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In Architecture
Digital Technologies
Parametricism
The Politics of
The architecture of neoliberalism

CHAPTER 12

The architecture of neoliberalism
Neoliberal Violence: Urban crisis and the death of the public

The neoliberal discourses that shaped modern capitalism produce new aesthetic strategies that propel the neoliberal agenda. These aestheticizations take the form of visual and auditory media, which can be used to engage and mobilize public opinion. The complexity of contemporary neoliberal capitalism should be considered within this framework.

The neoliberalization of sociopolitical relations has led to the rise of a new epistemology that questions the traditional categories of political and social activism. This new epistemology argues that political action is not merely about changing laws and policies, but also about changing the very way society is organized. The neoliberal agenda seeks to transform society by promoting market-oriented solutions to social problems.

The neoliberal critique of activism challenges the traditional forms of political action and instead promotes a more participatory and collaborative form of activism. These new patterns of political participation are characterized by a greater emphasis on voluntary action and community organizing.

Introduction: Parametricism and the (neutral) public

Parametricism refers to a set of principles or rules that govern the structure and organization of society. It is characterized by a focus on the efficient and effective management of resources and the maximization of economic productivity. Parametricism seeks to control and manipulate various aspects of society, including politics, economy, and culture, in order to achieve these goals. This approach to governance is often criticized for prioritizing efficiency and productivity over democratic values and social justice.

Parametricism can be seen as a form of control, where the state or other powerful actors design and implement policies that are intended to control and shape the behavior of individuals and social groups. This can lead to the marginalization and exclusion of certain groups, as well as the concentration of power and resources in the hands of a few.

The neutral public sphere is a concept that refers to a space where individuals can engage in open and free exchange of ideas and opinions without fear of retribution or censorship. This concept is often associated with the Enlightenment and the ideals of the public sphere as defined by Carl Schmitt. The neutral public sphere is seen as essential for the development of a democratic society, as it allows for the free expression of ideas and the formation of public opinion.

The privatization of political processes and the reduction of public space to economic forum are key features of parametricism. The privatization of political processes involves the transfer of control over political decision-making to private actors, often resulting in a lack of accountability and transparency. The reduction of public space to economic forum refers to the transformation of public spaces into sites of economic activity, such as shopping malls or corporate headquarters, which can displace traditional forms of public engagement in favor of commercial interests.
The political economy of wealth and poverty in the last decades has been shaped by the deepening of the global reach of economic policies that have resulted in increased inequalities. The polarization of wealth and poverty is a critical issue that must be addressed. Critical to understanding the current state of socioeconomic inequality is the recognition of the ways in which economic policies have led to the growth of wealth accumulation and poverty. The polarization of wealth and poverty is a result of the deepening of the global reach of economic policies that have led to increased inequalities, in the context of the commodification of labor and the labor market. The political economy of wealth and poverty is a critical issue that must be addressed.

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The economic benefits of urban development are well documented. By positioning urban development as a critical component of economic growth, many cities are seeing increased prosperity and reduced poverty. The key to unlocking these benefits lies in effective urban planning and management.

Urban development can drive economic growth by creating new job opportunities, increasing property values, and attracting investment. However, successful urban development requires careful planning and execution. Cities that prioritize sustainability and walkability often see the highest levels of economic activity.

In addition to economic benefits, urban development can also improve quality of life. Well-planned developments include mixed-use neighborhoods that offer a variety of options for housing, shopping, and dining. This can help reduce urban sprawl and promote more equitable communities.

Ultimately, the success of urban development depends on collaboration between government, private sector, and community stakeholders. By working together, cities can create more livable and prosperous communities for all.

Smooth ships and the cauldron of disasters

Ecosystems and biodiversity are interconnected and vital to the health of the planet. By protecting these ecosystems, we can ensure that our natural resources are preserved for future generations. Urban development can have a significant impact on these ecosystems, so it is crucial that we make informed decisions about how we develop our cities.

In conclusion, urban development can bring many benefits, but it must be done thoughtfully to ensure long-term sustainability. By focusing on responsible development practices, we can create vibrant and resilient communities that thrive for generations to come.
Conclusions: The Informal Algorithm Manifesto

From parametric algorithms, informalization can give rise to new forms of the problematics arising out of the social and economic conditions. The economic, political, and cultural landscapes of the informal economy are shaped by the interplay of these self-organizing and networked processes that result in new forms of economic and political landscapes. In this essay, I attempt to explore the implications of these processes for the understanding of the informal economy and its role in shaping our understanding of the economy in general. The informal economy is characterized by a complex network of relationships that are not easily captured by conventional economic models. It is a dynamic and evolving system that is constantly adapting to new conditions. The informal economy is not simply an economic phenomenon, but a fundamental aspect of human society. It is a reflection of the human need to create value and produce goods and services. Understanding the informal economy requires a shift in our thinking towards a more holistic and integrated approach. The informal economy is not just an economic phenomenon, but a fundamental aspect of human society. It is a reflection of the human need to create value and produce goods and services. Understanding the informal economy requires a shift in our thinking towards a more holistic and integrated approach.
1. Channel Moriarte, The Ream of the Pothook (London: Verso, 2006); Channel Moriarte.

Notes

1. Projects of urbanization to prevent gentrification.

2. To enable communities to manage their own resources and share the gains of the collaborative development and cultural programming.

3. To develop place and protocols for designing and shaping public spaces.

4. To develop public spaces for institutions and cultural programming.

5. To develop the idea of public space as an ambition and new piece of the city.

6. To define the city's role in the development of large-scale planning.

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