J. Jacobs

J. Jacobs, Ch. 5, "Explosive City Growth."

Import Replacement is powerful.

Cities grow in explosions of import replacement — a reciprocating process. (so do regions — my El Dorado effect.)

Import replmt. evolves easier than a new export. Like Tokyo's bikes.

1st you must have an export. Then you replace an import — but now you can import something else (exp = imp!)

Tokyo did not copy slavishly the Hartford bike trust: too much K up front. Used existing capacities.

(Riverside shd. stop subsidizing new "basic" indies; encourage small import-replacers.

(Wtr. conserv. + energy cons. replace imports.)

(Local K fmtn. replaces import)

("Made in Txs. by Texans" helps explosive growth)

L.A. had big war boom: aircraft, shipbldg. Movies began to decline. (Air quality lost repn.) Ag. indy. lost to suburbs.

But L.A. exploded by replacing imports. Small, new firms did it. Breakaways; oddments. Miscellany — hundreds of things. 1/8 of all new

businesses in U.S., 1945-50, were in L.A.

E.g., sliding glass doors. Then became exporter.

Former exporter opened branch plants. Auto assy. e.g. Parts mfg. followed. Then L.A. exported "Detroit" cars all over west.

London, 1580 - 1620, Elizabethan, Shakespeare's time had binge of import replacement. Influx of fmrs; new mdl. suburbs.

~~Chi., 1845-55 - pop. A~~

Chi. pop.

1845	12,000
55	80,000

Chi. was a depot: (collect inputs from hinterland, distrib. imports to them.) (Collect + Distr. = Circ.)

Great cities have repeated episodes of replac. imports, + explosive growth. London, 13+4. Paris, 13th. — suddenly distanced all others, grew 5x.

Rome, 4th B.C. Its conquests followed.

Stagnant cities lose out. Exports shrink, or move to

cheap land + labor: "countryside", small town,
(or abroad: Maidenform moves to Jamaica.)

Scranton grew, 1901-20. Replaced imports.

Mult. effect of replacing imports.
Δ domestic indy. Δs export mult.
larger cities, larger export mults. (also regions).
(They have their own theatre, rather than "fly to Denver" for a show.
(Montana produces few of its cons. items, or producer goods: no cars, tractors, cement, vegs., dressed meat, ag. products, engines, silos, combines, oil drills, movies, books, rails, aircraft, trucks, rugs, gasoline, oil, paints, pianos, glass, TV, calcs., clothes ---)

No scope for genius -- no mkt. for plays, art, math., electronics, ---)

Opps. can be frittered away on Towers of Babel (or CWP etc.)

To replace imports:
must find space. Bakeries, stores, nut plants, photo labs, seed cos., engine repair, watch repair, need sites.
Cement plant; tile works; refineries; power plants; newspaper; college; culture (w/o it,

people tour Europe) prof. schools; bldg. mtrls;

(Riv. has very few consumer ticklies., that replace imports.

Doi's
Citrus packg – sort of
Lily Cups – in small pots
Constrn. (everyone has that)
Eggs – Riv. Dairy. Milk, too. Doolittle Ave.
Pipes – Gut. (WSJ)
Cement
Bricks
~~Doi's~~
Colleges
City. Govt.
Nurseries
R.V.s.
Toro mowers
Motel Row
Ag. Research
Horses
Banks
Printing
~~Paper cups~~
Sunscreens

Riv. lacks retail, replacing imports:

Theaters, mkts., restaurants, motels, banks, brokers, r.e., engineers, road contractor, restaurant supply, medical, law, water + power.

Riv. CdC counts big export indies: MAFB; raceway (both outside city); state, fed. + city govt.; Rohr - aircraft parts; Bourns -- what do they do?: UCR; commuting

✓ Nothing coherent + interactive. There are all parts of other systems. We are a colony. Pulled apart by xptn. aimed elsewhere. Branch banks mainly: No center.

We do not think "buy Riverside", but reverse:
Power: prefer SONGS to biomass
Wtr: " CWP to local
SCADA: " outside firm
CdC: hires outside lobbyist
PUD: consultant from Seattle

Colonial mentality. Reference groups are elsewhere. Acknowledge hierarchies w. h.q. elsewhere. Retained by our own lawyers

Replacing imports is mightier than adding exports:

1. Compete w. them, not us
2. New indies also become or breed new exports.
3. Probly more labor-using

But, she owns that export growth also features in explosive growth.

(Urban ecs – what is? It features spatial relations of interdependent activities.)

Growth of western cities, U.S., was linked to mkts. in east & Europe. (She understates rural mkts. Furs. were poor, but numerous.)

Venice, exploded 10th-11th cents. Promoted ec. growth of Eur., & led it. Traded w. infidel!

There is an apostolic succession of cities. As older ones replace imports they demand new imports. This creates opps. for new cities.

Rome thus was started by Etruria; Etruria by Phoenicia, etc.

Constantinople by Rome; Venice by Const.; Spain by Venice; etc.

Ch. 6 – "How Large Cities Generate Exports".

Jane Jacobs, précis. 1969

1. Cities first – rural dev. later

a. 1950-61, Jap. agric. boomed b/c of urban dev. Japan became self-suffic., 1st time. (in vice)

(She poo-poos reform, w/o evidence. She is an anarchist.)

b. New tech. starts in city, is xfrd. to country. Even McC. reaper was adapted from indl. tools.

c. Electr. moved from city to country

d. Irish famine due to lack of cities – Eng. had suppressed city indy. No ports, mills, roads, mechanics, ovens, info. networks, farm tools, seeds, etc.

e. Bra invented in N.Y. Maidenform then farmed out work to W. Va. (Bra gives a new mng. to N.Y. as nursery of indies.)

f. Eur. weaving devd. in cities, 1050-1450. Then spread to country as "cottage indy."

g. "Country storage" of apples is urban storage gone rural, not an evolution of fruit cellars.

Do. for furniture, N.C. (+ textiles)

h. Hybrid corn devd. in N. Haven labs.

Fruit belt of W. N.Y. came from a nursery in Rochester.

Cal. horticulture led by packers + marketers in SF. p. 14 (so?) [More realistically, history of citrus in Riverside.)

h (cont.)

3-fld. system, eg. rev. of 12th cent., came from cities.

18th cent. ag. rev. -- legumes for fallow in 3rd. fld. — came from cities.

Finishing cattle in feedlot on corn in city stockyard, moved to country.

i. Parable of "New Obsidian" p. 18-36
(Resembles H. G. savannah.)

First cities were trade centers for wild products: hunting, fishing, mining. Seeds + animals were storable. Agric. devd. in cities, from stocks in depots. Then got spun off when they ~~took~~ too much room. Cattle first (but nomads tended cattle, hors. ; she derives nomads from orphaned colonies or outposts of central cities whose mother city died.)

h. Subtracting work from country.

as cities add new work, some subs. for old rural work. E.g. N.Y. turned to make own ice.

i. Destructive, gratuitous attack on A. Smith, 44-46.

Chap. II How New Work Begins

Obsidian trade led to holding cattle for while converting slaughter.

Brassmaking led to brass. (To think that mankind survived to 1920 w/o brass blows the mind!)

3M as e.g., from mining sand to adhesives.

"One thing leads to another." There must be "parent" work first.

D (Div. of labor) + A (addn.) = nD

Logic of Adding New Work to Old p. 59

Messages come from the work itself. Then one gets more info. in the side issue than the orig. work.

The logic is of a producer, not the parent customers. The new work is often for diff. customers. This is why cons. coops. are sterile of new ideas: workers cannot abandon customers.

City zones divides land use into fixed classes: (boxes, pigeonholes, stereotypes). They are fixed w/o allowance for old work leading to new. But new work cuts across classes; is stifled by fixed classes (+ hierarchies, etc.) Zoning, planning, unions all stifle new work (the ind. have added large firms, acad. depts., etc.)

Adding Copied Work, p. 63

Repair leads to making same things. Then Jeps entered bike mfg. Repairmen began to make spare parts.

Then bike mfg. paid its own way as it devd. Assembly was a final stage, once the parts were being made.

Pattern was then set: complex mfg. work broken into simple parts, small indep. shops.

Parts mak'g is foothold for adding new work. SONY began as small parts shop mak'g radio tubes.

H. Ford failed twice before he began his successful firm in 1903. He tried a complete, small auto factory — when failed. Then succeeded by assembling parts made by others, in small shop factory.

By 1907 he was mak'g parts.

Retailers add mfg.

Breakaways are workers who strike off to do it alone. They vary the product. To become fertile, they must break away from parent orgn., which expels them to fill a niche.

Old work is not devastated by new, but combined with it. — in creative cities. Other old ecs. may be

destroyed, in hill-billy areas.

Captive Divns. of Labor are ~~Infertile~~ Sterile. They are there for one purpose, part of a flow plan orgd. from above. Cannot add new work. Only R&D is supposed to do that. If divns. added new work, community of purpose wd. vanish.

Captive to the orgn. means captive to the orig. customers, traditional customers. E.g. of U.C., p. 73. Profs. were breaking away, bypassing internal controls, dealing indiv. w. funding agencies. Univ. losing control, 1964. Students rebelled. Cf. Chas. Vevier, UWM.

(Profs. are periodically breaking away, if find better mkt.)

Jacobs seems to say Profs. shd. have broken away. (But she overlooks something. Univs. last. They evolve. Independence is built in. Tempo. Breakaways are tolerated.) She leaves this hanging. Perhaps an excuse for a dig at Clark Kerr.

Small orgs. add new work. Large ones add to volume of old work. As demand falls they compensate for sterility by acquiring small cos.

Some firms more noted for acqu. than creation: DuPont (p. 76); GM; Am. Mach. & Fdy; Litton; Singer; Ford; PM; Reynolds; Curtis Pub. Even 3M bought Thermofax. (She neglects that the "portions" they buy are often bankrupt.)

Rrs as sterile orgns. Largest corps. of 19th cent.

IBM orig. grew on elect. typewriter. Then instead of becoming moribund, added 360 computer. Had to radically reorg. self — act like small co. again.

(City Govt. can become too large to change — thus limiting urban scale.)

The trouble w. backward countries is, they harbor large, sterile firms.

Numbers + diversity are rather the keys.

81–83, again, distorts & runs down A. Smith, destructively.

Pins were part of ~~tools for~~ carding combs. Wire bristles — were almost pins.

Div. of labor by itself creates nothing. First the work must be created — i.e. some need, a need for pins, by some bristle maker.

ca. 1825, a machine designer, outside the indy., created a machine to make pins. Smith accused of thinking advances wd. come from w/in.

p. 83 Div. of labor formed in stagnant ecs.

Chap. 3 The Valuable Inefficiencies of Cities

Manchester of 1840's: large, effic. textile mills. ~~But~~ Seen as portent of future. Disraeli pro, Marx con.

But Manchester proved sterile, unable to add new work, when it was copied & out competed by others.

Birmingham, other extreme, was a "muddle of oddments" — a Jane J. city!

Modern planners try to divert growth from chaotic Birm. & London, the creative cities. Manch. stagnates — & planners are content! (Cf. N.E. textile towns.)

Repeating a success — formula for decline.
Coventry, textiles, "medieval times"
Dinant, brass pots, " "
Mohenjo-daro, bricks & ceramics.
Lost creative ability to meet new problems.
Detroit. "The Conflict Between Effic. & Diversity." 94 ff.
N.Y. remained vital, many decades — now on way down. It survived Tweed Ring et al., — but now massive public housing etc. replacing 40 old stores w. one new one. K for labor. (John Stevens

syndrome in Chi; East Side A in Milw.; etc.)

Rochester was a creative city once. Then Eastman took over, ended breakaways, made Roch. a co. town. Only Xerox broke thru. A small photo-supply co., Haloid, that added new work — bought from a N.Y.C. inventor who was turned down by larger cos. p. 98.

She juxtaposes effic. vs. creative slack + diversity. But misdefines effic. as output/energy.
A false antinomy, a journalistic phrasing to dramatize a point. What she means is, they leave decent, out of effic. defn.

Co. towns, large univ. campuses, PUDs, etc. -- univ. the divers. on which new work can arise, i.e. the fertile, indep. ones.

p. 99 Cap. mkts. Need many small lenders so a new idea can be sold.

Need small blocks (max. frontage).

"The Impracticality of Big Cities"

They always have chronic unsolved problems.

Jacobs

"Impracticality of Big Cities"

Congregation brings its own special problems. Good cities solve them.

Water supply. Roman aqueducts.

Fires; sewage; food storage; intensive ag; epidemics

She sees all solutions as techno.

Noise pollution, e.g. Zoning is "an evasion". Techno-fix is "of course" the solution. She is vague.
O'looks loud radios, noise for noise sake, etc. Some problems are behavioral.

Romans brought wtr. to the city (they were Imperialists!) but w/in city it was carried by slaves. (heaves of wood + drawers of wtr.)
Res. the occupn. were lowly, no progress. (Cf. S.F.)

"Cities as Mines"

Recycling as better than waste disposal
(E.g. Kaiser plant — (sure, their air pollu. etc.)

Chicago, center of recycling. 97% of all replacement steamers today are rebuilt. p. 110.

Generators, carburetors, clutches, brake pads, wtr. pumps...

Paper recycling, long history.

Collecting is step 1. (Reducing entropy.)

Vaguely sees pollu. abated by free mkts., new tech., making profit. Highly spec., + fragmentary, casual empiricism.

"Pop. + Ress."

Colombia has rich ress. + abject poverty.
So does Fairfax City, Va – 12 millionaires + 3,000 indigent black families.

Poverty has no causes – prosperity has causes.
Poverty is absence of enterprise.
(Cf. looks Slavery, land lock-up, etc.)

Wed. 3/30/83

RBR: Syn. City
H. G.
Urban Expansion

~~Go to poster there.~~

Jane Jacobs

Single-minded. Overstates everything -- to attract yr. attn.
Anarchist, Libertarian.
Small, indpt. enterprises
This has something in common w. T.J.
Cities are where it's at!
Scorns reform efforts.
Tech. determinist -- is tech. fix for everything.
Jumps around w. lots of casual empiricism.
Her mind is like the city she ~~admires~~ extols:
in ferment.
categorize.
Dislikes city planners who overcontrol.
segregate, classify, zone. "Tidy minds": also the
bureaucrats of big business. Visions. Dead Depts
Wd. gloat over Houston. Serendipity.
Has to run down others. Insecurity. Combative
style.
Often vague; speculative.

Main themes of J. Jacobs.

1. Cities created agric., + all later improvements in agric.

~~Other~~ (Japanese case, no mention of land reform, tax reform, reduced mily. budget. Or Brady's favorite topic, central allocn. of K.)

[Cal. ag., irrign. has generally been combined urban-rural effort, cities often leading.

[T. J. was highly creative heretic.

[In both cases, rather than knocking the farm types, in her combative style, means simply to say city + country are closely integrated. ~~She falls into her own tr~~

2. City invented bra.

Given a new meaning to idea of N.Y. as nursery of new indy.

Then as new ideas need more room, are routinized + simplified, they move out to country.

Get this, re Synergy

3. Parable of New Obridiem. Captures essence of her ideas.

a. Other such efforts, or reverse.

H. G.

M. G. x 2

b. Trade, storage.

Local storekeepers learn to process stored wares.

New indies spun off when they take too much room.

Colonies spun out, dependent + specialized.

City adds work:

Subtracts some from country; but adds other.

Messages come from the work itself. Side issues become main issues.

Must abandon orig. customers. (Some profs. shd. abandon students for research!)

(4.) Can have ec. dev. by adding copied work. Jap. bike indy. F-bird. it self.

(5.) Indep. parts suppliers are foothold for adding new work

(6.) Must allow Breakaways.

7. Small orgs. add new work.
Large " " volume of old work.
(Or compensate for sterility by acquir.)

8. Backward countries are oppressed by large, sterile firms.

9. Div. of labor per se not creative.
Indep-, non-captive suppliers are creative

10. Effic. vs. Creativity.

Jane Jacobs, Ch. 5 —

Points o' looked by students on midterms

1. Import replacement: explosive. Cities do not grow continuously.

2. Easier to replace import than & export. Smaller business.

3. Exports = imports. Orig. export required. It can be depot (Chi.); govt.; mily.; Ft. Wayne; Lancaster; etc.

4. Brandt plants a phase in import replacement. Can be a dead end, bec. central admin. limits growth, adding new work.

(Steve Roper; Lee Morgan; Wash Tubbs; examples of adding new work)

5. Mily. power follows ec. growth: Rome.

6. Riverside has little synergy - Colonial. Pulled apart. Little that is coherent & interactive, reciprocating. Losing packing, food machinery (AMF), seeds. No new identity.

7. Regions, networks of cities, also have synergy. El Dorado effect.

8. Apostolic succession of cities.
Old ones replace old imports, demand new ones, create demand for new cities.

9. Some cities on good locations stifle themselves: sources of growth are internal

J. Jacobs.

Ch. 4. How Cities Start Growing.

Detroit, began as flour exporter. Grist mills. Also a port. Workshops for local products. (note how trade cuts down these nursery beds of new indy.)

Also built lake boats — steamboats (no vested interest in old ways; clipper ships were from Boston).
Mills + steamboats both needed parts. This grew into marine engines; + ocean boats.

"Local" copper went into engines. Local smelters grew, began exporting ca. 1860-80, was Detroit's ~~biggest export~~. But only one of many. Was diversified. Cu moved west, but Detroit thrived as a hive (welter, jumble of mfg. miscellany. A proper matrix for auto indy.

Auto indy. was a dead end bus. it captured all the indep. suppliers, who lost ability to add works + branch out on their own.

"The Reciprocating System". (Def: Eating gives you strength to get more food. Cf. below)

Shipyards served floors.

Engine makers : shipyards

Cu. refiners : engine makers.

Ea. 2dry indy. grew into a primary exporter.

(Local producer goods are diff. from local consumer goods)

(Selling out gives you $ to buy again, keep the concern going. This Turnover is a reciprocating system.)

(Disec. of scale: if one part fails, whole thing fails. Downtime is costly.)

Cu. cos. moved west as mature firms made co. towns, sterile as Butte, Mont.

Scranton began as mfg. exporter, coal was 2dry. Coal export came to dominate, dead end.

Leading exports are constantly being whittled down by obsolescence & compn. The reciprocating system

requires that Indy or domestic indies. ~~that~~ incubate new exports.

Hers is an "epigenesis" theory of vitality. City grows by diversifica. & differentiation.

(Differentiation implies that no pattern applies to all cities. Hence their great fascination.)

"Depot Cities"

Some cities begin as mfg. cities:
Detroit - flour
Birmingham - saddlery
Venice - salt

Others begin as depots (warehouse district)
London - also salted fish
Paris - also into wine.
Pittsburgh
Osaka - now a Chicago, was first a City of Merchants.
Chicago - "The Great NW Exchange"

12th cent. gt. medieval fairs. Died out – why?
She speculates they had a caste system that kept local craftsmen from adding export merchandising to their work.

Only evidence. Cites Unwin, that Scottish burghs separated craftsmen & merchant gilds, so medieval indl. dev. of Scotland was stultified. Craftsmen had to sell to merchant gild members, who had less motive to seek out specialized markets. (Also, a commun. barrier betw. producer & consumer.)

Indian castes, same.

In London, Paris & Hamburg, craftsmen sold, then became merchants --- & rubbed out work to new craftsmen who moved into their vacuum.

3 kinds of gilds
Merchant gilds: wholesalers
" " : retailers
Craft "

"Export Multiplier Effect"
(Base & Multiplier. Export indies Δ the base; domestic indies. Δ the mult.)

"Specious "causes" of city growth"

Mouth of Conn. R. — Lyme & Old Saybrook
(Cairo, Ill.; Norfolk, Va;) Great locations, killed off. (She unfairly cites cities w. good harbors but no hinterland)

Sources of city growth "lie w/in themselves." (overstated).

Tokyo & L.A. have inferior sites.
Hong Kong grew w/o hinterland (Singapore, too.)

Fri., Jan 18

Urban Ecs.

Highlights, J. J.

1. "Import-replacing."
   a. Last book, it was "adding new work to old".
   b. Cities do. So do regions. El Dorado effect.
   ~~Reduces~~ % of inc. spent on imports goes down, so a given Δ to export base has a larger "multiplier"
   Mining camp imports everything. N.Y. very little.

   c. J.J. is the anti-dote w/o the poison. The poison she is refuting is obsession w. ec. base -- e.g. Art Pick, "parasites".

   d. Actually, creative ferment is the key. It adds to exports, too. What she is fumbling for is Synergy.
   She occasionally says it — "symbiosis".

   e. J.J. becomes a mono-maniac, goes off on wrong tangents.
   Ch. XI. Faulty Feedback to Cities
   Says nat. currency is problem.

Ch. XIII The Predicament
also screwy.

2. Bologna - Venice axis of many small mid. towns
   Small units
   Vertically disint.
   Composite of cities working together.
   Shifting, flexible relations
   Breakaways
   Composite scale ecs., using the mkt. as coordinator.

3. City growth is explosive.
   a. Bcs. city synergy is in Δq returns
   b. [Bcs. dynamic of cap. imports]

4. 5 forms of growth, 4 2-3, not so important.

5. Some cities never stimulate their regions
   (or themselves, either)
   Never get to replacing imports.
   Why not? Mysticism is all, Course will look for reasons -- mac. no of combos. Product of:
   Pop
   Ress. -- broken up
   access
   Small firms
   Turnover
   Indigenous ownership

6. Thesis about import-replacing as key — suspend judgment. She doesn't prove it.

7. Importance of indigenous capl.
Δ l.v. as source.
Shinohato
Taipeh.

8. Problems of Montevideo — not clear.
End of line is part of it.

9. Supply regions are sterile, whether colonies (traced) or subsidized.
Canada
Montana

10.

Urban Ecs. Mon., Jan. 5 86

Jane Jacobs.

1. Futility of nat. plng.
2. Nation is not a natural ec. unit.
3. Folly of "parachute cities"
   Uruguay
   M/W. urban renewal.
   Evidence of l.v. map
   ~~Bldg. from existing strength~~
   Sterility of big dams, etc.
   Capt'st. bankers think like Polish Commissars
Hence lend to Poland, too
4. U.S. and USSR becoming colonies!
5. Marshall Plan aid only helped those who helped themselves. Not Eng. or S. Italy.
6. Loans to UDCs, unpayable debts assumed under illusion that "devmt" wd. pay them off.
7. Stagflation is just an expression of ec. decline. We are moving back to what is normal in UDCs.
8. Demand for labor is key to macro, but macro makes it a force coming out of nowhere. (JJ. is a structuralist)

Two.

9. Bordon, France. A sterile hamlet, totally dependent on outside wealth.

10. Same as Henry Grady's Pickens Cty., Ga., E.g. of region too passive to generate riches of its own. (The plantation system militated vs. cities)

11. pp. 78-93 symbiosis

12. Itemize elements of urban synergy.

Jane Jacobs, Cities & the Wealth of Nations.

Ideas for Ec. 146

Chap.

1 Fool's Paradise

a. Dev. schemes failed.
Bankers faced them, Even Poland

b. USSR acting like ec. colony.

c. Marshall Plan aid helped only those who helped themselves — not England or s. Italy.
(Both suffer absentee ownership.)

d. San Fran. recovered from 1906 (also Chi. from its Great Fire, London from its, Anchorage from earthquake, Japan & Ky. from W.W. II. Atlanta from 1865, etc.

e. Unempl. rising in U.S. Stagflation
Demand for labor falling. Macro ecsts. don't know why. To them, it is "a force coming out of nowhere".

f. Stagflation is the normal condition of UDCs. We are reverting to being like them.

2 Back to Reality

a. Macro errs by taking nations as units.

b. Henry Grady on Pickens Cty., Ga.

c. Import-replacing is a city process.
Versatile
Foundation for new work is already there.

Previous export work ~~is~~ helps provide the fdtn., if diversified.

"Complex symbiotic" relationships among various producers.

Markets are "diversified & concentrated".

d. Two master processes
   Innovating
   Import-replacing
   (How about exporting?)

e. Bologna-Venice axis of many small indl. Towns, observed by Chas. Sabel.

Small firms, vertically disintegrated, v. shifting relations, flexible.

Breakaways are frequent and easy.

Scale ecs. thru the mkt., not the giant firm. - p. 40. (Like a composite flower.)

f. City growth is explosive and episodic (I used to call this the El Dorado effect). One dev triggers off another.

g. Error. Import-replacing seen wholly as positive-sum process.

She gets carried away w. her small piece of truth.

b. "5 forms of growth" – fuzzy, p. 42-3.
Markets
Jobs
Transplants
Technology
Capital

3. Cities' Own Regions

Exmbs.

a. Some cities stimulate their regions

Tokyo, Boston, Milan, Paris, London, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Sao Paulo, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, Singapore, Seoul, Taipeh, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Wuhan.

But others do not: Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Marseilles, Naples, Canton, Rome, Belfast, Cardiff, Liverpool, Lisbon, Madrid, Zagreb, Moscow, Rio de J., Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Havana, Santiago de Cuba, San Juan, Seattle, Manila

Why? The cities w/o regions are good only at export or admin., not at import-replacing.

b. E.g. of "Shinohata", a Tokyo satellite.

c. Δ l.v. in Shinohata was sold, the capl. used to finance new capl.

d. Main message seems to be that Tokyo stimulated Shinohata, and incorporated it into Tokyo ec. The region thus became more self-contained. (internal circ. improved).

e. Toronto expanded vigorously, 1950-71, replaced imports — but mainly w. branch plants.

4. Supply Regions (colonies)

a. They are drawn into city orbit from afar, get distorted into monoculture, which is sterile.

b. Uruguay as e.g. Meat, wool, leather.

c. Homesteaded in small farms. Wages high.

d. From 1911, built a welfare state.

e. 1953, meat mkts. began collapsing

f. Govt. sponsored indl. plants — failed. Imported complete factories, holus bolus, full-blown, all-at-once.

Even Montevideo lacked the practise + skill at innovating + repairing, improvising + adapting, needed to make it work. "Ingenuity".

g. Uruguay was overspecialized, wildly unbalanced, fragile, lacked resilience

h. Depletion ruins some supply colonies. (Butte, Anaconda, cutovers, oil, Hibbing, etc.)

i. New compn. more likely.

j. Paris is France's only creative city. (?)
Most of France is a sterile supply region.
3/4 of EEC budget is ag. subsidy.
N.Z. ruined when G.B. joined EEC, 1973.

k. France shaped Vietnam into a supply colony.
Xpt. leading to seaports.

l. Canada's supply regions are subsidized, rather than taxed, ~~But they~~
as France taxed Vietnamese to build xpts.
But they are still supply regions, lacking in creative potential.

Thus she distinguishes: "Colonies" are also exploited politically; supply regions are not. But mono culture is the problem.

[She overlooks that exploitation takes form of orienting xpts., controlling routes + rates, as in Montana.]

m. Supply regions generate potential cities, the local ~~supply~~ depots. Growth depends on their rising above that, becoming creative.

She is mystical about causes — i.e. ~~she~~ she doesn't know.

Being out at the end of the line doesn't help! Wellington, ~~Havana~~ Montevideo. But Havana could have made it.

✓ 5. Regions workers abandon.

Sicily, Wales.

She cites many handmade lands that send out hired workers. She ignores that many of these are cheap land refuges of the independent & the poor, driven from good land by politics & mkt. failure.

Napizaro, Mexico, sends workers to L.A.

They come home w. skills, but cannot ~~the~~ use them in Napizaro, lacking "symbiotic nets of suppliers and markets" (also a xptn network, etc.,

Many errors

6. Technology and Clearances

a. Scottish Highland clearances of crofters.

Began in 1792. Changed a poor subsistence region into a poor supply region.

✓ a tech. determinist, she attributes this all to the Cheviot sheep, a new breed.

(This just replayed in the Highlands what happened in 16th cent. enclosures in Eng.)

✓ (But in 18th, grain was replacing sheep in Eng., so the sheep moved into the Highlands — just as timber moved into Ozarks, and parts of Vermont).

✓ b. Anachronisms, betray her carelessness w. facts.
She has displaced crofters joining displaced Tories from U.S. moving to Canada, Nova Scotia, to drive out French Acadians - which occurred 1757-63, during 7-years war.

c. SE. U.S., machines drove workers from small farms, from 1930.
(Actually, happened throughout U.S. from 1880 at least).

✓ d. Wrongly says yields rose. Here she goes by faith, not facts. Machines were more to lower costs, not ↑ yields.

✓ e. But now, "for first time", cities failed to make jobs. B.S. Revolutions nearly occurred in 1870s, 1883-96. Bad history.

✓ f. p. 86, ↑ farm yields also reduces need for farm labor — big error.

g. Where there are no city jobs, d. p.s move to the hills. This may create erosion problems. Case of Java.

✓ h. World Bank failed w. giant projects. S. McNamara changed emphasis to Myrdal approach, improvements to village life. Welfare infrastructure. This was supposed to help them pay off the other loans, for big electric plants. Failed.

7. Transplant Regions

a. Indies. that can be lured away from cities differ from those that can't. They are mature and stride.

b. Lockheed grew in matrix of L.A. "Scrambled" there for 1000's of needed supplies.

Later, became more self-contained. Was able to rocket a complete plant to Marietta, Ga., near Atlanta.

It didn't need the matrix any more. And ∴ it did nothing to create one. p. 96.

Likewise the other transplants to Ga. They either produced things themselves, or imported them.

c. Net result: Atlanta is an "industrialized supply region".

It was not the creativity to generate its own new indies. As textiles move on, they leave a new vacuum.

d. So Atlanta continues to import a lot. (Test that factually by base studies.)

e. Taiwan. Began w. land to the tiller program.

Govt. paid exprop. landlords, but required them to invest part of prcts. in light indy., in Taiwan. Taipeh boomed. It was already getting transplants, but now it was getting indigenous capl. — i.e. it escaped from absentee ownership

f. (Remember Dave Barrett who wanted a steel mill!)

8. Capital for regions w/o cities p. 105

a. Volta Dam, Ghana
Displaced 80,000 people. Stimulated nothing.
40 other such dams around world are useless.
(Several in B.C.!)

b. 1913, ⅓ of U.S. inc. tax came from N.Y. State.
Now, ⅓ Indian inc. tax comes from Calcutta.
¼ Italy's from Milan

c. TVA flopped. Never had a creative city (but Nashville is doing country music.)
TVA brought in cheap power guzzlers — aluminum, Oak Ridge, fertilizer, chemicals, munitions.
Knoxville + U.T. were hub of this.
But no great city resulted. (Doll, Krutilla, Steph. Smith, Knetsch, ...)
LBJ sent Lilienthal to Vietnam to plan a TVA there! (Lilienthal was made head of AEC. He said "bigness and research are synonymous in bus. or govt.")
(a giant-worshipper)

→ (The fertile, generative activities for cities are not the bulky resource-using ones, but fabricating, mfg., using hands + brains & ingenuity. In this matter farming is much more

useful than J.J. gives credit for. Farming ~~by~~ ~~the~~ develops many skills. Cyrus McCormick & H. Ford came from farms. Small cities in Vt. & Wis. are creative, interchanging w. farms.

Seasonal freq. leaves time off for tinkering. An env. that fosters the tinkering spirit, puttering around, is needed. A little leisure, a little space)

TVA kept adding pwr. capacity, prodn.

	Year	Pwr Prodn.	Technique
	1945	X	
	1955	2X	
	1965	4X	80% coal, 1970
	1975	8X	7 nukes under constr., 1979
planned	1985	?16X	

Main customers:

50 REA Coops

110 muni -- which serve indy.

50 special users: NASA, Alcoa, various military producers.

Early pwr. was very cheap. Fed. subsidies, "flood control", A.C.E. slush fund (thus, mfg. got early foot in door -- now they've grabbed most of it!)

(There was also "yardstick" idea, to show ecs. of low rates, elast. of demand, etc.)

Coal got no ~~A.E.~~ A.C.E. subsidy. Nukes were even costlier. Has had to cancel some (a goof-up like WPPSS.)

TVA became major ~~the~~ despoiler of the env. it had set out to protect.

- Submarginal hydro dams now built, on phony B/C analyses, mythical flood control benefits, understating huge cost of new sites.
- Huge coal demand, destructive mining commenced.
- Nukes, booby-trapping the land

TVA fought environmentalists, on land reclamation after coal-stripping, etc. (Recall Snail Darter case). Air pollution.

Having failed at home, TVA sees an expanding future lending its experts o'seas.

(TVA was "adding new work to old", as J.J. preached in earlier books. Synergy was lacking, which now she calls import-replacing.)

Dams will amaze future archaeologists — [just as we are amazed by Angkor Vat, Inca canals, etc. But these are not civilization. These are the follies that drained the civilization.]

9 Bypassed Places