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***Creating and Planning Transnational Place:
International Activists, Graffiti and the Israeli Separation
Barrier***

Robert R. Sauders

Throughout the first Palestinian intifada, graffiti served as a form of communication and resistance against the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. Today, graffiti continue to be used in communicating resistance against the ongoing occupation. However, unlike the First Intifada, there is noticeable international influence and participation in the graffiti on the concrete sections of the Israeli Separation Barrier. British street artist Banksy, former Pink Floyd bassist Roger Waters, the Netherlands-based 'Send-a-Message' project as well as countless individual international activists have placed graffiti on the wall to express solidarity with Palestinians. This article, based on fieldwork in the West Bank conducted between July and September 2009, explores 1) how the graffiti on the Israeli Separation Barrier functions as a form of resistance by transnational activists, 2) how the community of activists and artists placing graffiti on the barrier transform it into a newly re/deterritorialized transnational place, and 3) the ways in which planning professionals might engage with such 'soft spaces' created in a more disruptive world. The contestation of space and place through this transnational production of graffiti on the barrier draws into question issues of deterritorialization and reterritorialization as they relate to the Israeli Separation Barrier as well as to other spaces and places that fail to conform to the traditional and normalized spaces bound by governmentability.

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planning in sub-Saharan Africa operated. During the “empire building” period, national rivalries were strengthened but at the same time there emerged international and inter-colonial coordination. This contemporary cooperation-cum-competition is well reflected in the Dakar conference, throwing some light on the meaning and implications of such transnational networks of scientific expertise. Not only were the planning interventions inspired by these networks in times of infectious-disease outbreak more rigid in the colonial arena by comparison to the metropolitan one; but also, planning interventions were initiated by the peripatetic role of medical officers of health who contributed to the diffusion of semi-scientific ideas among the colonial territories. Against this background another key issue will be discussed, i.e., residential segregation on a racial basis in British and French sub-Saharan Africa. The article is based, inter alia, on an archival file of the Conference that has not been gained attention so far in the academic literature.

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Planning in the Sub-Saharan African City: A Fixation with Formality

Amin Y Kamete

This article reflects on the response of urban planning and management to informality in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). It argues that authorities in SSA have a fetish about formality and that the fetish is fuelled by an obsession with urban modernity. This fetish is built upon a desire for an urban modernity based on formal order that the authorities believe cannot coexist with the ‘disorder’ and ‘unruliness’ of informality. I interrogate the contention that informality is intolerable and needs to be eliminated or tamed. I conclude that the very configuration of urban governance and socio-economic systems in urban SSA makes informality inevitable and its eradication impossible.