

High Technology Space And Society By Manuel Castells

Systematically exploring the dynamic interface between Mexico and the United States, this comprehensive survey considers the historical development, current politics, society, economy, and daily life of the border region. Now fully updated and revised, the book provides an overview of the history of the region and then traces the economic cycles and social movements from the 1880s through the beginning of the twenty-first century that created the modern border region, showing how the border shares characteristics of both nations while maintaining an internal coherence that transcends its divisive international boundary. The authors conclude with an in-depth analysis of the key issues of the contemporary borderlands: industrial development and maquiladoras, the North American Free Trade Agreement, rapid urbanization, border culture, demographic and migration issues, the environmental crisis, implications of climate change, Native Americans living near the border, U.S. and Mexican cooperation and conflict at the border, and drug trafficking and violence. They also place the border in its global context, examining it as a region caught between the developed and developing world and highlighting the continued importance of borders in a rapidly globalizing world. Richly illustrated with photographs and maps and enhanced by up-to-date and accessible statistical tables, this book is an invaluable resource for all those interested in borderlands and U.S.-Mexican relations.

Providing surveys of recent trends in theory, bibliographic guides to the literature, and pointers to advances and frontiers in thinking, the books range from cultural to economic to urban geography. The authors explore connections between political economy and geographic thought in each area, with the emphasis lying on the processes of material production and social reproduction. This title available in eBook format. Click here for more information. Visit our eBookstore at: www.ebookstore.tandf.co.uk.

The books in this series present leading-edge research in the field of computer research, technology and applications. Each contribution has been carefully selected for inclusion based on the significance of the research to the field. Summaries of all chapters are gathered at the beginning of the book and an in-depth index is presented to facilitate access.

This book, originally published in 1988, reviews the development of high technology industries at global and selected national and local levels, providing a unique insight into reasons for and consequences of such modern industrial development. It appraises government policies for assisting the development of this sector and focuses on the fact that high tech industry tends to be concentrated in particular regions of countries which attain the status of 'successful populations'. High technology industry seems to offer little benefit to declining manufacturing areas and the book offers explanations for these regional concentrations and assesses the likely consequences.

Information Technology: Social and Spatial Perspectives

Robots In Space

The High-Tech Potential

Women and Technology

Telework in Daily Life

Technological Change, Economic Development and Space

Technology, Regions, and Policy examines the links between technological change, regional development, and government policy. This timely book provides a synthesis of recent scholarship-the results of original research projects carried out by a distinguished group of academics. It explores the complex questions of how high-technology areas develop, the factors influencing the spread of industrial technology, and the impact of technological change on labor creation and displacement.

This book offers a geographic dimension to the study of innovation and product commercialization. Building on the literature in economics and geography, this book demonstrates that product innovation clusters spatially in regions which provide concentrations of the knowledge needed for the commercialization process. The book develops a conceptual model which links the location of new product innovations to the sources of these knowledge inputs. The geographic concentration of this knowledge forms a technological infrastructure which promotes information transfers, and lowers the risks and the costs of engaging in innovative activity. Empirical estimation confirms that the location of product innovation is related to the underlying technological infrastructure, and that the location of the knowledge inputs are mutually reinforcing in defining a region's competitive advantage. The book concludes by considering the policy implications of these findings for both private firms and state governments. This work is intended for academics, policy practitioners and students in the fields of innovation and technological change, geography and regional science, and economic development. This work is part of a larger research effort to understand why the location of innovative activity varies spatially, specifically the externalities and increasing returns which accrue to location. xi Acknowledgements This work has benefitted greatly from discussions with friends and colleagues. I wish to specifically note the contribution of Mark Kamlet, Wes Cohen, Richard Florida, Zoltan Acs and David Audretsch. I would like to thank Gail Cohen Shaivitz for her dedication in editing the final manuscript.

The book contains perspectives on the way new information technology might reorient the spatial organization of activity. The perspectives range from conceptual, highlighting the role of research and development to case studies from Japan. Considerable debate is focused on the role of distance and the way in which new information technology might re-shape interaction and, eventually, the form and function of urban areas.

A look into the history of space exploration and its possible future, and just where exactly robotics fit into it all. Given the near incomprehensible enormity of the universe, it appears almost inevitable that humankind will one day find a planet that appears to be much like the Earth. This discovery will no doubt reignite the lure of interplanetary travel. Will we be up to the task? And, given our limited resources, biological constraints, and the general hostility of space, what shape should we expect such expeditions to take? In Robots in Space, Roger Launius and Howard McCurdy tackle these questions with rigorous scholarship and disciplined imagination,

jumping comfortably among the worlds of rocketry, engineering, public policy, and science fantasy to expound upon the possibilities and improbabilities involved in trekking across the Milky Way and beyond. They survey the literature—fictional as well as academic studies—and outline the progress of space programs in the United States and other nations. They also assess the current state of affairs to offer a conclusion startling only to those who haven't spent time with Asimov, Heinlein, and Clarke: to traverse the cosmos, humans must embrace and entwine themselves with advanced robotic technologies . . . 2008 Outstanding Academic Title, Choice Magazine Praise for Robots in Space "This short volume manages to capture the history of U.S. space flight, to explain the underpinnings of U.S. space policy and to plot out the possibilities for our future in space in a style that most anyone can enjoy." —Andrew McMichael, Park City Daily News

New Models in Geography - Vol 1

Politics

Towards an Integration of Social and Ecological Concerns

Proceedings of an International Conference on Information Technology and its Impact on the Urban-Environmental System Held at the Toyohashi University of Technology, Toyohashi, Japan, November 1986

Strategies, Issues and Opportunities

High Technology, Space, and Society SAGE Publications, Incorporated

Rural America is at a crossroads in its economic development. Like regions of other First World nations, the traditional economic base of rural communities in the United States is rapidly deteriorating. Natural resources, including agriculture, show little prospect for generating future job growth, and manufacturing has become a new source of instability. Faced with these changes and an increasing vulnerability to international economic events, rural communities have begun to seek high-technology industries and advanced services as candidates for job growth and economic stability. What is the potential for high-tech growth outside the largest cities? What is the role of high-tech industry in the economic development of non-metropolitan America? This book provides a hard-nosed look at the high-tech potential in rural economic development. Some of the questions Glasmeier addresses include: Are rural areas attractive to high tech? Will high tech follow earlier patterns and filter down the lowest-paid jobs to rural areas? Will rural communities be bypassed completely for even lower-wage Third World locations? Glasmeier answers in a sober analysis that separates fact from myth. Empirical data reveals the kinds of high-tech jobs that locate in rural areas, and the kinds of rural areas that attract high-tech jobs. This analysis leads to a highly critical evaluation of state and local economic development policy and recommendations for its improvement. This book is a must for policymakers, practitioners, scholars, and an informed public interested in the promise of high tech and the future of US economic development.

Developing countries are suffering from the multiple and overlapping problems of poverty, malnutrition, excessive population growth and also the increased environmental pollution due to rapid industrialization and urbanization, particularly in the existing urban centres. The migration from rural areas of agricultural population to urban areas is making this situation more problematic. The lack of established institutions leads to the failure of public policy no matter how efficiently it is formulated. The book discusses the major regional developmental problems in poor countries, covering economic, social and environmental problems. It deals with case-studies for a set of individual countries, and discusses their unique problems, investigating how the established methods of regional science can be used to solve some of these problems.

Depending on the breadth or narrowness of the understanding of politics and the political, "politics" in human geography is defined as either the operation of power in all social relations or the workings of power directed to or by the state. This volume avoids the two extremes by acknowledging the transformation of approaches to the political in human geography over the past few decades but also by highlighting the continued importance of the more traditional state-based conception of politics. The selected articles are clustered around six themes: new agendas in political geography, state territoriality, international relations and globalization, internal territorial organisation and geographical scale, social movements and electoral participation, and identities and citizenship.

Beyond the City Limits

Focus on Computer Science Research

Capitalist Development and Crisis Theory: Accumulation, Regulation and Spatial Restructuring

The Development of High Technology Industries

High Technology, Space, and Society

A Comparative Analysis of Regional and Urban Development

First Published in 2004. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Originally published in 1988, this book explores how new technologies, industrial innovation and the growth of high industry have affected regional employment and economic change in different European countries. It discusses the factors that make some areas better suited than others to the development of the new industries, emphasising how functional interdependence upon highly-qualified manpower tend to concentrate these industries in particular locations. Attempts to foster innovation and the development of high technology industry in old industrial areas are discussed, with particular reference to the role of large firms, training programmes and government policies.

This collection presents a comparative study on the emerging regional nature of local and urban politics in the United States. Recent studies have tended to focus on the politics and power of inner cities or on suburban areas which have gained strength in the past decade. Regional Politics, however, explores how politics works in the extended metropolis which includes and surrounds the urban core and whose economy, society and politics are integrally joined. Through detailed case studies of 10 cities in the US, the book: looks at the development of regional patterns; analyzes the impact regional politics has on urban politics; and outlines an overall approach.

Neither a city nor a traditional suburb, Orange County, California represents a striking example of a new kind of social formation. This multidisciplinary volume offers a cogent case study of the "postsuburban" phenomenon.

Technology, Regions, and Policy

Fragmenting Societies?

Managing Innovation and Change

Economies of Signs and Space

Regional Politics

Innovative Behaviour in Space and Time

This collection of essays looks at recent developments in the crisis theory of capitalist development and relates such theories directly to the current patterns of economic, political technological and cultural changes associated with societal restructuring in industrialized countries.

Dynamics of Globalization and Development debates the role of structural adjustment programs and policies, the implication of financial liberalization for growth and stability, the effects of foreign direct investment and the associated behavior of multinationals in terms of intellectual property rights, the diffusion of technology, growth and development. Many contributors offer innovative insights into the complexities of the process in terms of its micro foundations, and propose efficiency-based multinational policy frameworks. A general thrust of most of the studies in this volume is that the market-driven process of globalization alone will not lead to stable and equitable economic growth. Consequently, several contributors recommend a set of proactive policies to promote greater stability in the system and a more equitable distribution of the benefits of globalization. This anthology will provide valuable insights and important background analysis for scholars working in the field of globalization as well as senior undergraduate and graduate students in a variety of curricula, including economics, finance, development studies, and international studies.

This book analyses how high technology production has shifted from a regional to a global scale. Using the example of semi-conductors it illustrates the interaction of the developed industrial and developing industrialising nations. This book should be of interest to lecturers and students of international economics and international business, professionals dealing with multinationals.

As one of the eighteen field-specific reports comprising the comprehensive scope of the strategic general report of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, this sub-report addresses long-range planning for developing science and technology in the field of space science. They each craft a roadmap for their sphere of development to 2050. In their entirety, the general and sub-group reports analyze the evolution and laws governing the development of science and technology, describe the decisive impact of science and technology on the modernization process, predict that the world is on the eve of an impending S&T revolution, and call for China to be fully prepared for this new round of S&T advancement. Based on the detailed study of the demands on S&T innovation in China's modernization, the reports draw a framework for eight basic and strategic systems of socio-economic development with the support of science and technology, work out China's S&T roadmaps for the relevant eight basic and strategic systems in line with China's reality, further detail S&T initiatives of strategic importance to China's modernization, and provide S&T decision-makers with comprehensive consultations for the development of S&T innovation consistent with China's reality. Supported by illustrations and tables of data, the reports provide researchers, government officials and entrepreneurs with guidance concerning research directions, the planning process, and investment. Founded in 1949, the Chinese Academy of Sciences is the nation's highest academic institution in natural sciences. Its major responsibilities are to conduct research in basic and technological sciences, to undertake nationwide integrated surveys on natural resources and ecological environment, to provide the country with scientific data and consultations for government's decision-making, to undertake government-assigned projects with regard to key S&T problems in the process of socio-economic development, to initiate personnel training, and to promote China's high-tech enterprises through its active engagement in these areas.

New Models in Geography

Flexibility, Divisions of Labor, and Inequality in High-Tech Industries

Framing the Dialogue

Technology Policy

New Models In Geog

New Technology and Regional Development

First published in 1989. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

During the past two decades, many attempts have been made to refocus stratification research and the study of inequality. The contributors to this volume have a long-term concern with the importance of space and locality. Many of them belonged to a research project during the early 1980s that had as one of its main aims the analysis of labor force

The experiences of working women are explored in Women, Work, and Place. Tied together by the conceptual theme "place matters," the essays emphasize the social, cultural, economic, historical, and geographical contexts in which women work, and the effect of specific conditions on women's experiences.

Science parks are becoming established in increasing numbers in almost all parts of the world. Promoted as places on the frontiers of science where a new breed of scientist-entrepreneur invents a new future, extolled as high-status workplaces where a new style of employee and flexible labour process is in the making, they are seen as the potential saviours of local and national economies. High-Tech Fantasies criticises the divisive hype of science parks arguing that both the theory and practice are unproductive for the economy and for any socially progressive science and technology. Questioning responsibility, innovation and symbolism, the authors explore the mutual determination of society, science and space.

Writing Spaces

Wired to the World, Chained to the Home

The Political-Economy Perspective

High-Tech Fantasies

Information and Communication Technologies in Nigeria

Globalisation of High Technology Production

In the past decade there has been growing recognition that economic development is not mainly exogenously determined but, to a large extent, is a transformation process induced and governed by economic actors who respond to competitive, institutional and political challenge. This 'challenge and response' model is increasingly accepted as a valid analytical framework in modern growth theory and also explains the popularity of endogenous growth approaches to technological

innovation issues. However, a major and as yet largely under-researched topic is the question of the diffusion and adoption of new technological changes in the context of space-time dynamics. This diffusion and adoption pattern has obviously clear spatial and temporal variations connected with behavioural responses which may vary over time and different locations. This means that a closer analysis of spatio-temporal opportunities and impediments is necessary in order to fully map the complex interactions of technology and economy in space and time. This volume sets out to bring together a collection of original contributions commissioned by the editors to highlight the spatio-temporal patterns and backgrounds of the diffusion and adoption of new technologies. Some are in the nature of a survey, others have a modelling background and again others are case studies. The contributions originate from different countries and different disciplines. This book is complementary to a previously published volume on technological innovation, *Technological Change, Economic Development and Space*, edited by C.S. Bertuglia, M.M. Fischer and G. Preto, and also published by Springer-Verlag (1995).

In recent years, information and communication technologies (ICTs) have been linked with socioeconomic development with the assumption that they can be harnessed for economic growth in developing countries and facilitate integration into the global information society. However, very few studies in the ICT-for-development field examine the direct connections between ICTs and socioeconomic growth. *Information and Communication Technologies in Nigeria: Prospects and Challenges for Development* is a compelling account of the development of ICTs in Nigeria. It examines the ICT policy framework and the societal context within which application of the technologies emerged and highlights the potentials of ICTs in socioeconomic development. However, this book also demonstrates, through interviews and case studies, that ICTs are not the panacea to underdevelopment; constraining factors in different countries can limit their capacity to succeed. The author employs a rare multidisciplinary approach that makes the book appealing and accessible to a diverse range of readership.

Intended for anyone interested in democracy and public policy, social justice and empowerment, political economy and business or the social consequences of technology and architecture.

The pressures of global competition are affecting regions throughout the world and making it increasingly necessary to understand the complex underlying mechanisms and the potential for innovation offered by new technology. Success in economic restructuring depends not only on the technology itself, but the professional and entrepreneurial skills available and the support provided by institutions and information networks. The very local nature of these phenomena, which are critical to the innovative propensity of firms operating within the region, introduces an inevitable spatial dimension. The time therefore seems ripe to bring together contributions from scholars working in different, but related disciplines, with the aim of investigating the triangular relationship between technological change, economic development and space. The present volume offers a compact review of current theoretical developments and valuable insights deriving from recent empirical studies carried out both within Europe and elsewhere. All those contributing to this volume are actively involved in research in the field. Without their intellectual contribution and willingness to participate in this joint project, the book would not have been possible. We should like, in addition, to thank Angela Spence for her capable assistance in coordinating the various stages of preparation of the book, as well as her translation work and careful linguistic editing. Thanks also go to Paola Stasi for her meticulous copy editing and help in preparing the indices. Their work has been invaluable in moulding together in a single volume contributions from so many different sources.

Technology, Evolution, and Interplanetary Travel

High Technology Industry and Innovative Environments

Regional Science in Developing Countries

The U.S.-Mexican Border Today

Postsuburban California

Critical Essays in Human Geography

Technology Policy: Towards an Integration of Social and Ecological Concerns.

Building on the success of the Second Edition with 19 new chapters, *Managing Innovation and Change* showcases the best work of thinkers writing in this area and provides a coherent picture of key ideas and concepts to have emerged from this exciting field. Frequently radical and intentionally provocative in terms of topic and treatment, the book: - covers the increasing diversity of pressures to which modern enterprises are subjected; - reviews some of the more persistent acronyms to which the art of management is increasingly prone; - examines the nature of innovation; - looks at the broader issues surrounding change, and - turns to those attributes of leadership which are consistent with the successful management of innovation and change.

This is a novel account of social change that supplants conventional understandings of society' and presents a sociology that takes as its main unit of analysis flows through time and across space. Developing a comparative analysis of the UK and US, the new Germany and Japan, Lash and Urry show how restructuration after organized capitalism has its basis in increasingly reflexive social actors and organizations. The consequence is not only the much-vaunted postmodern condition' but also a growth in reflexivity. In exploring this new reflexive world, the authors argue that today's economies are increasingly ones of signs - information, symbols, images, desire - and of space, where both signs and social subjects - refugees, financiers, tourists and "fl[ci]aneurs " - are mobile over ever greater distances at ever greater speeds.

Writing Spaces examines some of the most important discourses in spatial theory of the last four decades, and considers their impact within the built environment disciplines. The book will be a key resource for courses on critical theory in architecture, urban studies and geography, at both the graduate and advanced undergraduate level.

Discourses of Architecture, Urbanism and the Built Environment, 1960–2000

Urban Policy and Economic Restructuring in Comparative Perspective

The European Experience

Science Parks in Society, Science and Space

Conflict and Cooperation in Historical Perspective

Inequality In Labor Market Areas

How does working at home change people's activity patterns, social networks, and their living and working spaces? How will it change the way we plan houses and communities in the future? Will telecommuting solve many of society's ills, or create new ghettos? Gurstein combines a background in planning, sociology of work, and feminist theory with qualitative and quantitative data from ten years of original research, including in-depth interviews and surveys, to understand the socio-spatial impact of home-based work on daily life patterns. She analyzes the experiences of teleworkers including employees, independent contractors, and self-employed entrepreneurs, and presents significant findings regarding the workload, mobility, the distinct differences according to work status and gender, and the tensions in trying to combine work and domestic activities in the same setting. As organizational structures, technology, and family priorities continue to change, the often overlooked phenomenon of teleworkers has important implications on everything from employment policies to community planning and design.

Challenging the notion that there is a single, global process of economic restructuring to which cities must submit.

The relationship between the technological revolution and the simultaneous process of worldwide urban-regional restructuring is examined in this book. Two overview chapters by Manuel Castells and Peter Hall summarize current research in the United States and Great Britain. Additional chapters examine locational patterns and regional effects of high-tech manufacturing; the impact of technological change on service industries and metropolitan economies; and the social, spatial, and political effects of new communications technologies.

Arguing that a new form of industrial organization is generating new patterns of inequality, the authors explore the relationship between growth in the high-tech sector and trends in inequality. While considering the promise of high-tech industries in light of the realities of high-tech work, the authors report considerable unevenness in the high-tech sector. Some high-tech industries fulfill optimistic expectations, but others are in decline. In some high-tech industries, work is organized in ways that generate inequality along gender, racial, and ethnic lines. The authors link these contrasts to different strategies of flexible production. Building upon the distinction between static flexibility, in which harsh measures are taken to control costs, and dynamic flexibility, in which production processes are constantly adapted to market conditions, they conclude that the most innovative and successful high-tech industries are those employing dynamic flexibility. Expansion of dynamically flexible production strategies is essential if high-tech industries are to fulfill their promise.

The Geography of Innovation

Space Science & Technology in China: A Roadmap to 2050

Women, Work, and Place

An International Survey

Democracy and Technology

Prospects and Challenges for Development