Introduction
Heather A. Haveman

This book explores the role that magazines played in the modernization of America, and particularly in the development of translocal communities, during the period 1741–1860. Drawing on original data obtained from 5,362 magazines published during this period, the book analyzes how the growing number and variety of magazines promoted and directed modern community building in America. It investigates the ways that magazines affected and were affected by key features of American society, including rapid population growth and urbanization; breakthroughs in printing and papermaking technologies; the rise of religious communities and social reform movements; the growth of educational institutions; and the emergence of scientific agriculture. This introduction reviews scholarship on modernization and community and explains how these concepts apply to America during the period. It also provides an overview of the chapters that follow.

Religion
Heather A. Haveman

This chapter examines the interplay between magazines and religion, with emphasis on how the growing number and variety of magazines supported and channeled community building in America—including
the translocal communities that were a big part of the modernization of American society. It first considers how American religion evolved during the period 1740–1860, citing in particular the rise of national religious organizations. It then explores the relationship between religious events and institutions, on the one hand, and religious magazines on the other. It also describes the fragmentation of American churches in disputes over theology and politics and concludes by explaining how the proliferation of religious magazines affected the rest of the magazine industry.

Amsterdam

Renee Levine Melammed

in A Question of Identity: Iberian Conversos in Historical Perspective

Published in print: 2004 Published Online: April 2005

Four destinations in Western Europe are under consideration here, namely Amsterdam, France, London, and Italy. While Hamburg and Antwerp attracted some emigrants, the majority of whom were merchants, Amsterdam proved to be more attractive economically and because it had just freed itself from Catholic Spain. The members of the Nation who settled here began to build a Jewish community despite the fact that they had no previous experience as Jews; in essence they were "New Jews." The fact that so many of these conversos were able to make this transition, and that their newly formed community would later serve as an example for other developing converso communities, is a marvel unto itself.

Deliberation’s Contribution to Community Capacity Building

Bo Kinney

in Democracy in Motion: Evaluating the Practice and Impact of Deliberative Civic Engagement

Published in print: 2012 Published Online: January 2013

This chapter examines deliberation's relationship to community capacity building. It uses a framework developed by Chaskin, Brown, Venkatesh, and Vidal, which defines four key characteristics of community capacity (a sense of community, commitment to community among its members, the ability to solve problems, and access to resources) and identifies
four specific strategies for building community capacity (leadership development, organizational development, community organizing, and organizational collaboration). The chapter uses theories of deliberation and reports of deliberative events to examine deliberation's contribution to each characteristic and strategy in the community capacity-building framework. A review of the literature suggests that deliberative civic engagement can make contributions to all the characteristics of community capacity, and can support the strategies suggested for building community capacity. However, future research should seek to better understand how deliberative civic engagement makes these contributions.

Mixed-Income Development in Context
Robert J. Chaskin and Mark L. Joseph

in Integrating the Inner City: The Promise and Perils of Mixed-Income Public Housing Transformation
Published in print: 2015 Published Online: May 2016
Publisher: University of Chicago Press
Item type: chapter

This chapter places public housing reform policies like the Plan for Transformation in Chicago and HOPE VI (and its successor Choice Neighborhoods) at the national level in the broader historical context of community development and “community building” efforts in the United States. It then builds on this broader history to situate housing policy as a response to urban poverty, charting the development of public housing in the United States, providing a description and analysis of current policy that seeks to reform it, and laying out the parameters and components of the Transformation that frame action and impact at the local level in each mixed-income development replacing public housing complexes.

England
Renee Levine Melammed

in A Question of Identity: Iberian Conversos in Historical Perspective
Published in print: 2004 Published Online: April 2005
Publisher: Oxford University Press
Item type: chapter

Because the Jews had been expelled from England in 1290, the conversos could not openly live as Jews in this locale. Portuguese merchants began to settle in London in the seventeenth century
and quietly began the task of building a community, forming the congregation of Shaar Asamaim, although at first they imported leaders (hahamim) from Amsterdam and elsewhere. Not all were able to commit themselves to the new and, at times, onerous demands of Jewish life. This, together with the open nature of British society, led to a considerable degree of assimilation and intermarriage. Regardless of the path they chose, the majority of the conversos had strong ethnic ties to their fellow members of the Nation.

THE CONTINUUM OF INTERVENTIONS I

CHERYL REGEHR and TED BOBER

in In the Line of Fire: Trauma in the Emergency Services

When interventions are seen within an ecological and eclectic context attention is directed to recognize the strengths, resources, and adaptability of people. This framework also focuses on the interaction between the needs and resources of the person and the demands and resources in the environment. The right effort is not direct to one intervention but to a range of interventions. Points of intervention can be organized on dimensions of level and timing: timing of interventions may include tertiary, secondary, primary prevention as applied to the continuum of disaster stages or phases. The level of interventions may be directed to an individual professional and their family members; to their team or department; or to larger systems such as the organizations or systems such as public policy or workplace health. The chapter reviews principles of intervention that focus on resiliency, community building, evidence of efficacy, cultural sensitivity, and sustainability. It then focuses on preventative approaches and setting the stage for intervention.

Generativity: A Form of Unconditional Love

George E. Vaillant

in Altruism and Health: Perspectives from Empirical Research
This chapter uses the Study of Adult Development — Harvard Medical School's sixty-year prospective study of the lives of college and inner-city men — to answer two questions about generativity. First, should the Eriksonian concept of generativity be distinguished from the human capacity for warm relationships? Second, does generativity lead to improved physical health in later life? The chapter begins by defining generativity not only as assuming responsibility for the growth and well-being of others, but also as community building and mentoring to the next generation, and it points out that generative relationships often require much greater maturity than does simple loving attachment. The chapter uses the examples of two men from the study's inner-city cohort to show that generativity is not dependent upon social privilege and that generative individuals do not always live long, healthy lives.

The Will to Survive
Mun Young Cho

in The Specter of "the People": Urban Poverty in Northeast China

Published in print: 2013 Published Online: August 2016
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the ways in which “community” is practiced as a new mode of governing poverty in China's cities, in particular, how urban laid-off workers who have come to serve as Community cadres are forced to refashion themselves as self-motivating citizen volunteers under the party-state's campaign of building community. By delving into the fragile position of Community cadres, the chapter looks at how the specter of “the people” permeates governmental intervention through “community.” In the decaying urban periphery, state governance through “community” has served two contradictory missions. One is to prompt laid-off workers to govern themselves through voluntary participation in their community—not to depend on the work unit or the government. The other is to rescue these laid-off workers by helping them gain reemployment in the state sector.

The Vision Fades
Stewart J. Brown

in Thomas Chalmers and the Godly Commonwealth in Scotland

Published in print: 1983 Published Online: October 2011
Item type: chapter
Chalmers's Free Church failed to reach the poorest working-class neighbourhoods. At the same time as he was pursuing his West Port model operation, Chalmers had worked vigorously to create public enthusiasm for his interdenominational community-building campaign. Unfortunately, Chalmers died in his sleep before his efforts came to fruition. This chapter describes Chalmers as a man of one seminal vision—the elevation of the nation through a communal social ideal, based upon a shared Christian purpose. With his communal vision, he provided a social direction to the early 19th-century Evangelical revival. Chalmers was an ecclesiastical politician. He was an idealist, and once firmly convinced of the righteousness of his cause—once he believed he was representing God’s will for mankind—he found it difficult to retreat from his principles. He also made significant contributions to the development of method and theory in the administration of charity.

DIY Community Action
Liz Richardson

Published in print: 2008 Published Online: March 2012
doi: 10.1332/policypress/9781847420855.001.0001
Item type: book

How people can be persuaded to take more control of their own lives continues to be a subject of policy and academic debate, and the contribution of active citizens to improving societal well-being is high across different policy agendas. But the promotion of community self-help raises a wide range of questions – for people working in neighbourhoods, for policy makers, for politicians, and for residents themselves – about how we promote engagement, what would motivate people to become active, and more fundamentally about the ongoing relevance and value of community activity. This book offers answers to these questions, based on detailed real-life evidence from over 100 community groups, each trying to combat neighbourhood problems. It presents a challenge to the existing thinking on contested debates, and proposes ways forward for community building.

Evaluating the Success of Cuban Urban Agriculture
Sinan Koont

in Sustainable Urban Agriculture in Cuba

Published in print: 2011 Published Online: May 2012
doi: 10.5744/florida/9780813037578.003.0009
Item type: chapter
One obviously important outcome of urban agriculture is the production and distribution of foodstuffs to the population. By far the most successful subprogram of urban agriculture is in the production of fresh vegetables, with rapid growth in output throughout the island. Other subprograms, although all active, continue to be less developed. The distribution to the population takes place through direct sales at thousands of points-of-sale and the MALs, self-provisioning, and the MAEs. Social consumption of urban agricultural output takes place at workplaces, hospitals, and educational institutions. Urban agriculture plays a significant role in improving Cuban diets, but has not led to food sovereignty. Other significant outcomes of urban agriculture include employment generation, environmental benefits, and community building.

Addressing social conflicts in Sri Lanka: social development interventions by a people's organisation
Ashok Gladston Xavier

in Social work in extremis: Lessons for social work internationally
Published in print: 2011 Published Online: March 2012
DOI: 10.1332/policypress/9781847427182.003.0007
This chapter looks at three projects that are being run by social workers in Sri Lanka to build community robustness, women's engagement and post-conflict cross-community engagement. By focusing on grassroots community building shaped by values of non-violent resistance and social justice, it argues that community social work models have had a significant impact in building cross-community support networks and tackling issues of in-built suspicion and rivalry between the different communities. First, the chapter provides a background to Sri Lankan society and the roots of the conflicts that have shaped the island since independence in 1948. It then discusses issues confronting peace-building initiatives as well as philosophical foundations of social work interventions.

Sustainable community-building under New Labour
Mike Raco

in Building sustainable communities: Spatial policy and labour mobility in post-war Britain
Published in print: 2007 Published Online: March 2012
DOI: 10.1332/policypress/9781861347442.003.0007
This chapter looks at the form and character of the shift to sustainable community building through an assessment of the relationships between employment, labour-market building, and (sustainable) spatial communities. It evaluates the differences between these policy agendas and those of the post-war period that were outlined in Chapters Three and Four, and documents the ways the sustainable community has become the primary policy vehicle that delivers and implements its wider agendas. The chapter also presents an argument which states that the new agendas are premised on particular conceptions of (im)mobility and the relationships between place, employment, and community building.

International Initiatives and Building a Legacy
Kristin E. Larsen
in Community Architect: The Life and Vision of Clarence S. Stein
Published in print: 2016 Published Online: May 2017
Publisher: Cornell University Press
DOI: 10.7591/cornell/9781501702464.003.0008
Item type: chapter

This chapter considers Clarence Samuel Stein's legacy as a community architect, along with his postwar engagement in international initiatives in town planning. In the years after World War II, Stein found himself turning his attention toward international translations of his new town ideas. Communications with international architects, housers, and planners characterized this period, with a focus on specific projects, such as the new towns of Chandigarh in India and Stevenage in Great Britain, and broader community building concepts with housing and planning experts in places as diverse as Sweden and Israel. This chapter discusses Stein's travels in Europe to new towns as he completed documentation of his own visionary work in what would become Toward New Towns for America. It also describes Stein's involvement in town building projects in India and Israel and concludes with an assessment of his legacy in the areas of investment housing and communitarian regionalism and the influence of his community building concepts ranging from the Regional City to the Radburn Idea.

Introduction
Ana Aparicio
in Dominican-Americans and the Politics of Empowerment
Published in print: 2006 Published Online: September 2011
Publisher: University Press of Florida
DOI: 10.5744/florida/9780813029252.003.0001
This introductory chapter explains the coverage of this book, which is about Dominican-Americans in northern Manhattan in New York City and their role in local politics. This book focuses on the key issues of identity, political mobilization, and community building. It presents a chronological account of major organizing trends in Washington Heights, analyzes the communities of first- and second-generation of Dominican-Americans, and highlights the work of the Dominican-American leadership.

Community development in the UK: whatever happened to class? A historical analysis
Gary Craig

in Class, Inequality and Community Development

Prior to the 1950s, differing strands of what might be seen as community development can be perceived in work by extension officers in colonial settings, as an extension of trades union activism, or ‘community-building’ with a social focus, usually in social housing areas. Yet, despite a common emphasis on poverty and disadvantage, attempts to locate community development within a class-based understanding of, for example, the unequal distribution of income, wealth and power within most societies have been limited. This chapter will trace ways in which the issue of class has or has not been addressed within community development theory and practice, drawing on key texts and experiences from across the world. It will seek to identify the extent to which the mainstream practice of community development, as it has developed, has been able to locate itself solidly within and build alliances with more explicitly class-based forms of political struggle.

The Rural School Problem and the Complexities of National Reform

in School, Society, & State: A New Education to Govern Modern America, 1890 – 1940

Page 9 of 11
The second decade of the twentieth century witnessed the rise of a nationwide movement for rural school reform in America that began as a sporadic set of critiques of rural schools and concerns about the countryside. In 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt appointed a National Country Life Commission to articulate an agenda for reform that focused on strengthening rural schools and other rural social institutions. In the years that followed, reformers worked to improve school buildings, increase school support and term length, broaden schools' rural focus and activities, turn the school into a social center, improve teaching and supervision, and make rural school administration more efficient. This chapter examines the emergence of a nationwide movement for rural school reform as a national project to strengthen rural communities against the forces of industrialization. It considers the role of professional leadership and community building in rural school reform, the consolidation and structural weaknesses of small rural schools, and the place of national rural school reform in America's system of federalism.

“Why do you want to go to Hawai‘i?”
Roderick N. Labrador

in Building Filipino Hawai‘i

Published in print: 2015 Published Online: April 2017
Publisher: University of Illinois Press
Item type: chapter

This introductory chapter provides an overview of the book's main themes. This book follows the struggles of contemporary Filipino immigrants to physically and figuratively build community, where they enact a politics of incorporation built on race, ethnicity, class, culture, and language. It focuses on two sites of building and representation, the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa and the Filipino Community Center in Waipahu. At these two sites, the book focuses on the narratives and discourses about “home” and “homeland.” In particular, it asks how immigrants talk about their relationships to the place(s) they left and the place(s) to which they have settled and, consequently, how these discourses shape their identities and politics.

Sustainable Communities, Sustainable Development
Paul James, Yaso Nadarajah, Karen Haive, and Victoria Stead

Published in print: 2012 Published Online: November 2016
Publisher: University of Hawai'i Press
DOI: 10.21313/hawaii/9780824835880.001.0001
Item type: book
Papua New Guinea is going through a crisis: A concentration on conventional approaches to development, including an unsustainable reliance on mining, forestry, and foreign aid, has contributed to the country’s slow decline since independence in 1975. This book attempts to address problems and gaps in the literature on development and develop a new qualitative conception of community sustainability. In this context, sustainability is conceived in terms that include not just practices tied to economic development. It also informs questions of wellbeing and social integration, community-building, social support, and infrastructure renewal. In short, the concern with sustainability here entails undertaking an analysis of how communities are sustained through time, how they cohere and change, rather than being constrained within discourses and models of development. From another angle, this project presents an account of community sustainability detached from instrumental concerns with economic development. The chapters seek to contribute to a creative and dynamic grass-roots response to the demands of everyday life and local-global pressures. While the overdeveloped world faces an intersecting crisis created by global climate change and financial instability, Papua New Guinea, with all its difficulties, still has the basis for responding to this manifold predicament. Its secret lies in what has been seen as its weakness: underdeveloped economies and communities, where people still maintain sustainable relations to each other and the natural world.