

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Geography/Urban Planning 312
Spring 2004 syllabus

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Schedule: M, W, 8.00-9.15
Rm 444, Science Hall

Office hours: M, W 9.30-10.30

Course description: The course examines different approaches to, and conceptions of, “the region” in economic geography and planning. Extensive use is made of regional case studies drawn from North America and Europe—in order to exemplify the more general and conceptual material in the course. The course is structured around four themes: (i) the notion of economic “restructuring” and its implications for regional decline and development (ii) regions and the new, “flexible” economy (iii) globalization and the changing role/position of regions, and (iv) the politics of regional development.

Readings: Required (REQ) readings for this course have been compiled in a reader (available from Humanities Copy Center, 1650 Humanities Building). A copy of the reader has been placed on reserve in the Geography Library. Recommended (**REC**) readings can also be mostly found in the Geography Library or in Memorial Library. Those interested in investigating issues in more depth should consult the selection of further (**FUR**) readings that is provided for each class.

It is very strongly recommended that students read beyond the required readings, which together represent the *minimum* reading for the course. Evidence of reading and thinking around the central themes of the course will be a key element of the grading process, which will assume that the minimum reading has been carried out, while probing knowledge of the further reading.

Additional reading related to the course, but not required:

Knox P and Agnew J (1998) *The geography of the world economy* Third edition (Wiley, New York)
Sheppard E S and Barnes T J (eds) (2000) *The companion to economic geography* (Blackwell, Oxford)

Assessment: 200 points divided into (i) *midterm examination*—**March 10, 2004**, 1 hour 15 minute closed book classroom examination, two written essay answers from six; 70 points and (ii) *final examination*—take-home paper due *****, 2004**, two written answers from ten; 130 points.

Graduate students: In addition to the above examination requirements, graduate students must also complete a term paper. Substantively, this can be on any issue, theme, or debate *related to the course*. One-page proposals for term papers (including an indicative bibliography and a statement of the proposed question and/or theme) must be submitted for approval no later than **March 22, 2004**, though topics can be approved at any time prior to this date. There are no specific length requirements for term papers, as this will vary according to the topic and approach. Generally, however, they are likely to be in the 15-18 page range. The date for final submission of term papers is *****, 2004**. For graduate students, 200 points are divided as follows: (i) midterm examination—40 points, (ii) final examination—75 points, term paper—85 points.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

Spring 2004

Jan 21	Session 1	Locating the region in economic geography
Jan 26	Session 2	Case study: taking Los Angeles apart
Jan 28	Session 3	Laboring regions #1: spatial divisions of labor
Feb 2	Session 4	Case study: Ireland and the new international division of labor
Feb 4	Session 5	Laboring regions #2: deindustrializing America
Feb 9	Session 6	Case study: <i>Roger & Me</i>
Feb 11	No class today	
Feb 16	Session 7	Flexibilizing regions #1: the new industrial flexibility
Feb 18	Session 8	Case study: flexible Hollywood
Feb 23	Session 9	Flexibilizing regions #2: new industrial spaces
Feb 25	Session 10	Case study: silicon spaces
Mar 1	Session 11	Flexibilizing regions #3: dark sides of flexibility
Mar 3	Session 12	Case study: contingent Chicago
Mar 8	Session 13	Globalizing regions #1: an era of globalization?
Mar 10	Midterm exam	
<i>Mar 13-21</i>	<i>Spring break</i>	
Mar 22	Session 14	Case study: New York—global city
Mar 24	Session 15	Globalizing regions #2: blurred regions
Mar 29	Session 16	Case study: the <i>maquiladoras</i>
Mar 31	Session 17	Globalizing regions #3: entrepreneurial cities and regions
April 5	Session 18	Case study: remaking Manchester
April 7	Session 19	Politicizing regions #1: the Wall Street model
April 12	Session 20	Case study: Wisconsin at work
April 19	Session 21	Politicizing regions #2: bringing the state back in/the gunbelt (<i>MF</i>)
April 21	Session 22	Politicizing regions #3: hollowing out the state
April 26	Session 23	Case study: workfare, California-style

*** **Submission of final take-home exam (before 12 noon) room 243 Science Hall**

TOPICS AND READINGS

Session 1 Locating the region in economic geography

This session will provide an introduction to the course and its key themes. It will also include a brief introduction to the recent development of economic geography as a subdiscipline, focusing on different treatments of “the region”.

- REC Scott AJ (2000) Economic geography: the great half-century. *Cambridge Journal of Economics* 24 483-504
- REC Bryson J, Henry N, Keeble D and Martin R (1999) Reading economic geography. In Bryson J, Henry N, Keeble D and Martin R (eds) *The economic geography reader* (Wiley, Chichester) 8-19
- FUR Martin R L (1994) Economic theory and human geography. In Gregory D, Martin R L and Smith G E (eds) *Human geography* (Macmillan, London) 21-54

Session 2 Case study: taking Los Angeles apart

Los Angeles is for some writers the “paradigmatic city” of the present era, a city that is held to epitomize both the leading and the bleeding edges of contemporary economic, political, and social change. The session will examine the claims of the ‘LA School’ in relation to the “real” political economy of the city.

- REQ Soja E W (1996) Los Angeles, 1965-1992: from crisis-generated restructuring to restructuring-generated crisis. In Scott A J and Soja E W (eds) *The city* (University of California Press, Berkeley) 426-462
- REC Soja E W and Scott A J (1996) Introduction to Los Angeles: city and region. In Scott A J and Soja E W (eds) *The city* (University of California Press, Berkeley) 1-21
- REC Curry J and Kenney M (1999) The paradigmatic city: postindustrial illusion and the Los Angeles school *Antipode* 31: 1-28
- FUR Abu-Lughod J L (1998) *New York, Chicago, Los Angeles* (University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis) Chapter 12, 358-398
- FUR Walker R (1997) California rages: regional capitalism and the politics of renewal. In Lee R and Wills J (eds) *Geographies of economies* (Arnold, London) 345-356

Session 3 Laboring regions #1: spatial divisions of labor

This session will introduce one of the most important schemas for understanding the changing role of regions the spatial division of labor. The spatial division of labor approach provides a framework for thinking about the political-economic history of regions and the succession of roles that different regions have played in the wider (national and international) economy.

- REQ Massey D and Meegan R (1989) Spatial divisions of labour in Britain. In Gregory D and Walford R (eds) *Horizons in human geography* (Macmillan, Basingstoke) 244-257

- REC Storper M and Walker R (1984) The spatial division of labor: labor and the location of industries. In L Sawers and W K Tabb (eds) *Sunbelt/snowbelt*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- FUR Clark G L (1981) The employment relation and spatial division of labor: a hypothesis. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 71: 412-424
- FUR Storper M and Walker R (1989) *The capitalist imperative* (Blackwell, Oxford) Chapter 6, 154-182
- FUR Cowie J (1999) *Capital moves* (Cornell University Press, Ithaca) Chapters 1 and 7, 1-11, 180-202

Session 4 Case study: Ireland and the new international division of labor

The spatial division of labor approach works through regional case studies. Here, an application from Ireland will be used to highlight the particular (and in many ways critical) importance of the labor factor' in the process of economic change.

- REQ Perrons D (1986) Unequal integration in global Fordism: the case of Ireland. In Scott A J and Storper M (eds) *Production, work, territory* (Allen and Unwin, Boston) 246-264
- REC Perrons D (1981) The role of Ireland in the new international division of labour: a proposed framework for regional analysis. *Regional Studies* 15: 81-100
- FUR Breathnach P (1998) Exploring the 'Celtic Tiger' phenomenon: causes and consequences of Ireland's economic miracle. *European Urban and Regional Studies* 5: 305-316
- FUR Murphy L (1998) Financial engine or glorified back office? Dublin's International Financial Services Centre going global. *Area* 30: 157-165

Session 5 Laboring regions #2: deindustrializing America

Bluestone and Harrison's *Deindustrialization of America* was a seminal book in industrial geography and an important contributor to US policy debates in the 1980s. As the first in-depth treatment of the phenomenon of 'deindustrialization'-the absolute decline in industrial capacity and employment-it represented an important contribution at both an academic and a political level. This session will introduce the concept of deindustrialization and assess its impact on American regions.

- REQ Bluestone and Harrison (1982) *The deindustrialization of America* (Basic Books, New York) Chapter 1, 3-21
- REC Hill R C (1984) Economic crisis and political response in the Motor City. In Sawers L and Tabb W (eds) *Sunbelt/snowbelt* (Oxford University Press, New York) 313-338
- FUR Perry D C and McLean B (1991) The aftermath of deindustrialization: the meaning of economic restructuring in Buffalo, New York. *Buffalo Law Review* 39: 345-383
- FUR Webber M (1986) Regional production and the production of regions: the case of Steeltown. In Scott A J and Storper M (eds) *Production, work, territory* (Allen and Unwin, Boston) 197-224

Session 6 Case study: *Roger & me*

Michael Moore's *Roger & me* in many ways captured the essence of the deindustrialization process in once-needed, now-abandoned industrial towns, highlighting the frustration, alienation, and desperation of displaced workers and distressed communities. The first part of the video will be shown in this class, with the conclusion following in the next session.

- REQ Natter W and Jones J P (1993) Pets or meat—class, ideology, and space in *Roger & me*. *Antipode* 25: 140-158
- REC Clark G L (1986) The crisis of the midwest auto industry. In Scott A J and Storper M (eds) *Production, work, territory* (Allen and Unwin, Boston) 127-148
- FUR McKersie R B (1990) Thoughts on *Roger & me*. *Sloan Management Review* 31: 5-6
- FUR Uchitelle L and Kleinfield N R (1996) The price of jobs lost. In New York Times *The downsizing of America* (Times Books, New York) 3-36

Session 7 Flexibilizing regions #1: the new industrial flexibility

Out of the ashes of the deindustrialization process, a 'new economy' has been emerging with a new geography. This session examines "transition" theories of economic change, focusing on the debate over post-Fordism/flexible accumulation. It will pose the question of whether the shift to flexibility represents a new era in capitalist development, or a reworking of old techniques in a new context.

- REQ Sabel C (1994) Flexible specialization and the re-emergence of regional economies. In Amin A (ed) *Post-Fordism: a reader* (Blackwell, Oxford) 101-156
- REC Gertler M (1988) The limits to flexibility: comments on the post-Fordist vision of production. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 13: 419-432
- FUR Harvey D (1989) *The condition of postmodernity* (Blackwell, Oxford) Chapters 10-11, 173-200
- FUR Storper M (1997) *The regional world* (Guilford, New York) Chapter 1, 3-25

Session 8 Case study: flexible Hollywood

Hollywood is one of America's most successful export industries and a uniquely 'regionalized' business sector. This session will examine the changing form and geography of the movie industry, which is often held up as a textbook case of the transition from Fordist mass production to flexible specialization.

- REQ Storper M and Christopherson S (1987) Flexible specialization and regional industrial agglomerations: the case of the U.S. motion picture industry. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 77: 104-117
- REC Coe N (2000) On location: American capital and the local labour market in the Vancouver film industry. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 24: 79-94
- FUR Askoy A and Robins K (1992) Hollywood for the 21st century: global competition for critical mass in image markets. *Cambridge Journal of Economics* 16: 1-22

Session 9 Flexibilizing regions #2: new industrial spaces

Not only has the new economy occupied new regions in new ways, it has also been argued that its locational dynamics are distinctively different. This session will examine the argument that 'new industrial spaces' are characterized by renewed tendencies for regional agglomeration and local clustering, focusing on the work of Allen Scott.

- REQ Scott A J (1988) Flexible production systems and regional development: the rise of new industrial spaces in North America and western Europe. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 12: 171-186
- REC Harrison B (1992) Industrial districts: old wine in new bottles? *Regional Studies* 26: 469-483
- FUR Esser J and Hirsch J (1994) The crisis of Fordism and the dimensions of a 'post-Fordist' regional and urban structure. In Amin A (ed) *Post-Fordism: a reader* (Blackwell, Oxford) 71-98
- FUR Moulaert F, Swyngedouw E, and Wilson P (1988) Spatial responses to fordist and postfordist accumulation and regulation. *Papers of the Regional Science Association* 64: 11-23

Session 10 Case study: silicon spaces

Silicon Valley has become the epitome of the new, flexible economy. This session will look at the origins and dynamics of the Silicon Valley story, which points up some of the distinctive features of flexibly-networked economies at the same time as highlighting some of their systemic weaknesses.

- REQ Castells M and Hall P (1994) *Technopoles of the world* (Routledge, London) Chapter 2, 12-28
- REC Saxenian A (1994) *Regional advantage* (Harvard University Press, Cambridge) Chapter 5, 105-131
- FUR Carnoy M, Castells M and Benner C (1997) Labour markets and employment practices in the age of flexibility: a case study of Silicon Valley. *International Labour Review* 136: 27-48
- FUR Markusen A (1996) Sticky places in slippery space. *Economic Geography* 72: 293-313

Session 11 Flexibilizing regions #3: dark sides of flexibility

It would seem that the new, flexible economy is also a polarized and segmented economy. This session will examine the theory and evidence for the historic 'u-turn' in the social distribution of economic surpluses in the 1970s, when a long-standing pattern of growing socioeconomic equity (and rising standards of living) was abruptly displaced by a trend for wage stagnation and widening economic inequality, both socially and geographically.

- REQ Harrison B and Bluestone B (1988) *The great u-turn* (Basic Books, New York) Chapter 5, 109-138

- REC Hudson R (1989) Labour market changes and new forms of work in old industrial regions: maybe flexibility for some but not flexible accumulation. *Environment and Planning D: society and space* 7: 5-30
- FUR Castells M (1996) *The rise of the network society* (Blackwell, Oxford) Chapter 4, 201-326
- FUR McDowell L (1991) Life without father and Ford: the new gender order of post Fordism. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 16: 400-419

Session 12 Case study: contingent Chicago

This case study of the 'contingent economy' is drawn from Chicago, where since the 1980s there has been explosive growth in the most flexible and insecure segment of the new economy-temporary work. The implications of the trend towards temporary employment for the urban poor and for the functioning of urban labor markets will be drawn out.

- REQ Peck J and Theodore N (2001) Contingent Chicago: restructuring the spaces of temporary labor. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 25(3) 471-496
- REC Abu-Lughod J L (1998) *New York, Chicago, Los Angeles* (University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis) Chapter 11, 321-357
- FUR Allen J and Henry N (1995) Growth at the margins: contract labour in a core region. In Hadjimichalis C and Sadler D (eds) *Europe at the margins*. (John Wiley, Chichester) 149-166
- FUR Wilson WJ (1996) *When work disappears* (Alfred A. Knopf, New York) Chapter 5, 111-146

Session 13 Globalizing regions #1: an era of globalization

'Globalization' has been one of the buzzwords of the last decade. In economic geography and regional studies, close attention has been paid to the ways in which regional fortunes seem increasingly to be determined by the strategies of transnational corporations in particular and global economic imperatives in general. This session will provide an introduction to the globalization debate and its Implications for regional development and urban politics.

- REQ Scott A J (1998) *Regions and the world economy* (Oxford University Press, Oxford) Chapter 4, 47-73
- REC Dicken P, Peck J and Tickell A (1997) Unpacking the global. In Lee R and Wills J (eds) *Geographies of economies* (Arnold, London) 158-166
- FUR Held D, McGrew A, Goldblatt D and Perraton J (1999) *Global transformations* (Polity, Cambridge) Chapter 1, 1-28
- FUR Kelly P (2000) Globalisation in question. *Progress in Human Geography* 23: 379-400

Session 14 Case study: New York—global city

It has been argued that the cornerstones of the globalized economy are the ‘global cities’—the economic command centers of an integrated international economy. This session will examine, with reference to the case of New York City, the global cities thesis, its potential and limitations.

- REQ Sassen S (1994) *Cities in a world economy* (Pine Forge Press, Thousand Oaks) Chapter 4, 53-76
- REC Abu-Lughod J L (1998) *New York, Chicago, Los Angeles* (University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis) Chapter 10, 28~320
- FUR Fitch R (1994) Explaining New York city’s aberrant economy. *New Left Review* 207: 17-48
- FUR Soja E W (1991) Poles apart? Urban restructuring in New York and Los Angeles. In Mollenkopf J H and Castells M (eds) *Dual city: restructuring New York* (Russell Sage Foundation, New York) 359-376

Session 15 Globalizing regions #2: blurred regions

In a globalizing economy, regional economies seem no longer to be constrained by the location of national boundaries and jurisdictional borders. In fact, some of the most dynamic regions in world economy now span national borders. This session will examine the nature, growth, and peculiar problems of these ‘cross-border regions’.

- REQ Anderson J and O’Dowd L (1999) Borders, border regions and territoriality: contradictory meanings, changing significance. *Regional Studies* 33: 593-604
- REC Dicken P (1998) *Global shift* (Sage, Thousand Oaks) Chapter 2
- FUR Scott J W (1999) European and European contexts for cross-border regionalism. *Regional Studies* 33: 605-617

Session 16 Case study: the *maquiladoras*

The *maquiladora* region is a zone of concentrated industrial development at the US-Mexican border, the destination for many US and Canadian firms in search of ‘cheap labor’. The experiences of this crossborder region also highlight the complex economic and political role performed by the border itself in a situation in which flows of undocumented workers have reached historically high levels. In this respect, the border plays a part in ‘regulating’ the US labor market.

- REQ MacLachan I and Aguirre A G (1998) Maquiladora myths: locational and structural change in Mexico’s export manufacturing industry. *Professional Geographer* 50: 315-331
- REC Davis M (2000) *Magical urbanism* (Verso, London) Chapter 3, 25-38
- REC Kamel R (1990) *The global factory* (American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia) Chapter 3, 35-45
- REC Shaiken H (1994) Advanced manufacturing and Mexico: a new international division of labor? *Latin American Research Review* 29: 39-71

- REC Sklair L (1993) *Assembling for development* (Center for U.S.-Mexico Studies, San Diego) Chapter 1, 1-23
- FUR Bandy, J. (2000) Bordering the future: resisting neoliberalism in the borderlands. *Critical Sociology* 26: 232-267

Session 17 Politicizing regions #4: entrepreneurial cities and regions

It has been argued that globalizing economic conditions and neoliberalizing political conditions leave cities and regions with little practical alternative but to become more outwardly-oriented and entrepreneurial. For European and American city leaders and urban policymakers, entrepreneurial strategies based on place promotion, the attraction/retention of mobile capital, the development of 'hallmark' events and 'urban spectacles', and the cultivation of a 'good business climate' represent the one-best-way in urban economic policy. Alternatively, critics maintain that just because this is the only game in town, it does not mean that it is sustainable, let alone desirable.

- REQ Harvey D (1989) From managerialism to entrepreneurialism: the transformation of governance in late capitalism. *Geografiska Annaler* 71B: 3-17
- REC Hall T and Hubbard P (1996) The entrepreneurial city: new urban politics, new urban geographies? *Progress in Human Geography* 20: 153-174
- REC Short J R and Kim Y-H (1999) *Globalization and the city* (Longman, Harlow) Chapter 9, 117-130
- FUR Cochrane A (1999) Redefining urban politics for the twenty-first century. In Jonas A E G and Wilson D (eds) *The urban growth machine* (State University of New York Press, Albany) 109-124

Session 18 Case study: remaking Manchester

In European terms, the northern English city of Manchester has established itself as one of the most successful of the new breed of entrepreneurial cities, but it has done so at the price of downplaying or neglecting the city council's once-sacrosanct social objectives. This session will examine the conspicuous achievements and failures of entrepreneurial strategies, delivered in a difficult climate of long-term economic decline and social dislocation.

- REQ Cochrane A, Peck J and Tickell A (1996) Manchester plays games: exploring the local politics of globalization. *Urban Studies* 33: 1319-1336
- REC Quilley S (1999) Entrepreneurial Manchester: the genesis of elite consensus. *Antipode* 1: 185-211
- FUR Mellor R (2002) Hypocritical city: cycles of urban exclusion. In Peck J and Ward K (eds) *City of revolution: restructuring Manchester*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 214-235
- FUR Peck J and Tickell A (1996) Business goes local dissecting the 'business agenda' in Manchester. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 19: 55-78

Session 19 Politicizing regions # 1: the Wall Street model

This session will take a look at the origins and dynamics of the current boom in the US, drawing on wider discussions around the 'new economy', e-commerce, and the IT revolution. Particular attention will be paid to, first, the process of macroeconomic management and, second, the changing experiences of work in an ostensibly 'full employment' economy, which in turn raises the question of how far present trends are sustainable in economic, social, and political terms.

- REQ Bluestone B and Harrison B (1999) *Growing prosperity* (Houghton Mifflin, Boston) Chapter 6, 182-204
- REC Castells M (1996) *The rise of the network society* (Blackwell, Oxford) Chapter 6, 376-428
- FUR Lippit V D (1997) The reconstruction of a social structure of accumulation in the United States. *Review of Radical Political Economics* 29: 11-21
- FUR Peck J (2002) Labor, zapped/growth, restored? Three moments of neoliberal restructuring in the American labor market. *Journal of Economic Geography* 2(1) 179-220

Session 20 Case study: Wisconsin at work

This session will examine changing economic conditions in the state of Wisconsin, focusing on the latest version of the Center on Wisconsin Strategies' *State of working Wisconsin*. It will consider how far the current boom has been successful in delivering balanced, sustainable, and equitable growth, while considering the nature of policy options facing the state. Copies of the COWS report will be distributed later in the semester.

- REQ Center on Wisconsin Strategy (2000) *The state of working Wisconsin* (Center on Wisconsin Strategy, Madison)
- REC Mishel L, Bernstein J and Schmitt J (1999) *The state of working America 1998-99* (Cornell University Press, Ithaca) Chapter 4, 219-254

Session 21 Politicizing regions #2: Bringing the state back in/the gunbelt

This session places government and the state back in the center of the discussion, examining the role of military spending as a generator of local economic growth. This provides an antidote, of sorts, to the flexibility debate's preoccupation with market forces and agglomeration tendencies, focusing as it does on the deep role played by the state in the economic development process and the specific implications of defense spending in regional growth.

- REQ Markusen A (1991) The military-industrial divide. *Environment and Planning D: society and space* 9: 391-416
- REC Curry J and Kenney M (1999) The paradigmatic city: poshindustria1 illusion and the Los Angeles School *Antipode* 31: 1-28
- FUR Martin R L and Sunley P (1997) The post-Keynesian state and the space economy. In R Lee and J Wills (eds) *Geographies of economies* (Arnold, London) 278-289

Session 22 Politicizing regions #3: hollowing out the state

It is now widely held that the nation state is being “hollowed out” in the sense that its powers seem to be moving upwards (to supranational institutions like the EU and the World Bank) and downwards (to local and regional institutions). Indeed, some writers have been claiming that the era of sovereign national governments is coming to an end, while others insist that accounts of the death of the nation state have been exaggerated. This session will focus on the implications of nation-state restructuring for regions, asking whether hollowing out is likely to lead to a resurgence in the power and political-economic capacity of regions or another round of buck-passing, ‘downloading’, and scapegoating.

- REQ Jessop B (1994) Post-Fordism and the state. In Amin A (ed) *Post-Fordism: a reader* (Blackwell, Oxford) 251-279
- REC Warf B (1999) The hypermobility of capital and the collapse of the Keynesian state. In Martin R L (ed) *Money and the space economy* John Wiley, Chichester) 227-240
- FUR Brenner N (1999) Globalisation as reterritorialisation: the re-scaling of urban governance in the European union. *Urban Studies* 36: 431-451

Session 23 Case study: workfare, California-style

The case of welfare reform and the associated ascendancy of ‘workfare’ policies, which mandate work participation for welfare recipients represent textbook instances of ‘hollowing out’, for the dominant critique of welfare states is intricately connected to the move away from ‘big government’ and federal interventionism, while workfare strategies are nearly always delivered through locally-based, market-oriented systems. This session will examine the economic geography of welfare reform in the US, with particular reference to workfare experiments in California.

- REQ Peck J (1998) Workfare in the sun: politics, representation, and method in U.S. welfare-to-work strategies. *Political Geography* 17: 535-566
- REC Painter J (2002) The rise of the workfare state. In Johnston R J, Taylor P J and Watts M J (eds) *Geographies of global change*, Oxford: Blackwell
- FUR Cope M (1997) Responsibility, regulation, and retrenchment: the end of welfare? In Staeheli L, Kodras J E and Flint C (eds) *Changing American governance* (Sage Urban Affairs Annual Review, Thousand Oaks) 181-205
- FUR Kodras J E (1997) The changing map of American poverty in an era of economic restructuring and political realignment. *Economic Geography* 73: 67-93

Geography/Urban Planning 312
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING

Jamie Peck

Spring semester 2004 course packet

Contents—required readings

Session 1 Locating the region in economic geography

Scott A J (2000) Economic geography: the great half-century. In Clark G L, Feldman M P and Gertler M S (eds) *The Oxford handbook of economic geography* (OUP, Oxford) 18-44

Session 2 Case study: taking Los Angeles apart

Soja E W (1996) Los Angeles, 1965-1992: from crisis-generated restructuring to restructuring-generated crisis. In Scott A J and Soja E W (eds) *The city* (University of California Press, Berkeley) 426-462

Session 3 Laboring regions #1: spatial divisions of labor

Massey D and Meegan R (1989) Spatial divisions of labour in Britain. In Gregory D and Walford R (eds) *Horizons in human geography* (Macmillan, Basingstoke) 244-257

Session 4 Case study: Ireland and the new international division of labor

Perrons D (1986) Unequal integration in global Fordism: the case of Ireland. In Scott A J and Storper M (eds) *Production, work, territory* (Allen and Unwin, Boston) 246-264

Session 5 Laboring regions #2: deindustrializing America

Bluestone and Harrison (1982) *The deindustrialization of America* (Basic Books, New York) Chapter 1, 3-21

Session 6 Case study: *Roger & me*

Natter W and Jones J P (1993) Pets or meat—class, ideology, and space in *Roger & me*. *Antipode* 25: 140-158

Session 7 Flexibilizing regions #1: the new industrial flexibility

Sabel C (1994) Flexible specialization and the re-emergence of regional economies. In Amin A (ed) *Post-Fordism: a reader* (Blackwell, Oxford) 101-156

Session 8 Case study: flexible Hollywood

Storper M and Christopherson S (1987) Flexible specialization and regional industrial agglomerations: the case of the U.S. motion picture industry. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 77: 104-117

Session 9 Flexibilizing regions #2: new industrial spaces

Scott A J (1988) Flexible production systems and regional development: the rise of new industrial spaces in North America and western Europe. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 12: 171-186

Session 10 Case study: silicon spaces

Castells M and Hall P (1994) *Technopoles of the world* (Routledge, London) Chapter 2, 12-28

Session 11 Flexibilizing regions #3: dark sides of flexibility

Harrison B and Bluestone B (1988) *The great u-turn* (Basic Books, New York) Chapter 5, 109-138

Session 12 Case study: contingent Chicago

Peck J and Theodore N 2001) Contingent Chicago: restructuring the spaces of temporary labor. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 25(3) 471-496

Session 13 Globalizing regions #1: an era of globalization

Scott A J (1998) *Regions and the world economy* (Oxford University Press, Oxford) Chapter 4, 47-73

Session 14 Case study: New York—global city

Sassen S (1994) *Cities in a world economy* (Pine Forge Press, Thousand Oaks) Chapter 4, 53-76

Session 15 Globalizing regions #2: blurred regions

Anderson J and O'Dowd L (1999) Borders, border regions and territoriality: contradictory meanings, changing significance. *Regional Studies* 33: 593-604

Session 16 Case study: the *maquiladoras*

MacLachan I and Aguirre A G (1998) Maquiladora myths: locational and structural change in Mexico's export manufacturing industry. *Professional Geographer* 50: 315-331

Session 17 Politicizing regions #4: entrepreneurial cities and regions

Harvey D (1989) From managerialism to entrepreneurialism: the transformation of governance in late capitalism. *Geografiska Annaler* 71B: 3-17

Session 18 Case study: remaking Manchester

Cochrane A, Peck J and Tickell A (1996) Manchester plays games: exploring the local politics of globalization. *Urban Studies* 33: 1319-1336

Session 19 Politicizing regions # 1: the Wall Street model

Bluestone B and Harrison B (1999) *Growing prosperity* (Houghton Mifflin, Boston) Chapter 6, 182-204

Session 20 Case study: Wisconsin at work

Dresser L and Rogers J (2003) *The state of working Wisconsin: update 2003* (Center on Wisconsin Strategy, Madison)

Session 21 Politicizing regions #2: Bringing the state back in/the gunbelt

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