

examples. Kenneth Jackson, distinguished professor at Columbia University and contributor to Ric Burns and James Sanders's *New York: An Illustrated History* (2003), praises the density of the City of New York, citing its relationship to diversity, tolerance, and increasing social equity. On the subject of how forms of urban density succeed and fail, there is much to learn from Asian experience.

Open space and the public realm, always a subject of urban design, make up the third territory where urban design can affirm a broadened, twenty-first-century point of view. Here a renewed collaboration should occur with landscape architects who also seek to move beyond tired conventions to find new directions in form, material, program, and inclusion. The search should be for innovative modes of public space, as realized in Chicago's philanthropic and inclusionary Millennium Park, as planned for Grand Avenue in Los Angeles, and as experienced everyday in People's Square in Shanghai, where parents offer children for marriage, improvisational choirs sing songs of history and power, and pairs play badminton without a court. Each of these examples makes the case that public space can be about more than retail and consumption. It can center on the universal need to engage with others, both friends and strangers.

Inclusion in shared public spaces will be limited until those who come to find engagement and friendship also have the opportunity to live nearby. Across the country and on every continent, the need to provide safe and secure affordable housing at a rate that matches the growing need of the new urban populations is outstripped by lack of resources and political will. This is a fourth territory for urban design. Inclusionary housing, workforce housing, and affordable housing face significant challenges, including ubiquitously high prices for urban land, construction, and occupancy. Ways to achieve affordability will be the primary focus of others; urban designers can contribute to the form, character, and success of mixed-income communities in urban areas of all sizes and densities.

My positive view of the potential for urban design in the territories of transportation and infrastructure, density, open space, and mixed-income communities has been strengthened during my recent two-year term as chairman of the Urban Land Institute. The four issues outlined here are global and far more challenging when one's territory moves beyond the narrow definition of urban design and beyond the developed countries and cities of North America and