

Equity & Inclusion

Lecture 5

U.S. Urban Social Movements & New Space Claims

- Federal and local policy linking dislocation and dispossession
- Dominance of white heteronormativity as social policy
- transnational and international project
- *costs* and *resistance* movements

Anderson (1963)

“The federal urban renewal program allows those in control of the program to change one kind of neighborhood into another kind by destroying the old buildings and replacing them with new ones.” (3)

“What are the costs of the program in terms of money, loss of freedom, time and energy? What are the results? Did the program alleviate or aggravate the original problem? What have private market forces been accomplishing?” (6)

“By March of 1963 over 609,000 people had been forced to pack their bags and leave their homes.”

What happens to these communities? What is the *cost*? ...p.67 the consequence.

Taylor (2016)

“What would constitute the ‘radical reconstruction’ of American society?” (194)

“(S)ince 2007 ten million people have been displaced from more than four million homes by the foreclosure crisis.” (214)

“Success or failure are contingent on whether or not working people see themselves as brothers and sisters whose liberation is inextricably bound together.” (215)

Diaz (2005)

“The Civil Rights movement incorporated two powerful logics: ending political marginalization and transforming economic relations...” (49)

Suburbanization as a federally-funded, racially exclusive development strategy

Chicano resistance movements emerge in 1950s to protest discriminatory public housing policies

Suburbia as the unquestioned focal point of urban policy

Bracero program as policy gateway for worker immigration

Barrios as choice location for highway routes

Diaz (2005)

Highway effects: Creation of “economic dead zones”; “permanently ruptured social relations” worsening of housing crisis

Bert Corona fighting against Chicana housing discrimination in East LA

Triece (2016)

- Recalling the ways “spatial practices are codified into law and reinforced through prevailing cultural discourses.” (ix)
- race and U.S. settlement patterns
- Violence and spatial politics
- 1830 Indian Removal Act displaces 46,000 Native Americans from southern states
- “The development of the United States as a nation has hinged on geographical displacement.” (xii)
- “Urban growth and development are also naturalized through... 'rhetorical silence' of whiteness.” (xx) [Carrie Crenshaw]
- Online activisms

Harris (2002)

- exploring “the role that collective memory plays in the political life of social groups.” (154)
- “Collective memory reflects the choice of preferences that evolve from social groups, the link between collective memory and collective action seems intuitive.” (155)

James Scott’s “hidden transcripts”

--formation, destruction and renewal (?) of social bonds

Fraser (2013)

“(E)mergence of second wave feminism in the context of state-organized capitalism”

“Rejecting Marxism’s exclusive focus on political economy and liberalism’s exclusive focus on law, they unveiled injustices located elsewhere -- in the family and in cultural traditions”

“Fate of feminism in the neoliberal era presents a paradox...opportunity to reactivate the emancipatory promise of second-wave feminism.”

Participatory democracy, recenter the power of reproductive work and caregiving
the “triple movement”: marketization, social protection, emancipation

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