Gender and Planning
A Reader

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We dedicate this book to those who have come before us, and through their work, have made our own paths easier.
It is interesting to note that during the

American Civil War, the Union Army

employed the use of hand-held rockets

as a form of indirect artillery support.

These rockets were fired from a

rocket launcher mounted on a carriage

and were intended to provide a range of

approximately 2,000 to 3,000 yards.

The rockets were filled with a mixture

of black powder and other ingredients

and were ignited using a special

ignition device. The rockets were

designed to be launched at a slope of

approximately 45 degrees, which

provided a trajectory that allowed the

rockets to clear the intervening

ground and hit their target.

The rockets were initially used in

small numbers, but as the war

progressed, their use became more

widespread. They were particularly

effective in providing indirect fire

support to Union forces during

offensive operations, as the rockets

were able to be aimed at hard-to-

reach targets, such as enemy

fortifications or supply lines.

The rockets were also effective in

destroying enemy positions and

inflicting casualties. In one notable

example, a rocket attack on a

Confederate fort during the

Battle of Fort Donelson in

1862 killed 100 Confederate

soldiers and forced the

surrender of the fort.

Despite their effectiveness, the

rockets were also dangerous to

Union troops, as they were

vulnerable to accidental

ignition and could cause serious

injuries. As a result, the Union

Army took steps to improve the

safety of the rockets, including

the introduction of a special

ignition device that reduced the

risk of accidental ignition.

The use of hand-held rockets by the

Union Army during the Civil War

was a significant innovation that

had a lasting impact on the

development of indirect fire in

modern warfare.
Consideration of Economic Planning

Economic planning is a process of coordinating and regulating the production and distribution of goods and services in an economy. It involves the use of economic tools and policies to achieve specific economic goals. Economic planning can take many forms, including government-led planning, market-based planning, and hybrid approaches.

The main objectives of economic planning are typically to promote economic growth, stabilize the economy, and ensure the efficient allocation of resources. Economic planners use a variety of tools and strategies to achieve these objectives, including fiscal policy, monetary policy, and regulatory policies.

In recent years, there has been a growing trend towards more market-oriented economic planning, with a greater emphasis on the role of the market in determining economic outcomes. However, many countries still rely on some form of economic planning to address specific economic or social needs.

Economic planning is a complex and challenging field, and it requires a deep understanding of economic theory and a strong commitment to achieving the desired outcomes. Despite these challenges, economic planning remains an important tool for promoting economic development and improving the well-being of citizens.
Housing

PART THREE