Lecture 8

Cities & Regions
KEYS

- Countries are made up of regions
  - Regions arise from economic & social differences
  - Regions are open territories
  - Regional politics help drive states

- Cities are at the heart of capitalism
  - Concentrated places/economies
  - Powerful economic centers
  - Spaces of modernity

- Systems of cities & regions
  - Specialized vs. generalized places
Cities & Regions

I. Regions
II. Cities
III. Networks
I. Regions

A. Territory
B. Economy
C. Society
D. Politics
What is a region?

- **Scale**
  - Loose usage

- **Openness**
  - Unbounded (usually)

- **Commonalities**
  - Practical & imagined

- **Unity**
  - Internal connection & integration
Natural or Social?

- **Natural regions**
  - Environmental influences
    - Land, resources, topography, coasts & interiors
    - Climate?
  
- **Human regions**
  - Political
    - e.g. US states
  - Economic
    - Trade links, industry base
  - Social
    - Shared culture & history
Regions Repressed

- Nation-state expansion & consolidation
- Conquest of territories that become “regions” inside the state
- Subordination of regions
  - Economic integration
  - Cultural homogenization

[Map of Italy and Switzerland showing territorial changes]
State-Form & Regions

- Federal
  - US, Canada, Germany

- Semi-federal
  - Mexico, China

- Selective devolution
  - Britain, Spain, etc.

*Imperfect relation to regions by economy, society, politics*
I. Regions

A. Territory
B. •Economy
C. Society
D. Politics
Complex Regions

- Full mix of economic activities/functions
  - Industry, commerce, finance, government, etc.
  - Can be economic powers in own right

- Spatial scale vs. economic scale
  - California vs. Montana
  - Guangdong vs. Sinjiang
  - Valley of Mexico vs. Sonora

- National economies in miniature?
  - Less complex, less robust
  - Like small countries
    - Same hazards as small countries
Specialized Regions

- Segments/fragments of national economies
  - Internal trade among regions
  - Spatial division of labor (like international DOL)
- Types of regional specialties
  - Resource-based
    - Texas & Louisiana (oil)
  - Consumer/Retail-based
    - Fashion (Paris, Milan)
  - Government-based
    - US govt & beltway bandits (W.D.C.)
  - High-tech based
    - Electronics & Biotech (Bay Area)
Measuring Specialization (in high tech)

(fr. M. Storper)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Location quotas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>229,124</td>
<td>3.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerospace</td>
<td>5,255</td>
<td>2.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biologicals</td>
<td>509,692</td>
<td>2.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronics and components</td>
<td>40,913</td>
<td>1.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical equipment</td>
<td>25,627</td>
<td>1.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts and Connecticut</td>
<td>17,918</td>
<td>7.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft and engines</td>
<td>21,849</td>
<td>6.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial services</td>
<td>77,911</td>
<td>4.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerospace and armaments</td>
<td>36,042</td>
<td>2.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precision instruments</td>
<td>101,150</td>
<td>2.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronics and components</td>
<td>67,545</td>
<td>1.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and development labs</td>
<td>12,372</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical equipment</td>
<td>8,119</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York and New Jersey</td>
<td>47,599</td>
<td>2.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical equipment</td>
<td>21,980</td>
<td>1.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking and finance</td>
<td>319,952</td>
<td>1.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced services</td>
<td>504,500</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronics and components</td>
<td>54,150</td>
<td>1.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>677,463</td>
<td>1.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and engineering</td>
<td>29,374</td>
<td>1.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft</td>
<td>76,597</td>
<td>1.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronics</td>
<td>31,816</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio, Michigan, and Pennsylvania</td>
<td>54,523</td>
<td>7.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruments</td>
<td>3,809</td>
<td>2.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Location quotients are the ratio of the percentage of output of industry *x* in economy *y* (the locality in question), to the percentage of output of industry *x* in the nation's economy as a whole.
Mexico’s North – A New Industrial Region

- Formerly resource based
  - Grazing & mining
  - Monterrey’s heavy industry

- Agribusiness & Green Revolution
  - Surplus labor

- Border industrialization
  - Takes off in 1970s-80s
  - Up to 1 million jobs in 1990s

- Growth of cross-border cities
  - Tijuana, Ciudad Juarez, etc.
Regional Practices

- Same industry, different practices
  - Even different technologies


- Like national differences
I. Regions

A. Territory
B. Economy
C. Society
D. Politics
Regional social orders

- Long-standing differences
  - Stuff of tourism -- but what about economics?

- Local customs & cultures
  - Language, food, dress, religion, etc.

- Class & racial orders
Starting places??

- City-states
- Conquest & colonies
- Slavery & free labor
- Revolts & defeats
Social Economies (?)

- **Agrarian history**
  - Property & labor systems
    - E.g. Ranchers in US west, northern Mexico
    - Ranchers & small holders in E. Bolivia
    - Rural poverty in southern Italy

- **Commercial/financial history**
  - Market & profit orientation
    - E.g., Hong Kong, Shanghai, Guangdong in new China

- **Industrial history**
  - Resource, Basic, Specialty, High-tech, etc.
  - Big capital & small enterprise
    - E.g. California vs West Virginia
Europe of the regions

- European history of fragmentation
  - More than Americas or much of Asia

- EU regional policy
  - EU center vs. national governments
  - Rediscovery of the regions

- Devolution of EU states
  - Britain, Spain, Yugoslavia
US Less Regionalized than EU

- **US v EU**
  - US has greater factor mobility across regions
  - US has greater regional specialization
  - EU more fragmented, redundant

- **US has higher level of innovation**
  - Because people & capital rush to hot spots
I. Regions

A. Territory
B. Economy
C. Society
D. Politics
Regional Politics

- Challenges to National Order
  - PAN in Northern Mexico
    - Fox & Calderon
  - Islamists in So. Tunisia, central Turkey
    - Erdogan vs. the Generals
  - Lombard League in Italy
    - Berlusconi
  - East Germany
    - Merkel & conservatives
US Regional Politics Today

- What are Red & Blue States?
  - South & Midwest
- California & the Coasts
  - Nixon & Reagan
- Texas & Bush, Arizona & McCain, etc.
Rebellious Regions

- Rebellious regions
  - Rebels
    - Santa Cruz (Bolivia), Chiapas, Quebec
  - Breakaway
    - Slovenia, Slovakia, Ukraine
  - Crushed
    - Chechnya, Tibet, etc.

- Economic & social bases of difference
  - Industrial vs. agrarian
  - Beyond culture
Civil War

- Cases
  - United States
  - Spain
  - Pakistan

- Bases
  - Economic & social orders
The south is still different

- Cheap labor, open shop, etc.

Gavin Wright, *Old South, New South*

- Percent in poverty
- reds are 18-27%, 27-50%
Weakening of nation-state?

- Loose talk
  - From EU
  - From globalists
- Major powers solid
  - US, China
  - Russian recovery
- Latin America
  - Revived states

Kenichi Ohmae
THE END OF THE NATION STATE
The Rise of Regional Economies
How new engines of prosperity are reshaping global markets
Cities & Regions

I. Regions
II. •Cities
III. Networks
II. Cities

A. • Territory
B. Economy
C. Society
D. Politics
What is a City

- **Urbanism**
  - Dense population
  - Built up area
  - Concentration of activities

- **City Limits**
  - Suburbs & exurbs
  - Open systems
  - Contrast to States
City & State

- City states
  - Rare, e.g. Singapore

- Capital cities
  - Command centers
  - Centralized vs. Federal states
    - Multiple capitals
    - County seats

- City governments
  - Central city
  - Municipalities (suburbs)
  - Metropolitan
  - Special Districts
Cities & Regions

- Regions & principal cities
- Capital cities & social power
  - Imperial cities (Brechin)
- Trading & service centers
  - Mercantile cities (Cronon)
  - Central Place Theory (Christaller)
- Industrial & financial centers
  - Leads into economy of cities…
Urban powerhouses

- City regions
  - Gigantic scale of modern big cities
    - London, Mexico City, Saõ Paolo, Shanghai, etc.
  - Bigger than national economies
    - Tokyo, New York and Los Angeles
      = Canada or Spain in GDP
II. Cities

A. Territory
B. Economy
C. Society
D. Politics
Urban Functions

- Cities are centers of economic functions
  - Industry
  - Commerce
    - Retail & wholesale & transport
  - Finance & money
  - Management

- Productive vs. parasitic cities
  - Sucking up the surplus from

Topics of future lectures on location…
Specialist & Generalist

- **Specialists**
  - One function
  - Simple or clustered

- **Generalists**
  - Clusters of clusters
    - Districts *within* big cities
  - Bay Area
    - Downtown SF, SFO, Silicon Valley, Berkeley, 680
  - Advantages
    - Stability & interaction
Economies of Agglomeration

- **Proximity**
  - To firms, markets, labor, transport, jobs

- **Labor pools**
  - Size & variety

- **Shared infrastructure**
  - Water, transport, etc.

- **Applies to all domains:**
  - Production, distribution, retail management & finance
Endogenous growth

- Cities as mini-economies
  - Like nations, regions
- Production...
  - In the city
  - For the city
  - Of the city
- Accumulation
  - Surplus/profit
  - Reinvest
  - Finance
Cities as Incubators

- Nurture new firms
  - Start-ups
  - Centers of finance
    - Risk & entrepreneurship
  - Sunk capital
    - Wealth of buildings
    - Infrastructure in place
II. Cities

A. Territory
B. Economy
C. •Society
D. Politics
Social Order of Cities

- Economic base & social character
  - No pre-existing order (usually)
  - Industry draws in certain labor force

- Specialist cities
  - Blue-collar
    - Steel City, Motor City, farm towns, etc.
  - White-collar
    - Silicon Valley, Hollywood, Wall Street, Berkeley & college towns, etc.

- Generalist cities...
City Life & Creativity

- Cities as centers of innovation
  - City life
    - Anonymity, eccentricity & encounter
    - Big cities (mostly)
  - City labor
    - Skills (talent) & variety
  - Circulation of ideas
    - Centers of innovation

Richard Florida, *The Creative Class*
II. Cities

A. Territory
B. Economy
C. Society
D. Politics
Political Blowback

- City life & liberty vs. small town conservatism
- Urban dominance vs. rural resentment

Red & Blue – at the local level
Urban Politics

- Power over economic centers
- Internal struggles over space
Cities & Regions

I. Regions
II. Cities
III. • Networks
III. Networks

A. Systems
B. Hierarchies
C. Vanguards
Systems of Cities

- Inter-city connections
  - More than to hinterlands
  - Growth by network

Allan Pred, *Urban Growth & City Systems in the United States, 1840-60*
Global Networks

- **Beyond national borders**
  - Global cities (city-systems)
  - Global nodes & networks
    - Rediscovery of an idea
    - *Allen Scott, Regions & the World Economy*

- **Connection (linkage)**
  - Production *(see lecture 10)*
  - Flow of goods (trade)
  - Flows of capital & labor
  - Information & ideas
III. Networks

A. Systems

B. Hierarchies

C. Vanguards
City Hierarchies

- Rank-order of cities
  - NY
    - SF, LA, Chicago, etc.
      - Stockton, Sacramento, Fresno, etc.
        - Sonora, Angels Camp, South Lake Tahoe, etc.

- Specialist cities
  - Complicates hierarchies
    - Is Sacramento below SF?
National Hierarchies

- National differences
  - Primate city systems
  - Dispersed city systems

- Why?
  - Central vs. federal states
  - Strong vs. weak regions
Global Hierarchies

- **International hierarchies**
  - Top global centers
    - London, New York, Tokyo
  - Second tier international cities
    - Shanghai, Singapore, Hong Kong, Mumbai
    - LA, SF, Chicago, etc
    - Frankfurt, Paris
  - Third tier national centers
    - Berlin, Milan, Dubai, Moscow, Sao Paulo, Mexico City, Istanbul, Cairo
Urban/Regional Competition

- Worldwide phenomenon
  - Osaka vs. Tokyo
  - LA vs SF
  - Berlin vs. Frankfurt
  - Shanghai vs. Guangdong
  - Mexico City vs. Guadalajara
- How to get ahead?
  - State policy
  - Aid local industry
  - Gain new industry (attraction & innovation)
III. Networks

A. Systems

B. Hierarchies

C. •Vanguards
Cities as Vanguards

- Capitalism & rise of cities
  - Urban & agrarian revolutions
  - Globe is repeating old pattern

- Entry points of new social order
  - Money nexus
  - New classes
  - Consumerism

- Lead geographic frontier
  - How capitalism expands
An urban world

Regional Vanguards

- Industrial Revolution in UK
  - Lancaster & Midlands > London
  - Geographic reversal
- Industrial revolution in US
  - New England & northeast
  - Overtaking the south
- Industrialization of France & Mexico
  - Only strengthened capital city
Regional Vanguard in China

- Rise of the South (Pearl River Delta), 1980s-90s
  - Devastation of NE industry
- North back on top, 1990s-2000s
- Moving West, 2000s-?