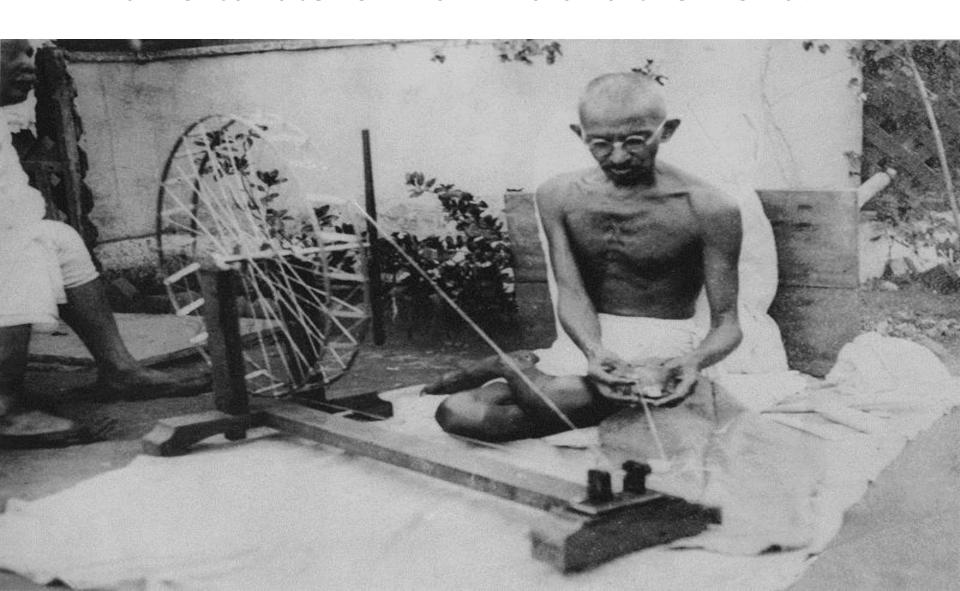
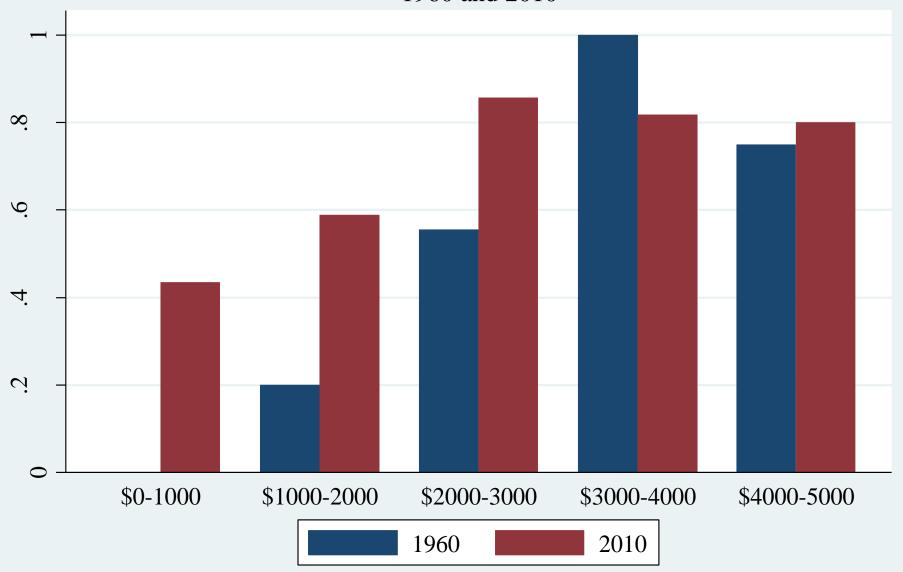
"I regard the growth of cities as an evil thing, unfortunate for mankind and the world."

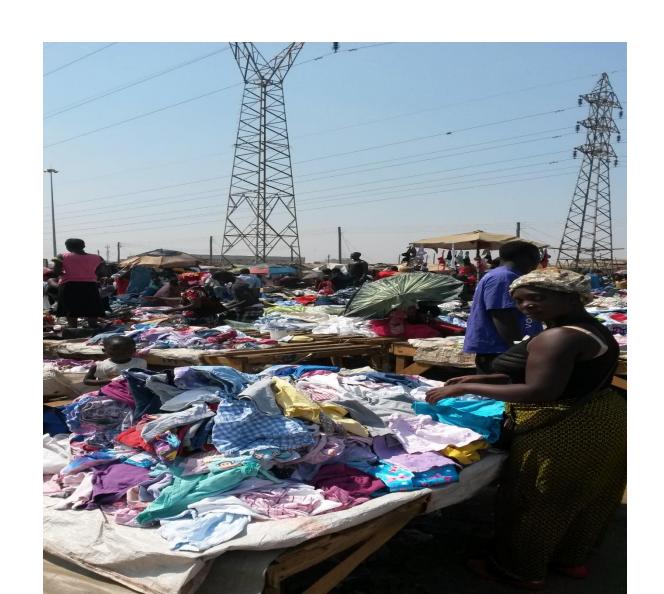


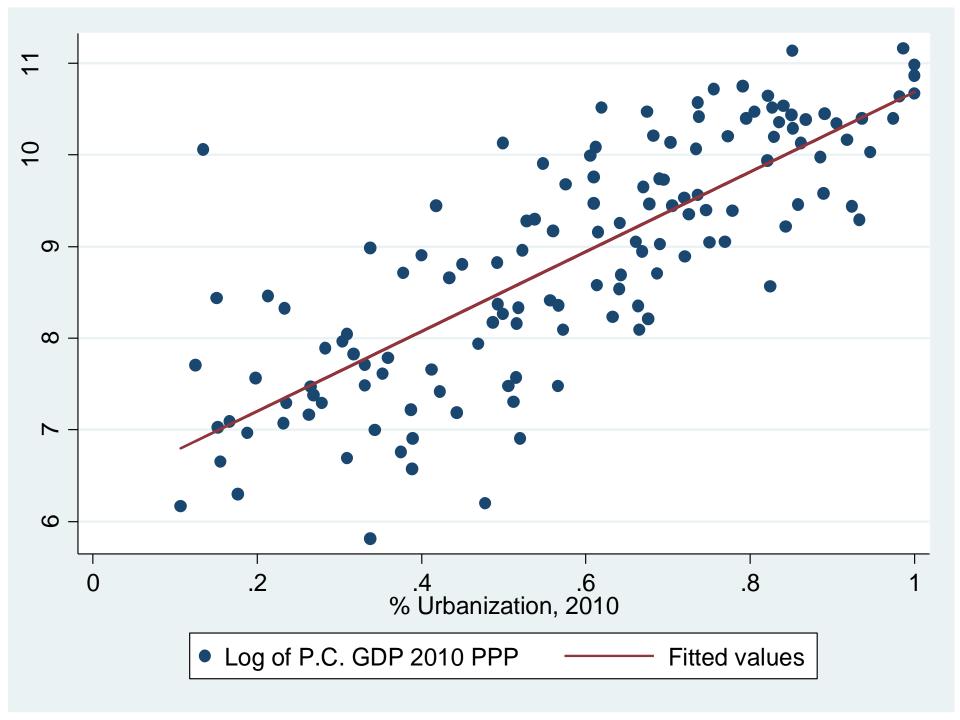
Share of Countries over 1/3 Urbanized, by GDP per Capita (2012 \$) 1960 and 2010



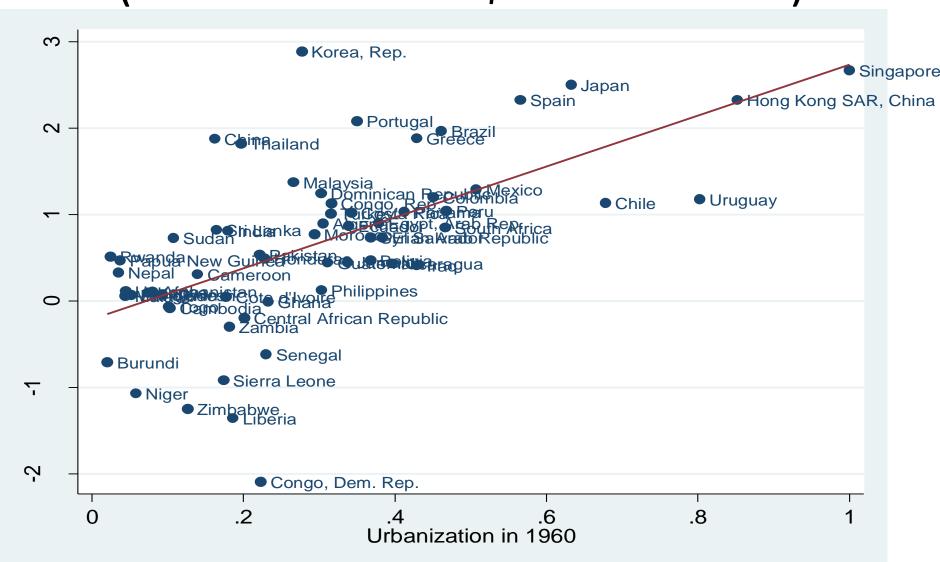
Source: World Bank

The Strength of Slums

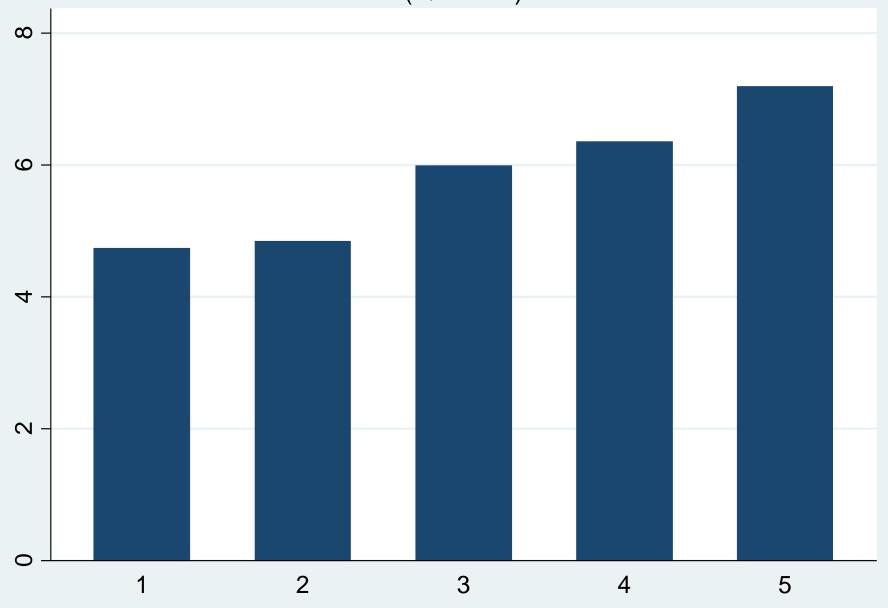


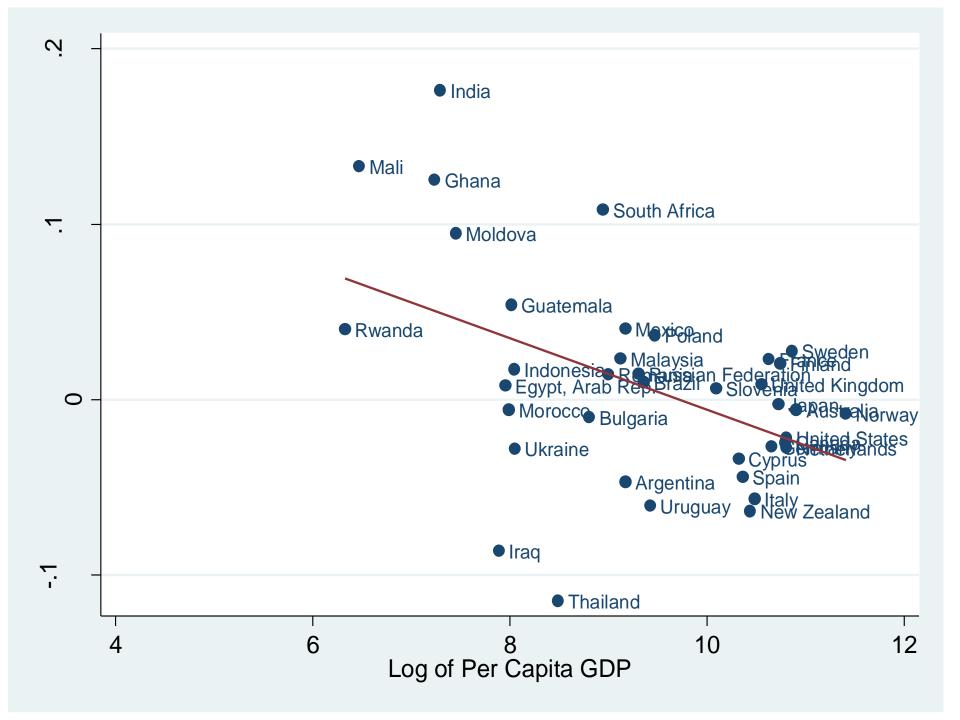


Per Capita GDP Growth 1960-2010 (Poor Countries<\$5000 PC GDP)









The Urban Triad



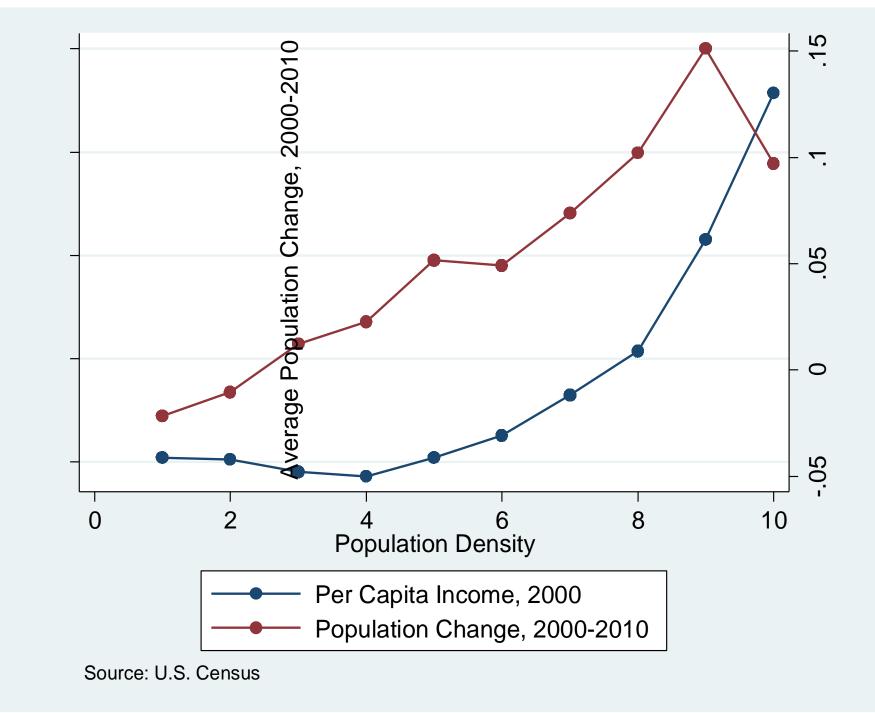
The Economic Magic of Human Interaction by חדוה שנדרוביץ

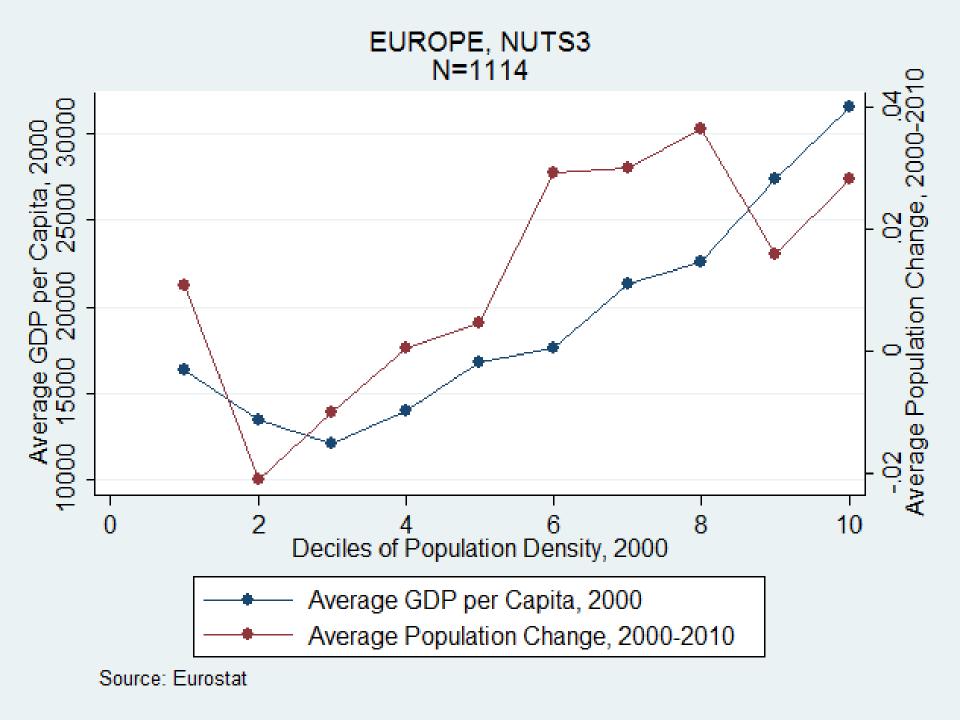


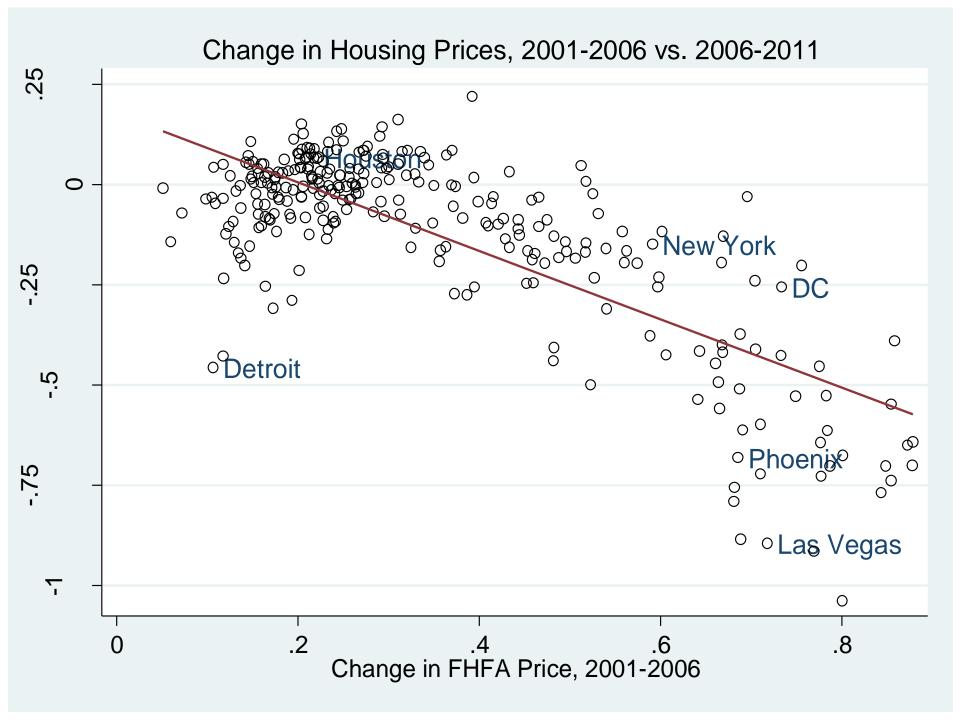
Government battling the Demons of Density

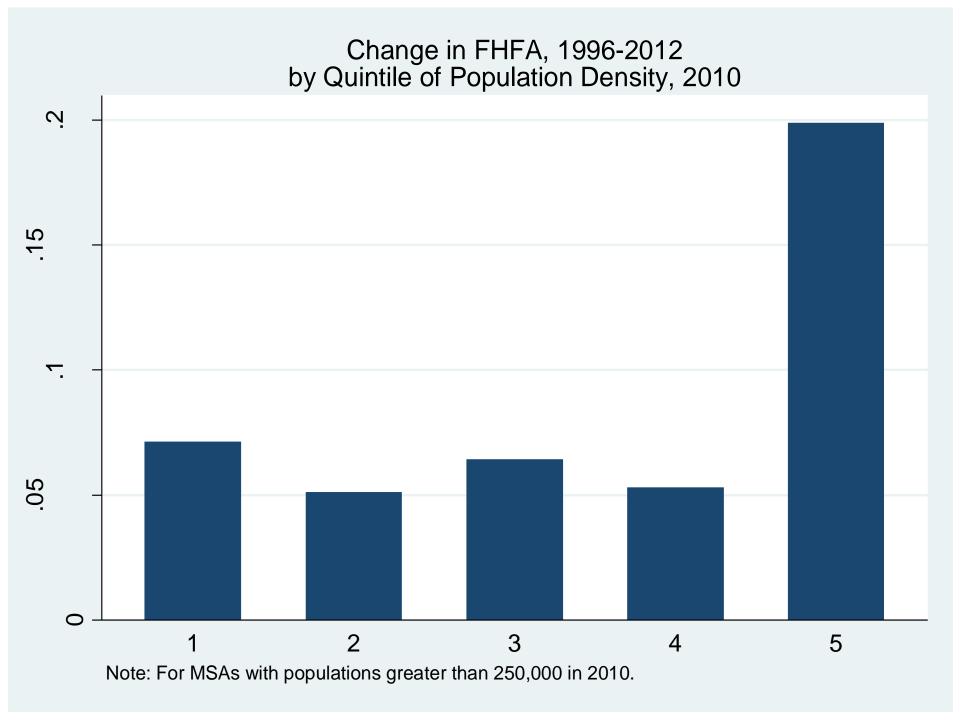


The Physical City by rulto











FORD TO CITY: DROP DEAD

Vows He'll Veto Any Bail-Out



Abe, Carey Rip Stand

Stocks Skid, Dow Down 12

APRILL.

Cities are so monumental that we easily forget how fast they can fall—and rise. In the 1970s, New York verged on bankruptcy; President Ford refused to bail it out (left), and President Carter toured the grim ruins of the South Bronx (above). Three decades before these iconic images, Gotham had been an urban paragon, and three decades after them, it is again.

[Art 1:] New York Daily News Archive / Getty Images
[Art 2:] Teresa Zabala / The New York Times / Redux Pictures





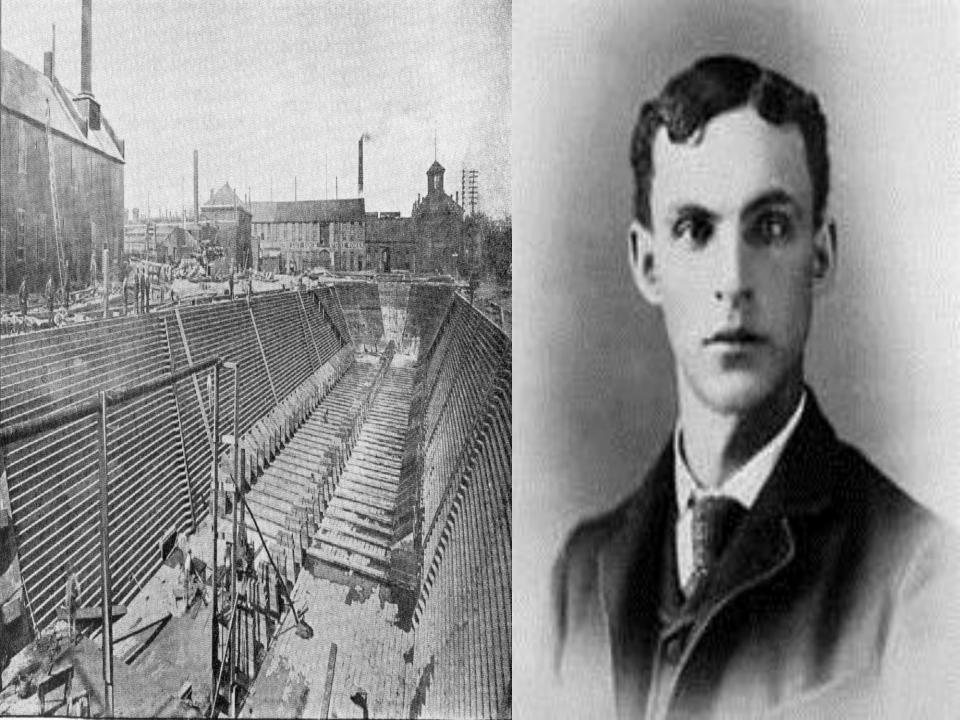
The Chicago Home Insurance Building, built in 1885, is widely considered the world's first metal-framed skyscraper. This technology would come to dictate the shape of most cities in the twentieth century and beyond.

Chicago History Museum/Getty Images

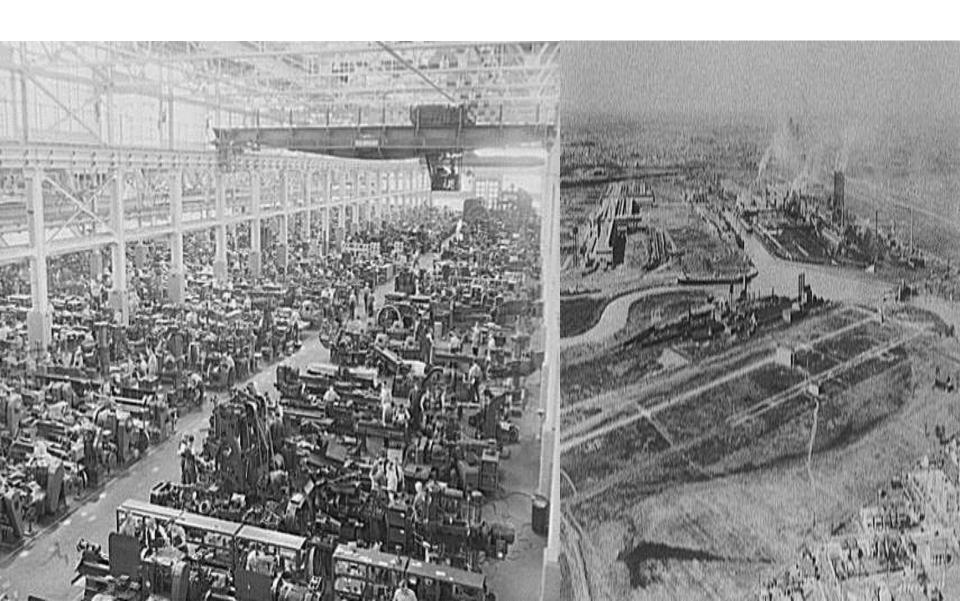
Until nearby commercial structures began to dwarf it in 1890, Trinity Church had been New York's tallest building for forty years. The two buildings to the church's left held that honor for thirty years until they were destroyed in a terrible attack that ultimately illustrated the resilience of a great city.

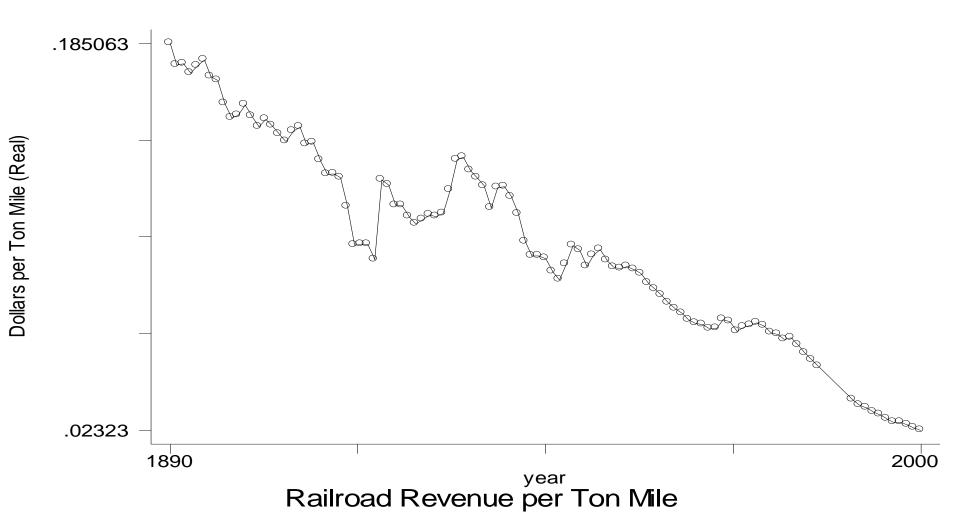
Jeff Greenberg/ World of Stock

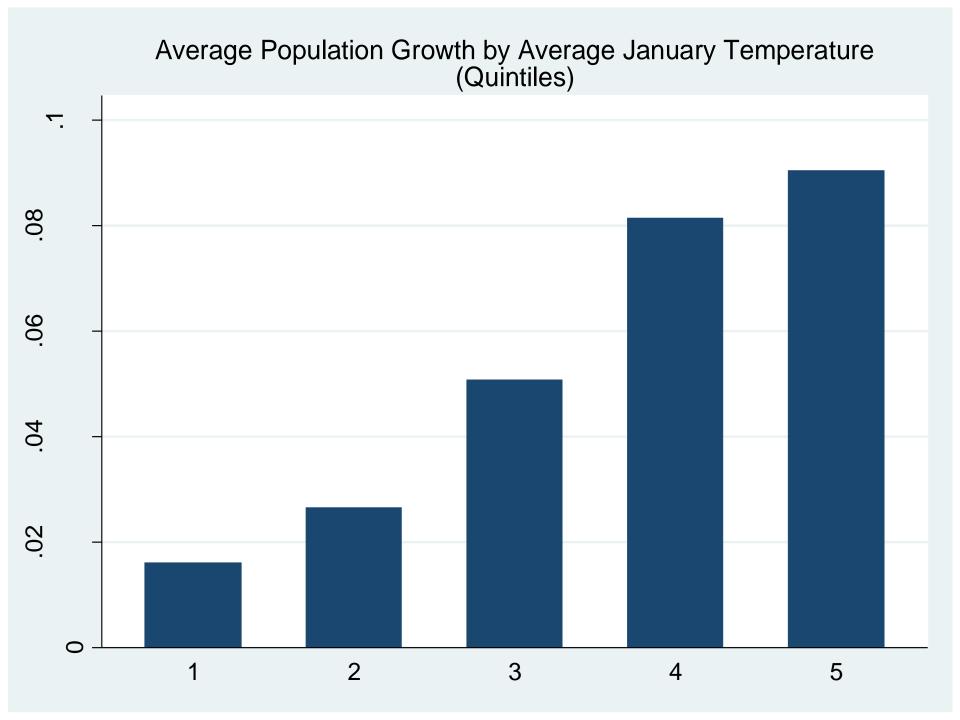




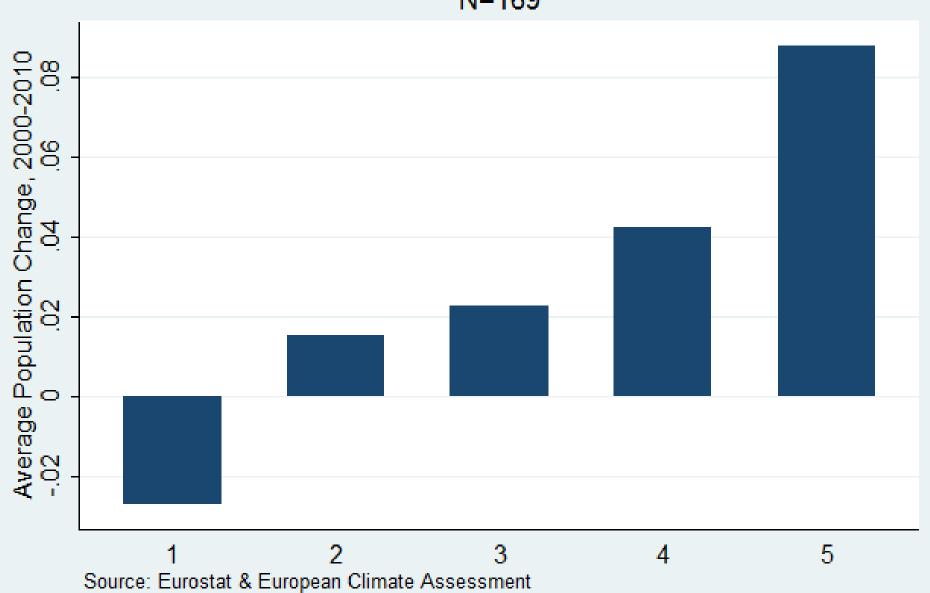
Ford's Big Idea (River Rouge)







Population Growth over Quintiles of January Temperature EUROPE, NUTS3 N=169





Levittown, New York, provided thousands of mass-produced homes that helped America rebuild itself around the car.

Hulton Archive/ Getty Images

The Woodlands, outside Houston, shows how much more luxurious and sylvan large-scale suburban development has become since Levittown. Unfortunately, the expansion of the exurbs has lead to more carbon intensive lifestyles. All that greenery is really pretty brown.

© Ted Washington [per permission grant]



City	1950 Pop.	2010 Pop.	Change
New York	7,891,957	8,175,133	+4 %
Chicago	3,620,962	2,695,598	-26%
Philadelphia	2,071,605	1,526,006	-26%
Los Angeles	1,970,358	3,792,621	+92%
Detroit	1,849,568	713,777	-61%
Baltimore	949,708	620,961	-34%
Cleveland	914,808	396,815	-56%
St. Louis	856,796	319,294	-63%
Washington	802,178	601,723	-25%
Boston	801,444	617,594	-23%



Detroit's 1967 riot destroyed more than two thousand buildings and came to symbolize the decline of that once-great city. Rolls Press/Popperfoto/Getty Images

Detroit tried to reverse its decline with foolish investments like its People Mover, which here glides over essentially empty streets.

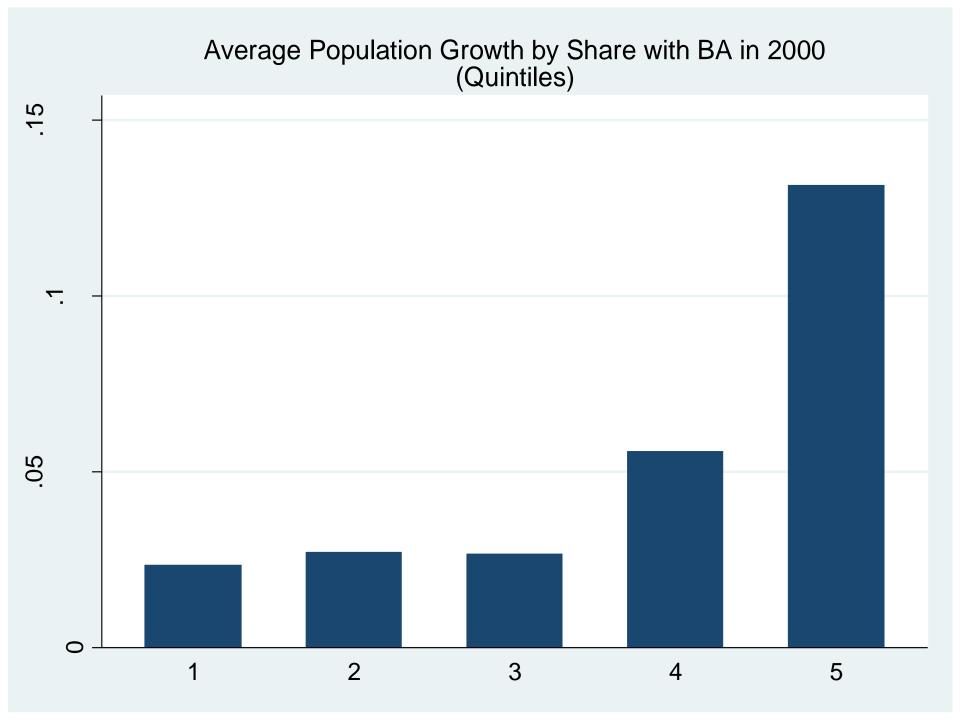
Dennis MacDonald/ World of Stock

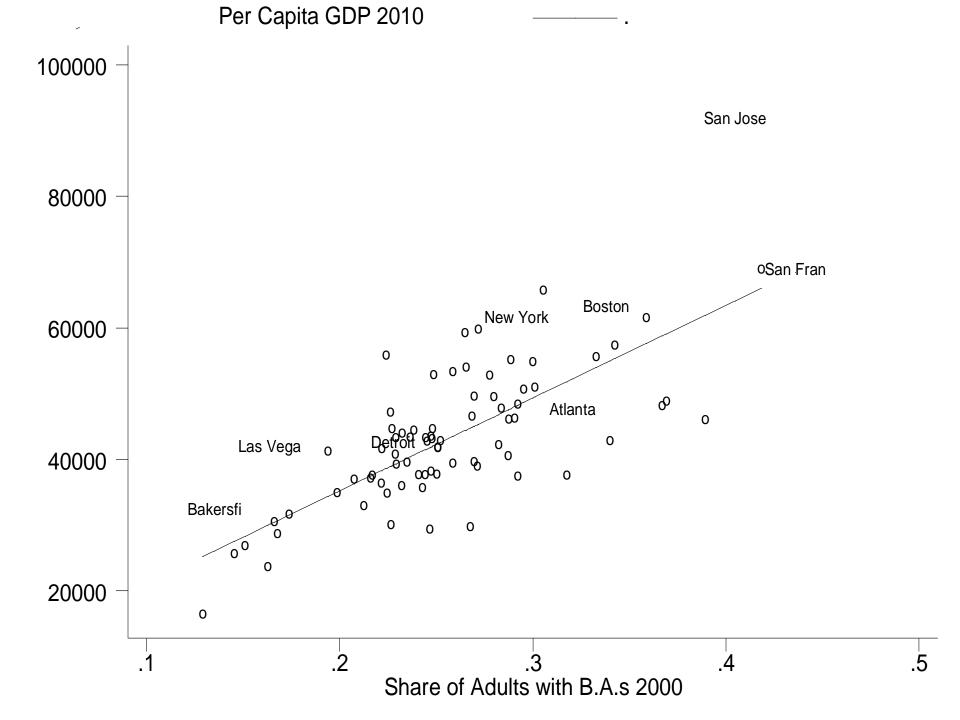


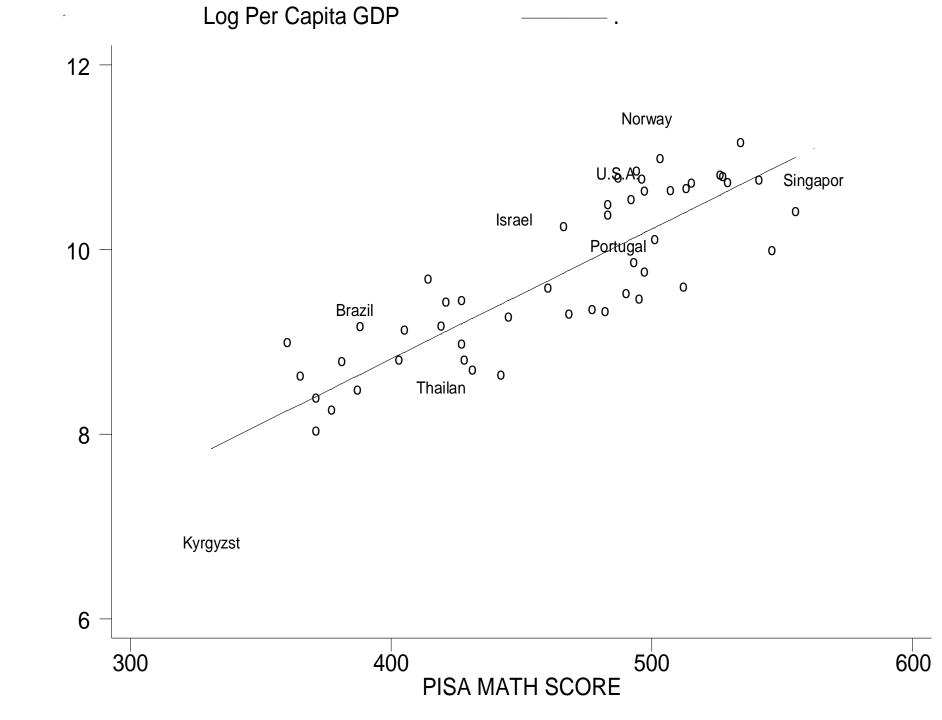
Will the last person to leave Seattle please turn out the lights?



Alfred Peet









From his experience on Wall Street, New York's Mayor Michael Bloomberg learned the value of face-to-face connection, and he turned City Hall into a wall-less bullpen that enables the speedy flow of information.

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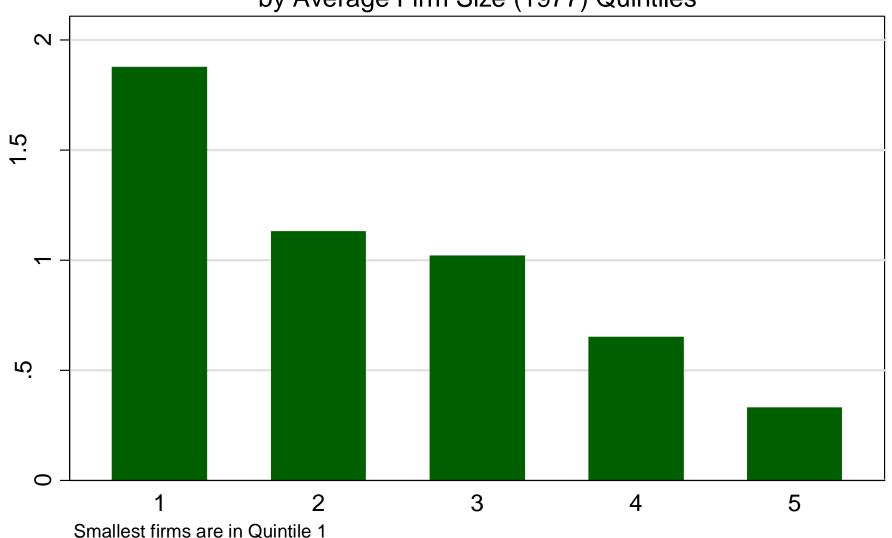
Photo by Mario Roberto Duran Ortiz

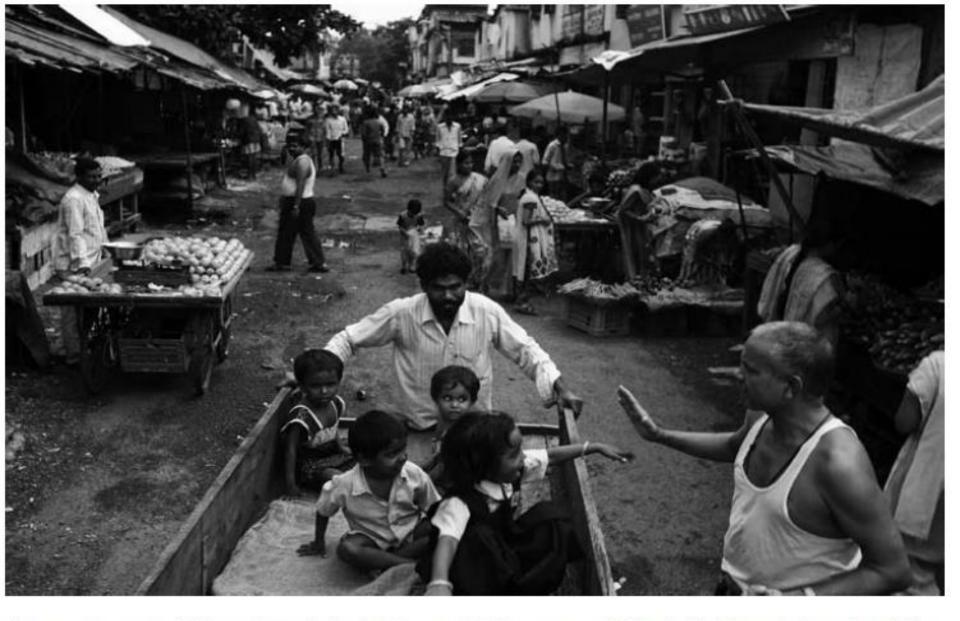
Chinitz: Contrasts in Agglomeration: New York and Pittsburgh



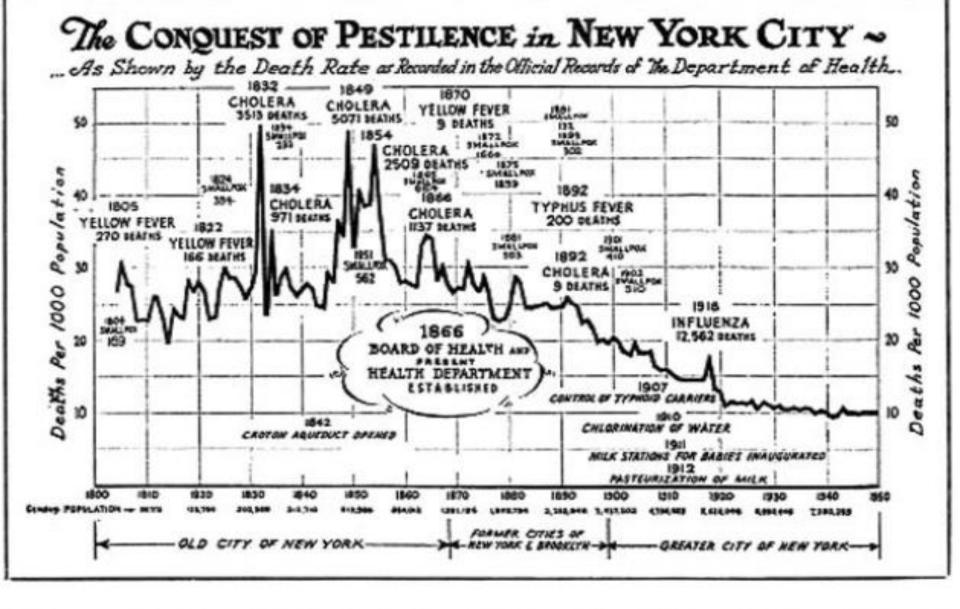
Economic Growth and Firm Size

MSA Employment Growth (1977-2010) by Average Firm Size (1977) Quintiles





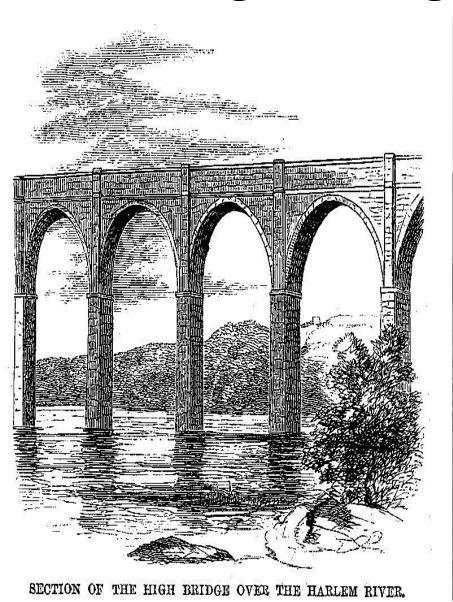
A man transports children through the bustle—and fetid streets—of Mumbai's Dharavi slum. Conditions like this are similar to those that faced many residents of Paris, London, New York, and other large cities in the nineteenth century. Prashanth Vishwanathan / Bloomberg / Getty Images



New York City's Department of Health shows the timeline of the city's mortality rate, which sharply dropped with the provision of clean water in the nineteenth century.

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Engineering vs. Economics





The Curitiba Innovation



Picture by Mariordo

The Ongoing Health Challenge



The Rise of the Consumer City



Picture by Jorge Lascar

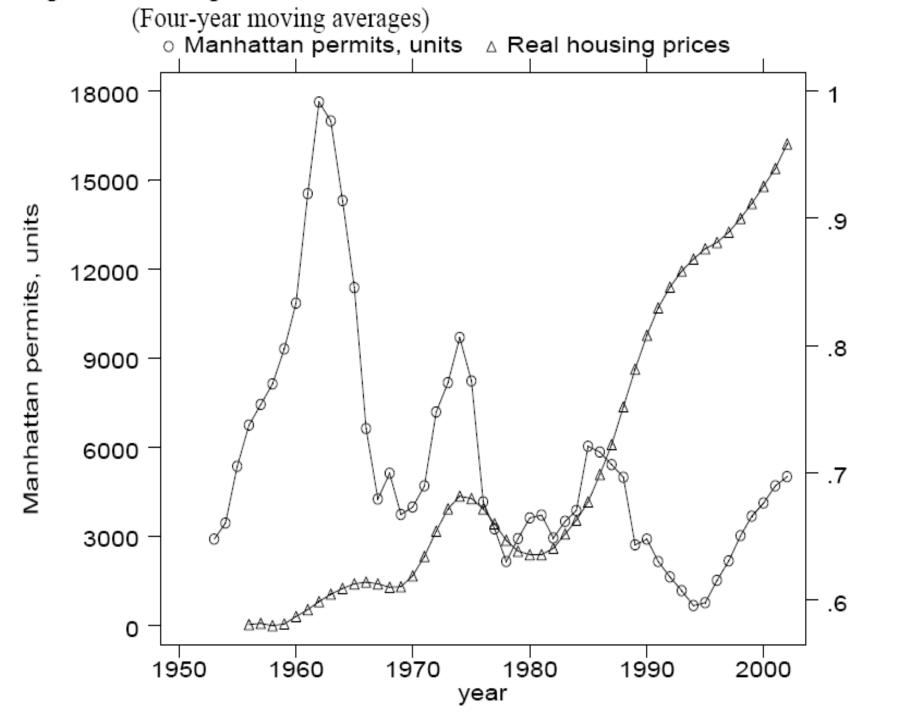
The Physical City: NIMBYism vs. Monumentalism





Mumbai has recently begun building up, but the city is still short, expensive, and congested because of decades of overrestricting height. Scott Eels / Bloomberg / Getty Images

Astana by ChelseaFunNumberOne -



The great urbanist Jane Jacobs looks none too happy with the tall buildings surrounding her. She argued vigorously against such high-rises and in favor of a low-slung cityscape like that of New York's Greenwich Village. Her arguments have not all proven correct.

Bob Gomel/ Time & Life Pictures/Getty Images



Monumentalism in Asia

