: In this chapter the author describes the Self-Employed Women's Association and the Working Women's Forum in India, and how women in these groups have secured self-employment loans from banks through collective agency. Some examples of viable businesses for women using these loans are provided. Abbott describes challenges women have faced in securing the loans and negative aspects of the credit program.

Keywords: women; self-employment; India; loans.

Abdela, Lesley. 2000. "From Palm Tree to Parliament: Training Women for Political Leadership and Public Life." *Gender and Development* 8(3): 16-23.

Abstract: Economic restructuring in the poorest countries of the world, implemented by male-dominated governments and financial organisations, have hit women the hardest. Some barriers women experience when becoming political leaders are presented. Abdela suggests that existing power structures need to be reformed and proposes what could be done. More women in politics is not enough. Structural and attitudinal change is imperative.

Keywords: women; leadership; politics; SAP.

Abonyi, George and Nigel Howard. 1980. "A Boolean Approach to Interactive Program Planning." *Management Science* 26(7): 719-735.

Abstract: This article is about program planning for development. The authors describe a Boolean method of program planning called "Interactive Program Planning," the purpose of which is to assess alternatives to various parts of a project and what programs or project alternatives are most acceptable to different interest groups. Based on an algebraic model, it identifies points of disagreements between groups regarding projects, thereby speeding the process of identifying and designing programs that are

acceptable to all groups involved.

Keywords: development, program planning; technology; Canada.

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

Abstract: Abucar discusses the differences in government level community development activity and that of the community level. He argues the trend is for government to try to solve problems of housing, employment and job training. At the community level, groups, organizations, the private sector and labour unions network to alleviate human and/or environmental problems. He describes the case of a development association in Guysborough, Nova Scotia and compares government and community involvement.

Keywords: Nova Scotia; Canada; government; work; community development.

ACCION International. "Welcome." Boston, MA: ACCION International, Retrieved 06/04, 2003 (<http://www.accion.org/default.asp>).

Abstract: ACCION International is a microlending organization that works in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and the United States. ACCION Int. has a focus on reaching as many of the world's poor as possible and as such, loans are made using interest rates that reflect the cost of making the loan. In this way ACCION seeks to be a permanent, sustainable microlending organization. No mention is made of other supports provided to borrowers.

Keywords: organization profile; USA; Africa; Caribbean; Latin America; microenterprise; microlending.

Ackerly, Brooke A. 1995. "Testing the Tools of Development: Credit Programme, Loan Involvement, and Women's Empowerment." *IDS Bulletin* 26(3): 56-68.

Abstract: The Probit model - increased knowledge of market functions for the borrower; borrower's direct involvement in all aspects of the use of the loans, from production and labour to marketing, is essential for the borrower's empowerment. It is important that institutions that organize micro-lending also make a conscious effort to hire as many women as possible.

Keywords: women; credit; empowerment.

ACTEW (Advocates for Community Based Training and Education for Women). 1997. *Women in Community Economic Development: A Workshop Training Kit for Trainers*. Toronto, Ont.: ACTEW

Abstract: This is a resource kit/handbook developed by ACTEW. The kit has four sections: principles for working in community economic development with women and the characteristics of successful initiatives; case studies that

demonstrate how the principles may be applied; resources and a training module. The kit is intended for practitioners.

Keywords: training; handbook; case studies; Canada; housing; sewing; women's organisation; resource kit; Ontario.

----- . "ACTEW." Toronto, Ont.: ACTEW, Retrieved 12/5/03, 2003
(<http://www.actew.org/about/index.html>).

Abstract: Founded in 1987, A Commitment to Training and Employment for Women (ACTEW) is a provincial umbrella group of supporters, trainers, agencies, and organizations delivering employment and training services to women. ACTEW's mission is to promote and support community-based training opportunities for women.

Keywords: Canada; training; Ontario; organization- profile; resources; reports.

Adeoti, John O. 2000. "Small Enterprise Promotion and Sustainable Development: An Attempt at Integration." *Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship* 5(1): 57-71.

Abstract: This article is about small-scale enterprise as a sustainable development strategy in the south. The author discusses the importance of environmental sustainability to sustainable economic development and the negative environmental impacts of industrialization.

Keywords: microenterprise; sustainable development; Nigeria; Africa.

Afsharipour, Afra. 1999. "Empowering Ourselves: The Role of Women's NGOs in the Enforcement of the Women's Convention." *Columbia Law Review* 99(1): 129-172.

Abstract: 1979- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. "States have not implemented significant measures to live up to commitments made at this convention. NGOs have played an important role in reporting on abuses of women's human rights. Under the convention, states are suppose to submit reports on measures that have been taken to improve the lives of women - however, it has been NGOs that have taken on this role. "As many women's NGOs have realized, getting standards for women's human rights implemented at the local level is not just a matter of treaty law and international legal obligations of States, but is rather a matter of mobilizing the State's political will and capabilities.".

Keywords: women's human rights; NGO; state.

Ahluwalia, Meenakshi. 1997. "Representing Communities: The Case of a Community-Based Watershed Management Project in Rajasthan, India." *IDS Bulletin* 28(4): 23-34.

Abstract: The failure of many large-scale projects has led to a shift to community-based, small-scale initiatives. These watershed management

programs are not only about environmental management, but also about community empowerment with respect to land rights, political awareness, capacity-building, etc. Such projects need to be sensitive to caste and gender issues, especially in the Indian context. Women of different castes had varying access to finding a livelihood through these development projects. The quality of women's lives has actually declined as a result of this project. They have participated very little in the decision-making process, yet their workload has increased substantially. However, because the institutions that repress women are so strong, there has been very little questioning or dissent from women. While some complain about the increased workload it has brought them, there has been very little in the way of real resistance.

Keywords: women's work load; India; Asia; capacity building.

Ahmad, Mokbul M. 2003. "Distant Voices: The Views of Field Workers of NGO'S in Bangladesh on Microcredit." *The Geographical Journal* 169(1): 65-74.

Abstract: The author presents 4 NGOs that focus on microcredit in Bangladesh and suggests that development goals sometimes become secondary. The author questions the sustainability of the loans and how efficient they are to assist the poorest.

Keywords: microcredit; theory vs practice; NGO; Bangladesh; Asia.

Aitken, W. R. O. 1988. "The Environment and the Economy." Pp. 1-7 in *CRS Special Paper*. Kingston, Ontario: Centre for Resource Studies: Queen's University.

Abstract: This article is a transcript of a keynote address before the Board of Directors and Advisory Council, Centre for Resource Studies, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, 27 April 1988. It was an opportunity to publicize the deliberations of the National Task Force on the Environment and the Economy that was created as a response to the Brundtland Commission Report, a report on the importance of sustainable development. Aitken suggests that economic development and a healthy environment are inseparable and are at the essence of sustainable development. Aitken illustrates how the environment and the economy are linked. He suggests that trade associations and industry have a role to play in the promoting the environment/economy linkages and sustainable development. Up-to-date environmental education is needed. Aitken suggests there is a need for change in governmental policy to encourage environmental performance. At the time of presentation, Aitken was the vice-president on Inco Limited (a primary metals company) and vice-chairman of the Task Force on the Environment and the Economy.

Keywords: sustainable development; Canada; National Task Force on the Environment and the Economy.

Alcott, Margaret, Nilda S. Baling and Rekha Mehra. 1993. *Women's Participation in the Cogtong Bay Mangrove Management Project- A Case Study*. Washington, DC: USAID.

Abstract: This report is a case study of women's participation in the Contong Bay Mangrove Management Project- a conservation project, partially funded by USAID. The report begins on the premise that, "With few exceptions, women are at the center of the environment and development nexus". The report discusses the importance of the participation of women in natural resource management within a primarily economic paradigm.

Keywords: International development, initiatives; sustainable development; case study; Philippines; Asia.

Alderson, Lucy and Melanie Conn. 1988. *More Than Dollars: A Study of Women's Community Economic Development in British Columbia*. Vancouver, BC: WomenFutures Community Economic Development Society.

Abstract: This paper is a study of CED as a strategy to improve the lives of women in B.C. The paper looks at the context, practice, success and barriers to successful women's CED. The paper concludes with some recommendations based on the findings of the study.

Keywords: CED initiatives; case studies; British Columbia; women's CED; Canada.

Alderson, Lucy, Melanie Conn, Janet Donald, Molly Harrington and Leslie Kemp. 1993. *Counting Ourselves In: A Women's Community Economic Development Handbook*. Vancouver, BC: WOMENFUTURES Community Economic Development Society, SPARC (Social Planning Research Council of B.C.).

Abstract: This handbook is about women working together to improve the quality of their lives in the community. It discusses issues such as participation, networking, organizing, etc.

Keywords: women and community development; women and empowerment.

Alderson, Lucy, Melanie Conn, Janet Donald and Leslie Kemp. 1994. "Making Communities Work: Women and Community Economic Development." Pp. 121-128 in *Community Economic Development: Perspectives on Research and Policy*, edited by B. Galaway and J. Hudson. Toronto, ON.: Thompson Educational Publishing, Inc.

Abstract: In this chapter the authors describe characteristics of women's CED in Canada and how it developed as a response to exclusion from regular CED. Four common recurring characteristics the authors identify in women's CED include: redefining what productivity entails, working from a multiple bottom line, operating with an orientation toward inclusiveness and establishing collective resources. Other topics include how NAFTA impedes

CED and local development and a women's co-op in Toronto that lobbies for change in immigration policy.

Keywords: Canada; women and CED; political advocacy; NAFTA.

Alisultanov, Ilgar, Joyce Klein and Lily Zandniapour. 2002. *Microenterprise as a Welfare to Work Strategy: One-Tear Findings*. Washington, DC: The Aspen Institute.

Abstract: In this report the authors document the experiences of a number of institutions and organizations participating in a microenterprise training programme initiated by the Charles, Stewart Mott Foundation. The purpose of the programme was to demonstrate and evaluate its effectiveness in assisting social assistance recipients to earn a subsistence income through self employment. Findings indicated the household incomes of participants went up and those who were self employed and had wage employment had the highest incomes and received less social assistance.

Keywords: microenterprise, education; self-sufficiency; microenterprise.

Allahar, A. L. 1995. *Sociology and the Periphery: Theories and Issues*. Toronto, ON: Garamond Press

Abstract: This book provides an overview of development theories.

Keywords: development theories; CED; globalization.

Alm, Richard. 1984. "How One City Survived a Slash in Federal Aid." *U.S. News & World Report* 97: 70-71.

Abstract: This article is about CED initiatives in Fort Wayne, Indiana when the federal government cut a large portion of its budget during the Reagan Administration. It evaluates how the city adjusted and maximized funding and resources to maintain standard of living.

Keywords: CED; Indiana; United States.

Almeyda Stemper, Gloria. 1996. "Commercial Banks and Women Microentrepreneurs in Latin America." *Small Enterprise Development* 7(3): 17-27.

Abstract: When it comes to bank loans, the larger the loan size, the less participation by women (21). There have been advances in access to loans for microentrepreneurs, many of whom are low-income women. Formal financial institutions, credit unions and NGOs are all playing a role in providing such loans.

Keywords: Latin America; banks and women; microenterprise.

Almeyda, Gloria. 1996. *Money Matters: Reaching Women Microentrepreneurs with Financial Services*. Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank

Abstract: This book details Almeyda's study of banks, credit unions and

NGOs involvement with women's microenterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean. She describes how these various institutions operate factors she found effected service provisions, and barriers to women's participation in microenterprise. She provides recommendations based on her findings.

Keywords: Caribbean; Latin America; lending institutions; microenterprise; women.

Alperovitz, Gar. 1996. "The Reconstruction of Community Meaning." *Tikkun* 11(3): 13-16.

Abstract: Alperovitz describes the work of philosopher Martin Buber in relation to development theory and Robert Putnam's theory of declining social capital in postmodern capitalist societies. Buber theorized as to how to reform social and economic institutions to have the capacity to build and nurture human relationships. Buber believed starting new community consumer and worker cooperatives is the only way to reform institutions and political systems to be more social-welfarist oriented. He proposed modifying existing institutions and systems, not abolishing them and forming new ones. Alperovitz cites statistics of how the number of community organizations (credit unions, cooperatives) has increased in the U.S. dramatically over the last 30 years, and provides facts listing strategies particular states have undertaken to facilitate community institution reform.

Keywords: development; theory; social capital; United States.

Alvarez, Sonia E. 1999. "Advocating Feminism: The Latin American Feminist NGO 'Boom'." *International Feminist Journal of Politics* 1(2): 181-209.

Abstract: States and intergovernmental organizations have turned to feminist NGOs as "gender experts" rather than as advocates for the rights of women (183). .

Keywords: women NGO; state and NGO; Latin America.

Amin, Sajeda, Ashok S. Rai and Giorgio Topa. 2003. "Does Microcredit Reach the Poor and Vulnerable? Evidence from Northern Bangladesh." *Journal of Development Economics* 70: 59-82.

Abstract: This article details a study of consumption and income in households in two Bangladeshi villages. Findings indicated the Grameen bank loan program for the poor in both villages did not reach the most vulnerable poor (vulnerability in this case meant "inability of households to insure against idiosyncratic risks") . They conclude that microenterprise in this case was ineffective at reaching the "vulnerable" poor.

Keywords: Bangladesh; Asia; Grameen Bank; microenterprise.

Amin, Ruhul and Yiping Li. 1997. "NGO-Promoted Women's Credit Program, Immunization Coverage, and Child Mortality in Rural Bangladesh." *Women and Health* 25(1): 71-87.

Abstract: This study showed that NGO credit-members are more likely to immunize their children, and therefore have a lower infant mortality rate.

Keywords: Bangladesh; women and NGO; credit program; child mortality.

Andrew, Caroline. 1995. "La démocratie locale pour les femmes: condition du développement régional." Pp. 79-92 in *Du local au planétaire*, edited by M. des Rivières, D. Côté, N. Thivierge and M. Tremblay. Montréal: Les Éditions du Remue-ménage.

Abstract: In the mid-1990s, political restructurations occurred in Québec at the regional level. Andrews reflects on these and how they can affect municipal politics. She discusses three models of democracy and how these may influence municipal politics. Lastly, how women's participation in local politics is explored.

Keywords: Québec; Canada; democracy; women.

Anglin, Mary K. 2002. "Lessons from Appalachia in the 20th Century: Poverty, Power, and the 'Grassroots'." *American Anthropologist* 104(2): 565-582.

Abstract: The article is about grassroots movements of the poor in the Appalachian region (Kentucky, southwest Virginia and western North Carolina). Anglin's study dispels stereotypes of the poor residents of the regions and provides lessons as to how such grassroots movements and political organizing may be replicated. Anglin discusses how to record the personal insights, experiences and knowledge of the poor, rather than merely describing them as objects of development.

Keywords: poverty; grassroots movements; Kentucky; Virginia; North Carolina; United States.

Angotti, Tom. 1999. "Race, Place and Waste: Community Planning in New York City." *New Village Journal* 1(1): 5-9.

Abstract: Neighbourhood-based planning has a long history in New York City. It did not grow because of government support. It began with protests and organizing at the grassroots level.

Keywords: neighbourhood movement; Grassroots movement; New York; United States.

Anner, John. 1997. "New Visions for Neighborhood Revitalization." *Third Force* 5(1): 4-6.

Abstract: Describes the "Breaking New Ground" grassroots CED conference that took place at College of the Holy Names in San Francisco in January of 1997. According to one activist the seminar was a response to the fact that most community development corporations follow "conservative, business-oriented" development and the seminar was meant to address ways they could be more community organizing and social justice oriented. Describes some examples of instances of community organizing, coalition building and

advocacy that successfully lobbied for payment of back wages and increasing the minimum wage in California and Oregon.

Keywords: United States; CED conference; grassroots.

Anonymous. 2002. "Gender, Development, and Money." *International Labour Review* 141(1/2): 184-185.

Abstract: A review of the book *Gender, Development and Money* edited by Caroline Sweetman.

Keywords: gender equality; economic empowerment; women; economic development.

----- . 2001. "The 'New Economy' and the Speculative Bubble: an Interview with Doug Henwood." *Monthly Review* 52(11): 72-80.

Abstract: In this interview Doug Henwood answers questions about capitalism and globalization; he claims the term "globalization" is uncritical and that it has the effect of being a neutral term for what was formerly referred to as "imperialism" and "capitalism." Henwood argues capitalism in the new economy is the same as it always has been; it follows the same cyclical business patterns, it is exploitative, internationalized, imperialist, and the debtor/creditor relation persists.

Keywords: globalization; capitalism; new economy.

----- . 2001. "The New Economy: Myth and Reality." *Monthly Review* 52(11): 1-15.

Abstract: The idea of the "new economy" comes from the upturn in the digital technology and information technology sectors. Digital technology has not changed production growth; it has changed consumerism. The writer argues that it is not wage inflation that causes economic downturns but accumulation, build up of overcapacity, over investment and over expansion of debt, lack of effective demand and uneven wealth management.

Keywords: causes of recessions; technology; new economy.

----- . 1997. "Empower Play: NRDC Takes on Brownfields." *The Amicus Journal* 19(3): 44.

Abstract: This article is about work undertaken by the National Resources Defence Council to claim and redevelop thousands of abandoned urban properties.

Keywords: urban development; properties; Harlem; New York; United States.

----- . 1997. "Training Centers & Organizing Networks." *Third Force* 5(1): 32.

Abstract: This resource page lists contact information of various U.S. grassroots organizations and CED groups.

Keywords: CED resources; United States; North America.

- , 1996. "Up Close: HUD's Marc Weiss." *Planning* 62(12): 30-31.
Abstract: This interview with the United State's Secretary's assistant of Housing and Urban Development, details the department and its activities.
Keywords: United States; housing; economic development; interview.
- , 1995. "Human Development Report 1995." *WIN News* 21(4): 32.
Abstract: This article discusses the UN's 1995 Human Development Report that states that in virtually every nation; women work longer hours than men.
Keywords: women; UN and Human Development; work.
- , 1993. "Heavens! Deregulation works." *The Economist (US)* 329(7836): 96.
Abstract: This article cites a study by Clifford Winston from the Brookings Institution whose findings indicated deregulation of the airline, road freight/motor carrier, railway, cable, brokerage and natural gas industries provided cheaper services and products for consumers. In some of these industries, there was a significant loss of jobs and drop in wages.
Keywords: deregulation; economic trends; United States.
- , 1990. "SPARC: Developing New NGO Lines." *Environment and Urbanization* 2(1): 91-104.
Abstract: This article is a profile of the Indian NGO SPARC – Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centres. Their organizational philosophy is that those who are facing the problems are the best ones to find the solutions to them. For these reasons, priority is placed on working with women and very poor communities.
Keywords: women; poor; NGO.
- Arce, Arce. 2003. "Value Contestations in Development Interventions: Community-Development and Sustainable Livelihoods Approaches." *Community Development Journal* 38(3): 199-212.
Abstract: This article is about the conceptual differences between "community development" and "sustainable livelihoods approaches." The author argues that while both terms have different meanings in the development field, both fail to address issues of value contestation in development participants' lives; value contestation meaning "peoples' economic and socio-political activities and organizing practices". The language, abstract models, and knowledge of development practitioners and "experts" still often in practice ignore the value contestations of participants. The author describes the case of a Bolivian development program that actively addresses issues of value contestation, the effects of globalization, and the effects of both upon the livelihoods of participants.
Keywords: Bolivia; Latin America; South America; theory; community development; sustainable livelihoods.

Armstrong, H. W., B. Kehrer and P. Wells. 2001. "Initial Impacts of Community Economic Development Initiatives in the Yorkshire and Humber Structural Funds Programme." *Regional Studies* 35(8): 673-688.

Abstract: Armstrong, Kehrer and Wells examine the preliminary economic impacts of CED initiatives in the UK. Some of these initial economic benefits include their contributions in supporting local community businesses and organizations. The extent these businesses and organizations contribute to jobs and a multiplier effect for the community, and their limitations are discussed. According to the researchers, CED in the UK emerged out of inadequacies of urban policies.

Keywords: United Kingdom; Europe; economic impacts of CED.

Armstrong, Pat and Hugh Armstrong. 2002. "Thinking it Through: Women, Work and Caring in the New Millenium." *Canadian Women's Studies* 21(4): 44.

Abstract: This article is excerpted from a larger study; and analyses work from a variety of different perspectives to draw out the complex relationship between women's work and globalization.

Keywords: work; shifts; globalization; women.

Asaad, Marie B. 1993. "Empowering the Next Generation: Girls in the Magattam Garbage Settlement." *Seeds*: 1-9.

Abstract: This study, published by the Population Council (USA) details the establishment of a community development program focussed on improving the livelihoods of young adolescent women in village in Egypt. The article discusses the ways in which these programs must confront the social circumstances, such as health, marriage and traditions, of girls lives, to improve their economic futures. Furthermore, the article maintains that successful community development programs must, not only confront the realities of girls' lives but also "seek to change girls social position".

Keywords: community development; case study; adolescent women; Egypt; Middle-East; Africa.

Ashiabi, Godwin S. 2000. "Community Economic Development Initiatives: A Descriptive Exploratory Study of Community Shared Agriculture." *Journal of the Community Development Society* 31(2): 365-379.

Abstract: This article is about rural CED and the advantages of "community shared agriculture" over industrial farming. Some benefits of community shared agriculture found were community and individual empowerment, increased social agency, and community cohesion.

Keywords: community agriculture; rural CED; Ontario; Canada.

Aslaksen, Julie. 2002. "Gender Constructions and the Possibility of a Generous Economic Actor." *Hypatia* 17(2): 118.

Abstract: This article critiques the economic model that is based on the

notion that people are motivated by individual self-interest, often referred to as the 'rational economic actor'. The author continues on to explain that emphasis on human motivation in a broader context may help to expand the model of economics that includes responsibility for the common good.

Keywords: feminist economics, theoretical considerations.

Aslanbeigui, Nahid and Gale Summerfield. 2001. "Risk, Gender, and Development in the 21st Century." *International Journal of Politics, Culture and Society* 15(1): 7-26.

Abstract: Development should expand people's capabilities. Globalization increases the systemic risks of financial crises. The less wealthy such as women and children in the developing world are the first to pay for these crises. There needs to be policies in place that would protect the most vulnerable when these crises occur. Women need to participate and be represented politically in the creation of these policies.

Keywords: globalization; women; financial crises.

Aysha, Emad E. 2001. "The United States Boom, 'Clintonomics' and the New Economy Doctrine: A Neo-Gramscian Contribution." *New Political Economy* 6(3): 341-358.

Abstract: In this article, Aysha begins by describing how hegemonic power gets its strength from both coercion and consent (e.g. convincing people that the dynamics of power are in their best interest). He then focuses on whether U.S. economic power during the Clinton Administrative years was by design or the unintended result of many processes (e.g. the effects of other nations participating in the global economy and cyclical economic upturn). Aysha concludes that the economic upturn during the Clinton government resulted from job insecurity, depressed wages, consumption, debt and the dismantling of the welfare state.

Keywords: economic development; new economy; theory; United States; government.

Bachelder, Robert. 2000. "Building Communities from the Inside Out." *The Christian Century* 117(22): 802-804.

Abstract: This article discusses the potential role of churches in community development projects as a partner and as a way through which social capital may be developed. The article however, maintains that local initiatives cannot supplant 'state' and national level social policies.

Keywords: community development; church, role of; social capital.

Baksi, C. M., I. Harper and Margaret Raj. 1998. "A 'Well Woman Clinic' in Bangalore: One Strategy to Attempt to Decrease the Transmission of HIV Infection." *International Journal of STD & AIDS* 9(7): 418-23.

Abstract: Samraksha, an Indian NGO, set up a 'well woman clinic' in

Bangalore, India, to provide services related to HIV.

Keywords: women and NGO; India; women's health.

Baku, Esmail and Marc Smith. 1998. "Loan Delinquency in Community Lending Organizations: Case Studies of NeighborWorks Organizations." *Housing Policy Debate* 9(1): 151-175.

Abstract: This article is about a study of the loan service and collection of 13 non-profit community-lending organizations through interviewing leaders and staff. Factors found to be associated with the frequency of loan delinquency included social networks, business culture, funding sources, members of the board and loan committees, staff structure, loan intake, and collection tools. The authors present evidence from NeighborWorks that partnerships between the public and private sectors can provide extra sources of funding. A description of the ways loans revitalize communities is presented.

Keywords: microfinance; United States; community revitalization; loans.

Banerjee, Mahasweta M. 2001. "Micro-Enterprise Training (MET) Program: An Innovative Response to Welfare Reform." *Journal of Community Practice* 9(4): 87-106.

Abstract: This article is about a case study of a microenterprise training program intended to help people leave social assistance. It is intended to inform social workers about microenterprise as an economic development strategy. Banerjee also discusses welfare reform and wage employment.

Keywords: microenterprise; economic development; work.

-----, 1998. "Micro-Enterprise Development: A Response to Poverty." *Journal of Community Practice* 5(1/2): 63-83.

Abstract: Banerjee discusses: literature on microenterprise, a history of how microenterprise started, microenterprise as a poverty alleviation strategy, involvement of social workers, restrictions in the social assistance act that limit a participants' wage earning, how job social assistance programs typically do not help participants get out of poverty. Banerjee also describes and critiques a microenterprise training program (MET) designed for people trying to leave social assistance to become self employed. Perceptions of the participants are included. Findings indicated the self employment through the program was a good supplement to wage employment.

Keywords: microenterprise, history; microenterprise, critique; United States.

Banks, C. K. and J. M. Mangan. 1999. *The Company of Neighbours: Revitalizing Community Through Action Research*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press Incorporated.

Abstract: The case study of action research in the community of Hespeler, Ontario that decided to undertake a redevelopment initiative after a lot of primary industries left. In exploring potential initiatives and the community's history, it was decided to revive a formerly held traditional weeklong street festival, which became a success. Other grassroots initiatives and social networking came about as a result of the formation of a development committee. Interviews with residents of Hespeler indicated they felt the meaning of "community" entails the people whom one turns to for emotional support and those whom they have closest contact with in their daily lives. The Durkheimian concept that communities have capacity limits and that once surpassed they become societies (characterized by a breakdown in informal social ties) is described. The researchers find that Hespeler's archives reveal the ways the community's traditions served a self-interested purpose for its elites historically (white, Anglophone males who had more prominent public roles). The researchers also note the tendency in white Anglo cultures to form governing committees for initiatives or movements (institutionalization) and that this runs contrary to the idea of how democratic grassroots initiatives ideally operate (arising spontaneously from an idea any individual may have and allowing all community members to vote). Finally, they explain how patriarchal power dynamics became reproduced within the CED organizing committee in that in its early stages the committee was comprised mostly of women, but towards the end of the research all of these women had dropped out and the committee was mostly men.

Keywords: research; CED; economic development; jobs; micro enterprise.

Barlow, Maude. 1998. "In Defence of National Sovereignty." *Monetary Reform* (Summer): 13-16.

Abstract: Barlow discusses globalization, the MAI, how corporations have attained more power than nation states, and how because of free trade agreements, they have the capacity to sue governments for loss of profits due to interference in corporate activity.

Keywords: globalization; MAI; corporations.

Barney, Ian. 2003. "Business, Community Development and Sustainable Livelihoods Approaches." *Community Development Journal* 38(3): 255-265.

Abstract: Barney describes what the private sector and businesses can contribute to community economic development; how the sustainable livelihoods approach can contribute to encouraging companies to make investments in community development. He provides the examples of three publicly owned Indian companies engaged in development. Corporate involvement in development has the potential to change mainstream economics.

Keywords: sustainable livelihoods; corporate involvement in CED; India.

Basosi, Riccardo, Silvia Maltagliati and Laura Vannuccini. 1999. "Potentialities and Development of Renewable Energy Sources in an Integrated Regional System: Tuscany." *Renewable Energy* 16:1167-1173.

Abstract: The researchers describe renewable resource use incorporated into regional development strategies in Tuscany. They describe the extent to which hydroelectric power, geothermal and geothermo electric power, solar power, wind power and biomass power is used in the region and the potential these have to generate more income for Tuscany, while preserving natural ecosystems.

Keywords: Tuscany; Italy; sustainable resource use; regional development; economic development.

Bates, Robert H. 2001. *Prosperity & Violence: The Political Economy of Development*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc.

Abstract: This book discusses how government and political climate supports or hinders economic development.

Keywords: economic development; government; learning programs; theory; state.

Baulch, Baulch and Edoardo Masset. 2003. "Do Monetary and Nonmonetary Indicators Tell the Same Story About Chronic Poverty? A Study of Vietnam in the 1990s." *World Development* 31(3): 441-453.

Abstract: Using survey data from Vietnamese households, the study attempts to determine the extent to which monetary indicators of poverty (non poor, poor, food poor) and non-monetary indicators of poverty (malnutrition in adults, growth stunting in children, school enrolment) are correlated. Findings showed the correlation between the monetary and non monetary indicators of poverty was "quite modest" ; some non monetary indicators were correlated with monetary indicators (e.g. growth stunting, school non enrolment) while others were not. Factors that contribute to chronic poverty are complex.

Keywords: Vietnam; poverty, factors; poverty, indicators.

Bayat, Asef. 2000. "From 'Dangerous Classes' to 'Quiet Rebels'." *International Sociology* 15(3): 533-557.

Abstract: Bayat reviews various theories of marginalization and the poor, and argues there are significant differences between intellectual social theories on poverty and the actual activism and politics the poor engage in. According to Bayat, most theories do not adequately recognize that the poor have agency. Bayat emphasizes that effective resistance in alleviating poverty and social exclusion must challenge the state as a system of power. Bayat also outlines the ways the state relies upon surveillance of public spaces to curb the political agency of the poor.

Keywords: poor; theories of marginalization; poverty alleviation; social exclusion; developing countries; resistance.

Beaudoin, Monique, Lisa Caton, Anna Jacobs, Susan Larsh and Alison Stirling. 2000. "Shaping the Movement: Women's Contributions to Ontario Healthy Communities." *WE International* (Summer/ Fall): 6-9.

Abstract: Discusses the Ontario Healthy Communities movement and incorporation of feminist values and practices into it's work.

Keywords: Ontario; Ontario Healthy Communities Coalition; participatory process; Canada.

Bekar, Clifford and Richard G. Lipsey. 2002. "Clusters and Economic Policy." *ISUMU: Canadian Journal of Policy Research* 3(1): 62-70.

Abstract: In this article the authors write about how clusters of high technology industry sectors contribute to economic growth in sharing new knowledge among each other. Shared knowledge of production methods benefits those businesses participating in the cluster and helps them grow. The authors discuss the history and progression of high-tech business clustering in Canada and argue that there is a need for Canadian corporations to cluster-build.

Keywords: Canada; technology industry.

Belanger, Yale D. 2001. "Northern Disconnect: Information Communications Technology Needs Assessment for Aboriginal Communities in Manitoba." *Native Studies Review* 14(2): 43-69.

Abstract: Belanger discusses how and why communications infrastructure is limited in Northern Manitoba aboriginal communities and explains barriers to Internet use among Northern First Nation.

Keywords: Internet; northern Manitoba; Canada; communication; First Nation.

Bell, David V. J. *Canada's Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development: A Case Study*. York Centre for Applied Sustainability: Toronto, ON.

Abstract: Bell outlines the gradual progression of the concept of sustainability into Canadian government policies; how issues of environmental sustainability has become integrated into government department decision making, but is not implemented in practice. Bell suggests greater levels of routine monitoring of departments and attention to details of sustainability in policy as related to implementation.

Keywords: Canada; sustainability; government policy.

Bellagio Forum for Sustainable Development. "About the Forum (BFSD)." Germany: e-novum Software GmbH, Retrieved 01/26, 2005

(<http://bfsd.server.enovum.com/en/content/view/8/32>).

Abstract: This forum focuses on increasing international awareness related to global sustainability. It also funds projects from its members that work toward this focus.

Keywords: sustainability; awareness.

Bendick, Jr, Marc and Mary L. Egan. 1995. "Worker Ownership and Participation Enhances Economic Development in Low-Opportunity Communities." *Journal of Community Practice* 2(1): 61-85.

Abstract: The authors predict that based on their research worker ownership and participation to an extent increases the capacity of firms to create jobs in urban and rural economically disadvantaged communities. Worker ownership and participation provides benefits more mainstream firms do not. They conclude collective employee-owned firms and marketing cooperatives should be used as community development strategies more often.

Keywords: cooperatives; worker ownership; worker participation; economic development.

Beneria, Lourdes. 2001. "Shifting the Risk: New Employment Patterns, Informalization, and Women's Work." *International Journal of Politics, Culture and Society* 15(1): 27-53.

Abstract: The economic restructuring has generated the growth of informal activities resulting in the vicious circle of poverty and economic insecurity. This paper analyses the growth of women's participation in informal activities, emphasizing that there are contradictory forces at work regarding women's employment.

Keywords: globalization and women; informal economy and women; women's work.

Bennett, Lynn, Mike Goldberg and Pamela Hunte. 1996. "Ownership and Sustainability: Lessons on Group-Based Financial Services From South Asia." *Journal of International Development* 8(2): 271-288.

Abstract: This report draws our attention to the difficulties that are faced by the NGOs in these countries. As well, it discusses some achievements and successes of women's NGOs.

Keywords: NGO; World Bank; Grameen Bank; women and NGO; NGO in South Asia.

Bergeron, Suzanne. 2001. "Political Economy Discourses of Globalization and Feminist Politics." *Signs* 26(4): 983-1006.

Abstract: The author examines conventional discussion of globalization and investigates their implications for imagining feminist subjectivity within, and in resistance to, global capital. The author focuses on the construction of

subjectivities in the political economy literature on gender and globalization.
Keywords: Globalization; theory; feminism; resistance; economic organizing; feminist economics.

Berman, Yitzhak and David Phillips. 2001. "Information and Social Quality." *Aslib Proceedings* 53(5): 179.

Abstract: This paper introduces the concept of social quality as a measure of quality of life and it sets out a framework for identifying social indicators of the relationship between information and social quality.

Keywords: Social capital; social inclusion; community; empowerment; policy.

Bernhardt, Annette, Laura Dresser and Joel Rogers. 2001-2001. "Taking the High Road in Milwaukee: The Wisconsin Regional Training Partnership." *WorkingUSA* 5(3): 109-130.

Abstract: This article is about ways organized labour can reform employers to be socially aware and concerned over the effects of their economic activity. The authors provide the case of the Center on Wisconsin Strategy that was a business strategy that relied on worker, union and employer cooperation, to attain benefits for both.

Keywords: Wisconsin; United States; unions; business awareness.

Besleme, Kate, Eser Maser and Judith Silverstein. 1999. *A Community Indicators Case Study: Addressing the Quality of Life in Two Communities*. San Francisco, CA.: Redefining Progress World Wide Web at: http://www.rprogress.org/publications/pdf/CI_CaseStudy1.pdf. Retrieved 28 June, 2003.

Abstract: The document describes the experiences of two quality of life initiatives, one in Jacksonville, Florida and one in Truckee Meadows in Reno, Nevada. Regarding the latter, the authors found there was more government involvement, and that while it initially started by following pro-growth principles, in studying the Jacksonville model, participants realized quality of life would be sacrificed and changed their project. Participants aligned government goals and community goals.

Keywords: Jacksonville; Florida; Reno; Nevada; United States; indicators; government; community.

Betcherman, Gary, Kathryn McMullen and Katie Davidman. 1998. *Training for the New Economy: A Synthesis Report*. Ottawa, On.: Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd.

Abstract: This is a synthesis report of the research done under the Employment and Training Project. The authors analyse the employment structure in the 'post-industrial economy' and examine the current training trends in Canada. They make suggestions regarding how training has to

adapt to respond the labour needs of the new economy.

Keywords: new economy; Canada; training; labour.

Betterton, Charles. 1998. "Community Economic Development." *Communities* 99(Summer): 56-57.

Abstract: Betterton reflects on his own personal involvement in CED initiatives and the networking that occurred between he and others. He describes how the concepts of self-help/empowerment, shared values and social capital can act as a basis for CED. Betterton assumes that intentional communities can network with other intentional communities to further the capacity for development.

Keywords: CED; networking.

Bhalla, A. S., ed. 1998. *Globalization, Growth and Marginalization*. Ottawa, ON: International Development Research Centre.

Abstract: This book focuses on globalization, its effects and social costs.

Keywords: development; economic development; globalization; theory.

Bhasin, Kamla. 1997. "Gender Workshops with Men: Experiences and Reflections." *Gender and Development* 5(2): 55-61.

Abstract: These are reflections on workshops conducted by women for men who work for NGOs in India, Bangladesh and Nepal.

Keywords: gender and development; men and NGO; India; Nepal; Bangladesh.

Bilbao, Jorge. 1978. "Rights and Responsibilities of Capital: A Businessman's View." *Management Review* 67(4): 40-43.

Abstract: Bilbao argues that government regulation is the cause of free market capitalism's failings. His argument that unfettered, free market capitalism is the best way to achieve development, is grounded in a metaphor of the laws of thermodynamics.

Keywords: government; capitalism; free market; development.

Bingham, Richard D. and Robert Mier, eds. 1993. *Theories of Local Economic Development: Perspectives from Across the Disciplines*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

Abstract: Chapters in this edited book draw from various disciplines, uses cases studies and discusses theories of local economic development. This collection argues that research can and should make general statements about economic development.

Keywords: local economic development; community economic development; social theories.

Bischoff, Ursula and Michael Reisch. 2000. "Welfare Reform and Community-Based Organizations: Implications for Policy, Practice and Education." *Journal of Community Practice* 8(4): 69-91.

Abstract: This article is about the effects of welfare reform upon the activities of CBOs. Sixty-four community organizations were studied through documents, interviews and focus groups with staff members. Involvement of such organizations in welfare reform was also studied. The roles of and need for CBOs are discussed, as well as the need for social work curricula to incorporate work with CBOs.

Keywords: CBOs; Pennsylvania; United States; welfare reform.

Black, Maggie. 2002. *The No-Nonsense Guide to International Development*. Toronto, ON: New Internationalist Publications and Between the Lines.

Abstract: This book provides a basic understanding of international development. It also deconstructs the myths of development and underdevelopment.

Keywords: development; globalization; neoliberalism.

Blackden, C. M. and Chitra Bhanu. 1999. *Gender, Growth and Poverty Reduction: Special Program of Assistance for Africa, 1998 Status Report on Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

Abstract: Report examining linkages between gender inequality, growth, and poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Gives statistics on how women's lack of participation in formal economic spheres has hampered growth in SSA. Suggestions for policy directions with respect to women in SSA are proposed.

Keywords: poverty; women; Sub-Saharan Africa.

Blair, John P. 1995. "Business Location, Expansion and Retention." Pp. 41-65 in *Local Economic Development: Analysis and Practice*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.

Abstract: Blair discusses the concept of "smoke stack chasing" (governments using incentives to attract outside companies), labour costs, unionization, quality of life issues, issues pertaining to site location of companies.

Keywords: government; business attraction; companies, location.

-----, 1995. "Economic Development and Market Logic." Pp. 1-21 in *Local Economic Development: Analysis and Practice*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.

Abstract: Blair describes economic models, practices, and concepts, the differences between liberal and conservative capitalism, how the market works and economics as it relates to regions.

Keywords: theory; economic model.

-----, 1995. "Regional Growth and Development." Pp. 116-144 in *Local Economic Development: Analysis and Practice*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.

Abstract: Theories and models of how regions grow economically.

Keywords: theory, economic growth; models, economic growth.

-----, 1995. "Three Fundamental and Recurring Issues." Pp. 22-40 in *Local Economic Development: Analysis and Practice*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.

Abstract: Blair describes: the limits of traditional, capitalist market economics, issues of unemployment, low wages, extra local actor's impacts on the community and the negative effects of the public sector privatization and modernization driven by ideology and self interest.

Keywords: capitalism, critique; government.

-----, 1995. "Understanding Economic Structure." Pp. 95-115 in *Local Economic Development: Analysis and Practice*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.

Abstract: Blair discusses economic structure, linkages and agglomerations.

Keywords: economics, structure; economics, linkages; economics, agglomerations.

Blakely, Edward J. and Armando Aparicio. 1990. "Balancing Social and Economic Objectives: The Case of California's Community Development Corporations." *Journal of Community Development Society* 21(1): 115-128.

Abstract: The authors discuss the conflicting community development goal of building community self sufficiency through strengthening local institutions while government increasingly cuts back public services and social security. Results from this study of thirty-four CDCs in California indicate social and economic goals are compromised by this lack of resources and a lack of skilled practitioners.

Keywords: California; United States; CDCs; lack of resources.

Blakely, E. J. and Robert J. Milano. 2004. "Community Economic Development." Pp. 2346-2351 in *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences*. Oxford: Elsevier Science Ltd.

Abstract: In this chapter Blakely and Milano discuss numerous aspects of CED (definitions, purpose, strategies, goals, theories) and how it operates.

"Community economic development is a branch of local economic development. Community economic development is based on two essential notions. First, the community or neighborhood should be the focal point for developing human, social, and physical resources. Second, the indigenous resources, particularly human and organizational, must be the base for any development activity. In community economic development the idea is to

build new wealth from the basic local resources by repositioning these assets as attractors of capital. This can be accomplished by re-using local buildings to incubate local artists and entrepreneurs and other related strategies that restore pride and give local people more economic power to control their own economic destiny".

Keywords: CED.

Blien, Uwe and Alexandros Tassinopoulos. 2001. "Forecasting Regional Employment with the ENTROP Method." *Regional Studies* 35(2): 113-124.

Abstract: The authors describe estimated matrices used for predicting employment in a region, which they claim is useful for market policy to improve understanding of regional labour markets.

Keywords: labour markets; Germany; theory; economic development.

Block 1912 Collective. 2003. "Power and the Politics of Sustainability." Pp. 337-355 in *Power and Resistance: Critical Thinking About Canadian Social Issues*, edited by L. Samuelson and W. Antony. Black Point, NS.: Fernwood Publishing.

Abstract: Canadians must face ecological reality and change the definition of sustainability. They must fight to restructure the economy and way of life, and must repay the ecological debt to nature, to poorer countries and to future generations.

Keywords: social justice; Canada; forestry; fishery; environmental sustainability.

Blumberg, Rae L., Cathy A. Rakowski, Irene Tinker and Michael Monteon, eds. 1995. *Engendering Wealth and Well-Being: Empowerment for Global Change*. USA: Westview Press inc.

Abstract: This book seeks to analyse the gendered nature of economic restructuring in a cross regional perspective, by comparing trends in Latin America with happenings in other regions.

Keywords: economic empowerment; economic restructuring; Latin America.

Blumenberg, Evelyn. 1998. "Gender Equity Planning: Inserting Women into Local Economic Development." *Journal of Planning Literature* 13(2): 131-146.

Abstract: Blumenberg discusses how there has been a lack of research into the causes of persistent local economic development disparities between men and women. She focuses on the history of comparable pay in the U.S. and argues that neither economic forces nor local economic development alone can change power inequality; that requires government intervention and structural change.

Keywords: CED; CED examples; gender imparities; United States.

Bobe, Bernard. 2002. "The New Economy: Myth or Reality?" *Canadian Journal of Policy Research* 3(1): 19-25.

Abstract: Bobe argues the existence of a new economy based on the globalization of capital, and the obvious impacts on business, government, nations and ties between nations. He outlines the history and evolution of the technology that comprises this new economy. There have been "new economy" phenomena based on previous technological innovation throughout history. These "new economies" created economic upturn and speculation in those sectors, but eventually declined. Bobe concludes that there is a need for multilateral relations, democratic political power and social justice at a global level to accompany the global capital economy.

Keywords: new economy; technology; global capital economy.

Bohl, Charles C. 2000. "New Urbanism and the City: Potential Application and Implications for Distressed Inner-City Neighborhoods." *Housing Policy Debate* 11(4): 761-801.

Abstract: Bohl provides arguments supporting, and criticisms of New Urbanism (development based in geographical planning). He concludes New Urbanism would be more successful as a development strategy of the inner city, if integrated with other "economic, social and community development" strategies than as geographical planning alone.

Keywords: United States; urban revitalisation; development; New Urbanism; urban planning.

Bollman, Ray D. 1999. "Factors Associated With Local Economic Growth." *Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin* 1(6): 1-10.

Abstract: This bulletin from Statistics Canada reviews a study of 1981 and 1991 Census Populations, examining factors associated with local economic growth in both years. It was found high unemployment did not significantly attract outside businesses to an area, and human capital (as measured by education) did not create a strong boost for job growth in the 1980s. Conclusions are that CED needs to focus on more than just education and work training.

Keywords: unemployment; CED; Canada; local economic growth.

Bonica, Trish. 2000. *Supporting Battered Women's Economic Development: One Community's Effort*. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence.

Abstract: This report is a review of a project to support battered women's economic development in Missouri. The author reviews the process, structure and successes of the project. Notable is the need for balance between asset development and resource development and delivery. The project resulted in the establishment of the Battered Women's Economic

Development Task Force.

Keywords: United States; domestic violence; economic development.

Boothroyd, Peter and H. C. Davis. 1993. "Community Economic Development: Three Approaches." *Journal of Planning and Education and Research* 12:230-240.

Abstract: The article describes how the main three approaches of development vary (Ced, cEd, ceD) . One focuses primarily on economic growth, one emphasises aspects of communitarianism or social equality, and the third revolves around strengthening networks and social structures to gain greater local community control of resources and capital. The authors describe the differences in these approaches, their different histories and their different purposes using Canadian examples of development.

Keywords: approaches to CED; economic growth; community development.

Boris, Eileen and Elisabeth Prugl, eds. 1996. *Homeworkers in a Global Perspective: Invisible No More*. New York: Routledge.

Abstract: This edited book assembles case studies and draws upon an international network of homework advocates and researchers. Academic analysis is combined with the grassroots organizing efforts. What is original about this book is the fact that voices of home workers are present and shape the analysis.

Keywords: Home, work; community development; women.

Bossel, Hartinut. 2001. "Assessing Viability and Sustainability: A Systems-based Approach for Deriving Comprehensive Indicator Sets." *Conservation Ecology* 5 (2): 12, Retrieved June 28, 2003

(<http://www.consecol.org/vol5/iss2/art12/index.html>).

Abstract: This article is about the complexity of assessing the effectiveness of holistic approaches in achieving ecological sustainability. There are extensive challenges to balancing economic and environmental objectives, and so many different agents trying to achieve their own goals within a system. All of these goals need to be assessed to determine the degree to which they contribute to the sustainability of the entire system. Indicators for sustainability must assess all of these factors, the extent to which they conflict, and essential parts of the system. It must also assess the viability of the system and success or failure in attaining sustainability. Bossel explains how a computer program can do this by incorporating qualitative and quantitative aspects of ecological sustainability into indicators, and the benefits of this method.

Keywords: sustainability; performance assessment; technology.

Bosworth, Barry P. and Jack E. Triplett. 2001. "What's New About the New Economy? IT, Economic Growth and Productivity." *International Productivity*

Monitor Spring (2): 19-30.

Abstract: Bosworth and Triplett ask whether the New Economy is a continuation of the "old" capitalist economy. They describe the history of the concept of the New Economy, and that the New Economy growth has for the most part only been in the information technology sector; they describe how information technology has contributed to economic growth.

Keywords: new economy; technology; United States.

Bouchard, Romeo. 1998. "Les régions: doit-on les fermer, les laisser mourir ou les rebâtir?" *Possibles* 22(3/4): 54-65.

Abstract: Bouchard questions whether the Quebecois should close down the rural areas of Quebec, let them die or rebuild them. He asks what has happened to the dying rural areas and outlines a short answer. Regional development and local development are distinguished. An alternative is sketched where the actors of rural areas would have a central role to play in their own development.

Keywords: Quebec; Canada; rural development.

Bradfield, Michael. 1988. *Regional Economics: Analysis and Policies in Canada*. Toronto, ON: McGraw-Hill Ryerson Ltd.

Abstract: These chapters provide descriptions and critiques of theories of economic growth (e.g. stages or sector theories, staples theory, export base theory, metropolis hinterland theory, economies of urban scale theories, single sector growth model).

Keywords: economic theory; capitalism; Canada.

Bradley, Jr., James R. 1994. "Toward a Community of Great Possibility. (Special Report: Building Community Excellence)." *Canadian Business Review* 21(4): 17-19.

Abstract: This article is about the Madison Area Quality Improvement Network (MAQIN) and the work it has undertaken for business and corporate economic development. Its strategy has primarily focused on improving customer service and making advanced, high technology systems and resources for networking and information sharing.

Keywords: Madison; Wisconsin; United States; economic development; organization.

Brandt, Barbara. 1999. "Low-Income Groups Try Out Community Money Systems." *Dollars & Sense* (223): 30-33.

Abstract: Brandt discusses the benefits of community money systems in the United States (she estimates there are 3,000 of these systems in operation throughout the world). A community makes up a currency that is an agreed upon worth of goods, services or time. These have the potential to build community capacity in that they make greater use of local skills and

resource, and keep the currency in the community. They provide a way for lower income residents to get necessities they cannot ordinarily afford. Brandt describes a community money system called Valley Dollars in Franklin County, Massachusetts and the success of the MORE Time Dollar.

Keywords: CED; CED examples; Massachusetts; Missouri; United States; community money systems.

Brandt, Barbara. 1998. "Can We Build a New American Dream?" *Dollars & Sense* (217): 28-29.

Abstract: Brandt describes the "Center for a New American Dream" which is a non-profit organization that works to redefine the prevalent (economically oriented) American dream and lifestyle along more sustainable lines. It is run by a national coalition of environmental, social justice, labor and religious groups. Brandt interviews the center's director Ellen Furnari. Furnari explains that the center works to educate the public about the nonsustainability of the middle to upper class lifestyle and the unlimited growth economic system and options for altering (such as lessening are consumption).

Keywords: CED; sustainability; alternative lifestyle.

----- . 1995. *Whole Life Economics: Revaluing Daily Life*. Philadelphia, PA: New Society Publishers.

Abstract: This book is about CED, the new economy, the negative side effects of capitalism and globalization. Details on the concepts of "invisible/visible" work and devalued work are presented.

Keywords: feminist economics; women; unpaid work; alternative economics.

Brandwein, Robert. 2002. "Federal Funding for Community Economic Development." *Shelterforce Online* January/February: 121, Retrieved 2 June, 2003 (<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/121/fundraising.html>).

Abstract: Brandwein lists U.S. sources of CED funding (e.g. Office of Community Services, "political" sources, federal funding, bills).

Keywords: United States; North America; CED; funding.

Bresnahan, Timothy, Alfonso Gambardella and AnnaLee Saxenian. 2001. "'Old Economy' Inputs for 'New Economy' Outcomes: Cluster Formation in the New Silicon Valleys." *Industrial and Corporate Change* 10(4): 835-860.

Abstract: This article describes a two year study of information and communications technology cluster regions in various countries that grew rapidly during the 1990s (i.e. "new economy regions"). The researchers compared and contrasted what factors gave rise to these clusters and what factors maintained their existence. They found standard old economy necessities such as "firm-building capabilities, managerial skills, a substantial supply of skilled labor and connection to markets" were the necessary

factors in contributing to the rise of these regions.

Keywords: Ireland; Israel; Taiwan; Virginia; United States; United Kingdom; Scandinavia; Europe; technology; communications; new economy regions.

Briassoulis, Helen. 2001. "Policy and Practice. Sustainable Development and Its Indicators: Through a (Planner's) Glass Darkly." *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management* 44(3): 409-427.

Abstract: In this article Briassoulis describes the history of development indicators over the last twenty years and evaluates the usefulness of development planning indicators. She outlines ways they have proven ineffective, and how indicators could be refined and used more effectively. According to Briassoulis no indicators exist that integrate all dimensions of sustainability and a fixed set of indicators for sustainability in all cases is not possible.

Keywords: development indicators; sustainability.

Briedenhann, Jenny and Eugenia Wickens. 2004. "Tourism Routes as a Tool for the Economic Development of Rural Areas--Vibrant Hope or Impossible Dream?" *Tourism Management* 25(1): 71-79.

Abstract: This article is about rural tourism as a development strategy, its benefits, and the success of rural tourism for development in South Africa.

Keywords: CED; rural tourism; development; South Africa.

Brill, Betsy. 2000. "Goldie Garcia: Accion New Mexico." *New Village Journal* (2): 35.

Abstract: Profile of Goldie Garcia and women's involvement in microfinance.

Keywords: Microfinance; women.

-----, 2000. "Merlinda Sedillo Welch: Accion New Mexico." *New Village Journal* (2): 34.

Abstract: Profile of Merlinda Sedillo Welch and her involvement in microfinance.

Keywords: Microfinance; women.

-----, 2000. "Sharon Franklin: Women Entrepreneurs of Baltimore/FINCA." *New Village Journal* (2): 36-37.

Abstract: Profile of Sharon Franklin and her involvement in microfinance.

Keywords: Microfinance; women.

Broadway, Michael J. and Gillian Jetsy. 1998. "Are Canadian Inner Cities Becoming More Dissimilar? An Analysis of Urban Deprivation Indicators." *Urban Studies* 35(9): 1423-1438.

Abstract: This article is about a study of poverty changes in Canadian inner

cities from 1981-1991. Changes within and between cities were compared. It was found changes in structural economies were not the cause of increased differences in urban poverty and inner city conditions, but that these were more attributable to local factors.

Keywords: poverty changes in inner cities; poverty; Canada.

Brocklesby, Mary A. and Eleanor Fisher. 2003. "Community Development in Sustainable Livelihoods Approaches - An Introduction." *Community Development Journal* 38(3): 185-198.

Abstract: This article is about sustainable livelihoods approaches and the extent to which organizations that follow it incorporate community development frameworks. The authors present the debate over whether sustainable development and community development can be successfully combined.

Keywords: sustainable livelihoods; sustainable development; community development; England; Great Britain.

Brodhead, Dal. 1994. "Community Economic Development Practice in Canada." Pp. 2-11 in *Community Economic Development: Perspectives on Research and Policy*, edited by B. Galaway and J. Hudson. Toronto, ON: Thompson Educational Publishing, Inc.

Abstract: Brodhead provides a general overview of CED in Canada. He differentiates between liberal and progressive CED, and discusses characteristics of what a CED approach should include.

Keywords: CED; Canada.

Brown, Ralph, Nylander III, Albert B., Brayden G. King and Benjamin J. Lough. 2000. "Growth Machine Attitudes and Community Development in Two Racially Diverse Rural Mississippi Delta Communities: A Monolithic Approach in a Complex Region." *Journal of Community Development Society* 31(2): 173-195.

Abstract: This article is about a study of members and leaders of two communities in the rural Mississippi Delta. It examines the degree of similarities between the self-assessed needs, attitudes and beliefs of those agents regarding development. The authors argue that there needs to be a greater emphasis on "community betterment" rather than community economic development. They argue such an approach would draw greater attention to and address more the needs of the very poor, and would draw more participation in development projects from the poor. .

Keywords: community betterment; CED; poor; rural; Mississippi; United States.

Brown, Joyce and Marni Tamaki. "GROOTS: Exchanges Link Grassroots Women Around the World." *WE International*: 37-38.

Abstract: This article highlights a women's network called GROOTS that formed after the Hairou Commission.

Keywords: women; organization, profile; network.

Bruyn, Severyn T. 1977. *The Social Economy: People Transforming Modern Business*. New York: Wiley-Interscience.

Abstract: The author problematizes the concept of economy and provides an alternative way of looking at the economy. The basic question that the book poses is: What constitutes the field of social economy? And it intends to stimulate thinking and research in this neglected area of sociology.

Keywords: community participation; economic development; social economy.

Bryant, Chris. 2000. "Information Technology and Community Economic Development in Nova Scotia." Halifax, NS: Province of Nova Scotia, Retrieved 07/07, 2003

(http://ced.gov.ns.ca/textversion/cedin_ns/region/paperitced.htm).

Abstract: This paper reviews the current state of the use of information technology to support the work of CED in Nova Scotia. Paper also looks at four current CED/IT projects in Nova Scotia, and touches briefly on several others.

Keywords: information technology; case studies; CED; Nova Scotia; Canada.

Bryant, Raymond L. 2002. "False Prophets? Mutant NGOs and Philippine Environmentalism." *Society and Natural Resources* 15(7): 629-639.

Abstract: This article is about fake NGOs ("mutant NGOs") that act as a facade for elites in their goal to profit from special benefits intended for NGOs. A case from the Philippines is provided as well as discussion of how to stop NGO status exploitation by elites, and make them more autonomous.

Keywords: The Philippines; NGOs, status exploitation; environmentalism.

Bubel, Anna. "Getting Beyond the Local." *Making Waves* 9(4): 11-12.

Abstract: This is a book review of *Common Purpose: Strengthening Families and Neighborhoods to Rebuild America* written by Lisbeth Schorr. Schorr reviews and evaluates CED programs and initiatives. Bubel summarises the success factors to CED identified by Schorr.

Keywords: CED examples; CED success stories.

Buckland, Jerry, Thibault Martin, Nancy Barbour with, Amelia Curran, Rana McDonald and Brendan Reimer. 2003. *The Rise of Fringe Financial Services in Winnipeg's North End: Client Experiences, Firm Legitimacy and Community-Based Alternatives*. Winnipeg, MB: CCPA.

Abstract: This report discusses the high cost of fringe banking for the poor.

It also present the differences between radical and reform CED. He argues reform CED operates within the parameters of capitalism whereas radical CED attempts to dismantle it. Radical CED emphasizes meeting social needs over economic profit.

Keywords: Winnipeg; Manitoba; Canada; CED; reform; radical; fringe banking.

Budlender, Debbie. 2000. "The Political Economy of Women's Budgets in the South." *World Development* 28(4): 1365-1378.

Abstract: In 1994, South Africa undertook its first women's budget exercise. This type of exercise allows for greater public input into government policy and expenditures, and for increased transparency and monitoring.

Keywords: women's budget; South Africa.

Burkett, Paul and Martin Hart-Landsberg. 2001. "Crisis and Recovery in East Asia: The Limits of Capitalist Development." *Historical Marxism: Research in Critical Marxist Theory* 8: 3-47.

Abstract: Burkett and Hart-Landsberg explain that the recovery in Asian countries from the 1997-1998 economic crisis has been led by neoliberal economic policies and IMF structural adjustment programmes. Up until the crisis, the economic performances of the Southeast Asian nations were held as proof of the superiority of the capitalist style of development. The writers point out how the exploitative and dependence producing nature of the process has been neglected (state repression of unions, foreign ownership of Korean companies and banks, export dependency). They give examples of how resistance to these processes through worker and community pressure have led to change.

Keywords: Korea; Philippines; Thailand; Malaysia; capitalist development; resistance.

Burlet, Stacey. 1999. "Gender Relations, 'Hindu' nationalism, and NGO responses in India." *Gender and Development* 7(1): 40-47.

Abstract: NGOs in India are being faced with more and more barriers to providing services that improve people's lives because of right-wing nationalist ideologies that are dominant. This article shows the difficulties that women face and how they have come up with alternatives.

Keywords: women and NGO; India; Indian women.

Burt, Ronald S. 1997. "The Contingent Value of Social Capital." *Administrative Science Quarterly* 42(2): 339-365.

Abstract: In this study of the value of social capital for business managers, Burt found social capital (networks with others) is more valuable for managers working outside of corporate bureaucracy (their actions and

decisions are not as restricted). Burt explains the differences between human capital and social capital.

Keywords: social capital; human capital.

Buss, Dale S. 1994. "Banking on the Inner City." *Christianity Today* 38(12):94.

Abstract: This article is about the involvement of football player Reggie White in inner city development initiatives.

Keywords: inner city development; United States.

Buttel, Frederick H. 2000. "Reflections on the Potentials of Ecological Modernization as a Social Theory." *Natures Sciences Societies* 8(1): 5-12.

Abstract: Buttel discusses the emergence of ecological modernization in North America. He argues ecological modernization needs to be more concretely theorized, incorporating a critique of politics and the state. He argues this ecological modernization theorizing would need to be based on theories of civil society, autonomy, and state-society synergy (e.g. theories from political sociology).

Keywords: theory; ecological modernization; sustainability.

Bydawell, Moya. 1997. "AFRA Confronts Gender Issues: The Process of Creating a Gender Strategy." *Gender and Development* 5(1): 43-48.

Abstract: AFRA – Association for Rural Advancement – South Africa – works to redress the legacy of unjust land dispensation in the apartheid era. Before an NGO can be effective in its constituency in terms of promoting gender and racial awareness, prejudices within its own staff and board must be acknowledged and overcome.

Keywords: South Africa; women and NGO.

C., K. 1997. "Sources of Information: Economic Renewal Guide: A Collaborative Process for Sustainable Community Development." *Workbook (Southwest Research and Information Center)* 22(2): 76-77.

Abstract: K.C. reviews "Economic renewal guide: a collaborative process for sustainable community development" by Michael J. Kinsley. In the book, Kinsley outlines examples of development initiatives that have utilized the Rocky Mountain Institute's (RMI) community Economic Renewal approach, the concept of sustainable development, and discusses the difference between economic/business expansion and the idea of social development. It is organized as a "how to" manual for individuals looking to undertake local economic renewal initiatives.

Keywords: book review; development, model; local economic renewal initiatives; sustainable development.

Cabaj, Mark. "The Struggle for Sustainability." *Making Waves* 11(1): 23-26.

Abstract: Cabaj discusses how the meanings of the terms 'sustainability'

and 'self-sufficiency' differ, and various strategies CED businesses use to get funding and support. He proposes three approaches for meeting the goals of CED sustainability more effectively.

Keywords: funding CED; sustainability; self-sufficiency.

Cagatay, Nilufer. 2003. "Gender Budgets and Beyond: Feminist Fiscal Policy in the Context of Globalization." *Gender and Development* 11(1):15.

Abstract: This article discusses "the changes in fiscal policy stance in the context of liberalization and globalization in order to draw out their implications for social inequality, especially gender inequality." The article discusses the growth of the popularity of gender budgeting in many of the world's nations and suggests that initiatives such as gender (and pro poor) budgeting have far reaching political and economic implications, in that they can help to hold governments accountable for their fiscal policies and help the disenfranchised to lay claim to public resources. However, given the context of globalization, these national level policies are no longer enough- the article concludes with several suggestions for feminist advocacy at the international level.

Keywords: globalization; feminist responses; women's organizing; economic restructuring; fiscal policy.

Camagni, Roberto, Roberta Capello and Peter Nijkamp. 1998. "Towards Sustainable City Policy: An Economy-Environment Technology Nexus." *Ecological Economics* 24:103-118.

Abstract: This article is about how environmental sustainability has become incorporated into economic theory and models. Despite this, there is a lack of urban sustainable economic development theory. The authors outline a framework to development this. They examine aspects of cities that make them positive or negative for achieving environmental sustainability, and potential ways of balancing economic and environmental objectives in an urban setting.

Keywords: sustainability; economic theory; economic development.

Cameron, Jenny and J. K. Gibson-Graham. 2003. "Feminising the Economy: Metaphors, Strategies, Politics." *Gender, Place and Culture* 10(2): 145.

Abstract: This article belongs to a strain of feminist economics that questions the more traditional notion of feminist economic thought, which seeks to create a more accurate representation of the whole economy by attributing value to women's unpaid labour. The article argues that this strain of feminist economics fails to explore alternative systems by which goods and services can be produced and exchanged.

Keywords: feminist economics; alternative economies.

Campan, James T. 1998. "Neighborhoods, Banks, and Capital Flows: The Transformation of the U.S. Financial System and the Community Reinvestment Movement." *Review of Radical Political Economics* 30(4): 29-59.

Abstract: Campan discusses how technology, politics and economics have effected the American banking system since the mid 1970s; these have contributed to changes in public housing and have made it more difficult for members of low-income and minority communities to get loans to buy or fix houses. Campan also describes business cycles and how the community reinvestment movement has fought these changes in the American banking system.

Keywords: housing; grassroots movements; banking system; marginalization of the poor; United States.

Canada's International Development Research Centre. "The Wellbeing of Nations at a Glance." Canada's International Development Research Centre, Retrieved 5 June, 2003, 2003

(http://www.idrc.ca/media/wellbeingbackgrounder_e.html).

Abstract: Describes how in his book "The Wellbeing of Nations" Robert Prescott-Allen outlines alternative indices of development that measure non-economic aspects of human well-being such as sustainable living and the state of the environment. Lists key conditions to achieving sustainability and statistics about how some countries score on human well-being indices.

Keywords: sustainability; indicators; well-being.

Canadian Community Economic Development Network. 2001. "Canadian Community Economic Development Network Annual Report 2001-2002." Victoria, BC: CCEDNet, Retrieved 5/23, 2003 (http://www.ccednet-rcdec.ca/en/docs/resources/Annual_Rep_2001-02.pdf).

Abstract: This report describes CCEDNet, what the organization does, its mandate and history, CED policies across Canada, and lists CCEDNet members.

Keywords: Canada; CCEDNet, CED resource.

Canadian Labour Congress. 1993. *The Myth of the "New Economy"-- "Positive Restructuring" in Manufacturing, a Report from the Canadian Labour Congress, Social and Economic Policy Department.* Ottawa: Canadian Labour Congress.

Abstract: This paper argues that the New Economy has been set in motion by the Free Trade Agreement as part of the process of industrial restructuring. There is a need for active industrial and managed trade policies as an alternative to 'free trade' and 'free market'.

Keywords: New Economy; Canada.

Canizelez, Andrea. 2001. "Bank for Women Promises Hope for Microcredit." *WE!*: 5 (3 pages).

Abstract: This article looks at the proposal to accredit a microcredit bank for women in Venezuela.

Keywords: microcredit, profile; Venezuela; women's bank; Latin America.

Caputo, Richard K. 2002. "Discrimination and Human Capital: A Challenge to Economic Theory and Social Justice." *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare* 29(2): 105.

Abstract: This article represents the findings of a study on the relationship between job discrimination and human capital. This study "contrasts classical and liberal utilitarian perspectives" against each other.

Keywords: human capital, study; discrimination, job.

Carey, David. 2002. "Technological and Gendered Pathways to Women's Empowerment and Community Development." *TechTrends* 46(6):32.

Abstract: This article presents the work of CAMINOS, an American organization which assists low income Hispanic women to learn basic computer skills so they may have more economic opportunities in their new country and gives them a refuge from different forms of oppression (economic, racial, sexual).

Keywords: CED; women; technology; new economy; case study.

Carley, Michael and Philippe Spapens. 1998. *Sharing the World: Sustainable Living & Global Equity in the 21st Century*. London, United Kingdom: Earthscan Publications Ltd.

Abstract:

Keywords: CED indicators and measurements; globalization; new economy; social justice; sustainability; theory.

Carmen, Raff and Miguel Sobrado, eds. 2000. *A Future for the Excluded, Job Creation & Income Generation by the Poor: Clodomir Santos de Moraes and the Organization Workshop*. New York, NY.: Zed Books Ltd.

Abstract: This collected edition provides a body of theory and practice on building democratic forms of economic organization. The success of worker-owned enterprises makes this book essential reading for anyone interested in the issues of poverty and development.

Keywords: grass roots; empowerment; CED; learning programs; social justice; theory; micro enterprise.

Carrillo, Karen and John Anner. 1997. "Keeping the Cash in the Community." *Third Force* 5(1): 13-15.

Abstract: Discusses the issue of trying to get African Americans to spend their money in ways that would reinvest it back into black communities. Lists

some ideas of theorists supporting growth of black owned businesses as a means of generating capital to reinvest in black communities that African Americans could purchase goods and services from. Cites some organizing groups and their experiences in trying to achieve this goal.

Keywords: Los Angeles; Seattle; United States; African American; community development.

Casparly, Bill. "La Guinera." Stillwater, PA: Grassroots Economic Organizing Newsletter, Retrieved 11/09, 2004 (<http://www.geo.coop/guinera.htm>).

Abstract: This article reports on the neighbourhood housing initiative in Havana. It describes the way the "micro brigades" function and the role women play in these community initiatives.

Keywords: Havana; Cuba; housing; CED; women.

Casparly, William. "Theory-Yes, What Sort of Theory?" Stillwater, PA: Grassroots Economic Organizing Newsletter, Retrieved 11/09, 2004

(<http://www.geo.coop/casparly.htm>).

Abstract: Attempting to propose an alternative to mainstream economic theory, Casparly suggests cooperative economics should focus on intervention, experimentation and discovery instead of working from a positivist perspective.

Keywords: theory, cooperative economics; alternative.

Castells, Manuel. 2002. "An Introduction to the Information Age." Pp. 125-134 in *The Blackwell City Reader*, edited by G. Bridge and S. Watson. Malden, MA.: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Abstract: Castells discusses "The Information Age" documenting major global, social changes throughout the 1990s and the rise of informational capitalism. In this chapter he details how "The Information Age" covers the topics of the network society, how the nature of politics has changed and space time compression. Castells argues that uncontrollable financial flows are what give capitalists power in the information age.

Keywords: capitalism; information; society.

Cavanagh, John and Jerry Mander, eds. 2004. *Alternatives to Economic Globalization: A Better World is Possible*. 2nd Edition ed. San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler Publishers.

Abstract: The International Forum on Globalization is a collective of thinkers and activists who critique economic globalization and suggest alternatives.

Keywords: globalization, critique; sustainability; alternatives.

Ceraso, Karen. 1999. "Urban Horizons: Fostering Economic Independence in the Face of Welfare Reform." *Shelterforce Online* September/October: 107

Retrieved 21 August, 2003

(<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/107/ceraso.html>).

Abstract: This article describes the Urban Horizons Center for Food Production and Entrepreneur Support (a CED initiative) in the South Bronx. This organization specializes in training low-income women in high quality food production. It combines social work with economic development objectives and "economic independence for women". It is also guided by a political agenda: working with other social services, policy makers and welfare activist groups in studying and tracking welfare laws and advocating for the rights and protection of social security recipients.

Keywords: New York; United States; North America; CED example; women; work; welfare.

Chamberlain, M., E. Garbish, D. Leduc, M. Rose, F. Wakeling and The Women's Collective of St. Columba House. 1996. *Hope is the Struggle: A Community in Action*. Etobicoke, ON: United Church Publishing House

Abstract: This book discusses the community development work of faith based communities in Canada.

Keywords: Womens' Collectives: profiles; community development; church; Canada.

Chao, Shiyun. 1999. *Ghana: Gender Analysis and Policymaking*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

Abstract: World Bank – Government of Ghana joint study. Argues that productivity would increase if women had better access to lending. It could result in reduced fertility and mortality rates, and improve the health of both women and children.

Keywords: Ghana; women and World Bank; women and credit.

Chavis, David M. 2001. "The Paradoxes and Promise of Community Coalitions." *American Journal of Community Psychology* 29(2): 309-320.

Abstract: Chavis discusses how community coalitions differ from other community organizations (their membership consists of people with diverse histories, cultures and sometimes needs). There are sometimes power inequalities between members. Because the tendency in coalitions is to cooperate and work together, these inequalities may be overlooked and reproduced. He argues that through engaging representatives of different community institutions, coalitions can address such conflicts to initiate social change. While coalitions have done well at raising funds and designing and implementing social assistance, they have not been as successful at developing and managing services in the community. Because coalitions disperse resources and rely on relationships among members, they can build community capacity. Chavis briefly discusses issues of control of and democratic participation in coalitions, and other ways that coalitions have

proven successful (ex. raising issues of social justice).

Keywords: community control; coalitions; community change; community capacity building.

Chigudu, Hope. 1997. "Establishing a Feminist Culture: The Experience of Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre and Network." *Gender and Development* 5(1): 35-42.

Abstract: The idea for the ZWRCN began in 1988 and was a reality by 1990. It has an office with documents and resources relating to gender issues in Zimbabwe and the surrounding areas. There is also a rural library programme. The Centre is also offering networking opportunities for NGOs and women's groups. The foci are both at the community and policymaking levels.

Keywords: women and Zimbabwe; feminist network; women and community development.

Christenson, James A. and Robinson, Jr., Jerry W., eds. 1989. *Community Development in Perspective*. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press.

Abstract: This edited book describes strategies for social and economic action that can improve communities. The concept of community is one that focuses on people and their actions in their attempt to improve their lives.

Keywords: Community Development; Self help; Teaching CED; International CD.

Christiansen-Ruffman, Linda. 2002. "Atlantic Canadian Coastal Communities and the Fisheries Trade: A Feminist Critique, Revaluation and Revisioning." *Canadian Women's Studies* 21(4):56.

Abstract: This article outlines the impacts of globalization and trade agreements on Atlantic Canadian fisheries. The author uses the experiences with the fisheries crisis in Atlantic Canada to examine the impacts on economic restructuring on women. The author concludes by proposing a shift in the ways we think about economics to an understanding that takes into the social, environmental and community implications of economic restructuring.

Keywords: work; economic restructuring; Canada; Atlantic Canada.

Church, Kathryn and Liz Creal. 1995. *Working the Margins: Qualitative Dimensions of CED among People who Experience Serious Barriers to Employment*.

Abstract: This report explores the meanings of 'health' and 'empowerment' amongst people participating in CED initiatives. The participants in the research are all people who face serious barriers to employment. The discussion in the report takes the form of 'storylines' and represent views of CED ranging from wholly positive to negative.

Keywords: women's CED- barriers; Women's CED Network; Toronto; Canada.

Church, Kathryn and Liz Creal. 1995. *Voices of Experience: Five Tales of Community Economic Development in Toronto*. Toronto: CED/Health Research Project.

Abstract: This report details the work of five community businesses in Toronto. This report was undertaken as part of a larger project that explores the concepts of 'health' and CED. Taken together the stories told in this report discuss the start up, growing pains and lessons learned by the businesses in the study.

Keywords: case study; Canada; Ontario; Toronto; health; CED.

Ciorba VonDeLinde, Katie M. 2002. *How are Domestic Violence Programs Meeting the Economic Needs of Battered Women in Iowa? An Assessment and Recommendations*. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence.

Abstract: This paper provides recommendations for improving economic advocacy within domestic violence programs and state coalitions, including that these organizations: seek battered women's input and prioritize their economic concerns; strengthen collaborations with anti- poverty, housing and job training agencies; develop tools for carrying out economic advocacy; and establish training programs and fundraising initiatives. This report is the result of nine focus groups: five of women who had experienced violence in their relationships and four of domestic violence advocates. All of the focus groups were asked to identify the main economic concerns of women who experience violence in their relationships.

Keywords: domestic violence initiatives; economic security; Iowa; economic needs; study- focus groups; United States.

CircleLending. "CircleLending Paves the Way for Successful Loans Between Individuals." CircleLending, Retrieved 26 May, 2003, 2003 (<http://www.circlelending.com/index.asp>).

Abstract: CircleLending's official website describes how the peer lending financial institution helps arrange (micro) loans between individuals that allow for flexibility and change in the agreement. Provides links to the rest of CircleLending's website.

Keywords: organization; loans.

Clamp, Christine. 1987. "Managing Cooperation at Mondragon: Persistence and Change." Pp. 371-392 in *Social Intervention: Theory and Practice*, edited by E.M. Bennett. Lewiston and Queenston: The Edwin Mellen Press.

Abstract: Clamp characterizes the managers of Mondragon cooperatives. Then presents and analyses examples of how the coops and their managers

adapted to economic recession.

Keywords: Mondragon system; worker cooperatives; Spain; worker relations.

Clamp, Christine. 1987. "History and Structure of the Mondragon System of Worker Cooperatives;" Pp. 349-370 in *Social Intervention: Theory and Practice*, edited by E.M. Bennett. Lewiston and Queenston: The Edwin Mellen Press.

Abstract: The author outlines the history of the Mondragon cooperative system and then describes its structure.

Keywords: Mondragon system; worker cooperatives; Spain; Europe.

Cline, John. "The Worker Cooperative: A Vehicle for Economic Development." Stillwater, PA: Grassroots Economic Organizing Newsletter, Retrieved 08/21, 2003 (<http://geonewsletter.org/cline1.htm>).

Abstract: A definition and the principles behind worker co-operatives are presented. Cline summarizes this research effort that looked into worker co-operative development. Some worker co-operatives that work in different sectors of the economy are looked into. These respond to various needs, for example the need for employment, of industry, of self-reliance, of the local economy and of the trade and services sector.

Keywords: worker co-operative; CED; CED, success; Nova Scotia; Canada; United States.

Cobb, Clifford W. 2000. *Measurement Tools and the Quality of Life*. San Francisco, CA: Redefining Progress.

Abstract: In this publication Cobb explains that indicators have historically been designed to support ideology and reproduce power; how even "neutral" and "objective" indicators are conducive to this, in how they are merely descriptive and not interpretive. He focuses on the theories and debates of what constitutes "quality of life" and how to measure it. This is difficult in that it has subjective values. He emphasizes throughout the paper that in order for indicators to be effective in initiating social change they must be used in combination with driven agency.

Keywords: indicators; development; quality of life.

Cobb, Clifford W. and Craig Rixford. 1998. *Lessons Learned From the History of Social Indicators*. San Francisco, CA: Redefining Progress.

Abstract: Cobb and Rixford present a history of social indicator use in the United States, as well as conflicting use (e.g. descriptive vs. interpretive statistics and research). They argue that use of social indicators is always ideologically driven, and that even so called "neutral" descriptive statistics have the effect of maintaining existing social structures. The authors argue that social indicators and statistics require hypothesizing, testing and

theorizing in order to elicit effective change.

Keywords: indicator, social; indicator, critique; United States.

Cobb, Clifford, Mark Glickman and Craig Cheslog. 2001. "The Genuine Progress Indicator 2000 Update." *Redefining Progress for People, Nature, and the Economy* (December): 1-6.

Abstract: In this issue of Redefining Progress the authors discuss the inadequacy of GDP as an indicator for a nation's well being (e.g. it masks economic and social problems, does not count unpaid labour, the environment, quality of life issues, and does not differentiate between economic transactions that add to or take away from quality of life). They argue using the Genuine Progress Indicator as the measuring tool for well-being and explain the difference between that and GDP.

Keywords: CED indicators and measurements; economic development.

Cobb, Clifford, Gary S. Goodman and Mathis Wackernagel. 1999. *Why Bigger Isn't Better: The Genuine Progress Indicator-1999 Update*. San Francisco, CA: Redefining Progress.

Abstract: This report outlines the concepts of GDP and GPI, why these are flawed indicators of well-being, the Genuine Progress Indicator designed by Redefining Progress, effects of the current capitalist global market, consumerism, quality of life issues and case studies.

Keywords: CED; progress, critique; indicators; case studies.

Cobb, John B., Jr. 2002. "Economic Aspects of Social and Environmental Violence." *Buddhist-Christian Studies* 22:3-16.

Abstract: Cobb describes the use and purpose of state violence, and argues why economic violence is perpetuated; how economic violence has become so pervasive and its effects more global since the 20th century. He describes the concept of alternative economics as a response to economic violence.

Keywords: alternative economics; government; economic violence.

Cochrane, Allan D. 2003. "The Social Construction of Urban Policy." Pp. 531-542 in *A Companion to The City*, edited by G. Bridge and S. Watson. Malden, MA.: Blackwell Publishing.

Abstract: Cochrane writes that most literature on urban policy focuses on the practice rather than critically deconstructing the concept. Urban policy revolves around targeting geography and space as solutions to poverty, but in practice are based on fixing problems that are really social constructs (e.g. race, the idea of dangerous classes). Cochrane provides examples demonstrating that in Britain urban policy is guided by both neoliberal and neoconservative views of the economy and society.

Keywords: policy, urban; Great Britain.

Coelho, Karen and Michael Coffey. "Gender Impacts on Social Policy." Retrieved 12/02, 2004 (<http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/SUSTDEV/Wpdirect/Wpan0007.htm>).

Abstract: The move towards making policies less gender blind has not been simple. This paper examines a variety of methods that offer ways of reflecting gender variables in policies.

Keywords: gender and policy; method; theory.

Cohen, Marcy. 1992. "The Feminization of the Labour Market: Prospects for the 1990'S." Pp. 104-123 in *Getting on Track: Social Democratic Strategies for Ontario*, edited by D. Drache. Canada: McGill- Queen's University Press.

Abstract: Although proactive labor market policies are an important aspect of our industrial strategy, other strategies are needed to ensure an adequate supply of high-quality jobs for women.

Keywords: globalization; women; labor markets; government policy; Ontario; Canada.

Cohen, Monique. 1997. "A Road Map for Measuring Development Impact: A Woman's and Family Perspective." *Review of Social Economy* LV(2):243-250.

Abstract: There is a "need to go beyond the more mainstream econometrics and statistical models that squeeze the household into sets of statistical equations and oversimplify women's realities. It spells out an analytical framework for assessing impact that gives priority to who is affected by the changes on their terms. It validates women's voices and their choices." (250).

Keywords: impact of development; women and development.

Colorado, Alberto H. and Victor M. Oliveros. 1999. "Underdevelopment and Environmental Health on the Border: An Introduction." *Borderlines* 7(3):13.

Abstract: In this article Colorado and Oliveros describe the employment situation along the Mexico-U.S. border. While employment is high in Mexican counties along the border compared to the extreme unemployment on the U.S. border side, the wage and benefits rates are far lower than other Mexican counties. This is because the manufacturing businesses there are primarily transnational corporations and maquiladoras. There is a high rate of migration to this area but minimal social services. Environmental degradation along both sides of the border has resulted and the authors argue government agencies on both sides need to cooperate and work with organizations to reverse the ecological damage.

Keywords: Mexico; United States; employment; industry; violence.

Colussi, Michelle, Stewart Perry and with Mike Lewis & Garry Loewen. "From this Earth: NECRC & the Evolution of a Development System in Winnipeg's North

End." *Making Waves* 13(1): 20-37.

Abstract: The authors describe Winnipeg's North End Renewal Corporation (NECRC), the history of the North End of Winnipeg, demographics of the area's residents, and goals NECRC has attained thus far.

Keywords: Winnipeg; Manitoba; Canada; NECRC; CED example.

Comeau, Yvan. 2000. "La CREECQ: un outil communautaire de développement." *Possibles* 24(1): 91-101.

Abstract: This article describes the target population, evolution, challenges, organizational make-up and the accomplishments of the CREECQ (Carrefour de relance de l'économie et de l'emploi du centre de Québec). This not-for-profit organization aims to increase the employment rate of citizens of central neighbourhoods of Quebec City and assist small businesses to be economically viable.

Keywords: Quebec; Canada; employment; poverty; organization.

Conn, Melanie and Lucy Alderson. 1994. "Making Communities Work: Women and Community Economic Development." Pp. 187-202 in *Making Communities Work: Women and Community Economic Development; Community Economic Development in Canada: Volume One*, edited by D.J.A. Douglas. Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson.

Abstract: This chapter is a general overview of some of the typical features, process and initiatives of women's CED.

Keywords: Women; CED; WomenFutures; general.

Conn, Melanie. "Women, Co-Ops and CED." *Making Waves* 12(1): 34.

Abstract: Article discusses the author's route to involvement in the co-op sector. The article also discusses women's motivations for participating in the co-op sector, and the role of women's centres in the development of women's co-op's.

Keywords: Co-Ops; women's movement; women's organizations; British Columbia; Canada.

Connelly, Mary J., Peter Knowlton, Pete Capano and Harneen Chernow. 2001-2002. "Economic Development for Whom?" *WorkingUSA* 5(3): 131-161.

Abstract: The authors describe instances of various unions in Massachusetts working with community organizations to undertake local economic development initiatives and address policies pertaining to this. They document the experiences and perceptions of various individuals involved, and the experiences of the unions trying to alter the state's corporate model of development. They list alternatives to modernist development.

Keywords: Massachusetts; United States; unions; economic development; community organizations; CED.

Cook, Ronald G., Paul Belliveau and Kristen L. VonSeggern. 2001. "A Case Study of Microenterprise Training: Beta Test Findings and Suggestions for Improvement." *Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship* 6(3): 255-267.

Abstract: This article is about an evaluation of a microenterprise training program curriculum. A survey of participants who graduated and of those who did not indicate that "attendance and on-time homework completion" were associated with program completion. The authors make recommendations as to how to improve the curriculum based on the experiences of participants.

Keywords: education; microenterprise; United States.

Coordinadora Extremena de Proteccion Ambiental (CEPA). 1992. "Dealing with Disparity: European Structural Funds in South West Spain." *The Ecologist* 22(3): 91-96.

Abstract: This article is about how adopting modernized practices to participate in the free market, global economy is effecting local communities in Extremadura, Spain. The process of industrialisation and centralization has led to the gradual abandonment of producing traditional goods in favour of dependency on cheap imported goods, unsustainable agricultural practices and natural resource destruction. Structural development funds to join the European Union are negatively impacting the ecology and the local economies there.

Keywords: development; dependency; unsustainability; modernization; Spain.

Cornwall, Andrea. 2001. "Making a Difference? Gender and Participatory Development." *Institute of Development Studies (IDS) Discussion Paper no. 378*

Abstract: This article discusses the ways in which 'participation' has become part of the development mainstream and explores some feminist concerns about representation, agency, and voice as a result of the mainstream use of participation as a central concept. In particular the author suggests that is important to analyse the ways in which the gender dynamics of a community impact on the development process.

Keywords: Participatory Development; gender; institutionalization; planning.

Corporation de développement économique communautaire (CDEC) Centre-Nord. "Welcome to CDEC Centre-Nord!" Corporation de Developpement Economique Communautaire Centre-Nord, Retrieved May 26, 2003 (<http://www.cdec-centrenord.org/en/>).

Abstract: The official website of the Corporation de développement économique communautaire (CDEC) Centre-Nord describes the organization,

its activities and CED.

Keywords: CED; Montreal; Quebec; Canada.

Correia, Amy. 2000. *Strategies to Expand Battered Women's Economic Opportunities*. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence.

Abstract: This report "provides basic outlines to domestic violence advocates on specific strategies being implemented around the United States to increase economic opportunities for low-income women and their families. The paper's sections discuss: organizing efforts including grassroots and labour union organizing; the creation of job opportunities and job training including welfare to work programs, sectoral employment, microenterprise and self employment, not-for-profit business ventures, and workplace policies for battered women; ways of creating assets including higher education access and individual development; and, governmental responses including Temporary Assistance Needy Families and Child Support Enforcement." Economic security is defined as "the availability of a reliable source of income to sustain daily living and allow planning for the future."

Keywords: United States; economic security; domestic violence; women; microenterprise; employment.

Correia, Amy. 1999. *Housing and Battered Women: A Case Study of Domestic Violence Programs in Iowa*. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence.

Abstract: This paper is a case study of Iowa's domestic violence organizations and their housing services. The paper concludes that while there is attention to emergency housing there is a lack of focus on transitional and permanent housing needs. The paper also notes the lack of use of community development housing funds (HUD funding in particular) by domestic violence agencies in Iowa.

Keywords: housing; domestic violence; women's shelters; Community Development Block Grant; Iowa; United States.

----- . 1999. *Innovative Strategies to Provide Housing for Battered Women*. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence.

Abstract: This paper highlights how eight American domestic violence organizations are responding to the housing needs of women in their communities. The report details several aspects of creating housing programs, such as resource acquisition, building collaborations with other agencies, and program development.

Keywords: domestic violence; women's shelters; housing; coalition; social housing.

Corvalan, Oscar. 1993. "Training for Socially Disadvantaged Youth and Women in Shanty Town Areas of Chile: The Local Dimension of a Training Programme." Pp. 177-185 in *Education and Training in the Third World: The Local Dimension*, edited by L. Buchert. The Hague, Netherlands: Centre for the Study of Education in Developing Countries.

Abstract: Training programmes are needed for disadvantaged women/mothers and youth who are unemployed and underemployed, and living in slums. For training to be successful, it must take into account the socio-economic context of those it is trying to reach.

Keywords: women and training; Chile; poor women; Latin America.

Cottrell, Stuart P. 2001. "A Dutch International Development Approach: Sustainable Tourism Development." *Parks & Recreation* 36(9): 86-93.

Abstract: This article discusses the work of the Netherlands Development Organization (SNV). The SNV works to transfer and exchange knowledge, skills, ideas and technology in sustainable development. SNV also focuses on sustainable tourism development and community development.

Keywords: sustainable development, case study; Netherlands; community development; tourism.

Couillard, Marie-Andree. 1995. "From Women's Point of View: Practising Feminist Anthropology in a World of Differences." Pp. 53-74 in *Ethnographic Feminisms: Essays in Anthropology*, edited by S. Cole and L. Phillips. Ottawa: Carleton University Press.

Abstract: When considering gender issues, it is also important to be mindful of cultural and racial distinctions – the white middle class woman, for instance, does not represent the interests of all women.

Keywords: methodology; differences among women.

Courville, Leon. 1995. *The Storm: Navigating the New Economy*. Toronto: Stoddart Publishing Co. Ltd.

Abstract: This book deals with the question of growth and globalization, the importance of uncertainty, and problems associated with "managers". It deals with changes in technology and the obligation that we have to find a way through these massive changes.

Keywords: economic development; empowerment; new economy.

Craig, John G. 1993. *The Nature of Co-operation*. Montreal, Canada: Black Rose Books Ltd.

Abstract: This book outlines the evolution of the co-operative movement throughout the world and discusses some problems faced by the movement today and in the past.

Keywords: co-operatives; economic development; micro enterprise; sustainability; theory.

Cranwell, Michele R. and Jane Kolodinsky. 2002. "The Impact of Microenterprise Development on Low-Income Vermonters Building Social and Human Capital to Work Towards Economic Self-Sufficiency." *Consumer Interests Annual* 48:1-7.

Abstract: This article is about poverty and unemployment in rural areas and the reasons for residents there to engage in self-employment. Definitions of human, cultural and social capital are listed, which Cranwell and Kolodinsky argue are important for microenterprise initiatives leading to community development. Participants in a microenterprise start-up program (the Vermont Kitchens project) list some benefits of the experience and of being microentrepreneurs. The authors discuss how microenterprise can contribute to building social capital and community economic development.

Keywords: poverty alleviation; microenterprise; rural; Vermont; United States; community development.

Crawley, William. 1996. "Beyond Aid: Homegrown Approaches in Bangladesh." *Asian Affairs* 27:20-32.

Abstract: The high level of NGO activity in Bangladesh has been successful in large part due to the participation of women in many programmes. Credit schemes have been especially focused on women. The Grameen Bank has made conscious efforts to include women in their staff at the managerial level.

Keywords: Bangladesh; Asia; women and credit; women and NGO; Grameen Bank.

Creevey, Lucy E. 1991. "Supporting Small-Scale Enterprises for Women Farmers in the Sahel." *Journal of International Development* 3(4): 355-386.

Abstract: Programmes are sponsored by a Malian NGO – CILCA-Mali. CILCA-Mali has a goal of village self-sufficiency. It seeks to increase food production in villages but also to improve living standards in general. While the CILCA-Mali programmes did a lot of work in economic development for women, it did not challenge the structure that keeps women as a second class.

Keywords: Sahel; women and microenterprise; poor women.

CSTIER: Centre for the Study of Training, Investment and Economic Restructuring. 2002. "Newsletters." Ottawa, Ontario: Faculty of Public Affairs and Management, Carleton University, Retrieved 12/10, 2004 (<http://www.carleton.ca/cstier/newsletters/>).

Abstract: Monthly Issue of CSTIER Linkages outlining current events, projects and personnel involvement.

Keywords: CED resources.

-----, "Welcome..." Ottawa, ON: Faculty of Public Affairs and Management, Carleton University, Retrieved 10/28, 2004 (<http://www.carleton.ca/cstier/>).

Abstract: This website describes the activities of Carleton's Centre for the Study of Training, Investment and Economic Restructuring (CSTIER) and lists partner organizations and CED associated links.

Keywords: CED resources; education.

Curtis, Fred. 2003. "Eco-Localism and Sustainability." *Ecological Economics* XXX: 1-20.

Abstract: Curtis discusses eco-local economic theory and the importance of self-reliant community economies in developing sustainable community living and work. He explains the negative effects of free trade and transnationalized production and consumerism upon local communities and their economies.

Keywords: sustainability; theory; self-reliance; community economies.

Dallis, Joan. 2001. "A Micro-Lending Case Study: Rural Opportunities Inc." *Bright Ideas* Summer: 23-23.

Abstract: Dallis describes the organization Rural Opportunities Inc. and its services to microenterprises.

Keywords: microenterprise; CED example; rural development.

Datta, Bishakha. 1998. "Turning Dusty Land into Flowering Orchard." *People and the Planet* 7(1): 16-17.

Abstract: Development work began a decade ago with formation of SPEECH (Society for People's Education and Economic Change) in the driest area in Tamil Nadu, Kamaraj. "SPEECH firmly believes that natural resources cannot be conserved nor development be sustained unless people and communities themselves are involved."

Keywords: Alternative; women and community development.

David, Matthew. 2003. "The Politics of Communication: Information Technology, Local Knowledge and Social Exclusion." *Telematics and Informatics* 20(3): 235-253.

Abstract: This article is about a large project in Great Britain that was intended to build infrastructure for distance learning and community development in rural areas, through using computers. The people who were intended to benefit from the project were not consulted in its design and implementation. The authors chose to study the project because they were interested in learning if marginality and geographic isolation are reproduced or reduced through the use of information technology. They found that the project managers had not provided enough opportunity for teaching the participants how to use the computers or assisting them. For these reasons, the technology (the computers) was ineffective and the project proved to

reproduce social exclusion.

Keywords: Britain; CED; learning programs; technology; social exclusion.

Davis, Benjamin and Paul Winters. 2001. "Gender, Networks and Mexico-US Migration." *The Journal of Development Studies* 38(2):1.

Abstract: This article discusses the important role of networks of other workers as influencing the decisions about location of female migrant workers.

Keywords: social networks; migration; work; gender.

De Guerville, Diana H. 2002. "Feminism and New Forms of Practice on the Left." *Canadian Women's Studies* 21(n): 143.

Abstract: This article discusses the possible intersections between feminism and the anti-globalization movement. Particular importance is given to the feminist value of empowerment. The author contends that participatory democracy is an important organizing tool for the anti globalization movement.

Keywords: Social movements; anti-globalization; participatory democracy; feminism.

De Rivero, Oswaldo. 2001. *The Myth of Development: The Non-Viable Economies of the 21st Century*. London, Great Britain: Zed Books

Abstract: The author argues that the benefit of development over the past fifty years have not come about for most people. Nor are they going to. The new economy is not helping either. It is suggested that many countries must adopt policies that enables them to have sustainable development.

Keywords: Nation-state; Empowerment; Global inequality.

DeFilippis, James. 2001. "The Myth of Social Capital in Community Development." *Housing Policy Debate* 12(4):781-806.

Abstract: DeFilippis argues that Putnam's theory of how social capital leads to development is seriously flawed and circular. He also argues social capital does not promote CED or democratic government in the way Putnam conceptualizes it. According to DeFilippis social capital conceptualized in the manner Glenn Loury and Pierre Bourdieu have done has more relevance in the field of community development.

Keywords: social capital, critique; development; theory.

----- . 2001. "Our Resistance Must Be as Local as Capitalism: Place, Scale and the Anti-Globalization Protest Movement." Toledo, OR: COMM-ORG, Retrieved 2003 (<http://comm-org.utoledo.edu/papers2001/defilippis.htm>).

Abstract: DeFilippis discusses the importance of the anti-globalization movement being fought at both the local and international level, how these both need to be connected, the role the internet has played in this

movement, and the need for CDCs to also become involved.

Keywords: anti-globalization movement; local and international movements; Internet.

-----, 1999. "Alternatives to the "New Urban Politics": Finding Locality and Autonomy in Local Economic Development." *Political Geography* 18(8): 973-990.

Abstract: In this paper DeFilippis describes and critiques the concepts of autonomy and locality underlying the "New Urban Politics" (or NUP) of local economic development. He presents a retheorization of these concepts as processes and power relations; groups can therefore make new localities and gain more control over resources by creating institutions and "relationships of local ownership".

Keywords: CED; local autonomy; local economic development; New Urban Politics.

Delong, Bradford. 2002. "What's New About the 'New Economy'?" *Isuma: Canadian Journal of Policy Research* 3(1): 11-16.

Abstract: Delong explains that the "new economy" is not very different from the cyclical nature of the old economy: After a market is saturated with a particular new technology, demand for it declines (because everyone has it) and the financial boom it created as a new technology, peaks and drops (the cost of it decreases). He provides a number of examples demonstrating this such as the light bulb and steam engines. Delong claims laws and social institutions are what influence most how financially lucrative a new technology will be, and that these need to be conducive to technological "revolutions" in order for them to generate multi-billion dollar industries (e.g. textile industry in Britain).

Keywords: new economy; technology.

Dernbach, John C. 2003. "Achieving Sustainable Development: The Centrality and Multiple Facets of Integrated Decisionmaking." *Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies* 10(1): 247-285.

Abstract: In this article Dernbach argues that integrated decision-making is the key to attaining ecologically sustainable practices and successfully countering globalization. The key, according to him is integrating environmental/ecological goals into all policy decision-making. Including for example policy decisions regarding security and the economy. This will most effectively translate into ecological action he argues. Dernbach also discusses how the pursuit of sustainable development is also the pursuit of "human freedom, opportunity and quality of life."

Keywords: sustainability; integrated decision-making; CED; theory; development.

DeRoche, Constance P. 2001. "Workfare's Cousin: Exploring a Labour-Force Enhancement Experiment in Cape Breton." *The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology* 38(3): 309-335.

Abstract: This article is about the emergence of workfare-oriented programs as part of government social assistance reforms in Cape Breton. While these programs do not alleviate the poverty of participants they support the neoconservative economic ideology of the government there. These programs serve to maintain state hegemony and control the lives of participants.

Keywords: Cape Breton; Nova Scotia; Canada; government, social assistance.

d'Errico, Peter. 1996. "Remarx: Corporate Personality and Human Commodification." *Rethinking Marxism* 9(2): 99-112.

Abstract: d'Errico discusses how corporations have come to acquire the status of legal persons under American law, and how through this they are relatively free from government restriction and interference in their activity. According to d'Errico, British law and those adapted from it are based upon economic principles. Because of this, people are considered objects of commerce under law, and human and civil rights are translated into abstract economic values.

Keywords: Britain; United States; capitalism; government.

Desai, R. R. 1998. "The Relevance of Gandhi's Political Theory of 'Satyagrah'." *Community Development Journal* 33(2): 91-99.

Abstract: Desai discusses the ideology of non violent resistance espoused by Mohandas Gandhi and various protest demonstrations he was involved in employing the technique. Gandhi's concept of non violent resistance ('Satyagrah') encompassed representation, persuasion through argument or suffering, non-cooperation or civil disobedience.

Keywords: India; non-violence; Gandhi.

Dessing, Mark. 1990. "Support for Microenterprises: Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa."

Abstract: This paper focuses on micro enterprises and how it can benefit its members. The effectiveness of this model is enhanced where there exists a tradition of family business and cottage industry.

Keywords: CED; industry; infrastructure; loans; micro enterprise; work.

DeVos, Rich. 1993. *Compassionate Capitalism: People Helping People Help Themselves*. New York: Dutton.

Abstract: DeVos is a well-known advocate of free enterprise systems. This book is about 'compassionate capitalism' and addresses some of the challenges faced by our capitalist economy: homelessness, the environment,

poverty and so on. This book is aimed at aspiring entrepreneurs.

Keywords: compassionate capitalism; reformed capitalism; entrepreneurship.

Dhanraj, Deepa, Misra Geeta and Srilatha Batliwala. 2002. "A South Asian Perspective." Toronto, ON: AWID, Retrieved 2/9, 2005 (<http://www.awid.org/publications/OccasionalPapers/occasional2.html>).

Abstract: This article briefly discusses the growing poverty and other issues as resulting from the process of globalization.

Keywords: globalization; poverty.

Dicken, Peter and Anders Malmberg. 2001. "Firms in Territories: A Relational Perspective." *Economic Geography* 77(4): 345-363.

Abstract: Dicken and Malmberg document the relationships between firms, industrial systems, territories and how these interdependently contribute to the economy and tie into power and governance (what they refer to as the "firm-territory nexus").

Keywords: CED; corporations; economic development; industry.

Dickstein, Carla, Diane Branscomb, John Piotti and Elizabeth Sheehan. "Crafting Sustainable Development: A Case Study of Maine's Coastal Enterprises, Inc." *Making Waves* 10(2): 13-23.

Abstract: The authors discuss the community development corporation "Coastal Enterprises Inc." in Maine (e.g. their operations, mission, goals), resource distribution, institution building, and competition between CDCs and challenges because of this. They also discuss what sustainability constitutes and outline criteria to assess whether a project is or not.

Keywords: CDC; Maine; United States; sustainability.

Dieter Seibel, Hans. 1999. "Are Grameen Replications Sustainable: And Do They Reach the Poor?" *Journal of Microfinance* 1(1)

Abstract: This article offers a critique of the proliferation of attempts to recreate the Grameen model of microfinance.

Keywords: Grameen; microcredit.

Dingerson, Leigh. 1998. "Pulling Together to Fight for Jobs." *Shelterforce Online* March/April, Retrieved 21 August, 2003 (<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/98/dinger.html>).

Abstract: Dingerson describes a conference at which a number of representatives from community organizing groups gathered to discuss their attempts at lobbying for public transportation to meet the needs of lower income residents (e.g. transportation to work at jobs in suburbs and making inner city bus stations sites of service delivery). The purpose of the conference was to explore ways for grassroots organizations to network for

the purpose of advocating for social change without having to invest in resource intensive national campaigning. Other topics discussed included corporate welfare misuse, raising the minimum wage in Georgia, job training and creation reform for social assistance recipients, social security, and good jobs.

Keywords: grassroots movements; networking; social change; United States.

Dokmo, Charles L. and Larry Reed. 1998. "Building Blocks: Microfinance and Entrepreneurship in the Developing World." *Harvard International Review* 21(1): 66-67.

Abstract: This article describes microlending and micro entrepreneurship geared toward serving poor women in Indonesia. Dokmo and Reed explain how small loans can create extensive benefits for development (ex. boosting local economy, supporting community projects, the dignity of being able to pay back loans). They suggest private capital and outside investment in such initiatives would make microenterprise even more effective, as well as tapping into global markets. more organizations and financial institutions outside "developing" countries should invest in such projects, but most do not because of lack of knowledge of the benefits of microenterprise. The authors are taking a position that bringing individuals into the market as business owners creates jobs, thereby strengthening the economy and in turn the community.

Keywords: microenterprise; microlending; Indonesia.

Dollar, David. 2003. "Eyes Wide Open: On the Targeted Use of Foreign Aid." *Harvard International Review* 25(1): 48-52.

Abstract: Dollar begins by explaining that while the GDP and GNP of many countries has increased, the gap between the "haves and have nots" also has. He argues inequality between countries has grown in terms of quality of life aspects. According to Dollar, aid for development would be more effectively used if directed to reforming institutions and institutional delivery systems, developing modern industrial technology, and opening nations to free trade.

Keywords: economic inequality; development aid.

Douthwaite, Richard. 1999. *The Growth Illusion: How Economic Growth has Enriched the Few, Impoverished the Many and Endangered the Planet.* Gabriola Island B.C., Canada: New Society Publishers

Abstract: Douthwaite attempts to demystify the positive results of economic and industrial growth. He explores the history and impacts of capitalist growth on societies such as Britain, Ireland, India and Holland.

Keywords: capitalism; growth; poverty; environment.

Drache, Daniel, ed. 1992. *Getting on Track: Social Democratic Strategies for Ontario*. Canada: McGill- Queen's University Press.

Abstract: This edited book presents the technological shifts of the systems of production and its impacts on society. Practical solutions and initiatives from the government are needed for these changes to create more equality in Ontario.

Keywords: new economy; social democracy; government; Ontario; Canada.

Dreier, Peter. 1996. "Community Empowerment Strategies: The Limits and Potential of Community Organizing in Urban Neighborhoods." *Cityscape: A Journal of Policy Development and Research* 2(2): 121-159.

Abstract: Dreier discusses the differences between "community organizing", "community-based development" and "community based service provision." He stresses the importance of leadership development, strategic planning and networking in and out of the community. He discusses why there has not been broad community social movements at the national level, and suggests community organizations could more effectively do this and meet other goals through networking and information sharing with each other . He argues this requires soliciting the work of organizing networks/agencies and training centres. Examples provided.

Keywords: community organizing; community empowerment.

Duany, Andres, Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk and Jeff Speck. 2000. *Suburban Nation: The Rise of Sprawl and the Decline of the American Dream*. New York, NY: North Point Press.

Abstract: About urban sprawl and neighbourhood revitalization.

Keywords: revitalization; CED; economic development; empowerment; jobs.

Dumas, Colette. 2001. "Evaluating the Outcomes of Microenterprise Training for Low Income Women: A Case Study." *Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship* 6(2): 97-129.

Abstract: This article is about an evaluation of a microenterprise training and microentrepreneur education program for low income women. Program goals were compared with program outcomes. Benefits of the program are discussed as well as recommendations for improving the program.

Keywords: microenterprise; education program; Boston; Massachusetts; United States; women; poverty alleviation.

Eade, Deborah, ed. 1999. *Development and Social Action*. Great Britain: Oxfam.

Abstract: This is a collection of papers selected from *Development in Practice*, an international journal concerned with the social dimensions of development and humanitarian work. This book shows that civil society organizations are playing an increasingly prominent role in promoting policy

changes in favour of poor people.

Keywords: Globalization; Civil society; Debt; North-South NGO; Oxfam; Brazil; Zambia.

Ebdon, Rosamund. 1995. "NGO Expansion and the Fight to Reach the Poor: Gender Implications of the NGO Scaling-up in Bangladesh." *IDS Bulletin* 26(3):49-55.

Abstract: It talks about the growing trend of NGO encroachment. The article is very critical of well respected Bangladeshi NGOs Grameen Bank and BRAC. It accuses the two of moving in on the territory of smaller NGOs, such as Muhilar Shasto, that have already done all of the ground work in organizing women's groups. .

Keywords: Bangladesh; women and NGO; Grameen Bank.

Editors of Shelterforce Online. 2002. "The Conundrum of Community Development." *Shelterforce Online* September/October:125 Retrieved 21 August, 2003 (<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/125/conundrum.html>).

Abstract: In this introduction to the September/October 2002 issue of Shelterforce Online, the editors describe how CDCs roles have changed from political mobilization to development; from challenging market principles to partnering with corporations and government for community reinvestment.

Keywords: CDC, roles; CED; United States.

Edwards, Bill. 2001. "Microenterprise in the United States." *Bright Ideas* (Summer): 22-23.

Abstract: Edwards discusses what micro-enterprise is and various institutes that provide financial services for it.

Keywords: microenterprise; financial services; United States.

Edwards, Michael. 2003. "Property Markets and the Production of Inequality." Pp. 599-608 in *A Companion to the City*, edited by G. Bridge and S. Watson. Malden, MA.: Blackwell Publishing.

Abstract: Edwards discusses how free market ruling is unfair for different parties depending on the power imbalances between them. He argues it is important to more critically examine the effects of land and property markets to understand the role these play in economic power imbalances between people.

Keywords: power; inequality; England.

Edwards, Michael and David Hulme. 1995. "NGO Performance and Accountability: Introduction and Overview." Pp. 3-16 in *Non-Governmental Organisations - Accountability and Performance: Beyond the Magic Bullet*, edited by M. Edwards and D. Hulme. London: Earthscan Publications.

Abstract: This article is an introductory chapter to a book about NGOs and

explores growing issues of accountability and performance as the number of NGOs and grassroots organizations grows.

Keywords: NGO accountability.

Eisenberg, Pablo. 2000. "25th Anniversary Essays: Time to Remove the Rose-Colored Glasses." *Shelterforce Online* March/April: 110, Retrieved 21 August, 2003 (<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/110/eisenberg.html>).

Abstract: In this article Eisenberg discusses the history and original roles of CDCs in the U.S.: They came about as a result of grassroots community movements and were created with the intention of attacking poverty, not pursuing predominantly housing and economic objectives. He explains how these social goals conflicted with the economic objectives of the Nixon Administration. That and a number of other factors led to the change in CDCs primary activities. He presents cases supporting the argument that there is a lack of critical self-evaluation and outside accountability of where CDC and CED organization's funds go, and what causes these organizations to fail or collapse. Such information would be beneficial to other CDCs.

Keywords: United States; CDC, history; grassroots movements; poverty; self-reflexivity; CED.

Ekins, Paul, ed. 1989. *The Living Economy: A New Economics in the Making*. London, Great Britain: Routledge.

Abstract: The collections in this edited book are critical of the old and new economic theories. It finds the modern industrial economy to be humanly unsatisfying and environmentally unsustainable. The book is based on the first two years' work of the Other Economic Summit and provides an alternative economic theory.

Keywords: New Economy; Economic Crisis; Human-scale Economics; Learning from the South.

Elizabeth, Lynne. 2000. "Microenterprise." *New Village Journal* (2): 33.

Abstract: The author suggests microenterprise and microlending are promising economic development strategies for low-income communities. These are part of an international movement that has much potential to reduce poverty.

Keywords: microenterprise; microlending; United States.

Ellman, Eric and Dave Robbins. 1998. "Merging Sustainable Development with Wastewater Infrastructure Improvement on the U.S.- Mexico Border." *Journal of Environmental Health* 60(7): 8-13.

Abstract: Ellman and Robbins describe a number of ecologically oriented sustainable development projects that have emerged along the Mexico-United States border. These and similar project proposals are managed by The Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) and the North

American Development Bank (NADBank). The projects are designed with the intent of balancing social, economic and environmental requirements.

Keywords: CED; community participation; development; sustainability; United States; Mexico.

Elster, J. and K. O. Moene. 1989. *Alternatives to Capitalism*. Cambridge: Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge

Abstract: Proposes alternative forms of economy that are similar to CED.

Keywords: CED.

Elyachar, Julia. 2002. "Empowerment Money: The World Bank, Non-Governmental Organizations, and the Value of Culture in Egypt." *Public Culture* 14(3): 493-513.

Abstract: Elyachar critiques the concepts of microenterprise and social capital; she presents cases demonstrating how microlending can facilitate neoliberal capitalism, and be used as justification for state deregulation and rolling back of social security.

Keywords: social capital, critique; microenterprise, critique; misappropriated language; Egypt; the Middle East; Africa.

Emmott, Bill and Vandana Shiva. 2000. "Is 'Development' Good for the Third World?" *The Ecologist* 30(2): 22-25.

Abstract: This article consists of a series of letters from Emmott and Shiva regarding their views on development in the third world/south. Emmott argues that capitalism has been successful at alleviating poverty, providing the example of South Korea's economic performance. According to Shiva, capitalism has caused capital accumulation and exploitative/violent economics to become a negative global force, and that in development it reproduces those effects.

Keywords: capitalism; poverty; Third World.

Enson, Beth. 1995. "Listening for A Change." *The Workbook* 20(2): 89-91.

Abstract: This article is a book review of *Listening for A Change: Oral Testimony and Community Development* written by Hugo Slim and Paul Thompson. These authors' premise is that the experts of international development are the people in the targeted communities. Slim and Thompson suggest that it is essential to give a voice to those with less power. They critique development policy and present case studies where development projects have flourished and failed. A summary of the contexts in which oral history would be beneficial and a guide to an oral history project are presented in the book. Enson suggests the concerns related to international development raised in the book could be applied to development in industrialized countries too.

Keywords: oral history; international development.

Enyedi, Gyorgy. 1987. "Regional Development Policy in Hungary." *International Social Science Journal* 39(2): 255-262.

Abstract: Enyedi briefly describes the history of economic and regional planning in the Soviet Union and the United States and details the reasons for planning in those places. He then goes on to outline the history of economic planning in Hungary and the rise of industrialism and information technology use there.

Keywords: CED; economic development; Soviet Union; United States; Hungary.

Erickson, Rodney A. 1994. "Technology, Industrial Restructuring, and Regional Development." *Growth & Change* 25(3): 353-379.

Abstract: Erickson discusses the life cycles of industry and technology and global competition. He argues technology that expands products into foreign markets is what will develop a region by generating corporate income. He further claims corporate decisions over best sites of production and flexible specialization of the labour force are conducive to economic development. According to Erickson, government plays a significant role in contributing to a region's technological competitiveness (e.g. more Silicon Valleys).

Keywords: CED; technology; industry; United States.

Faas, Roanld C., David Holland and Douglas Young. 1981. "Variations in Farm Size, Irrigation Technology and After-tax Income: Implications for Local Economic Development." *Land Economics* 57(2): 213-220.

Abstract: The researchers scrutinize the economic contribution of farms toward local development; whether farm size is associated with how much they contribute economically to the region. It uses an after-tax accounting model to estimate farm net incomes and factoring in taxes and leakages. Findings indicate locally retained income decreased as farm size increased. The researchers attribute tax leakage from the local economy to the progressive federal income tax system.

Keywords: CED; agriculture; economic development.

Fainstein, S. S. 2002. "Community Power Structure." Pp. 2371-2374 in *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences*. Oxford: Elsevier Science Ltd.

Abstract: This article is about how political decisions in a locale are influenced by various factors. Pluralist theory, elite theory and regime theory are described in relation to political decision making. Other factors described that are believed to impact include the influence of powerful community members, market factors, and the national and global systems. Fainstein problematizes the issue of who benefits from economic development.

Keywords: theory; decision-making; economic development; United States.

Fairley, Joanne. 1998. "New Strategies for Microenterprise Development: Innovation, Integration, and the Trickle Up Approach." *Journal of International Affairs* 52(1): 339-350.

Abstract: According to Fairley, many NGO's in Asia use "integrated development strategies that address political, social and economic needs simultaneously." Because social and political conditions vary in each community, NGO's employ different techniques depending upon the local situation wherever they are located. Fairley lists five different NGO's and the variations of the "trickle up" approaches they use. Impediments to the success of microenterprise programs and the case study of a New York microenterprise program are discussed.

Keywords: Asia; New York; Washington; United States; NGO; microenterprise.

Fasenfest, David, Penelope Ciancanelli and Laura A. Reese. 1997. "Value, Exchange and the Social Economy: Framework and Paradigm Shift in Urban Policy." *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 21(1): 7-22.

Abstract: The authors argue that most government officials, development professionals and even academics operate from the model of the traditional capitalist economy in creating urban policy and evaluation. This results in failed economic development strategies (e.g. "smoke stack chasing"), caused by lack of knowledge regarding the nature and effects of the economy. The authors describe the differences between the formal economy and social economy values. They suggest ways to change the mainstream economy to account for human needs and quality of life issues from within that system.

Keywords: policy, urban; capitalist economy; economic development.

Fass, Simon. 1986. "Innovations in the Struggle for Self-Reliance: The Hmong Experience in the United States." *International Migration Review* 20(2): 351-380.

Abstract: This article is about the adjustment experience to modernized society in the U.S. for Hmong immigrants. According to modernization theory, in order to be "self-reliant" in a capitalist-oriented society, the capitalist- cultural concepts of individualism and material gain have to be adopted by individuals. Fass describes a number of community economic development projects the Hmong have been involved in, and the modification of these projects through trial and error.

Keywords: United States; CED examples; self-reliance; Hmong; economic development; microenterprise.

Feldman, Jonathan M. and Jessica G. Nembhard. "The New Paradigm Project: A Trans-Atlantic Dialogue on Democratic Economic Development - Special Issue." Stillwater, PA: Grassroots Economic Organizing Newsletter, Retrieved 02/02, 2005 (<http://www.geo.coop/NPPintro.htm>).

Abstract: This special issue provides a new vision for democratic economic development. This new paradigm stresses the inter-relationships between access to capital; equal economic opportunity and economic inequality; education and training; racial, ethnic and gender discrimination; power inequality and corporate hegemony; networking, collaboration and cooperation; planning and public policy.

Keywords: democratic economic development; new paradigm; justice and development.

Feldman, Shelley. 1997. "NGO's and Civil Society: (Un)Stated Contradictions." *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 554(November): 46-65.

Abstract: The author looks at the development of the NGO sector in Bangladesh in the context of the transition of the economy to a more neoliberal approach. She concludes that "while some NGO initiatives may provide important arenas for mobilizing democratic movements from below, the vast majority do little more than represent efficient vehicles for the flow of resources, often assessed in terms of numbers of beneficiaries and resources allocated and disbursed"(64).

Keywords: NGO and civil society; NGO and democracy; Bangladesh.

Felice, William. 1997. "The Copenhagen Summit: A Victory for the World Bank?" *Social Justice* 24(1): 107-119.

Abstract: In this article, Felice critiques the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in March of 1995. He focuses on whether it was successful in initiating needed change in the international development agenda, or whether it was a successful opportunity for development system maintenance on the part of the World Bank. Potential gains and shortcomings of the conference in terms of addressing social issues are outlined. Felice also discusses the process of development co-optation and how globalization is leading to citizens having less control over their own nation.

Keywords: development; world summit.

Fernandez Rysavy, Tracy, Jennifer McCullough, Bob Stalger and Alisa Gravitz. 2002. "11 Steps for Sustainability." *Co-Op American Quarterly* 58:12-16.

Abstract: The article lists 11 strategies consumers can undertake to contribute to sustainable living. Some include: buying environmentally friendly products and those produced by socially conscious organizations, buying locally, investing in environmentally and socially conscious corporations, volunteering in one's community or for causes that promote ecological sustainability, actively campaigning for environmental and peace organizations and causes, joining in public dialogues about environmental

and peace issues, using renewable energy resources.

Keywords: sustainability; consumer power; United States; alternative.

Fernando, Jude L. 1997. "Nongovernmental Organizations, Micro-Credit, and Empowerment of Women." *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 554(November): 150-177.

Abstract: This article is critical of micro-credit programs in terms of their ability to truly empower women. It also argues that such programs do little to promote gender equality because the type of development that is encouraged only reinforces existing gender relations.

Keywords: NGO and empowerment; women and NGO.

Ferrary, Michel. 2003. "Trust and Social Capital in the Regulation of Lending Activities." *Journal of Socio-Economics* 31: 673-699.

Abstract: Ferrary discusses the case of a network of banks in a community in France that bases its decision on whether to give a business loan to an individual or not on information gained from that person's personal life, informal conversation and rumours. The bankers make it a point to become personally involved in the lives of the borrowers to monitor whether they are good candidates for a loan or not. Ferrary argues this is an effective strategy to manage and assess the risk of a borrower.

Keywords: France; lending; social capital; banking.

Feser, Edward J. 1998. "Enterprises, External Economies, and Economic Development." *Journal of Planning Literature* 12(3): 283-302.

Abstract: This article is about economic development strategies based on the mutual benefits of business clustering and districts. Feser explains and critiques definitions and theories of firms and "spatial external economies."

Keywords: CED; economic development; theory; spatial external economies, critique.

Fillis, Ian. 2002. "The Internationalization Process of the Craft Microenterprise." *Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship* 7(1): 25-43.

Abstract: This article is about small craft firms in the U.K. and Ireland producing for the international market as a development strategy. Qualitative and quantitative aspects of these craft firms (microenterprises) were studied to assess reasons for their owners making the business internationalized. Four different types of small craft microentrepreneurs, all having different goals were uncovered. The author describes the findings indicating which factors lead to successful small craft firm (microenterprise) internationalization.

Keywords: CED; microenterprise; Scotland; England; Ireland.

Fisher, Robert and Eric Shragge. 2002. "Organizing Locally and Globally: Bridging the Divides." *Canadian Dimension* 36(3):38-42.

Abstract: Fisher and Shragge describe how global and local level activism is needed for social transformation- attaining genuine democracy and social justice without religious and free market capitalist extremisms in this case. They argue local and global community organizers need to link in order to address corporate globalization and its effects. And that social movements and protests need "an agreed-upon movement strategy" in order to have long-term political effects. A central problem of local organizations joining broader, united social movements is in how community organization tend to become permanent institutions at the local level and involved only in local issues while social movement groups join forces temporarily and then disband as goals are attained. Another problem is in how community organizations tend to have ties with the state while social movements often challenge state and policy. Despite these differences, grassroots community organizations and social movements have historically proven to effect each other in positive ways (social movement can arise from the grassroots and grassroots organizations can be strengthened through social movement).

Keywords: activism; social justice; community organizations; networking; United States.

Flora, C. B., Jan L. Flora and Ruben J. Tapp. 2000. "Meat, Meth, and Mexicans: Community Responses to Increasing Ethnic Diversity." *Journal of Community Development Society* 31(2): 277-299.

Abstract: The authors discuss how modernized economic development often encourages the in-migration of a new labour force that may increase ethnic diversity in a community. They describe how stories from various powerful residents can impact how successfully the new labour force and long term residents coexist. The case of a predominantly Anglophone U.S, rural town with a high in-migration of Mexican labourers is presented. In interviewing residents, the researchers found that different perceptions led to different community narratives regarding the effects on the town of having more immigrants. Implications of resident narratives on community development are discussed.

Keywords: Mexican labour; in-migration; labour force; United States; Iowa.

Flores, Henry. 1989. "The Selectivity of the Capitalist State: Chicanos and Economic Development." *The Western Political Quarterly* 42(2): 377-395.

Abstract: Flores presents a study of how political and government structures create and maintain the disadvantaged socio-economic status of Hispanics in Southwest Los Angeles. In this case, the marginalization occurs as a result of development agencies only funding large-scale projects (e.g. malls) and the private sector (primarily business people following a pro-growth model) are directing the projects.

Keywords: marginalization of the poor; government; United States; Los Angeles; Hispanics; poverty maintenance.

Folkins, Ray. 2000. "Social Entrepreneurship: Solutions for Humanity and Planet Earth." *Vanguard* 22(3): 10-11.

Abstract: In this article, Folkins describes the Canadian Youth Business Foundation that assists youth to choose entrepreneurship as a career option. Folkins brings up the issue of the role of civil society in resisting and reversing the capitalist economic paradigm.

Keywords: Canada; social economy; entrepreneurship.

Fontan, Jean-Marc and Eric Shragge. 1997. "The Social Economy: Growing From the Margins or Growth for the Marginalized?" *Canadian Dimension* 31(6): 17-18.

Abstract: The authors discuss the relationship between the social economy and the formal market economy. The formal market economy should adopt the goals and priorities of the social economy, and operate in the same way. The authors argue that relying on the voluntary/community sector for social provisions and to eliminate poverty, is giving up on the primary economic sector having to become more socially responsible.

Keywords: social economy; market economy; Canada.

Fontan, Jean-Marc, Pierre Hamel, Richard Morin and Eric Shragge. 2002. "Développement et gouvernance aux échelles locales et métropolitaines: une analyse comparative nord-américaine." *Géographie, Économie, Société* 4(3): 305-321.

Abstract: The authors seek to explore whether metropolitan contexts offer support for socio-economic development such as betterment of the standard of living for local communities and actions towards inclusion in the increasingly globalized world.

Keywords: Boston; Pittsburg; Montreal; Toronto; development, cities; Canada; United States; local initiatives; social innovation.

----- . 1999. "Community Economic development and Metropolitan Governance: A Comparison of Montreal and Toronto." *Canadian Journal of Regional Science* 22(1-2): 201-217.

Abstract: In this article the authors explore differences in CED strategies between Montreal and Toronto at the municipal and metropolitan levels. They also discuss differences between the two cities and levels of government in terms of strategies for increasing each city's presence in the global market place. It is noted how in the case of each CED is affected by a government's agenda. Findings indicate that Montreal CED is more integrated in government policy than in Toronto where it consists of more

fragmented initiatives.

Keywords: CDC; CED examples; Montreal; Toronto; Canada.

Fontan, Jean-Marc. 1998. "Innovation sociale et société civile québécoise." *Possibles* 22(3/4): 116-135.

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to illustrate the liveliness of Quebec's civil society through the presentation of socio-economic initiatives of various community organizations, which may potentially create positive social changes at the local, regional, national or international levels.

Keywords: Quebec; Canada; civil society; social change; poverty.

Forester, John. 1999. "Reflections on the Future Understanding of Planning Practice." *International Planning Studies* 4(2): 175-193.

Abstract: This article is about the failure of development planning to address issues of power and value in project design, and the effect these factors have on project design and practice. The author argues this neglect preserves and strengthens existing power structures and relations. According to Forester, there is a critical need for development to acknowledge and address needs and values of community members and project participants. This is necessary for indication of the success of projects, the degree to which they serve needs, and whose needs are being served.

Keywords: CED; economic ideology; government; theory; social justice.

Fort, H. "Exploring the Cooperative Regimes in an Agent-Based Model: Indirect Reciprocity vs. Selfish Incentives." *Physica A* 326:286-298.

Abstract: Fort describes whether cooperation is motivated by indirect reciprocity or selfish incentives using a mathematical model or 'payoff matrice'. The findings of the model used in his study indicate cooperation was based more on indirect reciprocity rather than selfish incentives.

Keywords: cooperation; reciprocity.

Frank, Liz. 2001. "Are Women Becoming Empowered?" *Sister Namibia* 13(5/6): 12.

Abstract: This article discusses the findings of a study on empowerment among women entrepreneurs in Africa. The article provides two definitions of empowerment; a holistic approach and empowerment as a set of elements. The article discusses some of the ways in which empowerment can be assessed.

Keywords: Empowerment; Africa; Microenterprise/microentrepreneurs.

Frederking, Laretta C. 2002. "Is There an Endogenous Relationship Between Culture and Economic Development?" *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* 48(2): 105-126.

Abstract: Discusses the cases of two predominantly ethnic minority

business communities in London (Punjabis and Gujaratis). Both attempt to preserve their ethnic culture and run economically successful businesses. Frederking found the group that separated social/ethnic identity from their business activity, and whose business involved more interaction with members outside the ethnic community, were more able to preserve their cultural heritage.

Keywords: CED; culture; ethnic minority; London; England; economic success.

Freeburg, David. "Mondragon and Valencia- Coops in the Global Economy." Stillwater, PA: Grassroots Economic Organizing Newsletter, Retrieved 02/02, 2005 (<http://www.geo.coop/val-mon.htm>).

Abstract: Freeburg describes Mondragon in Valencia, changes in the cooperative bank, how there are as of yet more men than women participating in the cooperative, and how the cooperative has been forced to hire non members for some work to remain competitive with non-cooperative corporations in the global market.

Keywords: cooperatives, challenges; Spain; women.

Freeland, Ken. "First Things First." Stillwater, PA: Grassroots Economic Organizing Newsletter, Retrieved 11/09, 2004 (<http://www.geo.coop/freeland.htm>).

Abstract: Reactions to the cooperative theory dialogue. Freeland suggests there is a need to resolve the tension between producer-coop and consumer-coop approaches. He criticizes the input of other participants in the dialogue. Freeland discusses cooperation as the moral alternative, the peaceful alternative, the environmentally safe alternative and the classless, democratic alternative to capitalism.

Keywords: theory, cooperative economics.

Friedman, Jason J. 2001. "The Role of Microenterprise Development in Stimulating Social Capital and Rebuilding Inner City Economies: A Practitioner Perspective." *Journal of Socio-Economics* 30:139-143.

Abstract: Friedman describes how the Institute for Social and Economic Development in Iowa City applies social capital and community building theories to revitalize inner city areas. This process is based on asset assessment directed toward microenterprise. Friedman argues that the starting up of microenterprise businesses in a community can build social capital.

Keywords: Iowa; United States; microenterprise; urban; theory; social capital; community building.

Frost, Diane. 2002. "Diasporan West African Communities: The Kru in Freetown & Liverpool." *Review of African Political Economy* 92:285-300.

Abstract: Frost describes the migration of the Liberian ethnic group Kru to Freetown and Liverpool, their history and development in those places, and how their primarily sea trade livelihoods have been effected by changes in that industry.

Keywords: Liverpool; England; Freetown; Africa; ethnic minority; migration; case study; work.

Gage, Susan and Robin J. Hood. 1997. *The CED Tool Kit: A Step-by-Step Manual on Community Economic Development*. Victoria, BC.: Victoria International Development Education Association (VIDEA) in cooperation with the Greater Victoria CED Corporation.

Abstract: This workshop and information manual on CED teaches skills such as mapping, strategic planning, creating a business plan, networking, asset assessment, human capital assessment, capacity building and critical evaluation. It lists different types of CED organizations and the value and role of conflict in CED decision making processes.

Keywords: CED implementation; workshop; CED training.

Gala, Chetna. 1997. "Empowering Women in Villages: All Women Village Councils in Maharashtra, India." *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars* 29(2): 31-45.

Abstract: This article describes the formation of all-women councils in various villages in India. It points out that the most successful ones were where the participation was of the whole village.

Keywords: women in India; women and empowerment.

Galt, Doug. 2001. "Economic Development Needs Co-ordination." *Evening Guide* (March 21): 4.

Abstract: Galt claims that collaboration, co-ordination and consolidation are the key components to rural economic development. He also claims a strong economy is critical to quality of life.

Keywords: economic development; rural; Northumberland; Ontario; Canada; collaboration.

Gannitsos, Irene and Sidney Sawyer. 2001. *Community Economic Development: A Cross Country Check-up*. Vancouver, BC: Vancity Community Foundation.

Abstract: VanCity Credit Foundation prepared this report citing various quotes from interviews of a number of specialists involved with CED and practitioners in Canada. Participants talk about CED definitions, models their CED experience, perceptions, and issues they feel are relevant to the topic. Information gathered through the interviews was used to guide a strategic planning meeting.

Keywords: Canada; CED; practitioners.

Gardella, Lorrie G. 2000. "The Group-Centred BSW Curriculum for Community Practice: An Essay." *Journal of Community Practice* 8(2): 53-69.

Abstract: In this article, the author argues there is a need in social work to change from the individual focused idea of development to a social centred, community-oriented curriculum. Gardella also argues there is a need for development to reach a standard of international human rights rather than merely rights at the domestic level, to create social justice.

Keywords: social work; individual development; social development; human rights.

Garonna, Paolo and Evren Balta. 2002. "Measuring Human Rights: The Challenges for the Information Society." *Statistical Journal of the UN Economic Commission for Europe* 19(4): 277-294.

Abstract: The authors argue there is a high demand and need for human rights development strategies to demonstrate their effectiveness. This can only be achieved by selecting science and evidence based measuring standards and gathering concrete data. The authors discuss the role of information technology for collecting and calculating such data.

Keywords: CED; indicators; human rights; information technology.

Gatrell, J. D. and R. R. Jensen. 2002. "Growth Through Greening: Developing and Assessing Alternative Economic Development Programmes." *Applied Geography* 22(4): 331-350.

Abstract: This article is about local economic development efforts in Florida through urban forestry, and lessons the researchers have learned from it. The usefulness and benefits of urban forestry is discussed. Case studies are presented.

Keywords: CED; Florida; United States; urban forestry.

Gegeo, David W. and Karen A. Watson-Gegeo. "Whose Knowledge? Epistemological Collisions in Solomon Islands Community Development." *The Contemporary Pacific* 14(2): 377-409.

Abstract: This article is about examples of artificial (modernized) development projects in the Solomon Islands. The case of a failed development project from Malaita Island that followed modernization principles is presented. While the project was successful for a decade, being predominantly designed and run by local residents, the interference of an outside official who imposed a modernized framework and western, external knowledge upon the project caused it to fail. The authors argue it is critical for indigenous peoples' cultural knowledge and critical praxis to guide development.

Keywords: Solomon Islands; Oceania; modernization; western knowledge; indigenous knowledge; development.

Gent, Derek. "CED... A Growth Strategy for Credit Unions." *Making Waves* 12(1): 25-28.

Abstract: Gent describes what CED is, what its benefits are, and involvement of credit unions in CED.

Keywords: CED; credit unions.

Ghorayshi, Parvin. 2003. "The Discourse of Globalization and the Alleged Inevitability of our Global Future?" Pp. 201-224 in *Power and Resistance: Critical Thinking About Canadian Social Issues*, edited by L. Samuelson and W. Antony. Black Point, NS.: Fernwood Publishing.

Abstract: Presents the debate on globalization and how it affects the power of multinational corporations, labour and governments. It talks about the winners and losers of globalization and provides an alternative.

Keywords: globalization; anti-globalization; women and globalization; alternatives to globalization.

Gibaut, Valerie. 1993. "Canada's Technology Triangle: A Case of Regional Cooperation." *Economic Development Review* 11(1): 69-70.

Abstract: This article is about "Canada's Technology Triangle" (Cambridge, Kitchener, Waterloo and Guelph). Rivalries used to exist between these regions, but now the Ministry of Industry, Trade & Technology of Ontario has contributed to building partnerships between organizations, companies and departments of their economic development sectors. Gibaut discusses their various shared activities.

Keywords: Toronto; Kitchener; Waterloo; Guelph; Canada; cooperation, economic organizations.

Gibb, Allan and Jun Li. 2003. "Organizing for Enterprise in China: What Can we Learn From the Chinese Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Development Experience." *Futures* 35(4): 403-421.

Abstract: This article is about how micro, small, and medium size enterprises have contributed to the fast growing social market economy in China. These small businesses are owned by local communities and governments rather than being privately owned. Because of this, such businesses serve a local market more and are adapted to those locations (they are decentralized). They operate more through informal ties and mutual obligation. The authors explain how this form of business can improve global economic development.

Keywords: China; enterprise.

Gibbs, David. 2000. "Ecological Modernisation, Regional Economic Development and Regional Development Agencies." *Geoforum* 31(1): 9-19.

Abstract: Gibbs discusses how because of vagueness and contradictions in sustainable development theory, ecological modernization has become more

widely used as a self-serving basis for environmental and economic policy. He argues that ecological modernization does not challenge mainstream capitalist markets' ecological destruction and facilitates economic modernization, and does not address the issue of democratic participation or equity.

Keywords: CED; sustainability; policy; ecological modernization; theory.

Giloth, Robert. 1998. "Jobs, Wealth, or Place: The Faces of Community Economic Development." *Journal of Community Practice* 5(1/2): 11-27.

Abstract: In this paper the author discusses the meanings of and conflicts between various CED theories, definitions, strategies and practices. He suggests that because of these multiple conflicts and meanings, examining metaphors for CED strategies are useful in understanding those differences and similarities between them (the goal being to improve those strategies). Six well-known metaphors are described.

Keywords: CED; diverse approaches to CED.

-----, 1985. "Organizing for Neighborhood Development." *Social Policy* 15(3): 37-42.

Abstract: Giloth discusses how both community organizing and development are necessary in order for poor communities to transform.

Keywords: poor community transformation; community organizing; development.

Gittell, Marilyn, Isolda Ortega- Bustamante and Tracy Steffy. 2000. "Social Capital and Social Change: Women's Community Activism." *Urban Affairs Review* 36(2):123-147.

Abstract: This article is the summary of a larger study that discusses the experiences and role of women working in American community development corporations.

Keywords: Community Economic Development; social capital; United States; women; community development corporation.

Gittell, Marilyn, Isolda Ortega-Bustamante and Tracy Steffy. 1999. *Women Creating Social Capital and Social Change: A Study of Women-led Community Development Organizations*. New York: Howard Samuels State Management and Policy Center, The Graduate School and The University of New York.

Abstract: This is a study that discusses the experiences and role of women working in American community development corporations.

Keywords: CED; social capital; United States; women; CDC.

Global Development Research Center. November 25, 2003. "Global Development Research Center." Global Development Research Center (www.gdrc.org).

Abstract: The Global Development Research Center is a virtual organization that carries out initiatives in education, research and practices, in the spheres of environment, urban, community and information, and at scales that are effective. The GDRC attempts to examine the ways in which these themes relate and interact with one another. The GRDC focuses mostly on microlevel politics and decision-making.

Keywords: development; microcredit; community development; NGO.

Global Development Research Centre. "The Virtual Library on Microfinance." Osaka, Japan: Global Development Research Centre, Retrieved 2/9, 2005 (<http://www.gdrc.org/icm/icm-documents.html>).

Abstract: This database on microfinance provides links to resources related to microfinance.

Keywords: microfinance: bibliography.

Goetz, Anne M. 1995. "Institutionalizing Women's Interests and Accountability to Women in Development." *IDS Bulletin* 26(3): 1-10.

Abstract: Concern with gender issues should be part of the criteria when evaluating the accountability of NGOs. Women must have a strategic presence in policy-making.

Keywords: women and NGO; NGO and accountability.

Goff, Kristin. 2002. "City Faces Rural-Urban Divide: Communication, Co-operation Must Improve: Report." *The Ottawa Citizen* (November 23): H1/Front.

Abstract: Collaboration, co-operation and two-way communication between rural community councils and "urban-oriented Ottawa staff" are vital for development in rural Ottawa.

Keywords: cooperation; urban and rural; development; Ottawa; Ontario; Canada; collaboration.

Goldmark, Lara. 2001. "Microenterprise Development in Latin America: Towards a New Flexibility." *Journal of Socio-Economics* 30:145-149.

Abstract: This article is about microenterprise programs. Goldmark begins by describing how social capital boosts local markets and why microenterprise programs should be geared toward building social capital. As local markets become sustainable, she argues, greater service delivery, support programs and corporate agencies are needed to sustain economic growth and microenterprise businesses. Goldmark discusses failures in village banking and peer lending strategies, the concept of linkages, how institutional, for-profit service provision for microenterprise businesses can help them be successful, the limitations of non profit service provisions and the inter relation of social capital and microenterprise programs.

Keywords: Brazil; Chile; Honduras; Dominican Republic; Latin America; Nicaragua; microenterprise; social capital.

Gonick, Cy. 1999. "All Politics are Local: Reviving Winnipeg's West Broadway." *Canadian Dimension* 33(4,5): 18-22.

Abstract: Gonick argues that unless third sector community work has a component to change broader political systems, there is a serious danger it will be co-opted as a form of social control by more powerful actors. He goes on to describe Winnipeg's West Broadway housing revitalization project that started in 1996 and sparked other initiatives in the area. Gonick concludes by stating CED projects could be even more effective if labour unions would become more active in them.

Keywords: Winnipeg; Canada; examples of CED.

Gordon, Larry. 1998. "Community Control of Community Capital." *Making Waves* 9(3): 17-19.

Abstract: Gordon discusses how CED generates capital and argues that instead of lobbying for legislation to get Canadian banks to reinvest in communities, activists should be working to start credit unions and get them to invest in community well being and CED initiatives. Individuals should start banking regularly with credit unions. He cites statistics of how much credit unions already invest in communities in the form of loans and mortgages to locals, but argues they should be more involved with grassroots organizing in terms of serving the needs of the poor (e.g. microenterprise loans, community donations, acting as social investment centres). Gordon's argument revolves around the idea that if community members have control of their own capital, they will be able to develop their community.

Keywords: CED; Vancouver; Toronto; Canada; credit unions.

Gore, Al. 1994. "A National Commitment to Community Development." *Shelterforce Online* March/April: 74, Retrieved 2 June, 2003 (<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/74/gore.html>).

Abstract: Gore describes the Clinton Administration's "Empowerment Zones" community revitalization strategy.

Keywords: empowerment zones; community revitalization; urban revitalization; United States.

Gottdiener, M. and Joe R. Feagin. 1988. "The Paradigm Shift in Urban Sociology." *Urban Affairs Quarterly* 24(2): 163-187.

Abstract: This article is about the differences between the urban ecology paradigm and the new urban sociology paradigm. The authors describe the latter theory and argue that the new urban sociology paradigm better explains inner-city change, migration to suburbs and mass migration to warmer regions in the United States.

Keywords: United States; paradigm shift; urban sociology.

Government of Canada. 2001. *CIDA's Sustainable Development Strategy 2001-2003: An Agenda for Change*. Hull, QB.: Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Abstract: Describes CIDA's 2001-2003 goals to alleviate poverty in other nations through aid in development. Suggests sustainable development initiatives need to be flexible to adjust to change, involve locals for the most part and be equitable and democratic. Discusses Canada's role in fighting poverty internationally. Claims changes in the developing world over the last 50 years as a result of globalization have been for the most part positive but the benefits have been shared unevenly. Lists some criticisms partner organizations have of working with CIDA.

Keywords: poverty alleviation; foreign aid; sustainable development; CIDA.

Gow, Kathryn N. 2000. "Banking on Women: Achieving Healthy Economies Through Microfinance." *WE International* (Summer/ Fall): 11-13.

Abstract: This article profiles several microfinance projects aimed at women. The article discusses some of the positive aspects of microlending with women.

Keywords: microfinance; microcredit; women.

Graham, Rebecca. 2000. "Yes, Marketing." *Making Waves* 11(1):5-8.

Abstract: Graham explains how non-profit organizations have had to become more business like and oriented to mutual benefit exchange. She provides advice on how organizations can start to accomplish this.

Keywords: non-profit organizations; marketing.

Gramlich, Ed. 1994. "Grand Illusion- Clinton Era Enterprise Zones: Sounds Great/Less Fulfilling." *Organizing: The Quarterly Magazine of the Regional Council of Neighborhood Organizations* 6(1): 52-58.

Abstract: Gramlich describes the emergence of Enterprise Zones under the Clinton Administration and how they differ from those proposed in the 1980s. He details how they were intended to operate, their funding, and that they were intended to be an opportunity for low income people to participate in broad based planning meant to benefit low income and no income persons. Gramlich argues why their design is flawed and why it is unlikely the proposed Enterprise Zones of the Clinton Administration will effectively reduce poverty.

Keywords: United States; poverty alleviation; Enterprise Zones.

Grant, Jill, Patricia Manuel and Darrell Joudrey. 1996. "A Framework for Planning Sustainable Residential Landscapes." *Journal of the American Planning Association* 62(3): 331.

Abstract: In this article the authors argue that residential environment planning needs to incorporate strategies and land use for preserving the

natural environment and ecological sustainability. This is needed both for natural ecosystems and human well-being. Different sustainable development models reflect different objectives. The authors point out that to put ecological sustainability into practice, governments should use integrated decision-making based on knowledge sharing between departments. A case study from Nova Scotia outlines the challenges to incorporating ecological sustainability into residential planning.

Keywords: sustainability; theory; Nova Scotia; Canada.

Gray, J. 1999. *False Dawn: the Delusions of Global Capitalism*. London, Great Britain: Granta Books.

Abstract: Discusses the impacts of neoliberal economics, globalization and the free market.

Keywords: neoliberalism; globalization.

Green, Maia. 1999. "Trading on Inequality: Gender and the Drinks Trade in Southern Tanzania." *Africa* 69(3): 405-425.

Abstract: Green explores the economic logic of the domestic drinks market and place in subsistence strategies of men and women in a rural district in Southern Tanzania, where women's brewing co- exists with men's monopolization of the alcohol markets.

Keywords: small markets; home-work/women's economic strategies; Tanzania; gender and marketing.

Griffith, Mark W. 2003. "The Black Organizer Blues." *Shelterforce Online* July/August: 130, Retrieved August 21, 2003

(<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/130/blackorganizer.html>).

Abstract: In this article Griffith addresses the fact that few CED organizations that receive a lot of funding in the U.S. are predominantly black or Latino led (these latter are the most underfunded). Griffith outlines how community "organizing" can have different meanings (e.g. people external to the community who lead/show poor people that they have skills or power vs. people who come from, and mobilized from that community). Griffith describes a number of black-led community organizing centres that are more similar to the latter, and have a strong political agenda and are very different from other centres. These centres stress political education of members and consciousness-raising regarding capitalism and poverty. According to Griffith, funders are more comfortable funding groups that share similar ideologically based views and practices with regard to development. He stresses no community organizer is "objective"; that they always push an idea driven agenda.

Keywords: CED; community organization; development; United States; ethnicity.

Groarke, Leo, ed. 1998. *The Ethics of the New Economy*. Waterloo, ON: Wilfrid Laurier University Press.

Abstract: The articles in this edited book present a powerful challenge to those who see the changes, which have been taking place either as inevitable or as morally unproblematic.

Keywords: New Economy; Canada; Downsizing; case studies.

Grogan, Paul. 1998. "Creating an Economic Development Policy Infrastructure." *Shelterforce Online* November/December: 102 Retrieved 2 June, 2003 (<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/102/wnandv1.html>).

Abstract: Grogan discusses the role of CDCs in economic revitalization; how public policy has been more conducive to affordable housing initiatives of CDCs more so than economic oriented initiatives.

Keywords: CDCs; economic revitalization; housing; United States.

Gruidl, John and Jude Stephens. 2000. "The Practice of Building Social Networks in Divided Communities: A Case Study of Northern Ireland Border Region." *Journal of the Community Development Society* 31(2): 320-330.

Abstract: This article is about development projects along the border between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. It describes a study of social networks between communities involved in these development projects, and the number of strategies found to have proven non threatening and effective for bridging communities on both sides despite their histories of violence and conflict. The importance of understanding and recognizing symbols of violence and oppression for a group is discussed, as well as the potential for using such strategies in other development involving groups with a history of violence and conflict.

Keywords: Ireland; development; violence.

Guijt, Irene and Shah M. Kaul, eds. 1998. *The Myth of Community: Gender Issues in Participatory Development*. UK: Intermediate Technology Publications LTD.

Abstract: In this edited book, the authors discuss the ways in which participatory development can obscure gender dynamics under the rhetoric of 'community'.

Keywords: participatory development; gender; theory; experience.

Gunn, Christopher. 2000. "Markets Against Economic Democracy." *Review of Radical Political Economics* 32(3): 448-460.

Abstract: The global, capitalist markets running so much of the world's social/political economic spheres has made it more difficult for alternative, democratic corporations and businesses to participate in the mainstream economy. The status of Mondragon and other cooperatives are presented as evidence to this. There is a need for more institutions, corporations and

businesses to operate in a democratic manner to reverse modernized/rationalized, global capitalism.

Keywords: United States; Spain; Europe; economic democracy; cooperatives.

Gunton, Thomas. 2003. "Natural Resources and Regional Development: An Assessment of Dependency and Comparative Advantage Paradigms." *Economic Geography* 79(1): 67-94.

Abstract: This article is about the debate between dependency theorists and comparative advantage theorists over the use of natural resources in regional development. A case study regarding the benefits and risks of using natural resources over other resources is provided. The study revealed a combined strategy drawing from the principles of both theories is the most useful in terms of deciding natural resource use in development. Gunton argues resource rent should be more integrated into regional development.

Keywords: comparative advantage theory; dependency theory; natural resources; development, regional.

Gurstein, Penny. 2001. *Wired to the World, Chained to the Home: Telework in Daily Life*. Vancouver, BC: UBC Press.

Abstract: This book is about telework and telemarketing jobs in Canada.

Keywords: home work; new economy; technological revolution.

Hadjipateras, Angela. 1997. "Implementing a Gender Policy in ACORD: Strategies, Constraints, and Challenges." *Gender and Development* 2(1): 28-34.

Abstract: ACORD is a consortium of 11 NGOs from Europe, Asia, and North America that works toward community-based and gender-sensitive poverty alleviation in Africa.

Keywords: NGO and community development; Africa; Asia; Europe; North America.

Hafkin, Nancy J. and Nancy Taggart. 2001. *Gender, Information Technology, and Developing Countries: An Analytic Study*. Washington, DC: United States Agency for International Development.

Abstract: This has 20 parts and deals with a number of issues ranging from political empowerment of women, to women and technology, to women and economic empowerment.

Keywords: information technology, gender; developing countries.

Halvorson, Sarah J. 2002. "Environmental Health Risks and Gender in the Karakoram-Himalaya, Northern Pakistan." *Geographical Review* 92(2): 257-281.

Abstract: This article examines impacts of transformations in women's (re)

productive labour on women's health.

Keywords: women's health; work; policy.

Hammeal-Urban, Robin. 1999. *Housing and Battered Women: Using Housing Vouchers to Assist Battered Women Move from Welfare to Work*. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence.

Abstract: This report is an explanation of an American Housing voucher program for 'battered women'. The program recognizes the importance of stable housing for women leaving abusive relationships and helps the applicant with the costs of paying the rent of an apartment or house of their own.

Keywords: social housing; domestic violence.

Hapke, Holly M. 2001. "Petty Traders, Gender, and Development in a South Indian Fishery." *Economic Geography* 77(3): 225-249.

Abstract: This paper looks at the impacts of commercialization on small-scale fish traders in India, a group that is made up primarily of women.

Keywords: economic restructuring; women; fisheries; India.

Hardi, Peter,(Moderator). "Measure and Communicate Sustainable Development: A Science and Policy Dialogue. E-conference Synopsis #1 February 20-26, 2001." Stockholm, Sweden: Mistra, Retrieved June 28, 2003 (<http://www.mistra.org/publ/synopsis1.pdf>).

Abstract: This is an e-conference on the purpose and use for quantitative sustainable development indicators (e.g. guiding, simplifying, informing, changing). The purpose of the dialogue, findings and recommendations are cited.

Keywords: sustainability; conference.

----- "Measure and Communicate Sustainable Development: A Science and Policy Dialogue. E-conference Synopsis #2 February 27- March 5, 2001." Stockholm, Sweden: Mistra, Retrieved June 28, 2003 (<http://www.mistra.org/publ/Synopsis2.pdf>).

Abstract: This is an e-conference on the purpose and use for quantitative sustainable development indicators (e.g. guiding, simplifying, informing, changing). The purpose of the dialogue, findings and recommendations are cited. Responses to the first dialogue provided.

Keywords: sustainability; sustainable development indicators; conference.

Harding, Alan. 2003. "Power and Urban Politics Revisited: The Uses and Abuses of North American Urban Political Economy." Pp. 581-590 in *A Companion to the City*, edited by G. Bridge and S. Watson. Malden, MA.: Blackwell Publishing.

Abstract: In this chapter Harding describes urban regime theory and the

growth machine thesis, and provides a comparison of evidence of urban regime and growth machine development in the U.S. and U.K. experiences.

Keywords: growth machine; development; United States; Great Britain.

Hare, Susan and Laura D. Corbiere. 1991. "Aboriginal Women's Economic Renewal: A Project of Re- Inventing Strengths from the Past." in *Women and Social Change: Feminist Activism in Canada*, edited by J.D. Wine and J.L. Ristock. Toronto: James Lorimer and Company, Publishers.

Abstract: This article describes the experience of the women of M'Chigeeng First Nation who are involved in a 'community- based economic program'. The article provides a background of the oppression faced by Aboriginal women in Canada and its resulting challenges for CED. The paper asserts that 'economic renewal' for aboriginal women must be based on the cultural and historical strengths of aboriginal women.

Keywords: Aboriginal Women; CED; M'Chigeeng First Nation; Canada.

Harley, Debra A., Mark Stebnicki and Carolyn W. Rollins. 2000. "Applying Empowerment Evaluation as a Tool for Self-Improvement and Community Development with Culturally Diverse Populations." *Journal of Community Development Society* 31(2): 348-364.

Abstract: This article is about the process of "empowerment evaluation" in development initiatives. This involves participants (both community members and other practitioners) engaging in self-study and critical self-reflection. This is important for development initiatives that have culturally diverse participants; participants engage in reflexivity through deconstructing their histories, beliefs and ideologies they have learned. This can be self-empowering for participants because it reveals existing power relations and mechanisms of power.

Keywords: development; empowerment evaluation; self-awareness; reflexivity; cultural diversity; United States.

Harmsworth, Jill and Armin Sethna. 1994. "Women's Development: Strengthening Institutions for Change." *Convergence* 26(2-3): 119-125.

Abstract: This article is written from the experiences of World Education, a US-based voluntary organization that has been working in community development in Asia and Africa since 1951. It stressed the strengthening of local institutions and the reduction of dependence on international donors.

Keywords: women and development; Asia; Africa; world education.

Harris, Judy. 1995. "Renewing our Economic Citizenship: Barriers and Opportunities in the Local Economy." *New City Magazine*. 48-50.

Abstract: Harris discusses the capitalist free market system, how there is a lack of democratic participation in how it runs (based on modernization). She discusses the informal sector and alternative economies and how the formal

economy could not exist without these. She also discusses the contradictions and failure of the traditional capitalist market economy and barriers to changing it.

Keywords: capitalist free market; alternative economies.

Harrison, Bennett. 1994. "The Italian Industrial Districts and the Crisis of the Cooperative Form: Part I." *European Planning Studies* 2(1): 3-23.

Abstract: In part I of this two-section paper, Harrison discusses how outside corporations took over and imposed hierarchical structures onto small and medium-sized, specialized local production sites in Emilia, Italy. He describes theories of such mutually supportive small sized competitive production sites and the challenges to their remaining independent and collaborative. The case of the Emilian food packaging machinery district is provided as an example.

Keywords: cooperatives; Italy; Europe.

----- . 1994. "The Italian Industrial Districts and the Crisis of the Cooperative Form: Part II." *European Planning Studies* 2(2): 159-174.

Abstract: Part II of a paper describing how the industrial production districts in Italy started as small and medium sized competitive co-operatives based on trust and mutual reciprocity at the local level, and then lost that as they began to produce for the global market. Part I presented the example of United Colours of Benetton that grew from a horizontal co-operative to a hierarchically structured corporation. It was government subsidized and used sweatshop labour practices in some cases. Harrison traces how highly rationalized/modernized clothing corporations were able to put smaller, production sites for a specialized aspect of the clothes production out of business. Other examples of how small, fragmented production sites have to change in order to compete in the global market include the woollen textile industry in Prato, Italy, described in Part II.

Keywords: cooperatives; competition; change; Italy.

----- . 1994. "The Small Firms Myth." *California Management Review* 36(3): 142-158.

Abstract: Harrison argues that even though large corporations have decentralized production now, they are no less economically powerful. As a result of decentralization and global capital, a dual labour market has emerged, and information technology has created global webs to make corporate ties with institutions and agencies more efficient.

Keywords: corporations; industry; market growth; modernity.

----- . 1974. "Ghetto Economic Development: A Survey." *Journal of Economic Literature* 12(1): 1-37.

Abstract: Harrison discusses various theories of ghetto impoverishment and

development strategies; debate in the 1960s and 1970s between "black capitalism" (separate black businesses), integration into the mainstream American capitalist industries, or socialist/communal oriented community living as forms of economic and political empowerment for African Americans.

Keywords: United States; theory; impoverishment; development; African American business.

----- . 1973. "The Once and Future City." *Challenge* 16(4): 8-15.

Abstract: Harrison discusses reasons for the decline of inner cities: political climates conducive to dependence on automobiles, subsidization of home properties in the suburbs, the market economy and privatization. Harrison presents solutions to these problems and proposes that there should be a nationalized, full taxation of wealth and uniform property taxes, which would increase the amount of money for public investment.

Keywords: inner city decline; urban revitalization; policy.

Harrison, Bennett and Andrew Sum. 1979. "The Theory of 'Dual' or Segmented Labor Markets." *Journal of Economic Issues* 13(3): 687-706.

Abstract: Harrison and Sum describe the causes of poverty according to the human capital theoretical framework (e.g. lack of skills, work training), a Marxian theory of poverty, and how human capital theory emerged. They describe how capitalism operates and its negative impacts (e.g. creating secondary and primary labour markets, institutionalized discrimination that acts as barriers).

Keywords: poverty; theory; capitalism.

Harrison, B. and M. Weiss. 1998. *Workforce Development Networks: Community-Based Organizations and Regional Alliances*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications Inc.

Abstract: Discusses community development corporations and community-based organizations in the United States.

Keywords: CED; CDC; United States.

Hart-Landsberg, Martin and Paul Burkett. 2001. "Economic Crisis and Restructuring in South Korea: Beyond the Free Market-Statist Debate." *Critical Asian Studies* 33(3): 403-430.

Abstract: The authors discuss how neoliberal capitalist processes and deregulation of the Korean market caused the economic crisis there, how development needs to shift to a worker/community oriented path away from the current, repetitive neoliberal economic approach, and the role of Korean labour unions in the movement to change the nature of capitalism in South Korea.

Keywords: South Korea; economic crisis; development; unions.

Harvey, David. 2002. "The Urban Process under Capitalism: A Framework for Analysis." Pp. 116-124 in *The Blackwell City Reader*, edited by G. Bridge and S. Watson. Malden, MA.: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Abstract: In this chapter, Harvey interprets accumulation and class struggle as urban processes using a capitalist framework. The built environment is designed to facilitate further capitalist accumulation and expansion. The environment becomes a factor in the struggle between capitalists and wage labourers over the value of work and the drive to accumulate capital. Harvey provides examples of this and explains that it is important to reveal the ways laws are designed to facilitate capital accumulation also.

Keywords: accumulation; class; capitalism; work; law; urban environment.

Hatcher, Mark. 2003. "New Corporate Agendas." *Journal of Public Affairs* 3(1): 32-38.

Abstract: According to Hatcher, free market, liberal capitalism is the most democratic and ethical route to development, and it is the job of the corporate sector to ensure all experience its benefits equally. He argues anti-globalization activists should be working to reform institutions to regulate free markets and corporate activity to ensure they operate ethically instead of trying to fight globalization and that economic and social goals are compatible with each other. Corporations have a responsibility to put pressure on other corporations to abide by ethical business practices, and to comply with national and international standards of ethics.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility; globalization; regulation.

Haynes, Jr, Curtis and Jessica G. Nembhard. 1999. "Cooperative Economics- A Community Revitalization Strategy." *Review of Black Political Economy* 27(1): 47-7.

Abstract: Haynes and Nembhard discuss the inadequacies of traditional capitalist economics and present evidence that co-operative enterprises play an important role for inner city community revitalization and community development in general.

Keywords: United States; cooperatives; inner city revitalization; community development.

Hayter, T. 1983. *The Creation of World Poverty: An Alternative View to the Brandt Report*. London, Great Britain: Pluto Press Ltd.

Abstract: Deconstructs the concepts of development and underdevelopment, and their capitalist origins.

Keywords: CED; development; capitalism; underdevelopment; sustainability.

Heilbroner, R. L. 1963. *The Great Ascent: The Struggle for Economic Development in Our Time*. New York: Harper & Row, Publishers Inc.

Abstract: Describes "development" and "underdevelopment" from various perspectives.

Keywords: economic development; new economy; development; underdevelopment.

Heinsohn, Tom. 1994. "The Rape of Papua New Guinea Part 2- Markets of destruction." *Bogong* 15(3): 20-21.

Abstract: The market demand for tropical timber (particularly from Japan in this case) has depleted the forests of Papua New Guinea. A number of international logging companies there have harvested illegally, bribed government officials, underpaid the local population for trees on their land, and broken agreements of service provisions since the 1980s. Heinsohn lists potential solutions to curb the deforestation and illegal activity.

Keywords: deforestation; corruption; Papua New Guinea; Japan.

Helmreich, Stefan. 1999. "Digitizing 'Development'." *Critique of Anthropology* 19(3): 249-265.

Abstract: In this paper Helmreich criticizes a model of development designed by anthropologist J. Stephen Lansing. He argues Lansing's theoretical model of irrigation patterns and practices in Bali fails to account for the impacts of local political conflicts. He further argues this model potentially reproduces neo-colonial ideas that the Bali water irrigation system, and the Bali people, have not evolved overtime and remain "ahistorical". He discusses how technology that does not address existing power inequality can be used as a means of social control and the implications models such as Lansing's have for development.

Keywords: Bali; model of development; technology.

Henderson, H. 1978. *The Collected Writings of Hazel Henderson: Creating Alternative Futures: The end of Economics*. New York: Berkley Publishing Corporation

Abstract: Henderson describes then current socio-economic conditions in Great Britain as an example of what other industrial nations would experience (e.g. manufacturing and production employment decrease, deep seated social hierarchy, high unemployment, inflation). Henderson describes the ineffective corporate responses to such phenomena and attempts in the former Yugoslavia to avoid such impacts (e.g. the emergence of small, decentralized enterprises). She discusses alternative forms of development.

Keywords: development; labor force; Great Britain; Yugoslavia.

Henderson, Hazel. 1996. "What's Next in the Great Debate About Measuring Wealth and Progress?" *Challenge* 39(6):50-56.

Abstract: Henderson cites the debates over the inadequacies of traditional economic indicators of well-being and wealth; she discusses alternative

measures, and whether quality of life and ecological sustainability measures should be included in economic indicators or kept separate.

Keywords: well-being; indicators, wealth; sustainability.

-----, 1991. *Paradigms in Progress: Life Beyond Economics*. Indianapolis, IN: Knowledge Systems, Inc.

Abstract: The author discusses the process of Economic globalization and provides a new synthesis of what have always been taken to be irreconcilable dichotomies of economics, politics and society. This book provides a framework for designing a sustainable development strategy.

Keywords: New Economy; Economic Crisis; Alternative Economy.

-----, 1979. "The Changing Corporate-Social Contract in the 1980s: Creative Opportunities for Consumer Affairs Professionals." *Public Relations Quarterly* 24(4):1-7.

Abstract: In this article Henderson describes the differences between the concepts of corporations and free enterprises, and how corporations have the legal rights of a person. She traces the effects of years of industrial economic growth and bureaucratization, social costs of mass consumerism, and details the need for alternative economics.

Keywords: corporations; alternative economics.

-----, 1978. "The Rights and Responsibilities of Capital." *Management Review* 10(3): 101-106.

Abstract: "Society is struggling to adapt to a new order of human needs and priorities, and a leading futurist questions whether traditional concepts of free enterprise, profit and private property can adequately cope with the complex pressures of dwindling resources, inflation and unemployment".

Keywords: new economy; Great Britain.

-----, 1974. "The Real Cost of Progress." *Business and Society Review* 88(66): 42-44.

Abstract: Henderson writes about how Eurocentric/western notions of development and progress have led to negative impacts on quality of life and democratic participation. Globalization drives socio-economic restructuring.

Keywords: development; democratic participation; globalization; Eurocentrism.

Henderson, J. V. and Jacques-FranHois Thisse. 2001. "On Strategic Community Development." *The Journal of Political Economy* 109(3): 546-569.

Abstract: This article is about how land and housing developers use incentives to compete for multi-income residents (e.g. taxing or subsidization). Lower income areas do this in order to attract or maintain

higher income members.

Keywords: housing; economic models; developers.

Hetherington, J. A. C. 1971. "Community Participation: A Critical View." *Law and Contemporary Problems* 36(1): 13-34.

Abstract: In this article Hetherington outlines the challenges to community ownership in development businesses and scrutinizes the extent to which such strategies benefit an entire community. The author argues that community owned businesses need to make money and be for profit but this is most difficult to accomplish with a large number of people involved. Hetherington describes and critiques the concepts of community owned and controlled enterprises vs. "black capitalism" or black, private owned microenterprises. The author argues the latter are a more effective means for revitalizing the ghetto and that such businesses need and should have access to the same services that businesses outside ghetto areas do.

Keywords: community control; capitalism, black; microenterprise; United States.

Higgins, Joan W. and Nancy Reed. 2001. "The GirlPower Project- Recreation, BC Health Goals and Social Capital." *Canadian Journal of Public Health* 92(6): 448-452.

Abstract: This article represents the findings of a study of the GirlPower project, in BC. The author's draw on R. Putman's conception of social capital to argue that investment in recreation 'yield high returns in social capital', which they argue, can be seen as a social good.

Keywords: Social capital; health; Canada; British Columbia.

Hilbert, Steve. "Death of a Co-op: The Quesnel Hardwood Co-operative." *Making Waves* 14(1): 5-9.

Abstract: Hilbert describes the Quesnel Hardwood Co-operative that was started in British Columbia in 1999 as a development strategy to create and maintain jobs in forestry and logging. The co-operative marketed birch which was a neglected and under valued hardwood product. Hilbert explains the co-operative's successes in starting and maintaining a small business, and factors that led to the co-operative's end.

Keywords: cooperative; forestry; British Columbia; Canada.

Hill, Marianne T. 2000. "Development as Empowerment." *Feminist Economics* 9(2/3): 133.

Abstract: This article analyses the role of social power in determining a person's well being and the potential theoretical and policy implications of these insights.

Keywords: social choice; empowerment.

- Hill, Lilian H. and Allen B. Moore. 2000. "Sources of Diversity in Community Development Practice." *Journal of the Community Development Society* 31(2): 386-398.
- Abstract:** In this article, Hill and Moore discuss potential benefits of cultural diversity in CED. They describe a three-year study of various CED projects in eight countries to assess the impact of cultural diversity in development projects. The various dimensions of diversity and how they were measured is described.
- Keywords:** CED; cultural diversity; United States; Australia; Botswana; Canada; Malaysia; Mexico; Scotland; Taiwan.
- Himmelweit, Susan. 2002. "Making Visible the Hidden Economy: The Case for Gender Impact Analysis of Economic Policy." *Feminist Economics* 8(1): 49.
- Abstract:** This article offers economic arguments in favour of adopting gender analyses of economic policy. Additionally, the author outlines some of the economic and social considerations that distinguish the paid from unpaid economy. The author concludes by stating that 'gender- impact analysis challenges the boundaries of economic policy by making it clear that social and economic policy are fundamentally inter-linked.
- Keywords:** informal economy; UK; Europe; gender.
- Hinshelwood, Emily. 2003. "Making Friends with the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework." *Community Development Journal* 38(3): 243-254.
- Abstract:** This article is about the sustainable livelihoods framework used by the Department for International Development. The authors argue that used flexibly, the sustainability framework can be an effective tool for evaluating strategies. They provide a case study of an energy use project ("Awel Aman Tawe") in the U.K. as evidence.
- Keywords:** sustainable livelihood; England; United Kingdom; community development.
- Hocking, Gina. 2003. "Oxfam Great Britain and Sustainable Livelihoods in the UK." *Community Development Journal* 38(3): 235-242.
- Abstract:** This article describes Oxfam's use of a sustainable livelihoods approach in its programs for poverty alleviation in the UK. Experimenting with the framework has highlighted the resources and different survival strategies between poor men and women there. The authors argue the state and financial assets are quite influential in regard to the livelihoods of the UK poor.
- Keywords:** sustainable livelihood; poverty alleviation; United Kingdom; England; state.
- Hodge, R. A., Peter Hardi and David V. J. Bell. 1999. "Seeing Change Through the Lens of Sustainability: Background Paper for the Workshop 'Beyond

Delusion Science and Policy Dialogue on Designing Effective Indicators of Sustainable Development'." Costa Rica: The International Institute for Sustainable Development, Retrieved 02/02, 2005

(<http://www.iisd.org/pdf/background.pdf>).

Abstract: This document summarizes the findings of a conference discussion on how changes in socio economics and the environment can be monitored and effectively dealt with proactively in policy as they occur. The authors discuss the importance of monitoring and feedback in this process, and how a focus solely on economic aspects impedes it. Other topics they cover include: the historical background of sustainable indicators, systems thinking in science and policy making, the Bellagio principles, human and ecosystem well-being, measuring progress in sustainability and challenges to this.

Keywords: sustainability; policy; Costa Rica.

Holley, June. 1998. "Designing Telecommunications Infrastructure to Revitalize Regional Economies: A Presentation Before the State of New York Task Force on Telecommunications." *Amicus* 21(2): 21-22.

Abstract: Holley discusses how small manufacturing businesses outside the U.S. are successful because of their use of supportive telecommunications. Holley argues small manufacturing firms need to be more flexible and produce for needs as they change (the role of supportive telecommunications is to predict this). They need to alter their internal working relations as well as external ties to other companies or organizations in order to modernize. Holley concludes governments too must be more flexible and need to have some sort of telecommunications modernization in order to be effective in the New Economy.

Keywords: technology; Ohio; New York; United States; telecommunications.

Honig, Benson. 1998. "Who Gets the Goodies? An Examination of Microenterprise Credit in Jamaica." *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development* 10(4): 313-334.

Abstract: Honig ran a study of five microlending NGOs in Jamaica. His findings indicated that among the microlending agencies sampled, a client's marital status, education level and church attendance correlated with their likelihood of getting a loan. Honig discusses these findings in relation to agency theory, human capital and social capital theories.

Keywords: Jamaica; microenterprise; microlending; social capital; NGO.

Hossain, Ishtiaq. 1998. "An Experiment in Sustainable Human Development: The Grameen Bank of Bangladesh." *Journal of Third World Studies* 15(1): 39-55.

Abstract: This article describes the Grameen Bank in a very positive way.

Keywords: Bangladesh; Grameen Bank.

House, J. D. 1989. "The Sustainable Outport: A Model for Community Development?" *Canadian Journal of Community Mental Health* 8(2):25-39.
Abstract: This article is about the "sustainable outport" model of development for small communities, based on coastal communities in Newfoundland and Labrador. The model is intended to make such "outport" communities more sustainable, viable, and self-reliant. The authors explain that this model was incorporated into a government report on employment and unemployment by the Newfoundland Royal Commission. They describe how the sustainable outports approach could be used in practice in Newfoundland, and applied in other non-coastal communities. The sustainable outports model is useful for planning communities to be alternatives to large-scale cities.
Keywords: sustainability; Newfoundland; Labrador; Canada.

Howard, Ted. 1999. "Ownership Matters." *Yes* 10(1): 24-27.
Abstract: Howard describes alternative economics and worker/community member owned financial and development institutions and other businesses.
Keywords: United States; cooperatives; alternative economics; development.

Huat, Chua B. 2003. "The Politics of Universal Provision of Public Housing." Pp. 609-616 in *A Companion to the City*, edited by G. Bridge and S. Watson. Malden, MA.: Blackwell Publishing.
Abstract: Huat compares policies of public housing across nations and examines the reasons why governments provide welfare and social services. According to Huat, the ruling government has a tendency to politicize or depoliticize service provision depending on how it will effect the electorate. The author gives the example of national housing in Singapore. The universal housing service there is guided by the government's political agenda: single persons and unwed mothers are ineligible, ethnic groups and class groups are dispersed to avoid concentration and civil uprisings, and citizens who threatened to vote against the government were threatened with ineligibility.
Keywords: housing; Singapore; Asia; government.

Hudson, Ken. 2001. "The Disposable Worker." *Monthly Review* 52(11): 43-55.
Abstract: Hudson discusses how public services have become privatized, the history of the secondary labour market, and how contingent, non-standard, contracted and temporary work have grown as the nature of business has changed. He argues the most influential factor in the rise in these sorts of jobs is the flow of labour to the primary labour market being restricted, and the oversupply of workers in the secondary market pushes wages down. Meritocratic ideology supports this inequality. Hudson

discusses how this occurs in Academia also.

Keywords: new economy; labour.

Hulme, David. 2003. "Chronic Poverty and Development Policy: An Introduction." *World Development* 31(3): 399-402.

Abstract: Introduction and explanation to this journal's special issue on poverty. While mobilization on behalf of the poor is important, it is also critical to "disaggregate the poor" (examining differing underlying causes for groups/individuals' particular circumstances of poverty), in order for development approaches to be effective. Hulme discusses the theme and content of the papers in this issue.

Keywords: Africa; Asia; Latin America; United States; Europe; Vietnam; Bangladesh; China; Zimbabwe; India; poverty; development.

Hulme, David and Mark Turner. 1990. *Sociology and Development: Theories, Policies and Practices*. New York: Harvester Wheatsheaf.

Abstract: This introductory book examines the major contributions of sociological theory to the understanding of patterns of development and also looks how sociological theory contributed to the practice of development policies.

Keywords: Development theory; Development; Developing countries.

Humphreys, Rachel. 1999. "Skilled Craftswomen or Cheap Labour? Craft-Based NGO Projects as an Alternative to Female Urban Migration in Northern Thailand." *Gender and Development* 7(2): 56-63.

Abstract: This article examines craft NGOs in northern Thailand and is critical of their role in the (dis)empowerment of women. The suggestion is that NGOs should encourage participants to develop new skills, and should do more to challenge traditional gender divisions of labour. Furthermore, they should be fighting for recognition of women's skills and knowledge.

Keywords: Thailand; women and empowerment; alternative.

Hurtig, Mel. 1998. "How Much of Canada Do We Really Want to Sell?" *Monetary Reform* (Summer): 57-58.

Abstract: Regarding globalization, Hurtig explains that foreign investment has not created new jobs for Canada, it has caused foreign takeover of Canadian corporations. This has resulted in job loss as manufacturing employment has moved to where there are less costly labour forces.

Keywords: globalization; Canada; corporations; labour.

Hushak, Leroy J., George W. Morse and Kori K. Apraku. 1986. "The Use of Input/Output in Regional Analysis: An Examination of Economic Linkages in Northern Ohio." *Regional Science Perspectives* 16(2): 26-39.

Abstract: In this article, Hushak, Morse and Apraku describe how they

determined the impacts of various industries in Ohio and which industries have declined, by studying their multiplier effects, outputs and incomes. They discuss ways to cope with these industrial changes.

Keywords: Ohio; United States; industry; economic performance.

Hutchinson, Gladstone A. and Ute Schumacher. 1994. "NAFTA's Threat to Central American and Caribbean Basin Exports: A Revealed Comparative Advantage Approach." *Journal of Interamerican Studies* 36(1): 127-148.

Abstract: The authors describe the impacts of the North American Free Trade Act (NAFTA). They argue what its positive effects might be and its potential negative effects upon Central American and Caribbean Basin (CB) exports to the United States. Natural resource based export industries in the Caribbean will suffer adversely from competition with Mexican natural resource based exports to the U.S.

Keywords: NAFTA; Mexico; Caribbean basin; United States; Andean basin.

Huysman, Marijk. 1994. "Waste Picking as a Survival Strategy for Women in Indian Cities." *Environment and Urbanization* 6(2): 155-174.

Abstract: Waste picking is an occupation done mainly by women and children of the lower castes. While NGOs working with waste pickers usually focus on children, they are increasingly paying attention to women as well.

Keywords: women and NGO; women and survival.

Hyden, Goran. 2001. "The Social Capital Crash in the Periphery: An Analysis of the Current Predicament in Sub-Saharan Africa." *Journal of Socio-Economics* 30(2): 161-163.

Abstract: Hyden makes criticisms of the rational choice theory that underlie much of the social capital literature. He argues in the context of development, that poor people network for some reasons other than capital interest. They do so to form bonds of class solidarity, to defend traditional cultural interests being undermined by the effects of capitalism/modernization, and for the purposes of cooperation to support communal ties. Both the formal and informal networks in Tanzania have collapsed and there has been a loss of public trust in government and non-government institutions. Many groups do not share a desire to network with each other for the sake of social capital or mutual benefit. They engage in internal group (affective) networking but not external group (positive sum) networking.

Keywords: social capital; Tanzania; Africa.

Ichoya, Katherine. 1994. "Community Economic Development Organizations in Developing Countries." Pp. 37-45 in *Community Economic Development: Perspectives on Research and Policy*, edited by B. Galaway and J. Hudson. Toronto, ON.: Thompson Educational Publishing, Inc.

Abstract: Ichoya provides an overview of CED in Africa and nations of the South and the role of NGOs. She describes a Kenyan development initiative that follows indigenous ideas of community that existed before the colonization there. She also cites failed development attempts that did not incorporate local knowledge, and argues post-colonialism is impeding development.

Keywords: Africa; Latin America; NGOs; CED; development.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. 1994. *Community Economic Development Program, Status Report 1992-1993: Building a Future*. Ottawa, Ont.: Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Abstract: cases of First Nations communities collaborating with corporations for Canadian Aboriginal economic development. Describes various organizations and programs involved in different provinces.

Keywords: Aboriginal; Canada; economic development.

----- . 1994. *Research and Advocacy Status Report, 1992-1993*. Ottawa: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Abstract: Describes projects for the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy.

Keywords: CED; community participation; economic development; First Nation.

----- . 1993. *Community Economic Development Program, Status Report 1991-1992: Building a Future*. Ottawa, ON: Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Abstract: Describes cases of First Nations communities collaborating with corporations for Canadian Aboriginal economic development. Describes various organizations and programs involved in different provinces.

Keywords: CDC; economic development; empowerment; micro enterprise; First Nation.

Ingleby, Julie. 1997. "Lets Solve Globalisation: Are Local Economic Trading Systems a Solution to Global Market Dominance?" *Arena Magazine* 28(March): 10-11.

Abstract: Ingleby describes local economic trading systems (LETS) in Australia. These are "non-profit, community based trading networks" that use a community money system. There is criticism that LETS are fundamentally system theoretically oriented, similar to mainstream economic systems, and therefore neglect "conflicts of interest" in how they operate. The author claims it is for this reason they are becoming widely accepted and supported by the Australian government. Ingleby claims LETS may be used as a form of government social control in that they may become criteria for community members' eligibility to receive social security benefits. The

author is doubtful that LETS have the capacity to improve a community's social conditions, because they have a tendency to be more economically oriented. Despite this, she acknowledges that with greater numbers of communities starting LETS, this in itself may lead to increased attention to the number of people living in poverty and the conditions for why LETS are started.

Keywords: local economic trading systems; LETS; Australia; community money systems.

International Commission on Peace and Food. 1994. *Uncommon Opportunities: An Agenda for Peace and Equitable Development*. London, U.K.: Zed Books.

Abstract: This report has wide-ranging ideas for a global cooperative security system such as: Strategies for full employment, an agricultural revolution to eliminate hunger, reduce inequality and an approach to rapid transition in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Keywords: democracy; peace; Employment as right; Human Rights.

International Institute for Sustainable Development. 2003. "IISD: International Institute for Sustainable Development." Winnipeg, MB: International Institute for Sustainable Development, Retrieved May 26, 2003 (<http://www.iisd.org>).

Abstract: Website of the International Institute for Sustainable Development. Provides information about events and activities of the organizations, access to its publications, and links to other development websites. Lists various measurements (indices, models) that have been designed to evaluate sustainable human development.

Keywords: organization; theory; sustainability.

International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). 2003. *Sustaining Excellence: 2002/2003 Annual Report*. Winnipeg, MB.: International Institute for Sustainable Development.

Abstract: This report describes the International Institute for Sustainable Development's (IISD) projects, activities and highlights through 2002 to 2003, the institutions work plan and an evaluative framework developed based on work by Amartya Sen. Staff describe their work and lessons they have learned throughout the year. The report also explains the purpose of IISD, the institutes mission, how it operates and various sustainability measurements and indicators.

Keywords: International Institute for Sustainable Development's (IISD); sustainability.

----- . 1997. "Issue #9 - Indicators of Sustainable Development." *Developing Ideas* May/June (9).

Abstract: This issue of *Developing Ideas* discusses the "Barometer of Sustainability", Ecological Footprint Analysis, simulation models of

sustainable development, the Native North American Circle of Development model, flexible indicator guidelines for social and economic aspects of life, quantitative vs. qualitative indicators, and how conceptualization of time and fast paced life styles obstruct sustainability. Lists of annual international sustainable development reports are included.

Keywords: sustainability indicator; ecological footprint; models; Aboriginal.

International Sustainability Indicators Network. 2002. "Welcome to ISIN!" North Andover, MA: International Sustainability Indicators Network, Retrieved 06/28, 2003 (<http://www.sustainabilityindicators.org/>).

Abstract: This website lists various organizations and publications specializing in the area of sustainable development indicators.

Keywords: CED resources; sustainable development.

Isla, Ana. 2001. "Women and "Sustainable Development" in the Costa Rican Rainforest: Questioning the Politics of Corporate Environmentalism." *Women and Environments International Magazine* (52/53): 30.

Abstract: This article examines the impact of a Canada/ Costa Rica 'debt-for-nature investment' project on women in three Costa Rican communities. Her findings challenge the assumption that sustainable development is an effective means of redressing environmental and economic crises in developing countries.

Keywords: sustainable development; women; economic impact; environmental impact; Costa Rica; Canada.

Ismail, Abdul G. and Nor Z. Ahmad. 1997. "Pawnshops as an Instrument of Microenterprise Credit in Malaysia." *International Journal of Social Economics* 24(11): 1343-1352.

Abstract: The authors discuss the need for "formal financial intermediation" in development in Malaysia. They describe their study of the role pawnshops as informal financial intermediation in rural areas. They conclude pawnshops contribute to capital accumulation through lending and paying for small businesses and microenterprises.

Keywords: Malaysia; informal financial intermediation, pawnshops; capital accumulation; microenterprise.

Ivory, Ming. 1998. "Doctrines of Science, Technology, and Development Assistance." *Alternatives* 23: 321-374.

Abstract: Ming describes how the Lab-Bench, Structuralist, Dependency, and Cultural Compatibility doctrines of science and technology for development emerged and their effects upon development.

Keywords: theory; development.

Jacobs, Jane M. 2002. "from 'Edge of Empire: Postcolonialism and the City'." Pp. 542-548 in *The Blackwell City Reader*, edited by G. Bridge and S. Watson. Malden, MA.: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Abstract: In this chapter, Jacobs discusses the history of colonial city planning in Australia. She argues the pre-planned geographical grid was first intended to contain and segregate Aboriginals. Later planning was designed with the intent of facilitating assimilation. She details Aboriginal means and strategies of resistance to these colonial processes.

Keywords: Australia; Aboriginals; planning; geography; assimilation; segregation; city planning.

Jacquier, Claude. 1994. "Neighbourhood Development in the European Community." Pp. 22-36 in *Community Economic Development: Perspectives on Research and Policy*, edited by B. Galaway and J. Hudson. Thompson Educational Publishing, Inc.

Abstract: Overview of CED in Europe. Jacquier explains the term "community" in Europe (apart from England and Ireland) is more associated with racial and ethnic minority group communities. The term and concept "community" is confused with communitarianism and is not popular. Other topics Jacquier discusses include interethnic conflict, urban alienation, politicized development and the Grameen Bank.

Keywords: CED; Europe.

Jansen, Golie G. and James L. Pippard. 1998. "The Grameen Bank in Bangladesh: Helping Poor Women with Credit for Self-Employment." *Journal of Community Practice* 5(1/2): 103-123.

Abstract: This article provides an in-depth description of the Grameen Bank as a microlending strategy for development, criticisms of the bank and how its model has spread worldwide. The authors recommend social workers become active in microenterprise programs, outline the success of the model and describe a history of microlending in the United States.

Keywords: Grameen Bank; Bangladesh; microlending; United States.

Jenkins, Noah T. and Michael I. J. Bennett. 1999. "Toward and Empowerment Zone Evaluation." *Economic Development Quarterly* 13(1): 23-28.

Abstract: This article is about the difficulty in evaluating development programs grounded in community action or community development through traditional means (e.g. pre-data collection theorizing, not theorizing based on data). The authors describe their study using action research methods to evaluate the Empowerment Zone program.

Keywords: community development; action research; Chicago; United States.

Jesinghaus, Jochen. 1999. "Case Study: The European Environmental Pressure Indices Project. A Case Study Prepared for the Workshop 'Beyond Delusion: Science and Policy Dialogue on Designing Effective Indicators of Sustainable Development'." Costa Rica: The International Institute for Sustainable Development, Retrieved 28 June, 2003 (<http://www.iisd.org/measure/scipol/case1.doc>).

Abstract: This report describes the "European Environmental Pressure Indices Project" which is intended to give the European Union an evaluative instrument for effects of human activity upon the environment, to assist in guiding environmental policies and sustainable development. It describes the history of the project, the phase it had reached at the time of the conference, and challenges to the indices widespread use.

Keywords: indicators; sustainable development; Europe; union.

Johnson, Laura C. and Allison Ruddock. 2000. *Building Capacity: Enhancing Women's Economic Participation Through Housing*. Canada: Canadian Housing and Renewal Corporation.

Abstract: This study examines whether affordable housing development and provision can be used to increase skills levels and employability for low-income women. The study reviews the literature relating to housing and employment to increased self-sufficiency. The study looks at three types of initiatives that combine housing and employment opportunities. These fall into the following three categories: housing as a stable environment for supportive services, job training in housing rehabilitation etc, job training and housing assistance as part of community revitalization.

Keywords: housing, case study; Canada; economic development.

Joslyn, Mark R. and Allan Cigler. 2001. "Group Involvement and Democratic Orientations: Social Capital in the Postelection Context." *Social Science Quarterly* 82(2): 357-368.

Abstract: This article is about the association between participation in voluntary organizations and attitudes supportive of democratic systems. The 1996 pre-and post election American National Election Studies were evaluated to measure this. The researchers concluded that involvement in voluntary organizations led to greater trust in government after the election, and less likelihood of an individual's polarized evaluation of candidates. They argue this supports social capital theory that voluntary activity in organizations is associated with views contributing to greater democracy.

Keywords: democracy; social capital; voluntary organizations; United States.

Joyal, Andre. 1995. "Community Economic Development: The Montreal Example." Pp. 75 in *Community Economic Development in Canada: Volume two*, edited by D.J.A. Douglas. Toronto: McGraw- Hill Ryerson.

Abstract: This chapter reviews some of the history of CED in Montreal. This chapter is notable, in that in the second volume of the series *CED in Canada*, it is the only that includes examples of women's CED (asides from a few passing comments scattered throughout the book).

Keywords: case studies; CED; communities in action; Canada; Montreal; CIDEL; sewing; loan circles.

Juarez, Ana. 2002. "Ecological Degradation, Global Tourism, and Inequality: Maya Interpretations of the Changing Environment in Quintana Roo, Mexico." *Human Organization* 61(2): 113.

Abstract: This article presents the Mayan perspective on globalization and tourism.

Keywords: tourism; globalization; inequality; Mexico: Mayan culture.

Julia, Maria. 1999. "One NGOs Contribution to Women's Economic Empowerment and Social Development in Zimbabwe." *Journal of Social Development in Africa* 14(1): 19-30.

Abstract: Women's poverty has been recognized as one of the biggest obstacles to empowerment in Africa. This article examines the Zimbabwe Women Finance Trust (ZWFT) a micro-credit NGO, and its role in the economic empowerment of women.

Keywords: Zimbabwe; women and NGO; women and empowerment; Africa.

Kalemli-Ozcan, Sebnem. 2003. "A Stochastic Model of Mortality, Fertility, and Human Capital Investment." *Journal of Development Economics* 70:103-118.

Abstract: This paper is about a study of the association between fertility, child mortality, and human capital investment in children (education). Findings indicated that as child mortality declines, children receive more years of formal education and adults choose to have less children.

Keywords: child mortality; education; human capital; fertility.

Kamat, Sangeeta. 2003. "NGOs and the New Democracy: The False Saviors of International Development." *Harvard International Review* 25(1): 65-69.

Abstract: Kamat argues that because NGOs have no mechanisms to ensure accountability, the best way for them to fulfill roles in promoting democracy is to engage with states in balanced partnerships for democracy promoting initiatives. NGOs have come to replace states in delivery of services in the South. International donors give directly to them instead of donating through a state, and therefore CBOs and NGOs are more likely to become accountable to those donor institutions rather than the will of the people. NGOs are more likely to be professionally trained staff who are oriented toward skills teaching rather than political education or political agendas. This creates neo liberal ideas of development and empowerment

(development being equated with global, free market participation and individuals as consumers). Kamat argues NGOs perpetuate neoliberal, capitalist democracy and explains how both neoliberals and neoconservatives exploit the idea of civil society for the ends of capitalist accumulation.

Keywords: NGOs; accountability; democracy.

Kane, Kevin, Martin Walsh and Candace Nelson. 1991. "A Case for Business Training with Women's Groups." *Small Enterprise Development* 2(1): 13-19.

Abstract: This article used the example of Tototo Home Industries in Kenya, which works with the American NGO World Education, to give training and assistance to rural women's groups in Kenya (Coast Province). Success was attributed to the interaction between different parties, each bringing knowledge and skills to the process. .

Keywords: women and micro-enterprise; women and training.

Kapoor, Ilan. 2002. "The Devil's in the Theory: A Critical Assessment of Robert Chambers' Work on Participatory Development." *Third World Quarterly* 23(1): 101-117.

Abstract: According to Kapoor, Chambers' theory of social capital is so focused around concepts of consensus, cooperation, and shared beliefs and interests that it completely neglects any issues of power imbalance, social inequality or conflict between group members. Kapoor compares Habermas' concept of the public sphere and deliberative/discussion democracy to Chambers' concept of discussion democracy in Participatory Rural Appraisal theory. Kapoor also argues that a flaw of PRA is that it places so much value on the knowledge and resource capacity of the local and public sphere, that it totally dismisses any value of external knowledge and resources, and the private sphere (i.e. the home and women's work). Because PRA is administered by a facilitating organization such as an NGO, participants and dialogue are susceptible to being monitored and controlled.

Keywords: social capital; theory; participatory rural development.

Kaswan, Jacques. "The 'Cooperative Theory Dialogue' Continues." Stillwater, PA: Grassroots Economic Organizing Newsletter, Retrieved 11/09, 2004 (<http://www.geo.coop/kaswan2.htm>).

Abstract: Kaswan replies that to create a cooperative framework, we must learn the lessons from history and other organisations. Cooperatives can create a democratic alternative within the mainstream market economy.

Keywords: theory, cooperative economics.

----- . "Cooperatives as a Socioeconomic Alternative to the Mainstream: Are We Ready?" Stillwater, PA: Grassroots Economic Organizing Newsletter, Retrieved 02/02, 2005 (<http://www.geo.coop/kaswan1.htm>).

Abstract: Kaswan suggests that to build a cooperative social economy

people from different types of cooperatives need to come together and work together. He suggests that with democratic management it is difficult for coops to be successful. He also proposes that the cooperative social economy movement need more theories that have been proven.

Keywords: cooperatives; social economy.

Kaufman, M. and H. Dilla Alfonso, eds. 1997. *Community Power and Grassroots Democracy: The Transformation of Social Life*. Zed Books.

Abstract: Explores community initiatives in Latin America. "The strengths and weaknesses, limits and potential of these initiatives are analyzed, and the new "social-movements" approach is skilfully married with resource-mobilization theory to produce a more inclusive development model."

Keywords: Latin America; CED; grassroots movements.

Kaufman, Harold F. 1959. "Toward and International Conception of Community." *Social Forces* 38(1): 8-17.

Abstract: In this article Kaufman explains "community" as an interactional process and how this occurs. Using this perspective he illustrates various ways in which community is constructed (e.g. shared goal pursuit) and how this can be put toward planned changes.

Keywords: community; empowerment; grassroots.

Kelly, Philip and Warwick Armstrong. 1996. "Villagers and Outsiders in Cooperation." *Canadian Journal of Development Studies* XVII (2): 241-259.

Abstract: The authors present the case of the Food Systems Development Project (a sponsored partnership between McGill University and the University of the Philippines), as evidence that 'postmodern' or 'post-marxist' development theory and participatory development practice are highly similar. This is because their study of the project highlights the need for losing ethnocentrist, theoretical beliefs, ideas and attitudes when universities and development organizations conduct community work together. The researchers discuss "development" as a northern/western concept, in an attempt to avoid reproducing ethnocentrism in praxis based research.

Keywords: The Philippines; development; theory.

Kelly, Kevin. 1998. *New Rules for the New Economy: 10 Radical Strategies for a Connected World*. New York, NY: Viking.

Abstract: The author suggests that we should listen to the new technology and find out what it is telling us. Following that rule it suggest some rule of thumb by asking how technology shape our destiny and what kind of an economy it is suggesting.

Keywords: New Economy; Technology; communication.

Kendall, Ann. 1997. "Traditional Technology Emphasized in a Model for Andean Rural Development." *Journal of International Development* 9(5): 739-752.

Abstract: This article discusses about the restoration of traditional systems of irrigation and agriculture in rural Peru. It argues that such technology offers a long-term, sustainable solution that is culturally appropriate.

Keywords: technology and development; Peru.

Kenworthy Teather, Elizabeth. 1997. "Voluntary Organizations as Agents in the Becoming of Place." *Canadian Geography* 41(3): 226-234.

Abstract: This article presents the links between place-based communities, voluntary organizations and the development of personal identity that were explored through the use of fieldwork observations and questionnaires.

Keywords: community; voluntary organizations; Canada; New Zealand; Australia.

Kestemont, Bruno. 2003. "The World Wide Web Virtual Library: Sustainable Development." Bruxelles, Belgium: Center for Economic and Social Studies on the Environment. Retrieved June 28, 2003

(<http://www.ulb.ac.be/ceese/meta/sustvl.html>).

Abstract: Provides links to numerous sustainable development organizations and other related webpages.

Keywords: CED resources.

Khan, Zohra. 2000. "Information Technology: Is it Just Another 'Boy's Toy?'" *WomanPlus* 5(3): 3.

Abstract: Khan suggests that information and communication technology (ICTs) could facilitate gender equality and poverty reduction.

Keywords: women, economic empowerment; information technology; gender equality; Africa.

Khanna, P., P. R. Babu and M. S. George. 1999. "Carrying-capacity as a Basis for Sustainable Development. A Case Study of National Capital Region in India." *Progress in Planning* 52(2): 101-163.

Abstract: This article is about how a geographical area's carrying capacity can be used as an indicator for sustainable development. The authors argue the region's natural resource limits, absorption, and regenerative capacities should guide economic development, and that this would maintain ecological and human health. According to the authors, this would require compromise and negotiation on the part of government, ordinary citizens and business people. They argue that balancing the interests of all these parties will balance ecological, social and economic objectives. A development project from India that uses the carrying-capacity model is described.

Keywords: CED; sustainability; India.

Khavarpour, Freidoon and John Grootjans. 2000. "Community Development Metaphors for Effective Practice with Aboriginal People." *Journal of Community Development Society* 31(2): 380-385.

Abstract: This article is about the differences and similarities between western and indigenous Australian ideas of development. The authors describe two metaphors used in development: the tree and the snake, and the concepts they represent to illustrate those western and indigenous cultural similarities and differences. How these metaphors were developed is described, as well as an Aboriginal indigenous development school that use them in teaching.

Keywords: Australia; development; aboriginal development; western development.

Khosla, Prabha and Rebecca Pearl. "Gender, Water and Poverty: Key Issues, Government Commitments and Actions for Sustainable Development." New York: Women's Environment and Development Organization, Retrieved 07/07, 2003 (http://www.wedo.org/sus_dev/untapped1.htm).

Abstract: This is a web version of a book by the same title. It is available as a PDF document. It presents the links between gender, poverty and water and how these should be integrated in government policy and sustainable development initiatives.

Keywords: sustainable development; resources; water; case studies; gender.

Kidder, Paul. 1997. "The Hermeneutic and Dialectic of Community in Development." *International Journal of Social Economics* 24(11): 1191-1202.

Abstract: Kidder explains the concepts of hermeneutic and dialectic and their relevance to economic and human development theory.

Keywords: Third World; Southern Nations; cultural meaning of CED.

King, Anthony D. 2002. "from 'Urbanism, Colonialism, and the World-economy'." Pp. 524-534 in *The Blackwell City Reader*, edited by G. Bridge and S. Watson. Malden, MA.: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Abstract: In these excerpts from his book "Urbanism, Colonialism, and the World-economy", King argues that the economies and geographies of colonial cities and spaces were altered to contribute economically to the building of industrialized Europe. He claims colonialism created "urban dependency" in those places by expanding manufacturing markets there, and exporting raw materials from those places to be processed in Europe. Urban Planning developed as a method of segregating and controlling people and maintaining elite hegemonic power according to King.

Keywords: colonialism; dependency; hegemonic power; Europe; United Kingdom.

Kithinji, Emily. 2002. "Development and Nature of Microfinance in Kenya." *Women & Environments International* 54/55(Spring): 31-32.

Abstract: Kithinji explains while micro-enterprises are common in Kenyan banks they do not provide adequate service to the poor. Peer lending, rotating savings and credit associations are common, but have started to put more emphasis attaining financial sustainability. As a result, these financial institutions provide more services to entrepreneurial or working poor, rather than the extreme, chronic poor.

Keywords: microenterprise; Kenya; women; microfinance; banks.

Kline, Michael, Corey Dolgon and Laura Dresser. 2000. "The Politics of Knowledge in Theory and Practice: Collective Research and Political Action in a Grassroots Community Organization." *Journal of Community Practice* 8(2): 23-38.

Abstract: This article is about the Homeless Action Committee in Ann Arbor, Michigan, whom the authors worked with as researchers. The committee worked with a successful strategy for political advocacy, political education, local narrative, history and critical consciousness based on Freirean pedagogy in their development. The use of intellectuals and intellect workers in development is described.

Keywords: Ann Arbor; Michigan; United States; grassroots organization; social justice; freirean pedagogy; homeless action.

Klodawsky, Fran and Caroline Andrew. 2003. *Strategic Local Action: What are the Progressive Possibilities? Working Paper Series*. Ottawa: Carleton University

Abstract: This 3 part paper is intended to be a resource for the Women's Action Centre Against Violence. It provides a general overview of strategic planning for community organizations and community economic development (e.g. strengths and weaknesses of strategic planning, how it has the potential to reinforce hierarchies). The authors provide examples of democratic participatory strategic planning and discuss CED in-depth.

Keywords: CED; strategic planning; Canada; women; violence.

Knack, Sthphen and Philip Keefer. 1997. "Does Social Capital Have an Economic Payoff? A Cross-Country Investigation." *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 112(4): 1251-1288.

Abstract: In this study of 29 market economies, using indicators of trust and civic norms from the World Values Surveys, the researchers found formal groups' or associations' activity is not associated with trust or strong economic performance. They found that regions with less income disparity between residents, have formal institutions to effectively control corporate activity and that have ethnically homogeneous populations scored high for

trust and civic norms.

Keywords: social capital, evaluation; economic performance; world values.

Knoke, Kathy. 1994. "A Catalyst for Quality in the Community. (Special report: Building community excellence)." *Canadian Business Review* 21(4): 19-21.

Abstract: This article is about the ways the Lethbridge Society for Excellence has attempted to make that city more widely recognized for its economic and social achievements. The association is made up of a number of different community sectors that try to help people in the community cope with the negative effects of economic change, in providing opportunities to counteract those changes.

Keywords: Lethbridge; Alberta; Canada; achievements; economic change.

Knox, Colin and Joanne Hughes. 1994. "Policy Evaluation in Community Development: Some Methodological Considerations." *Community Development Journal* 29(3): 239-250.

Abstract: This article is about the challenges of attempting to evaluate the success of a community relations project in Northern Ireland. The authors argue both qualitative and quantitative components are needed to measure the success of community development programmes in general.

Keywords: Northern Ireland; Great Britain; community development.

Kolankiewicz, George. 1996. "Social Capital and Social Change." *British Journal of Sociology* 47(3): 427-441.

Abstract: Using class analysis and social capital theory as a framework, this article describes the emergence of class differences due to privatization and democratization. The author argues there is economic value to social capital, and provides a case study of social capital in Poland.

Keywords: social capital; class differences; Poland; Europe.

Korten, David C. 1998. "Let's Try Something Radical like a Market Economy." *Monetary Reform* (5): 29-31.

Abstract: In this paper presented at the 1997 Other Peoples' Economic (Toes) Summit in Denver, Colorado, Korten outlines the differences between a market and a capitalist economy, and the positive aspects of a market economy. He argues markets and corporate activity should stay national and be regulated by government.

Keywords: market economy; regulated corporate activity.

Korten, David C. and Rudi Klauss, eds. 1984. *People Centred Development: Contributions toward theory and Planning Frameworks*. West Hartford, Connecticut: Kumarian Press.

Abstract: The collections in this book have been carefully selected to provide a review of grass roots movements that is affecting development

and policies in societies in various parts of the world. We learn how individuals can be empowered to participate in a society's economic, social and political life.

Keywords: Social Transformation; Third World Development; Poverty; Equity; Empowerment, Case studies.

Kotler, Milton. 1971. "The Politics of Community Economic Development." *Law and Contemporary Problems* 36(1): 3-12.

Abstract: Kotler begins by explaining that in the late 1960s, various municipal governments in the United States began to feel that strong community participatory action had been permitted too much power and influence. In response they gained control of anti-poverty programmes through the Green Amendment passed by Congress, and were able to fund specifically those projects that fit with prevalent political and economic ideology. Kotler claims this was the beginning of what is known as CED, a process intended to integrate the poor into mainstream markets, and subvert civil movement and political organizing. Kotler insists that to effectively address poverty and alleviate it, CBDOs need to establish their own funding instead of relying on that of the government, and impoverished communities need to create their own economic wealth and be self-sustaining. According to Kotler, a community needs to establish its own local economy, taxation and service provision systems before it can successfully politically organize to change wider social systems.

Keywords: CED; United States; community participation; poverty alleviation.

Krauth, Brian V. 2004. "A Dynamic Model of Job Networking and Social Influences on Employment." *Journal of Economic Dynamics & Control* 28(6): 1185-1204.

Abstract: This article is about a study of the extent to which an individual's social network of friends and acquaintances contribute to employment opportunities. It was found acquaintances are more likely to contribute to one's job opportunities than friends. The study's findings also support the theory that having a social network of friends and acquaintances who are isolated from employment opportunities, also limits one's own likelihood of employment opportunities.

Keywords: social interactions; networks; employment.

Kropp, E. 1995. "Promoting Poverty Oriented Banking Innovations in Financial Markets Through Technical Cooperation: Experience from Technical Cooperation Projects." *Quarterly Journal of International Agriculture* 34(2): 195-206.

Abstract: The biggest obstacle for the rural poor in beginning income-generating activities is lack of capital, rather than lack of knowledge and

skills. A solution, then, is greater access to capital. "Stimulating the evolution of an efficient 'bottom up' financial system contributes substantially to the development of self-help initiatives, commitments and responsibilities of the lower strata of the population including the poor and the women".

Keywords: banking and poverty; bottom up banking; lack of capital.

Kruzynski, Anna K. and Eric Shragge. 1999. "Getting Organized: Anti-Poverty Organizing and Social Citizenship in the 1970s." *Community Development Journal* 34(4): 328-339.

Abstract: This article is about the anti-poverty movement in Montreal in the early 1970s. Through the movement, its political advocacy, and action, the poor gained the status of participating citizens. The authors discuss its success in changing the government's social assistance practices. They also discuss how reproduction of social inequality occurs in some forms of group organizing and social movement.

Keywords: Quebec; Canada; anti-poverty movement; empowerment of the poor; community participation.

Kumar, Sanjay and Stuart Corbridge. 2002. "Programmed to Fail? Development Projects and the Politics of Participation." *The Journal of Development Studies* 39(2): 73-103.

Abstract: Kumar and Corbridge describe a development project in Eastern India that they argue, due to its flawed definitions of development and success has neglected to deal with issues of land ownership, social stratification and exclusion, thereby reproducing these. Non-poor were able to manipulate the program definition of poverty to their benefit and avoid political challenge. Program managers felt forced to demonstrate progress was being made and therefore chose local elites and the educated to be participants. Findings indicated the real poor chose not to waste their time trying to participate in the program because they already knew they would be excluded; social capital was found to not have an economic payoff at the household level.

Keywords: India; development; social capital.

Kuyek, Joan N. 1990. *Fighting for Hope*. Montreal: Black Rose Books.

Abstract: This is a good introductory work for those interested in CED within a framework of community organizing and social change.

Keywords: community organizing; social action; alternative economics; social change; Canada.

Labonte, Ronald. 1999. "Social Capital and Community Development: Practitioner Emptor." *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 23(4): 430-433.

Abstract: Authors abstract: Social capital may be a useful concept for

practitioners, researchers and policy makers in bringing missing social into economic and fiscal policy debates. But its uses should be approached cautiously as a construct of potential strategic value. " The author further states that social capital "does not exist but is being created by those aspects of social relations that particular theorists or researchers choose to study in it's name". According to the author this leaves social capital as a concept subject to the whims of ideologues.

Keywords: community development; social capital, theoretical considerations.

Lack, Evonne and Dorothy Gamble. 1998. "Southeastern Women's Involvement in Sustainable Development Efforts: Their Roles and Concerns." *Journal of Community Practice* 5(1/2): 85-101.

Abstract: This article is about how women and their work contribute to development, particularly in environmental grassroots projects. The authors detail a survey of Southeastern organizations involved in community development projects in the United States. These projects indicate the level of involvement of local women. The survey reveals ways of making these projects more effective (e.g. greater levels of networking), and how to benefit women more.

Keywords: women; sustainable development; community development; Southern United States; Appalachia; India; Honduras; Africa.

Lai, Christina. 2003. "Welcome to The Community Economic Development Centre." Burnaby, B.C.: Simon Fraser University, Retrieved 01/26, 2005 (<http://www.sfu.ca/cedc/>).

Abstract: This is the home page of the Community Economic Development Centre of Simon Fraser University.

Keywords: learning programs; organization.

Lang, Robert E. and Steven P. Hornburg. 1998. "What Is Social Capital and Why Is It Important to Public Policy?" *Housing Policy Debate* 9(1): 1-16.

Abstract: This article is about social capital's impact on, and potential contribution to issues of housing, urban policy, quality of life in low- income neighbourhoods and community development. The authors cite six studies indicating the effects of social capital upon those areas. They argue social capital is an effective yet under utilized development tool in housing and urban policies.

Keywords: social capital; housing; community development; policy.

Larson, Donald W. and Thomas K. Shaw. 2001. "Issues of Microenterprise and Agricultural Growth: Do Opportunities Exist Through Forward and Backward Linkages?" *Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship* 6(3): 203-220.

Abstract: The authors discuss the linkages between micro and small

enterprises in the field of agriculture. They conclude these linkages need to be strengthened and that a fast growing agricultural sector is needed. This is based on the belief that stronger linkages will equal greater multiplier effects for micro and small enterprises. They conclude policy reforms could facilitate greater involvement of micro and small enterprises in rural poverty alleviation and employment.

Keywords: agriculture; CED; economic development; development; microenterprise; Latin America; Asia; Africa.

Laurence, David C. 2002. "Optimising Mine Closure Outcomes for the Community- Lessons Learnt." *Minerals & Energy Raw Materials Report* 17(1): 27-34.

Abstract: This article is about a case of mine closure in Australia. The author presents a case study of attempts to involve surrounding communities in consultations during the pre closure phase to minimize negative impacts for those communities (e.g. discussing alternative employment opportunities and industries that could come from the mine closure).

Keywords: New South Wales; Australia; community involvement; alternative.

Lawless, Paul. 2001. "Community Economic Development in Urban and Regional Regeneration: Unfolding Potential or Justifiable Scepticism?" *Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy* 19:135-155.

Abstract: CED has been widely perceived by policy makers as one mechanism through which to moderate the scale of economic decline in disadvantaged localities. However, the problems that CED face point to a need for more a interventionist and collective approach to its regeneration.

Keywords: CED problems; CED aid policy makers; case study; United States.

Lawrence, Sharon, Tabitha Lange and Lyle Barkman. "Just, Good Food." *Making Waves* 12(3): 21-23.

Abstract: Lawrence, Lange and Barkman describe Tall Grass Prairie Bread Company, a co-operative bakery in Winnipeg that they helped found.

Keywords: cooperative; Winnipeg; Manitoba; Canada.

Leavitt, Jacqueline. 2003. "Where's the Gender in Community Development." *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society* 29(1): 207.

Abstract: This essay focuses on Community Development, a subdiscipline of urban planning. Despite neglect within urban planning, community development has strong roots in feminism and gender analysis.

Keywords: community development; urban planning; gender.

Ledgerwood, Grant and Arlene I. Broadhurst. 1999. "Creating Technology-Based Enterprise Televillages: Post-modern Regional Development Theory." *Cities* 16(1): 43-50.

Abstract: This article is about the role of knowledge production (i.e. information technology production) in regional economic development. The authors argue that universities and firms are where information technology is created and efficient, modernized economic processes are discovered and refined. They also argue that information and knowledge based technology give businesses and companies a "competitive edge." According to their model, in order to maintain continuous job creation there must also be continuous creation of small, knowledge (technology) based enterprises that will grow fast. A case study of this model for regional economic development is presented.

Keywords: information technology; knowledge; case study, regional economic development; United Kingdom; theory.

Leeuwis, Cees. 2000. "Reconceptualizing Participation for Sustainable Rural Development: Towards a Negotiation Approach." *Development and Change* 31(5): 931-959.

Abstract: Leeuwis discusses the processes of planning, participatory decision-making and social learning. Emphasis on communication used in participatory action research and participatory rural appraisal are ineffective means to development because they do not deal with issues of conflict. The author provides a negotiation framework for individuals and parties involved because conflict is more likely to occur in development strategies than consensus.

Keywords: conflict; negotiation framework; participatory process.

Lehmer, Aaron G. "Community-Based Solutions for a Sustainable Democratic Future." Stillwater, PA: Grassroots Economic Organizing Newsletter, Retrieved 02/02, 2005 (<http://www.geo.coop/len.htm>).

Abstract: In this issue, Lehmer describes the newsletter and its purpose (to promote sustainable development, community based economic strategies and social justice), the role of civil society in countering corporate globalisation, and causes of poverty.

Keywords: sustainable development; CED; social movements.

Lerchs, George. 2002. "A Life After Fish." *Making Waves* 13(1): 5-7.

Abstract: Lerchs discusses the decline of the west coast fishing industry in Canada and Alaska. The Community Futures Development Corporations and other B.C. CFDCs assisted local fishers to adjust to the social and economic changes and establish new work (e.g. the CFDCs provided a loan fund using money from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans).

Keywords: British Columbia; Canada; fishing; CED example; Alaska.

- Levine, Joyce N. 2001. "The Role of Economic Theory in Regional Advocacy." *Journal of Planning Literature* 16(2): 183-201.
Abstract: This article is about the debate over whether national or regional feelings of unity lead to economic prosperity.
Keywords: CED; United States; economic theory; economic growth; community; development.
- Levine, Barbara. 1998. "CEDTAP News: Making CEDTAP Work for Communities." *Making Waves* 1(1): 1-4.
Abstract: Discusses the activities of the Community Economic Development Technical Assistance Program. Provides case examples of how it has worked in the communities of Saint John's, Saguenay, and Penetanguishene, Ontario.
Keywords: CED; CED examples; Canada; Quebec; Ontario; Newfoundland.
- Lewin-Epstein, Noah and Moshe Semyonov. 1992. "Modernization and Subordination: Arab Women in the Israeli Labour-Force." *European Sociological Review* 8(1): 39-51.
Abstract: This article details a study of 42 communities to evaluate the economic and employment status of Arab women in Israel, in the context of their belonging to a socially and politically disempowered minority group. Community and economic factors found to be associated with Arab women's employment include the agricultural industry, religious affiliation and fertility. Factors that influence the types of jobs women have are listed.
Keywords: employment; Israel; Arab; women.
- . 1994. *The Development Wheel: A Workbook to Guide Community Analysis & Development Planning*. 2nd ed. Vernon, B.C.: Westcoast Development Group.
Abstract: This step-by-step workshop manual is intended to be a tool for First Nations CED organizing. Its case examples, practice exercises and checklists for participants are centred around the idea of strengthening institutions and community capacity in order to set up businesses for generating income.
Keywords: CED examples; First Nation; workshop; CED organizing.
- Lewis, Mike. 1994. "The Scope and Characteristics of Community Economic Development in Canada." Pp. 48-58 in *Community Economic Development: Perspectives on Research and Policy*, edited by B. Galaway and J. Hudson. Toronto, ON: Thompson Educational Publishing, Inc.
Abstract: In this chapter Lewis describes four models of CED (growth/equity, loan/technical assistance, employment development, planning and advisory services) and essential ingredients for successful CED (e.g. debt, equity. planning & research training). He explains that many CED

designs do not incorporate all of these "ingredients".

Keywords: CED models; Canada.

Li, Yuhui. 1996. "Neighborhood Organization and Local Social Action: A Case Study." *Journal of Community Practice* 3(1): 35-58.

Abstract: This article is about a case study of the ways local actors and organizations cause change to the politics, economy, social state, history and structure of an inner city, Ohio neighborhood. Findings indicated broader processes and systems effect the potential for change in local neighbourhoods, in carrying out local action goals to create permanent change individual actors are the most important factor, degree of change is related to economic conditions in the neighbourhood and change is most effectively caused when local social organizations engage in coalition activity together.

Keywords: Lima; Ohio; United States; social movements; community organization.

Licuanan-Galela, Niza. 2001. "Economic Development Policies and Women Workers: Filipina Workers in a Japanese Transplant." *NWSA Journal* 13(3): 169-180.

Abstract: This article looks at the impacts of cultural ideologies on Filipina workers.

Keywords: women workers; labour, management; economic development; culture; Japanese; Filipino.

Lin, Nan, Karen Cook and Ronald S. Burt, eds. 2001. *Social Capital: Theory and Research*. New York: Aldine De Gruyter.

Abstract: The collection of articles in this edited book uses concepts from Bourdieu and Colman to present to the current theories and empirical research on the informal connections that individuals have for support.

Keywords: economic development; economic ideology; empowerment; grass roots; self sufficiency; social capital; social economy; theory.

Lindenfeld, Frank. "Vision Statement-by Frank Lindenfeld." Stillwater, PA: Grassroots Economic Organizing Newsletter, Retrieved 11/09, 2004 (<http://www.geo.coop/frankvis.htm>).

Abstract: Lindenfeld describes and critiques transnational corporate capitalism. The alternative is "cooperative commonwealth or social economy." He suggests strategies to building this alternative and some possible obstacles. GEO is seen as a tool to attain this alternative economic system.

Keywords: capitalism, critique; alternative economy; social capital.

Liou, Y. T. and Robert C. Stroh. 1998. "Community Development Intermediary Systems in the United States: Origins, Evolution, and Functions." *Housing Policy Debate* 9(3): 575-594.

Abstract: This article is about the activity of CDCs for community capacity building, job creation and economic development. The authors describe the history of how CDCs and intermediary organizations emerged in the 1960s. The functions of intermediary organizations are discussed. Three such organizations are described (the Local Initiatives Support Corporation, The Enterprise Foundation, and the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation).

Keywords: CDCs; examples of CDCs; history of CDCs; United States.

Livermore, Michelle and Alison Neustrom. 2003. "Linking Welfare Clients to Jobs: Discretionary Use of Worker Social Capital." *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare* 30(2): 87.

Abstract: This article comprises the findings of a study of welfare to work programs in the United States and looks at some of the theoretical considerations, and perspectives in regard to social capital.

Keywords: Social capital; welfare to work; United States.

Lockhart, Alexander. 1987. "Community-based Development and Conventional Economics in the Canadian North." Pp. 393-414 in *Social Intervention: Theory and Practice*, edited by E. Bennett. Lewiston and Queenston: The Edwin Mellen Press.

Abstract: Lockhart critiques the negative impacts conventional development has had on Northern Canada and offers a community-based model as an alternative.

Keywords: community development; Northern Canada.

Logan, John R. and Harvey L. Molotch. 2002. "from 'Urban Fortunes: The Political Economy of Place'." Pp. 464-476 in *The Blackwell City Reader*, edited by G. Bridge and S. Watson. Malden, MA.: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Abstract: Logan and Molotch state that the urban research which focuses on elites ask 'Who governs?' or 'Who rules?' They suggest that asking 'For what?' is central. Elites organize to stimulate growth to their advantage. Logan and Molotch describe elements that can enhance the 'growth potential' of urban centres (business climate). They conclude that the "assumptions of value-free development are false" and that with the growth machine approach the few will gain at the expense of the majority.

Keywords: growth; urban; economic development; United States.

Loizides, Stelios. 1994. *The Role of the Private Sector in Community Economic Development*. Ottawa, ON: The Conference Board of Canada.

Abstract: Provides examples of private sector's involvement in CED initiatives and discusses how both local community members and private

corporations benefit from such joint development initiatives.

Keywords: CED; private sector and CED; Canada.

Loizides, Stelios. 1995. *Corporate Involvement in Community Economic Development: Options, Benefits and Key Success Factors*. Ottawa ON.: The Conference Board of Canada.

Abstract: The case studies show that the private sector views involvement in CED as a business and has been benefiting by entering into partnership with CED.

Keywords: CED; Private Sector.

----- . 1994. "Harnessing Resources for Community Economic Development." *Canadian Business Review* 21(4): 36-39.

Abstract: This article is about examples of government led CED in Canada and why CED emerged. Inadequacies of the capitalist economy for attaining development are discussed. Loizides lists some examples where private corporations have collaborated with community groups to achieve shared goals.

Keywords: CED; Canada; Halifax; Nova Scotia; Newfoundland; Labrador; British Columbia; Nanaimo; government; development.

Longwe, Sara H. 2000. "Towards Realistic Strategies for Women's Political empowerment in Africa." *Gender and Development* 8(3): 24-30.

Abstract: The author calls for increased empowerment of women to bring about gender equality in terms of resource distribution. "The struggle for women's empowerment is not merely about pushing ourselves into positions of power – it is equally about using these positions of power to release African women from their present subordination and servitude. Only by increased control over resources can women collectively increase their access to resources".

Keywords: women and empowerment; Africa.

Loomis, Terrence M. 2000. "Indigenous Populations and Sustainable Development: Building on Indigenous Approaches to Holistic, Self-Determined Development." *World Development* 28(5): 893-909.

Abstract: This article is about how the development framework led by capital theory has ignored development led by indigenous people. The development initiatives of the latter have demonstrated incorporating holistic and governance restructuring beyond usual sustainable development models, while at the same time working to maintain effective business and economic aspects of development. The author provides a case example of a Maori development initiative in New Zealand.

Keywords: New Zealand; indigenous people; development; sustainable development.

Lopez, Ivy. "CED Programming for Young Women in Winnipeg, Manitoba."
Winnipeg: Seed Winnipeg Inc.

Abstract: Ivy is working on compiling a listing of CED programming available to young women in Winnipeg.

Keywords: young women; women's organizations; Winnipeg.

Loukaitou-Sideris, Anastasia. 2000. "Revisiting Inner-City Strips: A Framework for Community and Economic Development." *Economic Development Quarterly* 14(2): 165-181.

Abstract: This article is about the decline of old commercial strips in the United States. The author outlines the history of this decline (e.g. outmigration of wealthy residents and chain stores to the suburbs). A case study of the needs and opinions of inner-city merchants is described with regard to commercial revitalization in those areas.

Keywords: United States; Los Angeles; urban revitalization.

Loxley, John. 2003. "Financing Community Economic Development in Winnipeg." *Économie Et Solidarité* 34(1).

Abstract: Loxley discusses the increased opportunities for financing of CED organizations through CED financial institutions.

Keywords: Winnipeg; Canada; CED, financing.

-----, 1986. *The Economics of Community Development*. Winnipeg, MB: Native Economic Development Program.

Abstract: A preliminary review of the literature on CED. In this report, Loxley describes various aspects of community development: definitions, the drive and need for development in Aboriginal communities, the meaning of community, vehicles and strategies of development, and the need to examine the impact of power relations on community development. He critiques the concept of politically "neutral" development agents that primarily provide services for communities in development practice, and the idea of "felt needs" driven development. In his view, development practitioners must politically educate and organize if the goal of development is to "shift economic and political power." He concludes by discussing women's CED.

Keywords: Winnipeg; Manitoba; economics; gender; CED; Canada.

-----, 1981. "The 'Great Northern Plan'." *Studies in Political Economy* 6:151-182.

Abstract: Loxley describes the "Northern Manitoba Development Strategy" in the 1970s, the goal of which was to start planned social, democratic, economic development projects for northern Manitoba. A history of economies of Northern Manitoba is outlined. The development strategy was never implemented though due to economic crisis, the provincial government's refusal to implement radical steps as outlined in the plan, class

interest, and failure on the part of the planners to generate support from communities.

Keywords: Manitoba; Canada; North America; North; development strategy.

Lubell, Harold and Charbal Zarour. 1990. "Resilience Amidst Crisis: The Informal Sector of Dakar." *International Labour Review* 129(3): 387-396.

Abstract: The authors write that during the economic crisis of the 1980s in Dakar, the Senegalese government and aid agencies sought informal economy sector work for the unemployed (e.g. microenterprise, self employment). A survey of numbers indicating this trend and its success are provided, and the authors discuss how to measure the "value added" aspects of work. At the time of this writing the government of Senegal was looking for more ways of expanding work in the informal sector.

Keywords: economic development; microenterprise; government; Senegal; Africa; informal sector.

Lundequist, Per and Dominic Power. 2002. "Putting Porter into Practice? Practices of Regional Cluster Building: Evidence from Sweden." *European Planning Studies* 10(6): 685-704.

Abstract: This article is about a study of regional business cluster- building initiatives in Sweden. Factors that are found to lead to successful business clustering are discussed. The study uncovered four models of cluster building. The authors argue cluster building is effective as a development strategy.

Keywords: Sweden; Europe; business clustering; development.

Lustiger-Thaler, Henri and Eric Shragge. 1998. "The New Urban Left: Parties Without Actors." *International Journal of Urban & Regional Research* 22(2): 233-244.

Abstract: Discusses the history of politics and government in relation to social movements and left of centre parties in Montreal, Quebec; traces grassroots involvement in political activity and service delivery in that city; how community based movements have supported left of center parties and how those parties need such grass roots support to remain left/social consciousness oriented.

Keywords: Montreal; Quebec; Canada; social movements; political parties; grassroots.

Lutton, Linda. 1998. "Solutions: Helping Immigrants to Succeed Boosts Entire Community." *Progressive Populist* 4(7): 6.

Abstract: Lutton discusses community economic development organizations and aid groups in Chicago helping immigrants become self-employed.

Keywords: CED; immigrants; employment; Chicago; United States.

Luttrell, William. 1997. *Transforming Communities*. Halifax: Fernwood Publishing and Mother Earth's Centre.

Abstract: This book focuses on the importance of women as caregivers and child rearers.

Keywords: community development; sustainable development; caregivers; gender.

Mabin, A. 2003. "Varied legacies of modernism in urban planning." Pp. 555-566 in *A Companion to the City*, edited by G. Bridge and S. Watson. Malden, MA.: Blackwell Publishing.

Abstract: Mabin writes that a modernist agenda is reproduced in urban planning. He argues that even from a postmodern orientation urban planning is usually used to maintain "social control" and "economic retardation".

Keywords: urban planning; orientalism.

MacBride-King, J. L. and C. R. Farquhar. 1994. "One Organization at a Time." *Canadian Business Review* 21(4): 14-16.

Abstract: This article is about the "total quality management" model and its principles. The authors explain that according to this model community social and economic well-being comes through "the pursuit of excellence." The process involves community members and economic/ project stakeholders working together.

Keywords: model, management; well-being; cooperation; CED.

MacDougal, J. and J. Rose. 1998. "Converting the Military-Industrial-Toxic Economy, part 2." *New Solutions* 8(3): 329-342.

Abstract: The authors discuss how in the United States since the end of the Cold War, a number of former military technology production plants have had to diversify to commercial production to avoid closing down.

Keywords: United States; military technology; diversification of production.

MacLeod, Greg. 2000. "Fostering Organic Businesses." *In Business* 22(5): 13.

Abstract: This article is about the second annual Festival of Community Economics at the University-College of Cape Breton in Sydney, Nova Scotia. MacLeod discusses the economic vs. organic paradigm and a general 10 point advice list for new businesses opening in economically depressed areas that are trying to follow an organic model.

Keywords: organic paradigm; Prince Edward Island; Nova Scotia; Cape Breton; Canada; CED; theory.

MacLeod, Greg and Bruce McFarlane. 1997. "The Knowledge Economy and the Social Economy." *International Journal of Social Economics* 24(11): 1302-1324.

Abstract: MacLeod and McFarlane describe instances of poor communities

and organizations in Mexico and Canada using knowledge economy institutions (e.g. universities) and information technology for revitalization. Other topics discussed include how the knowledge economy and knowledge systems create social exclusion, the roles of government, universities, and corporations in poverty alleviation, effects of NAFTA, loss of citizenship, the third sector, and civil movement.

Keywords: Canada; Mexico; North America; community revitalization; knowledge economy; information technology; poverty alleviation.

MacLeod, G. 1997. *From Mondragon to America: Experiments in Community Economic Development*. Sydney, Nova Scotia: University College of Cape Breton Press.

Abstract: This book discusses successful CED endeavours such as Mondragon.

Keywords: CBO; CDC; CED; co-operatives.

Mailloux, Louise, Heather Horak and Colette Godin. March 31, 2002. *Motivation at the Margins: Gender Issues in the Canadian Voluntary Sector*. Canada: Voluntary Sector Initiative Secretariat.

Abstract: This report discusses some of the challenges faced by women participating in the "Third Sector" in Canada. Contains discussion of the benefits accrued by women who participate in the voluntary sector and of the impact of changing funding models on women in this sector.

Keywords: women's organizations; voluntary sector; third sector; working conditions; unpaid work.

Makoba, J. W. 2002. "Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOS) and Third World Development: An Alternative Approach to Development." *Journal of Third World Studies* 19(1): 53-63.

Abstract: Describes how NGOs operate, and argues NGOs are part of an effective, self-help strategy to get out of poverty.

Keywords: poverty; NGOs; development assistance.

Malecki, Edward J. 2003. "Digital Development in Rural Areas: Potentials and Pitfalls." *Journal of Rural Studies* 19(2): 201-214.

Abstract: Of his study on digital infrastructure in rural America, Malecki concludes improved telecommunications in rural areas in itself will not alleviate poverty in those places because its benefits will not automatically reach all residents.

Keywords: CED; technology; poverty; rural; United States.

Mama, Amina. 2000. "Strengthening Civil Society: Participatory Action Research in a Militarised State." *Development in Practice* 10(1): 59-70.

Abstract: The ABANTU network was established in 1991. It seeks to

"empower African people to participate at local, national and international levels in making decisions which affect their lives...(60)." It targets women in its programs, identifying them as agents of their agenda.

Keywords: Africa; women; empowerment.

Mandel, Michael J. 2000. "The New Economy: It Works in America. Will it go global?" *Business Week* January 31(3666): 73-77.

Abstract: Mandel presents evidence that the surge in use of informatics technology and the emergence of the new economy was slowly occurring worldwide at that time. He argues widespread technological growth would create more jobs, be more effective at conducting global investment, and that in order to modernize and compete in the New Economy, Asian countries would have to culturally adjust to making risk taking acceptable.

Keywords: new economy; Asia; information technology.

-----, 2000. "The Risk That Boom Will Turn to Bust." *Business Week* Jan 14(3668): 120-122.

Abstract: Mandel argues that the new economy will reproduce the same business expansion and decline cyclical patterns as the old economy, and may even experience worse economic downturns than previously occurred in the old economy. Further employment, household financial assets and worker income is much more affected by the economy than previously. Mandel compares and contrasts the current business cycle to those of the 1920s.

Keywords: business cycle; new economy; United States.

-----, 1996. "The Triumph of the New Economy: A Powerful Payoff from Globalization and the Info Revolution." *Business Week* December 30(3508): 68.

Abstract: Mandel argues the new economy is causing an all round economic upturn, but it still follows a business cycle; he offers advice to investors regarding how to profitably navigate it.

Keywords: new economy; business cycle.

Marable, Manning. 1997. "Black Leadership and the Labor Movement." *WorkingUSA* 1(3): 39-49.

Abstract: Marable argues labor unions must address issues of racial and class marginalization and exploitation. They must become actively involved in social and civil rights movements and forge partnerships with groups in those movements in order to be effective. According to Marable, the concept of Black Capitalism will not be nearly as successful in improving quality of work, and closing black-white wage and job disparity as labour union mobilization and movement would. Organized black labour unions were critical in the civil rights movement. Black unions need to forge alliances and

network with national and international non-black unions to successfully lobby government for "progressive social policies" (e.g. affirmative action, job programs).

Keywords: race; class; unions; marginalization; social movements; United States; work.

Marcouiller, David W., John G. Clendenning and Richard Kedzior. 2002. "Natural Amenity-Led Development and Rural Planning." *Journal of Planning Literature* 16(4): 515-542.

Abstract: This article is an annotated bibliography of American and Canadian sources describing land use/value changes and immigration to rural areas high in natural amenities. There has been a switch in what were formerly agricultural and farming rural areas to residential and recreational land use.

Keywords: United States; Canada; CED resources; development; industry; sustainability; agriculture.

Marglin, Stephen A. 2003. "Development as Poison: Rethinking the Western Model of Modernity." *Harvard International Review* 25(1): 70-75.

Abstract: Marglin discusses how the process of 'development' has brought wealth to few, few benefits to many, and has acted as a destructive force upon non-western cultures. Marglin explains how western cultural imperialist concepts have guided many development strategies, and that these are used as standards of development. Western cultural concepts Marglin identifies include: 'individualism, self interest, the privileging of 'rationality,' unlimited wants, and the rise of the moral and legal claims of the nation-state on the individual.' In free market cultures, dependence on market processes and institutions come to replace interdependence of community members upon each other.

Keywords: development; imperialism.

Markusen, Ann. 2001. "Regions as Loci of Conflict and Change: The Contributions of Ben Harrison to Regional Economic Development." *Economic Development Quarterly* 15(4): 291-298.

Abstract: This article is about Bennett Harrison's body of work and its contribution to social, political and human rights aspects of regional development; both in development literature and practice. Harrison's work directly addresses issues and effects of capitalism in regions, power, and conflicts between corporations and workers.

Keywords: economic development; regions; labor unions; capitalism.

Marquette, Heather. 1999. "Corruption Eruption: Development and the International Community." *Third World Quarterly* 20(6): 1215-1220.

Abstract: Marquette's reviews a number of books that focus on issues of

corporate and government corruption as related to the field of development.
Keywords: corruption; development; government; corporations.

Marriot School at Brigham Young University. "Journal of Microfinance." Provo, UT: Marriot School at Brigham Young University
(<http://www.lib.byu.edu/spc/microfinance/index.html>).

Abstract: Online journal targeted at practitioners of microfinance and microenterprise. The Journal of Microfinance is an exciting forum for the sharing of ideas and information pertaining to the practice of microfinance and microenterprise development. The Journal's purpose is to influence practice by focusing on experiences and lessons learned from the field. The Journal is intended to appeal to practitioners and practitioner organizations, although it is also of interest to persons and organizations involved in or interested in microfinance or microenterprise development, particularly in the academic arena.

Keywords: microfinance; microcredit.

Marshall, Michael. 2004. "Helping Hand: Oyate Tipi Cumini Organization Provides Household Goods for Women Starting Anew." *Winnipeg Free Press* Neighbours North (supplement): N1.

Abstract: This article outlines the work of a new Winnipeg serving organization- Oyate Tipi Cumini- an organization that provides furniture to women leaving violent relationships.

Keywords: women's organization; Winnipeg; domestic violence; North End.

Martin, Randolph C. 1980. "Federal Regional Development Programs and Growth in Non-Farm County Income." *Annals of Regional Science* 14(3): 79-94.

Abstract: Martin evaluates the impact of different forms of assistance on a counties non-farm income rates. He found that compared to other factors, the influence in terms of income growth was minimal.

Keywords: CED; revitalization; United States; regional development; non-farm income.

Maslove, Allan, Edward Jackson, Katherine Graham, Iain Wallace, Frances Abele and Alex Ker. "Diversification for Human Well-Being. Discussion Paper Series." Ottawa, ON: Faculty of Public Affairs and Management, Carleton University, Retrieved 05/03, 2003
(<http://temagami.carleton.ca/cstier/diversif.html>).

Abstract: In this two part paper the authors discuss: the concepts of human well being, quality of life, growing poverty, citizen-engagement in fighting poverty and the effects of globalization (e.g. the erosion of government, rise of information technology, deindustrialisation, federal downsizing, the New Economy, decline of public labour unions). They describe high technology clusters in Canada, how the Canadian state has

diminished, and how people can respond. They argue well-rounded input is needed to effectively build sustainable communities.

Keywords: Ottawa-Hull; Canada; globalization; sustainability; government; well-being.

Mate, Kwabena. 2001. "Capacity-building and Policy Networking for Sustainable Development." *Minerals & Energy* 16(2): 3-24.

Abstract: Mate argues mining companies need to build capacity in the area of human rights and presents examples of democratic CED partnerships between communities and companies.

Keywords: human rights; cooperation; communities; corporations; CED.

Matin, Imran and David Hulme. 2003. "Programs for the Poorest: Learning from the IGVD Program in Bangladesh." *World Development* 31(3): 647-665.

Abstract: This article is about the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee's Income Generation for Vulnerable Group Development Program (IGVD program). Many programs intended to reach the Bangladeshi extreme poor are ineffective because they are so inter related with micro finance initiatives, which have not proven to benefit the extreme poor there. The researchers conclude the case study serves as evidence that livelihood protection and social service oriented provisions are still a critical component of development for the extreme and chronic poor. Indicates there remains a need for social welfare strategies.

Keywords: Bangladesh; poverty alleviation program; social welfare.

Mayer, Margit. 2003. "The Onward Sweep of Social Capital: Causes and Consequences for Understanding Cities, Communities and Urban Movements." *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 27(1): 110-132.

Abstract: Mayer details how initial attempts through urban movements to establish increased grassroots democratic participation in urban politics failed. Politicians, development scholars and practitioners now promote these concepts. According to Mayer this phenomena and social capital theories have been adopted because they fit the neoliberalist agenda for reducing the social-welfarist state and off loading social services to the voluntary sector. Social capital theories generally do not promote the idea of civil movement and political struggle as strategies for development. Instead they appear to encourage the spread of the capitalist market economy.

Keywords: grassroots participation; social capital.

Mayo, Ed. 1999. "Reclaim Your Street! A Practical Guide to Local Alternatives." *New Internationalist* 296(97): 26-27.

Abstract: Mayo provides a brief description of how to keep money from leaking out of communities, reinvesting it where possible, as well as various

forms of community economic action and planning.

Keywords: grass roots; community development; reinvestment in communities; CED.

Mayo, Marjorie. 2000. *Cultures, Communities, Identities: Cultural Strategies for Participation and Empowerment*. New York: Palgrave.

Abstract: This book reviews some of the dominant thinking on the concept of community, and looks at the way in which these debates can, and have influence the theory and practice of community development and community economic development.

Keywords: community; empowerment.

Mayson, Melodie. 1999. "Ontario Works and Single Mothers: Redefining 'Deservedness and the Social Contract'." *Journal of Canadian Studies* 34(2): 89-109.

Abstract: Mayson discusses how neoconservative ideology regarding women and women's relationship to the labour market was used to reform the social assistance system in Ontario. She also discusses the rise of various workfare strategies in relation to historical/economic periods.

Keywords: human rights; conservatism; social economy; Ontario; Canada; women; labour market.

McArthur, Andrew A. 1993. "Community Partnership- A Formula for Neighbourhood Regeneration in the 1990s?" *Community Development Journal* 28(4): 305-315.

Abstract: This article is about community member participation in urban revitalization initiatives in Britain during the 1990s. Challenges to member participation and practical advice for it are described.

Keywords: urban revitalization; Britain; Scotland; Glasgow; community participation.

McBride, Stephen. 1999. "Towards Permanent Insecurity: The Social Impact of Unemployment." *Journal of Canadian Studies* 34(2): 13-30.

Abstract: This article is about how job insecurity is becoming more permanent in Canada as a result of the economic strategy for inflation and deficit control. It lists other factors that have led to this stable and lasting job insecurity.

Keywords: work; Canada; employment; poverty.

McCall, Tony. 2003. "Institutional Design for Community Economic Development Models: Issues of Opportunity and Capacity." *Community Development Journal* 38(2): 96.

Abstract: Discusses CED models in a regional development context. The author draws on literature from Australia and Canada to inform his

argument.

Keywords: CED; Canada; regional development; Australia.

McCall, Leslie. 2001. *Complex Inequality: Gender, Class and Race in the New Economy*. New York: Routledge.

Abstract: This book is an investigation of the sources of both the new inequality and the old in our new and restructuring economy. It looks at the overarching connections and conflicting relationships between different dimensions of inequality.

Keywords: economic ideology; globalization; modernity; new economy; resistance; gender.

McCann, Eugene J. 2002. "The Cultural Politics of Local Economic Development: Meaning-Making, Place-Making, and the Urban Policy Process." *Geoforum* 33(3): 385-398.

Abstract: This article is about "the cultural politics of local economic development"; when elites use ideologically laden "common sense" values to contribute to their agenda for (economic) development. McCann discusses a case in Kentucky of a pastor and congregation substituting Christian values and language of growth for standard economic growth language and how locals who successfully opposed their plan for development relied on sentiments and stories of emotional attachment and fear of environmental destruction.

Keywords: CED; empowerment; social justice; Lexington; Kentucky; United States.

McGowan, Kathleen. "Bank Shot." *City Limits.Org*. November 1999. Retrieved 21 August, 2003
(<http://www.citylimits.org/content/articles/articleView.cfm?articlenumber=454>).

Abstract: This article describes how the first credit union opened up in Harlem in response to consumer money not remaining in the community. Another reason for the credit union was how there is not enough banks in Harlem for residents of the area to build credit.

Keywords: credit union; New York; United States.

McGroarty, Jane. 1999. "Neighborhood Women Renaissance Housing." *New Village Journal* 1(1): 60.

Abstract: This article profiles the development of the Neighborhood Women Renaissance Housing Project in New York City.

Keywords: women; housing co-op; New York; low-income housing; United States.

McMahon, Martha. 2002. "Resisting Globalization: Women Organic Farmers and Local Food Systems." *Canadian Woman Studies* 21(4): 203.

Abstract: This paper posits a gendered and feminist analysis of the agriculture industry. Author discusses local food systems and community supported agriculture projects, in which women are at the forefront- as a form of cultural and economic resistance to 'modernity and late capitalism'.

Keywords: local food systems; organic farming; globalization; women.

McMurtry, Tara. 1993. "The Loan Circle Programme As a Model of Alternative Community Economics." Pp. 60-75 in *Community Economic Development: In Search of Empowerment*, edited by E. Shragge. Montreal and New York: Black Rose Books.

Abstract: This chapter reviews the experiences of women involved in the Centre d'Innovation en Développement Économique local- Grand Plateau (CIDEL- GP) loan circle program. The article reviews the development, philosophy, mandate and difficulties of this project. One of the difficulties that is reviewed in the article is the 'contradiction of state funding', this is a theme that is raised with some frequency throughout the entire book. The article asserts the importance of the role of CED as a lobbying force as well as provider of services.

Keywords: loan circle; funding organization; low income women.

McNair, Don and Eric Leviten-Reid. "A Radical Notion: The Forging of a Community-Wide Strategy to Reduce Poverty in Waterloo Region." *Making Waves* 13(3): 20-29.

Abstract: This article is about a multi sectoral approach to development in Waterloo, Ontario, involving people from various socio-economic backgrounds. The authors describe an organization called "Opportunities 2000" that has brought non-profit organizations, businesses and government together to undertake poverty alleviation initiatives.

Keywords: poverty alleviation; cooperation; non-profit organizations; businesses; government; Ontario; Canada.

McNaughton, Marie. 1994. "Alberta Women's Institutes-Yesterday and Today." *Canadian Home Economics Journal-Revue Canadienne d'Économie Familiale* 44(4):162-166.

Abstract: "This article explores the development of the Alberta Women's Institutes (A.W.I.) and the history of its establishment and gives an account of how the needs for social interaction, personal improvement, and community development have been met through the organization. The current state of the Alberta Women's institutes is examined and contrasted with that of the past."

Keywords: Alberta; Canada; women; rural women.

Mehra, Rekha. 1993. *Gender in Community Development and Resource Management- An Overview*. Washington, DC: International Center for Research on Women & The World Wildlife Fund.

Abstract: This paper argues that, thus far, women's distinct interests, roles and responsibilities have seldom been taken into account in the designing and implementing of Integrated Conservation and Development Projects (ICDP), an omission that, according to the author, can be detrimental to the projects' success. This paper explores the reasons why and how to go about changing this. It does so, by raising a number of issues, including the importance of women in conservation and development, the types of constraints that undermine women's sustainable use of resources and that prevent women's integration into ICDP's.

Keywords: International Development; natural resource management; women; sustainable development.

Members of the Feminist Initiative of Cartagena. 2003. "In Search of an Alternative Development Paradigm: Feminist Proposals from Latin America." *Gender and Development* 11(1): 52.

Abstract: This article is the synthesis of five presentations given by members of the Feminist Initiative of Cartagena. The article develops an alternative vision of development as outlined by this group.

Keywords: globalization; feminist responses; women's organizing; economics; United Nations; Latin America.

Mendlovitz, Saul H. and Dag Hammarskjold. 1998. "Statement of the International Peoples' Tribunal on Human Rights and the Environment: Sustainable Development in the Context of Globalization." *Alternatives* 23: 109-147.

Abstract: This paper is a summary of twelve presentations heard before the International Peoples' Tribunal. The presentations detailed current examples of how globalization acts as colonialism and fuels genocide of indigenous people by multinationals in order to gain natural resources on their land. The point of the paper is to allow those named in the allegations to respond to the charges.

Keywords: globalization; indigenous people; human rights; sustainable development.

Menzies, Heather. 1996. *Whose Brave New World: The Information Highway and the New Economy*. Toronto, Canada: Between the Lines.

Abstract: The author reveals how official discourse has stifled an understanding of what's really happening in the new world of work. The author offers suggestions for reviving public debate on the new economy and the information highway.

Keywords: new economy; history; alternative visions; technology.

MicroSkills. "MicroSkills: Community Programs and Services." Etobicoke, ON: Microskills, Retrieved 07/16, 2003 (<http://www.microskills.ca>).

Abstract: Mission Statement: Community MicroSkills Development Centre is a multi-cultural, non-profit, community-based organization committed to assisting the unemployed, with priority to women, racial minorities and immigrants. Recognizing barriers that immigrants and racial minority women face in their efforts towards self-sufficiency, MicroSkills aims to enable them to participate more fully in Canadian society and assist them in acquiring the skills needed to achieve self-determination and economic, social and political equality. The women's centre offers a variety of business and technology resources to women. Microskills also has Women's Technology Institute.

Keywords: organization; immigrant women; daycare; business training.

Midgley, James and Michelle Livermore. 1998. "Social Capital and Local Economic Development: Implications for Community Social Work Practice." *Journal of Community Practice* 5(1/2): 29-40.

Abstract: The authors explain the concept of social capital, its theory and relevance to community practice. They argue community social workers can use social capital to effectively facilitate local economic development. Towards the end of the article, they acknowledge how the idea of social capital can be misappropriated for a right wing agenda.

Keywords: social capital; CED.

Miles, Joyce B. and Penny A. Ralston. 2002. "Capacity Building: A Practice Perspective." *Journal of Family and Consumer Sciences* 94(2): 11-12.

Abstract: Miles and Ralston describe what capacity building entails as a process, its purpose, the advantages it creates, and the need for capacity building in communities due to increasing changes in social political economies.

Keywords: capacity building.

Miller, Ansje and Brian Parkinson. 2001. "Market-Based Policies for Reducing Sprawl: A Critical Overview." *Redefining Progress, for People, Nature, and the Economy* (January): 1-4.

Abstract: This article describes uncontrolled urban sprawl and three policies to stop it. The authors present the argument that market based initiatives to reduce sprawl are more effective at revitalizing urban communities than regulation. Three policies they describe include space-based fees, split-rate property taxes and location efficient mortgages.

Keywords: urban sprawl; policy; United States.

Miller, N. J. 2001. "Contributions of Social Capital Theory in Predicting Rural Community Inshopping Behavior." *The Journal of Socio-Economics* 30:475-198.

Abstract: This article is about a study of rural Iowa communities using social capital theory. It was designed to evaluate factors influencing retailers and consumers "community inshopping" (the extent to which they shopped within the community they lived), and the extent to which feelings of attachment to their community factor into community inshopping. Miller found emotional attachment and norms of reciprocity factor into levels of community inshopping in the sample communities.

Keywords: Iowa; United States; social capital theory; consumers' habits; rural.

Miner, Jeremy T. and Lynn E. Miner. 2000. *Funding Sources for Community and Economic Development 2000: A Guide to Current Sources for Local Programs and Projects with A Guide to Proposal Planning and Writing*. Phoenix, Arizona: The Oryx Press.

Abstract: Lists various grants for community economic development projects and organizations, institutions, foundations and groups that specialize in community economic development.

Keywords: CED; funding.

Minsky, Hyman P. 1993. "Community Development Banks: An Idea in Search of Substance." *Challenge* 36(2): 33-41.

Abstract: Minsky argues that the Clinton administration's idea for community development banks was not properly planned for implementation despite their proposal. He discusses what their purposes were and how they were to operate. These financial institutions were to be run as government owned banks to serve poor communities and microenterprises not served by traditional banking. He outlines the relevance of the community development banks for community economic development.

Keywords: community development banks; microenterprise; CED; United States.

Miraftab, Faranak. 2001. "Risks and Opportunities in Gender Gaps to Access Shelter: A Platform for Intervention." *International Journal of Politics, Culture and Society* 15(1): 143-160.

Abstract: This paper discusses the risks presented by the growth of gender gaps in access to shelter among the poor in the Third World. These risks bear upon opportunities for women and the author identifies areas in which intervention is needed to promote women's opportunities.

Keywords: gender and housing; poor women; women in the Third World; empowerment.

Mitchell, Timothy. 1999. "No Factories, No Problems: The Logic of Neo-Liberalism in Egypt." *Review of African Political Economy* 82: 455-468.

Abstract: Mitchell discusses myths of neoliberal economics and the illusion

it casts on democracy and economic participation. He presents a case study from Egypt of how neoliberalist economic development caused more overall poverty for the nation and a loss of political freedoms.

Keywords: neoliberal economics; poverty; political freedoms; democracy.

Mitchell, S. 2000. *The Home Town Advantage: How to Defend Your Main Street Against Chain Stores... And Why It Matters*. Minneapolis, MN: The New Rules Project, Institute for Local Self-Reliance.

Abstract: Discusses local economic development strategies.

Keywords: CED; local development.

Modarres, Ali. 2003. "The Dialectic of Development in US Urban Policies: An Alternative Theory of Poverty." *Cities* 20(1): 41-49.

Abstract: Modarres argues that the continuous and high rate of poverty indicates that prevalent discourse and solutions still drawing from a modernist/industrial era perspective of poverty are inadequate for alleviating it. Such theories of development revolve around the modernist concept of nation building and citizenship. He argues capitalism cannot be altered using capitalist means (i.e. microenterprise or community economic development cannot by itself eliminate the sources of poverty). According to Modarres, fighting poverty at only the local level diverts mass political movements by lessening the extent of civic engagement and fuels capitalist oriented ideas of social justice and economic citizenship.

Keywords: CED; theory; poverty; United States; capitalist development.

Modlich, Reggie. "Better Beginnings and Futures: Feminist and Native Ways of Organizing Return Two Diverse Sudbury Neighborhoods to Their Residents." *WE International*. 17-21.

Abstract: A profile of Better Beginnings Better Futures organization- detail mechanisms for community participation.

Keywords: feminist and native organizing; community development; organization; Sudbury; Ontario; Canada.

Moen Mathiot, Elizabeth. 1998. *NGOs and Grassroots in Development Work in South India*. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers Inc.

Abstract: "Feminist-oriented analyses of women and development have pointed out that NGOs provide channels that women can use in grassroots economic development strategies."

Keywords: women and NGO; women and development; India.

Mohan, Giles and Kristian Stokke. 2000. "Participatory Development and Empowerment: The Dangers of Localism." *Third World Quarterly* 21(2): 247-268.

Abstract: New strands of thinking in development discourse are "revisionist

neoliberalism" and "post-Marxism." Both stress the local community as the site of collective empowerment and agency. The authors argue neo liberal notions of development centre around efficiency and empowerment based on harmony that does not significantly disrupt the existing social order (top down development) or unequal power structures. Post-Marxist concepts of development involve transforming existing political, economic, and social structures. Both share the idea of grassroots agency and that state and market cannot be the only mechanisms "for ensuring social equality and welfare growth," and ideas from both place the work for development as being more the responsibility of the community.

Keywords: development; theory; participation; empowerment; participatory development; social capital.

Mooney, Pat R. 1999. "The ETC Century: Erosion, Technological Transformation and Corporate Concentration in the 21st Century." *Development Dialogue* 1(2): 3-128.

Abstract: Mooney discusses use of technology and scientific innovation by corporations in the free market economy. There is a need to research how this relates to erosion of local culture, language and knowledge and contributes to social inequality; local knowledge is critical in preserving local ecosystems. Mooney concludes by arguing people in the North and South need to mobilize in order to prevent further corporate takeover of law and government. He outlines a strategy for this and lists various organizations that are involved in this movement.

Keywords: corporations; technology; patenting law; government; North and South; organizations; resistance.

Morduch, Jonathan. 1999. "The Microfinance Promise." *Journal of Economic Literature* 37(4): 1569-1614.

Abstract: In this critique of microenterprise finance institutions, Morduch presents findings that there is a lack of evidence as to how successful or economical microfinance is. He found they are still heavily subsidized, not self sustaining, not very profitable, often driven by either left or right ideology, and do not reach the chronically poor. He also lists findings of factors that make microfinance successful. A history of a number of microfinance institutions from various countries is provided.

Keywords: microfinance; sustainability; state.

-----, 1999. "The Role of Subsidies in Microfinance: Evidence from the Grameen Bank." *Journal of Development Economics* 60(1): 229-248.

Abstract: Morduch argues the Grameen Bank is heavily subsidized and unsustainable (e.g. it loses money because not all loan recipients are able to pay back their loan). He presents the debate over whether funds used for its subsidization would be better used for some other aspect of development. It

is unlikely the Grameen Bank could ever compete as a regular bank in the capitalist market. Morduch examines the record of Grameen's financial success, which appears not to be the extent its operators profess; what the bank has fulfilled and how it operates is also described.

Keywords: Bangladesh; Grameen Bank; microfinance; microenterprise.

Morgan, Kevin. 1997. "The Learning Region: Institutions, Innovation and Regional Renewal." *Regional Studies* 31(5): 491-503.

Abstract: In his evaluation of "innovation" based (knowledge and information technological) development strategies in Wales, Morgan found that technology and economic growth alone did not lead to development. He documents that development requires bottom up planning, "with a supportive central state" providing "investment, training and technology transfer." Morgan concludes technological and innovation based strategies would work if they address issues of social justice and exclusion.

Keywords: CED; theory; development; economic development; community development; technology; Wales.

Morgan, Mary. 1996. "Working for Social Change: Learning from and Building upon Women's Knowledge to Develop Economic Literacy." Pp. 195-208 in *Women, Work and Gender Relations in Developing Countries: A Global Perspective*, edited by P. Ghorayshi and C. Belanger. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press.

Abstract: In this article, Morgan describes a microenterpreneurial program to teach economic literacy for women in Guatemala. Morgan argues that in order to alleviate women's poverty it is necessary to create opportunities for them to participate in the capitalist economic system, because it is the predominant economic system. Morgan outlines aspects of transformative pedagogy and political education for critical consciousness that were incorporated into the program. She emphasizes that local market context and the context of the realities of the participants should be the basis of such programs.

Keywords: women; poverty alleviation; economic literacy; Guatemala; Latin America; education.

Morgan, Mary S. 2001. "Making Measuring Instruments." *History of Political Economy* Supplement 33(4): 235-251.

Abstract: Morgan traces the history of traditional economic measurements (i.e. time series indicators, social surveys, building models, index number formulae, weighted averaging, balances, accounting), and how these were developed. She also describes a number of economic theorists.

Keywords: economic measurements.

-----, 2001. "Models, Stories and the Economic World." *Journal of Economic Methodology* 8(3): 361-384.

Abstract: In this article, Morgan explains that economic models are created and refined through narratives. She argues making an economic model and applying it, is a process of story telling that begins with a question. Without narratives underlying models no prediction, hypothesizing or demonstration of economic facts can occur.

Keywords: economic models.

Morris, Elizabeth W. 1996. "Community in Theory and Practice: A Framework for Intellectual Renewal." *Journal of Planning Literature* 11(1): 127.

Abstract: This bibliography identifies a wide range of theories, research and practices that link the concepts of community and development. The author provides an overview of the evolution of community development and community economic development theory and practice.

Keywords: bibliography; community development; CED.

Mubangizi, Betty C. 2003. "Drawing on Social Capital for Community Economic Development: Insights from a South African Rural Community." *Community Development Journal* 38(2): 140.

Abstract: AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT: "This article examines with a livelihoods framework, what social capital does for communities living in rural areas and the potential it holds for improving rural conditions. It concludes by making suggestions on how this all important form of capital can be drawn upon and fully utilized to fast track the fight against poverty through community economic development, and promote sustainable livelihoods".

Keywords: livelihoods framework; South Africa; social capital; rural; sustainable development.

Muilu, Toivo and Jarmo Rusanen. 2003. "Rural Young People in Regional Development--The Case of Finland in 1970-2000." *Journal of Rural Studies* 19(3): 295-307.

Abstract: Muilu and Rusnen trace the high numbers of young people moving from rural regions of Finland to urban centres, and cite reasons why young people choose to move (potential job opportunities). They discuss the impacts of this on the economies of both regions.

Keywords: CED; CED examples; development; rural emigration; employment; Finland; youth.

Murray, Janet and Mary Ferguson. 2002. *Women in Transition Out of Poverty: A Guide to Effective Practice in Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods through Enterprise Development (Companion paper)*. Toronto, ON: Women and Economic Development Consortium.

Abstract: Part two of the series Women in Transition out of Poverty

investigates the connections between women's stages of transformation and the appropriate design of economic development programs. This paper includes a discussion of the policy and implications of a "Sustainable Livelihoods" approach to women's CED.

Keywords: sustainable livelihoods framework; social development; practitioner's tools; program design.

-----, 2001. *Women in Transition Out of Poverty: An Asset-based Approach to Building Sustainable Livelihoods*. Toronto, ON: Women and Economic Development Consortium.

Abstract: Part One, of the series entitled Women in Transition out of Poverty, this paper introduces the concept of sustainable livelihoods from the perspective of low income women. It discusses the stages that women go through as they move towards a sustainable livelihood.

Keywords: sustainable livelihoods; social development; low-income women; asset-based development.

Murray, Michael R. and John V. Greer. 1997. "Interactive Strategic Planning and Community Development: The Northern Ireland Experience." *Journal of Community Practice* 4(4): 27-48.

Abstract: The authors present the case of a Northern Ireland community - led rural development initiative. Though the community is deeply divided along cultural lines, the development project lead to economic and social change but a reduction in hostilities between different cultural groups. Various key strategies are described.

Keywords: Northern Ireland; cultural diversity; conflict; rural development.

Murthy, Ranjani K. 1998. "Power, Institutions and Gender Relations: Can Gender Training Alter the Equations?" *Development in Practice* 8(2): 203-211.

Abstract: This paper looks at strengths and weaknesses of gender training, and suggests ways to strengthen it. It states that NGOs are gendered institutions and reflect the power relations in society.

Keywords: women and NGO; NGO and power.

Naples, Nancy. 1998. *Grassroots Warriors: Activist Mothering, Community Work and the War on Poverty*. New York and London: Routledge.

Abstract: This book represents a longitudinal study of women community workers hired in Community Action Programs, during a period in US history which was named the 'war on poverty'. This book seeks to correct the absence of writing about the important work done by women community organizers.

Keywords: anti-poverty programs; United States; Community Action Program; community organizing; work; women.

Naples, Nancy A. and Manisha Desai, eds. 2002. *Women's Activism and Globalization: Linking Local Struggles and Transnational Politics*. New York and London: Routledge.

Abstract: This edited collection explores women's community based organizing efforts that seek to influence and change the current course of globalization. The book seeks to make connections between women's organizing at the local and community level and the processes of globalization.

Keywords: globalization; activism; women's organizing.

National Community Reinvestment Coalition. "NCRC- National Community Reinvestment Coalition." Retrieved 01/26, 2005 (<http://www.ncrc.org/>).

Abstract: All about the National Community Reinvestment Coalition in the U.S. and their activities (history, purpose, projects); links to the organization's publications and member organizations.

Keywords: organization; CED investment.

National Human Resources Development Committee for the English Linguistic Minority. 2000. *Community Economic Development Perspectives: Needs Assessment Report of the Diverse English Linguistic Minority Communities Across Quebec- May 2000*. Huntingdon, Quebec: Community Table of the National Human Resources Development Committee for the English Linguistic Minority.

Abstract: The goal of this report is to complete a qualitative study of the human resources and economic development needs of the English linguistic minority in the regional communities across the province of Quebec.

Keywords: CED; economic development; empowerment; microenterprise; network; sustainability; needs assessment.

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence. 2002. "Increasing Economic Opportunity for Battered Women." Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, Retrieved 12/04, 2004

(http://www.vawnet.org/NRCDVPublications/BCSDV/OtherPubs/BCS_v2n1.php).

Abstract: This is a newsletter that "was created as a forum for sharing ways that domestic violence programs are responding to economic issues facing battered women, particularly those living in poverty." Recent issues have covered economic literacy, housing, and welfare to work programs.

Keywords: newsletter; economic opportunity; domestic violence; poverty; women.

Neechi Foods Co-op Ltd. 1993. "CED Principles (Criteria)." in *Its Up To All Of Us*. Winnipeg, Canada: Winnipeg Native Family Economic Development.

Abstract: Neechi's principles outline its mandate to address social needs

and quality of life issues for the surrounding community.

Keywords: CED principles; Winnipeg; Canada; Aboriginal.

NeighborWorks. "Community Economic Development." Washington, DC: Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, Retrieved May 22, 2003 (<http://www.nw.org/network/communityDev/commEcoDev/index.htm>).

Abstract: This website provides definitions of CED topics and terms, and links to CED articles, reports and organizations.

Keywords: CED resources; organization; CED.

Nel, Etienne and Tony Binns. 2000. "Rural Self-Reliance Strategies in South Africa: Community Initiatives and External Support in the Former Black Homelands." *Journal of Rural Studies* 16(3): 367-377.

Abstract: The authors provide four examples of agricultural CED in South Africa to support their argument that community self-reliance alone cannot end poverty. Some external assistance is required in such initiatives because economic market forces beyond the local largely contribute to the existence of poverty. They argue that such that to be effective, development strategies need to tap the global market.

Keywords: CED; CED examples; poverty alleviation; South Africa.

Nelson, Geoffrey, Isaac Prilleltensky and Heather MacGillivray. 2001. "Building Value-Based Partnerships: Toward Solidarity with Oppressed Groups." *American Journal of Community Psychology* 29(5): 649-677.

Abstract: This article is about the concepts of community, community social well-being, participatory development, cooperation and social justice as community psychology values. They argue there is a role for psychologists in contributing to community development and development partnerships with service providers and oppressed groups. They suggest that this framework should be subject to modification as its strengths and weaknesses become apparent.

Keywords: community psychology; partnerships; community development; social justice.

Nelson, Julie A. 2000. "Feminist Economics at the Millennium: A Personal Perspective." *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society* 25(4): 1178.

Abstract: The author presents personal reflections on the state of the field of feminist economics and includes a discussion of new areas of questioning.

Keywords: feminist economics.

New Village Journal. 2000. "Recommended Reading." *New Village Journal* (2):63.

Abstract: List of references that deal with the following issues: Social Purpose and Micro Enterprise, Local Currencies, Community Economic

Development, Globalism vs. Localism and Business Ecology.
Keywords: CED Resources.

-----, 1999. "Resources: Community Planning in New York City." *New Village Journal* (1):9-10.

Abstract: List of resources for Community Planning in New York City.
Keywords: CED resources; United States; New York.

Ng, Roxana, Gillian Walker and Jacob Muller, eds. 1990. *Community Organization and the Canadian State*. Ontario, Canada: Garamond Press.

Abstract: This edited collection discusses how the activities and scope of many organizations involved in community organizing and community development in Canada are impacted on by government policies and funding. The book discusses the state participation in community organizations as a mechanism of "social control".

Keywords: community organizing; state; women's organizations; Canada; policy; funding; state control.

Ng, Roxana. 2002. "Freedom for Whom: Globalization and Trade from the Standpoint of Garment Workers." *Canadian Woman Studies* 21(4): 74.

Abstract: This article reviews the varied responses of the Canadian garment industry to economic globalization; arguing that one of these responses has been characterized by intense localism.

Keywords: work, garment industry; garment industry, recent shifts; globalization; Canada.

Nicholls, William M. and William A. Dyson. 1983. *The Informal Economy: Where People are the Bottom Line*. Montreal, Qc: VIF Publications.

Abstract: This book shows that in the families and community there really is an economics in which people really matter. This book sheds an important light on the economy of Canada.

Keywords: CED; family; new economy; social capital.

Nightingale, Andrea. 2003. "Nature-Society and Development: Social, Cultural and Ecological Change in Nepal." *Geoforum* 34: 525-540.

Abstract: This article is about a framework derived from political ecology and feminist geography, to integrate and evaluate human and environmental interactions and multiple sources of shifting power relations. Nightingale argues it is important for all these factors to be integrated because they influence "social and ecological change" and regime change. According to Nightingale, "land management regimes" control the use of natural resources, and can factor into power relations between people.

Keywords: CED; political ecology; development; resources management; environment; Nepal.

Nijkamp, Peter and Frits Soeteman. 1988. "Ecologically Sustainable Economic Development: Key Issues for Strategic Environmental Management." *International Journal of Social Economics* 15(3/4):88-102.

Abstract: In this article, the authors explore the compatibility of ecological and economic objectives. They discuss how industrialism and capitalism have changed since the Second World War. The authors conclude that the concepts of ecological well-being and economic well being are not compatible by definition or traditional models, but "analysis of key factors, surprises and boundaries," could have the potential to lead to "ecologically sustainable economic development" strategies.

Keywords: economic and ecological compatibility; development; sustainability.

Ninacs, Bill. "What is the Business of Business?" *Making Waves* 9(1): 19-22.

Abstract: Ninacs reviews books about CED; he discusses how businesses can be socially oriented and still profitable.

Keywords: CED; business and CED.

Norgaard, Richard B. 1994. *Development Betrayed: The End of Progress and a Coevolutionary Revisioning of the Future*. London, U.K.: Routledge

Abstract: This book is about modernity's incoherence: the wealth amid poverty, the domination within equality. This book espouses thinking about development as a co-evolutionary process between a social system and its environmental system.

Keywords: neo-liberalism; new economy; sustainability; theory.

North Carolina Cooperation Extension. 2002. "Community and Rural Development." Raleigh, NC: North Carolina State University, Retrieved June 5, 2003 (<http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/fletcher/programs/crd/>).

Abstract: The North Carolina State University has the NC Cooperative Extension website which provides information on this group's partnerships with the non-academic community. It lists project involvement, publications, co-operative groups in North Carolina, co-operative services and training.

Keywords: organization; sustainability; CED resources; North Carolina; United States.

North Carolina State University: College of Agriculture & Life Sciences.

"Economics." Raleigh, NC: North Carolina State University, Retrieved June 5, 2003 (<http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/resources/economics/>).

Abstract: Provides links to examples of CED initiatives undertaken by North Carolina State University, A&T State University Cooperative Extension and articles.

Keywords: organization; CED indicators and measurements.

Norton, Julie. 1993. "Women, Economic Ideology, and the Struggle to Build Alternatives." Pp. 115-128 in *Community Economic Development: In Search of Empowerment*, edited by E. Shragge. Montreal and New York: Black Rose Books.

Abstract: This chapter presents "alternative sources of economic ideology" by drawing on feminist and Buddhist ideologies. Feminist economics is conceived of as a holistic approach to development. The chapter also discusses the experiences of women involved with a CED initiative(a catering service) sponsored by the South Asian Women's Community Centre and outlines three important factors to the success of this venture.

Keywords: Feminist Economics; CED initiative; case study; immigrant women; catering; Quebec; Canada.

Nova Scotia Advisory Council on the Status of Women. 2000. *Including Women: Comments on Towards - A Discussion Paper on Developing an Economic Growth Strategy for Nova Scotia*. Halifax, NS, Canada: Government of Nova Scotia.

Abstract: This is a case study that addresses labour needs of Nova Scotia with special focus on women's needs.

Keywords: women; labour; Nova Scotia; Canada; case study.

Nozick, M. 1992. *No Place Like Home: Building Sustainable Communities*. Ottawa, Ont.: Canadian Council on Social Development.

Abstract: This book is about CED and sustainable community development planning.

Keywords: CED; sustainability; community development; planning.

Nozick, Marcia. 1993. "Five Principles of Sustainable Community Development." Pp. 18-43 in *Community Economic Development: In Search of Empowerment*, edited by E. Shragge. Montreal: Black Rose Books.

Abstract: Nozick describes the processes and effects of globalization. She outlines a process for attaining sustainable community development (e.g. gaining economic self reliance, gaining control over resources, meeting needs of individuals building a community culture, following ecologically sustainable lifestyles), and building healthy communities.

Keywords: globalization; sustainable community development; healthy communities.

Nyamugasira, Warren. 1998. "NGOs and Advocacy: How Well are the Poor Represented?" *Development in Practice* 8(3): 297-308.

Abstract: NGOs identify part of what they do as representing the poor. Whether or not this is true has been highly debated. Southern NGOs with funding from the North risk feeling more accountable to the North than to

the poor that they are supposed to serve.

Keywords: NGO and the poor; NGO and accountability.

O'Donnell, Sandra and Sokomi Karanja. 2000. "Transformative Community Practice: Building a Model for Developing Extremely Low Income African-American Communities." *Journal of Community Practice* 7(3): 67-84.

Abstract: The authors describe how in response to disinvestment, the community they have studied has created numerous African-American-centred organizations specializing in service delivery and teaching political education and critical consciousness for transformation. The authors emphasize the importance of using transformation and its idea as a focus of development. They discuss various models and strategies of CED and compare how similar these are to the ones employed by the community they are describing.

Keywords: CED; development; community organization; Chicago; United States; transformation.

Ohmae, K. 1999. *The Borderless World, Power and Strategy in the Interlinked Economy: Management Lessons in the New Logic of the Global Market Place*. New York: HarperCollins Publishers, Inc.

Abstract: Discusses the new economy, globalization and the free market.

Keywords: economic development; government; industry; new economy.

Okazawa-Rey, Margo and Marshall Wong. 1997. "Organizing in Communities of Color: Addressing Interethnic Conflicts." *Social Justice* 24(1): 24-39.

Abstract: The authors discuss interethnic conflict as it relates to capitalism, colonial history and political climate in the U.S. The example of interethnic conflict between Korean shop owners and Black inner city residents is presented with description of the history of oppression of both groups in the U.S. The authors argue the need to examine the history of such discrimination and cultural differences or misunderstanding, to successfully coalition build for community development. Interethnic coalitions need to be structurally transformative and politically educational.

Keywords: interethnic conflict; interethnic coalitions; United States; community organizing.

O'Neil, Dara. 2002. "Assessing Community Informatics: A Review of Methodological Approaches for Evaluating Community Networks and Community Technology Centers." *Internet Research* 12(1): 76-102.

Abstract: Consists of a bibliographic listing of sources of information regarding assessment of communication and information technologies, and their impacts, in geographic regions. The researchers find that assessments of community technology and information technology networks usually revolve around how these relate to democracy, social capital, individual

empowerment, sense of community and economic development opportunities. They make recommendations for further research in the area of community informatics.

Keywords: community; technology; communication; assessment and technology.

Ontario Council of Alternative Businesses (OCAB). *Because of Where We've Been: The Business Behind the Business of Psychiatric Survivor Economic Development*. Toronto, ON: OCAB, Human Resources Development Canada.

Abstract: This report is the product of a partnership between the Ontario Council of Alternative Businesses (OCAB) and 761 Community Development Corporation in Toronto. The document argues that there is no easily prescribed set of steps that a group of psychiatric survivors can take to create a community business. However, there are some general guidelines, some lessons from experience. Those guidelines are presented here as ten practical suggestions for building community through economic development. They target survivors who have experienced long-term poverty, asserting that collective employment is the strategy that best meets their needs and mobilizes their latent capacities.

Keywords: psychiatric survivor; community business; Ontario; social business; CED; Canada.

O'Rourke, Jennifer and Linda Schachter. 1997. "The Janus Project: New Learning Technologies: Promises and Prospects for Women: A Discussion Paper." Toronto, ON: Canadian Congress for Learning Opportunities for Women, Retrieved 02/07, 2005 (<http://www.nald.ca/canorg/cclow/doc/Janus/1.htm>).

Abstract: The discussion paper in this report identifies issues related to new technologies and women's learning and is designed to promote discussion among those concerned with women's learning.

Keywords: women and technology; women's learning.

O'Toole, Kevin and Anna Macgarvey. 2003. "Rural Women and Local Economic Development in South-West Victoria." *Journal of Rural Studies* 19(2): 173-186.

Abstract: This article is about the leadership roles in community and development that women have assumed in towns in South-west Australia. She argues that changing cultural ideas and social paradigms regarding women's work and gender roles have contributed to this (e.g. how women residents have effectively repositioned the feminine in community and social discourse).

Keywords: CED; leadership; women; Australia.

OXFAM. 2003. "Gender and Development: Women Reinventing Globalisation." *Gender and Development* 11(1).

Abstract: Gender and Development is a publication of Oxfam that "offers a forum for development practitioners, students and all concerned with the theory and practice of gender oriented development". This particular issue deals with the issue of globalization and some feminist responses to this process.

Keywords: globalization; feminist responses; women's organizing; economics; economic restructuring; politics.

Parente, Stephen L. and Edward C. Prescott. 1994. "Barriers to Technology Adoption and Development." *The Journal of Political Economy* 102(2): 298-321.

Abstract: The authors argue that barriers to technology adoption force firms to work harder to be able to adopt advanced technology. According to them, such barriers cause the income disparities across countries and as these barriers are eliminated there is greater opportunity for development. They further argue that greater trade among nations facilitates development through lessening those barriers to technology adoption. The post war development in Japan and Korea, and U.S. growth cycles are presented as evidence of this.

Keywords: technology; development; United States; Japan.

Parkinson, Sarah and Mark Roseland. 2002. "Leaders of the Pack: An Analysis of the Canadian 'Sustainable Communities' 2000 Municipal Competition." *Local Environment* 7(4): 411-429.

Abstract: Discusses the first annual Sustainable Community competition that took place in 2000. Fifty-two Canadian municipalities entered. Parkinson and Roseland examine and compare data on all the entrants. They found more urban than rural municipalities had sustainability projects. High levels of government providing support and stakeholder involvement were two factors that had considerable impact on how successful a project was. The researchers found not many of the projects incorporated holistic visions.

Keywords: sustainability; sustainable communities; Canada.

PARO. "PARO-webpage." Thunder Bay, ON: PARO, Retrieved 7/16/03, 2003 (<http://www.paro.ca>).

Abstract: Through educational programs, PARO attempts to increase the economic independence and self-sufficiency of women and their families, especially those with low or moderate incomes. PARO facilitates enterprise development, skills training, networking, mentoring, access to information and provides opportunities for marketing and access to credit (primarily through peer lending).

Keywords: Ontario; organization profile; microbusiness; economic independence; credit; Canada.

- Parrenas, Rhacel S. 2001. "Transgressing the Nation-State: The Partial Citizenship and 'Imagined (global) Community' of Migrant Filipina Domestic Workers." *Signs* 26(4): 1129-1154.
Abstract: Parrenas examines the circulation of Filipina domestic workers around the globe and suggests that their condition of 'partial citizenship' is a new phenomenon produced by globalization.
Keywords: globalization; domestic workers; citizenship; community.
- Pastor, Jr, Manuel, Peter Dreier, Eugene Grigsby III and Marta Lopez-Garza. 1998. "Growing Together: Linking Regional and Community Development in a Changing Economy." *Shelterforce Online* January/February: 97, Retrieved 21 August, 2003 (<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/97/pastor.html>).
Abstract: The authors describe causes of cyclical, failed poverty alleviation strategies in the United States; provide statistics of the number of working poor in California.
Keywords: California; United States; poverty alleviation.
- Patomaki, Heikki and Teivo Teivainen. 2002. "Critical Responses to Neoliberal Globalization in the Mercosur Region: Roads Towards Cosmopolitan Democracy?" *Review of International Political Economy* 9(1): 31-71.
Abstract: The authors argue theoretical models of cosmopolitan democracy need to be redefined in political economic terms because they feel these theories are too disconnected from actual historical processes. They describe and predict ways in which political activism in response to globalization occurring in Latin America pose a good model for retheorizing cosmopolitan democracy and analyzing how it may be applied in real life cases.
Keywords: globalization; democracy; new economy; planning; Argentina; Uruguay; Paraguay; Brazil; Latin America; South America.
- Pearce, Neil and George Davey. 2003. "Is Social Capital the Key to Inequalities in Health?" *American Journal of Public Health* 93(1): 122-129.
Abstract: It discusses the drawbacks of social capital theory and argues that health in a community is the consequence of more macrolevel social and economic processes.
Keywords: social capital; health and community; health and inequality.
- Pei, Minxin. 2002. "Implementing the Institutions of Democracy." *International Journal on World Peace* 19(4): 3-31.
Abstract: According to Pei, modernization theory does not adequately explain how nations come to be democracies. The U.S. has assumed an inconsistent position on leading development, depending on political circumstances and what would benefit them. The downside of democratic regime change in nations is the high probability of violence, and that new governments are prone to corruption and repression. Pei lists impediments

to democratic development, and concludes that democracy will only be fully successful in nations where its attainment is "driven by indigenous demand."

Keywords: democratization; development; theory; Taiwan; United States; Europe; Latin America; East Asia; Soviet Union; Korea; Russia; Haiti; Thailand; Chile; the Philippines; Africa.

Perkins, Ellie. 2002. "Markets or Discourse? A Green Feminist Alternative Value Process." *Women and Environments* (Spring): 15-18.

Abstract: Feminist economists have been at the forefront in pointing out that markets are often inefficient at allocating goods and services, and inappropriate for estimating their value. This paper explores alternative allocation and valuation methodology for collective or widely used goods, services, and assets called 'discourse-based valuation', which is receiving attention from ecological and feminist economists.

Keywords: feminist economics; discourse-based valuation.

Perkins, Patricia E. 2002. "Diversities, Local Economies and Globalization's Limits." *Canadian Women's Studies* 21(4): 1-83.

Abstract: This article presents some of the theoretical debates about the limits of globalization from gender, feminist economic and ecological perspectives. Introduces the concept of negative feedbacks as a metaphor for CED and other responses/ reactions to globalization.

Keywords: globalization; feminist economics; ecological economics; women.

Perrons, Diane and Sophia Skyers. 2003. "Empowerment through Participation? Conceptual Explorations and a Case Study." *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 27(2): 265-285.

Abstract: Perrons and Skyers argue that globalization (through changes in work, transnationalized production and consumerism, and the rise in neoliberal free trade policies) creates poverty. They claim effective development needs to focus on the connections between economic and social injustices and challenge wider social structures/systems that create inequality and perpetuate injustice. The authors provide a case study of development in this vein and a framework for evaluating the extent to which an initiative addresses issues of social justice.

Keywords: globalization; poverty; social justice; London; England.

Perry, Stewart E. 1989. *The Community as a Base for Regional Development*. Vancouver, B.C.: Westcoast Development Group.

Abstract: In the first paper, Perry reviews some studies of the experiences of CDC's in the United States. He emphasizes that CDC assisted businesses need to mobilize local resources more than external funding. Centralized, outside control of CDC projects run's counter to the needs of local

development and outside funding is only one of many tools needed for local business development. Paper two discusses ways CDC's try to generate money and investment in development initiatives, gives a critique of the success of CED initiatives in Massachusetts and briefly describes CED in other states. CED strategies in Massachusetts have not been completely effective in accomplishing development, but they have managed to stay insulated from political interference according to Perry.

Keywords: United States; Massachusetts; CED; CDC.

-----. "The Challenge in Designing Government Programs for CED." *Making Waves* 12(4): 5-8.

Abstract: In this article, Perry discusses how government could participate more effectively in CED, how to design programs that use local knowledge and local actors and that address social and economic issues. He lists four needs that government designed programmes frequently lack: 1) Such programmes require local knowledge for local decision making, extra local or distant actors who are not familiar with local circumstances cannot adequately decide on behalf of local communities. 2) Such programmes require flexible use of funds in partnerships with local groups. 3) They usually require a multi-faceted approach. 4) Government sponsored programmes usually need prolonged funding for long-term goals, not short term funding. Perry traces the process of community decline (economic loss leads to social decline) and describes the CED example of New Dawn enterprises in Cape Breton.

Keywords: government; CED; Canada.

-----. "Some Terminology and Definitions in the Field of Community Economic Development." *Making Waves* 10(1): 20-23.

Abstract: Perry explains the meanings of various community economic development literature terms.

Keywords: CED definitions; CED.

Perry, Stewart E. and Mike Lewis. 1994. *Reinventing the Local Economy: What 10 Canadian Initiatives can Teach us About Building, Creative, Inclusive, & Sustainable Communities*. Vernon, BC.: Centre for Community Enterprise.

Abstract: Discusses the surge of local economic development and asks if they work. Which experiences amid all these initiatives are worthy of replication? What has to change to make them workable?.

Keywords: CED; empowerment; grass roots; micro enterprise; social justice; sustainability; theory.

Perry, Stewart E., Mike Lewis and Jean-Marc Fontan. 1993. *Revitalizing Canada's Neighbourhoods: A Research Report on Urban Community Economic Development*. Vancouver B.C.: Westcoast Publications.

Abstract: The authors describe models of CED, their various typologies and a number of Canadian organizations based on these models. They also list "key ingredients" they found are necessary to building an economic base. They explain how these "ingredients" shape the CED models and note that it is difficult for all four of the models to attain each "key ingredient".

Keywords: CED; CDC; research; sustainability; theory; social justice; Canada; Aboriginal; rural; urban.

Persson, Goran A. "Measure and Communicate Sustainable Development: A Science and Policy Dialogue. Stockholm, 4/5 April, 2001." Stockholm, Sweden: Mistra, Retrieved June 28, 2003 (<http://www.mistra.org/publ/chairmansreport.pdf>).

Abstract: Brief summary of recommendations and findings from ongoing sustainability dialogues.

Keywords: sustainability.

Petrucci, Mario. 2002. "Sustainability- Long View or Long Word?" *Social Justice* 29(1/2): 103-115.

Abstract: Because the concept of sustainability is so vague, and cost benefit analysis is used to determine the "value" of the natural environment, many corporations have been able to use the term "sustainable" to describe their business practices without having to radically change them to being ecologically unharmed (e.g. prolonging unsustainable natural resource extraction or degradation, rather than stopping it). Northern economic power and Northern consumerism is inherently linked to environmental degradation.

Keywords: sustainability; environmental degradation; North; South; business and sustainability.

Phillips, Susan D. 2001. "More than Stakeholders: Reforming State- Voluntary Sector Relations." 35(4): 182-202.

Abstract: "Canadian governments are not particularly well prepared to shift from the tradition of hierarchal government to more collaborative governance. Phillips outlines four major institutional reforms that are required to build the kind of relationships between the state and voluntary sector that are necessary to support collaborative governance."

Keywords: collaborative governance; governmental reform; third sector; Canada.

Pickvance, Chris. 2003. "From Urban Social Movements to Urban Movements: A Review and Introduction to a Symposium on Urban Movements." *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 27(1): 102-109.

Abstract: In this article Pickvance discusses urban movements as a distinctive form of social movement, and how urban social movement has

been theorized separately from social movement. He describes biases in academic theorization of urban issues. Various theorists' critiques of social capital and how they have acted as a field of study are discussed. Pickvance describes and critiques the concept of social capital.

Keywords: social capital; social movement; urban movement.

Pieterse, Jan N. 1998. "My Paradigm of Yours? Alternative Development, Post-Development, Reflexive Development." *Development and Change* 29:343-373.

Abstract: Mainstream development has begun to incorporate more "alternative" approaches such as being people-centred participatory, with economic and social bottom lines. Because of this, the differences between what is thought of as mainstream development and alternative development are becoming blurred. Pieterse argues it is necessary to establish ways of assessing whether development follows a neoliberal economic agenda while appropriating "alternative language".

Keywords: alternative development; reflexive development.

Pietila, Hilka. 2003. "Women, Citizenship and the End of Poverty." *YES!*: Winter Retrieved 8 February, 2005

(<http://www.futurenet.org/24democracy/pietila.htm>).

Abstract: This article discusses the history of, and reasons for, the wealth of Nordic countries- something the author attributes to the belief in building up the welfare of the people as a strategy to create the wealth of a nation.

Keywords: Finland; social welfare; women; democracy; social economy; state; globalization.

Pigg, Kenneth E. 1990. "Accountability in Community Development." *Journal of the Community Development Society* 21(1): 19-32.

Abstract: This article is about ways of establishing and assessing the accountability of community development programs. Pigg claims some kind of evaluation for development program activities needs to be used to monitor if progress has been made or set goals attained. Evaluation and interpretation together produce accountability (support for the program, proof of its success).

Keywords: accountability; CED.

Pitamber, Sunita. 2000. "Accessing Financial Resources and Entrepreneurial Motivations Amongst the Female- Informal Sector Micro-entrepreneurs in Sudan (Part 1 of 2)." *Ahfad Journal* 17(1): 4.

Abstract: This article discusses the demographic characteristics and motivations of women who participate in informal micro-enterprises in Sudan, and makes a distinction between push and pull factors influencing women's decision to enter this sector. The article also discusses some

informal lending systems utilized by these women (e.g. the 'Sandouk' system- a rotating savings fund).

Keywords: informal economy; microenterprise; informal banking/lending; Sudan.

-----, 2000. "Accessing Financial Resources and Entrepreneurial Motivations Amongst the Female- Informal Sector Micro-entrepreneurs in Sudan (Part 2 of 2)." *Ahfad Journal* 17(1): 13.

Abstract: The author concludes that understanding women's motivations for entering in microenterprises is important to developing new, successful models of microenterprise and economic development.

Keywords: informal economy, motivations; microenterprise, motivations; Sudan.

Pitcoff, Winton. 2000. "EZ'er Said Than Done." *Shelterforce Online* July/August: 112, Retrieved 21 August, 2003

(<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/112/EZEC.html>).

Abstract: Pitcoff describes and critiques the Clinton Administration's 'Empowerment Zones.'

Keywords: empowerment zones; community revitalization; United States.

-----, 2000. "Shelterforce Interview: George Knight: Executive Director, Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation." *Shelterforce Online* July/August: 112, Retrieved 21 August, 2003

(<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/112/knightinterview.html>).

Abstract: This is an interview with George Knight, the retiring executive director of the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation. In it he discusses his work in organizing communities against bank redlining and securing affordable housing. He also discusses ways of measuring success in development and his perceptions. He argues CDCs need to go out of their way to ensure they get participation of the poor and that sometimes CDCs cannot assume a political advocacy role because of partnerships they have made and circumstances.

Keywords: Chicago; United States; interview; organizing community; poverty.

-----, "Has Homeownership Been Oversold?" *Shelterforce Online* January/February: 127, Retrieved 21 August, 2003

(<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/127/homeownership.html>).

Abstract: Pitcoff describes and problematizes homeownership as a development and poverty alleviation strategy. He presents evidence of the problems it can cause individuals and the debate about whether it does or does not lead to asset accumulation.

Keywords: housing; poverty alleviation; development; homeownership; United States.

Pitt, Leyland F. 2000. "The Role of Adaptation in Microenterprise Development: A Marketing Perspective." *Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship* 5(2): 137-155.

Abstract: This article is about a case study of how adaptation effects businesses and entrepreneurs in South Africa; how environment and capacity for an entrepreneur to adapt effect businesses is also discussed.

Keywords: economic development; microenterprise; South Africa.

Platteau, Jean-Philippe and Anita Abraham. 2002. "Participatory Development in the Presence of Endogenous Community Imperfections." *The Journal of Development Studies* 39(2): 104-136.

Abstract: Discusses why markets and community based development initiatives are prone to failure in tribal societies: e.g. inherited leadership and lineage-based power, automatic redistribution of wealth to maintain equality among non leader community members, ethnic and caste identity define boundaries of social interaction. The researchers explain how because of these reasons, total decentralisation of funds for development to community control is counterproductive, and state regulation of development funding is more practical if goals include avoidance of inequality reproduction.

Keywords: tribal society; state regulation; inequality; community control; failed development; Africa.

Pleumarom, Anita. 1992. "Course and Effect: Golf Tourism in Thailand." *The Ecologist* 22(3): 104-110.

Abstract: Because international companies own most of the golf courses in Thailand, all the money they generate leaves the community. The Thai government has made a number of policies to facilitate the growth of the golf industry as a means of economic development, despite its ecological damage, cultural and social damage, and its ineffectiveness as a strategy for reducing poverty. Resources that poorer citizens need to survive are destroyed in the creation of this tourist industry.

Keywords: export of profits; Thailand; multinational corporations; tourism; economic development.

Pollard, J. and M. Storper. 1996. "A Tale of Twelve Cities: Metropolitan Employment Change in Dynamic Industries in the 1980s." *Economic Geography* 72(1): 1-22.

Abstract: This article is about regional economic growth. Data from 12 cities was collected and analyzed. Comparison of job growth and reduction from the 1980s to the 1990s indicates there has been a change in industries contributing the most (economically) to national and regional economies; the

authors found a decline in manufacturing and production industries and growth in information and knowledge based technology sectors and intellectual capacity industries. These latter industries and how they operate are discussed.

Keywords: economic development; government; industry; technology; work.

Portes, Alejandro. 1998. "Social capital: Its Origins and Applications in Modern Sociology." *Annual Review of Sociology* 24: 0-12.

Abstract: Portes criticizes Putnam's concept of social capital. This article is about the various conceptualizations and theorizations of social capital in sociological literature. The author lists the various applications of the concept of social capital. He argues that while it is useful to conceive social capital as an asset belonging to an individual (e.g. cultural capital, human capital), extending the idea to that of an asset that can be used for nation building or reforming, greatly exaggerates its potential. According to Portes, social capital needs to be examined as a complex set of dynamics and effects, not solely as a value.

Keywords: social capital, theory; social capital, potential; Putnam's theory.

Poster, Winifrid and Zakia Salime. 2002. "The Limits of Microcredit: Transnational Feminism and USAID Activities in the United States and Mexico." Pp. 189 in *Women's Activism and Globalization: Linking Local Struggles and Transnational Politics*, edited by N. Naples and M. Desai. New York and London: Routledge.

Abstract: This chapter compares USAID sponsored microcredit programs in the United States and Morocco. The article contrasts what the authors terms "the first world discourse" and "third world application" of the policies and conclude that microcredit programs can sometimes be antithetical to women's empowerment.

Keywords: Microcredit, theoretical considerations; microcredit; USAID; United States; Morocco.

Power, Dorothy. 2002. "'Cultural industries' in Sweden: An Assessment of Their Place in the Swedish Economy." *Economic Geography* 78(2): 103-127.

Abstract: Power presents a study of the estimated financial impact of the Swedish cultural industries upon that nation's economy and labour market using an industrial systems approach. It is speculated why those industries are successful. The author points out how culture is tied into power and capitalism.

Keywords: jobs; new economy; cultural industry; Sweden.

Premchander, Smita. 1994. "Income Generating Programmes for Rural Women - Examining the Role of NGOs." *Small Enterprise Development* 5(1): 14-20.

Abstract: The impacts of IGP's vary depending on the approach taken by the NGO. When activities are owned and managed by participants, results are positive – this is the empowerment approach.

Keywords: women and NGO; NGO and empowerment.

Pretes, Michael. 2001. "Microequity and Microfinance." *World Development* 30(8): 1341-1353.

Abstract: Pretes argues that micro finance (equity finance and start-up grants) for small businesses has proven successful in high- income countries and would therefore likely be successful as a small business development strategy in low-income countries. Provides the case of the American NGO "Village Enterprise Fund" working in East Africa. Pretes briefly outlines how the poorest people do not qualify for many micro loan programmes.

Keywords: CED; CDC; Africa; microfinance; economic development; NGO.

Priluck, Jill. 2000. "Vision Quest." *City Limits.Org*: September/October, Retrieved August 21, 2003

(<http://www.citylimits.org/content/articles/articleView.cfm?articlenumber=659>).

Abstract: Priluck describes a local enterprise initiative in Boston that focuses on neighborhood renewal and job creation. She explains ways the city have assisted, ways the initiative is democratic for the entire community, and that it is "felt needs" driven by the participants.

Keywords: Boston; United States; employment; urban revitalization.

Prokosch, Mike. "'Globalization From Below' is Here to Stay: Building New Coalitions for a Democratic Economy." Stillwater, PA: Grassroots Economic Organizing Newsletter, Retrieved 02/02, 2005

(<http://www.geo.coop/global.htm>).

Abstract: Prokosch writes about how the anti-corporate globalization movement is impacting at a local level as well as at national/international levels. He describes examples of how local grassroots groups organized to rid Bangor, Maine of sweat- labour clothing, and how family farm coalitions in Iowa have networked to protect their rights from transnational corporations. Prokosch argues that grassroots organizations have a mutual interest in networking with each other because they challenge the same forces and processes (corporate globalization). He provides an explanation as to how they can network effectively.

Keywords: grassroots movements; anti-globalization movement; globalization.

Proulx, Marc-Urbain. 1999. "Perspectives locales." *Possibles* 23(1): 44-55.

Abstract: Author describes some theoretical approaches to local development (organizational, community development, geographical, urban

planning, administrative sciences, economics, political sciences). The evolution of local government in Quebec and their resistance to adapt are presented. The higher efficiency of smaller organisations is illustrated. The author concludes with remarks regarding the need for local governments of cities, towns and villages to innovate more.

Keywords: Quebec; Canada; local development; local government.

Przeworski, Adam. "A Flawed Blueprint: The Covert Politicization of Development Economics." *Harvard International Review* 25(1): 42-47.

Abstract: Because of the economic success of communist countries in the late 1950s, some western theorists came to profess that non-democratic societies were a natural economic and social prerequisite to the progression of democratic development. There are no consistent findings as to whether democracies or dictatorships are more or less likely to become modernized or economically successful. The author discusses historical similarities and differences between democracies and dictatorships. He concludes by cautioning against the idea of following a blue print or model idea for how to proceed with development of a nation, because there are no consistent findings as to what type of regime model to follow. It is only known that certain institutional arrangements are more likely to facilitate development than others.

Keywords: development model; democracy; dictatorship.

Puhazhendhi, V. and B. Jayaraman. 1999. "Increasing Women's Participation and Employment Generation among Rural Poor: An Approach Through Informal Groups." *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics* 54(3): 287-295.

Abstract: Through participation in informal groups in rural India, women were able to undertake different activities such as non-farm work and animal husbandry. The program resulted in increased literacy for the whole family, improved housing conditions, improved nutrition, and improved clothing. This article advocates the group approach as being the most favourable for the development and advancement of rural women.

Keywords: women and participation; rural poor; India.

Quarter, Jack. 1992. *Canada's Social Economy: Co-ops, Non-profits and Community Enterprises*. Toronto, ON: James Lorimer and Company.

Abstract: This book provides a comprehensive description of what came to be termed as 'third sector' in Canada. The author describes the key components of this sector and his focus is on new approaches and management.

Keywords: social economy; third sector; Canada; social housing; social capital.

Quilling, Joan. 1999. "Gender, Technology and Leadership Development." *Journal of Family and Consumer Sciences* 91(3): 70-75.

Abstract: "This article brings together ideas from gender equity, technology, and leadership development literature to form a framework for preparing males and females to work in gender equitable environments".

Keywords: information technology; new economy; gender.

Raagmaa, G. 1996. "Shifts in Regional Development of Estonia During the Transition." *European Planning Studies* 4(6): 683-704.

Abstract: Raagmaa discusses how changes in Russian politics and economy have affected Estonia's developmental history since the end of the Second World War. The author also traces the impacts of the shift from an agricultural to an industrial economy on the poverty in Estonia.

Keywords: Russia; Estonia; development; shift of economy; poverty.

Raagmaa, Garri. 2001. "Public Leaders in Regional Economic Development." *European Planning Studies* 9(8): 1039-1054.

Abstract: Raagmaa discusses theories of how leaders emerge and the roles they fulfill, why groups of people take to supporting/following charismatic public leaders, qualities of those leaders, and the dynamics of the relationship. He argues these are all factors that can contribute to regional development and community building. A case study from Estonia is presented.

Keywords: Estonia; economic development; community building; regional development; leaders and development.

Raagmaa, Garri. 2002. "Regional Identity in Regional Development and Planning." *European Planning Studies* 10(1): 55-76.

Abstract: Raagmaa discusses the ways regional identity factors into social capital formation and can be used as a planning tool in mobilizing local powers for regional development. He outlines how there are different kinds of regional identities and that planners can shape new ones. Further, it is argued people are more likely to participate in development initiatives if they feel it belongs to them, and they are less likely to leave a community if they feel emotionally connected to that place and other residents. He notes how it is more difficult for the extreme poor to devote time and resources to development efforts.

Keywords: social capital; development; participants of development.

Raco, Mike. 2000. "Assessing Community Participation in Local Economic Development--Lessons for the New Urban Policy." *Political Geography* 19(5): 573-599.

Abstract: Raco presents the Welsh case of an association of businesses that became involved in a local development movement, successfully. Raco

discusses how "voluntarist, top-down partnership structures" in development policies can serve the interests of agencies, organizations or businesses not accountable to the local community they are helping "develop".

Keywords: CED; economic development; urban policy; Great Britain; CED and business.

Raddon, Mary B. 2002. "Community Currencies, Value and Feminist Economic Transformation." *Women and Environments International Magazine* (Spring): 24-26.

Abstract: This article draws on a theoretical debate within the field of feminist economics regarding the ways by which we can value women's work. The author suggests the community currency movement as an alternative in this debate- arguing that community currencies demonstrate that money is not always antagonistic to women's caring. Furthermore, the author argues that community currencies demonstrate that money can be "made obedient to community norms, such as gender equity".

Keywords: Feminist Economics; community currencies; local trading.

-----, 2002. "Follow the Money." *Canadian Women's Studies* 21(4): 221.

Abstract: This article presents a critical analysis of the community currency movement as a response to globalization. The article discusses the reasons for participation in the movement as well as its impacts on the community and the individual. Introduces the concept of community currency as a kind of "cosmopolitan localism".

Keywords: Community currency; Globalization; LETS.

Raheim, Salome and Catherine F. Alter. 1998. "Self-Employment as a Social and Economic Development Intervention for Recipients of AFDC." *Journal of Community Practice* 5(1/2): 41-61.

Abstract: This article details a comparative study of two microenterprise training programs for social assistance recipients in the United States. The authors conclude, based on their findings, that microenterprise training with assistance in finding start up financial capital was effective for establishing viable self-employment for the participants.

Keywords: microenterprise training; self-sufficiency; United States.

Rajagopal. 1996. "Business links through NGOs: An Indian Experiment in Rural Development." *Development in Practice* 6(2): 154-156.

Abstract: The Indian government has been promoting income generating programmes since the 1970s. The Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in Gujarat is the first voluntary organisation to be directly involved in business activities in an open market setting. The group approach is favoured because it gives shared responsibility and commitment, and reduces risk and uncertainty that would be faced by individual

entrepreneurs.

Keywords: NGO; India; women; self-employment; rural women.

Rankin, Katherine N. 2002. "Social Capital, Microfinance, and the Politics of Development." *Feminist Economics* 8(1):1-24.

Abstract: In this article Rankin examines microenterprise and its roots in rational choice theory and social capital theory. She compares these perspectives to Marxian social capital theories, neo-Foucauldian governmentality studies, and her own feminist ethnographic research. She criticizes the microfinance and microenterprise development model in how it does not address the issue of structural inequality in economics and makes recommendations on how microfinance and development can more effectively challenge gender ideology.

Keywords: social capital; microfinance; Nepal; Bourdieu; social networks; gender; Foucault.

Rao, Aruna and David Kelleher. 2003. "Institutions, Organizations and Gender Equality in an Era of Globalization." *Gender and Development* 11(1): 142.

Abstract: The article outlines some of the major schools of thought that influence the ways in which development organizations understand gender relations.

Keywords: globalization; feminist responses; women's organizing; development; development theory.

Rao, Aruna and David Kelleher. 2000. "Leadership for Social Transformation: Some Ideas and Questions on Institutions and Feminist Leadership." *Gender and Development* 8(3):74-79.

Abstract: This article is about transforming institutions. The authors advocate continuous questioning of existing ways of working, challenging the status quo, and "build(ing) managerial efficiency with leadership for change, not at the expense of it" (79).

Keywords: women and NGO; NGO and change.

Rao, Aruna and Rieky Stuart. 1997. "Rethinking Organisations: A Feminist Perspective." *Gender and Development* 5(1): 10-16.

Abstract: The ideas in this article are based on a conference held in 1996. There is a need to challenge the 'deep structures' or organisations. It is important to recognize that meeting quotas for gender parity and diversity will not necessarily change power relations that are structured by class, race and gender.

Keywords: women and change; gender and development.

Razavi, Shahra. 2001. "Women in Contemporary Democratization." *International Journal of Politics, Culture and Society* 15(1): 201-224.

Abstract: This paper looks at the issue of democratization in the developing world from a gender perspective. Women's persistent exclusion from formal politics raises questions about how to democratize institutions.

Keywords: gender; democracy; Third World women; NGO.

Redclift, Nanneke and Enzo Mingione, eds. 1985. *Beyond Employment: Household, Gender and Subsistence*. Oxford, UK: Basil Blackwell Ltd.

Abstract: This collection poses the question of how individuals and families adapt to economic conditions and how their patterns of behaviour contribute to the structure of the economy. It also discusses the link between the informal and formal economy.

Keywords: informal economy; gender; household economy.

Redevelopment Opportunities for Women, inc. 2002. "Redevelopment Opportunities for Women, inc." St. Louis, MO: MegWilliams.com, Retrieved 04/11, 2003 (<http://www.row-stl.org>).

Abstract: This is the webpage of Redevelopment Opportunities for Women, inc. (ROW). ROW's mission is to create opportunities for women to pursue 'economic self sufficiency and personal and family development.' ROW sponsors an Economic Action Program (REAP) that focuses on increasing economic security for battered women.

Keywords: organization; economic opportunity; domestic violence; homelessness; gender.

Reed, B. J. and Robert Blair. 1993. "Economic Development in Rural Communities: Can Strategic Planning Make a Difference." *Public Administration Review* 53(1): 88-92.

Abstract: This article is about the effects of 1980s economic cutbacks and crisis on rural communities, rural decline and strategic planning and local economic development of rural areas. The authors describe their study of the TAKE CHARGE, S.T.A.R.T, and TOOL KIT rural development programs. They found there are a variety of existing strategic approaches for local economic development.

Keywords: rural development; CED; local development; United States.

Reese, Laura A. and Raymond A. Rosenfeld. 2002. "Reconsidering Private Sector Power: Business Input and Local Development Policy." *Urban Affairs Review* 37(5): 642-674.

Abstract: The authors describe that private sector involvement in development is not homogeneous in all instances; it can have positive or negative effects. They found an association between the presence of local business input and community input in development. Influence of private sector in development policy and practice varies. Not all municipal development is guided by growth machine development or regime theory.

Keywords: economic development; policy; community participation; corporations; Canada; United States.

Reese, Laura A., Raymond A. Rosenfeld, Clarence N. Stone, Ann O'M Bowman and Susan E. Clarke. 2001. "Yes, But...: Questioning the Conventional Wisdom About Economic Development/Responses and Rejoinder." *Economic Development Quarterly* 15(4): 299-326.

Abstract: This article is about the limitations of current knowledge surrounding local economic development policy and flaws in methodologies for studying local economic development. The authors compare the use of cross section surveys vs. case studies. In a study of the civic cultures in 9 US and Canadian cities, it was found cities where the business sector has a lot of input in development also have a high level of community input as well. These cities were also found to have more planning evaluation and study of growth impact.

Keywords: CDC; CED examples; local economic development; policy; Canada; United States.

Reich, Blaize H. and Michelle L. Kaarst-Brown. 2003. "Creating Social and Intellectual Capital Through IT Career Transitions." *Journal of Strategic Information Systems* 12(2): 91-109.

Abstract: The researchers present a case study from Clarica Life Insurance Company and (in applying Nahapiet and Gosahl social capital) argue that by moving 70 information technology workers into "line business positions," the company successfully used social capital to increase intellectual capital. This, they claim, led to organizational and economic advantages.

Keywords: social capital; information technology.

Reid, Angus. 1996. *Shakedown: How the New Economy is Changing Our Lives*. Toronto, ON: Doubleday Canada Limited.

Abstract: Economic measures, such as gross domestic product, competitiveness, productivity and price stability, though useful indicators of material progress, do not show the national well-being of the Canadians.

Keywords: economic development; globalization; government; neoliberalism; new economy; Canada.

Renkow, Mitch and Simon K. Garber. "Strategic Planning for Rural Community Economic Development." North Carolina State University, Retrieved May 27, 2003 (<http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/resources/economics/cd44/>).

Abstract: This web page summarizes the process of strategic planning for rural CED (e.g. organizing, seeking sponsorship, goal setting, assessing strengths and weaknesses, monitoring project progress).

Keywords: CED rural; strategic planning.

Revue Développement Durable & Territoires. "Accueil." Lille, France: Revue Développement Durable et Territoires, Retrieved 11/09, 2004 (<http://www.revue-ddt.org/index.htm>).

Abstract: Website of a scientific journal that explores issues of sustainable development and conceptualises the environment in a broad way.

Keywords: sustainable development.

Rew, Alan and Martin Rew. 2003. "Development Models 'Out-of-Place': Social Research on Methods to Improve Livelihoods in Eastern India." *Community Development Journal* 38(3): 213-224.

Abstract: Rew and Rew describe cases of tribal society wherein social identity defines the boundaries of group interaction and social hierarchy regulates the community. For those reasons, the development initiatives that aimed to dismantle systems of inequality failed in the case studies provided; community members preferred to compete for higher social status rather than attain equality. The case studies they provide likewise demonstrate the need for development to factor in local customs, which made aspects of the development initiatives inappropriate.

Keywords: India; tribal society; community; social identity; inequality; development.

Ritter, Archibald R. M. 1998. "Entrepreneurship, Microenterprise, and Public Policy in Cuba: Promotion, Containment, or Asphyxiation?" *Journal of Interamerican Studies & World Affairs* 40(2): 63-95.

Abstract: Ritter discusses the concept of entrepreneurship and explores its existence in Cuba. While widespread microenterprise business has developed in the country, Ritter argues it is too highly taxed, restricted, and regulated to truly benefit the people. While the Cuban government was more supportive of microenterprise during the early to mid 1990's when the country was experiencing recession, by the late 1990's the government had reversed its stance and was trying to foster public hostility toward and policies to work against the sector. Ritter describes how the country could benefit from expansion of microenterpreneurial activity.

Keywords: Havana; Cuba; microenterprise; underground economy; state.

Robinson, Tony. 1996. "Inner-city Innovator: The Non-profit Community Development Corporation." *Urban Studies* 33(9): 1647-1670.

Abstract: Robinson argues that in order to be successful in development initiatives, CDCs need to back up defensive strategies with proactive strategies (e.g. housing initiatives) and cooperate more with government and corporations rather than be radical, and professionalize. Robinson describes the various roles and successes of CDCs, and their limitations.

Keywords: CDC; United States; San Francisco; California; proactive strategies; CDCs.

Robson, Paul. 1994. "Community Development in Cape Verde." *Review of African Political Economy* 21(59): 96-104.

Abstract: This article details criticism of the government of Cape Verde for trying to economically liberalise the country. Competition from cheap imports has put local producers out of business and men leave their families to emigrate to urban centres. While a development initiative brought clean water, a school facility, sports and cultural centre, health post and credit scheme to the small town of Ponta d'Agua, it has not been able to effectively develop more jobs for the high number of unemployed. Most women are poor and trying to get the necessities of daily life and are too pressed for time to network with others.

Keywords: community development; Cape Verde; Senegal; Africa; impacts of economic liberalization.

Roche, Diane and James R. Stormes. 1995. "Remarx: 'Let Us Lift up Our Hearts': Communal Class Processes in the Success of a Low-Income Community." *Rethinking MARXISM* 8(3): 122-133.

Abstract: This article is about the success story of a tenant-owned housing co-op in the community of Sursum Corda in Washington D.C. Dynamics and inter connections of this poor community were studied in relation to wider political, and socio economic processes and structures. The roles of "communal class processes" and "communal mode of production" in contributing to the success of the switch from rental housing to the co-op is examined.

Keywords: cooperative; Washington, D.C.; United States; housing.

Roche, Chris. 1991. "An NGO Perspective on Food Security and the Environment: Accord in the Sahel and Horn of Africa." *IDS Bulletin* 22(3): 31-34.

Abstract: This article is based on the work of ACORD, a consortium of NGOs whose mandate is to work in areas of Africa where local structures are weak or non-existent. A potential solution named in this article is to strengthen local structures so that they can deal with macro-level issues and enter into dialogue with policy makers.

Keywords: Africa; food security; local structures.

Roddick, Anita. 1996. "Resolving International Conflict: What Role for Business?" *London Business School, Business Strategy Review* 7(3): 43-50.

Abstract: Roddick describes the impact free trade, western/northern economic principles and 'development' have had in contributing to increases in poverty. According to Roddick, microenterprise and fair trade by multinationals are good alternatives to capitalist economies of scale and globalization.

Keywords: microenterprise; fair trade; poverty; conflict; free trade.

- Rodriguez-Pose, Andres, John Tomaney and Jeroen Klink. 2001. "Local Empowerment Through Economic Restructuring in Brazil: The Case of the Greater ABC Region." *Geoforum* 32(4): 459-469.
Abstract: The authors claim the recent proactive policies and actions of local and regional governments in Brazil, is a result of economic restructuring at the national level. This greater local government control and independence has resulted in an increase in local economic development organization's activity and greater co-operation among municipalities.
Keywords: CED; democracy; economic development; empowerment; Brazil; Latin America.
- Rondinelli, Denis, Jr Johnson James and John D. Kasarda. 1998. "The Changing Forces of Urban Economic Development: Globalization and City Competitiveness in the 21st Century." *Cityscape: A Journal of Policy Development and Research* 3(3): 71-105.
Abstract: The authors argue U.S. cities need to adjust to become more globally competitive in order to survive economically. They claim metropolitan regions should increase exports, attract foreign investment, train highly skilled and flexible workforces that can change as work and global economic forces change, and foster globally competitive entrepreneurial firms (i.e. develop through modernization and rationalization). The authors stress "business-oriented" strategies for community development, and argue it is possible and important for all members of a metropolis to be integrated into such development strategies.
Keywords: United States; North America; cities; community development; economic development.
- Rose, Pauline. 2003. "Community Participation in School Policy and Practice in Malawi: Balancing Local Knowledge, National Policies and International Agency Priorities." *Compare* 33(1): 48-64.
Abstract: Community participation has become increasingly formalized in international and national educational policy making in recent years. Drawing on research in Malawi, the article explores the extent to which publicly stated policy commitments towards community participation are realized in practice. The author concludes that community involvement often means that members of the community are simply informed of the contributions they are supposed to make.
Keywords: school policy; community schools; community participation; unpaid labour; structural adjustment; Malawi; Africa.
- Roseland, Mark. 2000. "Sustainable Community Development: Integrating Environmental, Economic, and Social Objectives." *Progress in Planning* 54(2): 73-132.
Abstract: Roseland begins by arguing that poverty and environmental

degradation are caused by capitalist lifestyle (e.g. the capitalist economy does not value the natural environment in itself). He discusses the roles of community natural capital and social capital in sustainable development, how traditional development planning has lacked practice and research in ecological sustainability, and how to achieve sustainable development (e.g. community participation, governance, maintenance). Other issues he explores are democratic participation in development, consensus for decision making vs. voting, and sustainability assessment tools.

Keywords: causes of poverty; degradation of the environment; capitalism; sustainability.

Roseland, Mark, Maureen Cureton and Heather Wornell. 1998. "Governing Sustainable Communities." Pp. 182-197 in *Toward Sustainable Communities: Resources for Citizens and Their Governments*. Gabriola Island, B.C.: New Society Publishers.

Abstract: Topics in this chapter include: democratic decision making and inclusive political participation, decision making processes by consensus, the role of government in making communities sustainable, the differences between NGOs and civil society organizations, and various ways of taking action for sustainability planning and organizing.

Keywords: sustainability; community participation; government; governance; democracy.

----- . 1998. "Lessons and Challenges." Pp. 210-214 in *Toward Sustainable Communities: Resources for Citizens and Their Governments*. Gabriola Island, B.C.: New Society Publishers.

Abstract: In this chapter, the authors list challenges to implementing sustainable development, challenges to integrating it into policy, successes the city of Toronto has had thus far in attaining advances in ecological sustainability, and steps to take toward reaching ecological sustainability. They also describe our materialistic culture.

Keywords: sustainable development; policy; capitalism; Toronto; Canada.

----- . 1998. "Tools for Community Sustainability." Pp. 198-209 in *Toward Sustainable Communities: Resources for Citizens and Their Governments*. Gabriola Island, B.C.: New Society Publishers.

Abstract: This chapter lists sources describing indicators, differences between various community planning tools, assessment tools and technical tools, and what these are used for.

Keywords: sustainability; tools for community sustainability.

Roseland, Mark, Maureen Cureton and Heather Wornell. 1998. "Community Economic Development." Pp. 160-179 in *Toward Sustainable Communities: Resources for Citizens and Their Governments*. Gabriola Island, B.C.: New

Society Publishers.

Abstract: In this chapter, the authors describe various aspects of CED: definitions, forms, strategies, and organizations. They also discuss the potential for government and NGO involvement in the goal of attaining ecological sustainability.

Keywords: CED; sustainability; CED examples; CED definitions.

Roseland, Mark, Maureen with Cureton and Heather Wornell. 1998. "Sustainable Community Resources." Pp. 216-225 in *Toward Sustainable Communities: Resources for Citizens and Their Governments*. Gabriola Island, B.C.: New Society Publishers.

Abstract: This appendix lists organizations, institutions and journals that specialize in sustainable community development.

Keywords: CED resources; CED; organization; sustainable development.

Roseland, Mark. 1992. "The Greening of North American Local Government: Local Responses to Global Environmental Change." *Planning Practice & Research* 7(1): 13-17.

Abstract: Roseland discusses environmental degradation and examples of government response to environmental change. Roseland argues policies that government should implement in order for societies to become ecologically sustainable.

Keywords: environmental degradation; government; policy; Vancouver; Canada; sustainability.

Rothney, Russ. 1992. *Neechi Foods Co-Op Ltd.: Lessons in Community Development*. Winnipeg, MB: Neechi Foods Co-op Ltd.

Abstract: Rothney describes Neechi Foods Co-op Ltd.; its history, how it operates, its mission and objectives to serve and develop inner city communities, obstacles it has encountered and responses to those. Neechi Foods Co-Op Ltd. is a worker co-op that operates a small supermarket in Winnipeg's North End.

Keywords: Winnipeg; Manitoba; aboriginal; community development; North End; Canada; Neechi foods.

Rozario, Santi. 1997. "Development and Rural Women in South Asia: The Limits of Empowerment and Conscientization." *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars* 29(4): 45-53.

Abstract: The author states that in South Asia, women are simply incorporated into development projects, while the development process itself is not changed or questioned. The author then looks at the concepts of empowerment and conscientization. The argument is that while many NGOs have these terms as part of their rhetoric, they are very different in practice. The wider context within which NGOs operate make it difficult to challenge

the political and economic norms. Real change needs to take place within a favourable political environment.

Keywords: NGO and gender; gender and development; South Asia.

Ruben, Barbara. 1994. "Reuse, Recycle and Revitalize." *Environmental Action* 26(2): 32-36.

Abstract: This article is all about reuse and recycling programs and companies in the United States.

Keywords: United States; North Carolina; New York; California; Massachusetts; Mississippi; Maryland; recycling and reuse programs; sustainability.

Rubin, Herbert J. 1995. "Renewing Hope in the Inner City: Conversations with Community-Based Development Practitioners." *Administration & Society* 27(1): 127-160.

Abstract: In this article Rubin discusses means of resistance, against becoming primarily economically. Interviews with community activists highlight the challenges facing CBDOs in providing service delivery and physical production while attempting to empower community members and capacity build at the same time.

Keywords: United States; CBDO; CDC; challenges facing CBDOs.

Rubin, Herbert J. 1993. "Understanding the Ethos of Community-Based Development: Ethnographic Description for Public Administration." *Public Administration Review* 53(5): 428-437.

Abstract: This article details the extent of government financial support for 1, 160 CBDOs. Rubin describes conflicts that arise between CBDO members and government officials. CBDOs must coordinate funds from many sources and serve a role as political advocates. Rubin provides cases of successful CBDO activity.

Keywords: CBDO; conflict; funding.

Rudd, Murray A. 2000. "Live Long and Prosper: Collective Action, Social Capital and Social Vision." *Ecological Economics* 34(234): 131-144.

Abstract: In this paper Rudd discusses how social capital formation, social interactions, institutionalization or rules and norms, social vision and decision making contribute to changes in the environment. Rudd argues from a position that neoliberal capitalism is the most effective and positive form of development, and that social capital is the best way to facilitate its spread.

Keywords: social capital; capitalism, positive form of development.

Rutherford, Blair. 1997. "Civil (Dis)Obedience and Social Development in the New Policy Agenda: Research Priorities for Analysing the Role of Civil Society Organizations in Social Policy Reform, with Particular Attention to Sub-

Saharan Africa and Latin America." Ottawa, ON: International Development Research Centre, Retrieved 07/02, 2003 (<http://www.idrc.ca/socdev/pub/documents/civilsociety.html>).

Abstract: In this publication, Rutherford describes the concepts of civil society, the state and society. He critiques the role of civil society in shaping policy agenda and proposes research methodologies to evaluate the viability of civil society's role in "institutional arrangements". Rutherford traces the history of how government policy has become orientated to neoliberalism, and argues that in this political climate, civil society movement has facilitated privatization and modernization of social services. Rutherford cites examples from Africa and Latin America that he claims demonstrate that the nature of NGOs there have changed from being antagonistic with the state to cooperative. He makes recommendations on how to study NGOs and CSOs in the New Policy Agenda.

Keywords: CED; economic development; government; grass roots; NGO; Africa; Latin America.

Sacks, Rachel. 1997. "Commercial Sex and the Single Girl: Women's Empowerment Through Economic Development in Thailand." *Development in Practice* 7(4): 424-427.

Abstract: One of the main Thai NGOs working on issues in the commercial sex industry (CSI), is the Population and Community Development Association (PDA). PDA aims to give young women economic alternatives to the CSI. The article notes that PDA works only with the women who work in semi-legal brothels, and not with those who are held prisoners in the illegal ones.

Keywords: Thailand; women and change; women and NGO; prostitution.

Saegert, Susan and Gary Winkel. 1998. "Social Capital and the Revitalization of New York City's Distressed Inner-City Housing." *Housing Policy Debate* 9(1): 17-60.

Abstract: The authors explore the role of social capital in improving housing quality for low-income earners. In their study, 487 buildings in Brooklyn New York were analyzed. Co-operative tenant owned buildings were found to have higher levels of social capital (as measured by socializing with and helping neighbours, and participating in voluntary associations). The authors argue this social capital adds value to the public housing because co-op owner tenants invest more in local upkeep of a building and put more pressure on local officials to invest in building maintenance and in neighbourhoods.

Keywords: social capital; cooperatives; housing; New York; United States.

Salomon, Jean-Jacques and Andre Lebeau. 1993. *Mirages of Development: Science and Technology for the Third Worlds*. Boulder, Colorado: Lynne

Rienner Publishers, Inc.

Abstract: This book emphasizes that, while Third World countries may benefit from the most advanced technologies- such as the computer- they should not abandon traditional, more labor intensive methods, which still have much to contribute.

Keywords: Development; Third World; Technology; Indigenous Knowledge.

Samant, Vanashree. 2003. "A New Development Agenda: Outlining the Challenges to Development in the 21st Century. A Conversation with Louise Fréchette." *Harvard International Review* 25(1): 40-41.

Abstract: In relation to development, Fréchette answers questions regarding poverty, terrorism, NGOs, globalization, and foreign investment in the South. She also discusses the United Nations, IMF, the World Bank and the Bretton Woods institutions, and claims these have played crucial roles in the 'development' processes in the South.

Keywords: IMF; NGO; UN; development; interview.

Sanders, Cynthia K. 2002. "The Impact of Microenterprise Assistance Programs: A Comparative Study of Program Participants, Nonparticipants, and Other Low-Wage Workers." *Social Service Review* 76(2):321-340.

Abstract: In this article Sanders outline the lack of evidence demonstrating that microenterprise is effective at alleviating poverty. In her study of low-income participants in microenterprise training programs, she found household income and poverty status did not indicate an overall benefit for participants.

Keywords: microenterprise; poverty alleviation; United States.

Sanders, Cynthia K. and Margaret Sherraden. 1999. "Women, Microenterprise and Family: Promise and Prospects (in 5 parts)." *Women & Work* 1:113.

Abstract: This study discusses the impacts microenterprises have on women who start microenterprises to escape poverty.

Keywords: microenterprise; SELP study; women.

Santopietro, George D. 2002. "Analyzing Income Convergence at the County Level: The Case of Development in Central Appalachia." *Journal of Economic Issues* 36(4): 893-906.

Abstract: Santopietro describes the history of development in the counties of Appalachia, funding sources for development projects, and the income levels in various Appalachian counties. He argues that development initiatives have failed due to neglect of the power structure dynamics impeding economic prosperity for the poorest in the region, and the fact that they are unsustainable. He concludes that despite the fact that the Appalachians are rich in natural resources, corporations control capital from natural resources extraction, which leaks out of the region as a result.

Keywords: Appalachia; Virginia; West Virginia; Kentucky; United States; development; development, failed; natural resources; state funding.

Sassen, Saskia. 2002. "from 'Globalization and its Discontents'." Pp. 161-170 in *The Blackwell City Reader*, edited by G. Bridge and S. Watson. Malden, MA.: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Abstract: In this article, Sassen discusses how major cities are postcolonial spaces and that processes of globalization are embedded in them. Sassen argues that cities can be places of agency and political mobilization against globalization. The author suggests this because cities are places of citizenship where citizens' rights emerge, marginalized and excluded people have a large presence in cities, and infrastructure and economy first begin in a locale.

Keywords: cities; mobilization; globalization; marginalized.

Sauer, James B. 1997. "Unnatural Virtues for Well-being." *International Journal of Social Economics* 24(11): 1172-1190.

Abstract: Sauer discusses the concept of the public philosophy which dictates the values and meanings of social interactions. A discussion of microenterprises and micro businesses is presented. According to Sauer, the capitalist culture promotes individual interest and individual quality of life over societal well-being, ethics and social responsibility. He argues that civil society needs revitalization in order to change capitalist ideology.

Keywords: public philosophy; microenterprise; well-being; capitalist ideology.

Saunders, Kriemild, ed. 2002. *Feminist Post Development Thought: Rethinking Modernity, Post Colonialism and Representation*. London and New York: Zed Books.

Abstract: This book addresses the question of "what development means for women" and analyses the possibilities and limitations of 'post development' for women.

Keywords: development; alternative development; Third World; resistance; globalization; sustainable development; women and development.

Savoie, Donald J. 1997. *Rethinking Canada's Regional Development Policy: An Atlantic Perspective*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian Institute for Research on Regional Development.

Abstract: Savoie discusses the Atlantic Canada's Opportunities Agency, how successful it has been in contributing to regional development in Atlantic Canada, and his role in its establishment. While the Canadian federal government has stopped giving out large cash grants for development initiatives, Savoie argues it must change much more. He also claims the federal government should hand over most control to provincial

governments with regard to development organizations, as most public policy "levers" and services are already controlled by them. Savoie writes that in order to develop successfully, the Atlantic Canada region must export products/services to foreign markets.

Keywords: CED; economic development; micro enterprise; network; organization; research; theory; government.

Schaefer Davis, Susan. 1996. "Implementing Gender Policy in the Water and Sanitation Sector." *Natural Resources Forum* 20(3): 189-197.

Abstract: Since 1994, UNICEF has had a policy of "reducing gender disparity in all stages of the life cycle, eliminating the causes of gender discrimination that led to such disparities, and enabling and empowering women to participate in the development process (189)." In its water and environmental sanitation (WES) programmes, UNICEF also applies a gender framework.

Keywords: water and gender; UNICEF; Tanzania; Morocco; The Phillipines; Asia; Africa.

Scheie, David. 1996. "Promoting Job Opportunity: Strategies for Community-Based Organizations." *Shelterforce Online* September/October: 89, Retrieved 29 May, 2003 (<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/89/promoting.htm>).

Abstract: Scheie describes the Fifth Avenue Committee in Brooklyn that has fought redlining and focused on housing and commercial redevelopment there since the 1970s. He details their various development strategies (e.g. networking, lobbying, job creation training).

Keywords: development strategies; New York; United States.

Scher, Abby. 1998. "Fair Market Values." *City Limits.Org*. May, Retrieved 21 August, 2003 (<http://www.citylimits.org/content/articles/articleView.cfm?articlenumber=670>).

Abstract: Scher describes a youth grassroots community organizing group in Brooklyn that set up a local weekly market and attempted to fight rezoning that would drive up home rents and cause loss of manufacturing jobs. Details issues of inter-racial and ethnic community conflicts the group faced.

Keywords: Brooklyn; New York; United States; grassroots organization; activism; conflicts, inter-racial and ethnic.

Schild, Veronica. 2000. "'Gender Equity' Without Social Justice: Women's Rights in the Neoliberal Age." *NACLA Report on the Americas* 34(1): 25-28.

Abstract: Throughout the 1990s, Latin American governments have committed to increasing women's equality. They have done this, for

example, through public debates and legal reforms. .

Keywords: women; neoliberalism; women's rights; Latin America; NGO.

Schramm, Matthias and Markus Taube. 2003. "Evolution and Institutional Foundation of the Hawala Financial System." *International Review of Financial Analysis* 12:405-420.

Abstract: This article is about how the hawala financial system developed a century ago in Muslim countries when there was lack of official, legal financial systems. It is a low-risk arrangement, having developed an institutional framework to enforce agreements between parties. Because it developed outside national law, it still operates separately and has grown. It does not run by keeping physical records of accounts, but on trust between members of Islamic communities.

Keywords: community money systems; Muslim countries; banking.

Schreiner, Mark. 1999. "Self-Employment, Microenterprise, and the Poorest Americans." *Social Service Review* 73(4): 496-523.

Abstract: According to Schreiner, microenterprise in the United States has not been as successful a strategy for alleviating poverty as in Southern nations. His study of microenterprise as a strategy for helping people leave social assistance indicated very few participants end up in a position of financial security to give up social assistance, and those who participate in these programs usually have more skills, social capital, assets education and job experience than the chronic poor. He argues cost effectiveness evaluation is an effective way to assess whether microenterprise training programs are a good investment of public resources and money.

Keywords: microfinance; low income groups; United States; poverty alleviation.

Schulman, Michael D. and Cynthia Anderson. 1999. "The Dark Side of the Force: A Case Study of Restructuring and Social Capital." *Rural Sociology* 64(3): 351-372.

Abstract: In this article the authors describe the history of a Southern textile community, illustrating how social capital can act as a paternalistic and coercive force.

Keywords: United States; social capital; case study.

Schumacher, E. F. 1999. *Small is Beautiful: Economics As If People Mattered, 25 Years Later...with Commentaries*. Point Roberts, WA: Hartley & Marks Publishers Inc.

Abstract: This book is an antidote to the economic globalization. Schumacher is known for his critique of Western economics and his solution for a human-scale, decentralized and appropriate technologies.

Keywords: third world; development; globalization; technology.

Schwartz, Ed. 1994. "Reviving Community Development." *American Prospect* 19(Fall): 82-87.

Abstract: Schwartz argues that at the time of his writing, the Clinton administration's "Empowerment Zone" initiatives would hold great promise at assisting the poor. He argues that in order for Empowerment Zones to meet the goal of revitalization, bureaucratic departments involved must be integrated and in contact with each other to avoid those previous errors.

Keywords: empowerment zones; economic revitalization; United States; poverty alleviation.

Schwartz, David. 2002. "Following Bolivia's Example: The Commercialization of Microfinance." *Women & Environments International Magazine* Spring.

Abstract: This article highlights some of the shifts, and accompanying difficulties in Bolivia's microfinance industry.

Keywords: microfinance; commercialization; women; Bolivia; Latin America.

Scott, Allen J. 1992. "The Roepke Lecture in Economic Geography the Collective Order of Flexible Production Agglomerations: Lessons for Local Economic Development Policy and Strategic Choice." *Economic Geography* 68(3): 219-233.

Abstract: Scott discusses how regional policies have changed as a result of increased concentrations of industrial agglomerations. He describes how these flexible production agglomerations operate and argues they could become more successful if they assume frameworks of more appropriate institutional and collective order. He presents evidence supporting his argument based on the case of the electric car industry in Los Angeles and outlines political implications of this.

Keywords: regional policy; agglomeration; industry; local economic development; CED.

Scott, Allen J. and Michael Storper. 1987. "High Technology Industry and Regional Development: A Theoretical Critique and Reconstruction." *International Social Science Journal* 39(2): 215-232.

Abstract: Scott and Storper discuss the rise of information technology (e.g. where this has occurred), sectors that utilize information technology, the process of deindustrialization, and factors that led to these activities.

Keywords: United States; technology; labour; theory; CED.

Seley, John E. 1981. "Targeting Economic Development: An Examination of the Needs of Small Businesses." *Economic Geography* 57(1):34-51.

Abstract: Seley examines incentives states use to keep or attract businesses in an area. In surveying the needs of local businesses, Seley found public services are high priority needs for business success in many development programs. Seley argues provision of these services would be

more effective in boosting economic development than job enterprise training or tax breaks incentives for companies to move. Seley argues for more service provision rather than strengthening CBDs for development.
Keywords: Long Island; New York; economic development; business incentives.

Sen, Amartya. 2000. *Development as freedom*. New York: Anchor Books
Abstract: Amartya Sen, the well-known author on development issues provides a framework that addresses the remarkable deprivation that faces societies around the globe. He discusses the need for an integrated analysis of economics, social and political activities. He details an outline of an economy that leads to freedom and democracy.
Keywords: development as freedom; democracy; gender and development; equality; participation.

Sengupta, Arjun. 2002. "On the Theory and Practice of the Right to Development." *Human Rights Quarterly* 24:837-889.
Abstract: Sengupta outlines the concept of development as a human right similar to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights in international law. He describes the split between civil and political rights from the latter three in practice and argues that genuine development needs to encompass all five of these areas to meet the standard of human rights. From this perspective development needs to be grounded in concepts of peace, security and justice. He describes various international laws that place duties upon international states and communities to follow such principles.
Keywords: CED; development; human rights; economic development; theory; law.

Sennett, Richard. 2002. "from 'The Fall of Public Man'." Pp. 342-350 in *The Blackwell City Reader*, edited by G. Bridge and S. Watson. Malden, MA.: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
Abstract: Sennett describes various existing structures and places that are intended to be public spaces. They are not intended to permit diverse activity and intermixing of people as public space traditionally has. Sennett argues the level of public participation in public space started to decline among the first generation after World War II because of a "new capitalist, secular, urban culture." He also details the history of the terms "public" and "private".
Keywords: public space; urban.

Servon, Lisa J. 1998. "Credit and Social Capital: The Community Development Potential of U.S. Microenterprise Programs." *Housing Policy Debate* 9(1): 115-149.
Abstract: Servon found in this study that microenterprise programs led to

increases in social capital and networking (e.g. networks among borrowers and between programs and institutions). She acknowledges this social capital is only a first step in attempting to alleviate poverty, not a solution by itself. She argues there is a need to examine soft indicators of employment (e.g. community activity, self-esteem and family stability) and hard indicators (e.g. jobs and income changes).

Keywords: microenterprise; employment; social capital; United States.

Servon, Lisa J. and Timothy Bates. 1998. "Microenterprise as an Exit Route from Poverty: Recommendations for Programs and Policy Makers." *Journal of Urban Affairs* 20(4): 419-441.

Abstract: This article is about how effectively microenterprise programs can make low-income people self-employed and self-sufficient. The authors found the success of a microenterprise is strongly affected by the owner's skill and knowledge of business operation, as well as their support network. Microentrepreneurs lacking these were not likely to be financially self-sufficient through their microenterprise business alone.

Keywords: microenterprise; self-sufficiency; United States; low income.

Servon, Lisa J. and Jeffrey P. Doshna. 2000. "Microenterprise and the Economic Development: A Small Part of the Big Picture." *Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship* 5(3): 183-208.

Abstract: Servon and Doshna describe various forms of microenterprise and how economically successful some of them have proven to be. They claim that microenterprise is an adequate, temporary substitute for low-paying, insecure or low quality jobs, but that it is not a good permanent alternative to paid employment. They further argue that microenterprise alone cannot revitalize an economically depressed region.

Keywords: microenterprise; poverty alleviation; United States.

Settle, Tom. 1976. *In Search of a Third Way: Is a Morally Principled Political Economy Possible?* Canada: McClelland and Stewart Ltd.

Abstract: In Chapters three and four, Settle describes and critiques capitalism, how it operates and how it has conceptualized freedom and democracy as meaning individual economic freedom and the choice to participate in economic processes. He describes the myths of capitalism (e.g. perfect competition or the freedom of choice) and how these have come to be perceived widely as the most effective way of life and why this is perpetuated.

Keywords: capitalism; democracy; theory.

Sharp, Jeff S., Kerry Agnitsch, Vern Ryan and Jan Flora. 2002. "Social Infrastructure and Community Economic Development Strategies: the Case of self-Development and Industrial Recruitment in Rural Iowa." *Journal of*

Rural Studies 18(4): 405-417.

Abstract: The authors begin by contrasting the concepts of self-development vs. industrial development. They hypothesized at the start of their study that social infrastructure and greater interaction among community organizations and institutions is associated more with a self-development approach than with the industrial recruitment approach to development. Their findings indicated higher levels of Putnam's concept of social capital and networking (tapping human capacity) in self-development oriented approaches. They conclude by speculating industrial recruitment relies more on extra-local contacts and self-development more likely incorporates both internal and external linkages.

Keywords: economic development; self-development; CED; rural Iowa; United States.

Sherraden, Michael. 2003. "From the Social Welfare State to the Social Investment State." *Shelterforce Online* March/April: 128, Retrieved 2 June, 2003 (<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/128/socialinvest.html>).

Abstract: Sherraden discusses the differences between social welfarism and social investment for development. The latter is the idea that poverty can be alleviated through asset accumulation. This process entails community reinvestment through matching an individual's bank account savings designated for the purposes of education, business start up or homeownership. Sherraden provides an example of this and potential barriers to its success.

Keywords: United States; savings; poverty alleviation; social welfare.

Shiva, Vandana. 1998. "Economic Globalization." *Monthly Review* (Summer): 23-27.

Abstract: In this article Shiva discusses globalization, the G-7 countries, the World Trade Organization, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the World Bank, and how the state has come to act in the interest of foreign investment over its citizens. She reflects on how these support the interests of a rich minority and increase poverty, and concludes that the solution lies in a "reinvention of sovereignty" and community directed government.

Keywords: critique of globalization; poverty; India; trade; World Bank.

Shragge, Eric. 1995. "Eric Shragge Talks Back." *Canadian Dimension* 28(6): 26.

Abstract: Shragge argues, in this response to a critique of another article he wrote, that the concept of the welfare state (as it has historically proven to be) is a capitalist institution. There will never be another period of welfarist statism as occurred at the end of the second world war, because business cycles have proven to be more radically different than was predicted at that time. According to Shragge, "the Left" has two primary

goals: To defend the rights and interests of the poor against attacks from the Right and governments cutting back social benefits. The other is to undertake "a critical discussion about its own agenda and orientation."

Keywords: welfare state; the 'left'; poverty.

Shragge, Eric and Robert Fisher. 2001. "Community Organizing: A Call to Action." *Canadian Dimension* 35(2): 40-42.

Abstract: Shragge and Fisher criticize the community economic development approach for not having political goals and its loss of political advocacy due to professionalization. They discuss its potential for social action in Canada, and the need for CED participants and organizations to network at a global level.

Keywords: CED, critique; Canada.

Shragge, Eric. 2002. "What is Left of Community?" *Canadian Dimension* 36(2): 41-42.

Abstract: Discusses how community is still the site of resistance (despite the fact that in CED collaborations with government and corporations, communities give up much of their autonomy in such projects). Shragge describes how social movements in the 1960s led to community organizations and how community organizations provide the opportunity for citizens' active participation in society. While community organizations have "potential for participation in campaigns and wider social mobilization", it is doubtful they can "disrupt the functioning of capitalist production." However they can provide alternative economies that may effect broader social change.

Keywords: CED; community organization; alternative economies; community; Canada.

-----, 1993. *Community Economic Development: In Search of Empowerment and Alternatives*. Montreal/New York: Black Rose Books.

Abstract: In its theory and practice CED presents complex questions. The collection of essays in this edited book offers a critical discussion of CED practice.

Keywords: CED theory; CED debate.

Shuman, Michael H. 1999. "Community Entrepreneurship." *Shelterforce Online* September/October: 107, Retrieved 2 June, 2003

(<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/107/shuman.html>).

Abstract: In this article Shuman argues microenterprise is an effective strategy for community renewal. He provides statistics on microenterprise businesses in the United States and argues micro-entrepreneurial training programmes need to be critically appraised to reveal if their methods fulfill the needs of a community and contribute to the advantage of community

members beyond the individual microentrepreneur (e.g. does the programmes methods contribute to job creation, wage increases for more than that one participant). According to Shuman most microenterprise training programmes teach methods intended for personal gain, and for the most part do not educate participants about alternative economics (co-operative, dispersed ownership among local residents), though he provides examples of some programmes that do this.

Keywords: United States; microenterprise; training.

Shuman, Michael. "Going Local: Creating Self-Reliant Communities in a Global Age (Free Press, 1998)." Stillwater, PA: Grassroots Economic Organizing Newsletter, Retrieved 11/9, 2004 (<http://www.geo.coop/shuman.htm>).

Abstract: Shuman proposes alternatives to neoliberal economic development where local businesses are encouraged and imports would be replaced by local production. He suggests that local communities should demand more power from state and federal governments.

Keywords: United States; economic development, critique; CED.

Silliman, Jael. 1999. "Expanding Civil Society: Shrinking Political Spaces-The Case of Women's Nongovernmental Organizations." *Social Politics* 6(1):23-53.

Abstract: The growth of NGOs is an indicator of the state's failure to meet the needs of the people. Part of that comes from the neoliberal agenda that views private initiatives as the best way to get services to the most people.

Keywords: women and NGO; NGO and civil society.

Silver, Jim. 2003. "Persistent Poverty and the Push for Community Solutions." Pp. 169-200 in *Power and Resistance: Critical Thinking About Canadian Social Issues*, edited by L. Samuelson and W. Antony. Black Point, NS.: Fernwood Publishing.

Abstract: Discusses the high rate of poverty in Canada and argues that it could be lowered if the country made different policy decisions. Community based development has a great potential in fighting persistent poverty in Canada.

Keywords: poverty; social policy; community solution.

Simmons, Louise. 2000. "High Stakes Casinos and Controversies." *Journal of Community Practice* 7(2): 47-69.

Abstract: This article is about the history of casinos as an economic development strategy in Connecticut and the controversy it has caused. Simmons discusses urban regime vs. growth machine theory in relation to casinos for community development.

Keywords: Connecticut; Hartford; United States; gambling; economic development; Aboriginals.

Simon, Harold. 2000. "Empowerment- from Rhetoric to Reality?" *Shelterforce Online* July/August: 112, Retrieved 2 June, 2003 (<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/112/ednote.html>).

Abstract: In his "Editor's Note" Simon discusses how the term "empowerment" is frequently used as a buzzword in development initiatives, yet the extent to which participants become empowered through them is questionable. Historically political support fades for programs that generally threaten power structures. He also mentions what other articles are in this Shelterforce Online issue and topics they address.

Keywords: empowerment; power structures.

Sirolli, Ernesto. 1999. *Ripples from the Zambezi: Passion, Entrepreneurship and the Rebirth of Local Economies*. Gabriola Island, B.C.: New Society Publishers.

Abstract: Development cannot be forced on people. The author provides a social technology that helps communities create economic diversity and an economy that is people centered and locally controlled.

Keywords: Community Development; local Economy; Social technology.

Sites, William. 1998. "Communitarian Theory and Community Development in the United States." *Community Development Journal* 33(1): 57-65.

Abstract: Sites argues there are flaws within communitarian theory as a strategy for development; it is too consensus oriented and places too much emphasis on the importance of networking in the local community and building social capital and human resources. Sites provides the case of the "Humbolt Park Empowerment Partnership," which was meant to address housing provision, community education, and job access initiatives, but instead resulted in a process of gentrification in the area and poorer resident displacement. There had been avoidance of these issues throughout the "development" process.

Keywords: Humboldt Park; Chicago; United States; communitarian theory; community development.

Sky, Laura. 1999. "There are Many Ways to Define CED." Canada: Toronto CED Learning Network, 7/8/03 (<http://torontoced.com>).

Abstract: Mandate: The Toronto CED Learning Network is a group of over 450 organizations and individuals who are interested in CED in the Toronto area. Its membership reflects an exciting range of perspectives and approaches. Its main goal is to provide a space where members can learn from each other, share their resources and work together to develop healthy, equitable and sustainable business activity in Toronto. It promotes healthy communities and inclusive economic participation through information sharing, education and training, innovation, public awareness of

CED and promotion of CED.

Keywords: CED; Toronto; Ontario; Canada.

Small, Lee-Ann. 2002. "Social Capital for Development: What Does it Mean if There Isn't Any? A Case Study of Agricultural Producers in Dmitrov Rayon, Russia." *Canadian Journal of Development Studies* XXIII (1):7-25.

Abstract: In this article Small describes and critiques the current, Putnam inspired concept of social capital (that is, social capital conceptualized as "community organizations, formal co-operation or volunteer activity"). Small concludes based on her study of farmers in Dmitrov, Rayon, Russia that when the soviet government took on delivery of social provisions for people, community capacity, social capital and voluntarism were no longer needed or maintained. The finding that this region has no social capital according to Putnam's definition raises doubts as to the concept's universality and the accuracy of social capital theory in general.

Keywords: Dmitrov Rayon; Russia; social capital, Putnam's theory; democracy; development.

Smith, Doug. 2003. "Government Should not Step on Community's Toes on Housing. New Money Welcome, If Community Priorities are Respected." *Review of Economic & Social Trends in Manitoba* (Summer):1-4.

Abstract: Smith describes the North End Housing Project of Winnipeg, the North End Community Revitalization Corporation, and general private sector involvement in affordable housing. He details the Canadian Federal government's decision in 2001 to spread \$1.36 billion on affordable housing and how the provinces have used that money to date.

Keywords: CED examples; housing; Winnipeg; Manitoba; Canada; state.

Smith, Michael R. 2001. "Technological Change, the Demand for Skills, and the Adequacy of their Supply." *Canadian Public Policy* XXVII (1): 1-22.

Abstract: Smith explores how skills training and education contributes to economic performance; how technological innovations have changed the demand for skills and whether a skilled labour force is lacking. There are obvious contradictions in the literature; some claim that there is an overabundance of highly skilled labour and others argue that there is an underskilled labour force. Smith discusses how academic research contributes to government policy change regarding skills training and education. He concludes that if more graduates had higher rates of literacy and cognitive abilities, this would contribute to work expansion and innovation, thereby improving national economic performance.

Keywords: theory; labour; new economy; skills training; Canada.

Smith, N. 2001. "Uneven Development, Geography of." Pp. 15958-15962 in *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences*, edited by N.J.

Smelser and P.B. Baltes. Oxford: Elsevier Science Ltd.

Abstract: "'Uneven development' refers to the systematic processes by which social and economic change in capitalist societies enhances the wealth of some places at the expense of others." Smith delineates some geographic and economic sources of uneven development and stresses "that the geographical unevenness of capitalist development emanates from the structural social relations of capitalism itself, [and that] this too is a historical result."

Keywords: uneven development; capitalism; geography; Marxism.

Snively, Keith. 1996. "The Welfare State and the Emerging Non-profit Sector in Bulgaria." *Europe-Asia Studies* 48(4): 647-662.

Abstract: Snively discusses how the voluntary sector in Bulgaria has emerged with the change from communism to a free market economy. Snively concludes that the voluntary sector complements the welfare state there but cannot fill its gaps in social services.

Keywords: non-profit organization; Bulgaria; Europe; voluntary sector; state.

So, Alvin Y. 1990. *Social Change and Development: Modernization, Dependency, and World-System Theories*. Newbury Park, CA.: SAGE Publications, Inc.

Abstract: This book discusses different theories of development: modernization, dependency, and world system theory.

Keywords: development theories.

Sofranko, A. J. and Khan Idris. 1999. "Use of Overseas Migrants' Remittances to the Extended Family for Business Investment: A research note." *Rural Sociology* 64(3):4 64-481.

Abstract: The extended family's role in economic improvement has been extensively debated. From a modernization theory perspective, the extended family is viewed as an institutional obstacle to economic progress, while a social capital perspective suggests that it is an engine insofar as it permits individuals to activate networks and pool resources beyond their own. This paper examines, from these perspectives, extended family influences on the use of remittances from transnational migrants.

Keywords: social capital; role of family.

Solomon, Lewis D. 1992. "Microenterprise: Human Reconstruction in America's Inner Cities." *Harvard Journal of Law & Public Policy* 15(1): 191-221.

Abstract: Solomon explores microenterprise cultures of self-employment and entrepreneurialism, how successful microenterprise has proven to be as a strategy for alleviating poverty, the microenterprise experience in the United States, and challenges to starting and running microenterprise businesses. Solomon details how current Social Security Act provisions

obstruct the capacity for microentrepreneurs to get out of poverty through its eligibility criteria.

Keywords: CED; microenterprise; poverty alleviation; United States; Bangladesh.

Sparks, Robert M. 1985. "Updating the Boom in State Economic Growth Initiatives." *Economic Development Review* 3(1): 43-47.

Abstract: Discusses United States' economic development response to changes in the economy in 1984 ("high technology research and development facilities; expansion, consolidation, and innovation in the field of financial incentives to new and expanding industry; new efforts in economic development planning; the formulation of regional strategy within states; attacks on perceived infrastructural problems; and, new efforts in labor retraining and advanced training").

Keywords: CED; economic development; United States; technology.

Stables, Andrew and William Scott. 2002. "The Quest for Holism in Education for Sustainable Development." *Environmental Education Research* 8(1):53-60.

Abstract: In this article the authors explain that the terms "environmental sustainability" and "ecological sustainability" are not consistent and agreed upon. People assign them varying meanings depending on their interests. The authors explain and critique the view that "environmental education" is a potential way of establishing a more stable and consistent meaning of "sustainability". This is believed because environmental education involves the search for holism in ecologically sustainable development. The authors point out examples of how such previous monological views of genuine sustainability have contributed to the ecological crisis. Potentially effective interdisciplinary concepts of ecological sustainability are discussed.

Keywords: sustainability; environmental education; development.

Stall, Susan and Randy Stoecker. 1998. "Community Organizing or Organizing Community: Gender and the Crafts of Empowerment." *Gender & Society* 12:729-756.

Abstract: This paper looks at two strains of urban community organizing, distinguished by philosophy and often by gender, and influenced by the historical divisions of American Society into public and private spheres. The authors compare the well-known Alinsky model, which focuses on communities organizing for power, and what the authors term, a women centred model, which focuses on organizing relationships to build community. The authors argue that these models are rooted in distinct traditions and vary along several dimensions, including conceptions of human nature and conflict, power and politics, leadership and organizing process. The authors examine the implications of each model for the current context.

Keywords: community organizing; Alinsky model; urban; power; leadership; organizing process.

Starkey, Paul. 1999. *Networking for Development*. London, U.K.: The International Forum for Rural Transport and Development.

Abstract: This book is about the importance of networking and it provides a survey and synthesis of networking issues. It offers practical advice for people who are involved in national and international networking.

Keywords: network; theory; CED.

Stewart, Sheelagh and Jill Taylor. 1995. "Women Organizing Women - 'Doing it Backwards and in High Heels'." *IDS Bulletin* 26(3): 79-85.

Abstract: One of the biggest problems in getting NGOs to work for women is the "contradiction between the organizational needs of a project which is handling large amounts of money, and a project which is trying to keep contact with, and accountability to, extremely disempowered women."

Keywords: Zimbabwe; Africa; women and NGO.

Stiefel, Matthias and Marshall Wolfe. 1994. *A Voice for the Excluded: Popular Participation in Development. Utopia or Necessity?* London, Great Britain: Zed Books Ltd.

Abstract: This book is about popular participation. This volume looks at the organized efforts of the 'excluded' and looks at NGOs, the state and international agencies-as they encourage or undermine participatory struggles.

Keywords: Democracy; Participation; social movement; Latin America; Asia; Case studies.

Stoecker, Randy. 1996. "Empowering Redevelopment: Toward a Different CDC." *Shelterforce Online* May/June: 87, Retrieved 21 August, 2003 (<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/87/cdcmodel.html>).

Abstract: Stoecker presents the argument many activists make that CDCs need to pursue initiatives other than affordable housing in order to effectively alleviate poverty. He discusses how the roles of CDCs have changed since they first appeared and differentiates between their services providing roles and political organizing. He further argues how CDCs' freedoms are restricted through accepting government and outside funding and that there is a need for CDCs to assume a more political role and address issues of power.

Keywords: poverty alleviation; CDCs; funding; power.

-----, 1995. "Community, Movement, Organization: The Problem of Identity Convergence in Collective Action." *The Sociological Quarterly* 36(2): 111-130.

Abstract: This article presents the dynamics between movement organizations, community and community identity with relation to a broad social movement that occurred in the East Toledo neighborhood of Ohio. Stoecker describes how the social movement organization studied switched from being political/advocacy oriented to being a service provider, and how accepting government funding contributed to this.

Keywords: social movement; Ohio; United States; funding, from government.

----- "Community Development and Community Organizing; Apples and Oranges? Chicken and Egg?" Toledo, OR: COMM-ORG, Retrieved 2/8, 2005 (<http://comm-org.utoledo.edu/drafts/orgdevppr2c.htm>).

Abstract: This article explores the concepts of community organizing and community development (in a relatively narrow sense), and looks at whether or not the two concepts can be complementary to each other. The author starts by stating that community development practitioners have recently begun trying to combine the community development model with "the more politicized community organizing model."

Keywords: community organizing; community development; social action; CDC.

Storper, Michael. 1997. "The City: Centre of Economic Reflexivity." *The Service Industries Journal* 17(1): 1-27.

Abstract: In this article, Storper critiques theories of urbanism (e.g. the global city, the world city, the informational city, and the post-fordist city). He argues why in studying capitalism, the city is a useful focus, it is the site of so many economic processes: relations between people and other regions, "dialectic dynamic" of globalization and localization, space of social representation and a site for change through reflexive human action.

Keywords: CED; community development; economic development; city; globalization; theory.

----- 1992. "The Limits to Globalization: Technology Districts and International Trade." *Economic Geography* 68(1): 60-93.

Abstract: Storper argues that certain small, highly export oriented regions in France, Italy and the United States are so because they have made industries that are information/knowledge technologically advanced, highly flexible and specialized. He argues these regions contribute extensively to their national economies because of their production organization oriented around "technological learning" and adaptation.

Keywords: economic development; technology; new economy; Italy; France; United States.

Stratton, Mary and Barbara Levine. 2000. *Women Community Economic Development: Changing Knowledge, Changing Practice: A Summary of Research Results*. Toronto: NALL (Network for New Approaches to Life long Learning) and CSTIER (Centre for the Study of Training, Investment, and Economic Restructuring).

Abstract: This report is a summary of the research results of a project that sought to find out "how practitioners engaged in CED that includes women or is specific to women gain new information relevant to their work, and how they incorporate new learning into daily practice." Participants identified as a major problem the lack of an organized source of information about women and CED.

Keywords: women; informal knowledge; CED practitioners; report; Canada; training.

Sturdivant, Frederick D. 1971. "Community Development Corporations: The Problem of Mixed Objectives." *Law and Contemporary Problems* 36(1): 36-50.

Abstract: Sturdivant describes the history of CDCs in the United States and their roles in black urban ghetto development. He argues that co-operatively (collectively) owned businesses are less efficient and economical than privately (individually) owned and managed ones, and therefore the latter should be the focus of ghetto revitalization strategies. He argues the solution to ghetto poverty is generating income and CDCs should therefore devote more time to developing work, managerial and jobs skills of ghetto residents, for the sake of starting businesses and generating profit, rather than pursuing political objectives.

Keywords: CDC; United States; poverty; urban revitalization.

Summers, Gene F. 1986. "Rural Community Development." *Annual Review of Sociology* 12:347-371.

Abstract: In this article, Summers explains the differences between authoritative intervention, client-centred intervention, and radical reform as rural community development strategies. He describes the idea of development of the community (focus on people and human capital) vs. development in the community (geographical area, focusing on job creation, raising income, service delivery and economic growth). Summer categorises CED as an example of the latter. A history of rural community development is outlined, as well as explanation as to how capitalism creates poverty.

Keywords: CED examples; United States; rural community development strategies.

Swack, Michael and Donald Mason. 1994. "Community Economic Development: An Overview of the U.S. Experience." Pp. 13-21 in *Community Economic Development: Perspectives on Research and Policy*, edited by B. Galaway

and J. Hudson. Toronto: Thompson Educational Publishing, Inc.

Abstract: The authors give a general overview of CED in the United States. They point out there is no set definition or approach as to what constitutes CED. Four models of CED are described: CDCs, microenterprise development, community development financial institutions, and flexible manufacturing. Strengths and weaknesses of each of these are critiqued. The authors argue that the standard of CED success is whether it leads to a community controlling its own resources, and that it is in the governments' best interest to support CED conducive policies.

Keywords: United States; CED; CED models.

Swack, Michael and Donald Mason. 1987. "Community Economic Development as a Strategy for Social Intervention." Pp. 327-347 in *Social Intervention: Theory and Practice*, edited by E. Bennett. Lewiston and Queenston: The Edwin Mellen Press.

Abstract: The authors of this chapter suggest that CED is a long-term endeavour to transform or to restructure relationships within the community at hand and should take people, land and capital into consideration.

Keywords: CED; social intervention; poverty alleviation; community empowerment.

Swift, J. 1999. *Civil Society in Question*. Toronto, ON: Between the lines

Abstract: The author casts a critical eye on the origin of the concept of civil society and looks at its potential and limitations in light of the forces of globalization. He uses case studies to support his arguments.

Keywords: Civil Society; Globalization; People-centered development; Canada; NGO; South Asia.

Tabb, Myrtis and Christy R. Montesi. 2000. "A Model for Long-Term Leadership Development Among Groups of Diverse Persons: The Delta Emerging Leaders Program." *Journal of Community Development Society* 31(2): 331-347.

Abstract: Based on their study, the authors conclude that in order to compete at a global level, communities, government and not-for-profit sectors in the Mississippi Delta need to become more business oriented and network extra locally, across institutions and sectors. They describe a development program for community leadership training, focused on inter racial and ethnic group networking, and the educational, and theoretical underpinnings guiding the program.

Keywords: Mississippi Delta; United States; development; not-for-profit organization.

Tabb, William K. 2001. "New Economy... Same Irrational Economy." *Monthly Review* 52(11): 16-27.

Abstract: The "New economy" is similar to the old in that business cycles still occur, it relies on exploitative labour practices, and creates diminished quality of life as a result of types of jobs (the secondary labour market), technology still replaces many workers, businesses still seek out cheaper labour forces, new innovations in technology have not translated into more free time, and people have to work longer hours. Differences in the New economy and the old economy are that with the internationalization of labour, the next wave of resistance and social movement will likely be a global force, and the gap between the rich and poor have not closed despite increases in many country's GDPs. Tabb argues the New Economy is transnationalized global capitalism.

Keywords: new economy; capitalism.

----- . 1972. "Viewing Minority Economic Development as a Problem in Political Economy." *The American Economic Review* 62(1/2):31-38.

Abstract: Tabb discusses the history of development initiatives in the United States since the 1960s: Job creation and training emerged as a response to Black civil disobedience during the Nixon administration. When these initiatives became too successful at integrating minorities into mainstream jobs, they were cut. "Black capitalism" or black privately owned microenterprises were also promoted, yet it has been criticized as a capitalist assimilation strategy. Tabb discusses why black militants rejected the idea of microenterprise and capitalist strategies as means of empowerment, and promoted ideas of communitarianism and collectively owned businesses instead.

Keywords: development initiatives; United States; black capitalism; black civil disobedience.

Tamarack: An Institute for Community Engagement. "Tamarack Home."
Waterloo, ON: Tamarack, Retrieved 10/28, 2004
(<http://www.tamarackcommunity.ca/index.php>).

Abstract: Information on Tamarack who helps "Canadian communities take ownership of local issues by making use of proven strategies for community engagement."

Keywords: organization; CED resources; development; community.

Tan, Florentina A. 1995. "Some Recent Strategies on Women in Development and Poverty in the Philippines." *Asia Pacific Journal of Rural Development* 5(2): 84-103.

Abstract: Planners have begun focusing on women's strategic interests, particularly their role in the marketplace. Empowerment has been equated with enabling the poorest in society to increase income and improve standards of living. She describes several initiatives that were undertaken. The problem with many, such as initiatives in fishing communities, ignores

women's roles and directs aid and programmes at men.

Keywords: Philippines; women and empowerment.

Tao, Jill L. and Richard C. Feiock. 1999. "Directing Benefits to Need: Evaluating the Distributive Consequences of Urban Economic Development." *Economic Development Quarterly* 13(1): 55-65.

Abstract: Tao and Flock evaluate the success of Empowerment Zones vs. Community Redevelopment Act initiatives in Florida. They found that depending on stated goals of programmes and instruments used to measure, whether a strategy was successful or not varied. They found Enterprise Zones outperformed CRA initiatives in terms of reducing the gap in income between target area residents and city residents as a whole. They also concluded development programmes have minimal impact on a regions aggregate economic growth.

Keywords: Florida; United States; evaluation of development programs.

Tastsoglou, Evangelia and Baukje Miederna. 2003. "Immigrant Women and Community Development in the Canadian Maritimes: Outsiders Within?" *Canadian Journal of Sociology/Cahiers Canadiens De Sociologie* 28(2): 203.

Abstract: This paper argues that although immigrant women are often peripheral or outsiders within Canadian communities but that in the literature on community development, they make important contributions thereby improving their own individual lives and those of others in Canadian society. The authors suggest a broader definition of community development that includes 'non paid organizational participation' and may be motivated by individualistic needs. The authors argue that, regardless of motivations for participation in community development (as defined by authors), these motivations may evolve over time into a desire for broader organizing toward social change.

Keywords: Community development; Immigrant women; Canada; Maritimes.

Technology Policy Roundtable. 1990. *Grassroots Initiatives, Global Success*. Ottawa, ON.: Ministry of Supply and Services Canada.

Abstract: Discusses role of technology and science for communities to be able to tap into global markets and knowledge based economy in the 1990s. Discusses how countries are investing in communities that are developing higher technology, knowledge-skilled workers and utilize research and the belief this will generate the greatest economic growth (uses metaphor of an engine). How communities need to adopt and promote scientific and technological orientations (values) in order to succeed. Conceptualizes sustainability as people taking over and running enterprises over a prolonged period after initial research and investments done.

Keywords: CED; globalization; grass roots; new economy; technology.

Temkin, Kenneth and William M. Rohe. 1998. "Social Capital and Neighborhood Stability: An Empirical Investigation." *Housing Policy Debate* 9(1): 61-88.

Abstract: The authors argue social capital formation should be used more often as part of development strategies in the inner city. Little research has been done to empirically measure the extent to which social capital would benefit in this regard however. The authors propose a model for empirically measuring and demonstrating the effects of social capital upon inner-city development. They argue neighborhood change as a result of social capital can be measured by degrees of "sociocultural milieu and institutional infrastructure."

Keywords: United States; social capital; inner city development.

Terluin, Ida J. 2003. "Differences in Economic Development in Rural Regions of Advanced Countries: An Overview and Critical Analysis of Theories." *Journal of Rural Studies* 19(3): 259-396.

Abstract: In this article, Terluin explores a number of economic theories that have been supported by empirical evidence from case studies from regions in rural Europe, Canada and the US. Findings indicated that theories of mixed exogenous/endogenous approaches to rural economic development and the community-led development theory are widely supported by case studies; theories that claim regions with strong internal networks have greater capacity for strong external networks were also supported. Terluin concludes that development strategies for rural regions should include producing for foreign markets, attempting to attract public and private investments, adapting to and changing with global changes (flexible production/marketing), establishing national cooperative networks, establishing bottom up initiatives, assessing strengths and weaknesses of a region's production/marketing capacity and formation of a development plan for a region.

Keywords: Europe; United States; Canada; economic theory; development theory; development strategies.

The Aspen Institute. 2003. "The Informal Economy and Microenterprise in the United States." *Fieldforum* (14): 1-11.

Abstract: "Microenterprises are more common in the United States than most people realize." Many of these microenterprises are in the informal economy. This article defines and characterizes the informal economy and its participants. It also describes the kinds of programs available to microentrepreneurs.

Keywords: United States; informal economy; microenterprise.

The Canadian CED Network. 2001. *Investing in Canada's Communities: CCEDNet's Policy Framework*. Victoria, BC: Canadian CED Network.

Abstract: In this report CCEDNet argues government policies have

significant impacts on how successful CED is. They outline ways government could support CED by investing in social capital, human capital and financial capital and make recommendations on how to reform current economic development programmes.

Keywords: government policies; CED; Canada.

----- . 1999. *A Policy Framework to Scale up CED in Canada*. Victoria, BC: The Canadian CED Network.

Abstract: This report describes CED background, theory, need for CED and successful examples of CED initiatives, CED organizations in Canada and what they do. Provides information about getting access to credit, community capacity building and barriers to development.

Keywords: theory; CED success.

----- . "Welcome to CCED Net." Victoria, BC: Canadian CED Network, Retrieved 12/10, 2004 (<http://www.ccednet-rcdec.ca/en/pages/home.asp>).

Abstract: Official website of the Canadian CED network in French and English; explains the organization's goals and history, CED and provides links to member and non member organizations, and CED resources.

Keywords: CED resources.

The Ontario Council of Alternative Businesses. "The Ontario Council of Alternative Businesses." Toronto: The Ontario Council of Alternative Businesses, Retrieved 7/16/03, 2003 (<http://www.icomm.ca/ocab/>).

Abstract: "The Ontario Council of Alternative Businesses" is unique in North America. We are a provincial organization that assists in the development of economic opportunities for people who have been through the mental health system. We are an association of businesses that employ over 600 psychiatric survivors in various initiatives across the province. The Council provides "hands-on" development support to groups wanting to address their economic status through business development and entrepreneurial activities. The Council has assisted a number of economic initiatives and presently represents 11 alternative businesses across the province. The Council continues to encourage existing traditional vocational rehabilitation sectors to review their approach to psychiatric survivor unemployment. The Council actively promotes the notion of "real work for real money." "

Keywords: social businesses; psychiatric survivors; alternative businesses; Ontario.

The Pratt Institute Center for Community and Environmental Development (PICCED). "Welcome to picced.org." Pratt Institute Center for community & Environmental Development, Retrieved June 26, 2003 (<http://www.picced.org/lowres/index.html>).

Abstract: This is the website of the Pratt Institute for Center for Community

and Environment Development in New York, which is the "oldest university based advocacy planning organization in the U.S." It describes the history and activity of the organization.

Keywords: New York; United States; North America; CED resources; organization.

Therien, J. P. and C. Lloyd. 2000. "Development Assistance on the Brink." *Third World Quarterly* 21(1): 21-38.

Abstract: This article is about the paradox that international "aid" to southern nations is found to be vital, but aid has a history of negative effects in such countries (e.g. structural adjustment programmes). The authors argue that current foreign aid practice will not create effective sustainable development in the south.

Keywords: foreign aid; sustainable development; North-South relations; Third World.

Tijdens, Ken G. 2002. "Gender Roles and Labor Use Strategies: Women's Part-Time Work in the European Union." *Feminist Economics* 8(1): 71.

Abstract: This article compares several theoretical models commonly used to explain women's motivations for seeking part-time work.

Keywords: part-time work; economics; women.

Timberg, Thomas. 1995. "Review Article: The Poor versus the Disfranchised: Welfare versus Empowerment." *Economic Development & Cultural Change* 43(3): 651-662.

Abstract: This article is about microenterprise and the informal sector. Timberg describes different aspects of the informal sector and the differences in theories and commentaries on the subject.

Keywords: informal sector; microenterprise.

Tinker, Irene. 2000. "Alleviating Poverty." *Journal of the American Planning Association* 66(3): 229-242.

Abstract: This article is about the emergence of microcredit programs for poverty alleviation targeting women, and the history of these programs in the United States. Tinker argues that these have been successful and that development planners should use them more.

Keywords: microenterprises; poverty alleviation; United States; women.

Todes, Alison. 2003. "Reintegrating the Apartheid City? Urban Policy and Urban Restructuring in Durban." Pp. 617-627 in *A companion to the city*, edited by G. Bridge and S. Watson. Malden, MA.: Blackwell Publishing.

Abstract: Todes critiques post Apartheid, reintegrational urban planning (specifically the method of compact cities). She argues it may reproduce

exclusion similar to that of other international cities.

Keywords: South Africa; urban planning; racial exclusion.

Toh, Swee-Hin and Virginia Floresca-Cawagas. 1997. "Towards a People-Centred Education: Possibilities and Struggles in the Philippines." *International Review of Education* 43(5-6): 527-545.

Abstract: "Focusing on the Philippines, the article describes the role played by people's movements and non-governmental organizations in empowering citizens and combating injustice." Popular education is used as tool to facilitate this.

Keywords: popular education; grassroots; NGO; social justice; Philippines.

Tomblin, Stephen. 2002. "Newfoundland and Labrador at the Crossroads: Reform or Lack of Reform in a New Era?" *Journal of Canadian Studies* 37(1): 89-108.

Abstract: In examining and comparing economic changes in Newfoundland and Labrador, the researcher has found that old political and ideological structures of governance remain intact. He argues economic changes alone do not change established institutions, structures or their political impact. The author describes the work of theorist Peter Hall that politics and institutions are as influential as economic factors in changing regime ideology.

Keywords: Newfoundland; Labrador; Canada; government; political struggles.

Tomlinson, Richard. 2003. "The Local Economic Development Mirage in South Africa." *Geoforum* 34(1): 113-122.

Abstract: Describes instances in South Africa where local economic development strategies resulted in foreign companies exploiting local workers. While the development initiatives were designed with an aim to ensure democratic participation and meeting quality of life needs, these goals were lost in the specific drive to create jobs for the unemployed.

Keywords: CED; development; South Africa; Johannesburg; employment.

Tonkiss, Fran. 2003. "Social Justice and the City: Equity, Cohesion, and the Politics of Space." Pp. 591-598 in *A Companion to the City*, edited by G. Bridge and S. Watson. Malden, MA.: Blackwell Publishing.

Abstract: Tonkiss describes how concepts of social justice and cohesion have been incorporated into the New Labour government's policies and the implications of this. Tonkiss argues the problem with neo liberal principles in development and urban planning is how they set a criteria of whether a person is a citizen (e.g. those with enough wealth to not have to resort to crime) and therefore entitled to rights.

Keywords: social justice; Britain; state; development; urban planning.

Torjman, Sherri and Eric Leviten-Reid. 2003. *Innovation and CED: What They Can Learn From Each Other*. Ottawa, ON: The Caledon Institute of Social Policy.

Abstract: The document details research undertaken by the Community Economic Development Technical Assistance Program (CEDTAP) and the Caledon Institute of Social Policy. It describes the potential of learning, clustering and managing innovation in CED (innovation can entail using existing knowledge and models in new ways). It is argued economic competition and social cohesion are compatible.

Keywords: CBO; CED; innovation; CED examples; Canada; theory.

Torjman, Sherri and Leviten Eric. 2001. *Social Capital and the "Our Millennium" Project*. Canada: Caledon Institute of Social Policy/ Renouf Publishing Company Ltd.

Abstract: Discusses the concept of social capital and provides concrete examples of social capital in action.

Keywords: community development; gift giving; social capital.

Townsend, Janet, Emma Zapata, Jo Rowland, Pilar Alberti and Marta Mercado, eds. 1999. *Women and Power: Fighting Patriarchy and Poverty*. New York: Zed Books.

Abstract: This book offers a critique of development practices that do not address issues of power. The central concept through which the authors construct this critique is that of "self-empowerment".

Keywords: power; patriarchy; empowerment; development; women's activism; Mexico; work.

Townson, Monica. 1997. *Women and the Economy: Long Term Policy Research Issues*. Ottawa, ON: Status of Women Canada (SWC).

Abstract: This report discusses how long term policy research questions relating to women and the economy must recognize the interconnections between social, economic, and political developments. The report identifies demographic and possible socio- economic trends for the next 5,10,15 and 20 years. This report follows from a series of consultations funded by Status of Women Canada Policy Research Fund.

Keywords: economic issues; globalization; policy; unpaid work; Canada.

Trainer, F. E. 1997. "The Global Sustainability Crisis." *International Journal of Social Economics* 24(11): 1219-1240.

Abstract: The author discusses globalized capitalism, its effects upon the environment, social well- being and how it has contributed to poverty in the Third World. Trainer argues sustainability revolves around the self-sufficiency of a community, and outlines various CED oriented strategies for the

sustainable/self sufficient community.

Keywords: sustainability; community; CED; Third World.

Trainer, Ted. 2000. "What Should We Do? Living Sustainable Alternatives." *Arena Magazine* 46:42-44.

Abstract: This article by Trainer is one in a series on ecologically sustainable development. In it he writes about: current unsustainable lifestyles, ecological foot printing in Australia, sustainable livelihoods and practices, and how to undertake these. Trainer argues that we must begin to live in small, self-sufficient communities again to attain ecological sustainability.

Keywords: Australia; sustainability; sustainable development; alternative lifestyle; ecology.

Tufts, Steven. 1998. "Community Unionism in Canada and Labor's (Re)Organization of Space." *Antipode* 30(3): 227-250.

Abstract: Tufts details the history of the labour union movement in Canada during the 1900s. Tufts argues that unions must collaborate with community groups and fragmented workplaces. He presents two successful Canadian examples of this: a Toronto labour union gaining membership of garment home workers and how unions organized with community groups to prevent rural postal office privatization across Canada.

Keywords: labour union movement; labour; Canada; United States.

Turner, Robyne S. 1999. "Entrepreneurial Neighborhood Initiatives: Political Capital in Community Development." *Economic Development Quarterly* 13(1):15-22.

Abstract: This article is about community-based businesses as a strategy by residents and investors for development. Turner outlines the economic, social and political capital that are necessary in order to establish community-based businesses. A comparison of two community organizations is presented to evaluate the success of each in relation to the other.

Keywords: CBO; CBO examples; development; West Palm Beach; Florida; United States; North America.

Uduku, Ola. 2002. "The Socio-economic Basis of a Diaspora Community: Igbo bu ike." *Review of African Political Economy* 92:301-311.

Abstract: Uduku describes the movement of the Igbo nation from Nigeria to other countries, their involvement in international trade, periods of Diaspora they have experienced, ways they maintain connections with homeland communities, and how these connections can factor into the global market.

Keywords: migration; Africa; Nigeria; indigenous people; community movement.

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs: Division for Sustainable Development. "Indicators of Sustainable Development." New York: United Nations, Retrieved 28 June, 2003, 2003 (<http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/isd.htm>).

Abstract: Official website of the United Nations Division for Sustainable Development that describes existing indicators of sustainability.

Keywords: sustainable development; sustainability, indicators.

Ungar, Michael. 2002. "A Deeper, More Social Ecological Social Work Practice." *The Social Service Review* 76(3): 480-497.

Abstract: This article is about the history of how ideas about natural and social ecology have influenced social work development models. Ungar outlines how these ideas changed from a machine/systems orientation to principles of non-hierarchy, community well-being, and freedom. New principles of ecology may be effective in the fields of community development and social work.

Keywords: sustainability; theory; ecology.

United Nations. 2002. *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August- 4 September*. New York: United Nations.

Abstract: United Nations' policies and declarations on sustainable development.

Keywords: sustainable development; United Nations.

UNPAC-Mb. 2003. "Women and the Economy." Winnipeg, MB: UNPAC, Retrieved 7/16/03, 2003 (<http://unpac.ca/who.html>).

Abstract: This webpage is a project of UNPAC (UN Platform for Action) and details many aspects of the mainstream and alternative economies.

Keywords: economy; alternative economies; paid work; unpaid work; Winnipeg; Manitoba; Canada.

Vaill, Sarah. 2003. *More than Money: Strategies to Build Women's Economic Power*. San Francisco: Global Fund for Women.

Abstract: This report summarizes the strategies and key findings of the Economic Opportunities Initiative.

Keywords: Global Fund for Women; women's organizations; social equity; domestic violence; property rights; family planning; women's rights.

Vaillancourt, Yves, Francois Aubry, Martine D'Amours, Christian Jette, Luc Theriault and Louise Tremblay. 2000. "Social Economy, Health and Welfare: The Specificity of the Quebec Model Within the Canadian Context." *Canadian Review of Social Policy* 45-46: 55-88.

Abstract: This article looks at the interaction between social economy and

society related to health care services and the transformation taking place in the health welfare system. The authors believe that social economy introduces interesting avenues.

Keywords: social economy; health; Quebec; Canada.

Vaillancourt, Yves and Louise Tremblay. 2002. *Social Economy, Health and Welfare in Four Canadian Provinces*. Halifax and Montreal: Fernwood Publishing and LAREPPS.

Abstract: This book explores the potential contributions of the social economy to the evolution of democratic organization of work.

Keywords: social economy; Quebec; New Brunswick; Saskatchewan; Ontario; community development; Canada.

van Beek, Martijn. 1999. "Hill Councils, Development, and Democracy: Assumptions and Experiences from Ladakh." *Alternatives* 24: 435-460.

Abstract: van Beek critiques the activity and processes of the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council since its start in 1995. Devolution of power in decision making to the council has not led to participatory democracy for ordinary Ladakhi residents in rural areas. Van Beek emphasises the need to deconstruct the idea of community and for development to address issues and processes beyond the local that impact.

Keywords: Ladakh; Asia; development initiative; participatory democracy.

Van Reenen, John. 2001. "The New Economy: Reality and Policy." *Fiscal Studies* 22(3): 307-336.

Abstract: In this article Van Reenen discusses the new, knowledge based economy and the debate over whether it exists or is already passed. He argues that the new economy has contributed greatly to "productive growth" in the United States and predicts that it also will in the UK. Policy changes that would facilitate the spread of the new economy and high technology are described.

Keywords: new economy; United States; United Kingdom; policy; information technology.

Veron, Rene. 2001. "The 'New' Kerala Model: Lessons for Sustainable Development." *World Development* 29(4): 601-617.

Abstract: Vernon compares and contrasts the new 'Kerala model of development' with the old. He argues that while the old model has failed to create economic development, it is believed the new model will be more successful. This is because it focuses more on integrating social, ecological and productive goals as well as establishing working relations between local government, national government, and the voluntary sector. Veron concludes effective development requires "state enhancing" social

opportunity and a strong economic basis.

Keywords: CED examples; economic development; theory; Kerala; India.

Verspagen, Bart and Geert Duysters. 2003. "The Small Worlds of Strategic Technology Alliances." *Technovation* 23: 1-9.

Abstract: The researchers evaluate "small world's theory" (which in their opinion unites the ideas of social capital and structural holes) in relation to technology sharing alliances/networks. The researchers conclude that technology alliance networks of the multinational's they studied demonstrate aspects of small worlds theory in how they operate; such networks focus on filling gaps between partners over beyond local geographical distances, which allows for faster more efficient transmission of information/knowledge, and yet there is also high levels of social capital between alliance members.

Keywords: social capital; technology; networking.

Vidal, Avis C. 1995. "Reintegrating Disadvantaged Communities into the Fabric of Urban Life: The Role of Community Development." *Housing Policy Debate* 6(1): 169-230.

Abstract: This article is about a comparative evaluation of enterprise zone programs, community development financial institutions and community development corporations. The author was interested in evaluating the capacities of each of these to ameliorate the lack of opportunities in inner city areas. Opportunities in this case were conceptualized as "employment, credit and financial services, housing, neighborhood shopping, and social networks and services that provide access to information and resources". Vidal found the three strategies demonstrated different levels of success.

Keywords: poverty alleviation; urban revitalization; CDC; United States.

Vogel, Richard M. 2000. "Relocation Subsidies: Regional Growth Policy or Corporate Welfare?" *Review of Radical Political Economics* 32(3): 437-447.

Abstract: Vogel argue municipalities giving incentives to businesses to relocate or stay in their areas give businesses more power to demand incentives in their interest (reinforces giving incentives). It also gives them power to threaten to move. Municipalities then end up competing to attract outside businesses under this strategy.

Keywords: municipality; New Jersey; New York; Detroit; United States; government and businesses; corporate manipulation.

Voyageur, Cora and Brian Calliou. 2003. "Aboriginal Economic Development and the Struggle for Self-Government." Pp. 121-144 in *Power and Resistance: Critical Thinking About Canadian Social Issues*, edited by L. Samuelson and W. Antony. Halifax, NS: Fernwood Publishing.

Abstract: First Nations people want to be treated as equals by the Canadian State. The authors discuss the many barriers that Aboriginal people face and

they provide solutions.

Keywords: Aboriginal Economic Development; Canada; Inequality.

Wackernagel, Mathis, Chad Monfreda and Diana Deumling. 2002. "Ecological Footprint of Nations November 2002 Update: How Much Nature Do They Use? How Much Nature Do They Have?" *Redefining Progress, for People, Nature, and the Economy*: 1-14.

Abstract: This issue of Redefining Progress is all about Ecological Footprint analysis. The authors provide the Ecological Footprint data of 146 nations, and discuss the differences in resource consumption levels between nations and why resource consumption is currently not sustainable in most countries.

Keywords: sustainability; ecological footprint.

Wackernagel, Mathis, Kim Rodgers, Jan Thomas and Charlotte Youngblood. 2002. *Sustainability Starts in Your Community: A Community Indicators Guide*. Oakland, CA: Redefining Progress and Earth Day Network

Abstract: This collaboration between Redefining Progress, Earth Day Network, Sustainable Seattle and Tyler Norris Associates describes the purpose of sustainable community indicators. Inadequacies of GDP and other traditional economic measures of growth, and how community groups can design and use indicators effectively are discussed. The latter requires indicators being designed through community input, envisioning, testing, refining, and sharing findings. Impediments to effective indicator use are discussed.

Keywords: sustainable community; indicators, critique; community participation.

Waddell, Steven J. 1995. "Emerging Social-Economic Institutions in the Venture Capital Industry." *American Journal of Economic and Sociology* 54(3): 323-338.

Abstract: This article is about a study of for profit community development financial institutions (specifically serving small business start-up). Waddell identified four models of these types of organizations ("socially guided venture capital networks, socially guided private funds, Specialized Small Business Development Corporations and equity Community development Corporations"). He estimates the effectiveness of each of these models and discusses challenges to community development financial institutions in general.

Keywords: community development; financial institutions; United States.

Waddell, R. and P. Bryce. 1999. "Micro-Hydro Systems for Small Communities." *Renewable Energy* 16(1-4): 1257-1261.

Abstract: This paper describes a project undertaken in the Solomon Islands

for small-scale hydro development in small communities. Everyone was involved, including the conscious inclusion of women, and everyone benefited. This will help communities become more self-reliant.

Keywords: community development; women and community development.

Wagner, Elizabeth and Gianne Broughton. 1996. "Women Plan Rural Economic Development." *Women and Environments* 38(29)

Abstract: Women and Rural Economic Development is a grassroots organization that provides support for women's economic and related development. WRED provides access to capital, child care, training, and mentoring. This article highlights the work of WRED.

Keywords: Women and Rural Economic Development (WRED); rural.

Walch, Jim. 1999. *In the Net: An Internet Guide for Activists*. London: Zed Books

Abstract: This book is written with an action research approach for social and political activists, as well as for educators.

Keywords: Web and Activism.

Wallace Leronda, Sherri. 1999. "Minority Procurement: Beyond Affirmative Action to Economic Empowerment." *Review of Black Political Economy* 27(1): 73-98.

Abstract: This article is a case study of 'minority procurement' activity in Erie County, New York. The author argues that this activity is a necessary part of community economic development with minority groups (including women). The article examines this strategy in given the current policy context.

Keywords: economic development; minority groups; ethnic groups; United States; CED, case study; policy.

Walls, Richard T., Denetta L. Dowler, Kimberly Cordingly, Louis E. Orslene and John D. Greer. 2001. "Microenterprising and People with Disabilities: Strategies for Success and Failure." *Journal of Rehabilitation* 67(2): 29-35.

Abstract: In this article the authors describe microenterprise (self-employment) as a job creation strategy for people with disabilities. Aspects of technical assistance for this are described. The non-economic value of employment is outlined (e.g. meaningful work, control over work, self-sufficiency).

Keywords: microenterprise; job creation; disabilities.

Ward, Carol, Erin Feinauer, Rita Hiwalker and Judith Davis. 2000. "Implications of Welfare Reform for Community Development: A Case Study Comparing Tribal and County Food Assistance Programs Serving the Northern Cheyenne Nation." *Journal of the Community Development Society* 31(2): 254-276.

Abstract: The authors describe how changes to the social assistance system

in the United States have negatively affected the Northern Cheyenne Nation. They assess and compare two different food programs in their effectiveness for serving Northern Cheyenne clients on reserves since the social assistance reforms.

Keywords: social assistance; United States; indigenous people; Northern Cheyenne Nation.

Wareing, Andrew. 2003. "Thunder Bay Takes Stock of Strengths, Prepares to Cluster." *Northern Ontario Business* 23(6): 7-8.

Abstract: Wareing describes the use of business clustering as a strategy to create economic development in Thunder Bay. The economic development manager there holds the view more competition between businesses generates more profits because this raises the level of business to a global level rather than just providing for a local market. It is argued this results in higher wages and spillover into more business for other Thunder Bay companies. Their development model follows that of traditional economics.

Keywords: economic development; jobs; market growth; Thunder Bay; Ontario; Canada.

Waring, Marilyn. 2003. "Counting for Something!: Recognising Women's Contributions to the Global Economy through Alternative Accounting Systems." *Gender and Development* 11(1 (May 2003)):35.

Abstract: This article generally summarises the main arguments of Waring's book, titled *Counting for Nothing: What Men Value and Women are Worth*. The article critiques the current international system of accounting and posits alternatives as a way to more accurately value women's work.

Keywords: globalization; women's organizing; economics; women's work; economic alternative.

-----, 1999. *Counting for Nothing: What Men Value and Women are Worth*. 2nd Edition ed. Toronto: University Of Toronto Press

Abstract: Waring's book is a seminal work of feminist economics. This book outlines the ways in which women's unpaid labour is ignored in the system of national and international accounts, and the ways in which the absence contributes to women's invisibility in economic thought and policy.

Keywords: feminist economics; United Nations; gender budgeting; unpaid work; employment.

Warschauer, Mark. 2003. "Demystifying the Digital Divide." *Scientific American* 289(2): 42-47.

Abstract: This article is about the gap in computer technology use between poor and rich people, and the idea that development will occur if poor people have access to computers. According to Warschauer, it is not access to computers alone that will alleviate poverty. He points out technology

cannot be successfully used to solve social problems unless it is used with a plan and with examination of broader social factors such as job availability.
Keywords: digital divide; information technology; poverty; United States; India.

Waterfield, Charles and Jeremy Black. 2003. *Microenterprise Support within Community Development Financial Institutions*. Washington, DC: FIELD (Microenterprise Fund for Innovation, Effectiveness, Learning and Dissemination).

Abstract: Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs) are usually banks, credit unions, loan funds, small business start-up funds, or microenterprise loan funds. This report is part of the National Community Development Financial Institutions Data Project, which specifically examined microenterprise loan programs. It details the status of CDFIs microenterprise programs, different programs, their support, success rate and challenges they face.

Keywords: financial institutions, CDFI; microenterprise lending; United States.

Webster, Chris and Fulong Wu. 2001. "Coase, Spatial Pricing and Self-organising Cities." *Urban Studies* 38(11): 2037-2054.

Abstract: This article is about how computer programs can simulate economic development models. The particular program described simulates planning and can be used to predict and compare the outcomes of different planning strategies. In their study of development plan comparison, it was found a plan based on the British development control system made the best social use of land. It was also found more social benefits were produced when a community had more control over development rights.

Keywords: Britain; planning; economic development models.

Weeks, Wendy. 1996. "Democratic Leadership Practices in Australian Feminist Women's Services: The Pursuit of Collectivity and Social Citizenship." *International Review of Women and Leadership* 2(1): 19.

Abstract: This article discusses women's pursuit of collective structures as having roots in their families, neighborhood and community activities. The article discusses the way this pursuit became politicised in the 1970's in some Western countries with the growth of visibility of the women's movement. The article discusses the collective structures of present day women's organizations in Australia.

Keywords: organizational theory; women's organizations; leadership; Australia.

Weiss, Marcus. 1999. "CDCs Access New Economic Development Resources." *Shelterforce Online* July/August: 106, Retrieved 21 August, 2003

(<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/106/fundraising.html>).

Abstract: This article lists some traditional and more recent sources of CDC funding in the United States.

Keywords: United States; funding; CDC.

Well, Betty L. 2002. "Context, Strategy, Ground: Rural Women Organizing to Confront Local/ Global Economic Issues." Pp. 142 in *Women's Activism and Globalization: Linking Local Struggles and Transnational Politics*, edited by N. Naples and M. Desai. New York and London: Routledge.

Abstract: This book chapter presents a case study of a group of women who have organized in response to the impacts of economic restructuring and neoliberal policies on rural communities. This chapter presents a case study of the Women, Food and Agriculture Network based in Iowa, USA.

Keywords: agriculture; food sustainability; neoliberalism; globalization; United States.

Wellman, Barry, ed. 1999. *Networks in the Global Village: Life in Contemporary Communities*. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press.

Abstract: This collection examines how people live through personal communities: their networks of friends, neighbors, relatives and co-workers. The authors show how living in a country affects the ways in which people use networks to access resources.

Keywords: community; social networks.

Wells, Barbara. 2002. "Women's Voices: Explaining Poverty and Plenty in a Rural Community." *Rural Sociology* 67(2): 234-254.

Abstract: "This article explores how a multiclass sample of white women in an economically depressed non farm community explain both their own families' economic circumstances and those of the most disadvantaged in their community. All women in the sample -even those with a history of economic instability and welfare receipt- articulate an ethic of family self-sufficiency."

Keywords: women; families; self-sufficiency; rural communities; poverty.

Wesselink, Bert. 2003. "Home." Portsmouth, NH: Directory of the Directory of Development Organizations, Retrieved June 28, 2003

(<http://www.devdir.org/right.html>).

Abstract: This directory provides links to "international organizations, governments, private sector institutions, development agencies, universities, research and training institutes, NGOs/PDOs, grant makers, banks, microfinance institutions and development consulting firms."

Keywords: CED resources.

West, Michael. 2000. "Globalization and Survival in the Black Diaspora: The New Urban Challenge." *Peace Review* 12(2): 345-347.

Abstract: This article is a book review of "Globalization and Survival in the Black Diaspora: The New Urban Challenge." According to West, this book presents evidence of the social and economic status of blacks in the United States and Africa.

Keywords: globalization; blacks; United States; Africa; social status; economic status.

Westby, Carol and David J. Atencio. 2002. "Computers, Culture, and Learning." *Topics in Language Disorders* 22(4): 70-87.

Abstract: "This article discusses the impact of technology on culture, attitudes about technological change, the nature of literacy in technological society, and frameworks for thinking about teaching and learning with technology" (p.70).

Keywords: technology; technological change; culture; education.

Westcoast Development Group. 1993. *Strategic Planning for the CED Practitioner Workshop: Facilitators Manual*. Vancouver, BC: Westcoast Development Group.

Abstract: This manual provides information on how to teach the basics of starting CED initiatives or community organizing (e.g. visioning, goal setting, how to capacity build, the planning process, assessing strengths and weaknesses, sharing interests among group members, evaluating, refining). It includes case simulations for practice.

Keywords: CED resource.

White, Brett. 2000. "Micro Power." *Making Waves* 11(3): 11-14.

Abstract: White argues the benefit and potential use in CED of new electricity generating technology that has minimal ecological impact. Such technology serves a locale, and changes in levels of electricity produced can be made with changes in demand. White discusses the history of the idea and the need for it with current electricity costs. He emphasizes CED practitioners should become involved in these local developments in utilities because communities can direct them and benefit.

Keywords: CED; electricity; sustainability; technology.

Whittaker, Andrea and Cathy Banwell. 2002. "Positioning Policy: The Epistemology of Social Capital and Its Application in Applied Rural Research in Australia." *Human Organization* 61(3): 252-261.

Abstract: "Place, community, and identity have emerged as central issues in our ongoing research in a small rural community in Australia. We reflect upon the spatialization of the concept of social capital and the uncritical use of the term community and participation within this policy discourse. We

describe the links between projects to improve community capacity and movements that are changing the nature of governance and forging new relationships between people and the state" (p.252).

Keywords: social capital; community; Australia; Oceania.

Wilkie, David, Gilda Morelli, Bryan Curran and Robert Bailey. 1998. "The Ituri Forest Peoples Fund." *Cultural Survival Quarterly* 22(3): 18-19.

Abstract: Wilkie discusses how he and other researchers in the 1980s went to the Democratic Republic of Congo to work with some hunter-gatherers and farmers to set up their own school and health clinic and become self-reliant in the absence of state provisions.

Keywords: Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; self-reliance; development.

Wilkinson, Helen. 2002. *Dot Bombshell: Women, E-quality and the New Economy*. UK: Genderquake.

Abstract: Author argues that the 'surface feminisation' of the new economy, as purported by the media and as a positive development, 'masks deep seated and established patterns of power and inequality between men and women'. This article deals primarily with women as entrepreneurs in the New Economy.

Keywords: new economy, gender; technology; incubators; networks.

Williamson, Thad. 1999. "What an Environmentally Sustainable Economy Looks Like." *Dollars & Sense* July/August (224): 24-28.

Abstract: In this article Williamson describes the concept of a sustainable economy, and how and why our culture promotes non-sustainable lifestyles.

Keywords: sustainable economy.

Wilson, Gary. 1996. "Anatomy of a Joint Venture: One First Nation's Determination Has Set a New Benchmark in Northern Mining." *Making Waves* 7(4): 82-86.

Abstract: Wilson discusses how through legislation and land claims, the Tr'on dek Hwech'in First Nation in the Yukon successfully lobbied for the right to permit and direct mining activity on their traditional territory. Wilson explains his involvement in the case of Loki Gold Corporation mining on Tr'on dek Hwech'in and the negotiations that took place.

Keywords: Yukon; Canada; First Nation; natural resources.

Wilson, Jane and Diana McCourt. 1997. "Women's Wealth." *YES! A Journal of Positive Futures* (Spring): 26-27.

Abstract: Dialogue between the founders of Womanshare, a skills exchange bank in New York.

Keywords: Women; community trading; United States.

Wint, Eleanor. 2002. "Sustainable Communities, Economic Development, and Social Change: Two Case Studies of 'Garrison Communities' in Jamaica." *Community, Work & Family* 5(1): 85-101.

Abstract: In this article Wint discusses the concept of "sustainability" and its meaning beyond environmental sustainability (e.g. empowerment, community autonomy). Wint argues that in southern/third world nations, non-economic empowerment strategies such as political, social and psychological techniques are necessary in order to successfully achieve sustainable development (because financial power is so limited among ordinary citizens). Two case studies of CED projects in Jamaica are presented that illustrate one idea of sustainable development. Findings from the case studies highlight the importance of permanent community decision-making and visible government support for development.

Keywords: sustainability; CED examples; Jamaica; government; development; Third World.

-----, 2000. "Factors Encouraging the Growth of Sustainable Communities: A Jamaican Case Study." *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare* XXVII(3):119-132.

Abstract: Wint discusses the importance of ecological sustainability and the difficulty in implementing aspects of it in development initiatives, especially in southern/third world nations. She presents a case study from Kingston, Jamaica of a Social Work Unit/private company partnering with a low-income community to attain ecologically sustainable development. Wint discusses critical factors in eventually achieving sustainable development and empowerment through political agency.

Keywords: Jamaica; sustainability; development; empowerment.

Wint, Eleanor and Vishantie Sewpaul. 2000. "Product and Process Dialectic: Developing an Indigenous Approach to Community Development Training." *Journal of Community Practice* 7(1): 57-70.

Abstract: This article is about a community development curriculum used in South Africa. With the goal of changing South African society through integration and self-awareness, the curriculum is intended to bring together students from a variety of ethnic, racial and class backgrounds. The curriculum emphasizes learning outside a class setting using small group technology, self-reflexivity regarding identity and personal experience, and deconstructing one's learned cultural knowledge.

Keywords: community development; South Africa; empowerment; multi-ethnic; self-awareness; knowledge.

Wise, Timothy A. 2003. "NAFTA's Untold Stories: Mexico's Grassroots Responses to North American Integration." *America's Program, Interhemispheric Resource Centre* June: 1-8.

Abstract: Wise discusses how in Mexico, NAFTA has had the effect of lowering the standard of living, and exploiting and displacing lower income people. It has created more poverty rather than reducing it. He cites current strategies of resistance to this process.

Keywords: Mexico; United States; NAFTA; poverty; grassroots resistance.

Woller, Gary and Robert Parsons. 2002. "Assessing the Community Economic Impact of Microfinance Institutions." *Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship* 7(2): 133-150.

Abstract: In this article, Woller and Parsons document their assessment of microfinance institutions' impacts on local economic activity (as measured by the regional income multiplier, incomes, and amount of trade occurring between merchants, producers, and purchasers).

Keywords: microfinance; economic development; Portoviejo; Ecuador.

Womanshare. "Womanshare: A NYC Cooperative Skills Bank." New York:

Womanshare, Retrieved 05/19, 2003

(<http://www.womanshare.com/intro.html>).

Abstract: AUTHORS ABSTRACT: We are a community of urban women who share our skills, our interests, our time and ourselves just as our rural grandmothers used to do. But Womanshare has one important difference: we have taken women's cultural heritage of sharing and transformed it into a system in which we can earn credit for the time we give. Our vision is that all people can be creators and producers. By valuing caring skills and life skills, we honor work that women have always done without getting credit for it. We also value work in process, in which the learning and the being together are as important as the final product. Womanshare has been recognized nationally and internationally as a unique model of community building based on a service exchange system.

Keywords: community trading; women's organization; urban women; United States; cooperative skills bank.

Women Empowered Against Violence (WEAVE). 2000. "WEAVE: Women Empowered Against Violence: Legal Services and Case Management."

Washington, DC: Weave, Retrieved 4/11, 2003

(<http://www.weaveincorp.org>).

Abstract: This is the webpage of WEAVE, whose mission is to empower survivors of domestic violence so that they can free themselves safely from the cycle of abuse and obtain independence and self-sufficiency for themselves and their children. WEAVE provides emergency and long term legal services, counselling, case management, economic empowerment and teen dating violence education in Washington, D.C. WEAVE operates a Women's Economic Development Fund.

Keywords: domestic violence, initiative; economic empowerment; economic education; women.

Women for Economic Equality (WEE). "Welcome to Women's CED Network web site." Hubbards, NS: Women's CED Network, Retrieved 2/10, 2005 (<http://www.womenscednetwork.org>).

Abstract: This organization sets out to ensure that women of different backgrounds in Nova Scotia are included in CED. The organization ensures that women may access programs and services that promote the economic and social development of their communities.

Keywords: CED; women; Nova Scotia; Canada.

Woodhall, M. 2001. "Human Capital: Educational Aspects." Pp. 6951-6955 in *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences*, edited by N.J. Smelser and P.B. Baltes. Oxford: Elsevier Science Ltd.

Abstract: Woodhall summarizes research and literature on the educational aspects of human capital." He then discusses the possible rate of return to educational investment for the individual and to society, and how these can influence education policy. Woodhall also raises some objections to human capital theories and presents the concepts of social and cultural capital.

Keywords: theory, economics; human capital.

Woodiwiss, Anthony. 2002. "Human Rights and the Challenge of Cosmopolitanism." *Theory, Culture & Society* 19(1-2): 139-155.

Abstract: Woodiwiss discusses how in international law and UN regulations the concept of human rights is constructed from Western/European ideology, which has the effect of hindering social development in the South. From the current model, social, economic and cultural rights are the responsibility of institutions and programs, not law. Woodiwiss argues that these rights should be governed by law at an international level.

Keywords: law; human rights; UN; western ideology.

Woodworth, Warner P. 2000. "Third World Economic Empowerment in the New Millennium: Microenterprise, Microentrepreneurship, and Microfinance." *SAM Advanced Management Journal* 65(4): 19-26.

Abstract: This article is about microfinance and microenterprise programs in countries of the South. Woodworth describes how the Grameen bank operates as a microfinance institution, and that many other initiatives are based on its model. According to Woodworth, these initiatives demonstrate that the poor are bankable and that it is "financially profitable" to lend to them. These microenterprise development strategies target primarily women to be participants.

Keywords: microfinance; Grameen Bank; women; The South; Bangladesh; Bolivia; St. Louis; Missouri; Manila; the Philippines; Mexico; Guatemala City.

Woolcock, Michael. 2001. "Microenterprise and Social Capital: A Framework for Theory, Research, and Policy." *Journal of Socio-Economics* 30(2): 193-197.
Abstract: Discusses the uniqueness of microenterprise in that it uses social relationships as capital in how loans made to groups of individuals with social relations lower the risks and costs to lenders. This study found it is important to distinguish between social capital's sources and consequences. Woolcock claims social capital needs to be studied as an inter and intra group phenomenon to achieve "broad based, sustainable, welfare-enhancing outcomes".

Keywords: microenterprise; social capital.

-----, 1998. "Social Capital and Economic Development: Toward a Theoretical Synthesis and Policy Framework." *Theory and Society* 27:151-208.

Abstract: Woolcock discusses inadequacies of social capital theory and argues that different combinations of various types of social capital have either positive or negative effects upon development. Woolcock concludes the historical emergence of state-society relations and within society, group relations also has considerable impact upon the process of development.

Keywords: social capital; theory; development.

Wydick, W. B. 1999. "Credit Access, Human Capital and Class Structure Mobility." *The Journal of Development Studies* 35(6): 131-152.

Abstract: In this article, Wydick describes a case study of microenterprise credit programmes in Western Guatemala. Findings indicated access to credit combined with entrepreneurial ability were more likely to contribute to an individual microentrepreneur's upward class mobility (e.g. self employment, having employees) than credit access with formal education.

Keywords: microenterprise; Guatemala; microlending.

Yanni, Valli F. K. 1996. "'Women with Self-Esteem are Healthy Women': Community Development in an Urban Settlement of Guayaquil." *Gender and Development* 4(1): 39-44.

Abstract: Women in the settlement of Guayaquil have a long history of organization and participation in activities such as land reclamation, and service provision such as education, transport, and electricity. The work of CEPAM, an NGO, works on women's health issues, and provides a space for women to reflect on their lives as poor urban women.

Keywords: women and community development; NGO.

Yates, Michael D. 2001. "The "New" Economy and the Labor Movement." *Monthly Review* 52(11):28-42.

Abstract: Yates argues that because the nature of work has changed so much in the new economy (temporary and contracted work, mobile capital that permits businesses to leave), unions must also change to be effective.

According to Yates, employers and unions need to work together. Unions must offer businesses incentives for ensuring fair and good work, represent workers as individuals, and attempt to capture a greater role in corporate decision making.

Keywords: new economy; labour; unions; nature of work.

Yiftachel, Oren. 2002. "The Dark Side of Modernism: Planning as Control of an Ethnic Minority." Pp. 535-541 in *The Blackwell City Reader*, edited by G. Bridge and S. Watson. Malden, MA.: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Abstract: In this chapter, Yiftachel argues that urban planning is one form of social control incorporating socio economic dimensions: space (containment, surveillance and segregation), power (exclusion and marginalization), wealth (deprivation and dependence).

Keywords: urban planning; social control.

York, Alan S. and Hank Havassy. 1997. "Can Community Activists Be Taught Their Job?" *Journal of Community Practice* 4(3): 77-92.

Abstract: This article describes a study of Israeli community activists who graduated from schools of community activism compared to activists who did not attend schools of community activism in Israel. It was found to be statistically significant that graduates were more involved in activism, had more knowledge of and skills in it, were more involved in and attached to the community, and held community involvement in a higher regard than did the non graduates.

Keywords: Israel; community activism.

Young Larance, Lisa. 2001. "Fostering Social Capital Through NGO Design: Grameen Bank Membership in Bangladesh." *International Social Work* 44(1): 7-18.

Abstract: Larence suggests that, in a given community, the Grameen Bank can increase trust and networks (social capital) among women who attend weekly meetings.

Keywords: microcredit; women; Grameen Bank; Bangladesh; Asia; social capital.

Young, Iris M. 2002. "The Ideal of Community and the Politics of Difference." Pp. 430-439 in *The Blackwell City Reader*, edited by G. Bridge and S. Watson. Malden, MA.: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.

Abstract: In this chapter, Young describes and problematizes the concept of "community". According to Young, community factors into identity, boundary definition, and hierarchy. She argues the ideal of community suppresses differences among people and excludes those who do not conform. Further, socio-economic alienation is also caused by processes beyond local face to face interaction; therefore Young argues the concept of

strengthening or changing "community" for development in order to alleviate poverty is ineffective.

Keywords: community; identity; hierarchy; alienation; poverty.

Yuan, W., P. James, K. Hodgson, S. M. Hutchinson and C. Shi. 2003.

"Development of Sustainability Indicators by Communities in China: A Case Study of Chongming County, Shanghai." *Journal of Environmental Management*(3):253-261.

Abstract: This article describes the case of a development project in Shanghai, China for identifying and creating sustainability indicators through public participation. The indicators were designed and then modified based on consultations with persons from numerous sectors: local government officials, teachers, students, farmers and workers. When compared to sets of environmental sustainability indicators developed in Europe, the Shanghai indicator set was found to emphasize both economic and environmental objectives more.

Keywords: China; sustainability; development; participation.

Zaoual, Hassan. 1999. "The Maghreb Experience: A Challenge to the Rational Myths of Economics." *Review of African Political Economy* 82: 469-478.

Abstract: Zaoual discusses the ways in which development has been used as an extension of colonial rule and a source of capitalist profit for Northern nations. He describes instances of Southern Elites colluding in this from sub-Saharan Africa and the Arab World.

Keywords: Third World; Middle East; Africa; colonialism; development.

Zdenek, Robert O. 1994. "Toward Comprehensive Approaches for Strengthening Communities." *Shelterforce Online* March/April: 74, Retrieved 2 June, 2003 (<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/74/zdenek.html>).

Abstract: Zdenek responds to an article published in the New York Times by Nicholas Lemann in January 1994 that claimed community development efforts are ineffective and futile. Zdenek counter argues why this is incorrect.

Keywords: community development; economic development; Lemann.

Zdenek, Robert O. 1999. "The 8 Habits of Highly Effective CDCs." *Shelterforce Online* March/April: 104, Retrieved 21 August, 2003 (<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/104/zdenek.html>).

Abstract: This article outlines 8 different characteristics that successful CDCs share.

Keywords: CDC; successful CDCs.

-----, 1998. "Connecting People to Jobs: Capitalizing on Regional Development Opportunities." *Shelterforce Online* January/February: 97, Retrieved 21 August, 2003 (<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/97/zdenek.html>).

Abstract: Zdenek discusses involving local employers and manufacturers in development. He argues that CDCs could work more effectively in addressing issues of unemployment and getting services for local residents by forming partnerships and networking with local companies.

Keywords: CDC; United States; unemployment; participation.

----- . 1996. "Creating Stakeholders with Individual Development Accounts." *Shelterforce Online* September/October: 89, Retrieved 29 May, 2003 (<http://www.nhi.org/online/issues/89/creatingstak.htm>).

Abstract: Zdenek discusses the "Individual Development Account" strategy that has been created in the U.S. for low-income people to build a line of credit. It is operates on the notion that savings and asset accumulation are an effective way to alleviate poverty. An individual makes a deposit into their savings account with the intent of spending that money on training, education or homeownership. This amount is then matched by external funding sources. This strategy towards poverty alleviation emphasizes human capital investment, and is premised upon the belief that asset and savings accumulation are conducive to that.

Keywords: poverty alleviation; development; asset accumulation; United States.

Zekeri, Andrew A. 1999. "Community-ness of a Major Economic Development Effort in a Biracial Community of Alabama." *Journal of Rural Studies* 15(2): 159-169.

Abstract: Zekeri points out that while the costs of growth model economic development are diffused over an entire community, the benefits of such development are only experienced by a few. Zekeri concludes that the critical/Marxian approach is effective in explaining the outcome of "development" in the community of Alabama that he has studied. He presents the findings from the development initiative he studied in; in this case the concept of "community" was a tool for exploitation, not participating individuals, which follows that philosophy of the growth machine development model.

Keywords: Alabama; United States; growth model economic development; community.