**scroll to bottom of chart to find questions that my gsi posted. try to answer please**

**synekism: cities growing together**

**who can define assimilation vs. association?**

**Assimilation is when citizens in colonial cities are forced to assimilate with their colonizers, ex. Hanoi Vietnam where the roads were redone & original city was not preserved, but made to copy the French. Association is when the colonial city is only associated, not assimilated with the colonizers, ex. Algiers Morocco where the medina (original city) was preserved. . This was still a superficial means of control by the colonizers, but allowed the sense that the local culture was being respected.There is also intermediation such as Hong Kong where some Chinese were acting as intermediaries for the British colonizers; they created a new class of Chinese elite that acted as the go between between Chinese & British.**

**Areas in need of major help:**

**-Citizenship!!! NO IDEA HOW TO DEFINE THIS**

**(can think of example of polis→ citizenship vs. cosmopolis)**

**-Reformism**

**CAN SOMEONE EXPLAIN BYPASS WHEN IT COMES TO SPLINTERING URBANISM AND GIVE AN EXAMPLE OF BYPASS?**

-Crisis: got this from lecture notes. Hold up.

DIFFERENT CRISES:

1. social crises: new constituencies, new social identities and their demands trying to find place/create force school around this way of analyzing the city: David Harvey—Social Justice in the City

2. theoretical crises: Marxism shows limits in wrong analysis of the city

3. economic crisis of Fordism: 1940s, rush of plants closing.

Reason: convergence and overdeterminism, various factors

-sharpening of international competition

-fragmentation of the consumer market (vs. standardized production)

-increasing difficulty that Fordist production systems had in increasing production

1930s/40s/50s: balance: productivity increases à produces need for consumption to absorb. Need regulatory mechanisms (New Deal)

Taylorism: division of labor. Simplest task possible in divisions of labor, expanding off that. BUT you can only divide the production process so much! Introduces dead time.

Assembly line, Taylorism, American system find increasingly difficult to find ways to increase productivity

Meanwhile, Set of mechanisms set up that keep working towards expansion of social market and ground for consumption.

RESULT: not enough goods, too many consumers

Element of 1970s crisis: market expanding, profits decreasing

à need to find cheaper labor à process of globalization

“new international division of labor” à (outsourcing) production costs lower

what does a plant closure do to a community? Destroys a place

obsolete plant: cannot make profit if cannot keep up with higher production costs

U.S. economic crisis à URBAN CRISIS

Deindustrialization of America, decline

**-Environmental Determinism**

**-LA School**

-Marxism. also got lecture notes on this.

three basic aspects of Marxism sc

1. Marx 101: basic sketch of key concepts political, post Utopian movement, anarchist movement.

Main focus: injustice/inequalities out of industrial revolution; Openly stated partisan view of society; Structural inequality built in that cannot be improved

2. Manuel Castell’s use of Marxist lens à space

philosophical (Hegel). Our understanding of reality is based on presence of ideas, elements, forces that we known in binary contradictions/oppositions

ex: zebra is only characterized by what horse has not (stripes)

city vs. countryside (Chicago school)

find synthesis: broader entity comes out

man vs. human à synthesis: family à stranger à community à nation-state

Marx derives from Hegel dialectical movement à objective material reality

Dialectical/historical materialism: process that happens between events à ideas follow

3. economy ß material base for dialectical processes

Labor theory of value (key concept of Marxism)

Q: where is value of a commodity coming from?

A: David Ricardo: source of value is labor

Marx: qualification

Raw materials (commodity extracted from ground) + machines (already commodity) + labor (time) = Commodity

Mechanism: extraction of surplus value

I------------I-------I 2 hours value created by labor time in which surplus made

8 10

10 hours

system: extend working day or reduce wage. Works to an extent...

increase in productivity: pushes back time needed to cover wage that has been paid. Hence the benefit of the assembly line

complication: surplus value is not profit, not realized until commodity goes on the market

value =/= cost, price –they fluctuate but are anchored around value.

If prices are not the same as value, how do you quantify it? You cannot see/grasp value, days in the system of capitalism

Tension between capital and wages/profit

All this stuff works only if you have a commodity to be sold on the market. Other societies in which market society does not exist: feudal society (landowner/peasants), slave society

Labor time is also a commodity—bought on market. Except labor talks back and other commodities do not

*Fordism—dialectical movement. Capitalism wanting more profit, labor wants better working conditions*

*Synthesis: labor, workers à mass market*

Capitalists are defined by their position in the system of production. Proletariats: own only their labor

Definition of city linked consequence to what Marx said

Wage. How are they determined?

1. biological part of wage, strictly necessary for survival (not enough, you die)

2. historical and geographical wage à car, dentist, T.V., house

all that is included and excluded from wage depends on social context

which changes in terms of space between countries, nation states, between cities, within cities

spatially limited examples of cluttered communities in which cost of living is different, lower. à cost of labor lower as well

Manuel Castells: theoretical discussion of late 60s/70s

*Need to reconceptualize the city*

-Progress--I DUNNO. Someone help

-Reformism: lead to Utopian ideals.

-Urban Change: urban social movements = struggle over urban meaning → urban change → urban form

**Note on the final**: The structure of the exam will be longer than the midterm, probably \double the midterm. There will be a combination between long essays and short essays. Think of the short essays as medium length questions. Be prepared to write long essays, linking concepts, and creating a structure of an essay. There will be choices between the questions.

**ED100: The City – Spring 2014 Final Exam Concepts**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Concept** | **Author / Theory / Main Point** | **Example(s)** | **Relates to** |
| Chicago School | Idea of the city as an organism and social interactions explained with scientific theory.   * First example of urban studies because they observed the city. * First attempt to understand the industrial city.   The Chicago School of Sociology saw social enclaves, as natural mechanisms of preservation for ‘weak’ social groups. Social Darwinism!  Ernest W. Burgess (1925)   * Expansion as physical growth * Expansion as a process   + Concentric circles     - CBD     - light manufacturing (transitional zone)     - workers homes     - high-class residential     - suburban commuters * Main fact of expansion is the tendency of each inner zone to extend its area by the invasion of the next outer zone, called succession. * Centralized decentralization   + a process in which large numbers of people converge at the urban core but potentially live at great distances from one another.   Louis Wirth (1938)   * **Sociological definition of the city**: a relatively, large, dense, and permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals. * A theory of urbanism searches to find a systematic fashion in which the available knowledge concerning the city as a social entity can be presented.   Critique: does not account for CHANGE within the city, only GROWTH. If the city is an organism, then parts like the ghetto are like parts of the body and cannot be eradicated. Thus further emphasizes state withdrawal from trying to make these types of spaces better. |  | LA School  Critique by Manuel Castells  Restructuring |
| Citizenship | a shifting concept -  legal aspects - the role of the state  social - Jeff Weintraub: “active participation in collective decision making” - social and political responsibility  conceptual - one’s sense of identity  something about public space, **multiple publics**, legitimate publics | FILM: *1968 The Year That Shaped a Generation* | appropriate space  right to the city  colonial cities  urban social movements  globalism |
| Class Struggle | There is a distinctive difference between class struggle and urban social movements which is...  Urban social movement: people coming together looking for change. It differs from class struggle because the class struggle is a uniformed group of people looking for particular needs for economic reform. The urban social movements can consist of groups of different identities coming together to request better housing, that their identity be heard, better infrastructure, etc.    Is the class struggle defined within a particular time period?  It has been discussed in Marxist terms.  Class struggle has been discussed by MANUEL CASTELLS as being the struggle between different socioeconomic groups over the production process. Those who own the production process are the CAPITALISTS and those who work it are the LABORERS who do not own anything (except their labor) (they own the objects that they purchase through wages and mass consumption). | Hausmann's Paris - rise of the merchant class  post-fordism | urban social movements  identity  **Marxism** |
| Collective Consumption | “consumption of processes whose organization and management cannot be other than collective given the nature and size of the problems,: **e.g. housing, collective facilities, leisure provisions**, etc.” *Castells p. 75* - the reproduction of labor is the “specific real object” of the city.  “commodified” goods, i.e. ski mountain, public recreation, such as movie or sporting event. Components of exclusion - not everyone has the means to participate  specific to the city, according to Castells. Part of good his new theory of defining the city.  Not *necessarily* a tangible good. Consumed by the public. It is on a continuum starting at commodity, service, and then public good. The request for life to cost less: ie free transportation, or mass baseball games (as opposed to one group watching the baseball game). In essence, collective consumption is something that a vast number of people pay for to enjoy together, but is often times something that is not a concrete object nor has concrete/intrinsic value, but an experience. Some examples we came up with include:  Commodity: Baseball game for the masses to enjoy.  Service: library, train.  Public Good: (free) road, some public housing. Something that is necessary for society to continue on.  Some things are in between like electricity which is in between the service & public good. | Manuel Castells | society of spectacle  class struggle  marxism  exclusion |
| Colonial City | IMPORTANT CONCEPTS.  ASSIMILATION  vs.  ASSOCIATION  Edward Said (1979) - Orientalism   * The location and origin of a people shape their identity and how they are perceived to people. * Spatial differentiation has a lot to do with orientalism as it defined as East and West, colonizer and colonized * Misconception of the other, continues to perpetuate orientalism   Le Corbusier and Algiers: The Plan 0bus as Colonial Urbanism  *By Michele Lamprakos*  relates to readings about Modernism and Colonial intervention in other cities. Justifies their actions. Misreading of the other led to misreading of the Medina which is why French colonization in Algiers was unsuccessful in many ways.  The Battle of Algiers (movie)  Gwendolyn Wright (1987)   * French used urban design to make colonialism more popular among other Europeans as well as the colonized. * Aspects of culture had reference to power:   + If social norms in public and private space form a complex ritual of order, then upholding certain norms was seen as a way to prevent resistance to colonial authority * Urbanization and modernization of colonies switches building type from ordinary to professional/architectural. * Colonies were seen as laboratories   + Indochina   + Madagascar   + Morocco     - dual-cities     - barriers marked distinction between two parts of a city, two races, two scales of construction and periods of history (modern vs. traditional)   John M. Carroll (2005)   * Colonialism in the case of Hong Kong was different because it attracted people from mainland to **come** to the city, rather than imposing hegemonic rule on a native population. * British elite created segregationist policies of Chinese from being involved in European business and community leaders, which helped lead to formation of Chinese Business elite   + Chinese business elite saw themselves as special from rest of Chinese population and did so through different special schools * Hong Kong was racially divided at this time and sometimes by government force such as in Victoria Peak where only Europeans and their Chinese servants could live.   + British aspect of colonialism in adopting a hill station to separate them from diseases that occurred less often in the hill area above the city.   + Peak also served as a strategic center for colonial power * Sport defined the elite:   + Europeans played sports as an elite social status   + Chinese wanted to mimic this to create an equally exclusive social world to show they could be respected as well. | ←- Morocco  ←- Le Corbusier’s Algerian “curve” influenced his design. Conceptualized by the “Algerian woman”  ←- Hong Kong  ←- Connect Victoria Peak to the Jewish Ghetto in Renaissance Venice | Dual city  “otherness”  fear  order  Orientalism  Modernism  loosely: Utopian ideal |
| Company towns | Margaret Crawford (1995) - *The Company Town in an Era of Industrial Expansion*   * Paternalism   + Interrelated to hegemony?   + Form of Fear   + “The policy or practice on the part of people in positions of authority of r**estricting the freedom and responsibilities of those subordinate to them in the subordinates’ supposed best interest**. * Company towns were meant to provide housing near the workplace. | Tioga County Mines   * owners controlled both housing, stores, everything and as a result held high profits   Pullman | Utopian ideal  suburbanization  Fordist mass production  Garden Cities  Fear: fear of unions, fear of immorality |
| Creative cities | **Flexibility**  Innovation springs from unplanned circumstances. LA was a creative city because it had multiple industries. It’s not dominated by one philosophy such as fordism. It is like the Marshallian districts. They are less likely to do so bad when the economy is bad because they are on a separate economic model. The thing that supports a creative city is that consumption isn’t based on production, but rather creative value; thus it doesn’t rise and fall in the same way.  Allen J. Scott (2010): “Cultural Economy and the Creative Field….”   * Creativity is a social phenomena caught up in overlapping sets of relationships that influence its own form.   + Geography is implicated in this as all social relationships tend to be characterized in relation to space,. * Creative energies of the *urban creative field* are powered by the production sector of the city, but always in a broader urban context * The *urban creative field* is a system of resources that provides materials for the imagination of individuals and groups as they pursue life in urban space. * With the rise of new technology and increasing globalization by multinational corporations, creative workers are drawing on distant sources of inspiration due to an extension of their spatial reach. * Although globalization ties different creativity from several cities together, it is important not to forget that the city itself is still its own source of learning, creativity, and innovation and not one of global uniformity.   + An example of this is the thriving film industries around the world such as Mumbai, Beijing, and Paris (among others) although Hollywood dominates the global market.   **Authors of readings** include Becattini, Marco Cenzatti, and Allen Scott.  “The Culture Economy of the City” By Allen Scott  Summary  In the journal, Scott gives definitions of major concepts, and argues that the creative field of the city has 4 components:  1.) Intra-urban webs of specialized and complementary producers.  2.) The local labor market and the social networks that bind workers together in urban space.  3.) The broader urban environment; including various sites of memory, leisure, as well as institutions of governance.  4.) And a Path dependent dynamic.  He argues that learning, creativity, and innovation are related.  -Learning: the procedural foundation for creative activity.  -Creativity: concerned with thought and anion directed towards producing novel insights, or perceptions that may have tangible significance. He also defines creativity as psychological and sociological, with some people being more creative than others. Creativity must always be able to connect to the market or the audience. He gives an example of a painting, which he asserts is beautiful because people admire it, and not the other way around. He also asserts that creative activities are marked by path dependence.  -Innovation: Is derived from creativity but focused more on implementation in domains of practical application.  -Urban Creative Field: Spatially organized and tension-filled system interacting phenomena with significant effect on creativity, learning and innovation.  -New Economy: differs from the old economy in that the new structures of production which are flexible specialization, post Fordism, or the knowledge economy. Such are associated with computerization and innovation, which differs respectively from the old structure of mechanization, and repetition. In this new economy there are a new type of workers (analytical thinkers, decision makers, and other abstract work), and a new type of jobs (policy makers, programmers, ect…)  - The Creative City: creative cities are induced in complex socio-spatial relationships’ constituting the local creative field, which in turn is centrally rooted in production and local labor market dynamics of the city.  The Cultural Economy: The natural tendency to condense out within urban space into specialized clusters of production activities where producers in these clusters are given to relatively short term commercial relations, irrespective if these relations are manufacturer/subcontractor, input /output, or temporary coalitions of firms in pursuit of a given creative project, such as motion pictures, or music collaborations. So, firms come together in networks of collaboration efforts, only to break apart again as their work is productive; and then to re-emerge in differing configurations as other projects appear on the horizon. All of the transaction activities involve much face to face interaction/communication from workers mostly from the upper echelons of industry, where creativity is most needed. Some of this information will cause recipients to receive insight and new ways of dealing with work issues and producing challenges. These face to face interactions also encourage collaboration to solve problems.  Cities offer special conditions that favor social reproduction of highly skilled and creative workers. In the workplace, and out of the workplace, workers in the cultural economy are always caught up in webs of socially coordinated career paths whose continual or irregular interaction help sustain and promote creative capacities. | Silicon Valley - Santa Clara/SF  LA - movies, music  Cambridge - medical/technical -- MIT grads | Marshallian Clusters: Parts of cities where a specific cultural production takes place related to the cultural economy… exist in Greenwich Village NY and Echo Park LA with “ecosystems” of artists studios, clubs, galleries, and cafes  Innovation District: Downtown SF |
| Crisis  4/10-15 | 4/8 - FILM: *1968 The Year That Shaped a Generation*  Social crises - new identities:  Vietnam war protests  Memphis Sanitation Workers Strike 1967  Women’s liberation 1968  Free speech movement 1964  The year of the student 1968  Crisis of urban theory paradigms:  Los Angeles is a crisis of theory perhaps. It is a reflection of how cities are changing at this time. There is a new type of spatial organization in a city that is no longer explained by the Chicago School. It may not be a crisis of theories, but a search for scholars to better understand how cities are changing from the concentric business model. The LA School is responding to different structural crisis that are going on.  Moving on to the industrial district we see the crisis of the fordist city. It’s all about special forms of production and how that district is organizing.  The failure of a theory or economic model that create unrest within the population. Manuel Castell says the crisis of urban sociology is that the definite object (urban) as defined by the Chicago School does not exist anymore, because there is no split between urban and rural anymore. What Castell’s says is that the city is defined by class struggle and urban social movements and the struggle for urban meaning. When he talks about urban meaning he is talking about the prerogative of different social groups based on their own perspectives. There are a few crises discussed in class including the economic model of fordism, industrialization creating unhealthy cities, colonialism, splintering urbanism, fragmented cities, and even the current crisis of urban sprawl.s  **Authors of readings** are in the April 15 - 17th readings. (Flexible Industry, Fragmented Cities). This also ties into the movie The Battle of Algiers because you have an identity in crisis. There is the crisis of individual identities and the birth of social movements. The character found his identity by transitioning from being a street thug and con artists to being a martyr - an intellectual. | Failure of Fordist mass production industries in LA  Imbalance in dominant economic system - the “crisis of consumption” → leads to restructuring | Fordism  globalization  social identities  citizenship  urban social movements  Marxism  restructuring  postmodernism |
| Critiques | Theoretical - moments in time  Economic -  Social -  Spatial -  Linda Alcoff - The Problem of Speaking for Others  inequality  Very broad term used to discuss different things. In this class, we have talked more about theoretical critiques. What are the social movements that operated as a critique of something? A helpful way to think about how to study are: what are economic, social, and spatial critiques that have happened. |  | Situationists - Guy DeBord  LA School |
| Desakota Region | Neil Brenner  Southeast Asia - rural areas enveloped by modern cities - mixed urban/rural areas - “urbanization form below”, “villagization”  Peri-urban - the periphery of an established urban area |  | Splintering urbanism |
| Dialectic | The tension between two things. If there is a dichotomy, people are moving away from a dichotomy towards dialectic issues. The art of investigating truth or definitions. A method of examining and discussing opposing ideas. It is arriving at the truth of something like the city by examining people’s opposing views of it.  Wikipedia: Dialectic is a method of argument for resolving disagreement that has been central to European and Indian philosophy since antiquity. The word dialectic originated in ancient Greece, and was made popular by **Plato in the Socratic dialogues**. |  |  |
| Dual City | Gwendolyn Wright (1987) - *Tradition in the Service of Modernity*   * Colonies seen as “**laboratories**” to experiment with modernism * Dual City as form of geographical association * Importance of Urban Design from the French colonizers   Michele Lamprakos (1992) - *Le Corbusier and Algiers: the Plan Obus and Colonial Urbanism*   * Plan Obus was vision of Le Corbusier but never made a reality. * Old city known as “Casbah” would be densely populated, and would stand in direct contrast to the wide modern boulevards of the European district   For example of Dual City with Le Corbusier and Algiers:   * The colonial policies kept the housing built for Algerians separate from the housing projects that sheltered Europeans. * The separation was not only physical, but also highlighted by architectural difference in various attempts to synthesize the collective housing typologies with socioculturally loaded elements deemed appropriate to represent and accommodate Algerians. * Native area lacks services or proper infrastructure, heavy density * European sector separated spatially, socially, and ethnically from the natives   Dual city also relates to codes of accessibility. Example: Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. The ‘good’ city and the ‘bad’ city, the moral city and the immoral city, the city of the rich and the city of the poor. The notion that two different environments, often accessible only by certain types of people are contained within a nominally identical (interconnected) space (city limits).  binary oppositions! | Morocco  Madagascar  Algiers  Hong Kong  Dr. Jekyll & Hyde movie | access  boundaries  identity  “otherness”  Binary Oppositions  assimilation vs. association |
| Edges | Edges don’t have to be the border to a city, they can be a border of economic regions, social movements, identities, etc. It is the edge / place in between two different areas.  Edges include: peri-urban, desakota, and edge cities.  **Edge City:** There are more jobs than homes. People don’t really live there. It is independent from the city close by even though it looks like the city. It is Industry migrated out of the city because of land costs; what were once suburbs are now being transformed into the edge city which has to do with the collapse of fordism and flexible industries; it’s like the suburbs but it has an economic function. There is industry, service, and infrastructure. It outside of the traditional downtown cities; it is a concentration of industry in a previously rural residential areas. This was talked about 4/22.  **Peri-Urban**: Peri - around, periphery, perimeter. Peri-urban: around the city/ urban area. The mixed area that is not quite city and not quite countryside. It is very specific to certain areas. Used in particular context. It is part of a family of words and terms used.  Peri-urban could be considered part of the desakota. The government defined peri-urban as a space that was rapidly increasing in population, but didn’t have the infrastructure to keep up. That blurry space of in between.  **Desakota:** the desakota region is the hybrid in between rural and urban. It is a process of “villagization” it is a process of transformation. It is a way to describe how villages become urban. It is associated with South-East Asia, rural river. It describes a certain phenomena we see where agriculture continues into the city. p  Desakota and edge city are related in that they show the decentralization of the urban center, industry, people, etc. Think about the process of urbanization. The process of urbanization is moving outside of the idea of what is rural / urban. |  | Enclave urbanism?  Desakota--synekism |
| Enclave Urbanism | People coming together by **choice** (not forced institutionally) designed to protect/preserve the life of the inhabitants and there is often restricted access, they are by their nature **exclusive**. It doesn’t have to be a minority or a majority enclave. Examples include gated communities, class-based, religious, age, ethnic enclaves, etc.  The ethnic enclave isn’t about restricted access, you can identify the fact that they have stores, etc., that are not apparent in the dominant mainstream ideologies. Ethnic enclaves is a physical space with high ethnic concentration.  **Readings** that discuss about the enclave include:  Peter Marcuse *The Ghetto of Exclusion and the Fortified Enclave*, and the reading by Wei Li *Introduction.* Check out the readings from April 22 - 24th: The Spaces that Differences Make. This was discussed before the midterm with suburbanism and the colonial city. |  | Ghetto  Suburbs  Fragmentation? Fragmented cities?  Urban Planning  “Ethnoburb” (Li) |
| Environmental Determinism | The notion that **your space determines your identity**. If you live in a poor place, you will have a poor life outlook.  Edward Said - Orientalism  - Robert Owen: Provide good conditions for the workers & they will produce good work! ?  Chicago School/RPAA: garden cities - proper design and planning leads to better outcome for residents - cities are places of “disorder” | modern ghetto  Brasilia ? | orientalism  imperialism  social Darwinism  racism/classism  Marxism  Company Towns / Pullman Towns ?  Search for identity / order |
| Fragmentation | The process or state of breaking or being broken into small or separate parts.  It’s like segmentation, but **separate from unbundling**. It has to do with **Castells**’ readings on fragmented cities. There is a multiplicity of publics; fragmentation of narratives as well as economic function (such as post-fordism).  **David Harvey** talks about flexible accumulation, basically what happens with flexible accumulation is that with the traditional fordist model there is management and a contract to work for a certain amount of time. Fragmented industries and flexible accumulation undercuts that because you are hired for skills; in order to be competitive in the market you have to be competitive, you can no longer rely on a union. You have to have a multiplicity of skills in order to stay competitive. Fragmentation requires flexible accumulation; industries that can meet specific needs instead of mass needs.  Video on youtube - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Quj4tjbTPxw> |  | Relates to global cities  splintering urbanism |
| Flexible Accumulation | David Harvey (1987) - *Flexible Accumulation Through Urbanization*  **Post-Fordist capitalist model**, values of things are determined by their “exchange value”, not by their actual “use value”. Flexibility or fragmentation in production and labor processes to respond to variable or fragmented patterns of consumption. greater control of surplus, high degree of innovation. flexible accumulation, basically what happens with flexible accumulation is that with the traditional fordist model there is management and a contract to work for a certain amount of time. Fragmented industries and tion  flexible accumulation undercuts that because you are hired for skills; in order to be competitive in the market you have to be competitive, you can no longer rely on a union. You have to have a multiplicity of skills in order to stay competitive. Fragmentation requires flexible accumulation; industries that can meet specific needs instead of mass needs. |  | Marshallian district  hub & spoke  creative city  **polycentric** urban form (LA School) |
| Fear | Nan Ellin (2001) *- Thresholds of Fear*   * Fear * Fear is the dark side of Utopia, influential in the making of cities. * Integral Urbanism   + We should work towards the re-integration of urban milieus (environments) that planners and architects typically conceive of as being separate from each other.   + A fundamentally ecological approach, looking at places as parts of larger settings and environments. Need to consider what surrounds the site in order to see that the barriers between spaces are, in reality, porous. Then re-conceptualize how we design urban space, integrating seemingly incongruous small sites as well as larger regions   Post-Modern Fear:   * Retribilisation - Segregated Communities * Nostalgia - Return to traditional values and nature (environmentalism) * Escapism - Impulse to Retreat | Retribalization   * Sun City near Phoenix   Nostalgia   * Seaside, Florida   Escapism   * Gated Communities | fear of the “other”  ghetto  Order  Utopia  Environmental Determinism |
| Fordism | Three components make up Fordism: mass production (capitalist accumulation), mass consumption, and a mode of regulation (usually government intervention). Both production and the market must grow homogeneously to avoid crisis.  Mode of regulation - set of mechanisms that help create a balance between mass production and mass consumption.  Example = New Deal, which allowed expansion of market through government sponsored ‘stimulus’  Three Elements of Mass Production:  1. American system of Manufacturing- assembled pieces fit perfectly.  Ex: Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851  2. Frederick Taylor introduced scientific management.  - Realized that production was organized with the machines in a random order/ place. No concern about steps of production process.  - Realized that nobody had any idea how long a particular task should take.  - Enormous revolution in how industry is organized. Liked wages to productivity.  3. Henry Ford - Assembly Line  - Increased productivity, but working conditions were unfavorable for workers. Solution - double wages to keep workers from quitting. Also allowed workers to buy cars.  Modernization Theory- USA has reached the stage of maturity, but mass society (consumers) is not all inclusive as the name sounds.  **Readings** -  Ernest Mandel,*"Long Waves' in the History of Capitalism*  David Harvey (1989) *Fordism*, from The Condition of Postmodernity, Oxford, UK, and Cambridge MA, Basil Blackwell  I got this from a summary online (Jessie)  Ch. 8 ("Fordism," pp. 125-140) initially defines "Fordism" in terms of two primary characteristics: not only the de-skilled, repetitive, rationalized industrial production associated with Taylor's methodologies, but also control over the "private" aspects of workers' lives that tends to produce the appropriate ideological stances conducive to the expansion of the then-current mode of capitalist production. Harvey traces the expansion of Fordist production processes from 1913 to 1973, noting that a variety of accommodations had to be made in the regime of accumulation for Fordism to spread outside of the United States as a common regime of accumulation. Two major problems were generally encountered in the spread of Fordism: (1) Fordism accelerates the alienation of labor already present under the capitalist mode of production; and (2) the relations between organized labor, corporate production, and state regulation had to be altered so as to work productively in a Keynesian regime. This relation was only achieved after 1945, resulting in an economic expansion that depended on (1) expanding industrial production; (2) increasing consumer demand by those producers who were able to occupy privileged labor positions; (3) financial systems being interlinked across markets; and (4) neoimperial (in Lenin's sense) appropriation of raw materials from underdeveloped countries. As Fordism was successfully exported, however, other countries increasingly became competing centers of Fordist production, rather than sources of raw materials and markets for products produced in the (previously) nearly unique countries that had fully integrated Fordist systems of production. The requirement of keeping demand for the output of industrial production processes high under these circumstances led to decreasing union power, lower rates of profit and wage increase, and increasing fracturing of labor relations as "privileged labor" was increasingly able to take advantage of the joys of mass consumption (especially when combined with existing inequalities based on gender, race, and ethnicity), leaving . (134-8) Centralized administration of benefits tended to produce cultural blandness, and third-world countries found themselves exploited and impoverished even as they were being promised the benefits of Fordism for participating in the global market. | New Deal - provided monetary stimulus and regulatory mechanisms to maintain and direct demand.  Fordist City: Detroit | Taylorism  Restructuring  Fragmentation  Splintering Urbanism?  Crisis  Suburbanization  flexible accumulation |
| Garden City | 1939 Film “The City” Louis Mumford  imposition of order, spatial boundaries, emphasized the benefits of peaceful country life while still enjoying benefit of the city.  green belts separate the city. Introduce nature and country living back into the city.  Ebenezer Howard: this was the plan of this city; there was a master plan of organization. Decentralize and decongest the city with town and country magnets. | Green Bay, WI  Green Belt, MD  Green Hills, ID | Reformism  Utopia  R.P.A.A. |
| Ghetto | Louis Wirth (1928,1956)   * Isolated due to their exclusion over history, which was typically due to cultural differences. You either find safety in the ghetto or go out and assimilate. The history of Jews and the Ghetto is basically their geographical migration between different dominant groups.   William Julius Wilson (1991)   * There is a link between cultural and structural aspects of a life in poverty. Variations in lifestyles and values relate to access to organizations of privilege and influence. * Ghettos became areas of economic downturn and despair after deindustrialization and as a result people’s social position was reinforced by this. * With higher-income black exodus to the suburbs in the United States came a depletion of resources and increase in poverty. Ghetto areas marked by poverty and unemployment developed. * “Ghetto Poor” refers mainly to minorities in the United States due to its history but it includes people of all ethnicities elsewhere.   Loic Wacquant (2008)   * **Hyperghetto** as new form of the American ghetto due to the process of **deindustrialization**. The new hyperghetto has **no economic function** or sense of communal organizations. This has been replaced by state institutions of social control. * Banlieues are very diverse with multiple nationalities, unlike a ghetto which is typically homogenous. **State intervention/influence present.** Decreasing institutional density and incapacity to create a shared cultural identity makes them the anti-ghetto. They are becoming diffused into space and more a part of national life. | Wirth example:  The Jewish Ghetto  Wilson example:  Northeast and Midwest Regions of the U.S. which started to switch from industrial manufacturing to service sector jobs  Wacquant examples:  American Hyperghetto  French Banlieue (anti-ghetto) | Environmental determinism  Redlining  HOLC  fear  dual city  “otherness” |
| Globalization | The process of **international integration** arising from interchanging products, ideas, and culture. Factors in globalization include the transportation (ie trains) and telecommunication infrastructures which furthers the facilitation of globalization. It is the concept of being connected to the world; it is where people are no longer connected simply by their particular region, the whole world seems to be connected. Identities are no longer restricted by where you are. Before there was the picture of the world, there wasn’t this concept that we are all connected; once the picture of the whole world came into place, the inhabitants realized their awareness to the whole world. The processes in which people are incorporated into a **single world society**. Economic interdependence,  **Readings from authors** include: Ananya Roy, Saskia Sassen, Graham and Marvin. |  | Splintering urbanism  global market liberalization |
| Global Cities | Saskia Sassen: Global Cities and Global City Regions: A Comparison  Cities have a hierarchy, interdependent relationships → financial circuits, information technology circuits  Growth in information technology and the associated increase in the mobility and liquidity of capital.  National economies have been opened up to foreign firms, and these national economic actors have been  more active participants in the global market. Deregulation and privatization and its associated strengthening of globalization has weakened the national as a spatial unit, and has resulted in the emergence of new spatial units or scales.  These include:  • subnational (cities and regions)  • crossborder  regions (encompassing two or more subnational entities)  • supernational entities (ex) global digitized markets and free trade blocs)  Also, the emergence of global cities and global cityr egions  A) Regional vs. City Scale  • regional scale would be able to capture the cross section of a country’s economic  activities, city scale not large enough for this  • the global city is more attuned to questions of power and inequality,  • global city region looks more holistically at urbanization patterns, and is possibly set up in a  way that may allow for more even distribution of growth and even benefits of globalization  • question(s) of boundaries  • emphasis on core dynamics rather than the city as a container  • analyzes the trade off between the core of these dynamics and their spread  institutionally and spatially  B) Competitiveness for Cities and for Regions  • global cities broad networks, specialized division of functions  ex) global finance broken down into accounting, credit rating, law, telecomm, etc.  • clear that we are dealing with a crossborder system  • global city regions don’t operate this way  • large manufacturing complexes, stronger ID w/ the national  • competition and competitiveness much more prominent  • internationalization still  within the chain of production of the given firm  ex) Japanese Auto Industry vs. US Auto Industry  • Competitiveness of a region deeply entrenched in infrastructure  regional infrastructure is likely to be more inclusive for middle class needs than  city infrastructure  • but focus on a city’s infrastructure will highlight inequalities between those provisioned and those disadvantaged  C) CrossBorder  Transactions, for Global Cities and for CityRegions  • transactions of political, social, cultural domains  ex) ethnic/immigrant groups, criminals, activists, artists  • specific communities exchanging with each other between cities  ex) specific community in one region to another community in another region  • therefore neutralizing the meaning of the region  6 hypotheses of the Global City, to be analyzed in comparison against the global city region  1) geographic dispersal of economic activities that mark globalization, along with the simultaneous integration of such geographically dispersed activities  • key factor for growth and importance of central corporate functions  • more dispersed, more complex and strategic a firm has to be  2) central functions become so complex that headquarters of firm will outsource them  3) specialized service firms engaged in the most complex and globalized markets are  subject to agglomeration economies  ex) uncertainty in the markets they are engaged in, growing importance of speed  in transactions  • highly specialized urban centers  • global cities are production sites for the leading information industries of our time  4) the more headquarters outsource functions, the freer they are to opt for any location  because the more the work actually done in the headquarters is not subject to  agglomeration economies  5) specialized service firms need to provide a global service, meaning global networks of  affiliates or some other form of partnership, as a result there is strengthening of crossborder citytocity transactions and networks.  • lecture example Finance  in NY, Tech in the Bay Area  • providing global services for the global networks  • transnational cities, little govt intervention  6) growing # of professionals and high profit specialized firms leads to more spatial and  socioeconomic inequality  • phasing out older means of productions, dec. blue collar jobs  New Forms of Centrality  • before, centrality of economic systems were dependent on the central city, not the case anymore  • Traditional CBD isn’t just the center it can appear to extend into the metropolitan area and not be contained downtown  Four forms of centrality today:  1) CBD is still strategic for intl business centers, but it is being reconfigured because of  economic and technological changes  2) Center can extend into the metro area as a “grid of nodes” of intense business  activities  • this form most closely intersects with the construct of the global cityregion  that focuses on the deteriorization of centrality  3) Transterrirotiral center constituted by intense economic transactions in the network of  global cities  • particular interactions in finance and services  • geographies of marginality among cities in their own countries, among cities in the same continent (Europe)  4) Electronically generated space are becoming new forms of centrality.  why hasn’t there been massive dispersal?  A) Importance of Social Connectivity and Central Functions  • central coordination and control functions for firms and for markets  • state and art resources in existing centers to maximize benefits of telecomm  • traders and bankers are centralized, as well  • to benefit most from infotech,  need both infrastructure and a complex mix of resources  • basically, financial centers provide the expertise and social connectivity that allows a firm or market to maximize the benefits of its tech connectivity  B) CrossBorder Networks  • collaboration is a far more complex matter global integration of markets pushes towards the elimination of redundant systems  • collaboration of networks means that centers do not just compete with each other but rather have collaboration and division of labor.  • strategic alliances between firms across borders but also markets  • brings competition, collaboration, and hierarchy  C) Denationalized Elites and Agendas  • national attachments and identities are becoming weaker for global players and customers  ex) US investment banks setting up office in London  • large financial centers cannot be purely national given deregulation and privitization  • investment banks now split up analysts by sector rather than country  • denationalization is a necessary condition for economic globalization  Conclusion  • globalization has brought a change in the scales at which strategic economic and political  processes territorialize  • global city and global city regions are the manifestation  • cities have always been the crossroads of worldwide processes  • now its just way more intense, complex, networks have expanded, things have been digitized, etc. # of cities that are part of crossborder networks has increased over huge geographic scales. | High finance capital  technology/high tech manufacturing  London  Tokyo  NYC  “outsourcing” | fragmentation  technology  splintering urbanism |
| Industrial City | shift from feudalism to industrialized capitalist production  people drawn to cities for employment - division of labor  Leonardo Benevolo (1967) - *Great Expectations 1815-1848*   * With rise of industrial revolution and increase in population, new districts began to arise around previously existing city centers * Exodus of families moving from countryside into industrial centers * “The origins of modern town-planning are to be sought at that moment in time when circumstance had crystallized sufficiently not only to cause the discomfort but also to provoke the protest of the people involved.”   Political control, administration, economic control (industrialists, bankers)   * thinking socially in addition to economics | Manchester (1845)   * First industrial city | Reformists  Chicago School |
| Industrial District | Cluster of small to medium sized firms, employing flexible and adaptive systems; related industries with common supply networks, local labor force.  Giacomo Becattini (1990) - *The Marshallian District as a Socio-Economic..*  Industrial district- socio-territorial entity which is characterized by the active presence of both a community of people and a population of firms in one naturally and historically bounded area. In the district, unlike in other environments, such as manufacturing towns, communities and firms tend to merge.  Population of firms- each of the many firms which constitute the population tend to specialize in just one phase, or a few phases, of the production processes typical of the district. This localization is not random.  The industrial district is much more flexible than mass production  A) Defining Industrial District  - Spatial clusters of small & medium firms related in the same activity  - Network of part suppliers | assemblers | local labor market  → Frequent deliveries eliminate need to keep large stock of inventory  → Mistakes can be fixed walking distance away  - Niche Market: Even at peak demand is limited  B) Silicon Valley Industrial District  - Face to face communication leads to innovative collaboration and synergy between tech community  - 5 companies work on 1 problem, one finds solution & shares with all, then all move on to next problem  **The Marshallian Industrial District as a Socio-Economic Notion—Giacomo Bettacini**  -Bettacini is writing about the industrial districts he sees in Italy, although many of these concepts could be applied to districts elsewhere  -He breaks the characteristics of the districts into 11 sections    1: The Definition of these districts  -Industrial districts take on both social as well as territorial aspects  -These districts are territorial, but they are reliant on connections to other places in the world in order to sustain their production  -This is because they produce for the people other than their own citizens  2: The Local Community  -The local community of a district is considered to be fairly homogeneous  -As part of the insularity of these districts, people in these districts tend to “look inwards,” and draw a bit of a curtain around them shielding them from the outside  -They may tend to view deviations form “normal” as particularly odd  -This clashes, however, with the idea that these districts and their industries demand “fresh labor” to be brought in  -Thus, you get interesting dynamic and perhaps sometimes turbulent, between the new and the old populations  3: The Population of Firms  -Within these districts, the firms located here are all loosely related to one branch of industry—an example could include textiles  -This set-up works for products that are “spatially and temporally transportable”  -There are personal networks involved between the higher-ups in the businesses of the district  4: Human Resources  -The specialization of the worker can either be specific to the firm, or the district  -However, as long as the worker stays within the district, overall economic activity neither gains nor loses  -Because of the compactness of the district, it is easy for employers to vet potential employees, due to the fact that everyone is socially linked, as opposed to the firm being isolated somewhere else  -There is also the case of the entrepreneur—works off of district’s capabilities to develop new products, but they tend to be transitory  5: The Market  -These industrial districts tend to perform best when the industry in question is monopolistically competitive  -That basically means the industry can compete not just on price, but also on brand or subtle differences (example includes shoes—not “generic,” but Nike or Converse or Adidas, etc…)  -This is so that the industries can make larger profits, and thus have an ample reason to create or locate in the district  6: Competition and Cooperation  -There is a game of competition within the district, in that there are definitely winners and losers  -However, what keeps people “playing” this game in the district is the chance to be that winner, and it is why people do not quit and pack up when fired, or companies do not shut down every time product is not best-seller, etc…  -Very analogous to the startup culture in the Bay—some hit it, some don’t  -However, there are rules within the district that shape competition  7. Adaptive System  -Unlike single, large companies, in the district the variety of companies and interests helps keeps production and new development of goods relatively in line with current economic trends  8. Technological Change  -In the district, unlike other places, technological change is not inherently opposed  -Part of this lies in their identity with their pride in their industry  -In addition, the implementation often is spread “through the roots” socially, so local people are sometimes aware of it before its’ implementation in their work  9. A Local Credit System  -The local banks of the district are often critical to help smaller businesses  -Unlike larger banks, they rely on social ties and vetting as a result of the district’s social ties, similar to companies in the district  -This social vetting allows them to help steer clear of risk, but still deliver loans to these small businesses and business people that larger institutions would not likely deliver  10. Sources of Dynamism  -There is this tension within firms of having a part of the factory process done inside or outside of the company  -Therefore, the district vs. the company becomes the comparison  -These decisions are not purely economic, but involve other social factors as well  -It is the that leads to the dynamic processes  11. Consciousness, class and locality  -Rather than the feeling of “belonging to a company,” people here often feel like they “belong to a district”  -There is also a conflict in between extreme centralization in a few factories in firms, and a complete disintegration and scattering of all processes  -The district is a medium-point in between these two extremes  **MARSHALLIAN IS LOCAL** | Marshallian Industrial District  hub and spoke district | Creative cities  Flexible accumulation |
| L.A. School | Marco Cenzatti (1993) - *LA + The LA School: Postmodernism + Urban* Studies  Cities present a “multiplicity of narratives” and social subjects - many stories intertwined  “Edge cities” - satellite to larger city but independent - industry, consumption, entertainment - more jobs than beds  Established a new discourse, a way to look at and discuss cities - that what you see will vary from place to place - multiple social subjects, identities.  We no longer see a concentric business district, but a polycentric city. It is forms of flexible accumulation.  The LA model is always partial, as people are constantly including their perspectives which can add to or change its parts.  LA School Summary—Cenzatti  · Los Angeles School is named both because of its focus and the location of its thinkers.  · Post-modernist view of urbanism, focusing on deconstructing pre-existing narratives about the development of the city and industry and examining the emergence of decentralized cities.  · Security Pacific Bank reported a blurring of traditional city boundaries in the Los Angeles area and instead introduced the concept of the Sixty Mile Circle, which included Los Angeles, Orange County, and most of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Ventura. This area grew significantly in the 1970’s while many other national metropolitan areas stagnated.  · Los Angeles benefitted from industrial restructuring as it attracted jobs from around the nation, increasing both average income and level of education, but also resulting in the development of a destitute lower class composed primarily of minorities.  · Decline of Fordism in the 70’s as companies shifted towards more streamlined and flexible manufacturing processes to avoid labor costs and better meet changing demand.  · Greater emphasis on viewing history both linearly and spatially to better understand the geographical effects of events.  · Los Angeles serves as both the prototype and the linkage between old and new cities, as areas such as Silicon Valley and Orange County are **almost completely devoid of a defined center** with concentric structure and instead feature a homogenized layout with small technopoles functioning as focal points. |  | Chicago school |
| Marxism | D. McLellan (1971) - *The Thought of Karl Marx*  How labor is central to how everything else is organized; the division of labor did create a lot of things. The labor theory of value. A process of identity and creating a way to move that identity into the public sphere.  From Wiki - Marxism is a worldview and method of societal analysis that focuses on class-relations and societal conflict, that uses a [materialist interpretation of historical development](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historical_materialism), and a [dialectical](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dialectic) view of social transformation. Marxist methodology uses [economic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic) and sociopolitical inquiry and applies that to the analysis and critique of the development of [capitalism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capitalism) and the role of class struggle in systemic economic change.  The means of production are controlled by a very small people within fordism. Fordism has mass consumption, mass production, and governmental regulation. Marx would say that the market would dictate what the surplus value is; the surplus value is extracted from the laborers by the bourgeoisie who use it to reinforce their own power. The people who create the surplus value aren’t necessarily the people who benefit from it.  It connects to class struggle because the higher classes benefit from the lower classes, and so there isn’t a fair distribution. This can result in protests around it, critiques on the economic, social, and/or political can happen. It asks people to have a vision for a more equal distribution: utopia.    2. The Thought of Karl Marx by David McLellan (all commentary)  Chapter 2: Historical Materialism  · Marx referred to “Historical materialism” as the *“materialist conception of history”*  · Marx’s theories emphasizes the fact that everything has a historical context. *In the* Communist Manifesto he asked *“What else does the history of ideas prove, than that intellectual production changes its character in proportion as material production is changed? The ruling ideas of each age have ever been the ideas of its ruling class.”*  · *“The ultimately determining element in history was most often stated by Marx to be the sum total of the relations of production which constitutes the economic structure of society.”*  · Marx believes that men make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please. It is made under circumstances directly encountered, given and transmitted from the past.  Chapter 3: Labour  · Marx defines Labour as: *“Labour is in the first place, a process in which both man and nature participate, and in which man of his own accord starts, regulates and controls the material reactions between himself and Nature…by thus acting on the external world and changing it, he at the same time changes his own nature.”*  · Man’s alienation and the negative side of labor: capitalist society creates alienated labour where the worker felt that not only did the product of his labour not belong to him but actually came to possess a power *hostile* to his interests.  o workers are no longer connected to the product of the labor (hostile relationship with labour). The worker cannot feel at ease in the act of producing and ultimately, men became alienated from, and hostile to, their fellow men.  · Marx believed that a normal quantity of work is essential for any human being and that the result of labour was the self-realization of the subject, therefore real freedom, whose activity is precisely labour.  · Part of Marx’s concept of labour was his view of the evil influence of the division of labour, which further divided the gap between the capitalists and the working class.  Chapter 4: Class  · In Marx’s view of history, classes are of immense importance: “The history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggles”  · In a capitalist society (theory), there are three classes: landowners, capitalists, and wage laborers.  · But in the most developed capitalist society (such as England), class stratification appears differently. Competition among capitalists would increase the wealth of some and force the rest down into the proletariat. Two classes are created: the Bourgeoisie and the proletariat.  o Bourgeoisie = the owners of the means of production and the employers of wage-labour (capitalists)  o Proletariat = those who own no means of production and live by selling their wage-labour (workers).  · His definition of a class: a class only existed when it was conscious of itself as such, and this always implied common hostility to another social group.  Chapter 6: The State  · Marx believed in a genuine democracy in that the state should be an agent of the people  · Marx recommended a “true democracy” – one where there was no separation between civil society and the state.  · Marx viewed the state as a statement of man’s ideal aims and also a compensation for their lack of realization.  · The more political a state was, and the more it constituted a separate sphere, the more incapable it was of solving society’s problems.    3. Theory and Ideology in Urban Sociology  · Park viewed the city as a laboratory, with the “integration” and “cohesion” of social formation  · Burgess established a relationship between economic development/social transformation and the organization of space  o Concentric Zone Theory and Urban growth  · McKenzie treated the city as an ecological system  o The city is a formation of spatially defined human communities  o The golden ages of Urban Sociology  1. The Inter-war period was a time when social disorganization was being studied in cities experiencing growth.  2. After World War 2 studies were focused on “urban diffusion” and how different metropolitan areas were connected  o Urban Sociology is an American concept  § Urban sociology’s intellectual origin began in the United States  § France has become dependent on the Chicago school  o Urbanism  § Defined as the cultural system that is responding to mass society  § It is the basis of urban sociology  § Used to describe the changes in modern society and recount past events and history  § “Ideology of social integration to modern society”  o Social Organization of Space  § Urbanization establishes the relationship between social structure and organization of space  § Space must be treated as an object, it is not a conceptual unit  § Important to know how space and other elements of special organization come together  § Urban Stratification is the spatial definition for the concept of social stratification  o The Ecological System  § Urban Phenomena depend of 4 basic elements  · Population, environment, social organization, and technology  § It is a general theory of social structure  § Not only explains city and its relationship to space, but also society as a whole  § Hawley-Organization of space shapes the structure of community, which is based upon relationships    **P** (Production)-Spatial dimensions related to production of goods (office, industry, etc.)    **C** (Consumption)-Spatial dimensions the lead to societal acceptance of a product (housing, culture, recreational facilities)    **E** (Exchange)-The transport of the goods between P and C    **M** (Management)- The control of the relationship between P, C, and E.    \*They are social processors are an organization of structural laws for the social formation of the urban unit.\*  -There is a shift towards the state as the driving force of urban sociology. Therefore more process control and centralized decision making is required.  § Urban Planning  o Analyzing collective consumption forces society to confront its problems.  o The analysis needs to start with the social structure. What is the object that is being researched?  o Urban planning is political system intervening on economic systems, to create a more efficient society.  § Major issues are Labor power and the reproduction means of production  4. C.G. Pickvance- On the study of Urban Social movements  A collection of studies on urban social movements from the perspective of a Marxist framework.    A. The goal of an urban social movement according to Castelles  a. The formation of the organization should be deemphasized  i. The are the focal point for observation to take place but not for analysis  b. He believes that not the starting point of urban social movements  c. An organization cannot be defined as an urban social movement unless….  i. The urban system is “reformed” and “controlled”  ii. It should incite “protest” and “participation”  iii. If the organization is not related to political or economic class struggle than it can, at most, be considered an instrument of reform, but not an urban social movement.  iv. They are not linked to trade unions or political parties  B. The identification of urban effects  a. There is never total evidence of causality  i. Based on theory rather than observation  b. Focus on actions of organization at the expense of actions on authority  i. Change will not be able to occur if it threatens the stability of the structure  ii. Therefore, if a movement if a purely urban social movement it cannot create changes  C. Local auhtorirties and urban effects  a. Urban social movements, not planning institutions are the ones who truly incite “change and innovation in the city.”  b. Government are capable of creating major urban effects, similar to the way social movements do.  c. The most successful groups are those that create pressure, but are not threatening. They adhere to governmental policy, “adopting” paths of action acceptable by the political institution.  d. From a Marxist perspective, local authorities are not “immune to external pressure”- however it is a stretch to say that urban social movements are the only place that can create change.          D. Organizational Resources  a. According to Olive two major influences of the urban social movement…  i. Importance of the issue at stake  ii. The amount of investment by the ‘social base’  b. Factors influencing voluntary association  i. Horizontally-integration with the community  ii. Vertically-integration outside the community  c. Example-Barnsbury Association  i. Architects and planners drew up a controversial traffic scheme  1. Election to local councils in order to strengthen influence  2. Knowledge of the media to have statements published on the issue  d. Voluntarism Problem  i. How people are recruited and kept loyal to a social movement  ii. It is a balance of the rewards and benefits of associating oneself with a movement |  | utopia  Fordism (opposite)  Critique  Class struggle |
| Modernization, Modernism, Modernity | **Modernization-** the process of becoming modern, emphasis on a break from past traditions  **Modernism-** cultural and intellectual expression of “the modern”  **Modernity-** the experience the modern; the state of affairs, the situation we are in  Modernity: how we live it, how we think it, how we describe it  ---> Call for purity and logic, universality in architecture | Ananya Roy (2001) - *Traditions of the Modern*  multiple modernities | Post-modernism  Epistomology |
| Order | Order: A goal and a process of organization.  While the Chicago School saw social enclaves, as natural mechanisms of preservation for ‘weak’ social groups, more recent studies identify economic and spatial marginalization as key actors in producing and maintaining enclaves and in-forming social identity.  Other sides of order (economic and spatial marginalization) include….   * Expulsion and Exclusion * Isolation and Containment | a. Chicago School, LA school, Marxist thinking, various planning movements, identification of why things are the way they are, fear, spatial and social discrimination  b. Burgess model, Mumford’s migrations, order in terms of expulsion or exclusion such as Jackson’s “Race, Ethnicity, Real Estate Appraisal,” order in terms of isolation such as Fear of Touching or Wacquant’s Ghettos and Anti-Ghettos (banlieu) | RPAA  Fear  Utopia  Environmental determinism  Foucault’s panopticon |
| Organic city | Lewis Mumford….  Connect with Chicago School; city as an organism INSTEAD of a machine  “human ecology” |  | Chicago School  LA School (in opposition) |
| Postmodernism | The break from high modernist thought like that of LeCorbusier, which sought to impose order through design closely aligned with Fordist production and capitalist principles.  Ananya Roy (2001) - *Traditions of the Modern*  **Purpose**  To explore the questions of modernity through the trope of tradition and focus on three guises of the modern.  ● A rigidly dualistic narrative has long marked off the traditional from the modern  ● The possibility of multiple modernities, not simply in terms of a globalized modern, diverse in its localizations, but as a modernity that is inherently and inevitably tainted.  ● A brief discussion of epistemological and ontological challenges    **Point of view**  The view of /from a corrupt modern will open up new allegories beyond those of deaths and endings.    **Questions** brought up by Ananya:  1. At the turn of the last century, how was the modern marked?  2. And how is the end of the modern now marked?    **Relation between “tradition” and “modern”**  ● consolidation of modern:  Involved establishment of a universalist modern, marked by a brutal symmetry of ideas and visions. Could only be define through difference.  Modern wea untainted by tradition because the traditional was marked off, secre behind a cordon sanitaire.  ● Supposed decline:  concerns the more recently proclaimed end of the modern, which in turn has involved a revival of tradition as a mirror image.  ● A more disorderly way of thinking about the relation between modern and traditional is presented as one of multiple modernities.  “Postmodernity” as an interrogative possibility present within the modern itself. ( It emphasize the idea that was brought up by Anaya.)    **Tradition Enemies**  ● A Quintessentially Modern Icon: The Crystal Palace.  ○ First erected in London in 1851 to house a world exhibition, it was hailed as a feat of modern engineering.  ○ As an emblem of modernization in two other locations: St. Peters burg and New York.  ○ Late-nineteenth-century Russia, it appeared as an accomplishment worthy of emulation.  ○ It is titled the “Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations.  ○ Dostoevsky recognized this as an attempt to generate “worldwide commerce.”  ○ Two striking ways in which Whitman’s writings on the Crystal Palace contrast sharply with those of Dostoevsky were provided.  ■ Whitman reveled in the Archimedean bird’s eye view provided by the exhibition. Where Dostoevsky’s underground Man was rendered invisible by the splendor of the edifice, Whitman embraced the sweeping moment when “ to him the other continents arrived as contributions.”  ■ Whitman not only gazed at the view, but also managed to position himself beyond and above it, as master of it.    ● The city of Calcutta  ○ A Third World metropolis not only historically designated as the “black hole: of urbanization, but also one that today continues to languish at the margins of global change.  ○ The annual Book Fair as an example, is a well-established tradition in Calcutta, and urban ritual played out under a hazy late-winter sun. In many ways, the yearly fairs have signaled Bengal’s participation in a world arena of literary production, with stalls “representing” particular nations and their cultural traditions. The Book Fair burned to the ground at 1997 with the cause of a gas cylinder being overturned. The fire can perhaps be seen as just another instance of Calcutta’s crumbling infrastructure, a death blow to a city long designated as “dying”.  ○ Another form of mimicry with which this contrasts from Las Vegas and its invocation of Parisian themes.    **Multiple Modernities**  ● Guises: consolidation of modern, Supposed decline and a more disorderly way of thinking about the relation between modern and traditional is presented as one of multiple modernities.  ● Algiers  ○ colonialism involved an unprecedented level of modernization and modernism. Not only were cities and regions brutally remade in ways that would have made Haussmann proud, but so also was put into place an entire professional apparatus of modernism. Crucial to the rational modernism was the supervised preservation of carefully selected native traditions, manifested on the ground through the socio-spatial management of difference.  ○ Example of Le Corbusier’s Plan Obus for Algiers: It was precisely this socio spatial arrangement that aided the emergence of particular forms of political protest.  ○ Gendered and secualized terms of the colonial modern: the problem of veil and women’s traditional clothes as a traditional symbol.    ● **The Iconography of Squatting**  Squatting, its representation and how we view the tradition -- Discourse and reality  ○ Iconography of urban informality  ■ Squatting can only be understood through modernization and through universalist discourse of rights  ○ Current representation of the poor prevents necessary intervention and regularization  ○ Example of Brasilia: designed by Costa and Niemeyer, who were both inspired by Le Corbusier and high modernism. This design has nothing in particular but all kinds of significations - naturalisation of the modern through the deployment of mysticised tradition. Furthermore, because of Costa's rejection to design for the periphery, migrant workers moved out to the edge of the city and created shantytowns, which later on were absorbed by the government-sponsored satellite towns.  ○ Example of Calcuta: From the point of view of people occupying squatter settlement: “If one is a citizen, one can't be homeless.”    **Post/ Modern**  ● The “post” as a surplus present within the modern itself  ○ Corruption of the modern  ○ Renewed priviledges of representation  ● The “other"  ● Foucault  ○ heterotopia:  ■ a space that has more layers of meaning or relationships to other places than immediately meet the eye  ■ a physical representation or approxiamation of an utopia  ■ a parallel space that contains undesirable bodies to make a real utopian space possible  ● Gabriel Garcia Marquez's *One Hundred Years of Solitude*  ○ How the town in the story slowly loses its collective memories and the following events (the leader Aureliano writes down words on objects in order to firstly name them then secondly describe their functions -- labeling; and later, the town turns to a fortune teller to learn about their past) together slowly result in “corruption of verbal history”  ● Magritte's *The Treachery of Images* (1926)  ○ challenged the relationship between word-sign and essential origin  ○ corruption: attaching the wrong word to the “wrong picture"  ○ an allegory of living: where the future is made possible through the imposssibility of remembering an authentic past |  | Modern\_\_\_ |
| Production of space | Concept posited by Henri Lefebvre in 1960s, the notion that space is a social construct, space has a use value  space perceived differently by different ‘publics’;  social space vs. physical space  space changes over time  Production of Space: the city is defined by Castells as two things 1. collective consumption 2. production of space created by labor and class struggle and reproduction of space by way of or to accommodate production of goods. cp  Also relates to public and private spaces and Gennett’s lecture. | The making of “Star Trek” ;-) holo deck | Henri Lefebvre  The triangle of space, identity, and time that was discussed in first lectures |
| Progress | Urban social movements?  Subaltern counterpublics?  Public space? Legitimate publics?  Reformism?  Urban social movements → class struggle → urban change  Urban Planning as an instrument of social  Organized mobilization of the social base is the ONLY one way in which change/urban effects are produced.  ‘Authority’ will grant no concessions unless forced to by social movements  The Problem of Speaking for Others? |  | Reformism  Urban planning  modernism  city theories |
| Public Sphere | Nancy Fraser (1992) - *Rethinking the Public Sphere*  Multiple Publics:  -weak publics - may have opinions, but little power or influence to affect change  -strong publics - opinions and decision-making power, control discourse  -subaltern counter-publics - subordinated social groups - might coalesce to form a stronger voice, i.e. feminist movement, civil rights, gay rights, etc.  - Habermas: Argues the public sphere is the only location public can make demands to the government  - Fraser: Where citizens can make articulations to the state & where **State - Society relations occur**  Jeff Weintraub (1995) - *Varieties and Vicissitudes of Public Space*  Weintraub identifies four sets of distinctions between “public” and “private”: the relationship between the state and capitalist enterprise; the citizen’s role as both private individual and his political responsibility; the citizen’s role in some contexts as primarily social; and the distinction between professional life (the market) and family life  There are gradations of public and private space and different types of public and private space. | City of Quartz | Production of space  citizenship |
| Public-Private | Public private has been discussed in terms of space. Public and private has also been discussed in societal conditions: private realm and public realm. How might we tie the public sphere to the condition of space?  The rooftops in Algiers which started as private and turned into public. During the marriage everyone was standing watching what was happening, it also happened during the bombings. It is an example of a once private space being turned into a public function.  There is a reading that talked about topics that are public and private. Through discussion we define what is being public or private. Domestic abuse: previously considered a very private issue, then the feminists moved it into the public sphere to create a public dialogue. The discussion went from being in a private space to a public space. Discourse and opinion sharing can happen; the minute it comes into public space it is talking to the state asking for representation to occur. There are physical spaces that are repositories for people to have their voices heard.  Space in general can be designed for a singular person / social group. We need to think about how spaces can be occupied by multiple uses.  Public private partnership within the splintering urbanism: public institutions partnering with private companies.  Neoliberalization = Unbundling of full system into smaller contracts dispersed to private firms  Jeff Weintraub (1995) - *Varieties and Vicissitudes of Public Space*  The Spaces The Difference Makes – Multiple Publics and Public Space  Ginette Wessel    General intensification of unevenness across cities  1. public realm, public sphere  2. public and private space    binary oppositions  1. inclusion vs. exclusion—social groups, race, class identity  2. public vs. private realm—society, economy, state, citizen  3. singular vs. multiple identities  4. public vs. private space  5. mono vs. multiple functions  what is the nature of the space we call “public” in democratic societies?  -tension/nuances of social life in direct response to cities    people’s park. Acquired by UC through use of eminent dominant  resistance against government agencies  1969 riots  people’s park = symbol of political poor  1980s-1991: squattors/drug dealers remove the criminal elemtn of park, reactivate it for students and middle class. Illegitimate behavior. space needs to be reclaimed and redefined for appropriate public    Weak public: Homeless—public space  Legitimate public—shoppers, students    Activists felt that homeless were not acknowledged    Proposal as final move towards control and commodification of space  Types of spaces  -public space  political movement allow themselves to be seen (legitimate public)  essential to functions of democratic society  NY highline: how to appropriate space without increasing nearby property value    -privately-owned public spaces  devoid of struggle, protest, unproblematic  serve office workers  complex condition of exclusion    1985 downtown plan: SF: prior: spaces created voluntarily, density bonuses  post 1985: required developed to produce publicly ‘accessible’ open spaces  clustering as pockets of development  flows of capital through city → space    mechanisms of exclusion: security, physical disconnect between ground plane and top  accommodate a certain social group, office lunch hour workers    legislation can mandate creation and promotion of these spaces but cannot maintain these spaces –speaks to obligatory nature of these spaces    303 2nd street  only office workers. Singular function, lack of shade, lack of diverse function cannot use it    reveal disparities of investment in the landscape  strong tendency towards inclusion  accommodate a large number of people, but also exclusionary, predetermined social group with rules for behavior    -privately owned spaces of political action  pts of multiple convergence went under occupation to call attention to income inequality: ad busters campaign    Chase Plaza, occupy Wall street barricaded  → Zuccotti Park: create their own spaces in Zuccoti park: senitation, assembly, kitchen, media, sacred space, etc.  people can appropriate space to build multiple functions  temporary autonomous zones  interconnect vitality of connection and physical space    public space: can be seen, internet adds → larger scale    -technology forms a discursive arena:  in itself is exclusionary (only few people have access)  discourse keeps changing frequently with speed of communication    post Zuccotti: nearby plaza upgrade their regulations    claiming public spaces: social groups become part of public  -private space is symbolic spaces, symbol of capitalism, 1%    single function --> multiple functions    -temporary public and private spaces  do it yourself/guerilla urbanism, spontaneous intervention, opportunistic urbanism  how create infrastructure that is inclusive and does not take long through planning process  by products of neoliberalism  situationalists, deconstructionalism  “chair bombing”—sit lie ordinance    resistance to privatization of public space  create public space out of abandoned land—temporarity of use of space  food vending. Activation of everyday spaces  advocacy groups → subaltern counter publics    -privately used public spaces  take advantage of spaces undefined  bus stops: protests. Google gentrification story  google fiber cities: exclusion of public space  high-speed internet for free in these spaces: Kansas city, Kansas    exclusionary zoning of google fiber    \*public space: inclusion/exclusion  modernist modes of planning neglect this  citizen designing cities: rebar, grassroots experimented  \*post-modern: diversity, heterogeneous multiple publics  \*space is vital to functioning of society à politics  who is represented in space, who can construct space?  *City of Quartz: Excavating the Future in Los Angeles – by Mike Davis*  · “We live in ‘fortress cities’ brutally divided between ‘fortified cells’ of affluent society and ‘places of terror’ where the police battle the criminalized poor.”  · The destruction of public space  o Privatization enables police presence to enforce property rights  o Public activity strictly compartmentalized  o “Invisible agora” mirrors this dynamic – low-income areas lacking access to digital public spaces through cable services, exclusive databases and paid-access electronic information  · The forbidden city  o “Spatial apartheid”  o Downtown as separate cities forbidden to those who are not considered “respectable people” engaging with respectable activities  · Sadistic street environments  o Meanwhile, administrations seek to make public spaces as unlivable as possible for the poor and homeless  o Set up hard, predatory urban environments  o Proximity to “forbidden cities” calls for extensive security and police apparatuses  o It’s a sad, vicious self-perpetuating cycle L | Canada Rapid Transit Highway: Funded by public government, but for use of private elitists. | Splintering Urbanism  POPOS |
| Reformism | Active intervention to problems of industrial cities - addressed problems of overcrowding, housing, sanitation/health conditions, poverty, etc. | Hull House by Jane Addams  Jacob Riis - How the Other Half Lives | Industrial City  Utopian ideals  Company town; Paternalism  dual city |
| Spectacle | Guy Debord, Situationist - book titled “The Society of Spectacle” critique of capitalism… capitalism is always trying to make something into a commodity. The beach can be made into a commodity. We are all participating in this society in a manner that is not active, but passive… first example of society of spectacle can be traced to Haussman’s Paris  David Pinder (2005) - *Situationist Adventures*  - Spectacle: Concept that lived experience had turned into “spectacle,” something to consume, increasingly fragmenting life --- capital accumulated in such a degree it becomes an image --- all of society participates in this  - Psychogeography: The study of the specific effects of the geographical environment (whether consciously organized or not) on the emotions and behavior of individuals. Brought up a new way of thinking of space, laying the foundation for concepts such as derive and detournement.  - Derive: (Drift) Drop everything of your typical lifestyle to let yourself be drawn to the attractions you were drawn to in a city. Let the city itself independent of purpose be experienced. Citizen as active & participatory, making decisions of where to go rather than passively travel from point A to point B.  - Detournement: The refusal of original creation under the belief that everything needed in a city already exists, but must be rearranged to be experienced in a new more efficient way.  What would be an example of diamond that has a low use value of a high exchange. What is an example of this in the city? Collective consumption: restaurants that have a high view are an example. In the economy there isn’t a strong correlation of what we need (price of water compared to diamonds).  Spectacle refers to the attribute in exchange value to things that have a use value. A sunset has a use value (not particularly high), but aesthetically it has a high value. The exchange value that we put a monetary amount on only occurs when we pay for the view of the sunset by drinking from the bar; a person will go to the bar with the view of the sunset and pay an extra dollar.  Along the Seine River people brought in a bunch of sand to transform the public space into a beach. This is a way in which collective action to transform something into a different use. This is in reaction to capitalism and the dominant forces within society.  Commodification: the transfer of a commodity to a good before it was a good. There was a moment when the large part of the population were gardeners so they didn’t grow carrots; now everybody buys carrots because people don’t garden, so carrots have become commodified. Capitalism is always trying to find new ways to commodify like physical spaces or even things like the sunset. (exchange value vs. use value) |  | Collective consumption  Manuel Castell’s definition of the city |
| Splintering Urbanism | A term coined by geographers Steven Graham and Simon Marvin to refer to the ways in which infrastructures, including information and communication technologies, can fragment the experience of the city.  based on the notion of the ‘Modern Infrastructural Ideal’ and the ‘unbundling’ of various infrastructural services and components, the issues of ‘by-pass’ on different levels, establishing a discriminatory preference for ‘valued users’ over non  Splintering Urbanism: Network, Infrastructures, Technological, Mobilities and the Urban Condition  BY STEPHEN GRAHAM & SIMON MARVIN  UNBUNDLING INFRASTRUCTURES & THE RECONFIGURATION OF CITIES  • how processes of infrastructural ‘unbundling’ work in practice it  is one that is diverse and multifaceted  • how ‘unbundling’ processes are involved in the simultaneous reshaping of social and spatial relations in  cities  • cities become fragmented  • focusing on valued places and disinvesting in less valued spaces  NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND SEGMENTED INFRASTRUCTURE  New technologies in society have supported the unbundling of infrastructure. Deregulation coupled with new  technology has created different ways in which unbundling happens.  How have new technologies generated a flexibility in styles of unbundling? Helped reduce the conditions for natural monopolies in infrastructure supply.  • (Primarily in telecommunications) New technologies have undermined economies of scale and lowered the  barrier costs of entry into the industry.  • New technologies have also decentralized sectors such as power and water with gas turbines, renewable  energy, and smaller-scale disposal and water treatment techniques. Enabled the unbundling of integrated networks and operations.  • New tech divided integrated networks into monopolistic and non-monopolistic segments that compete with one another.  • Information and communications tech allow new competitors to participate in contestable segments of the unbundled networks.  • Tech segments all these sectors all while making it look like they’re still integrated with one another. Increased the range and quality of infrastructure services.  • High speed data transmission and mobile communications are most dynamic sources of demand and based on transmission and processing technologies. (New tech creates new demands)  • Increasing amount of differentiated services and packages of high quality utilities. This challenges that notion that infrastructure services are standardized and homogeneous.  • A more differentiated selection of services is for the equally fragmented market of users. Expanded options for the management of demand for infrastructure services.  • New tech challenges that the notion between users and providers are standardized and homogeneous.  • There are new pricing technologies, tech that monitors shifts in demand, and new intermediaries like logistic specialists in industries like water and power, property developers, and manage relations between users and providers.  • New tech make infrastructure low cost and making it more affordable for low income communities especially in developing nations.  • Smaller scale infrastructure allows community involvement in the planning, installment, maintenance, and administration of infrastructure networks.  • This challenges the notion that users have to be connected to formal public or private infrastructure networks.  Styles of Network Segmentation and Unbundling  Segmentation is making an integrated infrastructure into different network elements and service packages. As a result  of segmentation, networks are opened up to different forms of competition. Network unbundling can be seen in three  different forms (vertical, horizontal, virtual), but are not mutually exclusive. Different systems can coexist within one another.  Vertical Segmentation -- it divides the generation, transmission, and distribution of power into a number of different segments so that competitors can enter at different points.  Horizontal Segmentation -- Activities are separated by markets geographically or service categories. Geographical unbundling allows competitions by region.  • Privatization • UK water sector was divided up into regional monopolies.  Virtual Segmentation  • Virtual unbundling is the development of new competitive services that can be imposed or superimposed on existing ones.  • Premium service options can be layered onto existing infrastructure to provide additional services.  • In US Freeways, different lanes (privately funded, tolled, etc.) all coexist on public freeways.  • Virtual network unbundling provides the technological capacity to segment and splinter already established integrated network infrastructure networks.  THE MARKETABILITY OF UNBUNDLED INFRASTRUCTURE  Another thing to address is how constraints (political, technical, social & economic) limit how segmented an integrated infrastructural network can be. The marketability of infrastructure determines the unbundling process across different sectors. There are four characteristics that influence that ‘marketability’ of infrastructure:  1. Character of the service: Is the service consumed as a public good or a private good?  2. Conditions of the production of the infrastructure service: How open is the service ‘contestable’ and how  open is it to new entrants who can compete with existing services?  3. Environmental externalities and social objectives of service provision: How will the cost and benefits of  the infrastructure affect persons not using the service?  4. Character of users’ demand for infrastructure services: How much will consumers know about supply  alternatives and substitutes for different types of service?  Rivalry and Excludability: The Characteristics of the Infrastructure Service  ‘rivalrousness’: Purely private goods are usually consumed by one person at a time are considered highly  rivalrous in consumption. Purely public goods are low rivalry because consumption by one individual does  not lessen the availability of goods for anyone else.  ‘excludability’: defined as the feasibility of controlling access to infrastructures.  …CONCLUSION  • This chapter is about the descriptive and conceptual framework of the social and technical practices through which networks can be segmented and unbundled.  • The infrastructural unbundling that happens most likely reshape the relations between cities and their networked infrastructures and the rebundling of networks also create a selective rebuilding of different sets of social and spatial relationships (creating zones and enclaves)  • Segmentation and rebundling does not come in just one form. It can come in different combinations and styles which are dependent on economic, social, political and technological factors.  • The changing infrastructural shifts in cities are not simply from old to new, there are more complex pathways that move in a range of speeds and also depend on national contexts (economies).  Olivier Coutard (2008) - *Placing Splintering UrbanismVA*  • Critiques Graham and Marvin’s “splintering urbanism” thesis (a process in which infrastructure networks are being “unbundled” in ways that help sustain the fragmentation of the social and material fabric of cities)  • Coutard argues that “many cities in lower income  countries are not splintering, they are and have long been splintered along ethnic or socioeconomic lines”  • Graham and Marvin imply through unbundling that provisions of basic services were previously bundled and are now becoming unbundled. However, Coutard argues that in lower income countries that was not the case—there was already an unbundled patterns with diverse suppliers and diverse forms  of supply  • Coutard argues that reforms that increase differentiation in services supplied **don’t necessarily lead to increased segregation** in terms of access to essential services  o Insufficient differentiation of services incites both the wealthier and the poorer to leave the network (the wealthy because the service doesn’t suit them and the poor because they cannot afford it)  • “Splintering urbanism” suggests a positive connection between integrated offer of networked services and urban integration but the authors don’t provide evidence to validate their claim  • Splintering Urbanism can be used as a framework to understand contemporary urban dynamics through an infrastructure perspective | private public partnerships | Fragmentation  Globalization; Global cities  Public-Private |
| Suburbanization | B.M. Nicolaides and A. Wiese (2006) - *The Transnational Origins of the Elite Suburb*   * Suburbs developed due to   + Advances in transportation technology (BUT NOT ONLY…)   + Wealth   + growing population   + cheaper   + New Cultural values     - social distinction requires physical segregation   + Industrial revolution   + desire for privacy   + aesthetic element   + health & safety   + Urban expansion   + Socio-economic separation   + personal habits   + Increased importance of self   + leisure/luxury   Andrew Wiese (2004) - *Places of Their Own*   * Suburban African American neighborhoods formed as a result of community ideals for homeownership, desire for economic stability, and pursuit of upward mobility   Kenneth T. Jackson   * The Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) and the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) sped up and shaped suburbanization through both intended and unintended consequences of racially biased appraisal and lending criteria. * Redlining * Racially restrictive covenants   Barbara Kelly - Expanding the American Dream - Leavittown Cape Cod | << Nicolaides reading was interesting because the suburbs that formed Clapham Common for London, some place in India (sorry), and Harlem for New York all claimed to be the first suburbs.  ←- Chagrin Falls Park, Ohio  < An example from Jackson’s was a map that showed how the outskirts of the city had higher ratings for lending; HOLC was more likleey to lend in these outer edges, (suburbs) even if they were a grade B not A. | Industrial city  Utopia  Fourth Migration  HOLC: New Deal  Fordism  Fear  Search for Order  Wiese - Suburban African American neighborhoods relates to enclaves |
| Urban Change | SOMEONE TALK ABOUT THIS. ALL I KNOW IS  Urban change is necessary for progress.  URBAN SOCIAL MOVEMENTS OVER URBAN MEANING → URBAN CHANGE → URBAN FORM |  | Urban social movements  Urban meaning  Manuel Castells |
| Urban Planning | Manuel Castells (1976) - Theory and Ideology in Urban Sociology  An institutional process utilizing theory & systems  A system to make a city more efficient (lecture from 4/16). Urban planning uses the theories in urban studies to inform how to make implementations to the city.  3. Theory and Ideology in Urban Sociology  · Park viewed the city as a laboratory, with the “integration” and “cohesion” of social formation  · Burgess established a relationship between economic development/social transformation and the organization of space  o Concentric Zone Theory and Urban growth  · McKenzie treated the city as an ecological system  o The city is a formation of spatially defined human communities  o The golden ages of Urban Sociology  1. The Inter-war period was a time when social disorganization was being studied in cities experiencing growth.  2. After World War 2 studies were focused on “urban diffusion” and how different metropolitan areas were connected  o Urban Sociology is an American concept  § Urban sociology’s intellectual origin began in the United States  § France has become dependent on the Chicago school  o Urbanism  § Defined as the cultural system that is responding to mass society  § It is the basis of urban sociology  § Used to describe the changes in modern society and recount past events and history  § “Ideology of social integration to modern society”  o Social Organization of Space  § Urbanization establishes the relationship between social structure and organization of space  § Space must be treated as an object, it is not a conceptual unit  § Important to know how space and other elements of special organization come together  § Urban Stratification is the spatial definition for the concept of social stratification  o The Ecological System  § Urban Phenomena depend of 4 basic elements  · Population, environment, social organization, and technology  § It is a general theory of social structure  § Not only explains city and its relationship to space, but also society as a whole  § Hawley-Organization of space shapes the structure of community, which is based upon relationships    **P** (Production)-Spatial dimensions related to production of goods (office, industry, etc.)    **C** (Consumption)-Spatial dimensions the lead to societal acceptance of a product (housing, culture, recreational facilities)    **E** (Exchange)-The transport of the goods between P and C    **M** (Management)- The control of the relationship between P, C, and E.    \*They are social processors are an organization of structural laws for the social formation of the urban unit.\*  -There is a shift towards the state as the driving force of urban sociology. Therefore more process control and centralized decision making is required.  § Urban Planning  o Analyzing collective consumption forces society to confront its problems.  o The analysis needs to start with the social structure. What is the object that is being researched?  o Urban planning is political system intervening on economic systems, to create a more efficient society.  § Major issues are Labor power and the reproduction means of production  4. C.G. Pickvance- On the study of Urban Social movements  A collection of studies on urban social movements from the perspective of a Marxist framework.    A. The goal of an urban social movement according to Castelles  a. The formation of the organization should be deemphasized  i. The are the focal point for observation to take place but not for analysis  b. He believes that not the starting point of urban social movements  c. An organization cannot be defined as an urban social movement unless….  i. The urban system is “reformed” and “controlled”  ii. It should incite “protest” and “participation”  iii. If the organization is not related to political or economic class struggle than it can, at most, be considered an instrument of reform, but not an urban social movement.  iv. They are not linked to trade unions or political parties  B. The identification of urban effects  a. There is never total evidence of causality  i. Based on theory rather than observation  b. Focus on actions of organization at the expense of actions on authority  i. Change will not be able to occur if it threatens the stability of the structure  ii. Therefore, if a movement if a purely urban social movement it cannot create changes  C. Local auhtorirties and urban effects  a. Urban social movements, not planning institutions are the ones who truly incite “change and innovation in the city.”  b. Government are capable of creating major urban effects, similar to the way social movements do.  c. The most successful groups are those that create pressure, but are not threatening. They adhere to governmental policy, “adopting” paths of action acceptable by the political institution.  d. From a Marxist perspective, local authorities are not “immune to external pressure”- however it is a stretch to say that urban social movements are the only place that can create change.    D. Organizational Resources  a. According to Olive two major influences of the urban social movement…  i. Importance of the issue at stake  ii. The amount of investment by the ‘social base’  b. Factors influencing voluntary association  i. Horizontally-integration with the community  ii. Vertically-integration outside the community  c. Example-Barnsbury Association  i. Architects and planners drew up a controversial traffic scheme  1. Election to local councils in order to strengthen influence  2. Knowledge of the media to have statements published on the issue  d. Voluntarism Problem  i. How people are recruited and kept loyal to a social movement  ii. It is a balance of the rewards and benefits of associating oneself with a movement |  | Progress? |
| Urban Social Movements | 4. C.G. Pickvance- On the study of Urban Social movements  A collection of studies on urban social movements from the perspective of a Marxist framework.    A. The goal of an urban social movement according to Castells  a. The formation of the organization should be deemphasized  i. The are the focal point for observation to take place but not for analysis  b. He believes that not the starting point of urban social movements  c. An organization cannot be defined as an urban social movement unless….  i. The urban system is “reformed” and “controlled”  ii. It should incite “protest” and “participation”  iii. If the organization is not related to political or economic class struggle than it can, at most, be considered an instrument of reform, but not an urban social movement.  iv. They are not linked to trade unions or political parties  B. The identification of urban effects  a. There is never total evidence of causality  i. Based on theory rather than observation  b. Focus on actions of organization at the expense of actions on authority  i. Change will not be able to occur if it threatens the stability of the structure  ii. Therefore, if a movement if a purely urban social movement it cannot create changes  C. Local authorities and urban effects  a. Urban social movements, not planning institutions are the ones who truly incite “change and innovation in the city.”  b. Government are capable of creating major urban effects, similar to the way social movements do.  c. The most successful groups are those that create pressure, but are not threatening. They adhere to governmental policy, “adopting” paths of action acceptable by the political institution.  d. From a Marxist perspective, local authorities are not “immune to external pressure”- however it is a stretch to say that urban social movements are the only place that can create change.    D. Organizational Resources  a. According to Olive two major influences of the urban social movement…  i. Importance of the issue at stake  ii. The amount of investment by the ‘social base’  b. Factors influencing voluntary association  i. Horizontally-integration with the community  ii. Vertically-integration outside the community  c. Example-Barnsbury Association  i. Architects and planners drew up a controversial traffic scheme  1. Election to local councils in order to strengthen influence  2. Knowledge of the media to have statements published on the issue  d. Voluntarism Problem  i. How people are recruited and kept loyal to a social movement  ii. It is a balance of the rewards and benefits of associating oneself with a movement  The “expression” of labor  4/8 - FILM: *1968 The Year That Shaped a Generation*  Vietnam war protests  Memphis Sanitation Worker’s Strike 1967  Women’s liberation 1968  Free speech movement 1964  The year of the student 1968  New identities arise from new situations  There is a distinctive difference between class struggle and urban social movements.  Urban social movement: people coming together looking for change. It differs from class struggle because the class struggle is a uniformed group of people looking for particular needs for economic reform. The urban social movements can consist of groups of different identities coming together to request better housing, that their identity be heard, better infrastructure, etc.  What are the variety of ways social movements can be discussed: class struggles. What is the difference / connections between class struggle and urban social movements?  Feminism, war protests (Vietnam War), the Occupy movement, Martin Luther King & Civil Rights Movement.  One way to think about social movements is the people who are requesting change. What do groups need to do in order to have a movement?  A system of practices resulting from the articulation of a conjuncture of the system of urban agents with other social practices, such that its development tends objectively towards the structural transformation of the urban system, or towards a substantial change in the balance of forces in the class struggle (in the power of the State). Defines movements by a specific type of effect; layer beneath that are reform and control | I AM  / \  / \  HERE\_\_\_NOW  (New identities arise from new situations, contexts, spaces)  Feminism  Algiers  civil rights  occupy movement  free speech movement | Progress?  Class struggle |
| Urban Studies | A reflection on theorizing the city.  - Urban studies = Philosophic & Theoretical vs Urban Planning = Design Process of Actions  change vs growth  **Readings** - Manuel Castells  The legacy of Urban Sociology is the sociological analysis of the production of space  Jane Jacobs: social critique | Chicago School = First School of Urban Studies  LA School = school that saw urban studies as multiple theories (correct?) | Critiques  Urban Planning  Search for Order |
| Utopia | Leonardo Benevolo (1967)- *Nineteenth-Century Utopias*   * Utopia is the dream of a good city from which we endlessly design new urbanities (Modernization?)   Positive result of utopian thinking:   * Implicit & Explicit critique of the present.   Utopias as mirrors of present, not future → rather, bring future into present   * Split identity: Wants to be city, yet not a city   + Like a gated community - closed off, no desire to grow   Where? - Doesn’t matter where, context is irrelevant  Time? - Either mirror of present or end of time (No growth)  Who? - Utopia is the **author**, not made together w/ another but also strong collective subject once utopia is made. | Robert Owen   * New Harmony   OWEN INSPIRED...  Charles Fourier   * Phalanstery   Jean Godin   * Familistere   Ebenezer Howard   * Garden City   Pullman   * Company towns | Fear  Order  Industrial city |

▬ What dualities does Roy articulate in her article?

▬ There is both fiscal and social crises in the era we’re are discussing, but there is also a crisis in modern discourse. In your opinion what contest the ‘modern’ way of discussing social, economic, and political phenomena? ▬ She presents a structure/relationship between ‘modern’ and tradition. What is this structure?

▬ Discuss this quote from Marx: “The country that is more developed industrially only shows to the less developed, the image of its own future.”

▬ What is the significance of the end of the ‘modern’?

▬ Is Urban Planning an instrument of social change? How would Castells and others repond to this question? ▬ What role does the ‘production of space’ play in urban social movements?

▬ The title of this week’s readings is: From Crisis to Restructurnig(s). Why do you think ‘Restructuring’ is marked as potentially plural? How do you imagine this relates to next week’s readings?

maybe it’s plural reflecting the LA School’s realization of multiple realities, not just one singular & linear path like the Chicago School thought? There isn’t just one restructuring, but the possibility for multiple restructurings… but it could be one, thus the “(s)” instead of just “s”

▬ What element of the LA School is consistent amongst all of its theorists? How does this element relate to the shift in thought Castells displayed after the 1980s? <<GOOD QUESTION. ANY THOUGHTS?

▬ What is the main difference between the methods of analysis of the Chicago school and those of the Los Angeles School?

▬ What locations would best suit an analysis by the Los Angeles School rather than the Chicago School?

▬ Which element of the 4 methods of speaking for others would be most important in the analysis of the Los Angeles School?

1. Weintraub: First, what **does the title of this article imply about Weintraub’s argument and why is it important?** (Varities and Vicissitudes of Public Space)? Second, **discuss his four point description of distinctions between public/ private** (you may identify which offer the clearest roles for state administration vs community based movements).

2.Peter Marcuse operates several terms that typify the spatialization of several different publics. **Define the terms used in his paper and discuss how they interrelate.** You may also discuss how these terms relate to earlier disussions from the course and other spatial types from readings this week (See Wei Li and Nancy Fraser specifically).

3.This course has previously problematized the process of periodizing urban history, however it is still necessary to discuss the transmutation of ideas through time. **Which of the terms identified in Question One have been reoccuring themes in this class?** Discuss how these terms have changed over time and what forces cause changes in the definition of the term.

**4. HowdoesFraserexamineHabermas’fourassumptionsinhisconception of the public sphere?** What are her conclusions about these assumptions?

5.Using David Harvey’s article as a guide **discuss how low-income populations and affluent groups differ in their command and control of space.**

**6. Identify the difference(s) between Fordist Accumulation and Flexible Accumulation** (as discussed by Harvey).

QUESTIONS

WE WON’T FOCUS ON THESE QUESTIONS BUT FIND THEM ON BSPACE AS THEY MAY BE REALTED TO THE FINAL EXAM

QUESTIONS

**Global Cities and Global City-Regions**

1. The author mentions that “denationalization is a necessary condition for economic globalization”. What is your opinion?

2. One of the global city model hypotheses is that the growing number of professionals and high profit specialized firms leads to more spatial and socioeconomic inequality. Discuss about this issue.

**The Emergence of Desakota Regions in Asia**

1. In your opinion why there is an emergence of desakota regions? How does this related to globalization?

2. “Current developments raise the question of whether desakota regions represent a viable “middle” policy option and if so what kinds of policies need to be adopted.” Should we adopt any policies regarding this and what are the pros and cons for adoption?

***The Process of Urban Social Change, The Process of Historical***

**Manuel Castells**

**Change, and The New Historical Relationship Between Space and Society,**

**29 The Process of Urban Social Change**

· Societies are defined by time and space

· Addresses the problem with defining a city

o States that cities are “historical products, not only in their physical materiality, but in their cultural meaning, in the role they play in the social organization, and in peoples’ lives.” (pg. 302)

· “City” vs “Urban”

o City is what a society decides will be

o Urban is the actual meaning given to the space by its society

· Society:

o Where social classes oppose each other over basic rules of social organization due to their own social interests

· Urban meaning:

o The social struggle (conflict, domination, resistance)

o Cultural in the sense that it is an expression of social structure

o The social task a certain space follows according to society

· Urban functions:

o Organizational system by which the goals assigned to a city by its urban meaning is expressed

§ i.e. Urban meaning= city as colonial center, then urban function= use of military force and territorial control

· Urban form:

o Determined by urban meaning and function

o Symbolism of spatial expression that is a result of both urban meaning and function

§ i.e. Large buildings in USA can represent period of rising corporate capitalism

o “the symbolic expression of urban meaning and of historical superimposition of urban meanings (and their forms) always determined by a conflictive process between historical actors” (pg. 303)

· Cities are shaped by 3 different processes:

1. Conflicts over what the urban meaning is

2. Conflicts over the adequate performance of urban functions

3. Conflicts over the adequate symbolic expression of urban meaning and (or) functions.

· Urban social change:

o Redefinition of urban meaning

o Produced by the following processes

1. The dominant class uses its institutional power to restructure social forms to its interests and values and therefore changes the meaning of the city

a. Urban renewal and restructuring

2. Dominated class changes the meaning of a city through a partial or total revolution

a. Cuban revolution deurbanizes La Habana

3. Social movement creates a new meaning which contradicts that of the dominant one

a. Feminist movement

4. Urban social mobilization defines its own meaning that is contradictory to that of the previously established one by the dominant class.

· Urban planning:

o Adaptation of the urban functions to meet urban meaning

· Urban design:

o Attempt to express the social meaning through urban forms (symbolism)

**30 The Process of Historical Change**

o Production:

o action of transforming nature (matter & energy) into a good for human benefit

o class relationships define modes of production

§ capitalism: separate producers and means of production

o Experience:

o action of humans upon themselves

o Power:

o result of human relationships with respect to production and experience

o creates and organizes societies

o Mode of development:

o Particular way in which labour, matter, and energy are combined to make the product

o Industrial mode of development:

§ Productivity is result of increasing quantity of labour, matter, energy, or all of them

§ Managers: controllers of organizations

o Informational mode of development:

§ Productivity comes the knowledge of how to organize and combine labour, matter, and energy

§ Technocrats: controllers of knowledge

**31 The New Historical Relationship Between Space and Society**

o Space is a reflections of social relationships

o Capitalist mode of production during its industrial model of development changed the social meaning to the city due to the following socio-spatial processes:

1. Centralization of production in what came to be known as the metropolitan area

2. Specialization of location in accordance to interests of capital

3. Commodification of the city

4. Assumption that new metropolitan model needed the mobilization of people and resources (massive city migration)

o Limits to delocalize production and consumption:

1. There is an enormous amount of capital stock in fixed assets in big concentrations

2. People are culturally defined and orientated and are not ready to become part of the flow themselves

3. Space is still needed to produce knowledge and store information (universities, labs…)

4. Since the informational mode of development is intertwined with the industrial, there needs to be spatial organization for factories, fields, housing, and services for the workers and peasants.

o Informational Mode of Development allows for work and management to be separated

o Leads to a change in urban meaning, which tends to disappear since a certain space is no longer specific to a task (world market)

o Spatial restructuring is usually carried out by the dominant class, however there are contradictory relationships that arise with respect to the popular class or social movement:

1. When old spaces want to be renewed, its present neighborhood does not want to disappear and therefore resist to conserve their roots

2. When there is migration into the city, people settle in previously existing neighborhoods and depend on the already existent networks while trying to create a new community… it’s bound for confrontation

3. The monopoly and control that exists in the informational mode of development, lead to a gap between does who trust it and those who don’t.

4. “The recommodification of the city had to challenge the collective demand for a good city as a social service to which al citizens were entitled” (pg. 316)

5. The capitalist mode of production with its industrial mode of development tended to incorporate workers from different cultures and ethnicity in order to make them more dependable to labour due to their alienation in ethnic fragmentation. However, immigrants were not as submissive as the corporations thought, and they were able to set up their own communities in search of their roots.

6. Space is linked to the state, which limits democracy to some.

o Since the state has so much control and domination due to its centralization in the capitalist mode of production, many are opposed seeking for a most active participation in decision-making