

This collection of essays is dedicated to avoiding satellites of population revolving around nothing and to helping shape the kinds of environments that an urban species deserves and can love.

## Notes

1. As recently as 1975, only a third of the world's population lived in urban areas. At the end of 2007, the world's urbanized population has reached 50 percent and is expected to grow by approximately 60,000,000 per year to reach nearly 60 percent by 2030. Source: United Nations Population Division, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision* (New York: United Nations, 2006); and United Nations Population Division, *State of the World Population 2007: Unleashing the Potential of Urban Growth* (New York: United Nations, 2007).

2. A substantial literature does exist on urban design, including a number of quite earnest efforts to define a city-design enterprise, some much proceeding 1956. For example, see Christopher Alexander, Hajo Neis, Artemis Anninou, and Ingrid King, *A New Theory of Urban Design* (New York: Oxford, 1987), which followed by a decade the more famous Christopher Alexander, Sara Ishikawa, Murray Silverstein, *A Pattern Language: Towns, Buildings, Construction* (New York: Oxford, 1977); Kevin Lynch, *Good City Form* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1981), which was an evolution of the theories he first expressed in Kevin Lynch, *The Image of the City* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1960); Ed Bacon, *Design of Cities* (New York: Viking Press, 1967); Paul D. Spreiregen, *Urban Design: The Architecture of Towns and Cities* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965); Patrick Geddes, *Cities in Evolution: An Introduction to the Town Planning Movement and to the Study of Cities* (London: Ernest Benn, 1968 [1915]); and Camillo Sitte, *City Planning According to Artistic Principles* (New York: Random House, 1965 [1889]).

3. Several of the participants in the 2006 discussion on urban design with which this volume ends continue to express the idea of the primacy of the architectural voice in urban design. This is perhaps best expressed in Rodolfo Machado's statement: "Urban design will be recharged by the direct involvement of the best, most forward-thinking architects we have."

4. Such a sensibility in a sense runs counter to the particular American tradition that begins at mid-nineteenth century with the generation of Frederick Law Olmsted and continues through Ian McHarg's *Design with Nature* (Garden City, N.Y.: Natural History Press, 1969), in which environmental factors are seen as a generative force in the structuring of settlement.

5. The community advocacy movement by itself has sponsored a large literature in support of and occasionally questioning the limits of broader public participation in planning decisions, the origins of which many give credit