

Equity & Inclusion

Lecture 2

Gilmore (2002)

Violence of abstraction

“Racism is a practice of abstraction, a death-dealing displacement of difference into hierarchies that organize relations within and between the planet’s sovereign political territories.”

“A geographical imperative lies at the heart of every struggle for social justice; if justice is embodied, it is then therefore always spatial, which is to say, part of a process of making a place. For researchers, purpose and method determine whether one reifies race and state—chasing down fetishes—or, rather, discovers dynamic processes that renovate race and state (Gramsci 1971).”

Charting how racism works when it is officially “over”

“Territoriality of power is key to understanding racism” (22).

Gilmore -- How racial configurations position and activate actors

“Women who lived through political terror as youth have, in their mature years, become political activists seeking to formulate “public policies” for social movements.”

“The U.S. urban welfare state institutionalized particular gendered dramas of race and class.”

“(F)ounding moments of U.S. nationalism, well rehearsed in mainstream histories, are foundational to both state and culture. First, the U.S. was 'conceived in slavery' (Jones 1992, 292), and christened by genocide (Stannard 1992). These early practices established high expectations of state aggression against enemies of the national purpose — such as revolutionary slaves and indigenous peoples — and served as the crucible for development of a military culture that valorized armed men in uniform as the nation’s true sacrificial subjects (DuBois [1935] 1992; Stannard 1992; Englehardt 1995).”

We “individualize the nation-state at the scale of the body.”

Davidoff & Reiner (1962)

“Planning as a process for determining appropriate future actions”

“A belief in the possibility of effective planning rests on the assumption that man controls his destiny: either by affecting the rate and direction of ongoing change or by initiating such motion. Planning *is* often relied on to achieve such control. Many of the reform features of city planning can be traced to a conviction that it is possible to improve man's conditions or to arrest decline.”

“Planning education, until now, has paid little or no attention to methods for determining ends and relating ends to means.”

Marcuse (2009)

interrogating the relationship between theory & practice

“Right to the City” (Lefebvre, 1968)

whose right, what right and to what city?

Planning

Promise + Peril ?

Course Tensions

Giloth (2007)

- Cities as “sources of important municipal innovations as well as social, political and economic battlegrounds for advancing more equitable policies and conditions.”

Effects of deindustrialization and globalization

- Lessons from “tight labor markets” [6-7% unemployment]
- Can municipalities “translate promising equity policies and programs into robust and sustainable results for constituencies...”? (4).
- City cases & trends (who?)
- Jobs, asset-building, placed-based strategies

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