

Making the Case for the Arts Bibliography

American Assembly. (1997). *The Arts and the Public Purpose*. Final report of the 92nd American Assembly. New York, NY: Author, Columbia University, 64-70. At:

http://www.americanassembly.org/programs.dir/report_file.dir/arts_purpose_report_report_file_Arts%20and%20Public%20Purpose%20Report.pdf

Outlines four major public purposes that the arts fulfill and makes a case for public support of the arts.

Americans for the Arts. (1997). *Building America's Communities II: A Compendium of Arts and Community Development Programs*. Washington, DC: Author.

Order at: <http://ww2.americansforthearts.org/vango/core/orders/product.aspx?catid=5&prodid=65>

Profiles over 130 arts programs across the United States and provides examples that can be used to advocate for arts support on the local, state, and federal levels.

Americans for the Arts. (n.d.). A variety of publications related to making the case for the value and support of the arts are available at: <http://ww2.americansforthearts.org/vango/core/orders/category.aspx?catid=6>

Borrupt, T. (2003). *Creative Organizations: Putting Culture to Work in Community Development*.

Ford Foundation Asset Building and Community Development Program. Report.

At: http://www.communityarts.net/readingroom/archivefiles/2004/01/creative_organ.php

Describes how innovative practitioners, particularly of smaller, community-based arts organizations, are demonstrating that there's more than one way to approach the job of building communities.

Borrupt, T. (2003). *Urban Alchemy: In Search of a Formula for the City of Tomorrow*. Report on the Bruner/Loeb Symposium on Transforming Communities through the Arts, Chicago Cultural Center, Nov 14.

At: http://www.communityarts.net/readingroom/archivefiles/2003/12/urban_alchemy_a.php

Examines community development or redevelopment that involves the arts, historic preservation, tourism, or other culturally based strategies and considers their impact.

Boyer, J.M. (2007). *Creativity matters: The arts and aging toolkit*. Washington, DC: Americans for the Arts.

Order at: <http://ww2.americansforthearts.org/vango/core/orders/product.aspx?catid=5&prodid=944>.

Explains how and why older adults benefit from participating in professionally conducted community arts programs and includes practical, how-to guidance for program planning and evaluation.

Brooks, A.C. and Kushner, R.J. (2001). Cultural Policy and Urban Development. *International Journal of Arts Management*, 3(2), 4-15.

Discusses whether cultural districts can address cultural and aesthetic needs of a city, achieve a more liveable downtown area, and promote tourism and economic growth.

Cherbo, J.M. and Wyszomirski, M.J. (1999). *Mapping the Public Life of the Arts in America*. Occasional Paper number 6. At: http://arted.osu.edu/publications/pdf_files/paper6.pdf

Considers the scope, role and relationship of the arts to public policy in the U.S.

Cleveland, B. (2005). *Making Exact Change: How U.S. Arts-Based Programs Have Made A Significant and Sustained Impact on Their Communities*. Online: Art in the Public Interest.

At: <http://www.communityarts.net/readingroom/archive/mec/index.php>

Explores 10 successful community arts programs and suggests how to advance the field.

Community Arts Network (CAN). On-line at <http://www.communityarts.net/>

This Web site promotes information exchange, research and critical dialogue within the field of community-based art. The Reading Room and Resources sections have valuable information.

DeNatale, D. and Wassall, G.H. (2007). *The Creative Economy: A New Definition*. Boston, MA: New England Foundation for the Arts. At: http://www.nefa.org/pubs/documents/CEReport2007_000.pdf

Provides a research framework for looking at the creativity economy in New England and beyond, including an economic analysis of New England's cultural industries and workforce.

Ewell, M.E. and Warlum, M.F. (2006). *The Arts and the Small Community 2006*. Robert E. Gard Found.

Order at: <http://ww2.americansforthearts.org/vango/core/orders/product.aspx?catid=5&prodid=660>

This update (of *The Arts in the Small Community* published in 1969 by community arts pioneer Robert Gard) addresses such topics as: creating an arts plan for small communities; the arts plan basics of environment, people, and organizations; and why the arts are a strong community development tool.

Florida, R. (2002). *The Rise of the Creative Class: And How It's Transforming Work, Leisure, Community and Everyday Life*. New York, NY: Basic Books.

Frost-Kumpf, H.A. (1998). *Cultural Districts Handbook: The Arts as a Strategy for Revitalizing Our Cities*. Washington, DC: Americans for the Arts.

Order at: <http://ww2.americansforthearts.org/vango/core/orders/product.aspx?catid=5&prodid=66>

Discusses the processes and players that establish cultural districts and how these districts can best reflect the unique strengths of cities as well as support local artistic and redevelopment goals.

Gibans, Nina Freedlander. (2006) *The Community Arts Council Movement*. New York: Prauger Pubs.

Order at: <http://ww2.americansforthearts.org/vango/core/orders/product.aspx?catid=5&prodid=711>

Republished after 25 years and updated with a new introduction, this work details the growth of arts councils (patterns, functions, issues) and their place in community development in the United States.

Guetzkow, J. (2002). *How the Arts Impact Communities: An Introduction to the Literature on Arts Impact Studies*. Working Paper, Taking the Measure of Culture Conference. Princeton University, June 7-8.

At: <http://www.princeton.edu/culturalpolicy/workpap/WP20%20-%20Guetzkow.pdf>

Describes the mechanisms through which the arts have causal relationships on communities and discusses the assessment of that impact, particularly as it relates to public and private funding.

Kay, A. (2000). Art and community development: The role the arts have in regenerating communities. *Community Development Journal*, 35, 414-424.

Order at: <http://cdj.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/abstract/35/4/414>.

Asserts that the arts have a role in the regeneration of communities and discusses how the arts can be used as a tool within a wider community development program.

Korza, P., Bacon, B.S., and Assaf, A. (2005). *Civic Dialogue, Arts, & Culture*. Washington DC: Americans for the Arts. At: <http://ww2.americansforthearts.org/vango/core/orders/product.aspx?catid=5&prodid=203>

Examines 37 Animating Democracy arts and humanities projects and describes their importance in dealing with sensitive community issues.

Landry, C. (2000). *The Creative City-A Toolkit for Urban Innovators*. London, UK: Earthscan Publications Ltd. Order at: <http://www.amazon.com/Creative-City-Toolkit-Urban-Innovators/dp/1853836133>.

This text provides case studies and a toolkit of methods by which cities can be revived and revitalized.

Mattern, M. (2001). Art and community development in Santa Ana, California: The promise and the reality. *Journal of Arts Management, Law, and Society*. Winter, 301-316.

This article assesses one effort in Santa Ana to promote community development via the arts. It identifies key pitfalls and strategies for avoiding them that can be generalized to other cities.

Michigan Deliberates on Culture & Arts Districts. Smart Communities—Civic Change in Your Community and Beyond. June 13, 2006. http://smartcommunities.typepad.com/suzanne/2006/06/michigan_delibe.html.

Describes the Michigan legislature's design of bills to cultivate the arts to lure tourists and patrons of the arts. Communities chosen through a competition received various tax incentives.

National Governor's Association. (2008). *Promoting film and Media to enhance state economic development*. NGA Center for Best Practices Issue Brief.

At: <http://www.nga.org/Files/pdf/0807PROMOTINGFILMMEDIA.PDF>.

Outlines key benefits of film, television and related media arts activity and describes state strategies to create, promote, and attract this industry's business.

National Governor's Association. (2005). *Strengthening rural economies through the arts*. NGA Center for Best Practices Issue Brief. At: <http://www.nga.org/Files/pdf/RURALARTS.pdf>

National Governor's Association. (2001). *The role of the arts in economic development*. NGA Center for Best Practices Issue Brief. At: <http://www.nga.org/Files/pdf/062501ARTSDEV.pdf>.

National Governor's Association. (n.d.). To access other publications related to the arts and culture, go to <http://www.nga.org/portal/site/nga/menuitem.665439ab78c074e78a278110501010a0/?searchterm=Arts&pageType=detail&searchdoctype=document-center>.

NCSL Cultural Policy Working Group. (2003). *Investing in culture—Innovations in state policy*. Washington D.C.: National Conference of State Legislatures. At: <http://www.culturalpolicy.org/pdf/investinginculture.pdf>

The New England Council. (2000). *The creative economy initiative: The role of the arts and culture in New England's economic competitiveness*. Boston, MA. At: <http://www.nefa.org/pdf/creativeeconomy2000.pdf>

Northeastern Economic Developers Association. (2002). The arts and economic development: Achieving results and measuring impacts, *Northeast Journal of Economic Development*, Autumn, 67 pages.

At: <http://www.nedaonline.org/DisplayDoc.asp?id=35>.

White paper commissioned to increase economic development practitioners' understanding of the economic role of the arts, culture and entertainment sector and how they can capitalize on it.

Overton, P. (2001). *Rebuilding the front porch of America: Essays on the art of community making*. Astoria, OR: PrairieSea Press.

Considers the arts "the new front porch of America," a creative, cross-cultural gathering place that contributes significantly to the community-making process. The book focuses on small and rural communities, but can serve as a resource for organizations large and small.

Partners for Livable Communities (PLC). Washington, DC. At: <http://www.livable.com/>.

PLC works to improve the livability of communities by promoting quality of life, economic development, and social equity and by helping communities set a common vision for the future, discover and use resources for community and economic development, and build public/private coalitions. Their Web site has many excellent resources available for download or purchase. Some of these are listed below:

PLC. (1998). *Arts in a living downtown: Best Practices*. Washington, DC: Author.

Prepared for use by the Federal City Council and DC Arts Downtown Committee to facilitate a working groups in designing a strategy for culture and arts as part of the revised downtown. Looks at examples around the country of how culture has been put to work in programming, facilities, and implementation.

PLC. (1995). *Strengthening communities through cultural strategies: The role of cultural leadership*. A report to the Rockefeller Foundation. Washington, DC: Author.

Uses case studies of 50 programs to define what cultural strategies work well, when and how they are accepted, why programs succeed and fail, and what needs to be done to strengthen this field.

Phillips, R. (2004). Artful business: Using the arts for community economic development. *Community Development Journal*, 112-122. Purchase at: <http://cdj.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/39/2/112>.

Presents a typology of arts-based community development approaches: arts business incubators, artists' cooperatives, development of tourism venues and comprehensive approaches.

President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities. (1992). *The value of the arts*. Washington, DC: Author. At: <http://www.creativemoco.com/resources/value.htm>

Major findings of this report are on the above Web site. Committee affirmed that the arts and humanities are basic and central mediums of human communication and understanding and that knowledge of the arts and humanities is a fundamental aspect of an educated person.

President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities. (1997). *Creative America. A Report to the President*. Washington, DC: Author. At: <http://www.pcah.gov/pub.html>.

Radich, A. and Trapp, E. (1997). *The economic impact of the arts industry in Oregon*. Denver, CO: Western States Arts Federation. At: <http://www.oregonartscommission.org/pdf/westaf.pdf>

Details the growth of Oregon's nonprofit arts sector and the economic impact of its more than 400 nonprofit arts organizations in 2000 and notes the growing impact of cultural heritage tourism.

Rhode Island's Tax-Free Arts Districts. Rhode Island State Council on the Arts. At: <http://www.arts.ri.gov/projects/districts.php>.

Provides information about Rhode Island's legislation to provide tax incentives for artists to live and work in specific districts within nine Rhode Island communities.

Stern, M.J. and S.C. Seifert. (Various dates). Social Impact of the Arts Project (SIAP). Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania, School of Social Policy and Practice.

Access at: <http://www.ssw.upenn.edu/SIAP/>.

SIAP has conducted research on the role of arts and culture in American cities and on arts-based revitalization since 1994. Web site links to the many excellent publications, policy briefs and working papers that have been produced to date.

Strom, E. (2002) *Cultural policy as development policy*. Cornwall Center Publication Series. NJ: Rutgers University. At: <http://www.cornwall.rutgers.edu/pdf/Strom-June%202002.pdf>

Discusses how alliances between arts advocates and local officials and business people have formed to emphasize the economic benefits of the arts to communities.

Taylor, D.G. (2008). *Magnetizing neighborhood through amateur arts performance*. Washington, DC: Urban Institute. At: http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/411784_magnetizing_neighborhoods.pdf

Taylor, a partner in the Urban Institute's Arts and Culture Indicators Project, documents the correlation between the amount of amateur, informal arts activity and neighborhood stability and/or improvement.

The Urban Institute. (Various authors, various dates). *Arts and Cultural Indicators Project (ACIP)*.

At: <http://www.urban.org/projects/cultural-vitality-indicators/publications.cfm>

Launched in the late 1990s with support from the Rockefeller Foundation, ACIP's basic premises are that (a) a healthy place to live includes opportunities for and the presence of arts, culture and creative expression, (b) arts, culture, and creative expression are important determinants of how communities fare, and by extension (c) full understanding of U.S. communities is inherently impossible without including these important perspectives. This Web link contains the publications from this research.

Wassall, G.H. and DeNatale, D. (2006). *New England's creative economy: The state of the public cultural sector – 2005 update*. Boston, MA: New England Arts Foundation.

At: http://www.nefa.org/pubs/documents/NPrpt05_web_000.pdf

Provides an overview of the economic impact of the nonprofit cultural sector in New England.