ED 100 Final Review Sheet

LECTURE

Situationalists: student movements in Europe in Paris in 1960s. → influence of Marxism in urban studies in the 1970s.

mid 50s, 60s, 70s litigious group – didn’t last long

influential

1. literal

1968: under the cobblestone, the beach

2. power to the imagination—where the street is there is also the beach

3. cobblestones dug out to thwart police, resist to the powers that be

criticism to city/society as it is

Marx: exchange value (value that something has as a commodity) vs. use value (value as a necessity—ex. Air, space)

Exchange value of air is nil, but use value high. Exchange value of diamond is high, but use value nil.

*Debord, society of spectacle: capitalism is always trying to find new good for commodification. Not limited to physical (sunset becomes for sale as well at sunset restaurant). Our participation decreases, we become spectators of a show in which we don’t intervene. Spectalization of society.*

2009: on top of the cobblestones, the beach—the spectalization of the beach. Brought the beach to the streets as a commodity.

Dadaism/surrealism: mixture of dream and reality.

“unitary urbanism” – calls instead for the space of everyday life: participation in social experience, participation in creating social space.

Henri Lefebvre: production of space

Flaneur-inspired derive: fluidity, anybody participating in the city, listen to what the city has to say rather than imposing on the city

→ psychogeography: different way of mapping and coding the city

indication of “thinking different” the passage of a few people through a short period of time. Rejection and critique, different way of thinking about space. Alternative production

Marxism opens up different perspectives

Third generation of West. Marxism (early 60/70s). European intellectuals.

What is the role of the state?

-tool of capitalism

-use to promote welfare

uneven development between regions and cities

three basic aspects of Marxism

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 → 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 → synthesis: family → stranger → community → nation-state

Marx derives from Hegel dialectical movement → objective material reality

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

3. economy ← 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 → 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 → 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. → cost of labor lower as well

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

*Need to reconceptualize the city*

Althussers: for a theory to be theory, need specific real object and specific theoretical object

*Chicago School of Urban Sociology—does it have a specific real object and theoretical object?*

**Chicago School**

Durkheim, Wirth, Burges

City defined as concentrations of industry and capitalism. Concentric circles model. Defined by difference.

*Distinction between city and countryside no longer valid in 1974. Tilt towards urbanized world. How to define the city as a specific object?*

*1910, 1920s: talking about capitalism concentrated in the cities (Chicago school)*

*1970s: capitalism is everywhere, no longer specific to the city*

*Castell’s The Urban Question—what is the city? How to define and understand it?*

Space. Spatial specificity of the city. Privilege of space in the city. *City is a space of conflict over the production of space.*

Capital produces spaces: shopping malls, factories, etc. working class fighting for its own space. Space that is appropriated. Squattor settlements, public parks

***Two directions of looking at city***

***1. space***

***2. reproduction of labor—city is place where reproduction of labor is important = real object***

***concentrated in cities: particular kind of reproduction/consumption even more specific to the city: collective consumption***

Chicago school does not (anymore) have real object and theory due to increasing urban areas and rural disappearing. *Castells proposed to replace with concept of collective consumption*

**Collective Consumption**

Not a tangible good. Consumed by the public. It is on a continuum starting at commodity, service, and then public good. *The social request for life to cost less:* i.e. free transportation, or mass baseball games (as opposed to one group watching the baseball game). 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.

Castells looks at how labor produces itself. Workers ask for more money, high wages to be able to consume. Collective consumption is the social request for life in the city to cost less.

*Class struggle in the city. Struggle over working conditions, collective consumption*

(agents) actors in the struggle. What is the expression of labor, of that class within the city?

Urban social movements.

**Urban Social Movements**

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

Class struggle characterized by what your place/position is in the factory (owner vs. worker)

In the realm of the city, how do you recognize your class position?

All different struggles in the city are all class based, but there is no class consciousness (yet) in urban social movements. Thus, work at hand is to give class consciousness to urban social social movements.

***\*what characterizes the city is the division of class interests in the real of consumption and production***

***\*specificity of city is the contradictions of class in specific format: realm of reproduction of labor:*** has to reproduce itself—worker cannot die afer a day’s work

different movement, different era: the real object and theoretical object changes over time

1960s: years of surfacing (inception) of different social identities, different groups evolve: claim their rights, affirming their presence: feminists, workers, youth

multiplicity of social groups claim rights. Powers that be flatten these differences

**Class Struggle**

Marx article, Castells

MANUEL CASTELLS (READING)

I. *The Process of Urban Social Change*

Logical processes from which he derives the term “urban meaning”

**“Societies only exist in space and time.”** The spatial form of a society is linked to its structure... urban change is intertwined with historical revolution.

-general theory of society underlying his analysis. Goal: explain how and why cities change

What are cities? Spatial forms of urban society. But what kinds of spatial forms? And at what statistical threshold of density does a city become a city?

Social reality of individual cities different because of diverse, heterogeneous times.

**Cities are historical products: from historical processes we derive physical materiality and cultural meaning.** Cities play a role in social organization and people’s lives.

**Urban change derives from conflictive debate between social classes and historical actors over the meaning of urban, the significance of spatial forms in the social structure, the content, hierarchy, and destiny of cities in relationship to the total social structure.**

-“A city (and each type of city) is what a historical society decides the city (and each city) will be. Urban is the social meaning assigned to a particular spatial form by a historically defined society.”

-Society: a structured, conflictive reality in which social classes oppose each other over the basic rule of social organization according to their own interests.

**“definition of urban meaning will be a process of conflict, domination, resistance to domination directly linked to the dynamics of social struggle and not to the reproductive spatial expression of a unified culture.”**

1. cities and space fundamental to organization of social life

2. conflict over the assignment of certain goals to certain spatial forms will be one of the fundamental mechanisms of domination and counterdomination in the social structure

ex: establishment of city as a religious center for the countryside relies on material support for exploitation of agricultural surplus by exchanging symbolic legitimacy and psychological security for the peasant laborer

thus, the definition of urban meaning is not “the spatialized Xerox copy of a culture nor the consequence of a social battle fought between undetermined historical actors in some intergalactic vacuum. Is it one of the fundamental processes through which historical actors (social classes, for instance) have structured society according to their interests and values.”

**my understanding: city defined by social struggles between structures of society over the goals of the actors in society, and the assignment of these goals to realization of spatial forms to suit these means.**

**urban meaning is a social process, in it’s material sense**

“it is not a simple cultural category in the vulgar sense of culture as a set of ideas. It is cultural in the anthropological sense, that is, as an expression of a social structure, including economic, religious, political, and technological operations.”

ex: city of merchants has street fairs, intense socializing, and with it the mechanisms of commodification of economic activity

“In sum, the historical definition of urban is not a mental representation of a spatial form, but the assignment of a structural task to this form in accordance with the conflictive social dynamics of history.”

“We define urban meaning as the structural performance assigned as a goal to cities in general (and to a particular city in the inter-urban division of labor) by the conflictive process between historical actors in a given society.”

**Societies are themselves structured around modes of production.**

**-the definition of urban meaning might vary both with different modes of production and with different outcomes of history within the same mode of production.**

**-historical process influences urban meaning, determines the characteristics of urban function**

-city that is a colonial center uses military force and territorial control as a basic function

-city that is capitalist machine subdivides functions (possibly in different cities): extraction of surplus value in factory; reproduction of labor power; extraction of profit in urbanization (through real estate); organization of circulation of capital in the financial institutions; exchange of commodities in the commercial system; management of all other operations in the directional centers of capitalist business

“so we define urban functions as the articulated system of organizational means aimed at performing the goals assigned to each city by its historically defined urban meaning.”

“urban meaning and urban functions jointly determine urban form, that is the symbolic spatial expression of the processes that materialize as a result of them”

**“There is naturally, no direct reflection of the urban meaning and function on the symbolic forms, since semiological research has established the complex derivations of the language of formal representation and its relative autonomy in relationship to their functional content”**

**“we are establishing a relationship and hierarchy between historical meaning, urban functions, and spatial forms.”**

ex: medieval cities: symbolic element of cathedral imparts structuring urban form and meaning

“urban forms are not only combinations of materials, volumes, colors, and lights, they are “uses, flows, perceptions, mental associations, systems of representation whose significance changes with time, cultures, and social groups.”

Urban form = symbolic expression of meaning and of the historical superimposition of urban meanings, which is determined by a conflictive process between historical actors

**Cities are shaped by 3 different, inter-related processes**

**1. conflicts over definition of urban meaning**

**2. conflicts over the adequate performance of urban functions**

“we call urban social change the redefinition of urban meaning. We call urban planning the negotiated adaptation of urban functions to a shared urban meaning. We call urban design the symbolic attempt to express an accepted urban meaning in certain urban forms.”

**Urban social change happens when a new urban meaning is produced by one of the four following processes**

1. dominant class in a given society with institutional power to restructure social forms (cities) according to its interests and values: urban renewal, regional restructuring

2. dominated class accomplish a partial or total revolution and change the meaning of the city

3. social movement develops its own meaning over a given space in contradiction to the structurally dominant meaning (ex: feminism)

4. social mobilization imposes new urban meaning and against the interests of the dominant class

**“urban social movement: a collective conscious action aimed at the transformation of the institutionalized urban meaning against the logic, interest, and values of the dominant class”**

II. The Process of Social Change

Relates the genesis of culture, countries, states to historical processes

“The process of social definition and its outcome relies on the structure of society and upon that structure’s mode of historical development”

-themes of urban change refer to values, interests, conflictive theme in a systematic form

**“all human processes seem to be determined by relationships of production, experience, and power”**

-production = action of humankind on nature (matter/energy) to transform it for human benefit by obtaining a product, consuming part of it and accumulating the surplus for future investment, according to socially determined goals.

-experience = action of human subjects on themselves within the multidimensionality of their biological and cultural entity

-power = result of relationships between human subjects on the basis of both production and experience

human subjects establish relationships of power between them that create and organize societies

**“history and society (actually arrived at through the same process) are formed by an articulation of experience, production, and power.”**

**consequently, each mode of production establishes new forms of exploitation and domination that trigger new forms of class struggle**

two modes of production to be examined:

1. capitalist: separation between producers of means of productions appropriating by capital of both means of production and labor of producers

-inherited by historical outcome: capacity of the bourgeoisie to construct social hegemony, to defeat and assimilate the feudal lords, to revolutionalize the absolutist state, subordinate the peasantry, expand colonies

2. statist: system of surplus is based upon the political domination of a state apparatus—controlled by self-reproducing elite relying on monopoly of violence and means of information

state also present in capitalist with major repressive function tending to represent interests of capitalist class

socialism: basis for new class domination. Statist mode of production has resulted from class struggle between exploiters and exploited (capital and labor)

-proletariat did not emerge as new dominant class, as peasants did not become new masters after struggle against feudal lords

-parties and armies in exchange for economic development and social redistribution paid price of systematic political repression and ideological persuasion

another concept: **mode of development** (=/= production)

-refers to particular form in which labor, matter, and energy are combined in work to obtain product.

**2 types of mode of development**

**1. industrial**: more labor, more matter, more energy → more productivity

industry generates managers

**2. informational**

information generates technocrats and controllers of knowledge

modes of production and modes of development have principles of performance that are imposed as structural goals—reason they exist

capitalism—profit-maximizing

statism—power-maximizing

industrialism—economic growth

informationalism—technological development

“All these goals defining organizations, societies, empires, and means of production and reproduction are neither accidentally generated by some event nor inexorably imposed by some iron law of technological evolution. They are material products from the human species...the endless development of the symbolic communicative and informational functions of the human brain.”

**Result of mental capacity → continually redefining social forms and its life and relationship it establishes between matter and energy**

**“the goals defining modes of production and modes of development are the result of a conscious action of historical actors establishing relationships of production (vis-à-vis other actors) and technological production (vis-à-vis matter and energy) that serve their interests and values.”**

“this historical change is conflictive and takes place within the framework of struggles and crises stemming from an existing mode of production.”

**The dominated classes “live, resist, revolt and attempt revolutions.” → new social relationship, new class domination** generally imposed by segment of old dominated class or by instrument of the revolutionary process.

“if we accept the premise that societies are produced by the combination of cultural goals by historical actors with the technological tools obtained by each mode of development, we must accept the possibility of such a posthistoric society as a projected outcome of the new struggles.

If we observe the emergence of historical actors calling for the dominance of use value against exchange value, we recognize that capitalism is challenged, as would be any other system oriented towards investment and the generation of surplus

If historical actors call for autonomy and self-management as a principle of collective decision, the statist mode of production is undermined

**If the informational mode of development allows for the automation of most of production...and relies on both the intimate relationship between the producer-scientist and the process of work, and the communication and cooperation between producers, then the technological basis exists for the fulfillment of cultural goals of new historical actors who are use value oriented and self-management prone.**

“The current historical change is multidimensional, and so are the forces reproducing and conserving the system.”

If a new historical struggle to change the goals of society, and therefore cities is already engaged... signs would be evident in the shaping of spatial forms

We have found scattered symptoms of the process, here and there... are now in the process of bringing together fragments

Sexual gender relationships

Determined by production relationships and power relationships (family)

Feminist/women’s struggles, growing feminist consciousness—overcoming the structural domination of one gender by the other

“it is our hypothesis that this fundamental phenomenon is part of a broader historical tendency: the calling into question of the hierarchy over the relationships of production, power, and experience. **...new social movements arise that try to establish the command of experience over production and power instead of shaping experience in the best possible conditions to the structural framework created by production and power.”**

-“in this particular sense, the redefinition of urban meaning to emphasize use value and quality of experience over exchange value and centralization of management is historically connected to the feminist theme of identity and communication”

-“the connection between new role played by gender relationships and our approach to an understanding of historical change”

cultures, nations, and their institutional expression in the form of states

for large part of human industry, societies developed in isolation

modes of production, development, gender and power relations help in understanding multinational societies, but their combination in a particular society was always unique (different modes, different stages)

-modes are simplified models whose dynamics vary according to historical context

**“once a given society is structured, if we accept that the combination underlying its structure is unique, so will be its evolution, dynamics, struggles, and change.”**

Cultures generate nations, socio-cultural communities sharing acceptance of values and institutions, above the lines of gender, class and power

States form by basis of power relationships by incorporating other nations

History produces both nation-state and state-nation → ethnic groups, racial groups

Power relationships not only between state and society, but states themslevs

-multitethnic, multicultural, multinational society

-cultures/individuals tried to escape oppression and poverty by migrating to new societies → social subjects whose dynamics are fundamental to understanding historical change of the world

-important to understand social diversity to understand social struggles and social movements

“we need to establish potential structures, themes of historical change in a given mode of production and a given mode of development, to be able to assess the projects and changes posed by the new actors entering the social scene; in order to determine if they are anticipating history or simply expression their obsessions”

“The capitalist mode of production, and the industrial and informational modes of development are territorially differentiated and integrated at the world level in an asymmetrical manner (core/periphery, levels of inter-relationships)

**world-wide system organized around relationships of dependency between societies, in an inter-dependency of variable geometry according to the nation, the time, the dimension on which dependency is considered**

nation-states of dependent societies are key elements in avoiding disintegration, but only in the condition that they mobilize their nations to impose new relationships to that center of the system

“in observing historical change also must consider new, major social challenge: **challenge of established power relationships between states**

-**national development vs. world-wide capitalist growth** threatens power of dominant states but also capitalist relationships of production on which these states are based

three diff. sources:

1. resistance to foreign domination by national cultures

2. social mobilization generated in the periphery of system by expansion of industrial modes of development

3. new power relationships established between super-states regulating 2 mode of production that compete in today’s world (capitalism vs. statisgbhm)

statism: challenge by dependent states against core states of the capitalist system. Expand its subjects

capitalism: expand profits

summary: “the pattern of historical change...is expressed

1. by historical actors who challenge the class relationships of production, the gender relationships of experience, and the power relationships of the state

2. also marked by the fact that for the first time in history, the would-be new historical actors try to challenge the determinant role of production-based class relationships over the fundamental relationships of social structure.

“The new emerging states demand a redefinition of power at the world level, on which new relationships of production will be established. The new emerging social movements call for the pre-eminence of human experience over state power and capitalist profit. In the middle of this new historic triangle, [there are]...two mutually exclusive modes of production ready to manipulate the new states and to suffocate human experience in order to transform all new sources of life into deadly weapons against the rival empire.”

In this climate, new spatial forms are being produced and new urban meanings invented.

III. *The New Historical Relationship Between Space and Society*

Talks about fragmentation of cities due to technological and innovative development in the economy

Historical change’s relationship to spatial functions and forms → production of urban meaning

**“Space is not...a reflection of society but one of society’s fundamental material dimensions...to consider it independently from social relationships...is to separate it from culture, and thus destroy the first principle of any social science. That matter and consciousness are inter-related, and that this fusion is the essence of history and science.”**

**-spatial forms produced by human action, will express and perform the interests of the dominant class according to the given mode of production and to a specific mode of development**

spatial forms express and implement the power relationships of the state in a historically defined society

spatial forms are realized and shaped by gender domination and by state-enforced family life

spatial forms marked by resistance from exploited classes, oppressed subjects, abused women

**Urban social movements = agents of urban-spatial transformation; urban social change**

-create product of history and support of new interests, projects, protests, and dreams

-from time to time, social movements will arise, challenging the meaning of spatial structure, contemplating new functions and new forms

**recent trends: dominant interests of capitalist mode of production during its industrial trial mode of development, led to a dramatic restructuring of the territory and to the assignment of new social meaning to the city**

**four socio-spatial processes account for this transformation**

1. concentration/centralization of the means of production, units of management, labor power, markets, and means of consumption in a new form of the gigantic and complex spatial unit (metropolitan area)

2. specialization of spatial location according to the interests of capital and to the efficiency of industrial production, transportation, and distribution

3. commodification of the city itself, through real estate market (land speculation) and its residential areas (suburban sprawl) as way of opening up construction and transportation markets, creating a form of household designed to stimulate individualized consumption

4. basic assumption that accomplishment of this model of metropolitan development necessitated the mobility of the population and resources, shifting to where they were required for profit maximizing

massive migration, disruption of communities and regional cultures, unbalanced regional growth, spatial mismatching between existing physical stock and need for housing and facilities, and a self-spiralling urban growth beyond the limits of collective efficiency and short of the minimum speed-time requirements for the maintenance of the patterns of human communication

**→ generalized urban crisis** in housing, services, social control. The action of the state to cope led to increasing politicization of the early type of urban movements

**system of response to crisis:**

**1. political—repression and integration (1960-1980 capitalist countries)**

**2. technological—shifting gears towards new system of management and new techniques of production**

**“Thus, the new informational mode of development created conditions for a new restructuring of spatial form in crisis and needed new spatial conditions for its full expansion.”**

Main spatial impact of this new technology (twin revolutions in communication systems and microelectronics) = **transformation of spatial places into flows and channels—production and consumption without any localized form.**

Information transferred across distance, consumption individualized by exchange of cable TV image against a credit card # communicated by telephone

-shopping centers made technically obsolete.

-non-spatial forms (entertainment, buying through advertising and home computers)

4 limits to the de-localization of production and consumption

1. enormous amount of capital stock is in fixed assets in gigantic concentrations created by them (Manhattan)

2. cultural institutions, historical traditions, interpersonal networks preserved and improved remain

3. informational mode of development requires some centers where knowledge is produced and information is stored, as well as centers from which they are emitted (universities, labs, scientific design units, news centers, info. centers, managerial units, with all their corresponding technicians remain employed and spatially concentrated)

the spatial process designed to cope with obstacles to dismantling the structure of space places the emphasis on increasing hierarchy and specialization of spatial functions and forms, according to their location

international mode of development allows separation of work and management so that different tasks can be performed in different spaces and assembled through signals (information) or through advanced transportation technology

work at home or in community centers, regional differentiation of production, concentration of the units of management and production of information in privilege of spaces could be the new spatial model of the capitalist-technocratic

elite

capitalist mode expansion at world level → accelerates international division of labor

“The spatial project of the new dominant class tends towards the disconnection between people and spatial form, ad therefore between people’s lives and urban meaning.”

Meaning of places for people disappear

Absence of meaning based on experience

Total abstraction of production

Each spatial restructuring attempted by the new, dominant class, each urban meaning being defined by the capitalists, managers, and technocrats is being met by conflicting projects of urban meaning, functions, and forms, coming from a variety of social actors

So the spatial blueprint of capitalist technocracy is historically being challenged by the alternative urban blueprint of capitalist technocracy is historically being challenged by the alternative urban meaning projected by labor, women, cultures, citizens, urban social movements....

Different contradictory relationships established between the spatial project of the dominant class and the alternative meaning proposed by popular classes and (or) social movements

1. adaptation of old spaces to new dominant functions through urban renewal, and the regional restructuring on the basis of a new specialization of the territory are resisted by neighborhoods that do not want to disappear, by regional cultures that want to cluster together and by people who, previously uprooted, want to create new roots.

2. complex pattern happening with new international division of labor: penetration of national economies by the multinational corporations, the green revolution, the international financial networks, entirely disrupts the existing productive structure and triggers the accelerated rural-urban and urban-metropolitan migrations; on the other hand, once in a big city, the newcomers try to settle in stable communities, build up neighborhoods, and rely on local networks

3. spatial consequences of information and knowledge as a major source of productivity, founding a new model of development. The major social problem with the reliance on information is that because of the power and class relationships that dominate the framework within which information develops, their monopoly becomes a major source of domination and control. In the context of the class and statist strategy, the more that information develops, the more the communication channels must be controlled.

For information to become a source of control, information and communication must be disjointed, the monopoly of the messages must be ensured, and the sending of images must be programmed, as well as their feed-back

Source of the new form of domination is neither the computer, video, nor mass media.

Cultural uniformity of mass media is met by the cultural specificity of spatially based inter-personal networks. The informational technocrats dissolve the space in their flows.

5. another major tendency of the capitalist mode of production in its new industrial development at the world level was to incorporate workers from different ethnic and cultural origins in such a way that they would be much more vulnerable, socially and politically to capital’s requirements than the native citizen workers of core countries

The gap between civil society and the political system is widening because of the rigidity of the political parties and the difficulty they find in being receptive to the values and demands expressed by new social movements—crisis of legitimacy for the democratic state

Growing tendency towards political tribalism, calling for the abandonment of democratic life and withdrawal into the wilderness of squatter houses, free communes, alternative institutions

New capitalist, technocratic elite calls for a state without boundaries, territories, limits: again, for a state that governs overflows.

Tendency towards state centralism and domination by the state over the cit is being opposed all over the world by a massive popular appeal for local autonomy and urban self-management. The revival of democracy depends upon the capacity of connecting the new demands, values, and projects to the institutions that manage society (that is, the state) on the basis of its increasing penetration by civil society, starting where people can most actively participate in decision-making: the communal institutions of local government...

Between the state and its undifferentiated hinterland, and the demand for urban reservation... a new project of self-management appears able to reconstruct the relationship between the state and the city on the basis of their mutual grassroots.

Dominant class vs. alternative meaning

Retrieve the possibility of human intervention, human agency. Neoliberalism does not win the picture.

Marxian way of looking at the world. The argument is that cash, wealth, and class difference matter. There is an ongoing struggle that pits those who accumulate wealth against those who have alternative points of view.

VERSUS Communism proposes an answer to that problem. View that there is always a dominant class that is moving to the foreground. Feudalism, bourgeoisie... the next epic is the rule of the proletariat.

1960s Paris movements (Situationalists, power of the imagination) were flattened into single metanarrative

Castells using this dichotomy to explain all contradictions in the city between capitalism and labor.

There are limits in his analysis—limits of modernism on basis of dominant subject and narrative

There are powerful and important concepts and statements in Castells:

-debunking Chicago School of Urban Sociology – explained city with metaphor of organism, tending towards equilibrium. Explains growth but does not explain change

-1st statement: city related to the development of capitalism

rather: city is mirror to development of capitalism

-urban social movements → they are the agent of change in the city

Castells opened an important window through which to look at the city.

**Crisis**

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.

**Authors of readings** are in the April 15 - 17th readings. (Flexible Industry, Fragmented Cities). This also ties into the movie *The Battle of Algies* 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.

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 → 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 xpansion of social market and ground for consumption.

RESULT: not enough goods, too many consumers

Element of 1970s crisis: market expanding, profits decreasing

→ need to find cheaper labor → process of globalization

“new international division of labor” → (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 → URBAN CRISIS**

**Deindustrialization of America, decline**

What took place for what is disappearing?

1980s italy—north industrial, south undeveloped, agricultural

industrial census revealed economic growth was not of big factories in the North or new industry in the south

1. but rather of “third Italy” regions that did not attract attention

2. economists and sociologists noticed that economy was grown on basis of small firms

following the development of these small firms (traditional story: number of firms increase, size of firm increases) revealed that number of firms increased, but size of firms remained the same

forming of INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS

Alfred Marshall: many firms clustered together, specialization of economy

Agglomeration economies: cluster of firms with things in common

Not all create full product, rely on external supplies (part of the cluster) within local labor market

Vs. mass producers: raw material with few supplies → outcome: goods

How can these firms be successful? If mass production has lowest possible production cost?

The Second Industrial Divide (book) reveals other cases: Germany, Japan, France

REASON: these firms have flexibility instead of mass production on very long product runs

-Firm flexibility: decision-making process, general use machines, low capital costs (easy entry and easy exit in case of failure), local skilled labor markets \*easy for workers to find new jobs; easy for firms to find new workers)

-system flexibility: avoiding inventories, suppliers involved in pre-rpdocution design, easy change of product by shifting component/supplies, circulation of skill, knowledge, ideas, face to face encounters and agreements—system of shared knowledge: common industrial culture in the district

these industrial districts are based on flexibility. What activities are such that flexibility trumps lower cost of mass production?

Diversity. Creative, artistic outputs → DESIGN

Three industrial areas

1. technological innovation (does not standardize)

2. design innovation (fashion)

3. products are one of a kind (artisan, film, music)

with expanding the market. All these other mechanisms start to erode into profit-generation → crisis

Industrial districts. Mass production still dominant

Systems of small firms had area of advantage over mass production. Flexibility they could achieve by small relations relying on one another. Areas of production where mass production was not competitive and other firms were

-particular market or situation in which other values show up in period of crisis

-markets by definition are not interesting or accessible, the demand is fairly small

1970s: change in mass production itself

various ways in which mass production became more flexible.

Computerized machines. Do things one after another, and different things → different colors, different models... learned from industrial districts

Increased reliance not on one source, but multiple suppliers (FLEXIBLE ACCUMULATION)

Examples of this flexibility

-Marche, Italy: leather goods

-Manhattan: clothing

-Paris: clothing, printing... garment district

Second half of the 80’s: industrial districts too off, find them everywhere

Innovation, creativity is in the cluster, the standard work is done where it is cheaper

Cambridge: pharmaceutical/bio industry

Movies and special effects industry

Silicon valley: electronics, web design R&D (what is that)

-cutting edge industrial district

Even mass production has its industrial districts for parciular segments of the process

-car manufacturers located in LA

when we think of a good commodity we immediately think of material good BUT here are goods that are immaterial

-database computer program, a song... all goods you can produce and swell

immaterial good production process has a side that is faster: no transportation lag

many advantages of clustering together

-economies of urbanization

-economies of agglomeration

--avoid risk delay, eliminate need of keeping large industry of components → direct to assembly line

---problems: direct contact with the person who can solve it

stuff that travels by wire; no material components: produces databases—commodity

(industrial districts in the city. District is catalyst of city and vice versa)

\*In situations like this, why do they still need clustering?

Role of face-to-face communication—glue of the place

-untradeable exchanges

-spontaneous chance encounters

coworking, hack spaces—microreproduction of conversation, random encounters (writers do this too)

language within a social group

limited to a group that is already cohesive vs. chance encounters → the city does this

the city is more than the cluster itself and it is important. It offers the possibility of other encounters... art, culture, etc... → new objects emerge

what makes a city creative?

Restructuring = a change that is fairly drastic

Does not have dominant determinant role, imprint of mass society

New social divisions; new social groups, social identities that evolve

MANUEL CASTELLS – 1983, The Urban Question

Societal restructuring: visible decline of Fordism

Theoretical restructuring

Case studies class-based, collective consumption ← not a class-based movement, movement that is political and cultural

Gay community, 1970s ← fundamentally cultural movement

He is not saying that Marxist analysis was wrong, but attempt to read all of reality so that it fits within this framework

There is a multiplicity of other social subjects

1960s, new identities surfacing and becoming visible

realization that there are multiple agents in the city help us understand better how cities change

1. urban meaning: what is the purpose of the city, what does the city alter, what should be altered?

Ex: religious group, their city is a holy place: days for mass, etc.

City of pleasure: theaters, etc.

Market city

2. urban functions: means by which an urban meaning can be achieved or pushed forward

3. urban form: physical city, how it is made by these functions... how they interact with one another

meanings of past + clashing means ➔ urban form

positives:

-first attempt of thinking of the city as made out of difference

-open up door again about city of difference, “urban imaginaries” of the city

negatives:

-Castells sees these urban forms as passive, TOP-DOWN dynamics

-says too little about the way people appropriate the city: space is taken over in ways that are unplanned, run up against plans

if you have different meanings, which meanings are able to percolate downward and solidify?

Urban meaning ------------------------- urban form

Urban functions

1. at this step, meanings have no outcome in the city

they don’t have a voice in the planning process

Castells talks about them as institutional

2. his difference of what an urban social movement is – class struggle in the realm of consumption

now, multiplicity of urban social movements:

social, political, gender > what makes them urban? Totological. They are urban because they happen in the city.

LA SCHOOL

LA viewed as unique

1980s: change: LA attracts attention

LA area is very powerful, GDP is huge

Gross regional product > Australia

-highest density of engineers in the world

economic crisis of late 1970s, also a factor

LA has Ford, GM, Firestone plants... 1980s shut down

News: LA incredible exception.

But LA was declining too, but also had a large number of firms not Fordist and were successful... activities that were invisible

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

Urban renewal

Occupation → university’s volleyball courts (strong public)

1997 removed

original use as refugee for the homeless

who is the public in this context, what voice do they have? What is the role of space?

Jurgen Habermas—structural transformation of public sphere

“café society”—bourgeoisie (18th century middle class)

public sphere: place to deliberate common affairs, discourse arena

\*conceptually distinct from state and economy. Theater for delivery, buying and selling does not happen

public (state) public sphere private (economy)

-collective -citizens, nonprofits, unions -private enterprise

-revealed/open of domestic sphere

-public interest -concealed, hidden

-particular interest

Haussman’s new public spaces: homogeneous

At same time, competing publics to bourgeoisie: peasant, elite women, working class

Limited, based on distinctive culture of social society—elite: sexism

Idealized

Organizations not open to everyone

Multiple publics:

\*subaltern counter public: subordinated social groups: homeless, gay/lesbian, feminist women

\*weak publics: not in decisionmaking: students, local activists

\*strong publics: ability to transform opinion into authoritative decision: merchants, etc.

struggles over public space—ways in which opposing ideologies

Lefebvre: space: experienced, perceived, imagined

Experienced: median of outcome of human activity

-can be socially produced, vice versa

Perceived: conceptualized space (map-making): scientists, geographers, planners, architects

Imaginative: symbolism: space=seeking to generate new meaning (museum engenders past history, past identity)

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 eclusion: 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 obglitatory 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 comnnection andphysical space

public space: can be sen, 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 u[pgrade thir 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 infrastrctureu 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 spce out of abandoned land—temporarity of use of space

fofood vending. Activation of everyday spaces

advocacy groups → subaltern counter publics

-privately used public spaces

take advantage of spaces udefined

bust stops: protests. Google gentrification story

google fiber cities: exclusion o fpublic space

high-speed internet for free in these spaces: Kansas city, Kansaws

exclusionary zoning of google fiber

\*public space: inclusion/exclusion

modernist modes of planning neglect this

citizen designing cities: rebar, grassroots experimented

\*post-modern: diversity, homogenous multiple publics

\*space is vital to functioning of society → politics

who is represented in space, who can construct space?

Citizenship

Globalisms

Julie Gamble

Role of global economic structures

Literalization of national economies

Deregularization/privatization on the city

City as a case study of broader transnational network of digital spaces

Saskia Sassen

Role of infrastructure/framentation in global technology

Segmentation/unbundling

Global city—technology and networks. competition, modernism

Financial/business networks

Study of international global finance, hig finance

John Friedman

Manuell Csstells

Different flows across space and time

Cities during age of technology

Cities of production scattered across the globe: networks

Cluster in limited number of cities

Information technology → mobility, liquidity of capital

20th century nation states

privatization, deregulation, opening of economies

→ rescaling of strategic territories

“unbundling”/weakening of national as spatiliation

→ other spatial units

subnational/global networks

role of infrastrucuter

diff. complex systems

--age of information, hypermobility of capital

hypothesis on global city

global city vs. global region

\*role of firms in production of cities and networks

1. geographical dispersal of economic activity (globalization)

→ growth/function

dispersal---complex functions

firm locates sites across different cities

← high finance banker, corporation

strategic sites: “global cities” NY, London, Tokyo

2. firms central functions become complex → outsourcing: legal, accounting, finance, telecommunications

firm does not do everything in house contracting out legal services, etc.

3. firms highly specialized: other activities subject to agglomeration economies

importance of speed

combo: firms, talent, expertise

urban environment = information center, loop

4. global cities specialized in centers

ex: U.S. financial capital is NYC, technological capital is S.F.

other loctions without level of competition with these centers

5. specialized service firms provide global centers functions

→ transnational network

→ transnational reliance, surpassing the nation state

6. impact spatially and economically in cities. Dispersal of labor, manufacturing, etc.

global city—move to highly specialized production

→ broader competition, phase out of older manufcation and production

not end to city as sptial unit. Capabilities or coordination, etc. still need to be produced in specific spaces: work: people, resources, experts...etc. held together with infrastructure

→ new forms of centrality:

business district, downtown.

4 forms

1. central business district is site for major leading industries

2. nodes represent forms of activity

REGION connected by rapid transit networks

Global region cannot function without global city

3. circuits: different forms of cultural services different forms of networks

4. electronic spaces → act as coordination within networks

centralization

psecilization

other ities decay over time

TRENDS

1. telecommunication technology –geographical disperal but rely on people

2. financial centers maximize benefits

3. division of labor between networks

\*rereg. Privatization weakened nationa quality of financial institutions

→ institutional arenas

critique: most cities are in global North/post-colonical perpectives turns urban world systems model on its head

Role of infrastructure

“splintering urbanism”

sociospatial differentiation in spaces across world

urban dynamics shaped by infrastructure → urban processes policies

age of dereg./privatization

unbundling, segmenting effects

changing relations between contemporary cities and technologies

4 main theses

1. modern infrastructural idea: integration and monopoly

20th century: standardized systems

→ industrial economy base of city → patterns of consumption, etc

large scale provided by nation state, national monopoly

ex: haussman’s Paris → order to city public/privte life

“modern infrastructural activity” standardized monopoly—public good

reg. by state because of its negative externalities

spillovers

fossil fuels, etc.

city as cohevsive organism

central heat networks in Soviet Uion

national economy connected local

improved circulation in city shaping ‘the city for natio state

Brasilia

Progress through built environment

Modernism, post-colonialism

Infrastructure → segmented

2. Collapse and unbundling of modern infrastructural ideal

1950-1970s: logic undermines: infrastructure crisis

changing political/ecpnomic growth of metro regions

challenge of critique

public private

→ project by project assessment

international ifnance capital, public/private alighnments

neoliberalism in infrastructure

multilateral banks

elements of civil society governance and sustainability indictators

World Bank sweage and water systems (private)

Citizen participation

Public/private mix to achieve infrastructural process

Nation-state privatized: liberalism and market of infrastructure

Unblinding infrastryctre—previously large scale → different segments

Specialized mixture of different contracts, etc.

Packaged different according to different services

Relationship between infastructure, development, regulation, economic

3. bypassing local/global: users have access to ability to pay for, target market share for elites

idea of city as cohesive unraveled

range/style of management

natural monopolies reduced

public good → private range of services

bypassing strategies

local bypass: parallel networks: value users/non-value users

global bypassz: material development of networks

how users valued, deemed important

networks → city

premium network

\*splintering off urban landscape but connected with global infrastructure funds and contractural obligations

take on different meanings etc.

bypass local context

→ global enclaves, rise of urban archipelagos

elites withdraw from urban space, destroy public space

4. resistance: marginalized groups

adapt to new urbanism

totalizing of te city

Critiques of thesis

Socio diff. in cities thru infrastructures

-historical context: modern infrastructural ideal never took place cpohesively.

Modern totality = incorrect

-modernize the uncivil. Infrastructure experienced thru fragmentation on the onset of network systems

\*ways of control

\*segment the city

infrastructures have always been fragmented: transport, water, sewages

private enclaves: segmented from the city

infrastrctyre netwiorjs brought in the city as process of time

resistance does get infrastructure into these areas

discourses: dereg. Prviatization, openbing of national economies, liberalizing systems

Last lecture!

Substantive elements recognized as important in citesL uindtrueis, gehttos, suburbs, dual city, colonial city, rich suburbs → mass suburbs, ethnoburbs

Dynamics of how cities eovolve and change

Fear, fear of other, fear of unknown

Desire → utopan idea, influences

Dynamics: city towards equilibrium

Dialectical contradictions/tensions

Class struggle in city → large number of social structure

Lefebvre: importance of cities growing transition from agrarian to urban

Global urbanism: city regions, urban metropolis

Neil ZBrenner: urbanized world, seen, understood, read in triumphant city; countryside is disappearing

McGee: Desokata Region

City-villages

Trad. Urban centers, smaller centers

\*hybrid situations: mix of city, village, urban/rurall

Detroit

Guangzhou

The city between the villages

Cities expanded: rural cillages expanded around the city

Foundation

Development of area that they wanted to

Tourism, leisure, etc.

Second homes

Two of special economic zones in China

Fight between foundation and city of Zguangzhou wgo wanted to industrialie it

Mix of Desokota region

Agriclture, industries, residential development, gated communities, etc.

Villages: head of villages totally ignored...

Etc etc he tells his story... this is what I think is important...

Two different ways of understanding city

1. major cities

2. peri-urban

3. desakota

4. densely population rural

5. sparsely populated frontier

accept cities expand outward, period of synekism is just “state of transition”

Desakota: how to give strong voice to villages in process of urbanization? How villages become part of urbanization

The city cannot be the only voice in the pocess. Discover how cillages can have voice in the process

Neil Brenner: instead of the different of city is, tyry to understand how a given situation is, it changes according to context

Colonial City

Said on Orientalism, Wright on Modernity, Lamprakos LeCorbusier and Algiers, Colonialism in Hong Kong

Company towns

Pullman town article

**Creative cities**

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.

Example: two cities in Italy producing marble. One of them was just producing marble, while the other was producing the marble that had an artisanal value.

**Authors of readings** include Becattini, Marco Cenzatti, and Allen Scott.

**Linked to:**

Marshallian Cities:

Innovation District: Downtown SF

**Critiques**

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 someting? A helpful way to think about how to study are: what are economic, social, and spatial critiques that have happened.

**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**

The notion that two different environments, accessible only by certain types of people are contained within a nominally identical space (city limits).

*Readings* – Jekyll and Mr. Hyde film

*Examples* - Morocco medina (traditional) vs modern city. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. The City

**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.

Readings:

**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.

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

People coming together by **choice** (not forced institutionally) designed to protect/preserve the life of the inhabitants and there is 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 fro April 22 - 24th: The Spaces that Differences Make. This was discussed before the midterm with suburbanism and the colonial city.

**Environmental Determinism \_**

The notion that your space determines your identity. If you live in a poor place, you will have poor life outlooks. `

**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 Castell’s readings on fragmented cities. There is a multiplicities of publics; fragmentation of narratives as well as economic function (such as post-fordism). Relates to global cities.

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

**Flexible Accummulation**

A way of selecting goods. There is flexible accumulation on the mass scale. Choosing things based on your identity which is a reflection of the fragmented cities. People identify with different things: artisanal, cultural, etc.. Flexible accumulation is a form of consumption tied to mobility. It is tied to the mobility of industry and the people who work in these industries.

Fear

Fordism

*Readings* - David HArvey (1989) *Fordism*, from The Condition of Postmodernity, Oxford, UK, and Cambridge MA, Basil Blackwell.

*Examples* -

Three components make up Fordism: mass production, 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.

3 Elements of Mass Production:

1. American system of Manufacturing- assembled pieces fit perfectly.

    - 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 to wage 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.

Garden City

response to industrial city, Romanticism values

Ebenezer Howard, Town and Country Magnets. Towns(country) surrounding an urban core. Decentralizing of the city. Early city planning method to relieve congestion of the city.

Ghetto

“A ghetto is an ethnically homogenous enclave that contains all the members of a subordinate category and their institutions, and prevents them from fanning into the city.” (Wacquant, 114).

*Readings* - Loïc Wacquant (2008*) Ghettoes and Anti-Ghettoes: an Anatomy of the New Urban Poverty* , Thesis Eleven, No. 94, pp.113-118.

*Examples* -

Gesselshaft: Emile Durkenheim.

**Globalization**

It is 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.

**Readings from authors include**: Ananya Roy,  Saskia Sassen, Graham and Marvin.

**Global Cities \_**

Major hubs facilitating globalization. New York, Tokyo, Hong Kong, London are global cities because they are the hubs of the global network of communication and commerce; the more connected a city is with the global network is the more a city is global. Saskia Sassen talks about the role of infrastructure / fragmentation in global technological segmenting and unbundling. The role of these global economic structures

Heterotopia

Industrial City

**London is first industrial city (lecture notes).**

The industrial city creates a new social class. change / loss in previous social identity

Industrial District

L.A. School

We no longer see a concentric business district, but a poly-centric city. It is forms of flexible accumulation.

**Marxism**

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.

Modernization,

Modernism,

Modernity

Order

Organic city

Postmodernism

Production of space

Progress

Public Sphere

Public-Private

Reformism

**Rural**

If you think about how the class has discussed things in binary terms: urban and rural, think about it in oppositional framework.

Spectacle

Splintering Urbanism

Suburbanization

Urban Change

**Urban Planning \_**

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.

**Urban Studies \_**

A reflection on theorizing the city.

The Castell’s readings.

Critique of the city and city planning methods. Jane Jacobs.

Utopia