**Defending Vibrant City Life: Jane Jacobs at 100**

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Frank Lennon—Toronto Star / Getty Images Jane Jacobs, one of North America's leading authorities on design of cities; stands in front of the Toronto home where she and her family have decided to live, in 1968.

**Her book, *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, challenged the accepted wisdom of urban planners**

Jane Jacobs, the woman who defended the vibrancy and diversity of city life against urban planners who sought to tear down slums, was born 100 years ago Wednesday. TIME once called her “the blunt poet laureate of the way modern cities really work.”

Born in Scranton, Penn., on May 4, 1916 she moved to New York City in 1934 to live with her sister, and once in the city she worked a variety of jobs. She met and married her husband, an architect, ten years later. In 1952, though she had never finished college, she began working as an editor at *Architectural Forum*, where she developed her ideas on city life further. It was a pivotal moment for the field she entered: in the post-World War II boom, many of the most prominent people working in urban planning believed that the way forward for the American city involved a firm push into the future. Cities, like the suburbs that were springing up, could be clean and car-friendly and orderly.

Jacobs, however, disagreed. In fact, she believed, the very qualities that the city planners wanted to squash were what made cities desirable: quirkiness, variety, density and self-regulating community.

Her 1958 [*Fortune*](http://fortune.com/2011/09/18/downtown-is-for-people-fortune-classic-1958/) article “Downtown is for People” offered an early view of her ideas on city life, what made it worthwhile for both passersby and local residents. In the article she argued that the “magnetism” of cities was what “made people want to come into the city and to linger there.” She told readers: “You’ve got to get out and walk. Walk, and you will see that many of the assumptions on which the [redevelopment] projects depend are visibly wrong.” Cities, she argued, are not like suburbs and should not be made to appeal to the scale and ideals of the suburbs.

Over the next three years she developed those ideas into her 1961 book*The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. [TIME’s 1961 article](http://time.com/vault/issue/1961-11-10/page/59/) on the book opened:

U.S. planners and redevelopers, in trying to save U.S. cities, are in reality destroying them. Attached to the outmoded ideals of Ebenezer Howard’s Garden City and Le Corbusier’s Radiant City, they are creating a future wilderness of standardized, monotonous never-never lands. This is the contentious charge of Critic Jane Jacobs in a new, passionately argued and well-documented book (*The Death and Life of Great American Cities*), which has planners all shook up.

The book was highly influential, offering a radically different view from what city planners of the time put forward. Jacobs argued that urban renewal—tearing down old neighborhoods to build housing developments in their place—was not the answer to the problem of urban slums. “This is not the rebuilding of cities,” she wrote. “This is the sacking of cities.”

**MORE:** [Read TME’s 1962 Cover Story on the American Urban Renaissance](http://time.com/vault/issue/1962-03-23/page/1/)

Jacobs was not just a writer who had big ideas, she was also the champion of those ideas in the real world. At the time city planning aimed to make cities orderly, with tall buildings and open space, and had no qualms about demolishing large swaths of neighborhoods to make their ideas reality, as with New York City’s Cross Bronx Expressway. A similar highway was the subject of what remains perhaps her most famous battle: The Lower Manhattan Expressway, proposed by city planner Robert Moses, which would have been a 10-lane road cutting across what is now SoHo and Little Italy. At a public hearing on the proposed expressway in 1968, Jacobs was [arrested](http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9E07E6D61530EE3BBC4952DFB2668383679EDE) and later charged with “second-degree riot, inciting to riot and criminal mischief,” [according](http://query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9C07EED81530EF34BC4052DFB2668383679EDE) to the New York *Times*.

The project was eventually abandoned—just as Jacobs, who moved to Toronto that year, wanted—and the neighborhood soon developed into a haven for artists and later a commercial center.

By 1969, [TIME](http://time.com/vault/issue/1969-06-13/page/106/) noted that despite its faults (“As an organic cure for the complex ills of great U.S. cities, Jane Jacobs’ program was preposterous.”) her work transformed how people understood city planning: “No matter. Despite her mistakes, Jane Jacobs, operating as curmudgeon and gadfly, had taken grandiose assumptions of city planning and stood them on theirears with invigorating effect.”

The effect has only continued, and her 2006 TIME [obituary](http://content.time.com/time/subscriber/article/0%2C33009%2C1189317%2C00.html) described her as a “self-taught urban-planning guru” who “miffed the powerful and revolutionized the field.”