

AN URBANISING WORLD: THE FUTURE OF GLOBAL CITIES (IR203)

Course duration: 54 hours lecture and class time (Over three weeks)

Summer School Programme Area: International Relations, Government and Society

LSE Teaching Department: Department of Geography and Environment

Lead Faculty: Dr Hyun Bang Shin and Dr Austin Zeiderman (Dept. of Geography & Environment)

Pre-requisites: At least one introductory course in the social sciences (politics, sociology, economics, geography, anthropology, history).

Course Outline

Urbanisation is one of the most crucial processes of change in the world today. It is also one of the most hotly debated topics across the social sciences.

The course begins with exploring the concept of the 'urban' in urban studies literature by examining what urbanisation means to the governments, businesses and people whose lives are affected by changes to the built environment of cities and to the ecosystems that support them. It moves on to consider urban contestations over policy, planning and development among a wide range of stakeholders, from real estate developers to social movements to international NGOs.

This interactive course will draw on examples of urban policy and planning practices from both the global North and the South, with emphasis on Asia, Latin America and the North Atlantic. One of the highlights of this course is a field trip to East London led by course professors, experiencing London on foot and using public transport and thinking about how themes discussed in the classroom are reflected in the city's built form.

Key topics to be covered are as follows:

Session 1: Introduction – An Urbanising World and Comparative Perspectives

Session 2: The Political Economy of Urbanisation

Session 3: The Politics of Land

Session 4: Financial Capitalism and Urban Crises

Session 5: The Politics of Displacement

Session 6: Planetary Gentrification

Session 7: Urban Infrastructure

Session 8: (a) Urban Ecologies and Climate Change ; (b) Security, Threat, and the City

Session 9: Field Trip in East London (led by course professors)

Session 10: Cities and Citizenship

Session 11: Cities and Spectacles – Mega-Projects and Mega-Events

Session 12: Urban Contestations and Struggle for Progressive Cities

Course outcomes

At the end of the course, students should be able to:

- Critically understand key contemporary debates on urbanisation and urban development;
- Display comparative knowledge of urban transformations in different parts of the world;
- Evaluate the social implications of urbanisation processes;
- Respond to the future challenges of an urbanising world.

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Course Structure:

- Lectures: 36 hours
- Classes: 18 hours

Formative course work:

- An essay plan submitted to the class teacher.
- This assessment does not count towards the final mark, but is suggested to help students to gauge their academic progress during the session.
- Submission by Friday of Week 1.

Summative assessment:

The summative assessment consists of:

- An essay of 1,500 words (bibliography does not count). The essay will count for 25% of the final mark. Students must choose a question from among a list distributed at the end of the first week of the course. Submission by Friday of Week 2.
- A two-hour written exam at the end of the programme (Friday of Week 3). The exam counts for 75% of the final mark. The precise time and location of the exam will be circulated during the programme.

General guide to reading:

Required reading: all students are expected to read these texts in preparation for each session.

Additional reading: students are advised to read these as background reading for each session or in preparation for their essay writing.

There is no single textbook for this course, but you may want to consult one or more of the following books alongside the course reading:

- Lees, L., Shin, H.B. and López-Morales, E. (2016) *Planetary Gentrification*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Zeiderman, A. (2016) *Endangered City: The Politics of Security and Risk in Bogotá*. Duke University Press.
- Robinson, J. (2006) *Ordinary Cities: Between Modernity and Development*. Abingdon: Routledge.
- Roy, A. and Ong, A. (eds.) (2011) *Worlding Cities: Asian Experiments and the Art of Being Global*. Wiley-Blackwell.
- Park, B-G. et al. (eds.) (2012) *Locating Neoliberalism in East Asia: Neoliberalizing Spaces in Developmental States*. Wiley-Blackwell.

Session 1: Introduction – An Urbanising World and Comparative Perspectives

The first session includes an overview of the course contents and the key perspectives that will be used throughout the course. The session is also to allow a space for participating students to get to know each other and with the instructor.

Required reading

Lees, L., Shin, H.B. and López-Morales, E. (2016) *Planetary Gentrification*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
[Read “New Urbanizations”]

Robinson, J. (2002) Global and world cities: A view from off the map. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 26(3): 531-554

Shin, H.B. (2017) Geography: Rethinking the ‘urban’ and urbanization. In: Iossifova, D., Gasparatos, A. and Doll, C. (eds.) *Defining the Urban: Interdisciplinary and Professional Perspectives*. London: Routledge

Additional reading

Datta, A (2015) New urban utopias of Postcolonial India: Entrepreneurial urbanization in Dholera smart city, Gujarat. *Dialogues in Human Geography* 5(1): 3-22

Dunford, M. and Yeung, G. (2011) Towards global convergence: Emerging economies, the rise of China and western sunset? *European Urban and Regional Studies* 18(1): 22-46

Olds, K. (2000) *Globalization and the Development of Pacific Rim Mega-projects*. Oxford: Oxford University Press [Read "Globalization and urban change: Capital, culture, and Pacific Rim mega-projects"]

Massey, D. (2007) *World City*. Cambridge: Polity Press

Matthews, G. (2011) *Ghetto at the Center of the World: Chungking Mansions, Hong Kong*. Chicago; London: The University of Chicago Press

Parnell, S. and Robinson, J. (2012) (Re)theorizing cities from the global South: Looking beyond neoliberalism. *Urban Geography* 33(4): 593-617

Roy, A. and Ong, A. (2011) *Worlding Cities: Asian Experiments and the Art of Being Global*. Wiley-Blackwell [Read "Introduction" and "Conclusion"]

Shatkin, G. (2007) Global cities of the South: Emerging perspectives on growth and inequality. *Cities* 24(1): 1-15

Session 2: The Political Economy of Urbanisation

In post-industrial cities of the West, property development has gained an increasing degree of significance in urban renewal. In East Asian cities where real estate investment has been one of the main drivers behind their rapid economic growth, urban renewal involving demolition and reconstruction of existing buildings has been at the centre of urban policy-making processes for many years. Underlying these processes is the government-developer nexus that brings together property-based interests that aim to maximise gains from property development. In particular, the issue of land ownership and property rights is critical to our understanding of the differences between cities in the global East/South and those in other capitalist countries.

Required reading

Harvey D. (1978) The urban process under capitalism: a framework for analysis. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 2(1-4): 101-131

Park, B-G. (1998) Where Do Tigers Sleep at Night? The State's Role in Housing Policy in South Korea and Singapore. *Economic Geography* 74(3): 272-288

Shin, H.B. and Kim, S-H. (2016) The developmental state, speculative urbanisation and the politics of displacement in gentrifying Seoul. *Urban Studies* 53(3): 540-559

Additional reading

Christophers, B. (2011) Revisiting the urbanization of capital. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 101(6): 1347-1364

Chua, B.H. (2017) *Liberalism Disavowed: Communitarianism and State Capitalism in Singapore*. Ithaca; London: Cornell University Press [Read "Introduction", "Disrupting Private Property Rights: National Public Housing Program", "Disrupting Free Markets: State Capitalism and Social Disruption"]

Duckett, J. (1996) The emergence of the entrepreneurial state in contemporary China. *The Pacific Review* 9(2): 180-198

Fainstein, S.S. (2001) *Property Development in New York and London, 1980-2000*. Kansas: University Press of Kansas [Read "Economic restructuring and redevelopment"]

Glassman, J. and Choi, Y-J. (2014) The *Chaebol* and the US military - industrial complex: Cold War geopolitical economy and South Korean industrialization. *Environment and Planning A* 46(5): 1160-1180

Leitner, H. (1990) Cities in pursuit of economic growth: The local state as entrepreneur. *Political Geography* 9(2): 146-170

Molotch H. (1993) The Political Economy of Growth Machines. *Journal of Urban Affairs* 15(1): 29-53

Rithmire, M. (2013) Land politics and local state capacities: The political economy of urban change in China. *The China Quarterly* 216: 872-895

Shatkin, G. (2014) Reinterpreting the meaning of the 'Singapore Model': State capitalism and urban planning. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 38(1): 116-137

Shin, H.B. (2017) Envisioned by the state: Entrepreneurial urbanism and the making of Songdo City, South Korea. In Datta, A. and Shaban, A. (Eds.) *Mega-urbanization in the Global South: Fast Cities and New Urban Utopias of the Postcolonial State*. Routledge, pp.83-100

Weber, R. (2002) Extracting value from the city: Neoliberalism and urban redevelopment. *Antipode* 34(3): 519-540

Session 3: The Politics of Land

Given the importance of the Chinese economy in the world, this session aims to understand the process of urbanisation in mainland China, focusing on the concept of the “urbanisation of the local state”. Here, the land and housing question becomes a key entry point, as it has become an integral component of China’s speculative urban accumulation.

Required reading

Christophers, B. (2016) The state and financialization of public land in the United Kingdom. *49(1)*: 62-85

Haila, A. (2016) *Urban Land Rent: Singapore as a Property State*. Chichester, West Sussex: John Wiley & Sons [Read “Land Reforms: Practical Solutions and Politics of Land”]

Harvey, D. (2006) *Paris, Capital of Modernity*. New York; London: Routledge. [Read “Rent and Propertied Interest in Paris”]

Additional reading

Buckley, M. and Hanieh, A. (2013) Diversification by urbanization: Tracing the property-finance nexus in Dubai and the Gulf. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 38(1): 155-175

Christophers, B. (2016) For real: land as capital and commodity. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 41(2): 134-148

Cui, Z. (2011) Partial intimations of the coming whole: The Chongqing experiment in light of the theories of Henry George, James Meade, and Antonio Gramsci. *Modern China* 37(6): 646-660

Gunnoe, A. (2014) The political economy of institutional landownership: Neorentier society and the financialization of land. *Rural Sociology* 79(4): 478-504

Hsing, Y-t. (2006) Land and territorial politics in urban China. *The China Quarterly* 187: 575-591

Lundqvist, L.J. (1998) Property owning and democracy – Do the twain ever meet? *Housing Studies* 13(2): 217-231

Woodworth, M.D. (2012) Frontier boomtown urbanism in Ordos, Inner Mongolia autonomous region. *Cross-Currents: East Asian History and Culture Review* 1(1): 74-101

Xu, J., Yeh, A. and Wu, F. (2009) Land commodification: New land development and politics in China since the late 1990s. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 33(4): 890-913

Session 4: Financial Capitalism and Urban Crises

This session examines the increasing degree of financialisation of daily life, focusing on the ways in which contemporary urban accumulation hinges on creating indebted citizens. A particular attention is paid to the rise of asset-based welfarism, and its counterpart in East Asian productivist welfarism that places a heavy emphasis on the roles of families and individuals as well as on property investment and homeownership.

Required reading

Moreno, L. (2014) The urban process under financialised capitalism. *City* 18(3): 244-268

Fung, K.K. and Forrest, R. (2011) Securitization, the global financial crisis and residential capitalisms in an East Asian context. *Housing Studies* 26(7-8): 1231-1249

Randy, M. (2002) *Financialization of Daily Life*. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press [Read Chapter 1]

Additional reading

Aalbers, M.B. (2009) The sociology and geography of mortgage markets: Reflections on the financial crisis. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 33(2): 281-290

Chu, C. (2010) People power as exception: Three controversies of privatisation in post-handover Hong Kong. *Urban Studies* 47(8): 1773-1792

Finlayson, A. (2009) Financialisation, financial literacy and asset-based welfare. *British Journal of Politics & International Relations* 11(3): 400-421

Forrest, R. and Hirayama, Y. (2009) The Uneven impact of neoliberalism on housing opportunities. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 33(4): 998–101

Fujita, K. (2000) Asian crisis, financial systems and urban development. *Urban Studies* 37(12): 2197-2216

Lapavistas, C. (2009) Financialised capitalism: Crisis and financial expropriation. *Historical Materialism* 17(2): 114-148

Madden, D. and Marcuse, P. (2016) *In Defense of Housing: The Politics of Crisis*. London: Verso

Session 5: The Politics of Displacement

This session examines the socio-spatial consequences of spatial restructuring propelled by various investments in the built environment (e.g. urban regeneration, infrastructure development). What are the experiences of local residents who can be grouped in a number of ways based on their level of income, tenure or ownership of property rights? To what extent are the benefits of property (re)development *disproportionately* shared among local residents? One issue that may come to mind readily is the displacement of poor residents. What happens to the displacees? How do their experiences vary across countries?

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Required reading

Porteous, J.D. and Smith, S.E. (2001) *Domicide: The Global Destruction of Home*. Montreal & Kensington: McGill-Queen's University Press. [Read "Introducing Domicide"]

Lees, L., Shin, H.B. and López-Morales, E. (2016) *Planetary Gentrification*. Cambridge: Polity Press. [Read "Mega-gentrification and Displacement"]

Marcuse, P. (1985) Gentrification, abandonment and displacement: Connections, causes and policy responses in New York City. *Journal of Urban and Contemporary Law* 28: 195-240

Additional reading

Atkinson, R. (2015) Losing one's place: Narratives of neighbourhood change, market injustice and symbolic displacement. *Housing, Theory and Society* 32(4): 373-388

Celestina, M. (2016) 'Displacement' before displacement: Time, place and the case of Rural Urabá. *Journal of Latin American Studies* 48(2): 367-390

Christophers, B. (2010) Geographical knowledges and neoliberal tensions: Compulsory land purchase in the context of contemporary urban redevelopment. *Environment and Planning A* 42(4): 856-873

Hern, M. (2016) *What a City is for: Remaking the Politics of Displacement*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press.

Mobrand, E. (2008) Struggles over unlicensed housing in Seoul, 1960-80. *Urban Studies* 45(2): 367-389

Shao, Q. (2013) *Shanghai Gone: Domicide and Defiance in a Chinese Megacity*. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield

Shin, H.B. and Kim, S-H. (2016) The developmental state, speculative urbanisation and the politics of displacement in gentrifying Seoul. *Urban Studies* 53(3): 540-559

Session 6: Planetary Gentrification

Gentrification is first coined by Ruth Glass in the early 1960s, referring to the displacement of poor tenants in inner-city London. Born out of the experiences of post-industrial cities in the West, it is also a term that has been heavily contested over the years, its definition and applicability to various emerging urban phenomena challenged. This session aims to review key arguments in the gentrification literature, and explore the extent to which the concept can be applicable to urban processes in the global South and East.

Required reading

Lees, L., Shin, H.B. and López-Morales, E. (2016) *Planetary Gentrification*. Cambridge: Polity Press. [Read "Introduction" and "Conclusion"]

Slater, T. (2006) The Eviction of Critical Perspectives from Gentrification Research. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 30(4): 737–757

Smith, N. (1979) Toward a theory of gentrification: A back to the city movement by capital, not people. *Journal of the American Planning Association* 45(4): 538-548

Additional reading

Clark, E. (2005) The order and simplicity of gentrification - A political challenge. In: Rowland, A. and Bridge, G. (eds.) Gentrification in a Global Context: The New Urban Colonialism. London; New York: Routledge

Ley D. and Teo S.Y. (2014) Gentrification in Hong Kong? Epistemology vs. Ontology. International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 38(4): 1286-1303

López-Morales, E., Shin, H.B. and Lees, L. (2016) Latin American gentrifications. Urban Geography 37(8): 1091-1108

Shin, H.B., Lees, L. and López-Morales (2016) Introduction: Locating gentrification in the global East. Urban Studies 53(3): 455-470

Shin, H.B. (2016) Economic transition and speculative urbanisation: Gentrification versus dispossession. Urban Studies 53(3): 471-489

Smith, N. (1996) The New Urban Frontier: Gentrification and the Revanchist City. London; New York: Routledge

Zukin, S. (1989) Loft Living: Culture and Capital in Urban Change. Rutgers University Press

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Session 7: Urban Infrastructure

This session will explore the critical infrastructures that enable and sustain cities and urban life. With a focus on water, we will discuss infrastructures as complex social and technological systems for distributing essential services to urban populations, though rarely in equal measure. Comparing water infrastructures across three cities—Mumbai, Johannesburg, and London—will allow us to appreciate the different ways people and technology come together to manage the flow of this vital resource. Our primary concerns will be 1) to understand how urban infrastructures shape (and are shaped by) the social, cultural, and political life of cities; and 2) to consider future challenges in the context of urban and ecological transformations on a global scale.

Required reading

Anand, N. (2011) Pressure: The PoliTechnics of Water Supply in Mumbai. Cultural Anthropology 26(4): 542–564

von Schnitzler, A. (2013) Traveling Technologies: Infrastructure, Ethical Regimes, and the Materiality of Politics in South Africa. Cultural Anthropology 28(4): 670–693

Gandy, M. (2014) *The Fabric of Space: Water, Modernity, and the Urban Imagination*. Cambridge: MIT Press [Read “Fears, Fantasies, and Floods: The Inundation of London”]

Additional reading

Graham, S. and Marvin, S. (2001) *Splintering Urbanism: Networked Infrastructures, Technological Mobilities and the Urban Condition*. London: Routledge

Kooy, M. and Bakker, K. (2008) Splintered networks: The colonial and contemporary waters of Jakarta. *Geoforum* 39: 1843–1858

Simone, A. (2004) People as infrastructure: Intersecting fragments in Johannesburg. *Public Culture* 16(3): 407–429

Anand, N. (2015) Leaky states: Water audits, ignorance, and the politics of infrastructure. *Public Culture* 27(2): 305–330

Graham, S. and McFarlane, C. (2014) *Infrastructural Lives: Urban Infrastructure in Context*. London: Routledge.

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Session 8A: Urban Ecologies and Climate Change

This session will expand our vision of urbanization to take into account the biological, physical, and ecological processes that make up cities and on which cities depend. From the scale of the local to the global, we will learn to understand the city as a hybrid assemblage of humans and non-humans, at once natural and social, composed of complex relations between living and non-living things. We will pay attention to the role of the environment across multiple domains of urban life, as well as how urban natures are inseparable from highly unequal processes of urban development. Special consideration will be given to how urban “natures” are defined, both as resources and threats, central to both the production and destruction of cities. This will lead us to consider how climate change is reconfiguring urban space, politics, and everyday life, and how cities around the world are responding to the imperative of adaptation.

Required reading

Heynen, N., Kaika, M. and Swyngedouw, E. (eds.) (2006) *In the Nature of Cities: Urban Political Ecology and the Politics of Urban Metabolism*. London: Routledge [Read “Urban political ecology: Politicizing the production of urban natures”]

Pulido, L. (2000) Rethinking environmental racism: White privilege and urban development in Southern California. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 90(1): 12–40

Zeiderman, A. (2016) Adaptive publics: Building climate constituencies in Bogotá. *Public Culture* 28(2): 389-413

Additional reading

Heynen, N. (2016) Urban political ecology I: The Urban Century” and “Urban Political Ecology II: The Abolitionist Century. *Progress in Human Geography* 40(6): 839-845

Cronon, W. (1992) *Nature’s Metropolis: Chicago and the Great West*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company

Kaika, M. (2005) *City of Flows: Modernity, Nature, and the City*. New York: Routledge

Rademacher, A. (2011) *Reigning the River: Urban Ecologies and Political Transformation in Kathmandu*. Durham: Duke University Press

Bulkeley, H. (2013) *Cities and Climate Change*. London: Routledge

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Session 8B: Security, Threat, and the City

This session will focus on the city as a strategic site that must be secured. We will begin by discussing the shift toward understanding cities as spaces of convergence for multiple threats, such as natural disaster, disease outbreaks, political violence, and criminal activity. We will examine how these future threats, both real and imagined, shape cities and urban life and critically examine the various strategies that are devised and deployed in response. Our goal will be to understand how security concerns both enable and constrain visions of the urban future.

Required reading

Zeiderman, A. (2016) *Endangered City: The Politics of Security and Risk in Bogotá*. London: Duke University Press [Read “The Politics of Security and Risk” and “Millennial Cities”]

Caldeira, T.P.R. (1999) “Fortified Enclaves: The New Urban Segregation.” In *Theorizing the City: The New Urban Anthropology Reader*, 83–107. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press

Denyer Willis, G. (2015) *Selections from The Killing Consensus: Police, Organized Crime, and the Regulation of Life and Death in Urban Brazil*. Berkeley: University of California Press

Additional reading

Jacobs, Jane. 2011 [1961]. "The Use of Sidewalks: Safety." In *The City Reader*, edited by Richard T. LeGates and Frederic Stout, 105-109. 5th ed. New York: Routledge

Davis, M. 2011 [1990]. "Fortress L.A." In *The City Reader*, edited by Richard T. LeGates and Frederic Stout, 195-201. 5th ed. New York: Routledge

Graham, S. (2011) *Cities Under Siege: The New Military Urbanism*. London: Verso [Read "Introduction: 'Target Intercept...'" and "War Re-enters the City."]

Beall, J., Goodfellow, T. and Rodgers, D. (2013) *Cities and conflict in fragile states in the developing world*. *Urban Studies* 50(15): 3065–3083

Hentschel, C. (2015) *Security in the Bubble: Navigating Crime in Urban South Africa*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press

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Session 9: Field Trip to East London (led by course professors)

In this walk that lasts about 4.5 hours, students are led by course professors to visit various sites of interest, moving between sites using London public transport and on foot. We will stop for a brief while at each site for short discussions around key questions as follows:

- (a) Can you find themes we've discussed so far reflected in the city's built form?
- (b) What traces of history remain visible in the present configuration of East London?
- (c) What processes of urbanization are evident in the physical spaces of the city?

Session 10: Cities and Citizenship

This session will explore the city as a terrain of political contestation. We will discuss how the political significance of the city has changed over time and developed in divergent ways in different parts of the world. We will also consider what makes the city distinctive as a scale of popular politics (relative to other scales, such as the nation). Emphasis will be placed on urbanization as a political process, and in particular what it means to think about the spatial dimension of struggles for political recognition, belonging, and entitlement. Examining demands for urban citizenship and the right to the city will

enable us to appreciate why and how cities become strategic sites for collective and individual mobilization.

Required reading

Barnett, C. (2014) What do cities have to do with democracy? *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 38(5): 1625–1643

Roy, A. (2009) Civic governmentality: The politics of inclusion in Beirut and Mumbai. *Antipode* 41 (1): 159–179

Zeiderman, A. (2016) *Endangered City: The Politics of Security and Risk in Bogotá*. London: Duke University Press [Read “Living Dangerously”]

Additional reading

Harvey, D. (2008) The right to the city. *New Left Review* 53: 23–40

Holston, J. and Appadurai, A. (1999) Cities and citizenship. In Holston, J. (ed.) *Cities and Citizenship*. Durham: Duke University Press, pp.1–18

Caldeira, T.P.R. (2012) Imprinting and moving around: New visibilities and configurations of public space in São Paulo. *Public Culture* 24(2): 385–420

Chatterjee, P. (2004) *The Politics of the Governed: Reflections on Popular Politics in Most of the World*. New York: Columbia University Press [Read “The Politics of the Governed”]

Holston, J. (2008) *Insurgent Citizenship: Disjunctions of Democracy and Modernity in Brazil*. Princeton: Princeton University Press

Shin, H.B. (2013) The right to the city and critical reflections on China’s property rights activism. *Antipode* 45(5): 1167-1189

Session 11: Cities and Spectacles: Mega-Projects and Mega-Events

With the rise of local entrepreneurialism, cities have come to employ various strategies in order to compete for increasingly footloose capital and people, reconstructing their image to raise city profile and reputation. Event-led development as part of hosting sporting events such as the Olympic Games and FIFA World Cup is one of the various policy tools that have been increasingly adopted in this

respect. This session examines the pros and cons of this strategy, and also explores its socio-spatial footprints.

Required reading

Andranovich, M., Burbank, J. and Heying, C.H. (2001) Olympic cities: Lessons learned from mega-event politics. *Journal of Urban Affairs* 23(2): 113-131

Eisinger, P. (2000) The politics of bread and circuses: Building the city for the visitor class. *Urban Affairs Review* 35(3): 316-333

Shin, H.B. (2012) Unequal cities of spectacle and mega-events in China. *City* 16(6): 728–744

Additional reading

Cochrane, A. (1996) Manchester plays Games: Exploring the local politics of globalisation. *Urban Studies* 33(8): 1319-1336

Eitzen, D.S. (1996) Classism in sport: The powerless bear the burden. *Journal of Sport and Social Issues* 20(1): 95-195

Gotham, K.F. (2011) Resisting urban spectacle: The 1984 Louisiana World Exposition and the contradictions of mega events. *Urban Studies* 48(1): 197-214

Grix, J. and Lee, D. (2013) Soft power, sports mega-events and emerging states: The lure of the politics of attraction. *Global Society* 27(4): 521-536

Jones, C. (2001) A level playing field? Sports stadium infrastructure and urban development in the United Kingdom. *Environment and Planning A* 33: 845-861

Müller, M. (2011) State dirigisme in megaprojects: Governing the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi. *Environment and Planning A* 43(9): 2091-2108

Raco, M. (2012). The privatisation of urban development and the London Olympics 2012. *City* 16(4): 452-460

Shin, H.B. (2014) Urban Spatial Restructuring, Event-led Development and Scalar Politics. *Urban Studies* 51(14): 2961-2978

Session 12: Urban Contestations and Struggle for Progressive Cities

In previous sessions, we have focused on how market agents and governments with vested interests in real estate development come about to promote property-based, profit-led urban spatial changes. This process inevitably threatens (some of) those existing residents whose 'legitimate' rights to their housing and land are violated. While many people would agree on building 'cities for people, not for profit', how to realise this in different urban contexts is hard to be defined

Required reading

Brenner, N., Marcuse, P. and Mayer, M. (2009) Cities for people, not for profit. *City* 13(2-3): 176-184

Harvey, D. (2008) The right to the city. *New Left Review* 53: 23-40

Shin, H.B. (2018) Urban movements and the genealogy of urban rights discourses: The case of urban Protesters against redevelopment and displacement in Seoul, South Korea. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers* DOI:10.1080/24694452.2017.1392844

Additional reading

Bunnell, T. and Nah, A. (2004) Counter-global cases for place: Contesting displacement in globalising Kuala Lumpur metropolitan area. *Urban Studies* 41(12): 2447-2467

Koo, H. (1991) Middle classes, democratization, and class formation: The case of South Korea. *Theory and Society* 20(4), 485–509

Lee, C.K. (2008) Rights activism in China. *Contexts* 7(3): 14-19

Lefebvre, H. (1996) *Writings on Cities*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers

Marcuse, P. (2009) From critical urban theory to the right to the city. *City* 13(2-3): 185-197

Ng, M.K., Tang, W.S., Lee, J. and Leung, D. (2010) Spatial practice, conceived space and lived space: Hong Kong's 'Piers saga' through the Lefebvrian lens. *Planning Perspectives* 25(4): 411-431

O'Brien, K.J. and Li, L. (2006) *Rightful Resistance in Rural China*. New York: Cambridge University Press

Shin, H.B. (2014) Contesting speculative urbanisation and strategising discontents. *City: analysis of urban trends, culture, theory, policy, action* 18(4-5): 509-516

Shin, H.B. (2013) The right to the city and critical reflections on China's property rights activism. *Antipode* 45(5): 1167-1189

Credit Transfer: If you are hoping to earn credit by taking this course, please ensure that you confirm it is eligible for credit transfer well in advance of the start date. Please discuss this directly with your home institution or Study Abroad Advisor.

As a guide, our LSE Summer School courses are typically eligible for three or four credits within the US system and 7.5ECTS in Europe. Different institutions and countries can, and will, vary. You will receive a digital transcript and a printed certificate following your successful completion of the course in order to make arrangements for transfer of credit.

If you have any queries, please direct them to summer.school@lse.ac.uk