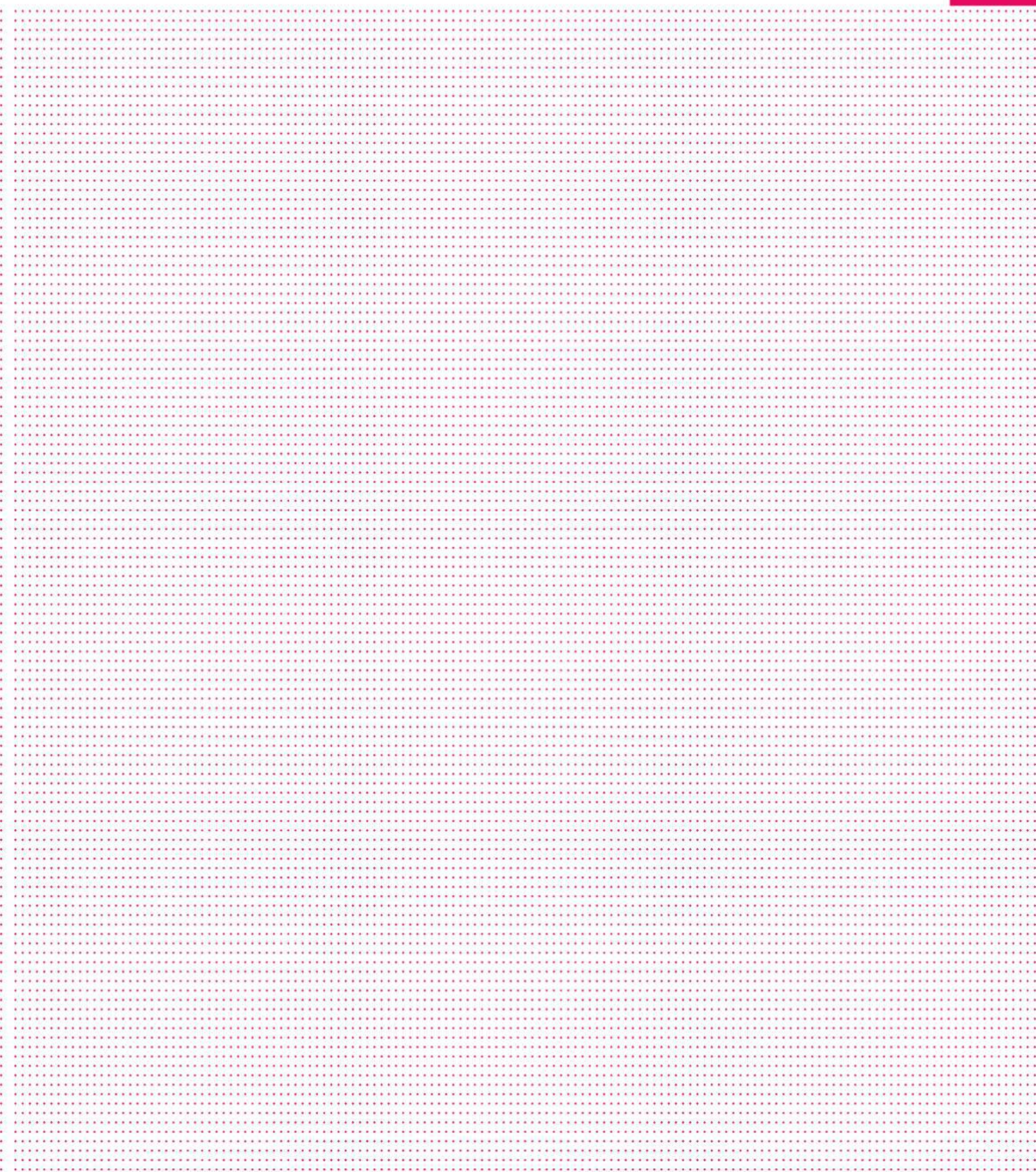
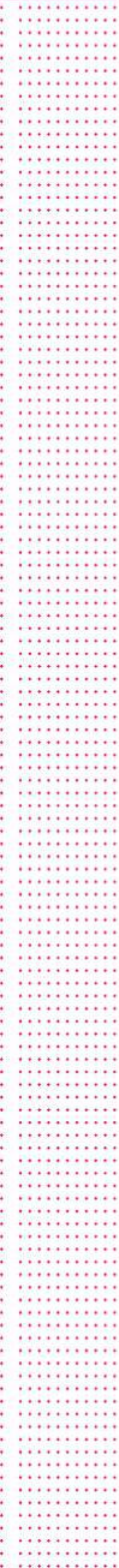


BOOK-ISH TERRITORY

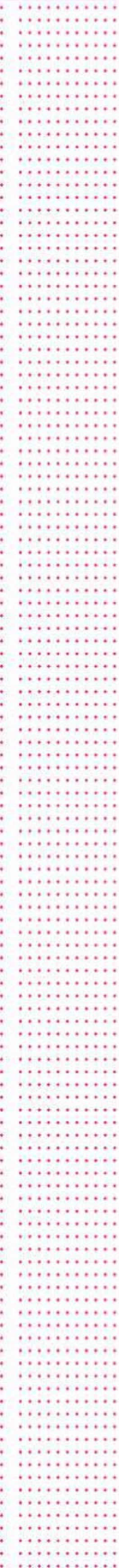
A MANUAL OF ALTERNATIVE LIBRARY TACTICS







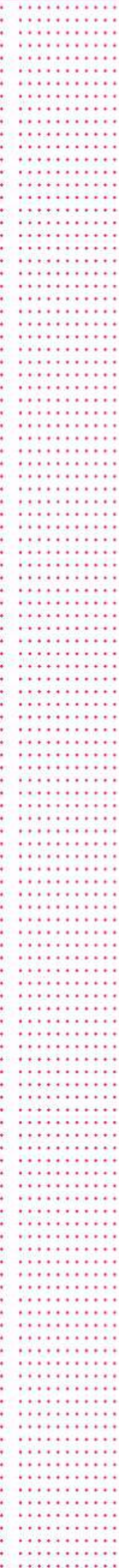
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A MANUAL OF ALTERNATIVE LIBRARY TACTICS





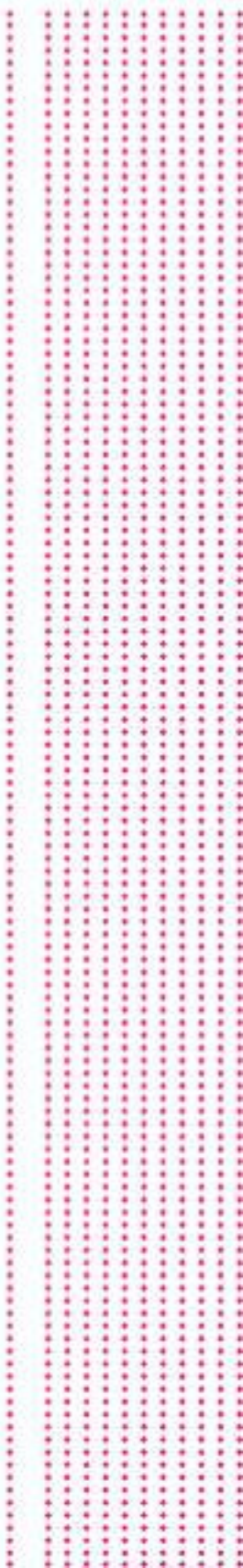
t.o.c.

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	introduction to urban tactics.....11 isolated actions, blow by blow
	ideological shifts of the american library.....29 historical argument for library decentralization
	Scouting report.....43 the Syracuse station library
	overt operations.....63 alternative library typologies a. deep cover b. drop site c. ring network d. flash meeting e. brush contact
	operation a.l.t.....127 decentralizing the central library
	appendix.....167 a guide to making do in the field a. mechanisms of infiltration b. glossary





SITUATION BRIEFING
INTRODUCTION TO BOOK-ISH TERRITORY



Throughout the library's history, there is evidence of a flexible and versatile library system. This project seeks to return to this and adaptive library model.

*top
tugboat
library,
1909*

*middle
lumber store
library, 1939*

*bottom
firehouse
library, 1909*



This project calls for the tactical insertion of library content into the spaces of existing urban programs. The dematerialization of the library aims to challenge the accepted library model; it proposes transforming a static and insular institution into a dynamic and fluid system. A tactical approach to library dispersion would allow the information of the library to react to - and against - the activities and spaces of the everyday.

This system presupposes that the city offers opportunities for exchange and absorption of knowledge. It seeks to take advantage of the fact that the library and city can be similarly defined as places of exchange and encounter. In advocating for what he calls the 'right to urban life,' Henri Lefebvre asserts that urban needs are not limited to economic exchange and basic physical necessities. Rather, he defines urban needs as access to information, imagination, and play. As such, it is the role of the designer to create opportunities for such activities to occur. This research is a critique of the current institutionalized library model, calling for a more mobile and nimble system, one which more readily maximizes opportunities for informational exchange.

This alternative library assumes that activities, access to objects, and casual conversations are valid - and essential - sources of knowledge. As a result, the

This project aims to challenge the model of the institutionalized library, calling for a new decentralized system.

The fundamental characteristics of a library and a city are the same; they both serve as spaces of exchange and encounter.

Dispersing library content throughout the city would be of mutual benefit to the library and city; opportunities for informational exchange and casual encounter would dramatically increase.

library's role shifts from a keeper to a promoter of knowledge, in turn demanding the library's transformation from a passive to an active system.

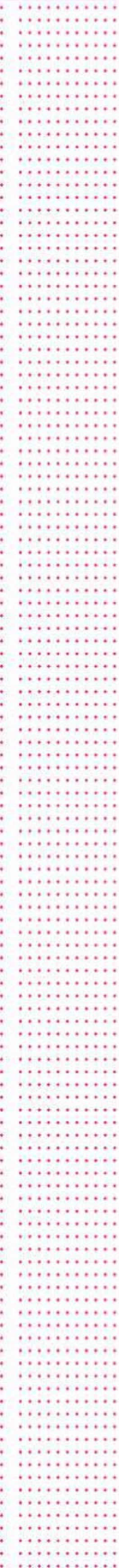
Knowledge is produced through the interaction of diverse references; information, therefore, cannot be examined in isolation but, rather, benefits from the intersection with alternative sources. In response to this method of thinking, **this project seeks to disperse library content throughout the city's everyday spaces.** The subsequent intersections promise to enhance the quality of informational exchange to the mutual benefit of the library and the spaces of the everyday. Urban and informational systems are therefore considered symbiotic, rather than independent, networks.

The proposed dematerialization is by no means new. Prior to the ideological shift of the American Library Association in the late Depression era and the institutionalization of organizations in mid-century America, the library was a less structured yet, one may argue, more innovative system. At the turn of the century, the majority of Chicago's library collection was housed in ad-hoc spaces that included firehouses and tugboats. During the Depression, the WPA transformed barbershops, lumber stores, and rowboats into micro-libraries.

These examples may speak to measures taken out of necessity rather than a conscious rethinking of the library. However, one cannot overlook the potentials of this network model. In fact, there is a great deal to be gained from these interactions. The emergent byproduct of two different (and potentially contrasting) sources of knowledge has enormous potential to produce unexpected and exciting outcomes. It is therefore the aim of this project, through the insertion of library content into the spaces of the city, to provide opportunities for informational exchange in a more varied form.

In Syracuse, New York, as early as 1912, the city had established eight station libraries. These stations extended the library network into the city's pharmacies, bakeries, and doctor's offices. Dramatically increasing circulation, these stations were hugely successful. The goal of this project is to propose a new model for the Syracuse library system. The following manual provides insight into existing alternative libraries and details opportunities for future interventions. It is intended that the tactical insertion of library content will increase opportunities for exchange, enhancing both the library and the city.

Syracuse's early station libraries were housed in the city's barbershops, bakeries, and doctor's offices.





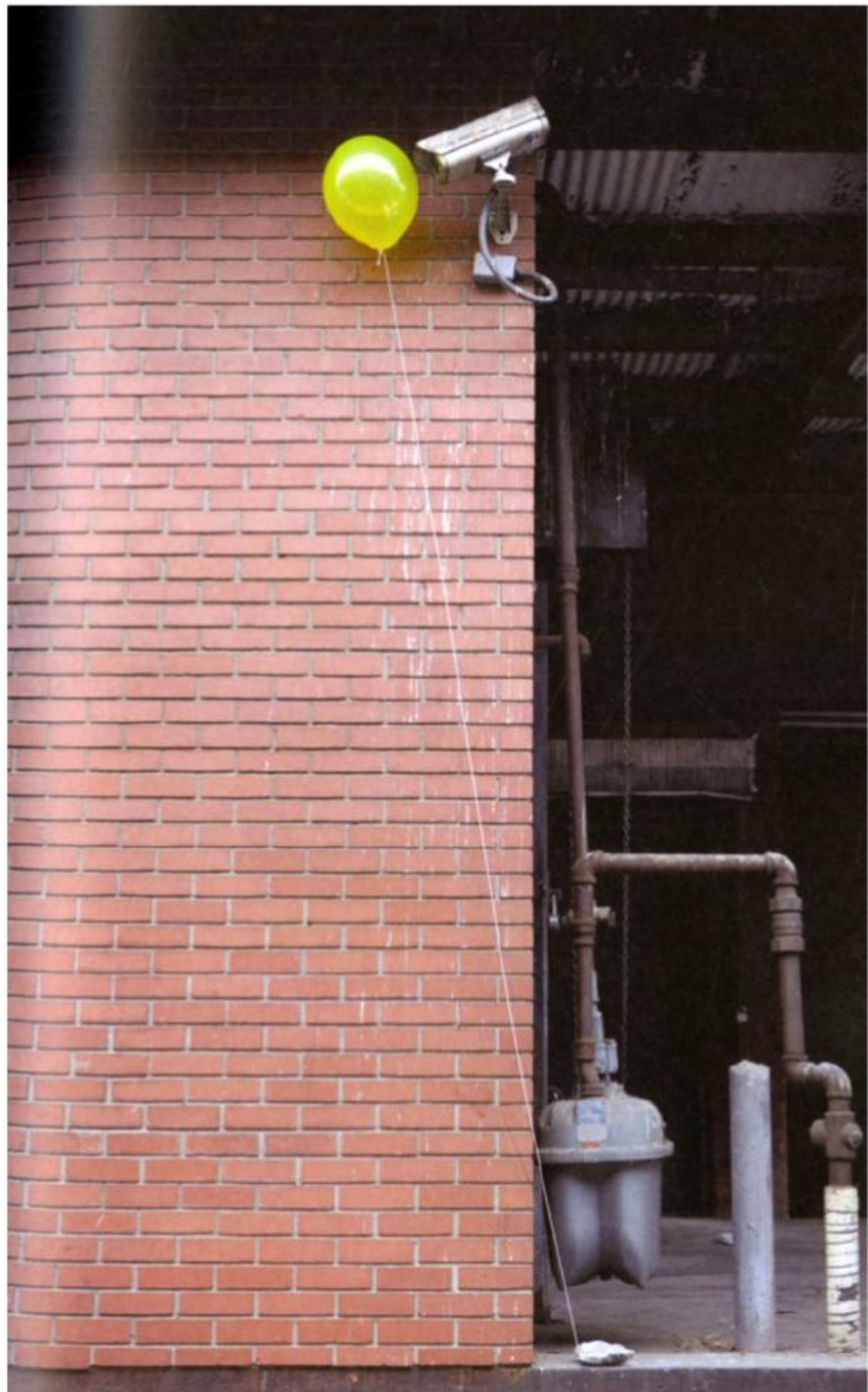
INTRODUCTION TO URBAN TACTICS
ISOLATED ACTIONS, BLOW BY BLOW



right

*Intervention
12/23/07,
William Lamson,
Arlington,
2007*

*The invasion
of security
cameras into
public space is
a polarizing
issue. This
photo
illustrates a
gentle, and
tactical,
defense against
Big Brother.*



"A tactic is the art of the weak."

Michel de Certeau. *The Practice of Everyday Life.*



This project proposes a tactical approach to library insertion, as opposed to the current strategic model.

"Strategy without tactics is the slowest route to victory. Tactics without strategy is the noise before defeat."

Sun Tzu, *Art of War*



An urban library demands tactical insertion of library content and programs. This system is a departure from the current model, which favors a centralized institution. The goal of this research is to locate precise opportunities for library insertions.

The following manual offers a catalogue of tactics that rethink the library organization. This research asserts that the current library model is strategic, rather than a tactical, in nature. Most contemporary libraries offer basic services and seek to fulfill a singular goal: provide access to books, offer assistance from staff, organize and catalogue the current collection. This broad stroke, large scale operation fails to take advantage of a tactical approach. A tactical library would insert library collections into spaces where the content of the library could react to - and against - the places and activities of the everyday.

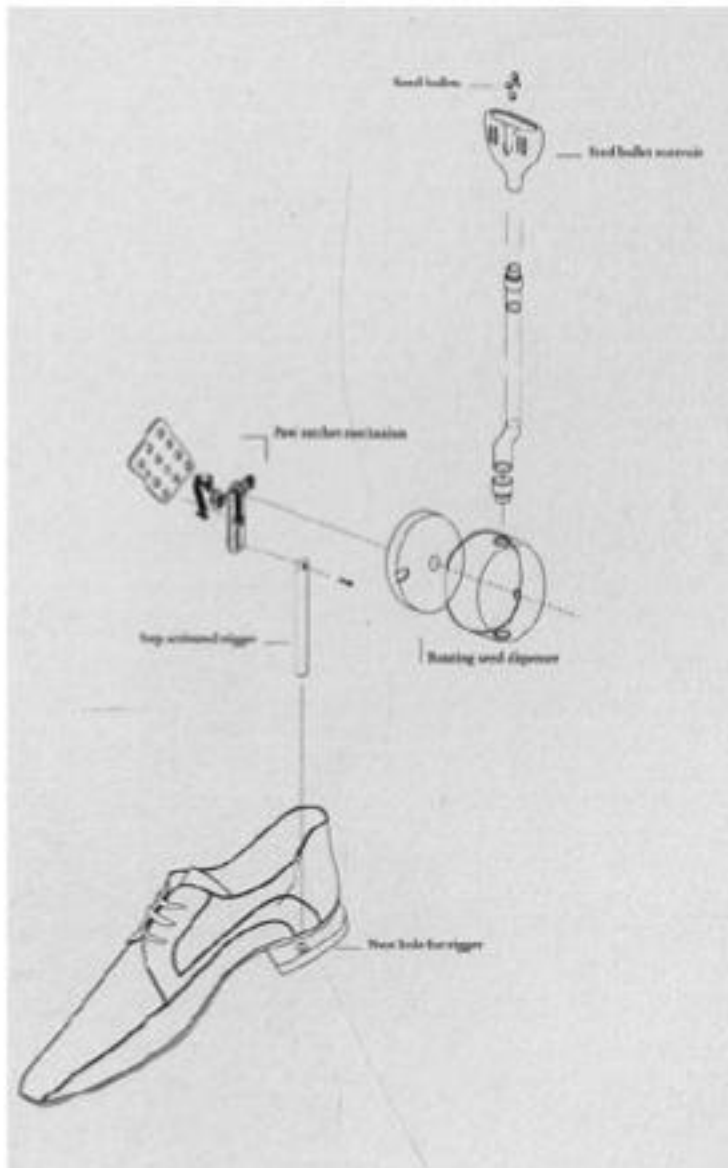
Michel de Certeau offers the tactic as an opportunity to arm the individual with agency. While strategies empower the institution, the tactic offers the opportunity for small scale actions to take place. The tactic empowers the individual and poses a challenge to the large scale enterprises that typically dominate the form of the city. He argues:

The space of the tactic is the space of the other. Thus it must play on and with terrain imposed on it and organized by the law of foreign power. It does not have the means to keep to itself, at a distance, in a position of withdrawal, foresight, and self-collection: it is a maneuver 'within the enemy's field of vision, as Bulow put it, and within enemy territory. It does not, therefore, have the options of planning general strategy

and viewing the adversary as a whole within a district, visible, and objectifiable space. **It operates in isolated actions, blow by blow.** It takes advantage of 'opportunities' and depends on them, being without any base where it could stockpile its winnings, built up its own position, and plan raids. What it wins it cannot keep. **This nowhere gives tactic mobility, to be sure, but a mobility that must accept the chance offerings of the moment,** and seize on the wing the possibilities that offer themselves at any given moment. It must vigilantly make use of the cracks that particular conjunctions open in the surveillance of the proprietary powers. It poaches them. It creates surprises in them. It can be where it is least expected. It is a guileful ruse.¹

left

The subversive gardener. A device was designed in order to discretely make a community garden - while circumventing the permit process and city bureaucracy.



1 Michel de Certeau, *The Practice of Everyday Life*, trans. Steven Rendall (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1988), 37.

This proposed approach arms individuals with a high degree of agency; the distinction between patron and librarian are therefore blurred. As a result, a system emerges in which the responsibility of library management is a collective enterprise - consequently transforming an institution into a true 'public' library.

This tactical approach is a divergence from the contemporary urban and library model. Currently, libraries are perceived to exist in the domain of the institution - large scale enterprises removed from the realm of the individual. This project proposes a new library system, one in which the individual has power over the circulation, distribution and organization of library content. The strict distinction between patron, librarian, and trustee are therefore blurred and control over the library becomes a shared responsibility.

Certeau's tactic transforms the passive urbanite into a powerful definer of space. Inserting one's self into the place-making process is a claim to the right to urban life. This reclamation of urban rights is a powerful opportunity, one that permits users to react to and against one's environment. Similarly, David Harvey argues that "the right to the city is far more than individual liberty to access urban resources: it is a right to change ourselves by changing the city. [...] The freedom to make a remake our cities is, I want to argue, one of the most precious yet neglected of our human rights."² Harvey's assertion empowers individual and transforms the individual into an urban author.

De Certeau addresses the question of urban authorship, arguing for the agency of the

.....

2 David Harvey, "The Right to the City" *New Left Review* 53 (2008): 23.

individual. In *The Practice of Everyday Life*, he provides an anecdote that compares a proactive child and a passive television viewer. He notes:

The child still scrawls and daubs on his schoolbooks; even if he is punished for this crime, he has made a space for himself and signs his existence as an author on it. The television viewer cannot write anything on the screen of his set. He has been dislodged from the product; he plays no role in its apparition. He loses his author's rights and becomes, or so it seems, a pure receiver, the mirror of a multiform and narcissistic actor.³

Calling for the transformation from a receiver to an author is a key component of this research. This manual is intended to illustrate methods of reclaiming the public library. The project empowers the individual to reestablish control of the space. Each example of an alternative library is accompanied by a diagram and steps describing how a similar implementation might be achieved. While these instructions are by no means comprehensive, it does demonstrate the simplicity of the seemingly radical proposition. In the coming pages you will see a variety of alternative library tactics and opportunities for potential implementation.

This call for authorship challenges the institutionalized model; the tactical approach would reinsert the individual into the library-making process

3 De Certeau, *The Practice of Everyday Life*, 31.

According to Henri Lefebvre, urban needs include access to a host of intangible necessities, including information, imagination, and play.

The ability of the individual to claim agency is integral to one's right to urban life. Henri Lefebvre's "Right to the City" defines urban needs:

It is a matter of the need for creative activity, for work (not just products and material consumer goods); of the needs for information, for symbolism, for imagination, for play. [...] Are not needs for designated places, places of simultaneity and encounter places where exchange does not pass into exchange value, commerce, and profit - are these not specific urban needs? Is there not also the need for a time for such encounters, such exchanges?⁴

This perspective assumes that the urbanite has a high degree of agency. The architect Adriaan Geuze similarly discusses the issue of urban authorship in terms of spectators and actors, calling for space that "transforms anonymity into exhibitionism, spectators into actors."⁵ He calls upon architects to allow the users of space to occupy and use their environment in inventive and individual ways. This requires one to re-conceptualize the role of the architect. Rather than dictate how space

4 Henri Lefebvre, "The Right to the City," In *Writings on Cities*, trans. Eleonore Kofman (Cambridge, MA: Blackwell Publishers, 1996), 428.

5 Adriaan Geuze, "Accelerating Darwin," In *Architectural Positions: Architecture, Modernity and the Public Sphere*, ed Tom Avermaete, Klaske Havik, and Hans Teerds (Amsterdam: Sun Publishers, 2009), 108.



left

*The city as
playground*

*Ward, Colin.
The Child in
the City.
New York:
Pantheon Books,
1978.*

should be used, it allows the individual to use space in varied and highly inventive ways - effectively providing opportunities for play.

This shift in thinking makes the assumption that the individual actively seeks exploration and discovery. Geuze discusses the desire of individuals to seek "anarchy, exploration, [and] self expression." He argues that "one-dimensional cities ignore the intelligence of the inquiring urbanite," and calls for "an uprising of street furniture, for anarchistic street signage, and for surrealistic and subversive public spaces. Not in order to shock, but to elicit creativity. The new public spaces must expose preconceived behavior and discretion, must provoke and disorient the user."⁶

6
Adriaan Geuze, "Accelerating Darwin,"
108.

BOOK-ISH TERRITORY

A MANUAL OF LIBRARY TACTICS

*top**Centralized
library,
library
section.**New York Public
Library, 1911**bottom**Decentralized
library, boat
bookmobile**Issaquena,
Mississippi,
1930s*

These tactical implementations should be experimental. While architects and librarians alike thrive on organization and planning, this project advocates a new method of experimental thinking. **The historical decentralized libraries were highly innovative; their definition of library was loose and transformative.** According to this evolving definition, a library could be a table in a barber shop or a crate on a front porch. Similarly, this project calls for a loosening of the definition of library - from a repository of books to a space that allows for the exchange of information. Lefebvre similarly advocates for urban experiments and establishes realistic expectations for the architect. He postulates that “utopia should be considered experimentally,” calling for more modest and nimble approaches to design. He acknowledges that “the architect cannot work miracles any more than the sociologist. Neither one creates social relations. Under certain favorable conditions, they can help tendencies to find expression (to take on form),” arguing that **architects, at best, can “propose, try out, prepare forms. They can also (and most importantly) make an inventory of their acquired experiences, draw lessons from failures, help give birth to the possible.”**⁷

Rather than impose an overhaul of the current system, this project advocates a new series of experimental insertions - similar to the process undertaken by the early 19th century models.

⁷ Lefebvre, “The Right to the City,” 431.

right

*The city as
playground:
street grate*

*Ward, Colin.
The Child in
the City.
New York:
Pantheon Books,
1978.*

This requires a transformation from large scale overhauls to “new modesties, partial interventions, strategies realignments, compromised positions that might influence, redirect, success in limited terms, regroup, begin from scratch even, but will never reestablish control.”⁸ The architect, therefore, has to work in a far more tactical manner. One must work within the realistic confines of the existing conditions and provide modest interventions that can offer the possibility of urban life.

In order to fulfill this mission, one must acknowledge the complexity of the contemporary urban condition. Rather than imposing order, this projects calls for a loosening of control. Easing restraints and loosening boundaries welcomes the unplanned and unpredicted. This proposition makes the assumption that the individual actively seeks exploration and discovery.



Often, architects fail to recognize the complexities of the city, which results in architects and urban planners attempting to impose order on a system that is, inherently, unordered. Rem Koolhaas promotes 'Lite Urbanism,' wherein architects support and promote - rather than restrain - the dynamic complexities of the city. He argues:

If there is to be a "new urbanism" it will not be based on the twin fantasies of order and omnipotence; it will be the staging of uncertainty; **it will no longer be concerned with the arrangement of more or less permanent objects but with the irrigation of territories with potential;** it will no longer aim for stable configurations but for the creation of enabling fields that accommodate processes that refuse to be crystallized into definitive form; it will no longer be about meticulous definition, the imposition of limits, but about expanding notions [...] It will not be about the civilized, but about underdevelopment.⁹

This statement questions the agency of the architect and asks how one can support - rather than restrain - the development the urban.

In discussing the theory of unitary urbanism, Situationist authors note that their "first task is to enable people to stop identifying with their surroundings and with model

The library is most often considered a highly organized and structured system. A new approach is needed, however - one that welcomes the uncertain and the unpredictable.

9 Rem Koolhaas, "What Ever Happened to Urbanism?" In *S,M,L,XL*, OMA with Bruce Mau (New York: Monicelli Press, 1995), 971.

right

*Swing; Memorial
to the Berling
Army Soldiers*

*Kamila
Szejnoch,
Warsaw, 2008*

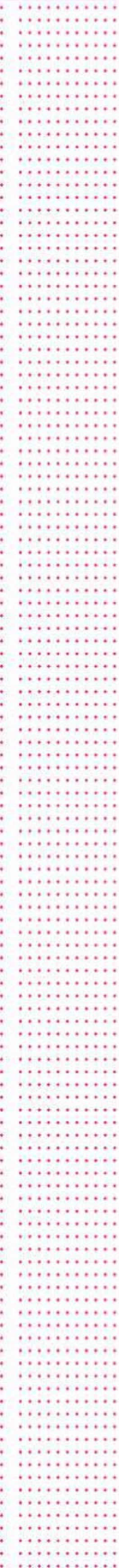


patterns of behavior," arguing that "the main achievement of contemporary city planning is to have made people blind to the possibility of what we call unitary urbanism [...] A living critique means setting up bases for an experimental life where people can come together to create their own lives on terrains equipped to their ends."¹⁰ This 'experimental life' is similar to that promoted by Geuze. Furthermore, the emphasis on play, experimental behavior, and challenging the potential of one's urban environment are similarly discussed by the Situationists several decades earlier.

The Situationists and Geuze have advocated a dramatic shift in thinking. It also confronts the architect with a significant task: how does one design in order to allow for experimentation and future adaptability? Both of these questions confront issues introduced at the beginning of this discussion regarding the right to urban life. **Given these realities, what is the method of intervention and agency of the architect? Perhaps it requires a return to tactical interventions that are approached experimentally. Isolated and small scale tactical interventions could reintroduce, albeit incrementally, collective urban life.**

Though this call for experimental behavior appears to be a contemporary and novel idea, these ideas were previously explored by the Situationists in the 1960s.

10 Attila Kotanyi, and Raoul Vaneigem, "Basic Program of Unitary Urbanism," In *Situationist Anthology*, ed and trans. Ken Knabb (Berkeley: Bureau of Public Secrets, 1995), 88.





IDEOLOGICAL SHIFTS OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY
HISTORICAL ARGUMENT FOR LIBRARY DECENTRALIZATION

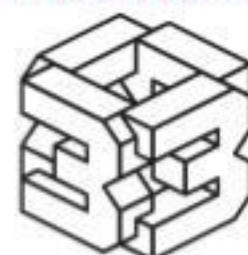
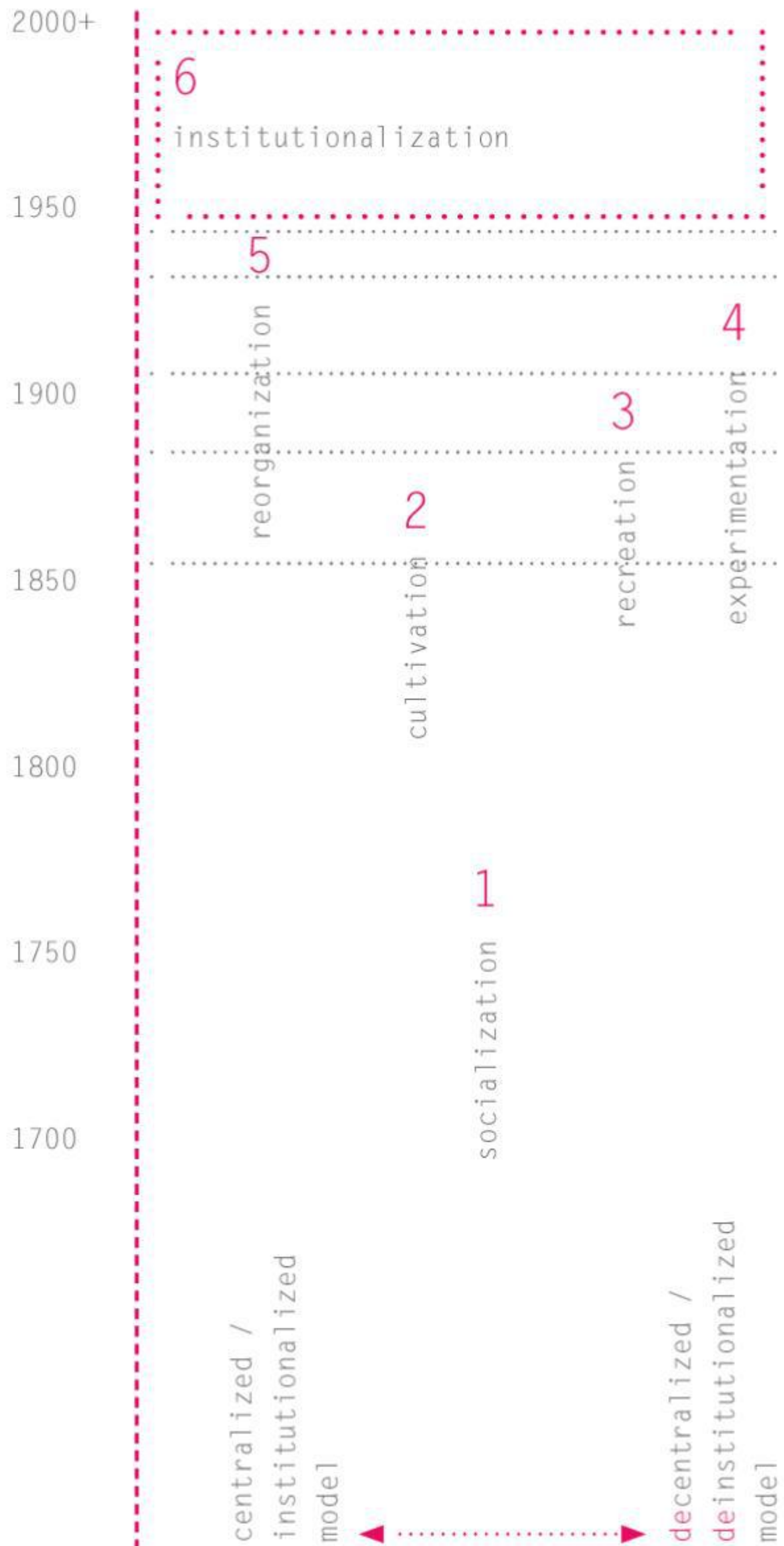


Diagram illustrating the degree of institutionalization for each of the library's phases



Ideological shifts in the American library

The

There are six phases of library development in the United States. Rather than recount the chronological development of the library, this research intends to show the broad ideological trends of the library system from the early 19th century to present day. **The documented shifts reveal that the institutionalized library as we know it today is a relatively recent phenomenon; the flexibility of early libraries was abandoned in favor of formal restructuring in the 1940s.** In the early days of the Depression, the harsh economic climate inspired new innovative library methods. However, at the waning of the Depression in the late 1930s and early 40s the library went through a period of reorganization and restructuring. As will be discussed, further modern developments solidified this shift; this research proposes a return to the flexibility and looseness of the historic model.

The six phases of library ideology :

1720-1850	Phase 1 : socialization
1850-1875	Phase 2 : cultivation
1875-1900	Phase 3 : recreation
1900-1940	Phase 4 : experimentation
1940-1950	Phase 5 : reorganization
1950-present	Phase 6 : institutionalization

Early social libraries were concerned with cultivating a level of decorum and culture among the citizens - as opposed to simply providing access to information.

Phase 1 : socialization 1720-1850

Prior to the days of the public library system, there were many types of libraries that sought to offer morality, culture, and education to the individuals of the young nation. The earliest american libraries were closely tied to religious teachings and theological texts; it wasn't until Benjamin Franklin's Philadelphia Junto in 1728 that libraries shifted from a place of theological study to popular literature.¹ Soon thereafter, social libraries emerged. These libraries were formed as early as 1733 and reached their heights of popularity between 1725 and 1875.² **These libraries were formed due to the humanitarian ideals of the upper class and were intended to promote good habits among the working classes.** Social libraries encompassed a broad array of organizations, including the mechanics', apprentices', and merchants' library. **There was a great diversity of library types in the early 19th century.** While they were often divided by class and occupation, they all shared a similar goal of encouraging self-improvement. The waning of the social library between 1840 and 1890 subsequently made way for the birth of the public library.

1 Wayne A. Weigand and Donald G. Davis, Jr, trans., *Encyclopedia of Library History* (New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1994), 643.

2 Weigand, *Encyclopedia of Library History*, 643.

Phase 2 : cultivation
1850-1875

Peterboro, New Hampshire is credited with forming the first public library in 1834 in space that was shared by a store and post office.³ However, it wasn't until 1851 that the state of Massachusetts permitted cities to tax their citizens in order to fund the development of a public library. This government-funded model became the standard method of public library creation. The birth of the library system brought with it a defined of objectives. **There was a reorganization of library objectives: from providing opportunities for self-improvement and exposure to culture, to providing educational opportunities for the citizenry. As such, the library focused on proving textual documents as opposed to social experiences.**



3 Michael H. Harris, ed. *Reader in American Library History* (Washington, D.C.: Microcard Editions, 1971), 45.

4 *Ibid*, 124.

The birth of the public library brought about another shift: from providing opportunities for informational, rather than social, exchange.

left

Photograph of The Peterboro Public Library in New Hampshire. It holds claim to being the first public library in the United States. Its tax-funding structure paved the way for the Boston Public Library in 1851, which was the first city library in the world to be funded by taxation.⁴

The initial goals of the public library soon broadened - from a source of reference material to a space of educational activity and recreation.

Phase 3 : recreation 1875-1900

Following the inauguration of the public library system, a new age of experimentation began. The library's goals broadened, from providing basic reference material to providing access to recreational and educational activities, objects, and experiences. In his article, "Public libraries and recreation" W. I. Fletcher in 1898 writes:

There is nothing out of place in the comparing of the library to the school and the college, but its true mission is not to be so limited. To a large extent it is to be compared, as an object of public care and expense, with the park, the modern common, where there are flower-beds, rare plants in conservatories, lakes with boats in summer and skating in winter, and music by excellent bands. Not very strictly useful, these things, but recognized everywhere as ministering to the real culture of the people. Let this library, then, be the place where you will come, not merely to study and store your minds with so-called "useful" knowledge, but also often to have a good time..."⁴

4 "Public libraries and recreation" W. I. Fletcher in *Public Libraries*, July, 1898



top

National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio, 1900-1920

Factories were population locations for deposit stations. As will be shown, Syracuse, New York, had its own library extensions in factories.

bottom

Minneapolis Public Library, 1920s. Grace Wiley is shown holding a gila monster and a rattlesnake.



*Dickson, *The Library in America: A Celebration in Words and Pictures.**

Despite the grave economic climate, WPA supported efforts found opportunities to establish a variety of small-scale experimental libraries. In fact, library circulation increased during the Depression.

Phase 4 : experimentation 1900-1940

By the turn of the century, this interest in experimentation continued. The primary focus of the library was not simply to supply access to literature and reference material. Rather, it was a place of information exchange. Libraries developed reptile collections and colonized the spaces of restaurants and barber shops. In particular, the Depression brought about a period of innovation despite the serious lack of funds. **The efforts of the WPA allowed immense flexibility regarding the circulation and storage of books; books were circulated via rowboat along the Mississippi bayou and ladders transformed into shelving units.** Despite financial restrictions, book circulation increased. One writer notes:

“Despite the great Depression, by 1935 about 63 percent of the population was served by a free library. It was a time of declining book budgets and salary cuts; it was also a time for sharply increased circulation. The library had become a relief agency of its own - ‘the bread line of the spirit’ was a common description - and great efforts were made to keep them open and operating.”⁵

5 Dickson, *The Library in America: A Celebration in Words and Pictures*, 99.



top

*Restaurant
library and
book mobile
in Brookside,
Alabama, 1930s*

bottom

*A ladder is
transformed
into a magazine
rack. WPA
Wilderness
Library,
Jasper,
Arkansas,
1930s.*



*Dickson, *The
Library in
America: A
Celebration
in Words and
Pictures.**

The flexibility of the early 20th century library was replaced by a more formally organized, institutionalized structure.

Phase 5
1940-1950

The waning of the Depression brought about a fundamental shift in library ideology; the era is often referred to as the 'Age of Reorganization'.⁶ A reappraisal of library goals took place in the late 1930s, with the American Library Association (ALA) seeking to streamline and organize its operations. Following the loose structure of the Depression-era libraries, the organization sought to regroup and clarify its mission. As a result, the library's flexibility was abandoned in favor of an institutionalized model. One historian recalls:

"With the coming of the depression of the 1930s, library appropriations were reduced. Subsequently, there was a reappraisal of essential library services, and some of the leaders of the profession stated that the educational rather than the recreational services of libraries would more likely command respect, especially during the period of financial crisis. Between 1933 and 1938, two attempts were made to formulate comprehensive statements of public library objectives. Each of these statements, which were officially adopted by the American Library Association, represented a step forward in focusing attention on the Library's educational responsibility."⁷

6 Dennis Thomison, *A history of the American Library Association, 1876-1972* (Chicago : American Library Association, 1978), 136.

This time of reappraisal focused on achieving three goals:⁸

1. Unify independently operating organizations into a single group. Local, state, regional, and national associations would be consolidated under this proposed model.
2. A hierarchical organization of library divisions will be devised. Various departments, including: acquisitions, cataloguing, reference, and circulation would be clearly divided into distinct departments.
3. Membership to the ALA was no longer open to anyone who paid dues. Membership became exclusive to those who met certain educational and experiential criteria.

It is evident that the ALA was reacting against the fluidity of the existing system. The desire for structure, hierarchical organization, and organization has had a lasting effect on the public library. The library as we know it today is only a recent development. *The time between 1720 and 1940 - a period 220 years- saw moments of intense innovation and flexibility. It is only within the last 70 years that the library has materialized into the rigid and insular structure that it is today.*

The institutionalization of the library system is a recent development in the evolution of the American library.

7 Harris, *Reader in American Library History*, 122.

8 Thomison, *A history of the American Library Association, 1876-1972*, 136.

The legacy of the 1940s ALA library overhaul and subsequent institutionalization is still evident today.

Phase 6 : institutionalization 1950-present

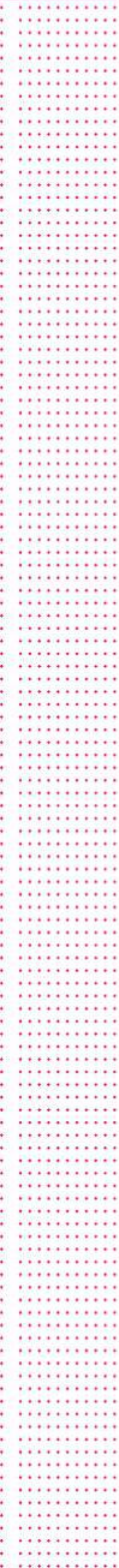
The modern library has seen a decrease in recreational material and a return to an emphasis on reference information. With the close of WWII and the introduction of the GI Bill, education became far more accessible and, in turn, affected the goals and objectives of the library. The library was an institution that sought to support the growing number of educated adults. The growth and institutionalization of the library can be viewed in parallel to the growth and development of higher education following the increased enrollment in American colleges in the latter half of the 20th century.

It is erroneous to criticize all contemporary library systems, however. As will be further discussed, many attempts are made by the Syracuse library system - in addition to other libraries worldwide - that view recreation and experimentation as essential to the library system. This research does not intend to condemn all libraries as insular and static. Rather, it seeks to support existing innovations and encourage continued experimentation.



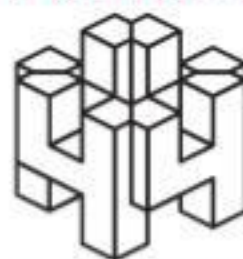
left

*Syracuse
Central
Library, 2011.
In 1987 the
library moved
from its home
in Columbus
Circle to the
second floor a
private
business
development.
The library is
highlighted;
the remainder
of the photo
includes
context,
including law
offices and
mall security.*





SCOUTING REPORT
OVERVIEW OF THE SYRACUSE STATION LIBRARY



Stations were micro-libraries inserted into private homes and businesses throughout the city. These were fully functioning circulating libraries that were integrated into the public library system.

Syracuse station libraries, by type

Private residence (p. 34-37)

West Genesee Street residence, 1918

South Branch, 1919

Valley Branch, 1927

Factory (p. 38)

Smith Typewriter Factory, 1910

Crouse-Hinds Factory, 1948

Hospital (p. 40)

Crouse-Irving Hospital, 1948

University Hospital, 1954

Bakery

Walker Bake Shop, 1912

Doctor's office

Dr. John Shoudy's office, 1898

Pharmacy

Lawrence Pharmacy, 1912

Bunker Pharmacy, 1912




General store

Maloney Store, 1912

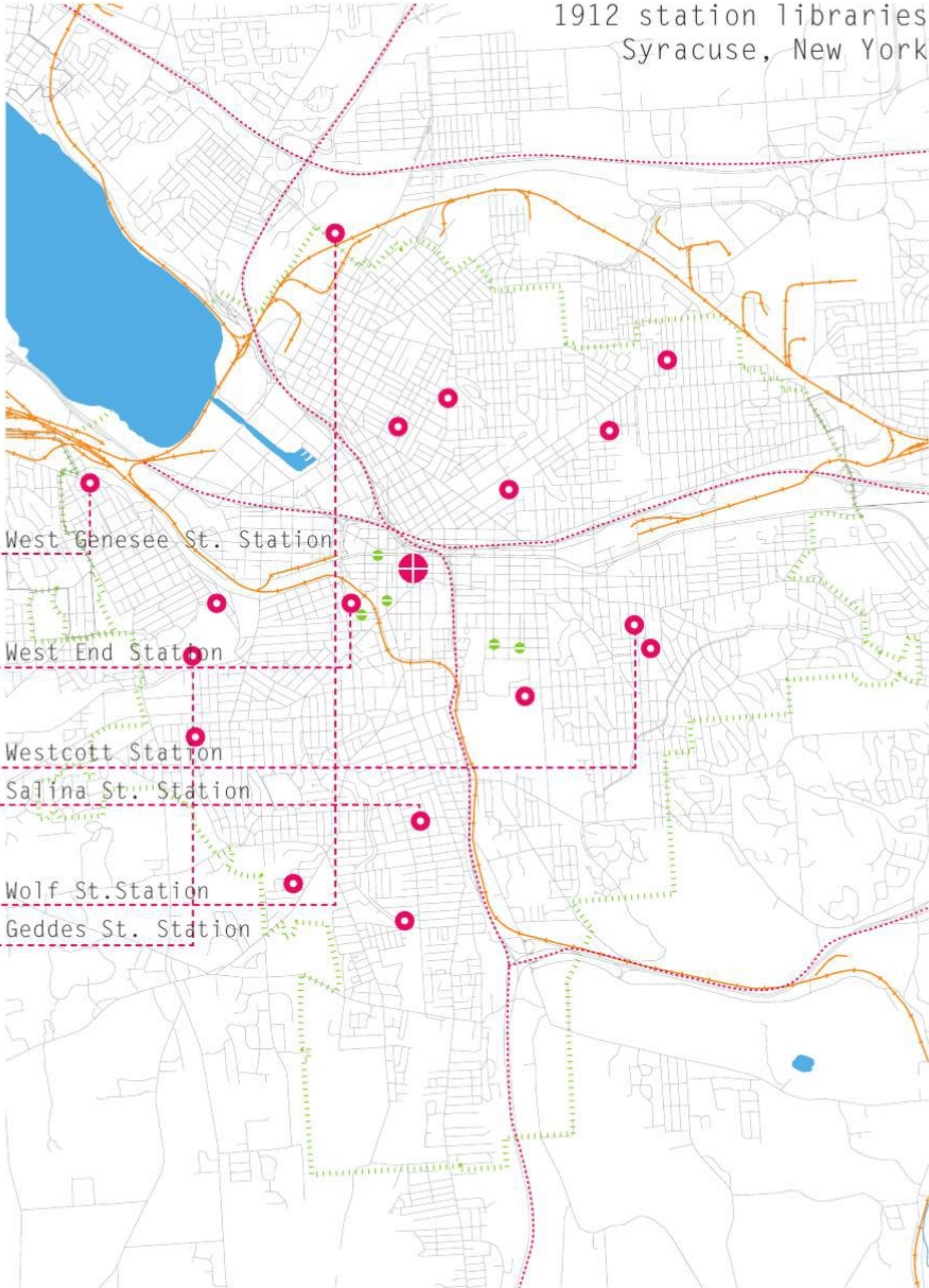
Frank Lyons' store, 1912

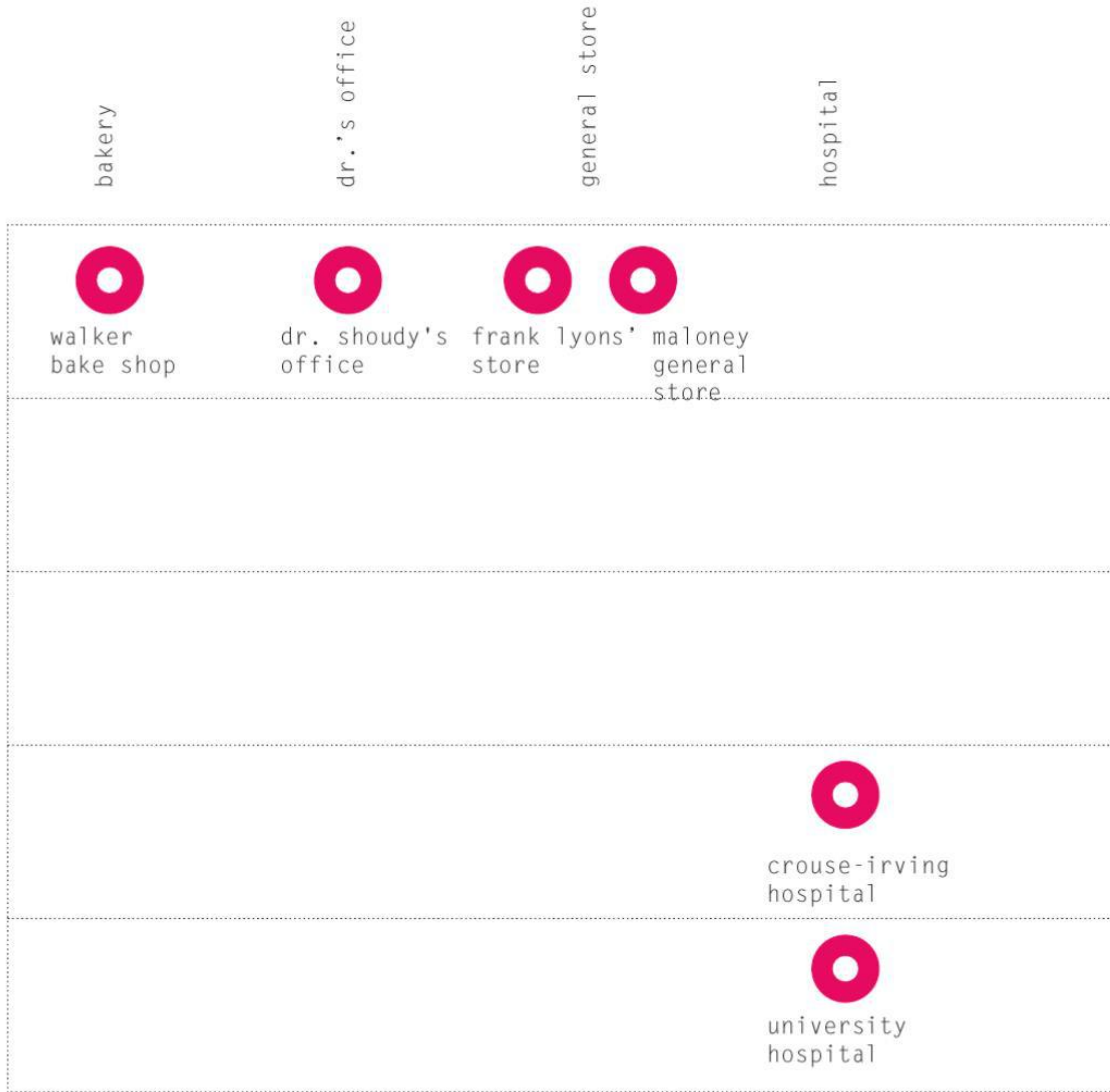
West Genesee Street storefront, 1915

key

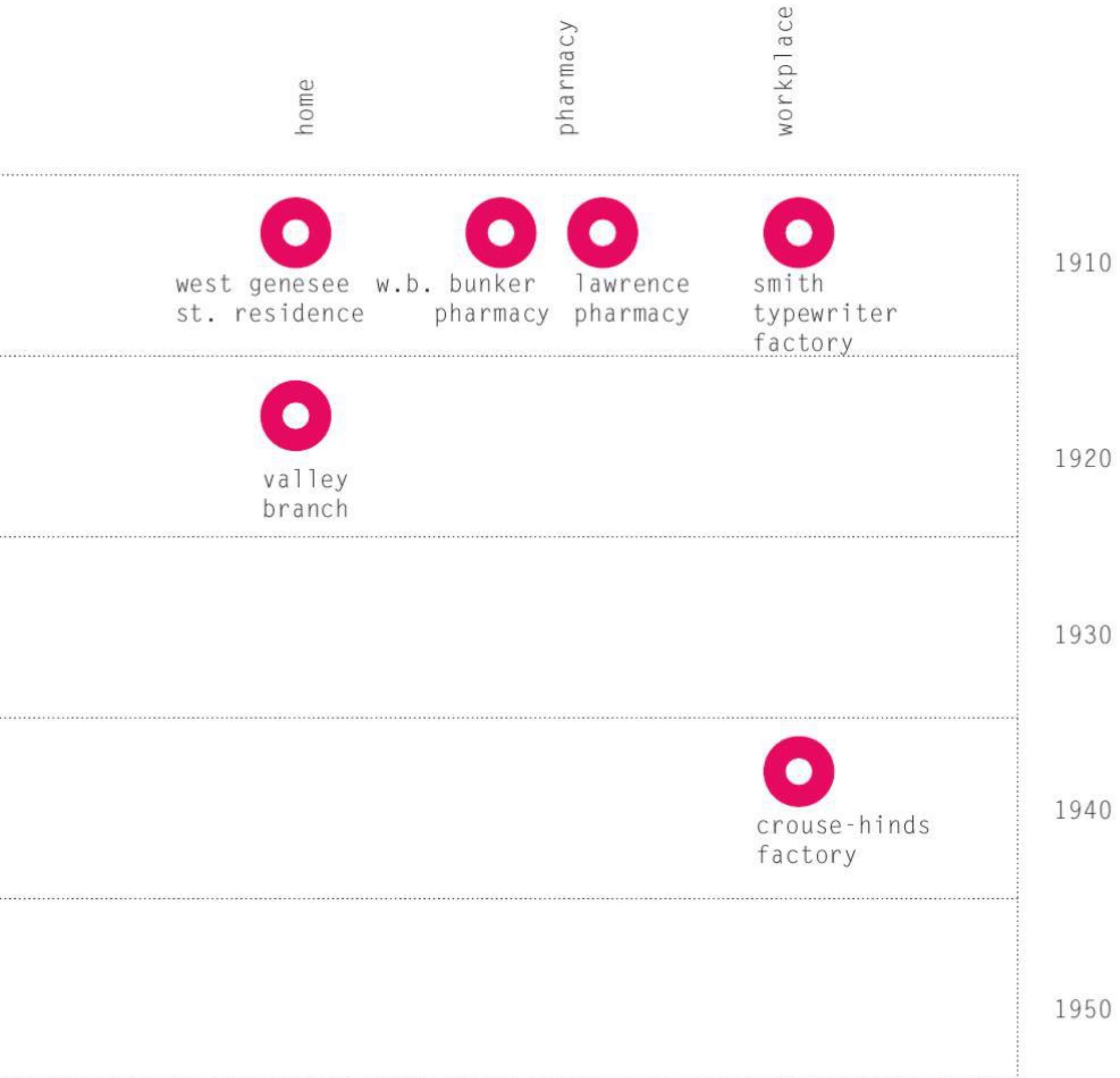
-  station library, 1912
-  station library, post 1912
-  extension library

1912 station libraries
Syracuse, New York





station libraries, by type Syracuse, New York



BOOK-ISH TERRITORY

A MANUAL OF LIBRARY TACTICS

*Westcott
Station
library, 1914
Syracuse, ny*



*current photo
of former
library
station, 2011*



The following proposition favors a decentralized library network, one that opposes the existing institutionalized model. While it may appear that the design proposition is a radical rethinking of the current model, research reveals that this is not the case. Rather, in the early 20th century, libraries were extremely nimble and mobile. It will be shown throughout this research that this decentralized library model was common throughout the United States from the early to the mid 20th century.

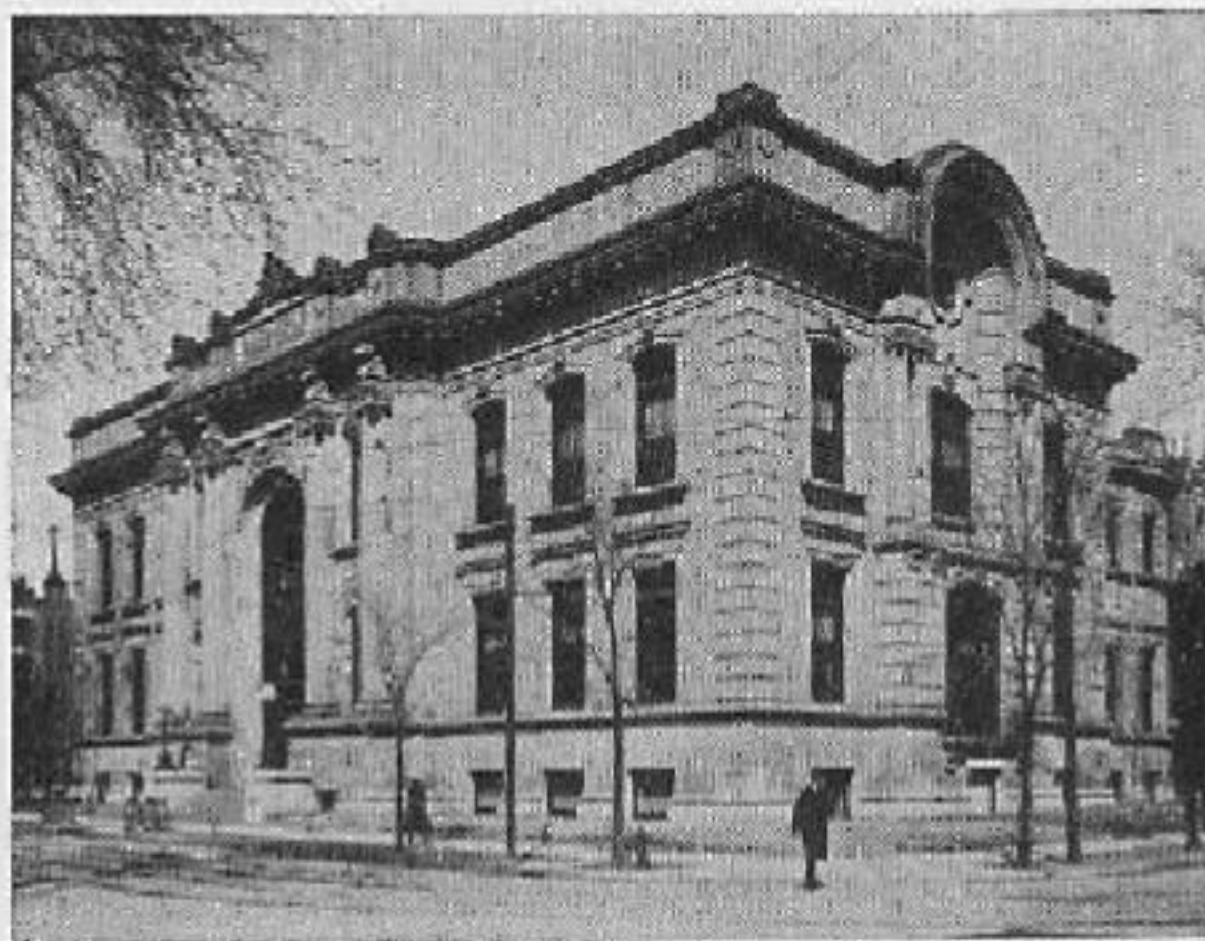
This project, therefore, is not so much a radical rethinking of the library as it is a reconceptualization of the library prior to its mid-century institutionalization.

A map of Syracuse, New York from 1912 reveals that, in addition to its central library in Columbus Circle, Syracuse was home to eight library stations. While many of these stations later evolved into library branches, they were far more informal than what we are accustomed to today. These stations were inserted into pharmacies, stores, and private homes. *The library's 1912 Annual Report reveals that due to this decentralized model circulation dramatically increased, from 10,000 books in 1911 to over 30,000 in 1912. The report observes that "it appears that two-thirds of the growth in usefulness of the Public Library last year was due to this simple method of getting books to the people."*

Station libraries were common throughout Syracuse at the turn of the century. By 1914 there were 14 such libraries. The majority of the station libraries were founded between 1910 and 1912; a dramatic increase in circulation followed and they were heralded as a huge success.

*Cover, 1912
Annual Report.*

*Cover includes
image of the
original
Central Library
on Montgomery
Street in
downtown and
lists the
various library
stations
situated
throughout the
city. These
stations were
far less formal
than library
branches as
we know them
today. Rather,
they were
informally
organized
deposit
stations
in private
homes and
businesses.*



SYRACUSE PUBLIC LIBRARY

EZEKIEL W. MUNDY LIBRARIAN

MAIN LIBRARY	Montgomery and Jefferson Sts.
NORTH BRANCH	Ash and Townsend Sts.
WEST END STATION	1501 W. Genesee St.
ELMWOOD STATION	Elmwood Postoffice
WESTCOTT STATION	Westcott and Dell Sts.
SOUTH SALINA STATION	Bunker's Pharmacy 2209 S. Salina St.
WOLF STREET STATION	M. Maloney & Co. 617 Wolf St.
GEDDES STREET STATION	Salt City Store 401 S. Geddes St.
SHUART STATION	Lincoln Store 219 Shuart Ave.
BELLEVUE STATION	Bellevue Heights School

Cover, 1912 Annual Report,
Syracuse Public Library

http://drew.syr.edu/onpix/main.php?g2_itemId=448&g2_imageViewsIndex=1

THE STATIONS



THE policy of extending the usefulness of the public library by setting up library "stations" here and there in the city was followed up during 1912 with a good deal of success.

The Westcott station, located in the Lawrence Pharmacy at the corner of Westcott and Dell Streets, began operations with the first of the year and showed a circulation of 9,334 at its close.

In April a station was established in South Salina Street in the pharmacy of W. B. Bunker, and also one in the Walker Bake Shop in West Genesee Street, just beyond the canal bridge. The South Salina station circulated 4,948 books during nine months of 1912, and the West End station, now under the management of Mrs. Margaret Ryan, circulated 6,012 books during the same period. This, together with the circulation of the former West End station, gave a total of 9,467 books circulated by stations in the West End during the year.

The Wolf Street station, established in the Maloney store near Third North Street, was established in July and immediately sprang into popularity, circulating 3,794 books during the last six months of 1912.

In October a station was established in the store of Frank J. Lyons at 401 South Geddes Street.

The total circulation of these little neighborhood libraries amounted to 36,110 during the year, as compared with 10,987, which was the station circulation for the year before. Since the total gain in circulation for the library was 35,810, it appears that two-thirds of the growth in usefulness of the Public Library last year was due to this simple method of getting the books to the people, the result for which the generous efforts of the station librarians is largely responsible.

Study of the City Map shows us a number of places which are still remote from library facilities. The policy of providing these places with supplies of books will be continued. Applications for the establishment of stations should be made by letter to the librarian of the Public Library.

"The Public Library," says Librarian Dana of Newark, N. J., "is the broadest of teachers, one may say the only free teacher. It is the most liberal of schools; it is the only real people's college. It can freely tell all known facts about any question. It begins with the youngest, and when a man is old it is still ready and able to instruct him. It answers fairly all who want to know. It leads us to want to know."

Article from the library's 1912 Annual report discussing the city's new station libraries.

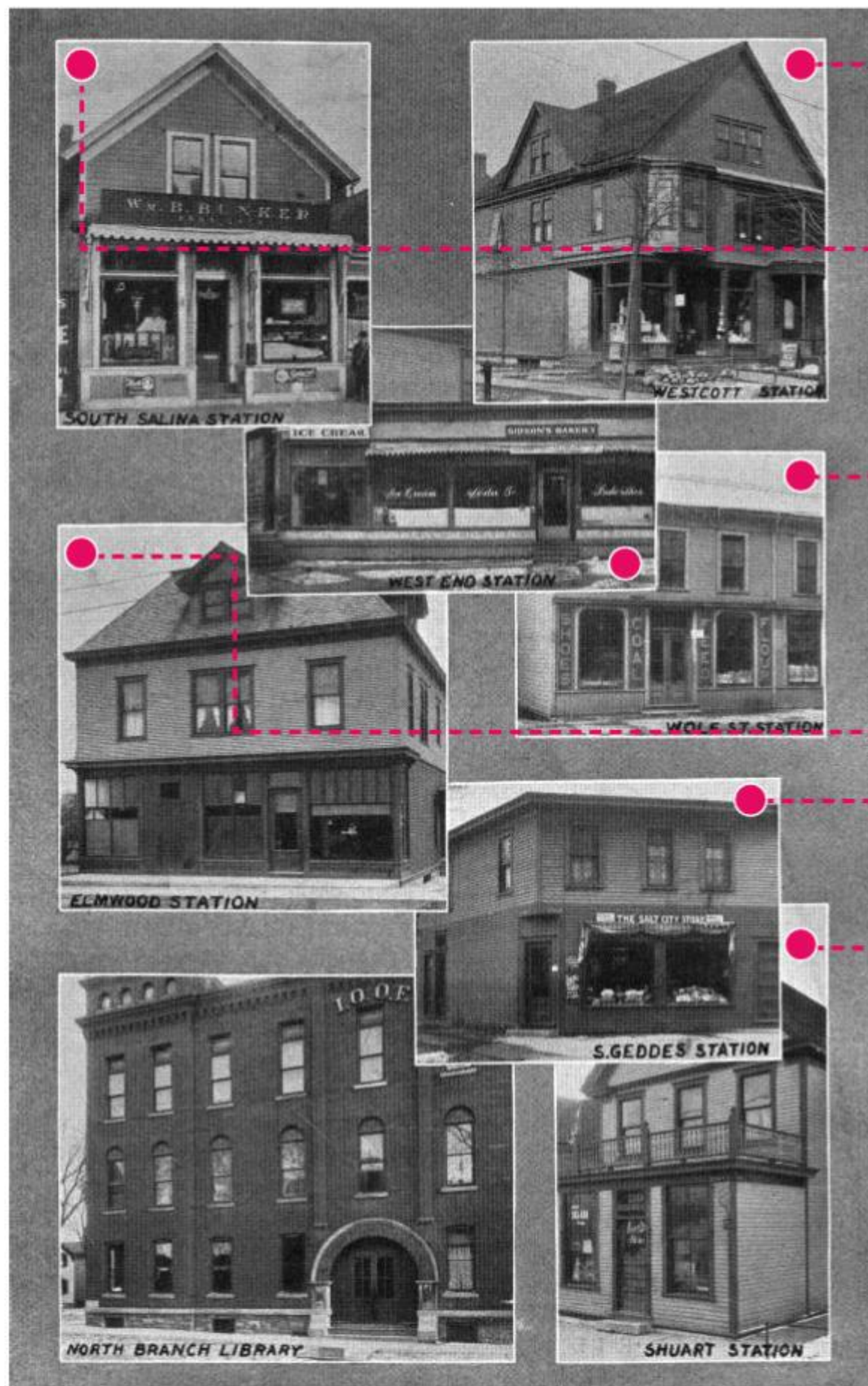
As a result of this new system, circulation rose from 10,987 in 1911 to 36,110 in 1912.

"It appears that two-thirds of the growth [...] was due to the simple method of getting books to the people..."

"The Stations" 1912 Annual Report,
Syracuse Public Library

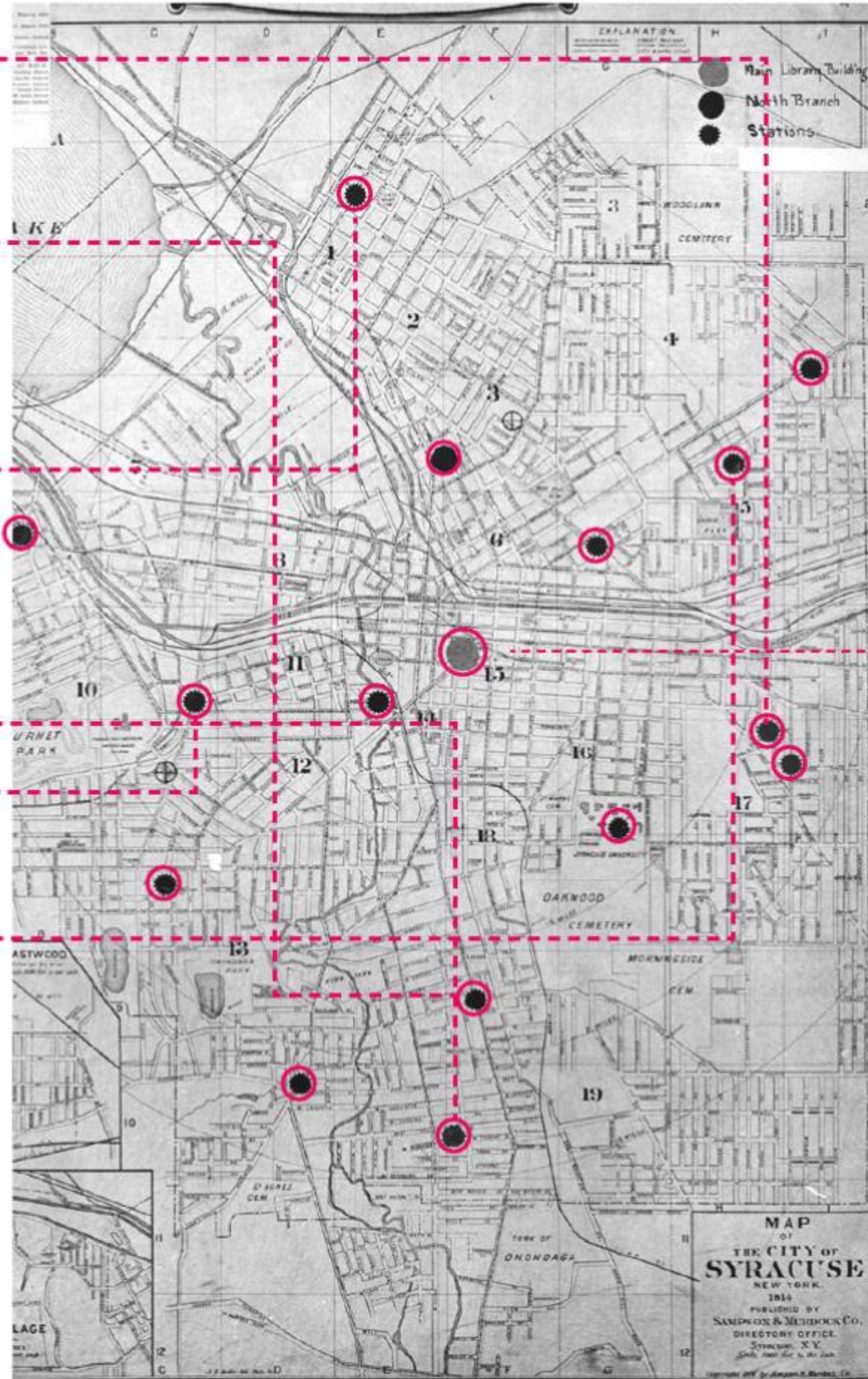
http://drew.syr.edu/onpix/main.php?g2_itemId=8319

Image from the 1913 Annual Report. Includes eight of the original library stations. The majority of the stations illustrated include private businesses. Later, these informal stations will transform into the library branches as we know them today.



Syracuse, 1913
Station libraries

http://drew.syr.edu/onpix/main.php?g2_itemId=4881



Map from 1914, locating Syracuse's Station Libraries. As shown, these 14 library stations were distributed amongst the city, including sites such as pharmacies, bakeries, and private residents.

central library

Syracuse, 1914
Station libraries

http://drew.syr.edu/onpix/main.php?g2_itemId=4887

Photograph of West End Station, West Genesee Street. First station established in the Syracuse Public Library network.

Station reloacted several times, moving from a doctor's office, storefront, elementary school, and finally, a private residence.



Name:

West Genesee station

Date(s):

1898 - 1922

Location:

1706 West Genesee Street (1898)

1501 West Genesee Street (1915)

1612 West Genesee Street (1918)

Description:

First station of the Syracuse Public Library. First opened in Dr. John Shoudy's office. Later moved to West Genesee Street storefront. Final move to a private home.

West Genesee Branch, exterior

http://drew.syr.edu/onpix/main.php?g2_itemId=4014



*Interior of
the West End
Station.
The library
was operated
by Miss Ellen
W. Buckley.
Operating
hours: Monday
and Thursdays
from 2:30
to 6:00 and
Wednesdays and
Saturdays from
7:00-9:00.*

West Genesee Branch, interior

http://drew.syr.edu/onpix/main.php?g2_itemId=4005

*Station
library,
private
residence*



Name:
South Branch

Date(s):
1919

Location:
Colvin and Salina Street intersection

Description:
Former farmhouse turned library.
Subsequently became the Beauchamp Branch.

South Branch

http://drew.syr.edu/onpix/main.php?g2_itemId=4465&g2_imageViewsIndex=1



*Station
library,
private
residence*

Name:

Valley Branch

Date(s):

1927 -1949

Location:

4715 S. Salina St

Description:

Two rooms were rented out from the home of Minnie Smith.

Valley Branch

http://drew.syr.edu/onpix/main.php?g2_itemId=4045

*Station
library,
factory*



Name:

Factory Station

Date(s):

1948

Location:

Crouse-Hinds factory

Description:

Library extension, located in workplace

Crouse-Hinds Factory

http://drew.syr.edu/onpix/main.php?g2_itemId=8493



*Station
library,
factory*

Name:

Smith Typewriter Factory

Date(s):

1910s

Location:

Dickerson Street

Description:

Library extension offered
in factory.

books

Smith Premier Typewriter Factory

http://drew.syr.edu/onpix/main.php?g2_itemId=8493

*Station
library,
hospital*



Name:
Hospital Extension

Date(s):
1948

Location:
Crouse-Irving Hospital

Description:
Library extension offered books to
hospital patients.



*Station
library,
hospital*

Name:

Hospital Extension

Date(s):

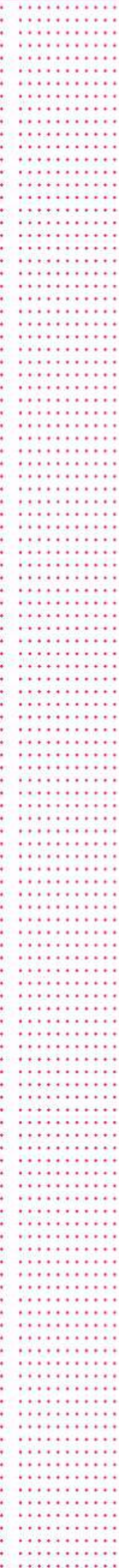
1954

Location:

University Hospital

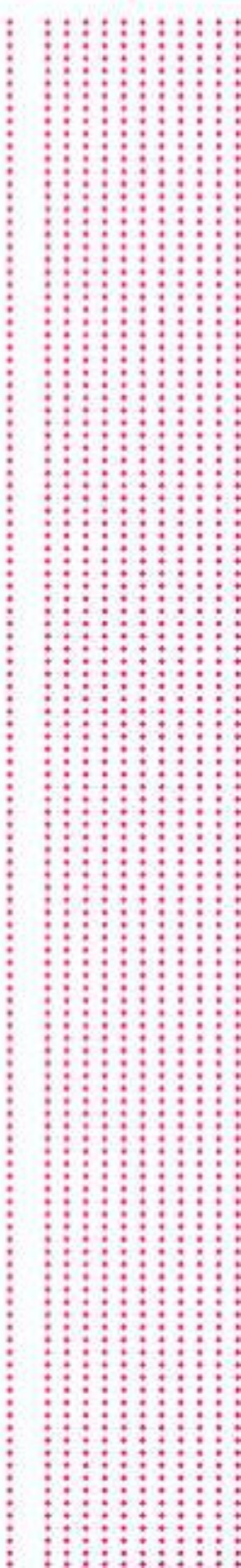
Description:

Microfilm book projector delivered to hospital patients. Device projected book pages to hospital ceiling for bed-ridden patients.



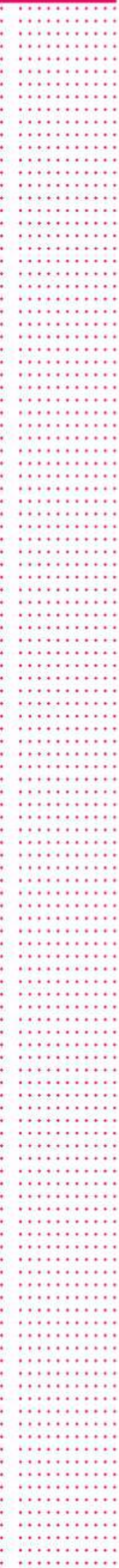


OVERT OPERATIONS
ALTERNATIVE LIBRARY TYPOLOGIES

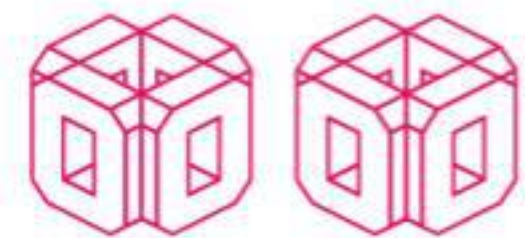


BOOK-ISH TERRITORY

A MANUAL OF LIBRARY TACTICS



OVERT OPERATION



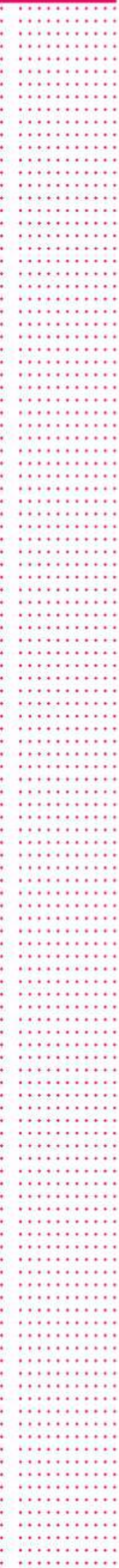
AN OPERATION CONDUCTED
OPENLY, WITHOUT
CONCEALMENT. SEE ALSO
CLANDESTINE OPERATION;
COVERT OPERATION.

(DOD)

SOURCE: JP 2-01.2

BOOK-ISH TERRITORY

A MANUAL OF LIBRARY TACTICS

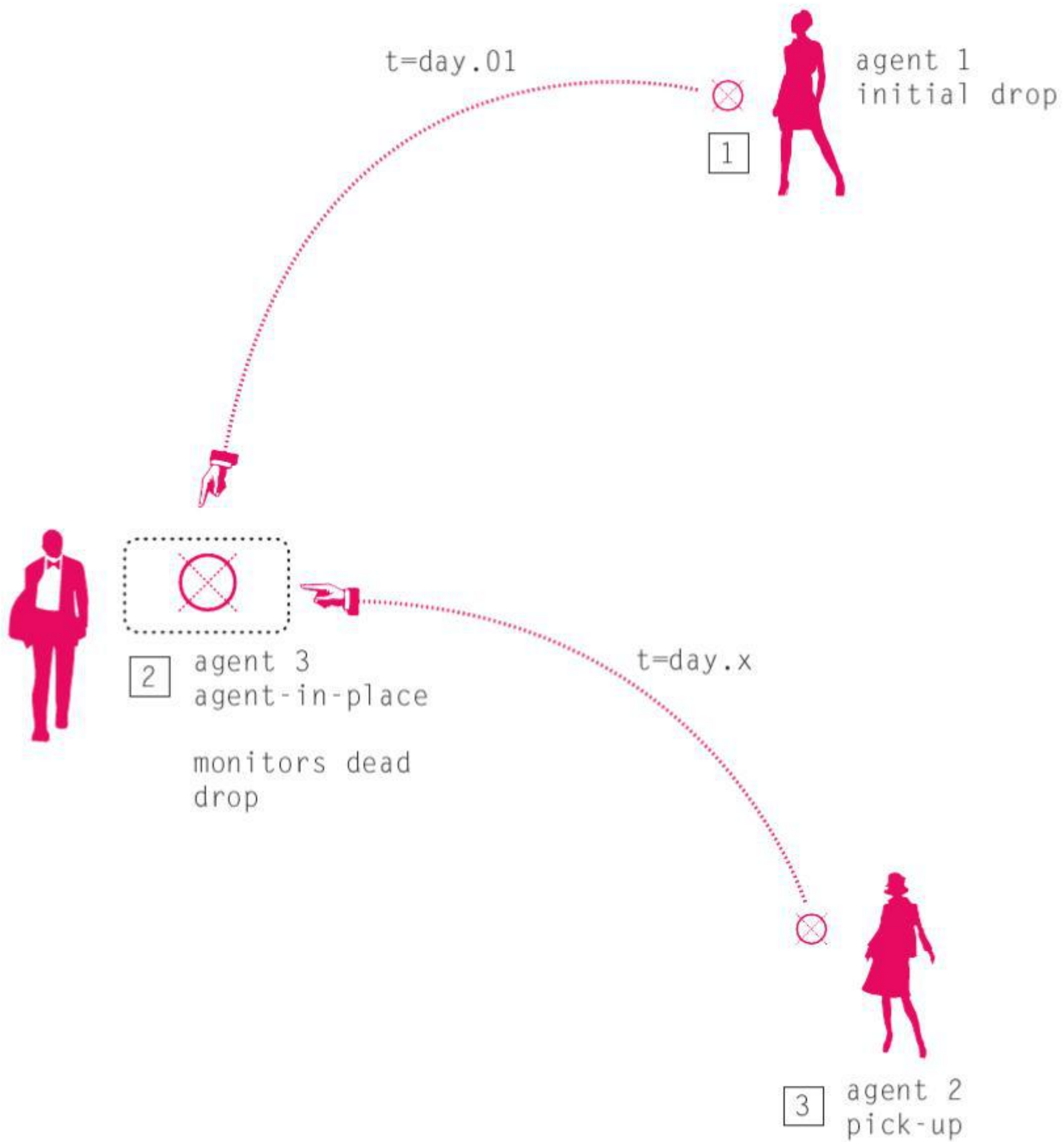


the alternative library in america

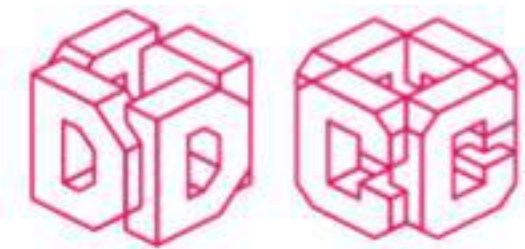
Library stations were not unique to Syracuse. Rather, the decentralized model has precedents throughout the United States starting in the early 20th century. Rather than constructing a single consolidated library, micro-libraries were inserted into existing urban/suburban/rural fabric, finding homes in barbershops, fire stations, and workplaces. The goal of the following section is to identify existing case studies and determine how they could potentially be reconceptualized in the contemporary library system.

The selected precedents have been divided into five categories: deep cover, drop site, ring network, flash meeting, and brush contact. The definition of each tactic will be discussed in greater detail in the coming pages. This section is titled 'overt operations' because the insertion of library content is tactical in nature. This proposition supposes that small insertions throughout the existing city would be far more successful than a consolidated library model.

A variety of alternative library models are described in textual and diagrammatic form, serving to illustrate the flexibility and potential of the public library. While it is not intended that these historical models would be adapted directly to the contemporary city, they do serve as valuable references for a decentralized library system.



DEEP COVER



[dc.a]

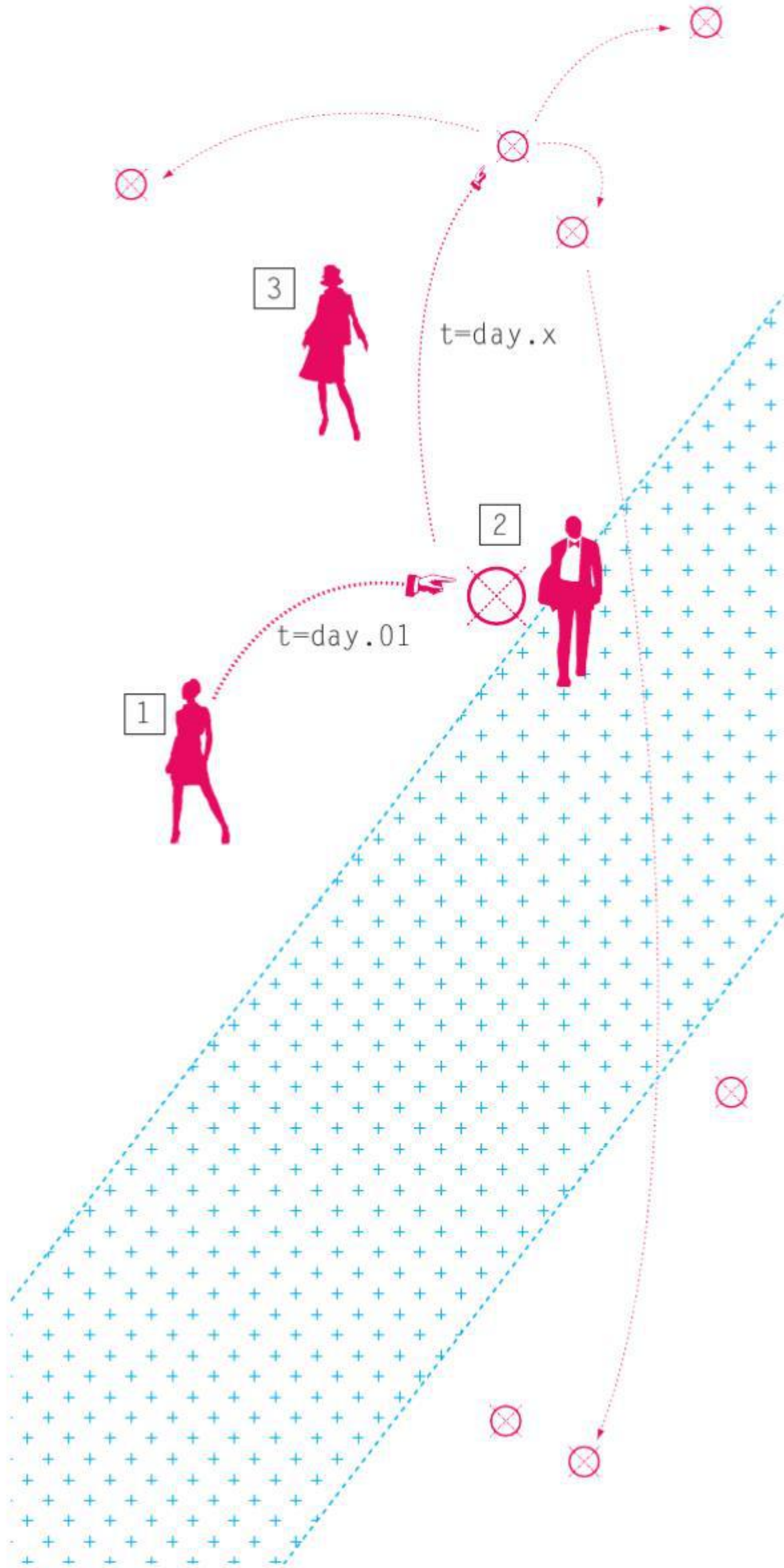
When the agents
are entrenched
within their host
society for years
or decades.

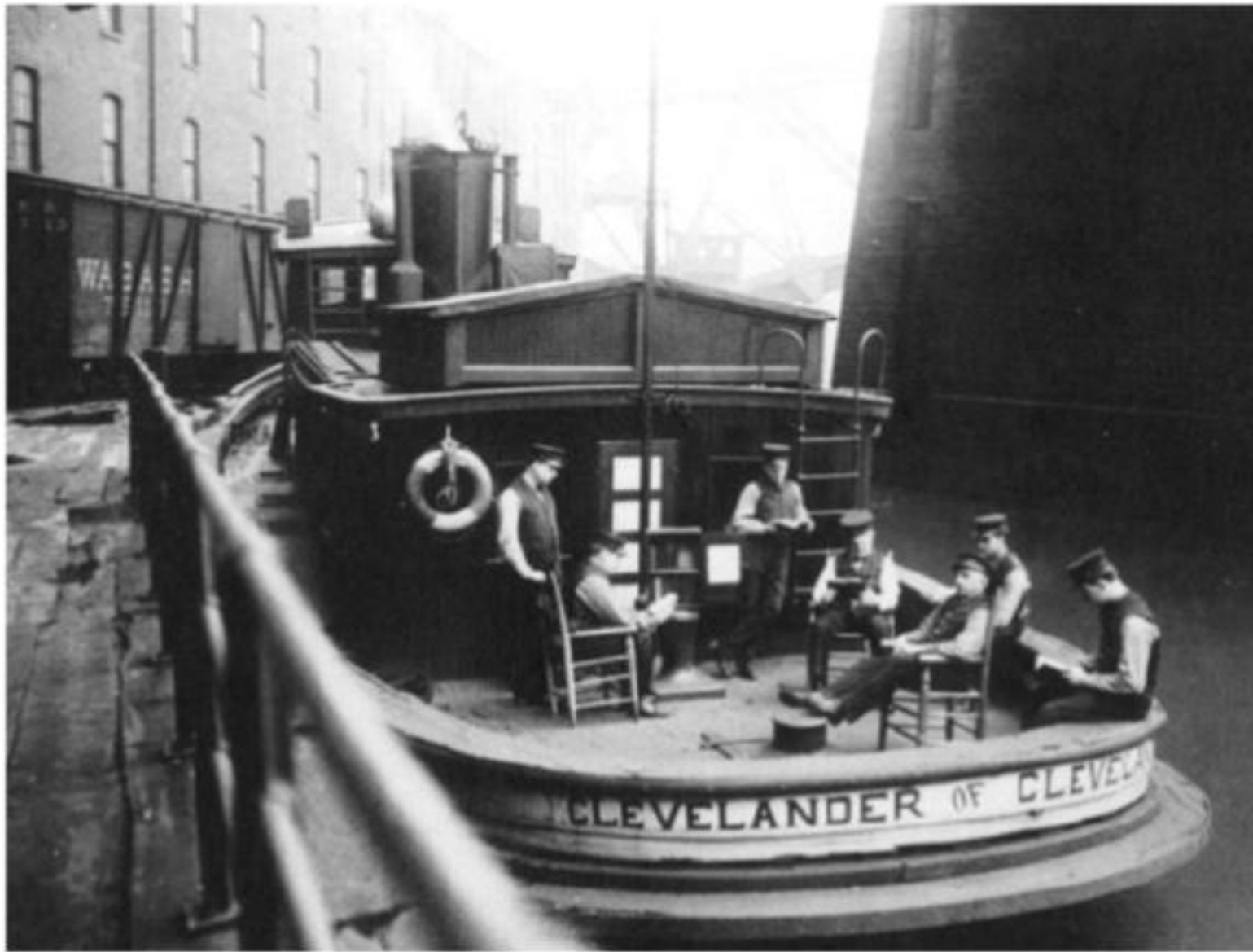
[dc.b]

Permanent
occupation
of space not
originally
intended for
library use.

dc.01
deep cover

tugboat



**Name:**

Deposit station

Date(s):

1909

Location:

Chicago

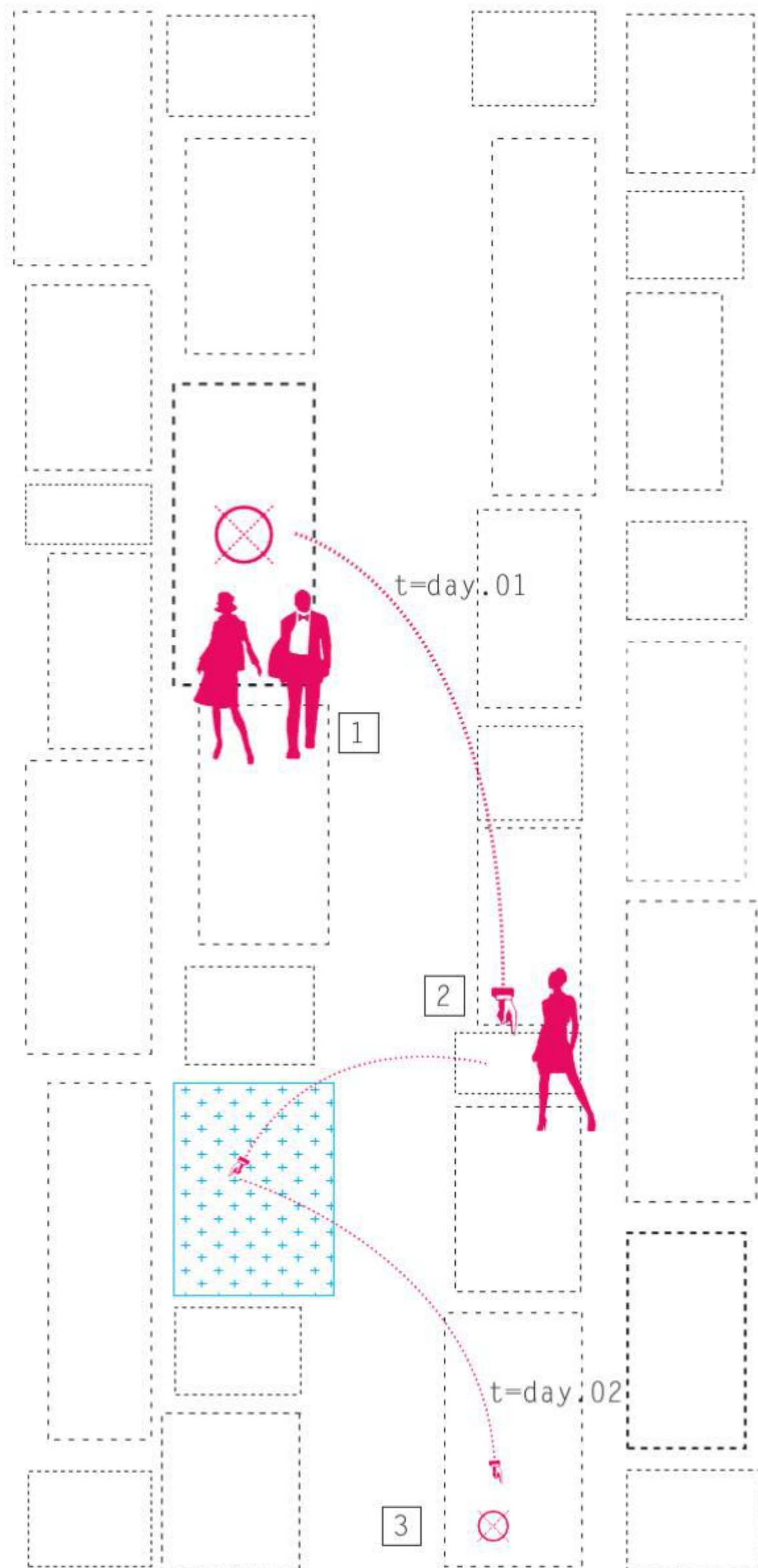
Description:

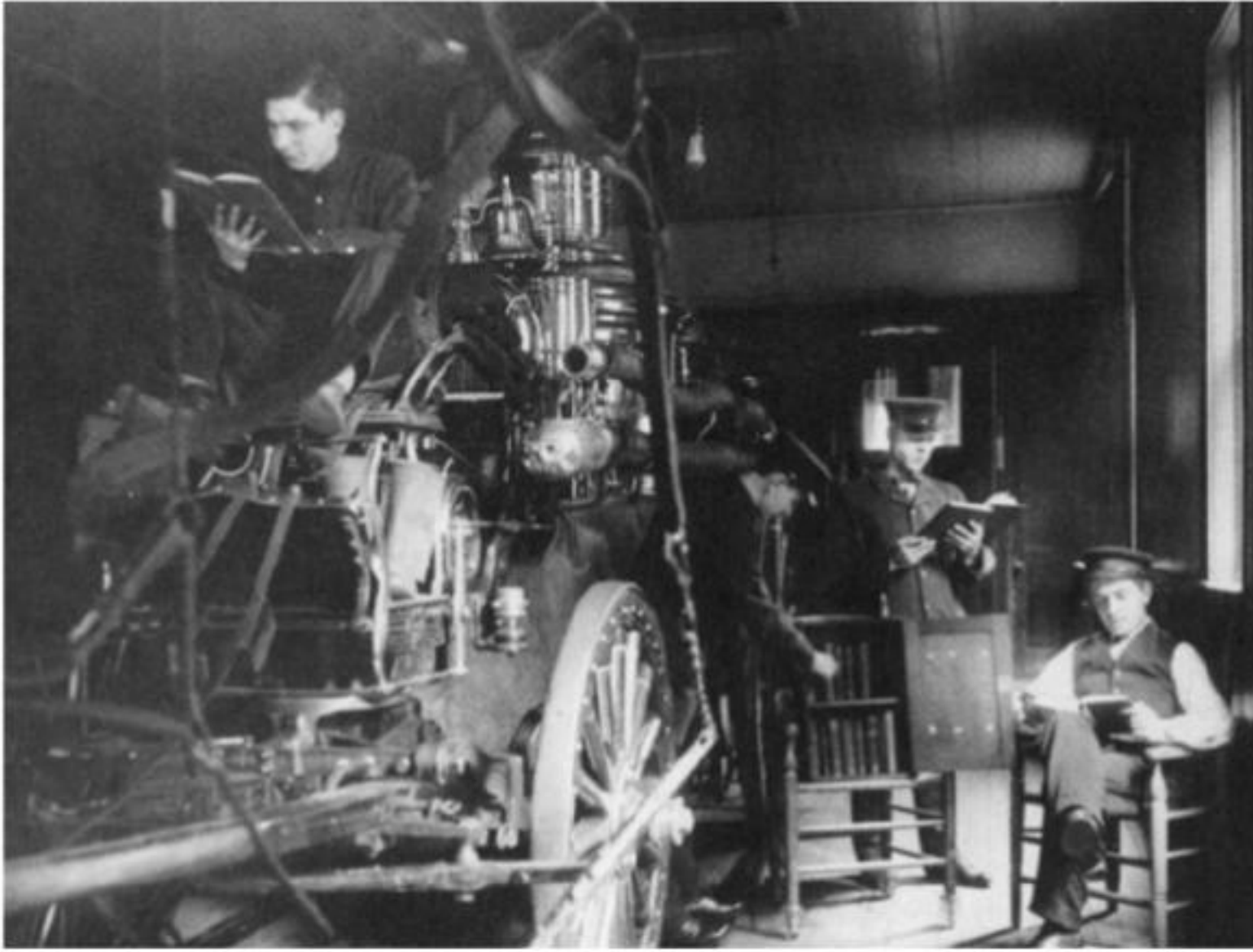
This Chicago fire station served as a deposit station for the city's Public library system. At the start of the century, two-thirds of the collection was dispersed amongst deposit stations located throughout the city.

Paul Dickson, *The Library in America: A Celebration in Words and Pictures* (New York: Facts on File Publications, 1986), 45.

dc.02
deep cover

fire station



**Name:**

Fire station / deposit station

Date(s):

1909

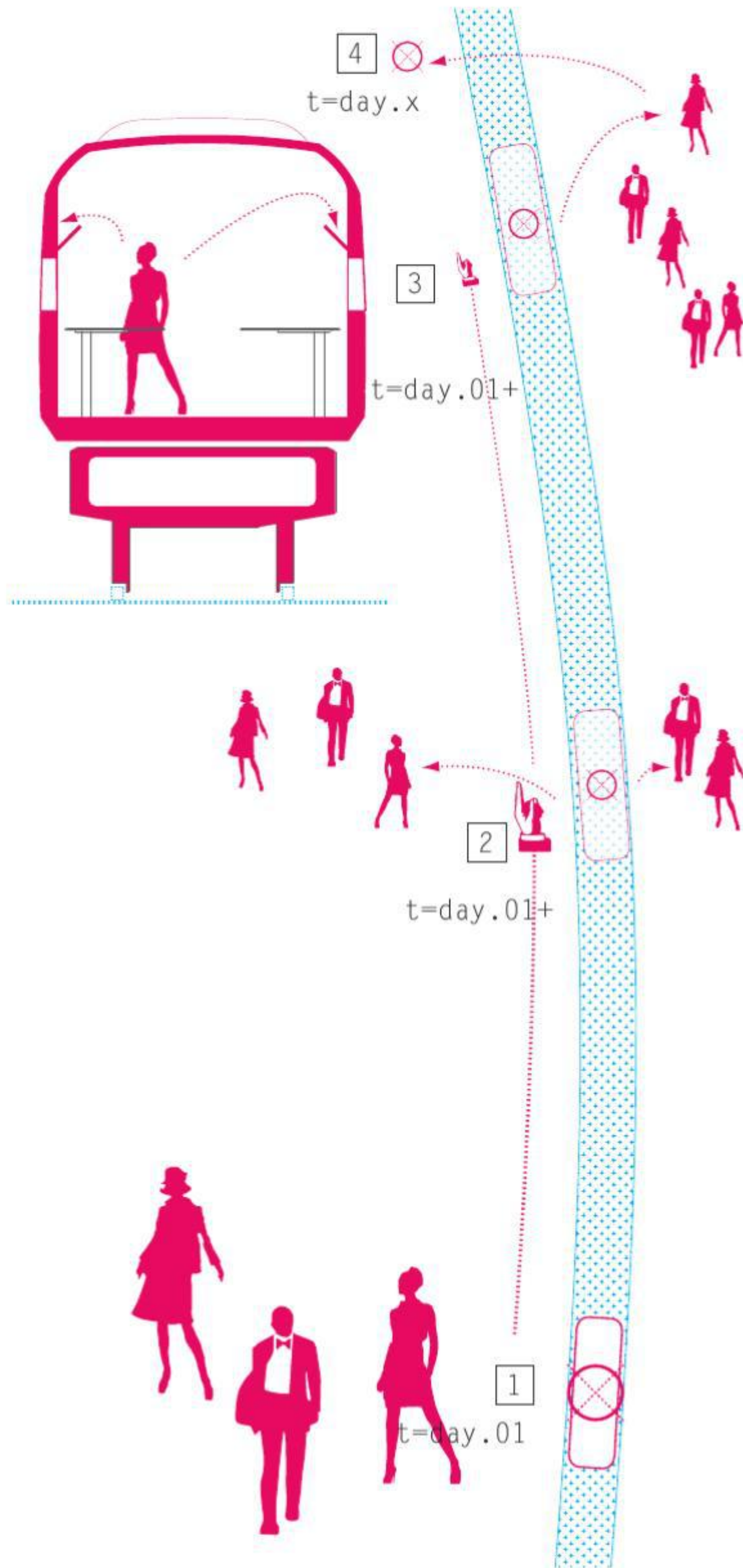
Location:

Chicago

Description:

Similar to the image on the previous page, this deposit station was integrated into Chicago's decentralized library system at the turn of the century.

dc.03
deep cover
train



**Name:**

Railroad Library

Date(s):

1954

Location:

Korea

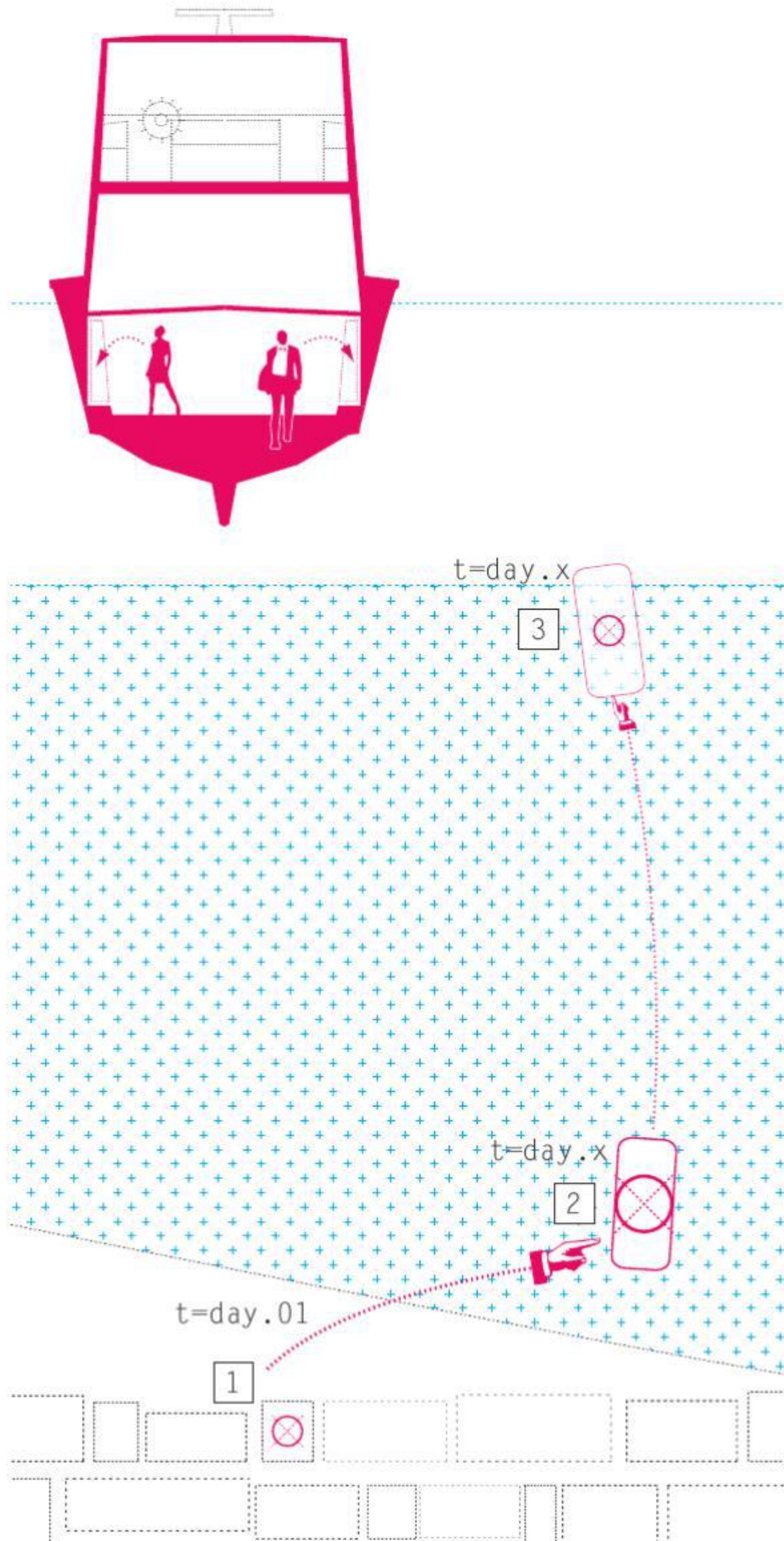
Description:

This library train dates to 1954; it provided a place to access and read books. While the approach seems novel, this library model was actually in use long before the iconic bookmobile. Prior to the bookmobile, several railroads included a library train car.

Paul Dickson, *The Library in America: A Celebration in Words and Pictures* (New York: Facts on File Publications, 1986), 160.

dc.04
deep cover

aircraft
carrier



**Name:**

Aircraft carrier

Date(s):

1971

Location:

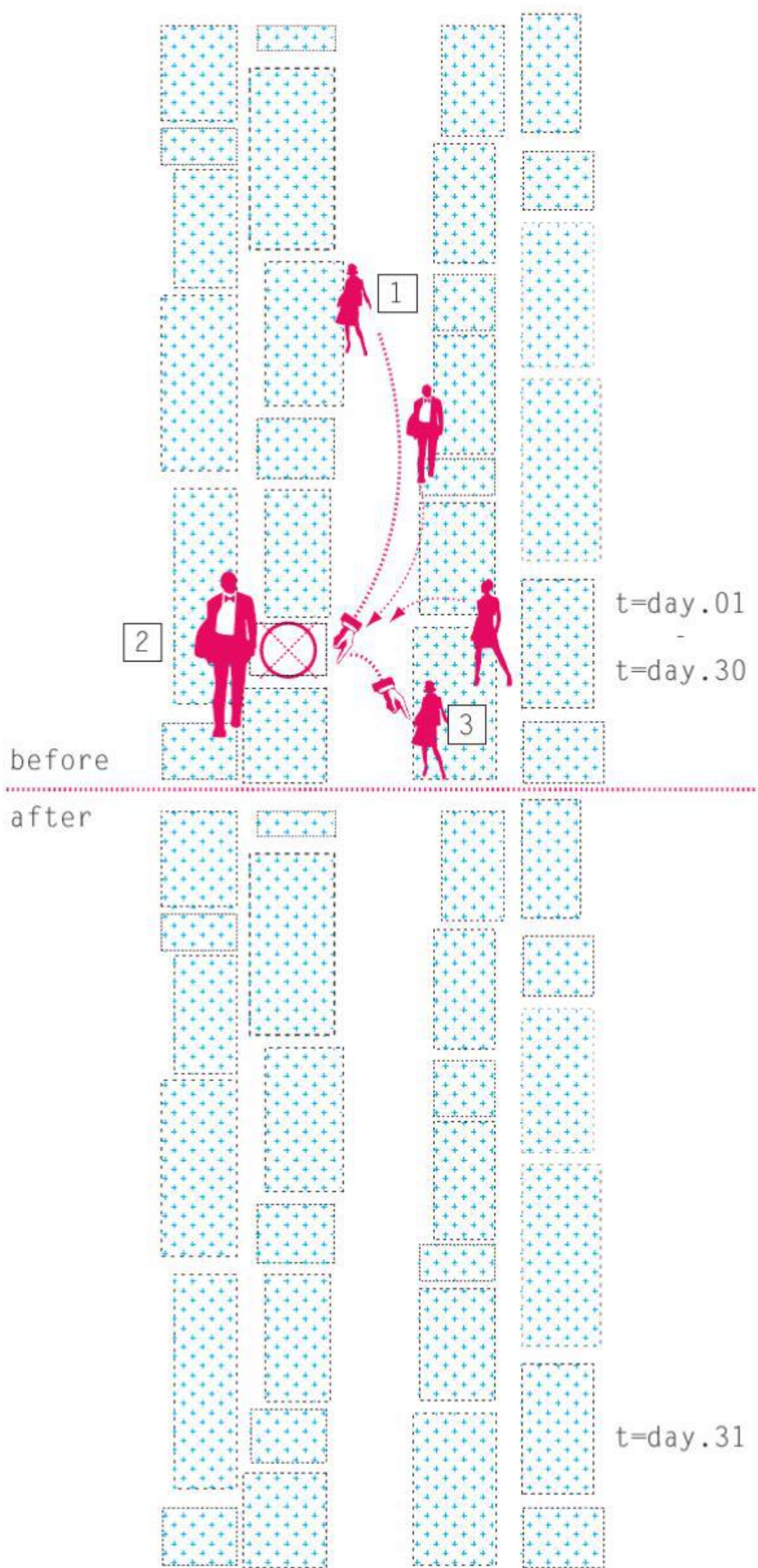
USS John F. Kennedy

Description:

This soundproof library was located on the third floor of an aircraft carrier.

dc.05
deep cover

vacant
storefront



**Name:**

Chinatown Storefront Library

Date(s):

2009

Location:

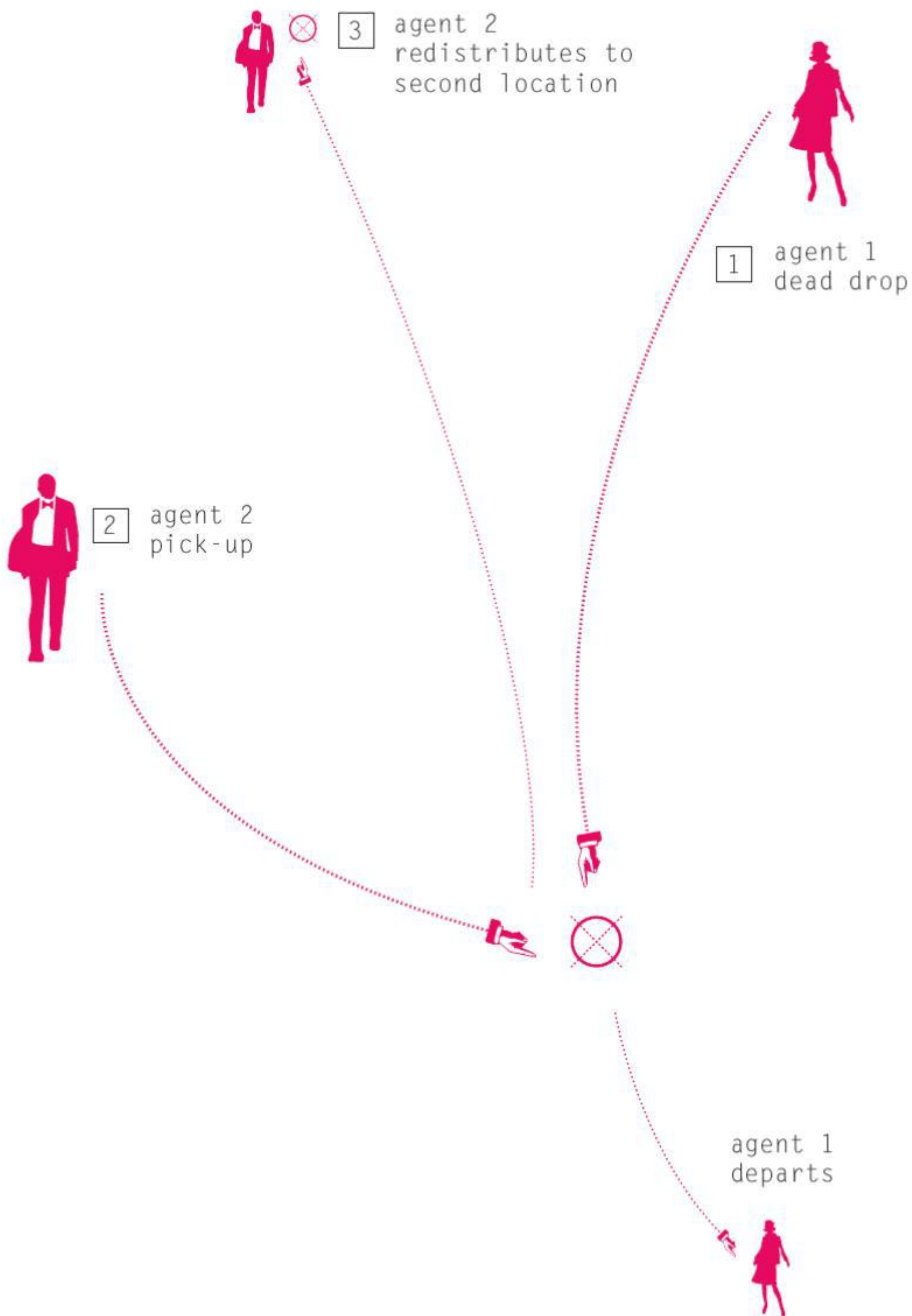
Boston, MA

Description:

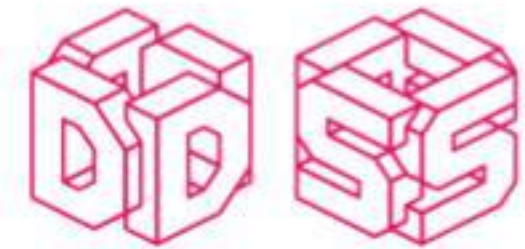
This temporary library was established in a vacant storefront in Boston's Chinatown neighborhood, an area of the city that currently lacks a library. The project was developed by architecture students and was open for 12 weeks. In total, nearly 1,500 books were circulated - over half of them in Chinese.

Storefront Library

<http://www.storefrontlibrary.org/>



DROP SITE



[ds.a]

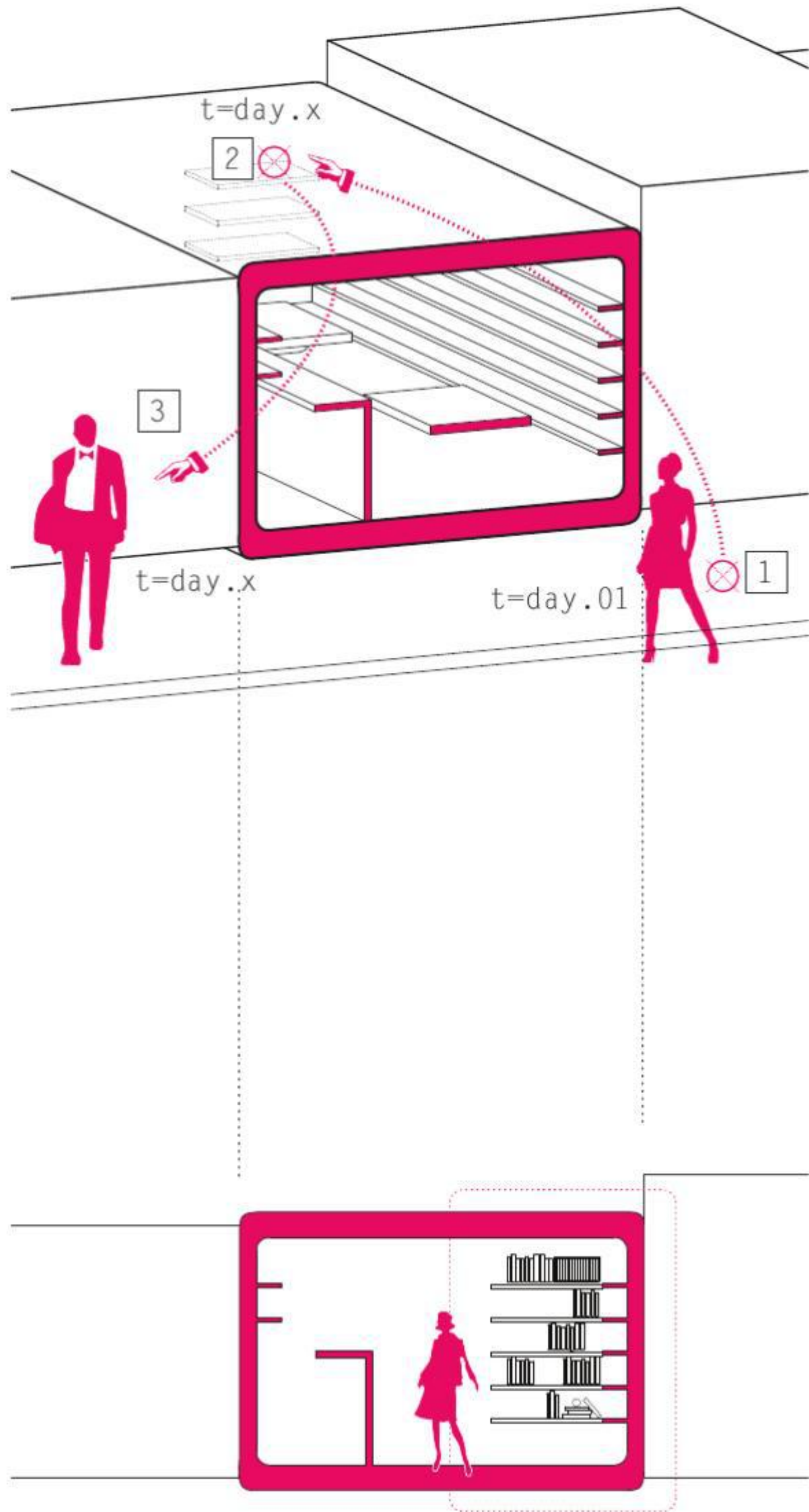
A designated spot at which a small item is left by one agent for another to collect.

[ds.b]

Temporary occupation of an existing space.

ds.01
drop site

general store



**Name:**

Lars Kvalo's General Store

Date(s):

1939-40

Location:

Minnesota

Description:

As part of the WPA program, the state of Minnesota established the 'Minnesota Demonstration.' The goal of the project included creating station libraries throughout the state; this decentralized library network encouraged the insertion of libraries in barbershops, lumber stores, and fire stations.

Paul Dickson, *The Library in America: A Celebration in Words and Pictures* (New York: Facts on File Publications, 1986), 104.



Name:

Lester Frosts' Barbershop

Date(s):

1939-40

Location:

Hollandale, Minnesota

Description:

WPA program, 'Minnesota Demonstration.'



ds.03
drop site

farmhouse porch

Name:

Farmhouse porch

Date(s):

1939-40

Location:

Freeborn County, Minnesota

Description:

WPA program, 'Minnesota Demonstration.'

ds.04
drop site

lumber store



Name:

Rayesulucas lumber company

Date(s):

1939-40

Location:

Minnesota

Description:

WPA program, 'Minnesota Demonstration.'

Paul Dickson, *The Library in America: A Celebration in Words and Pictures* (New York: Facts on File Publications, 1986), 104.



ds.05
drop site

factory

Name:

National Cash Register Company

Date(s):

unknown

Location:

Dayton, Ohio

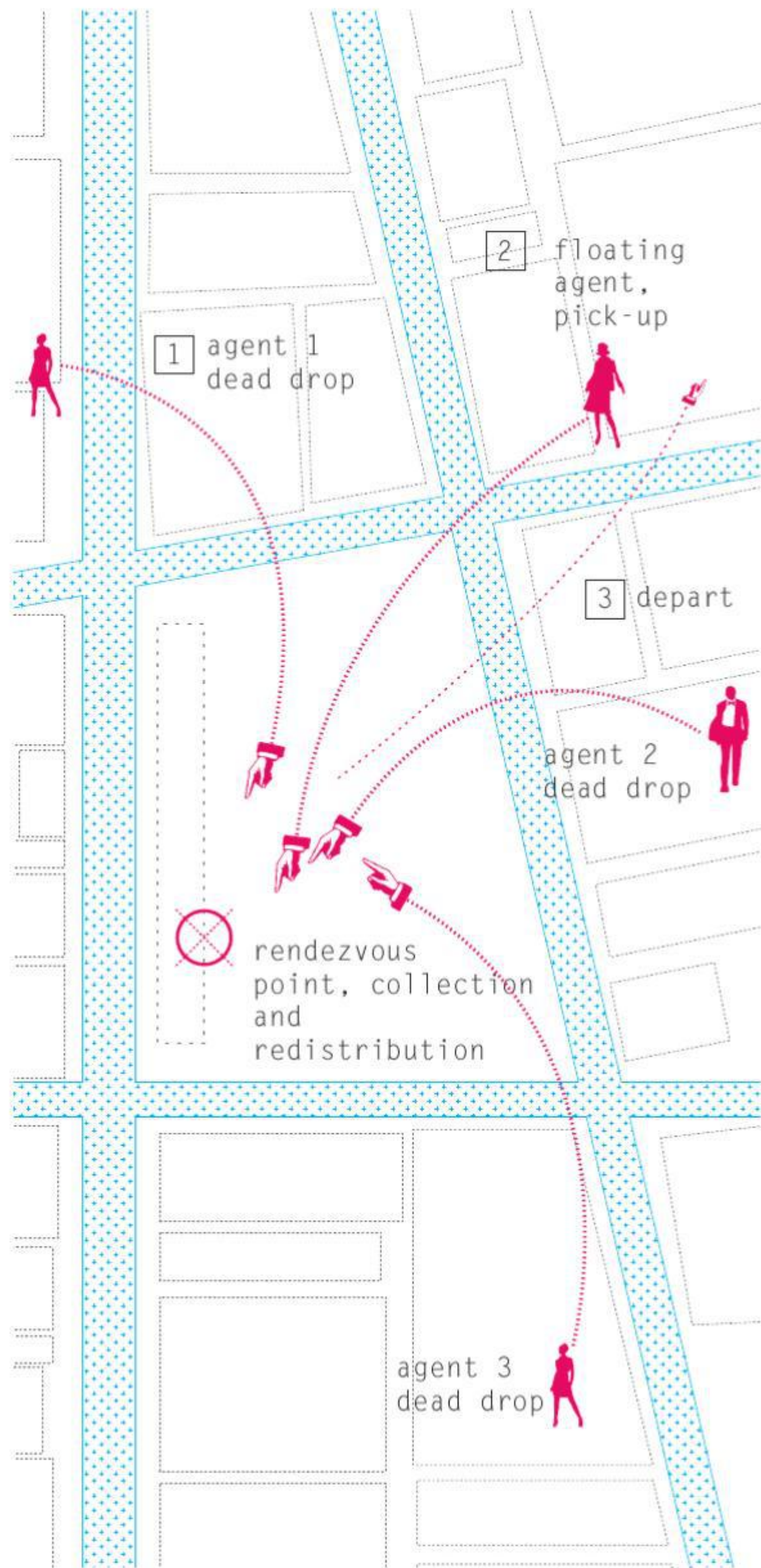
Description:

This library cart was inserted into Dayton's Cash Register Factory. This library extension proved easy access to books for factory workers. Syracuse, New York has several such stations. (see pages 58-59.)

Paul Dickson, *The Library in America: A Celebration in Words and Pictures* (New York: Facts on File Publications, 1986), 104.

ds.06
drop site

lumber store



**Name:**

Open Air Library

Date(s):

2009

Location:

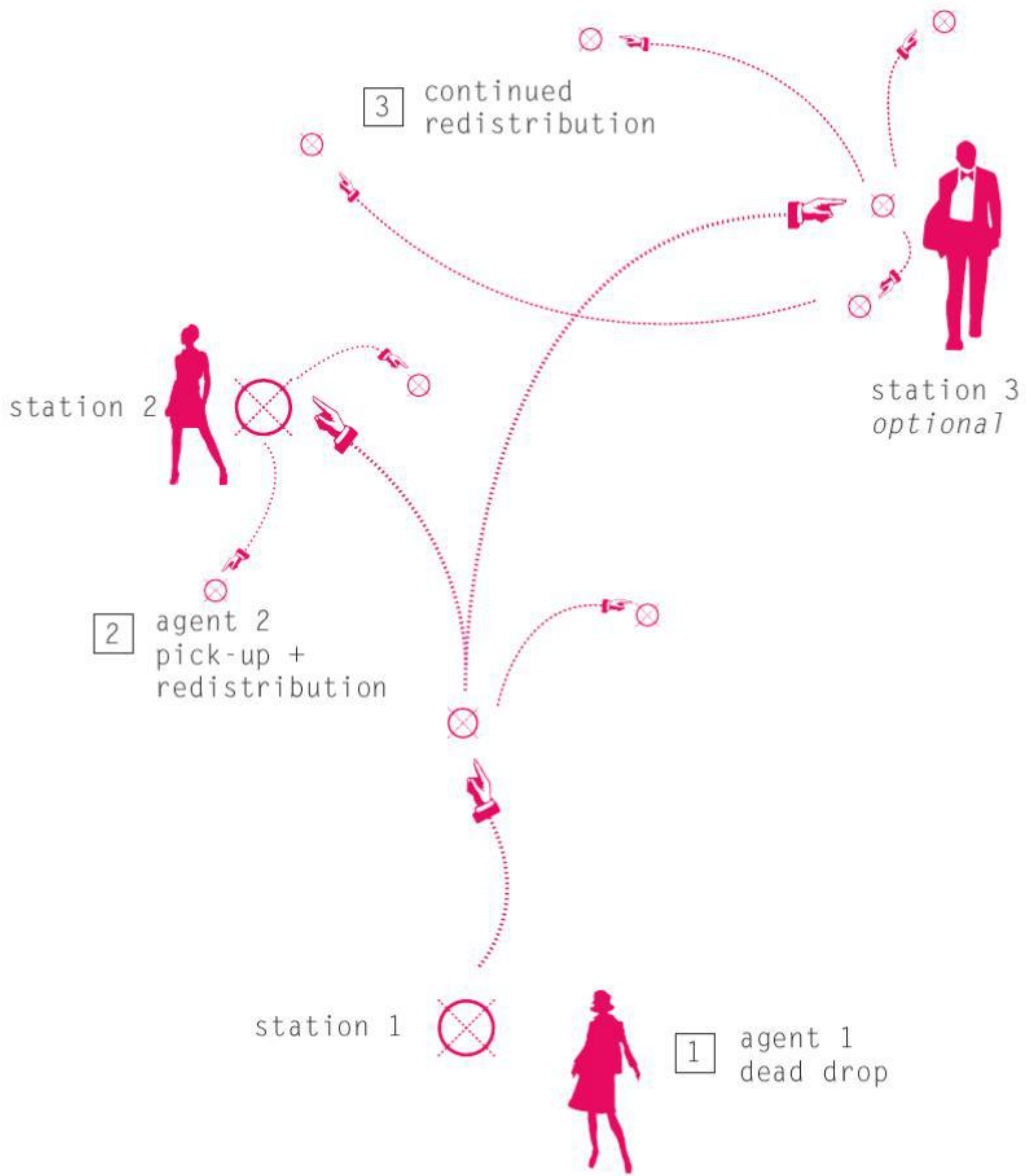
Magdeburg, Germany

Description:

This open air library was constructed on the site of a former library. The library has simple origins; a nearby shop began collecting books for the informal neighborhood book collection. Soon, 20,000 books were collected and organized in beer crates. Subsequently, in conjunction with the neighborhood residents, the architecture firm KARO constructed a design to contain the library. The collection continues to be monitored by local residents.

PublicSpace.org

<http://www.publicspace.org/en/works/f084-open-air-library>



RING NETWORK



[rn.a]

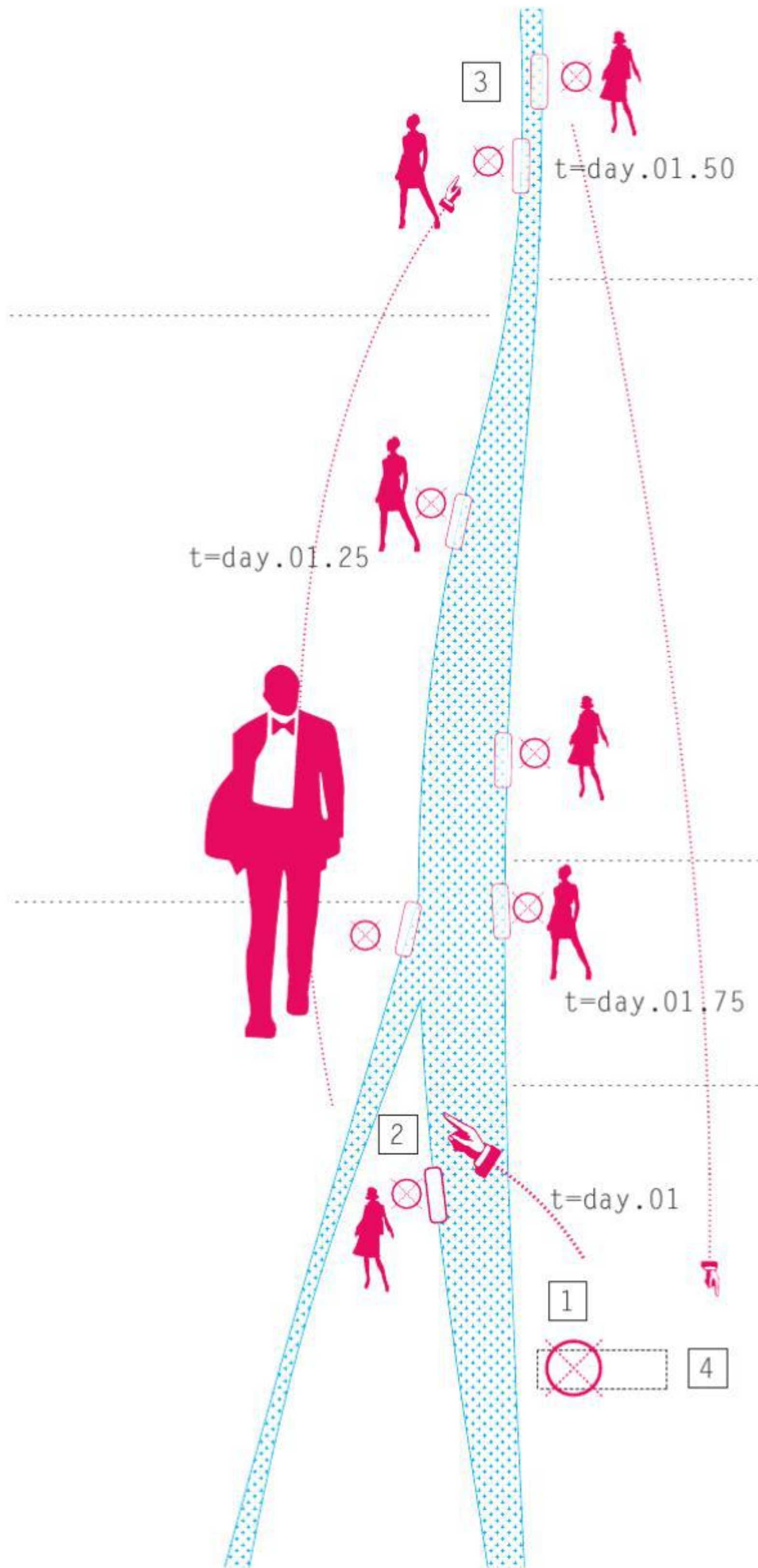
A network of
spies or agents.

[rn.b]

Series of
associated
spaces connected
by a larger
distribution
system.

rn.01
ring network

rowboat



**Name:**

WPA boat route

Date(s):

1930s

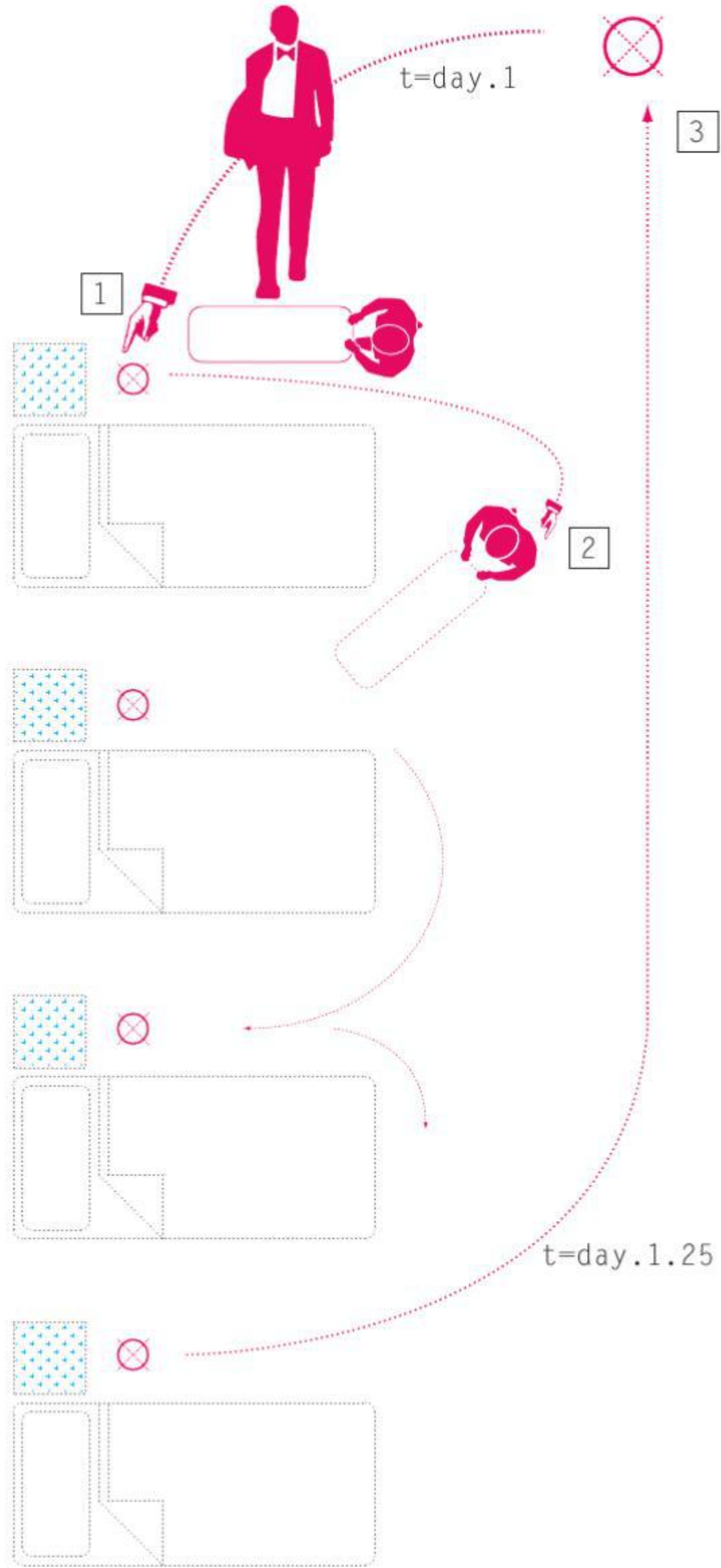
Location:

Issaquena, Mississippi

Description:

As part of the WPA program, library workers deliver books to farmers along river route.

rn.02
ring network
hospital



**Name:**

Hospital circulation

Date(s):

1920s

Location:

Sioux City, Iowa

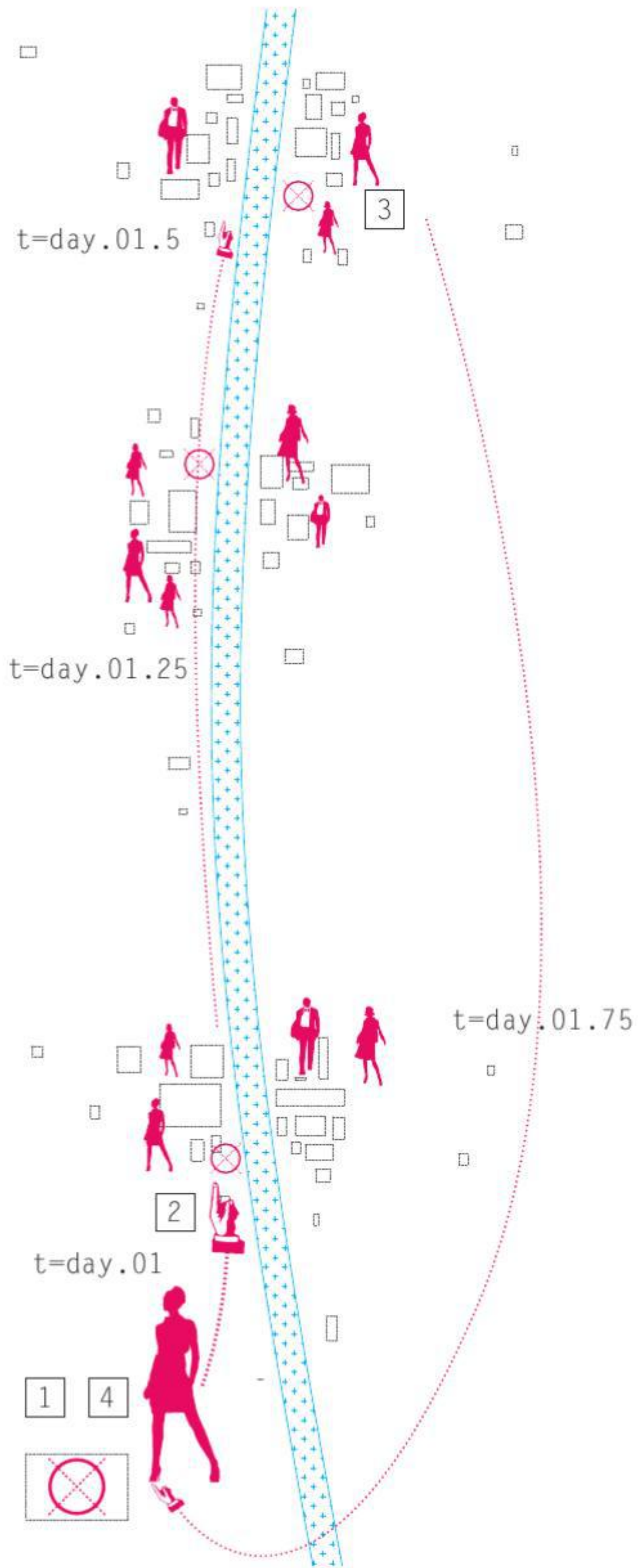
Description:

Hospital library circulation was common prior to the introduction of television.

Paul Dickson, *The Library in America: A Celebration in Words and Pictures* (New York: Facts on File Publications, 1986), 160.

rn.04
ring network

donkey



**Name:**

Donkey Mobile Library

Date(s):

2009

Location:

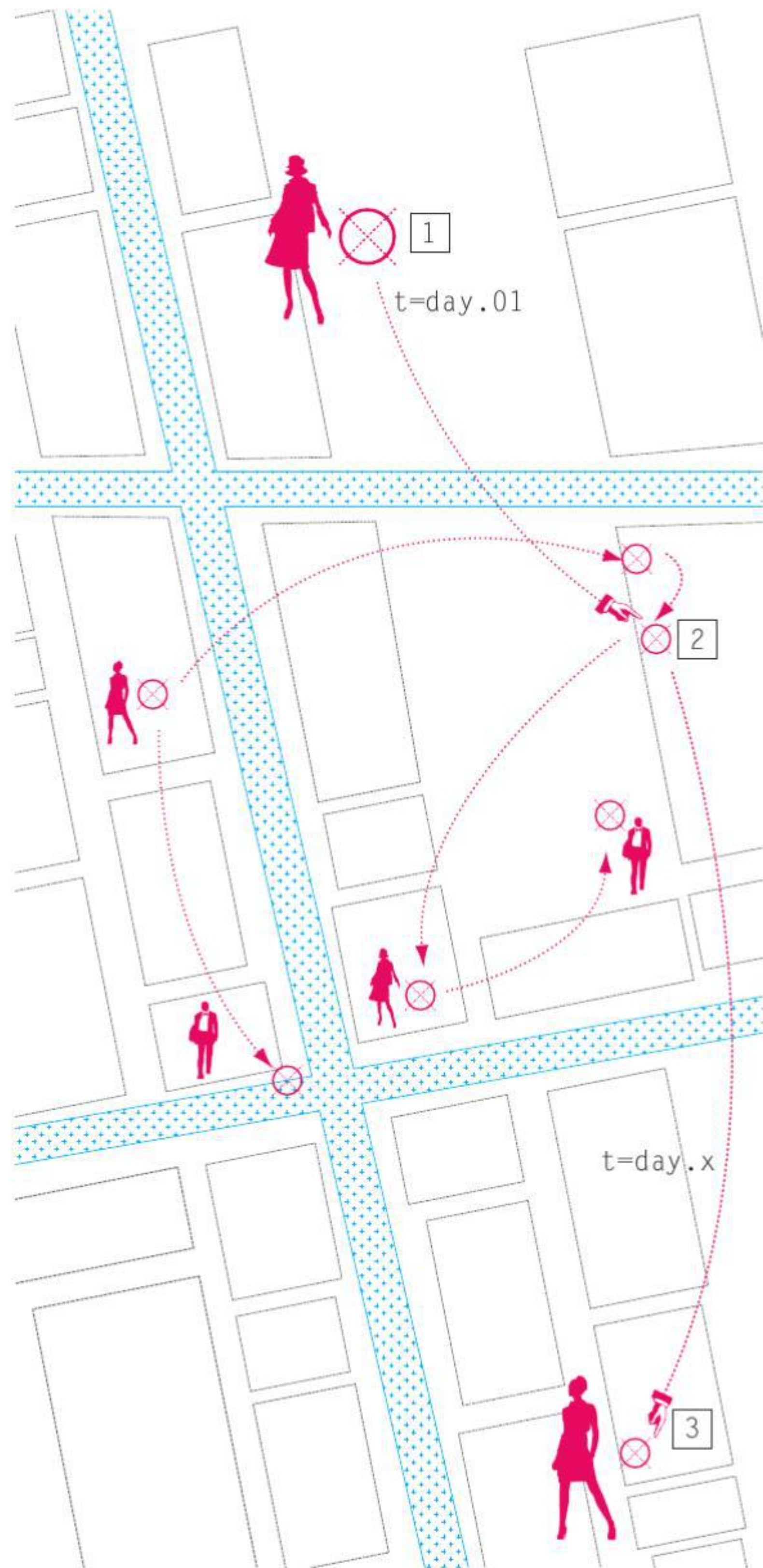
Ethiopia

Description:

This mobile library travels throughout Ethiopia delivering books to children. There have been a wide variety of bookmobiles, including donkeys, trains, and boats. The diversity of mobile branches speaks to the ability of the library to thrive without a permanent home.

rn.04
ring network

unsolicited
donations



**Name:**

Bookcrossing

Date(s):

2001-present

Location:

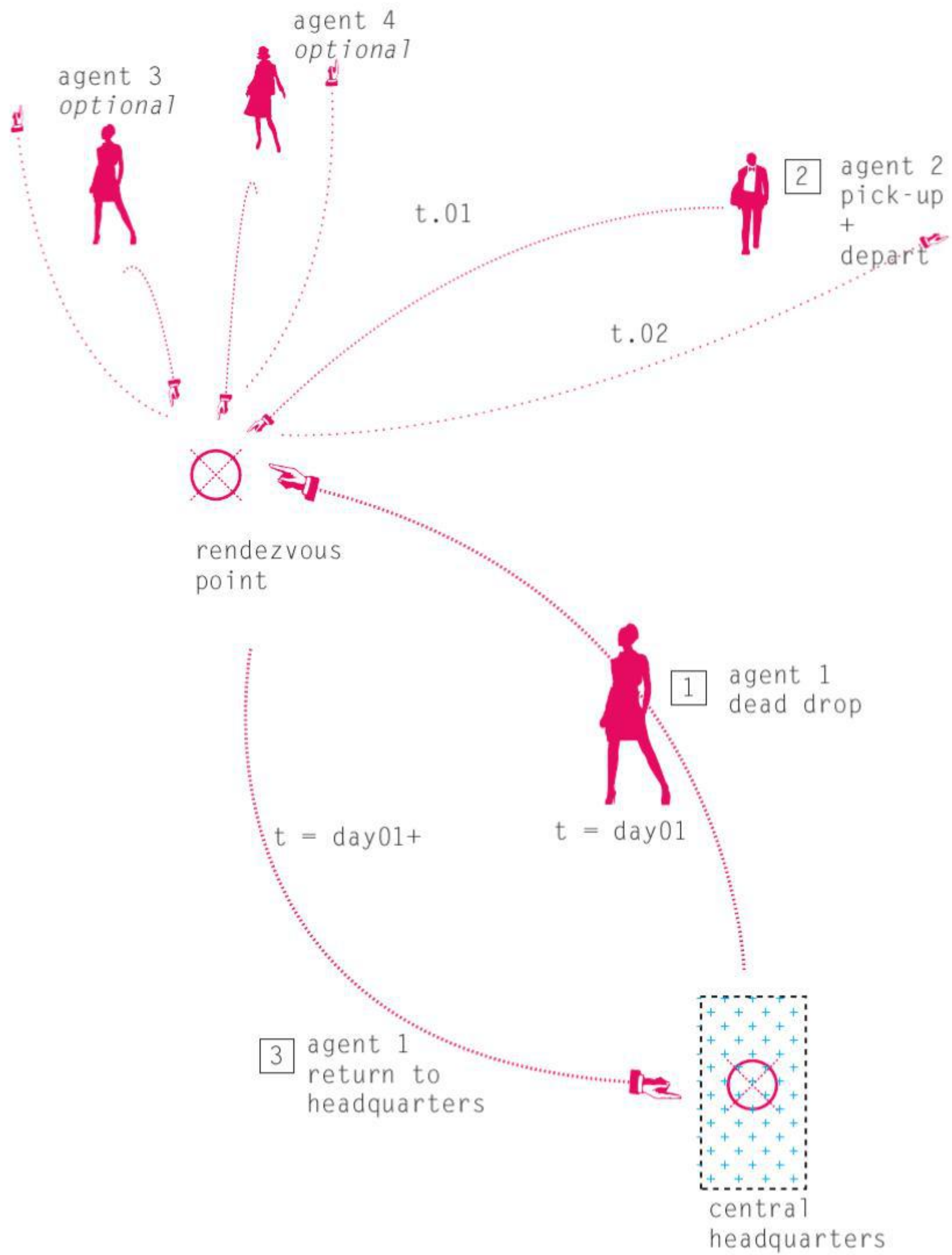
132 countries, began in US

Description:

Bookcrossing is method of book donation and circulation that does not depend on the library system. Books are left on park benches, subways, and in trees to others to pick up and enjoy. And online database allows one to track books and announce donations.

Bookcrossing

<http://www.bookcrossing.com/>



FLASH MEETING



[fm.a]

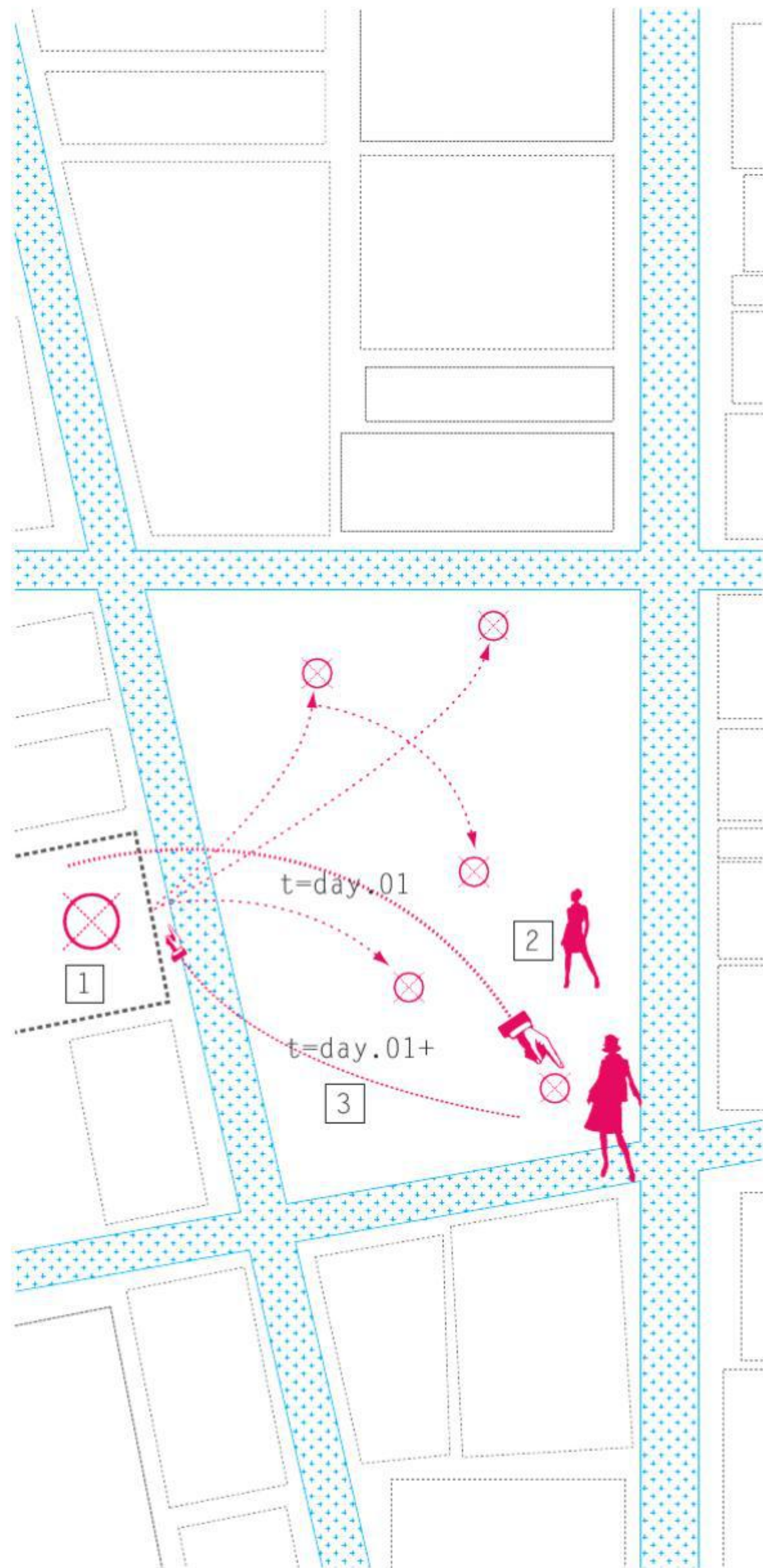
Where two people
secretly pass
items as one walks
past the other in
a public place.

[fm.b]

Brief encounter
where library
content passes
hands; most often
takes place at a
temporary station.

fm.01
flash meeting

city plaza
reading room



**Name:**

Outdoor Reading Room

Date(s):

1930s-40s

Location:

Minneapolis, Minnesota

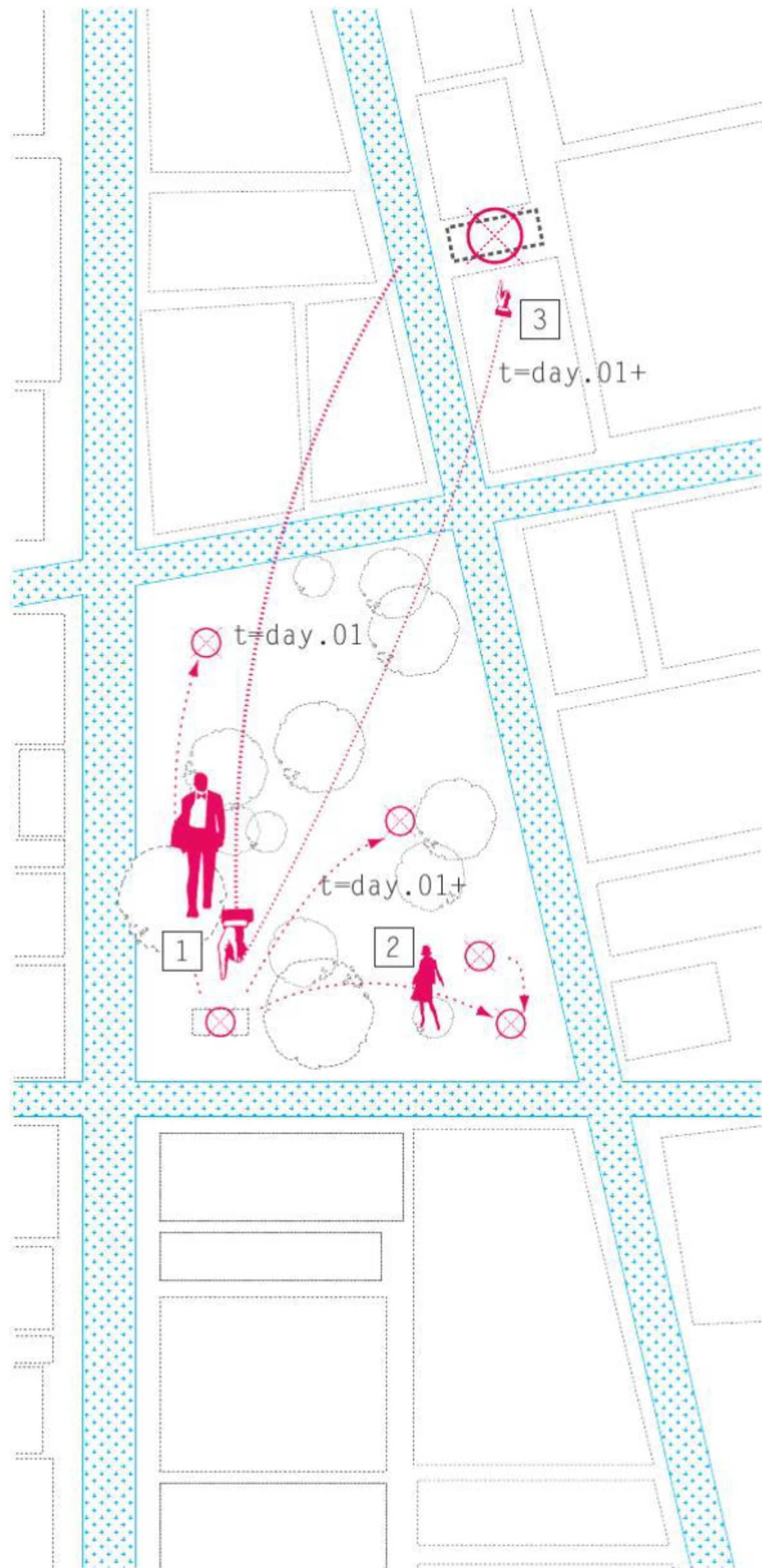
Description:

The Minneapolis Public Library established an outdoor reading room in the Depression era. The informal reading room provided opportunities for the unemployed workers to read outdoors.

Paul Dickson, *The Library in America: A Celebration in Words and Pictures* (New York: Facts on File Publications, 1986), 120.

fm.02
flash meeting

park reading
room



**Name:**

Outdoor Reading Room,
Los Angeles Public Library

Date(s):

1949

Location:

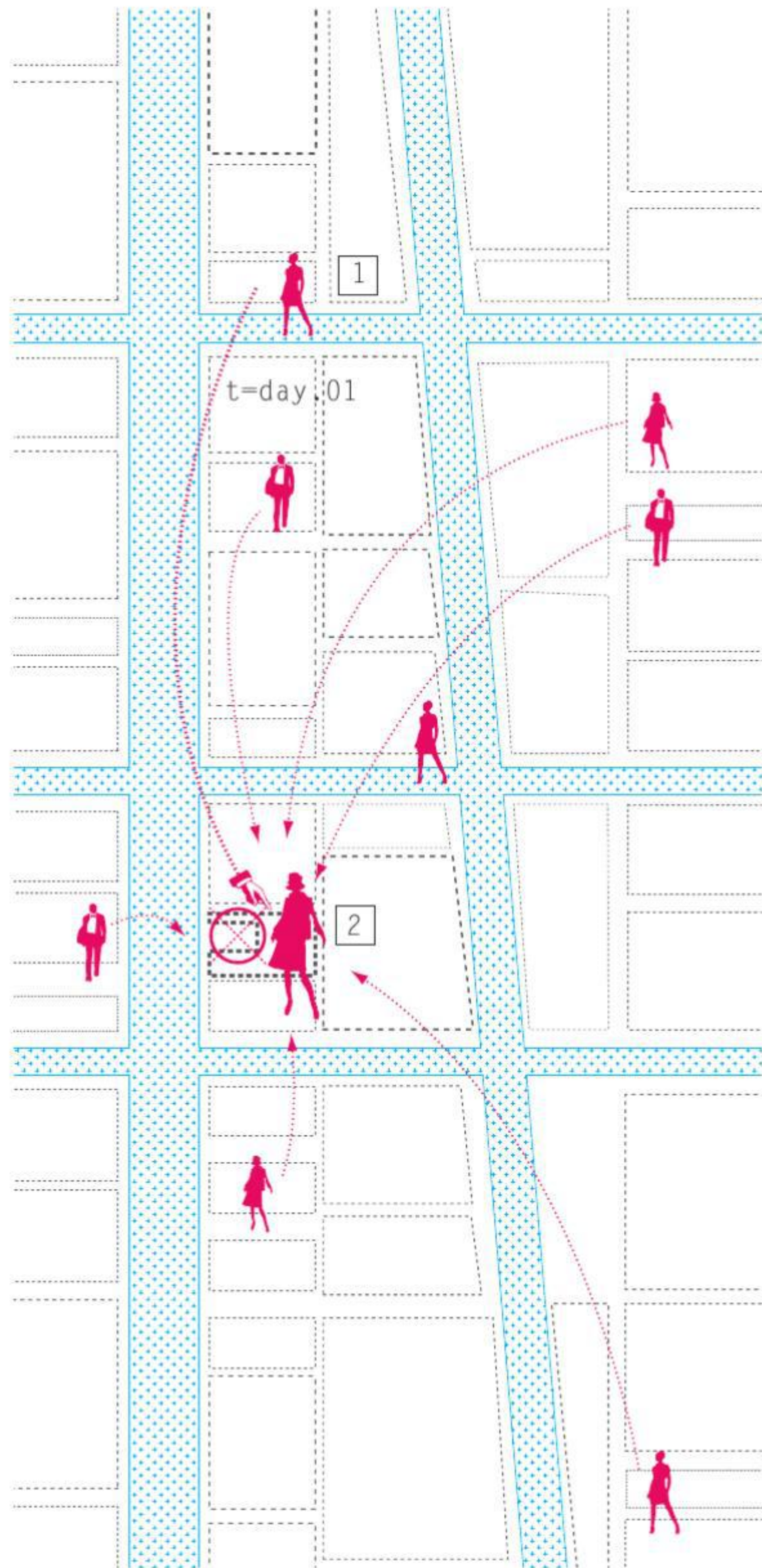
Los Angeles, Pershing Square

Description:

This temporary books circulation station provided books for park visitors.

Paul Dickson, *The Library in America: A Celebration in Words and Pictures* (New York: Facts on File Publications, 1986), 149.

fm.03
flash meeting
hackerspace





Name:

Hacker Space

Date(s):

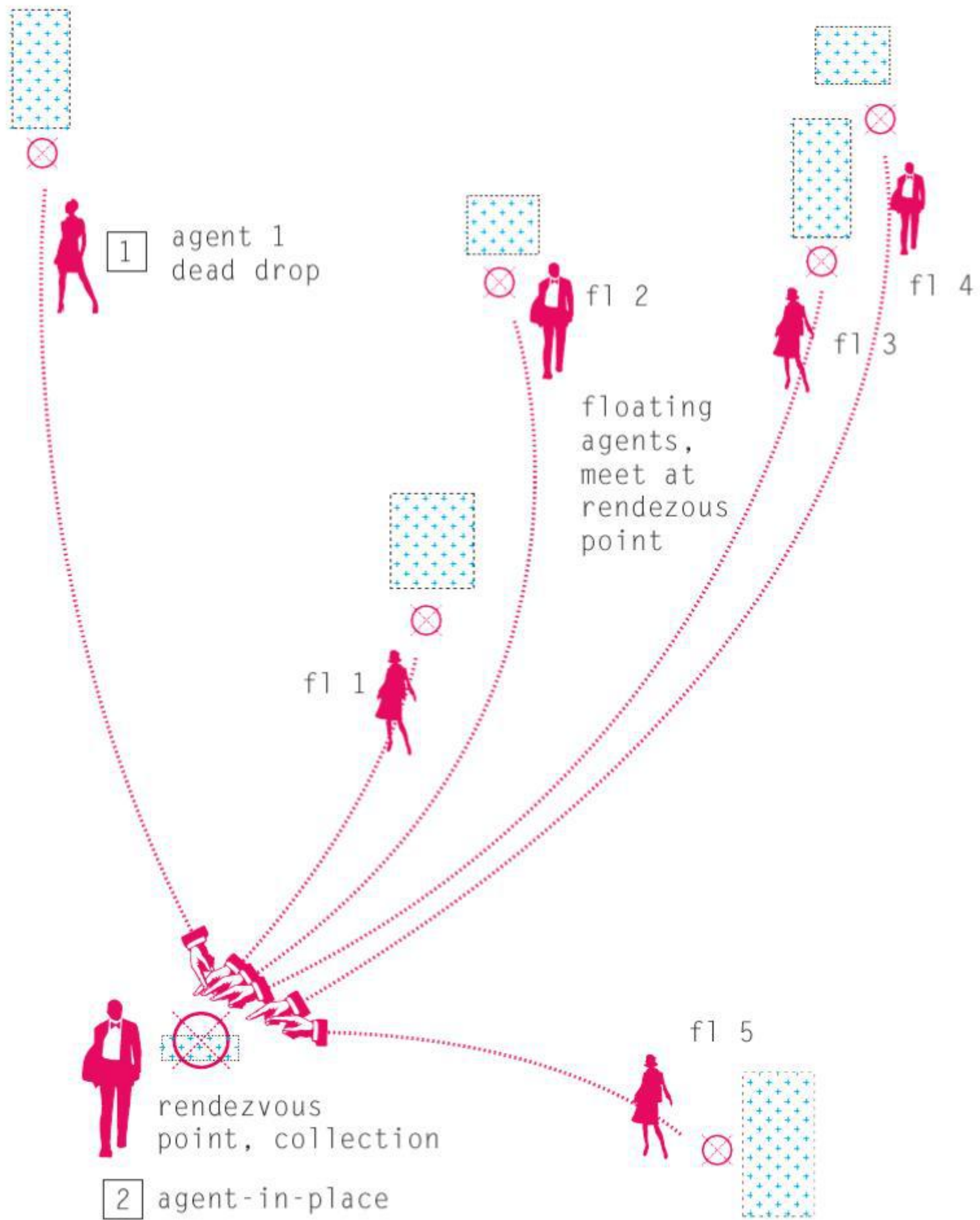
2009

Location:

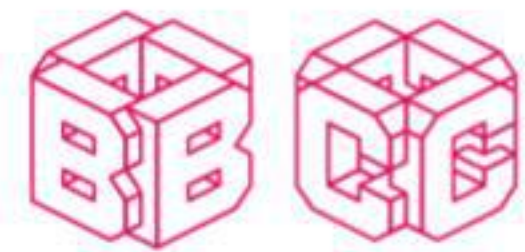
96 known spaces worldwide
(San Francisco pictured above)

Description:

Dylan Tweney. "DIY Freaks Flock to 'Hacker Spaces' Worldwide." *Wired Magazine*. March 29, 2009



BRUSH CONTACT



[bc.a]

A clandestine, momentary contact between two agents who are passing information, documents, or equipment.

[bc.b]

A brief meeting where an exchange of non-textual information takes place; meeting permits access to objects or experiences.

"Perhaps only a dedicated documentalist would view an antelope as a document. But regarding anything informative as a 'document' is consistent with the origins and early usage of the word, which derived from the Latin word 'docere', to teach or to inform, with the suffix '-ment' denoting means. Hence 'document' originally denoted a means of teaching or informing, whether a lesson, an experience, or a text. Limitation of 'document' to text-bearing objects is a later development."

"...objects are not ordinarily documents but become so if they are processed for informational purposes. A wild antelope would become a document, but a captured specimen of a newly discovered species that was being studied, described, and exhibited in a zoo would not only have become a document, but the 'the catalogued antelope is a primary document and other documents are secondary and derived.'"

"Information as Thing"

Michael K. Buckland

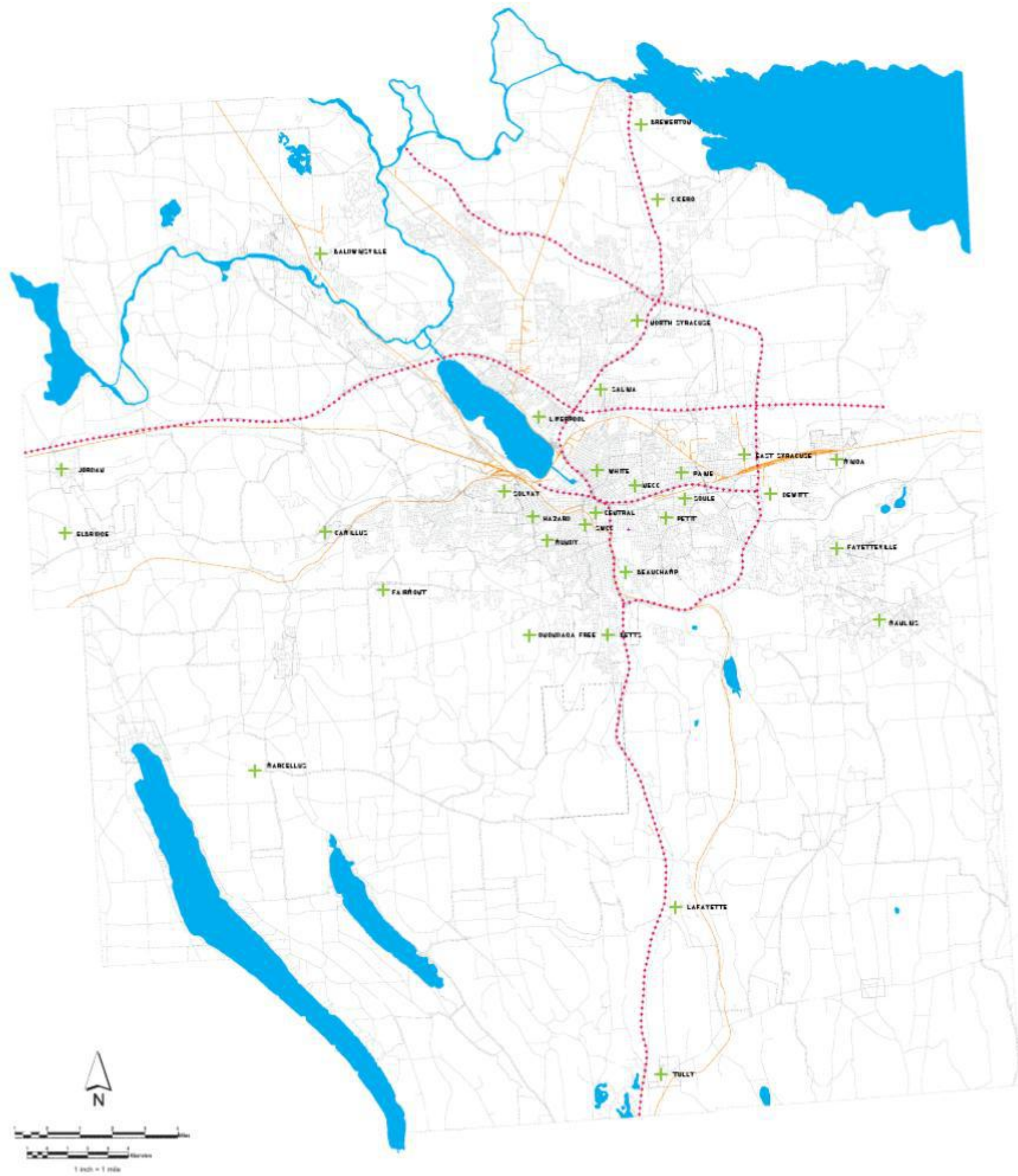
Journal of the American Society for Information Science (1986 -1998); Jun 1991; 42, 351.

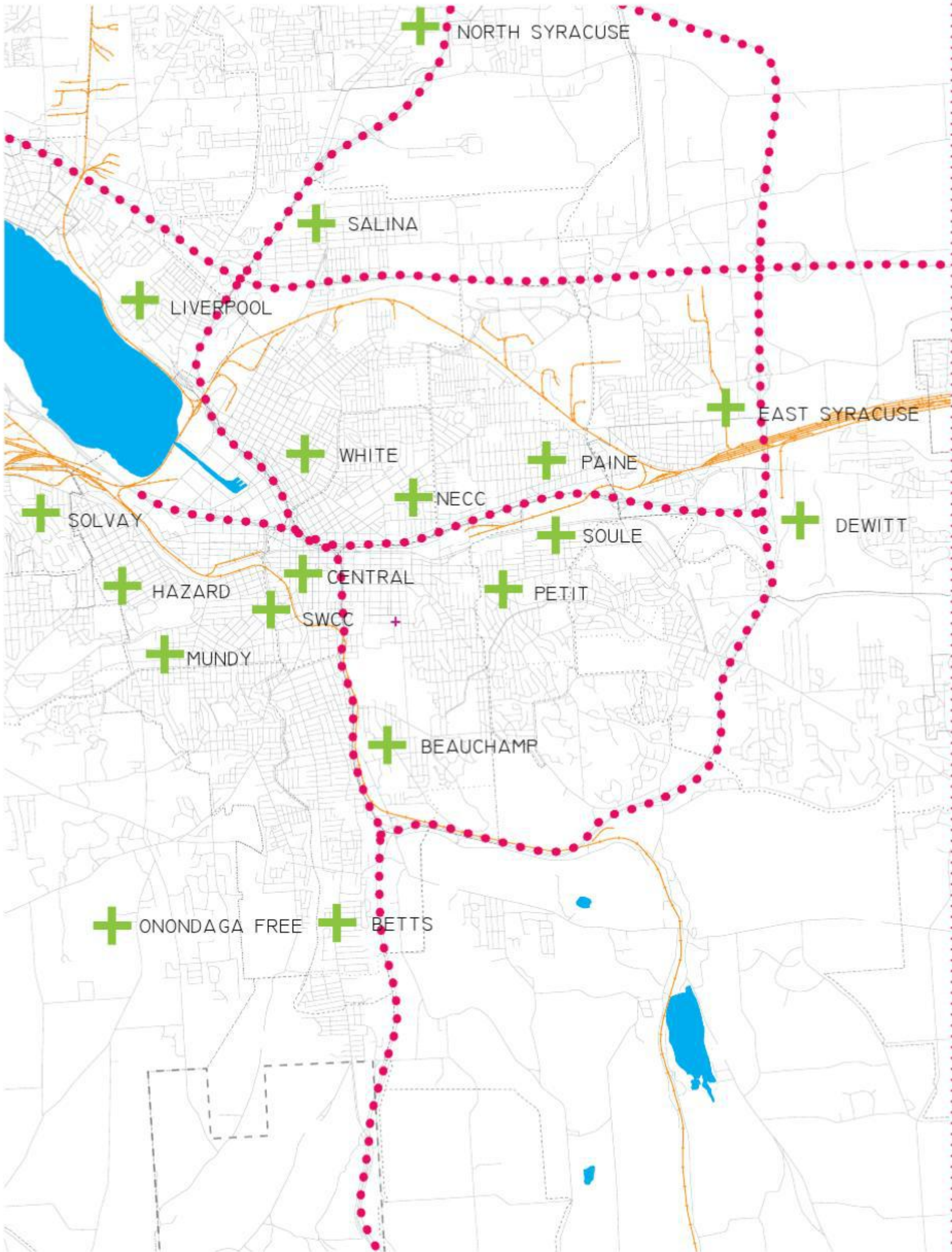
Information as Thing

As noted by Michael Buckland in "Information as Thing," the early origins of the word 'document' were not limited to textual sources. The following examples illustrate how objects and events provide exposure to new sources of knowledge. Central to this project is the notion that information can be gained from a variety of sources. The following examples demonstrate the incorporation of rattlesnakes, toys, and garden tools into the library collection. If this hypothesis is correct - that objects and experiences are a valuable source of information - then the library should seek opportunities to encourage activities that support access to information in as varied forms as possible.

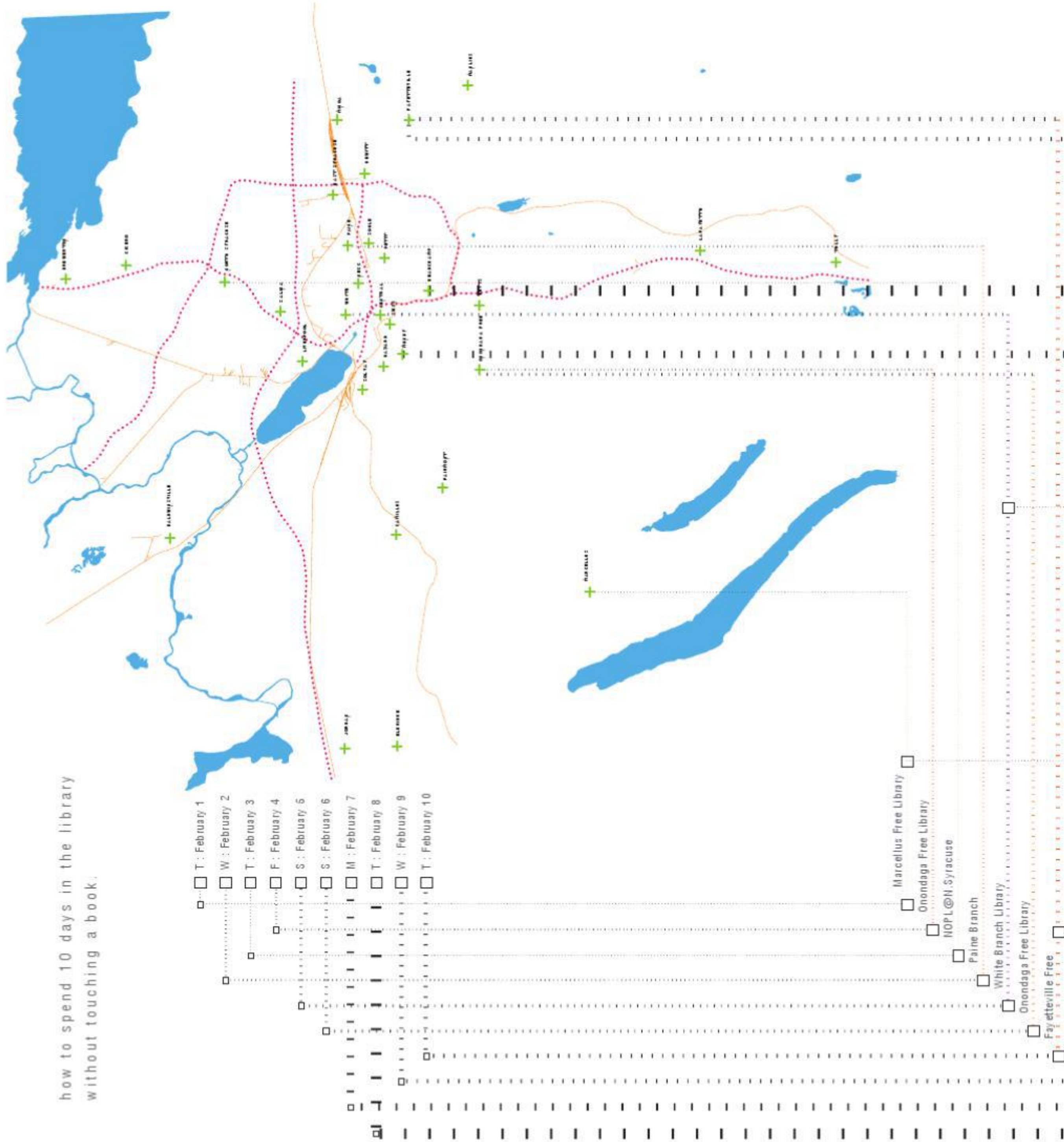
BOOK-ISH TERRITORY

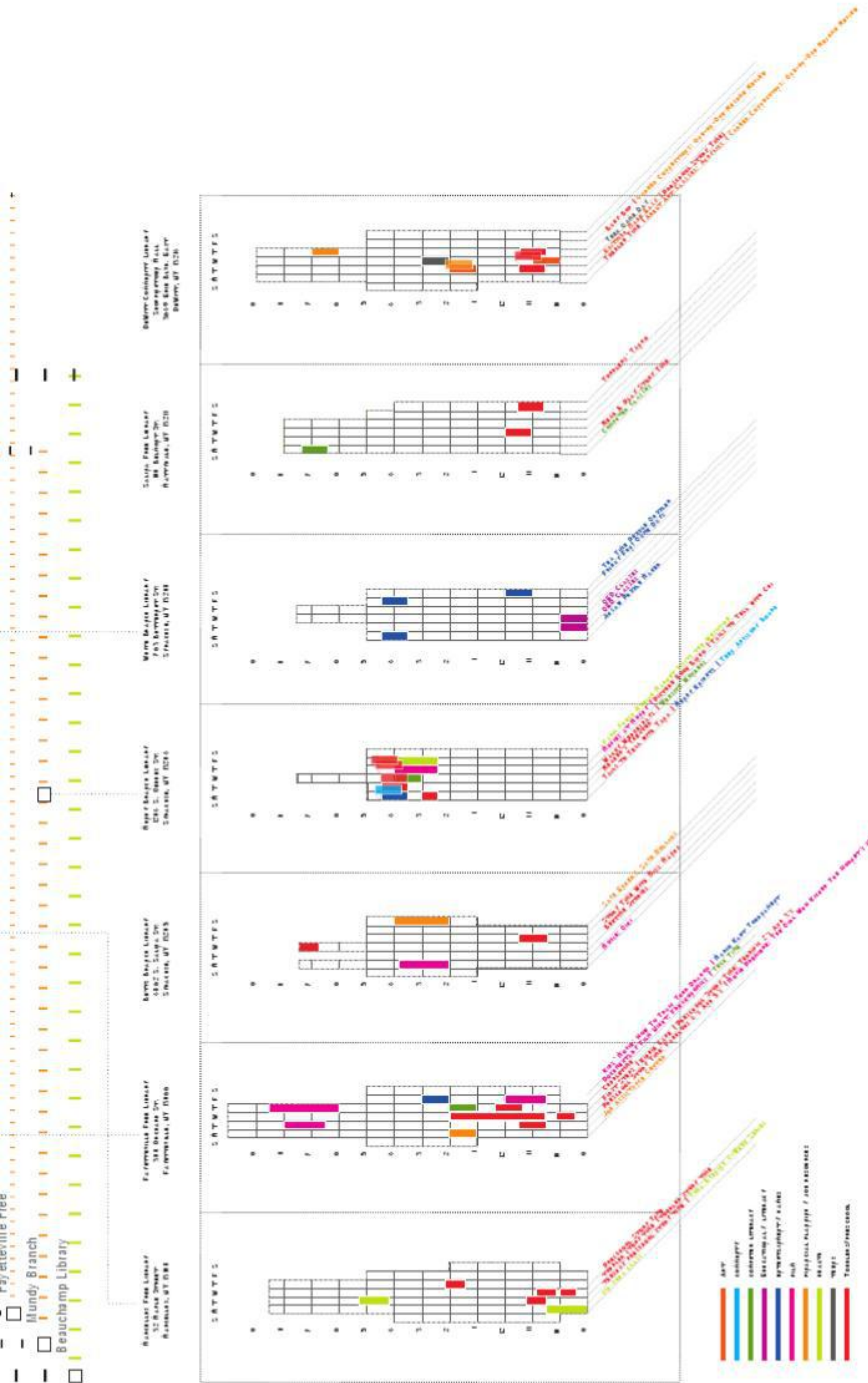
A MANUAL OF LIBRARY TACTICS





how to spend 10 days in the library without touching a book.





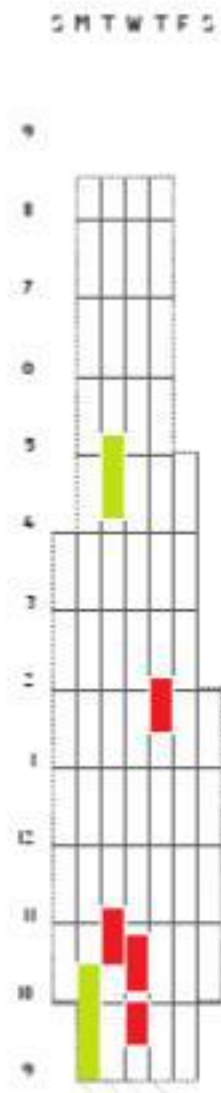
“How to spend 10 days in a library without touching a book.”

This diagram identifies the services - yoga lessons, Mario kart tournaments, and computer classes - that the Syracuse library system offers. This diagram demonstrates the variety of activities offered by the library. It is argued that these activities and events are valuable sources of knowledge.

BOOK-ISH TERRITORY

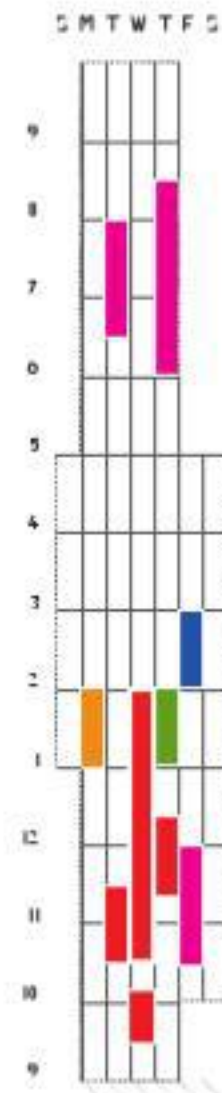
A MANUAL OF LIBRARY TACTICS

MARCELLUS FREE LIBRARY
32 MAPLE STREET
MARCELLUS, NY 13088



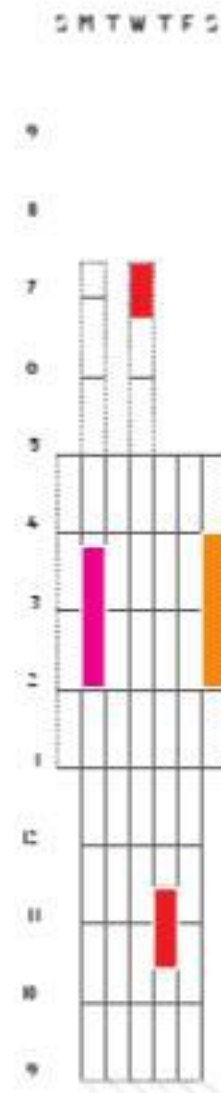
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 3:00 PM - 4:00 PM: [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red]
 4:00 PM - 5:00 PM: [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red]
 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM: [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red]
 6:00 PM - 7:00 PM: [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red]
 7:00 PM - 8:00 PM: [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red]
 8:00 PM - 9:00 PM: [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red]

FAYETTEVILLE FREE LIBRARY
300 ORCHARD ST.
FAYETTEVILLE, NY 13800



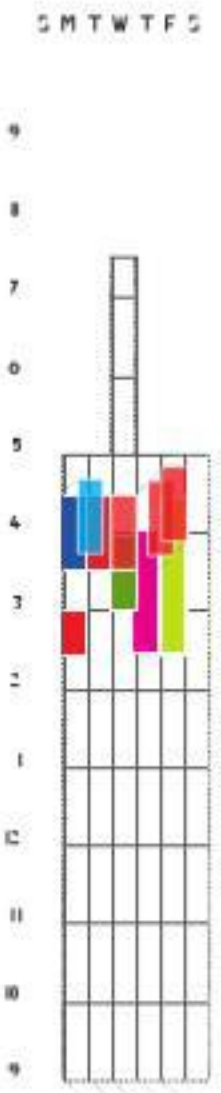
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DEYTS BRANCH LIBRARY
4802 S. SALMA ST.
SYRACUSE, NY 13205



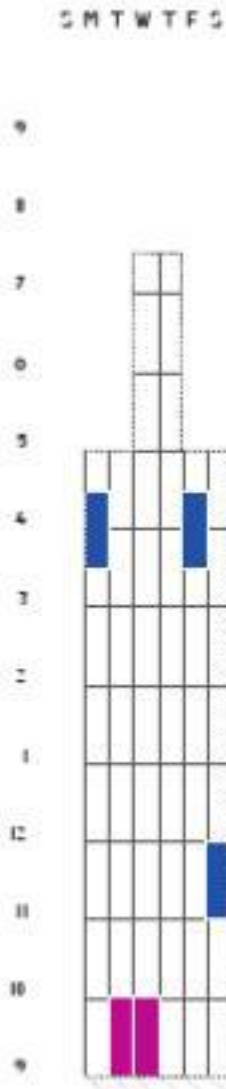
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 8:00 PM - 9:00 PM: [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red] [Red]

ROUHT BRANCH LIBRARY
1204 S. GEORGE ST.
SYRACUSE, NY 13204



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WHITE BRANCH LIBRARY
703 BUTTERNUT ST.
SYRACUSE, NY 13208

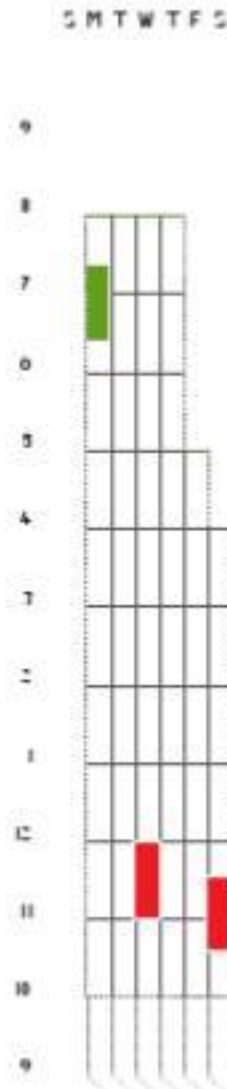


6:00-8:00 PM: JACQUELINE PATRICK: PAPER

7:00-7:30 PM: PAPER: PAPER

7:30-8:00 PM: PAPER: PAPER

SALMA FREE LIBRARY
100 BELMONT ST.
RATTSVILLE, NY 13211

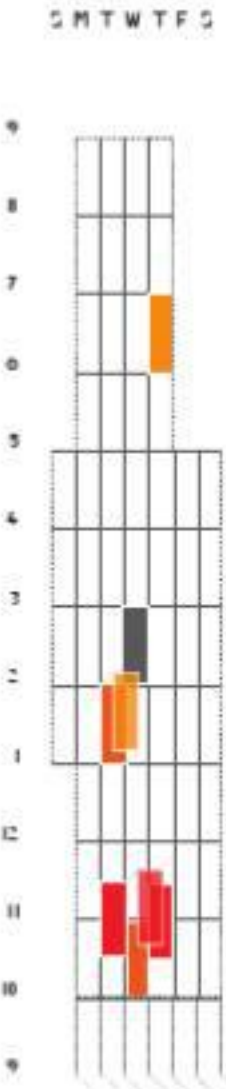


10:00-11:00 AM: YOUNG: YOUNG

11:00-12:00 PM: YOUNG: YOUNG

1:00-2:00 PM: YOUNG: YOUNG

DEWITT COMMUNITY LIBRARY
SHOPPINGTOWN MALL
3049 ERIE BLVD. EAST
DEWITT, NY 13216



6:00-8:00 PM: YOUNG: YOUNG

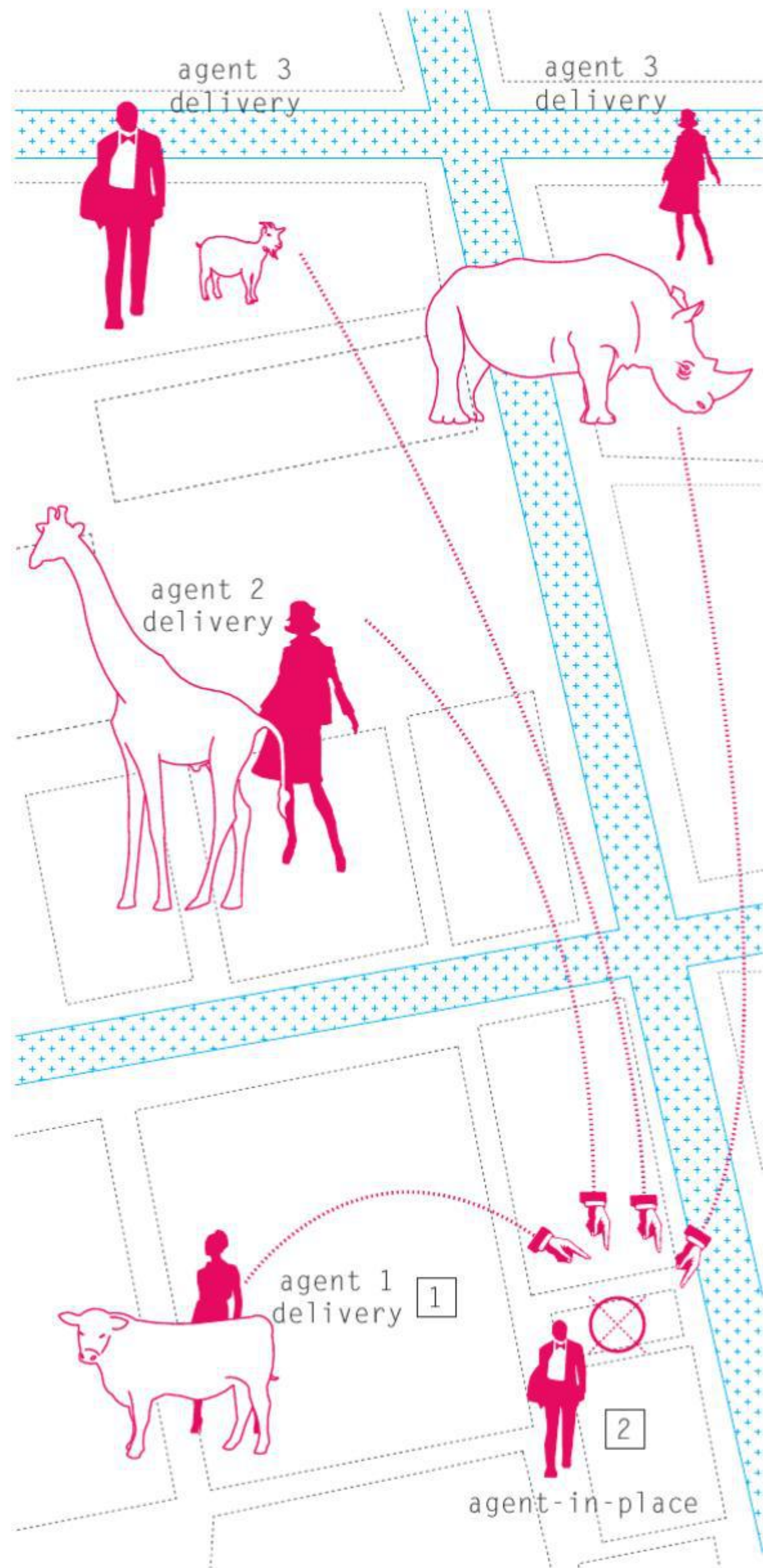
7:00-7:30 PM: PAPER: PAPER

7:30-8:00 PM: PAPER: PAPER

- ART
- COMPUTER
- COMPUTER LITERACY
- EDUCATIONAL / LITERACY
- ENTERTAINMENT / CARES
- FILM
- FINANCIAL PLANNING / JOB RESOURCES
- HEALTH
- YOUNG
- TODDLER/PRESCHOOL

*bc.01
brush contact*

*reptile
collection*



**Name:**

Reptile library

Date(s):

1922-1933

Location:

Minneapolis Public Library

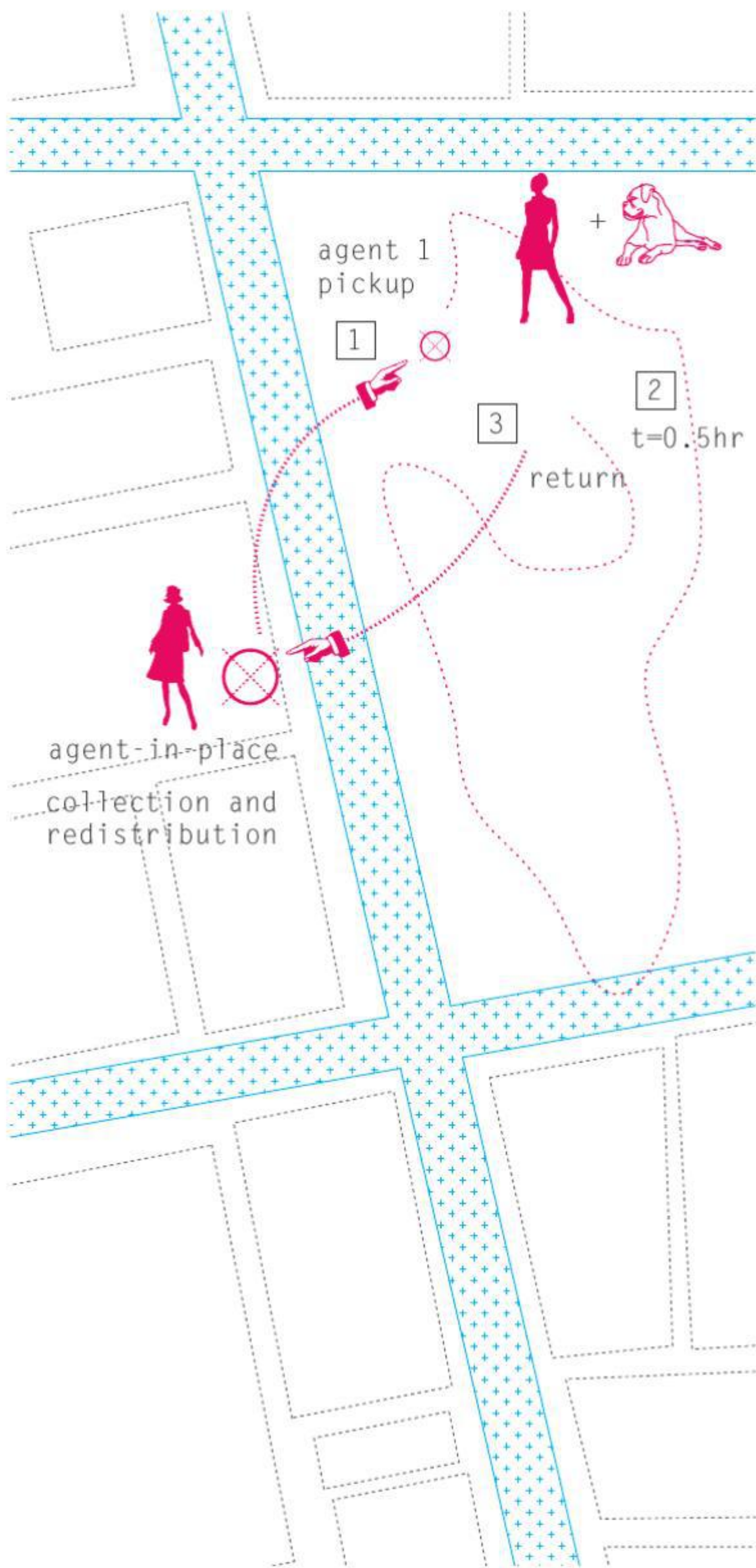
Description:

Librarian Grace Willy developed a reptile collection for the Minneapolis Public Library. The collection included a gila monster and a rattlesnake. This exhibit demonstrates the early library's versatility. Increasingly, the library sought to include a wide variety of artifacts and objects among its collections.

Paul Dickson, *The Library in America: A Celebration in Words and Pictures* (New York: Facts on File Publications, 1986), 94.

bc.02
brush contact

pet lending



**Name:**

Yale Law School therapy dog

Date(s):

2011

Location:

New Haven CT

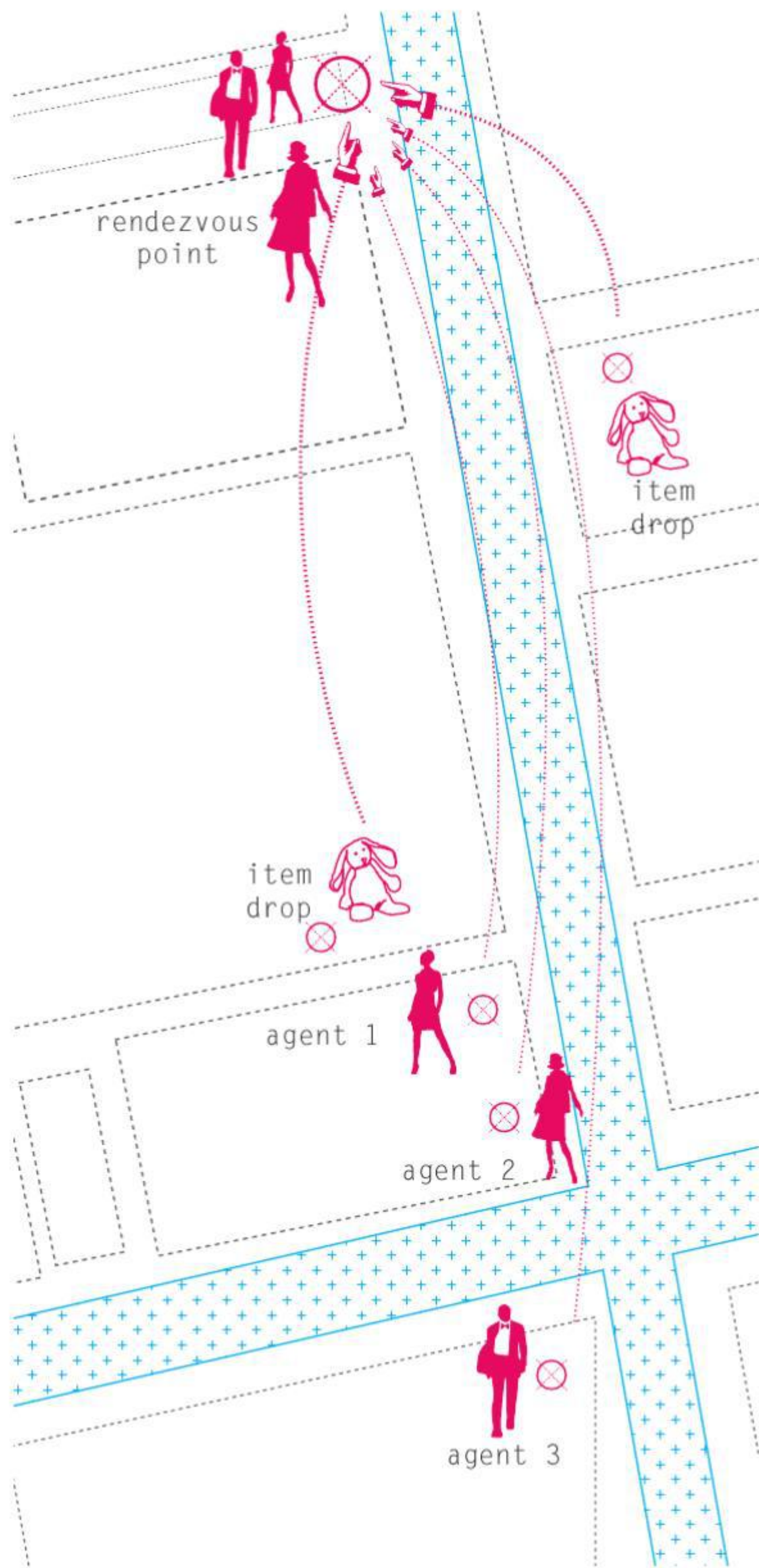
Description:

Yale Law School now offers a therapy dog lending program. Students can check out the dog for 30 minutes at a time. His name is Monty.

Timothy Williams. "For Law Students With Everything, Dog Therapy for Stress." *The New York Times*.

March 21, 2011

bc.03
brush contact
toy library



**Name:**

City of London toy library

Date(s):

1980s-present

Location:

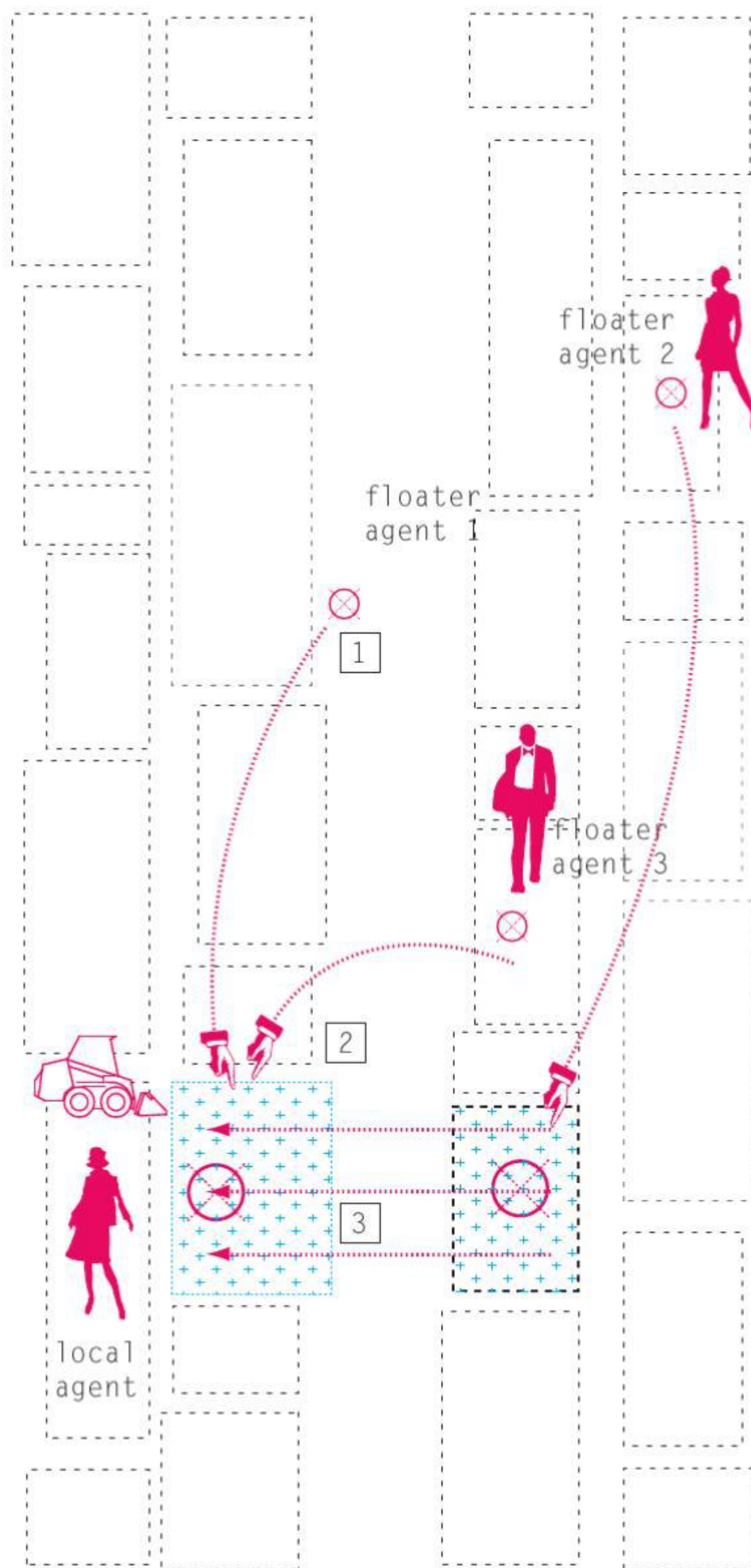
London

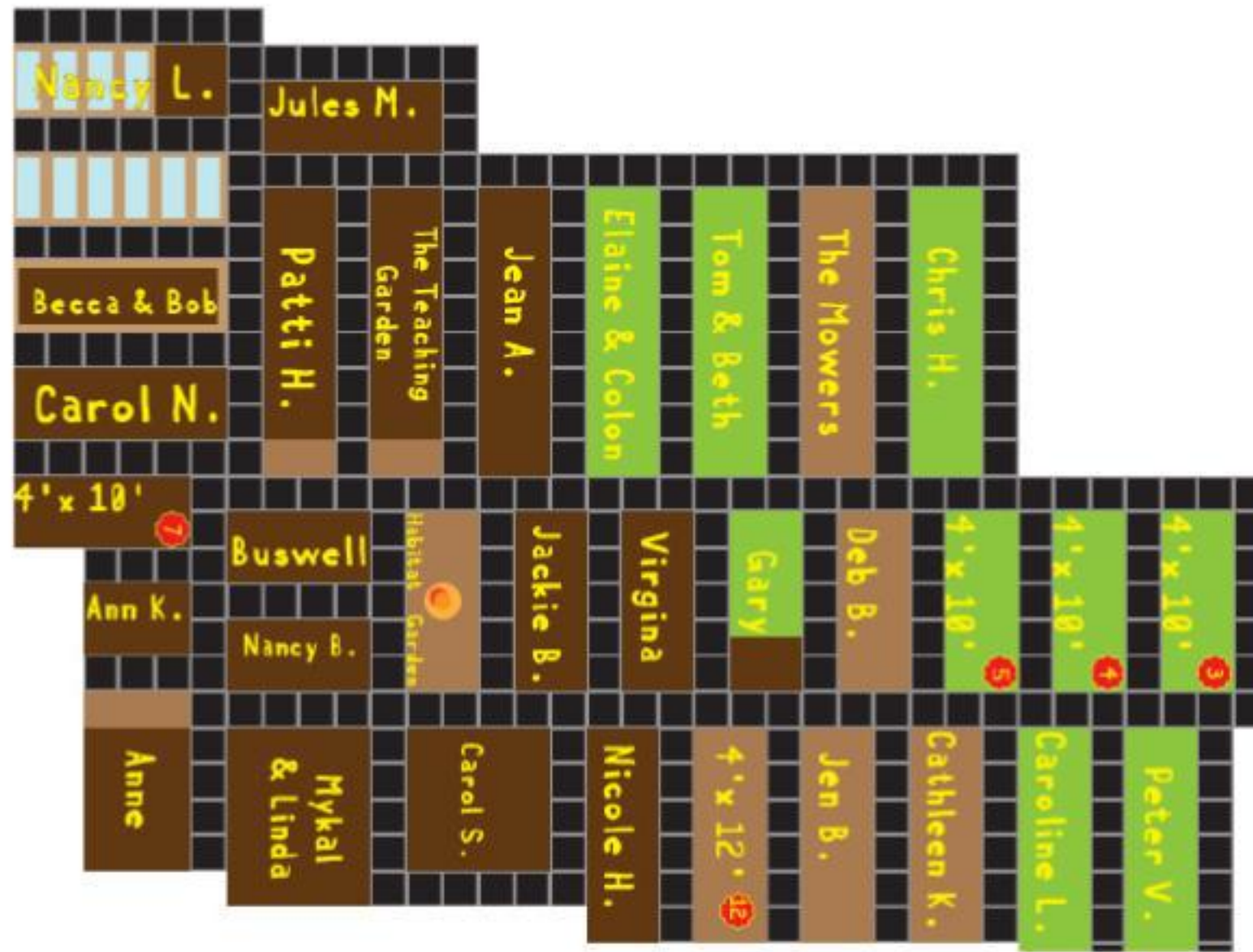
Description:

London's toy libraries allow patrons to check out toys for children. In addition to providing access to a large diversity of toys, the spaces also allow opportunities for social engagements- for children as well as adults. These libraries are found within traditional libraries or as independent spaces. They value play as an essential tool for learning.

bc.04
brush contact

library farm



**Name:**

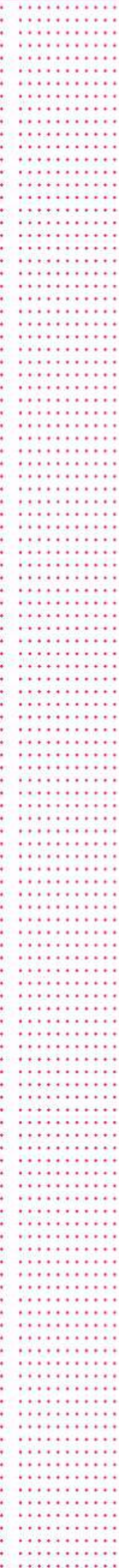
Library Farm

Date(s):

2010-present

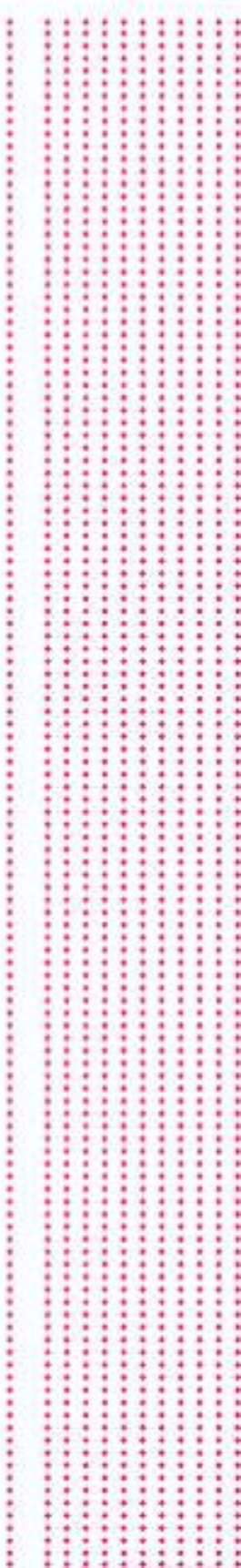
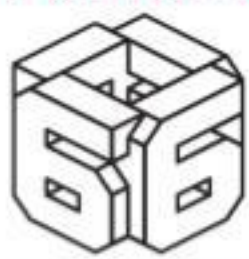
Location:Northern Onondaga Public Library
Cicero, New York**Description:**

The library farm is a community garden organized by the Cicero library. A patron's library card provides them with the opportunity to check out a plot of land on the farm adjacent to the library building and offers new opportunities for informational exchange. This project extends the space of the library into its neighborhood - effectively challenging the interiorized world of the library and actively engaging the community physically and socially.



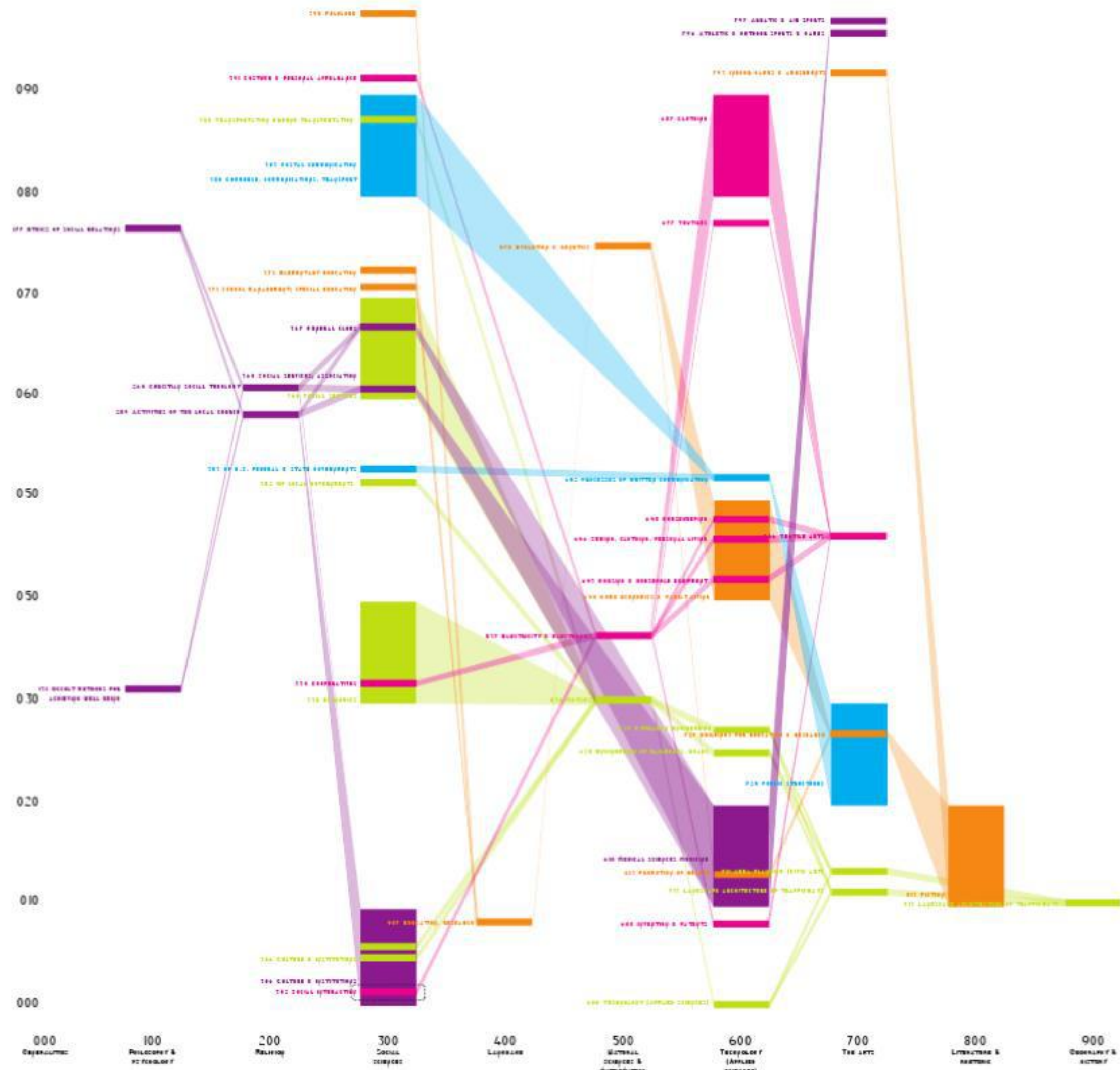


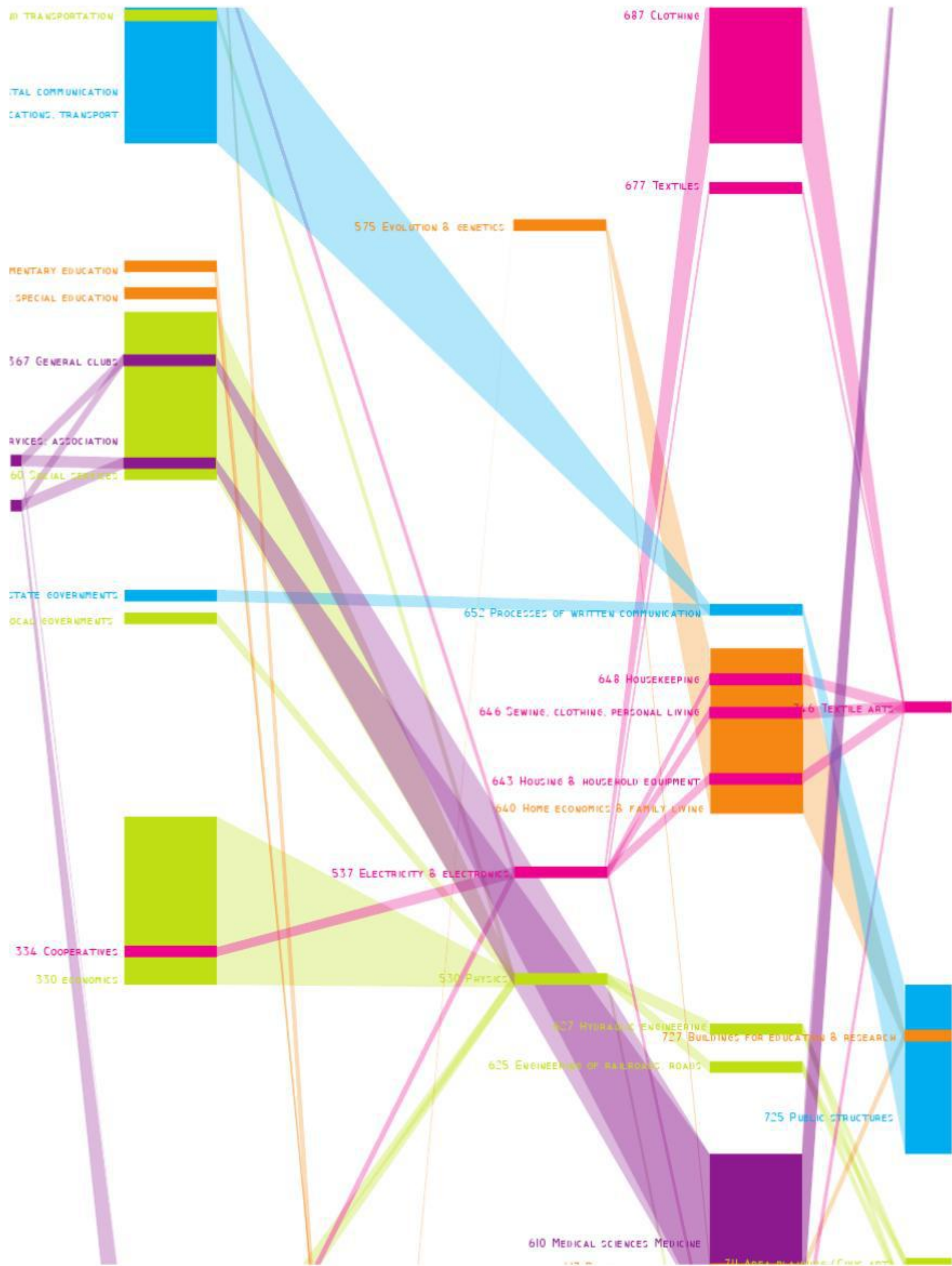
OPERATION A.L.T.
ALTERNATIVE LIBRARY TACTICS



BOOK-ISH TERRITORY

A MANUAL OF LIBRARY TACTICS





Operations

1. Collect
2. Distribute
3. Circulate
4. Track
5. Maintain

step 1 : collect

Dead drop:
when an item
is left in a
location for a
second agent to
retrieve

1 Solicited

item from the
library's
existing
collection.

2 Unsolicited

voluntary
donation to
the library
collection.
Once scanned
into the on-
site bar code
reader, it
automatically
enters the
catalogue
system.

step 2a : distribute

The initial distribution of library content will take place according to two processes.

1 Non-fiction Parallel collection

In the first, library content that complements the site program (child-rearing books in daycare centers, cookbooks at the Farmer's market, etc) will be distributed to each site.

step 2b : distribute

2 Diagonal collection

In the second, items from the library collection that don't have a direct correspondence to the site program (yet have the potential to support station activity) will be added to the site.

3 Fiction Diagonal collection

Fiction books will be distributed randomly through the sites.

step 3 : circulate

Circulation takes place according to two processes:

1 Permanent collection

When an item is assigned to a designated drop site. A portion of the diagonal collection should remain at the designated site.

2 Floating collection

When an item remains where it was deposited rather than returning to its original location. Perpendicular collections will work according to the floating collection method.

step 4 : track

The geographic data of each item will be tracked. On-site ISBN readers - in addition to personal phone apps - will allow for books to be tracked and catalogued instantly.

step 5 : maintain

Recall

A borrower may request an item from the library's collection. He/she may request that the item remain in its current location (see hold) or may request delivery to the central library.

Hold

A borrower may place a hold on a item. Should another individual scan the book for checkout, he/she will be informed that the book is currently on hold and that it cannot be checked out at that time.

step 5 : cont.

Requests

Items: Agents can request the purchase of an item and, if desired, the drop site for the item can be identified.

Locations

Agents may suggest drop site locations.

app button



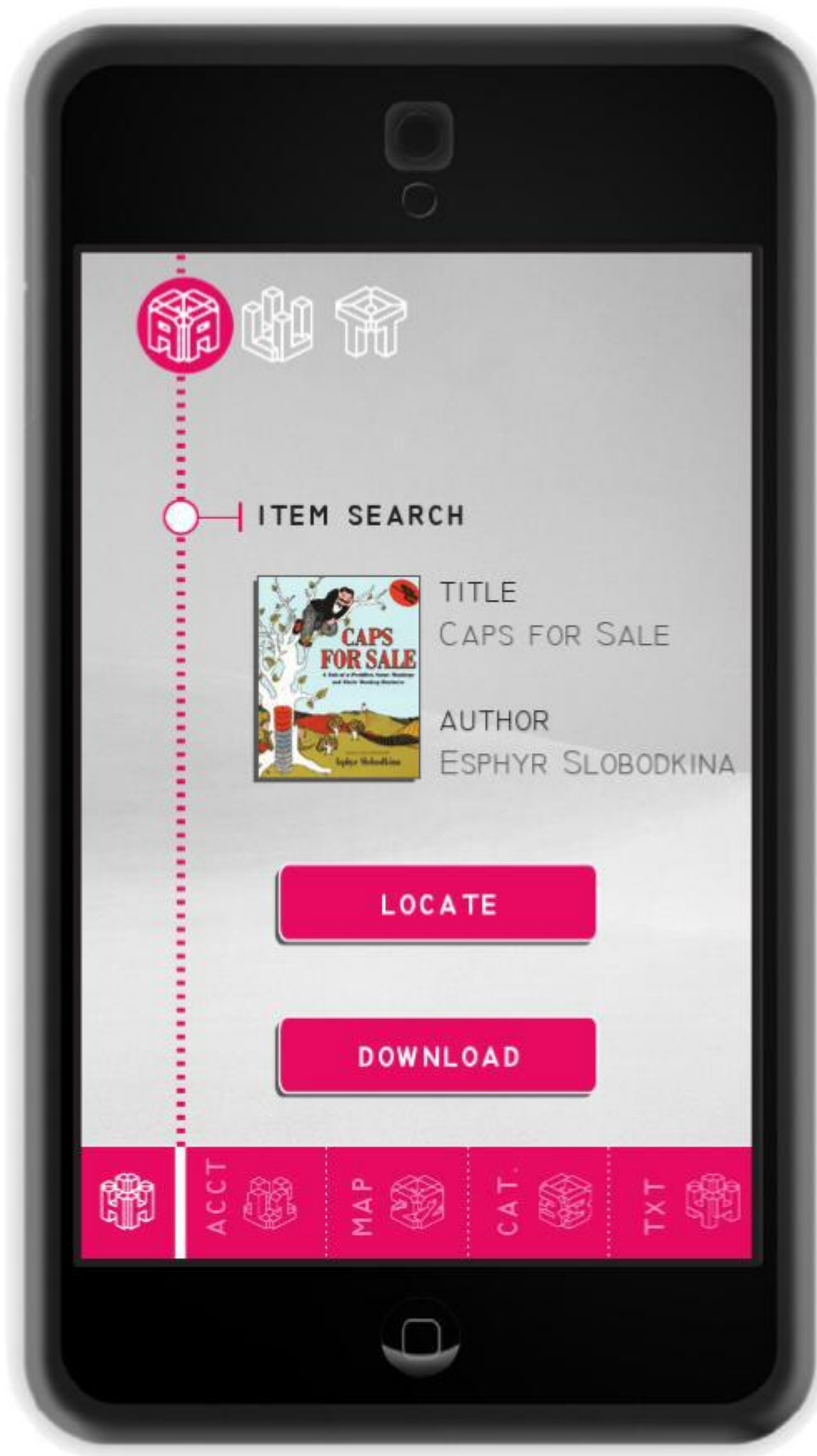
welcome screen



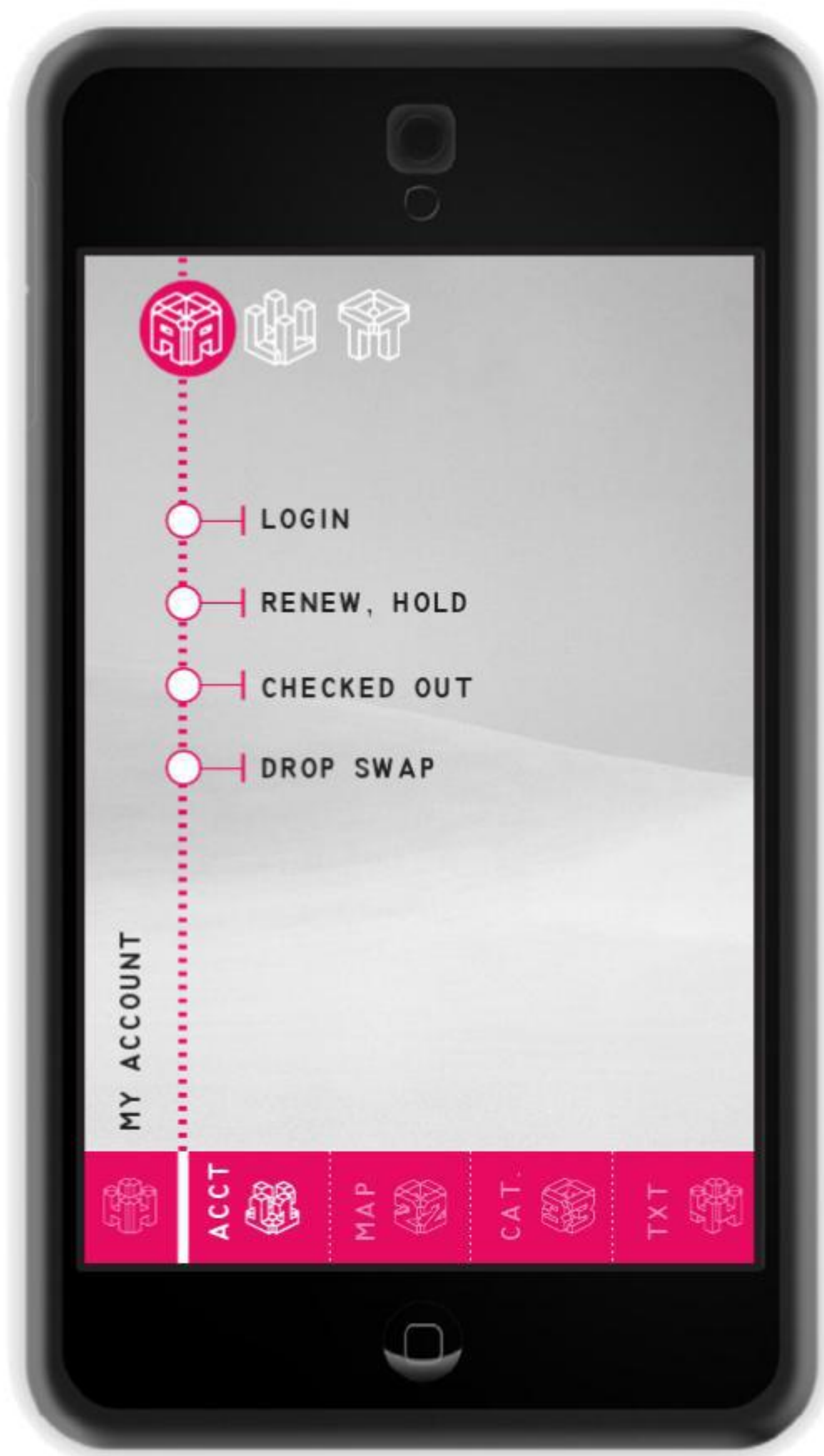
home

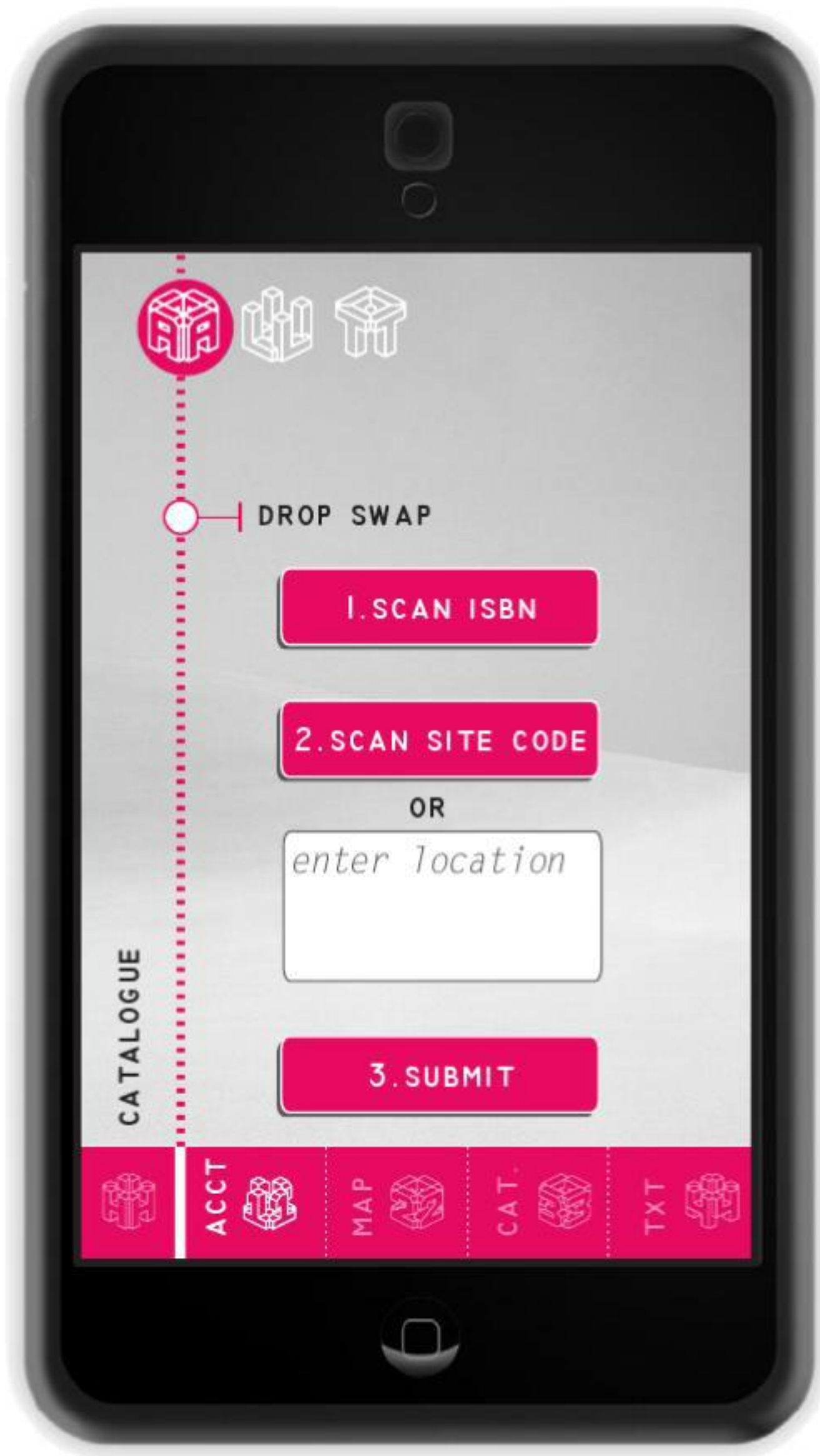


item search



my account



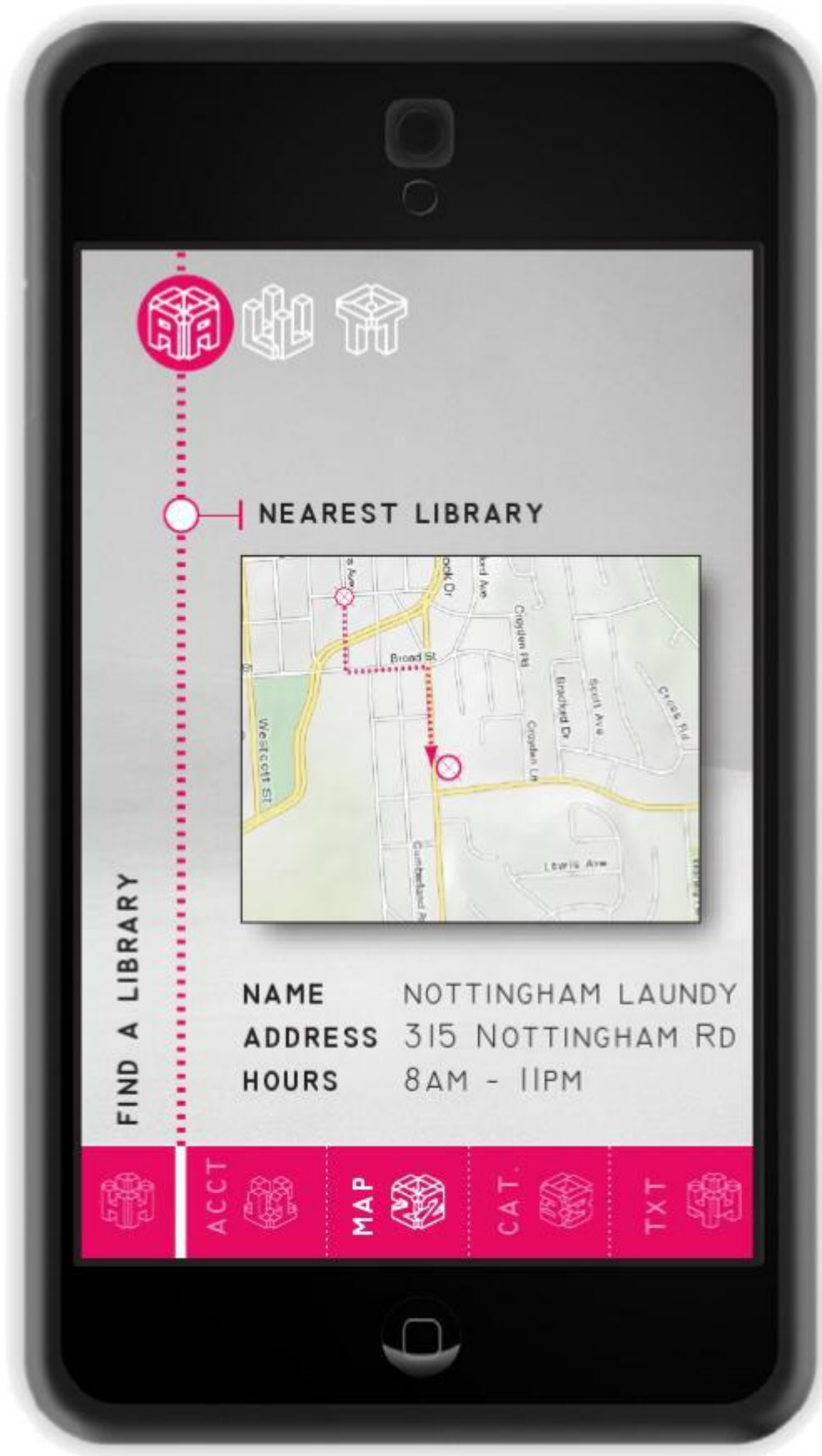


drop swap

*Locating
libraries*



*locating
nearest library*

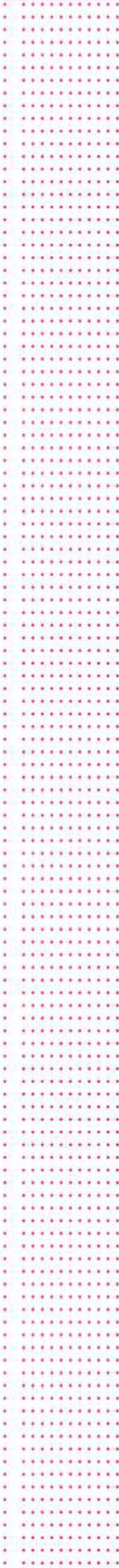


*library
catalogue*





event catalogue

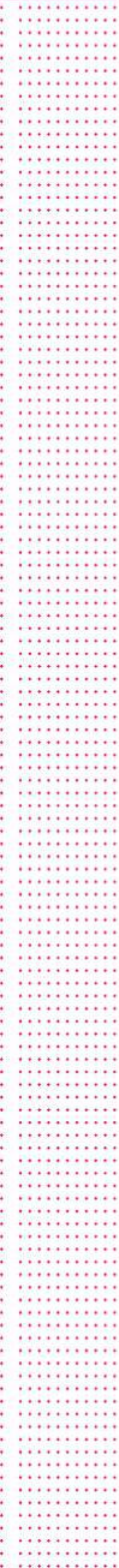


contact



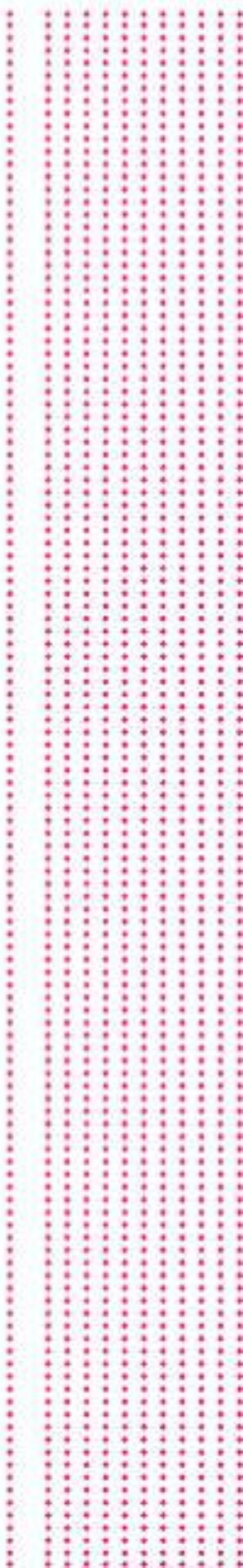


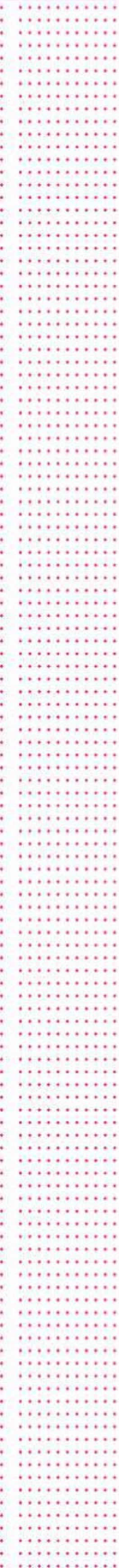
station request

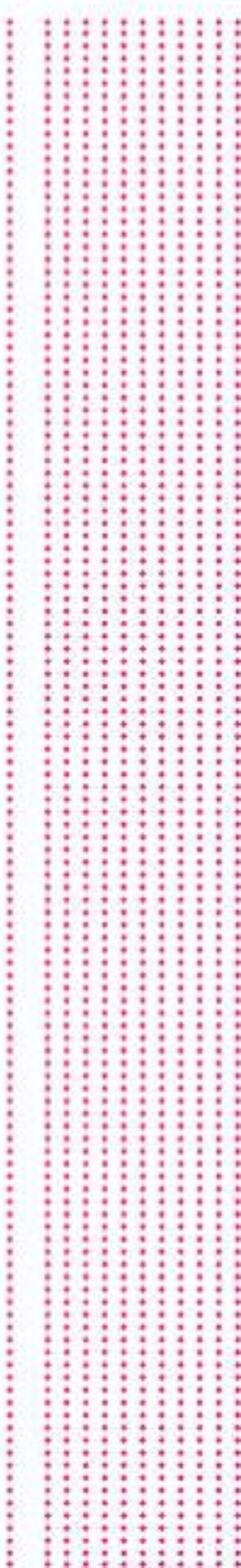




APPENDIX
A GUIDE TO MAKING DO IN THE FIELD







APPENDIX
A GUIDE TO MAKING DO IN THE FIELD

TACTICS OF URBAN SUBVERSION
DO-IT-YOURSELF URBANISM

methods

- provoke
- re-program
- expose
- activate
- document

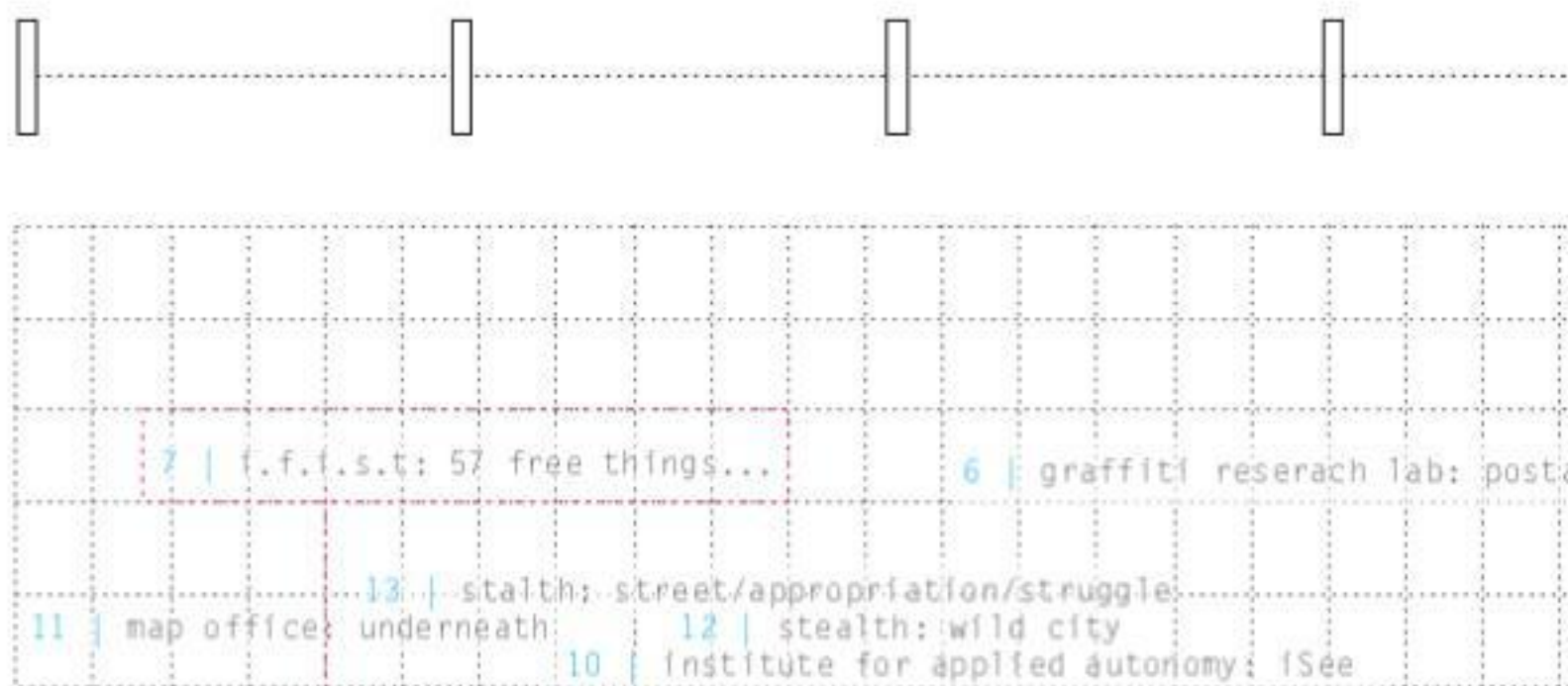
techniques + tools

- maps
- catalogue/manual
- public events/intrusions
- portable intervention
- web-based public forum

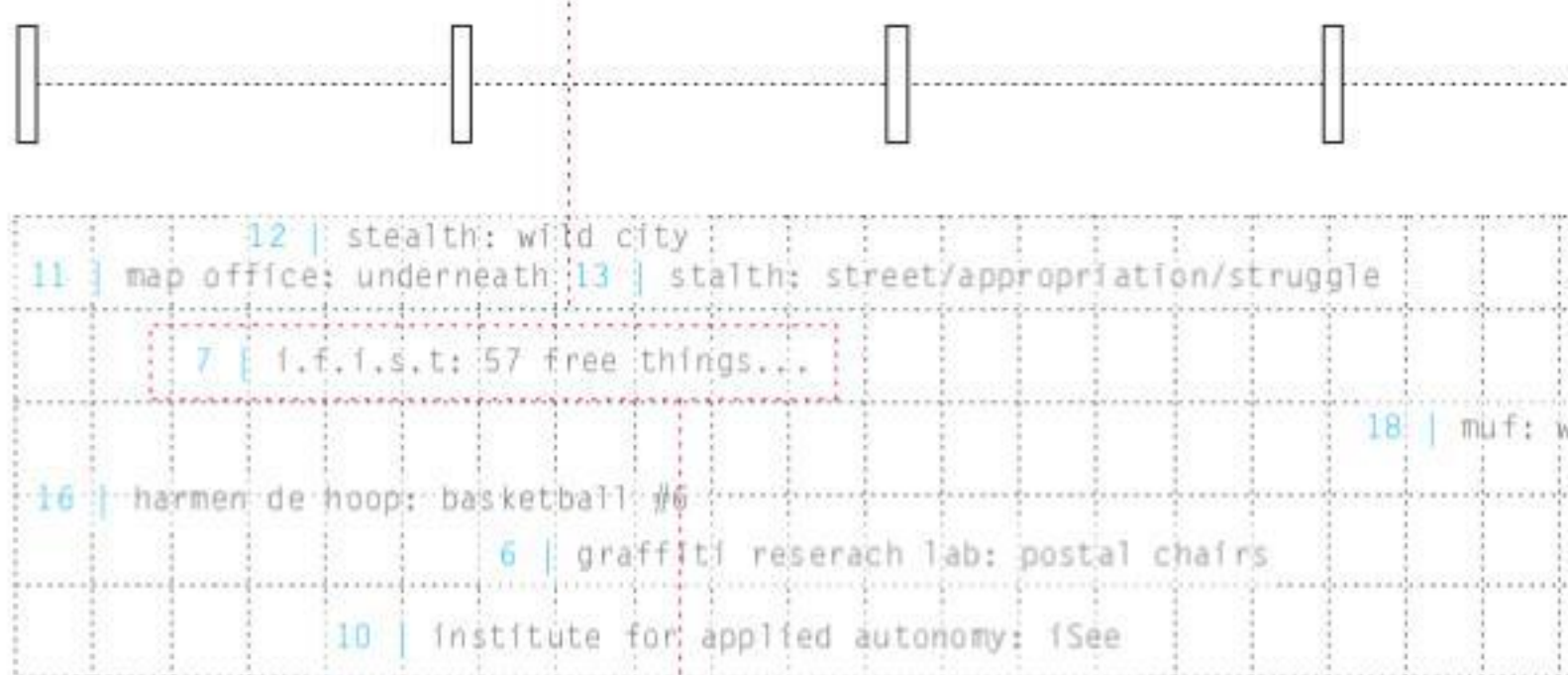
mapped conditions

- spatial, physical
- atmosphere, intangible
- surveillance
- ownership
- formal/informal use

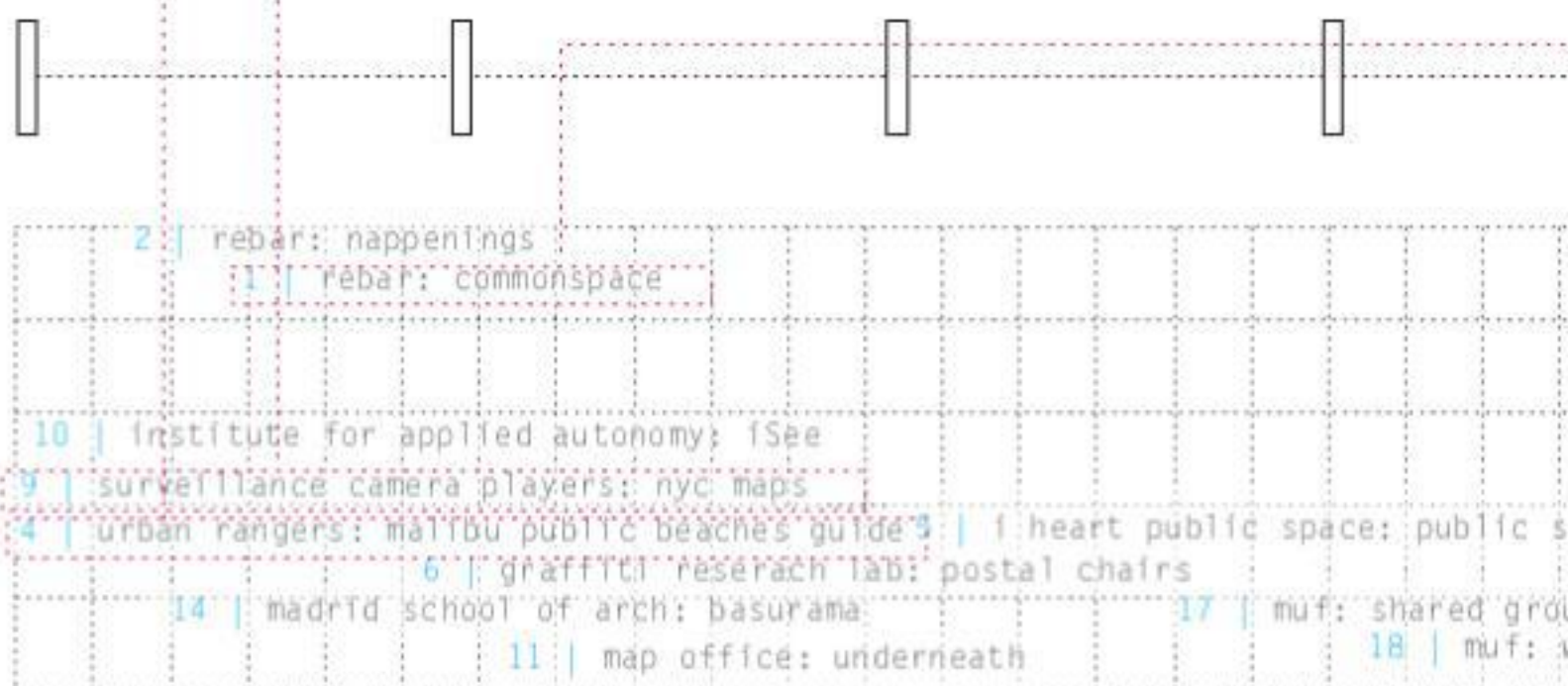
reactive <...



individual <....



objective qualities <



proactive



	4 urban rangers: malibu public beaches guide	2 rebar: nappenings	1 rebar: commonspace:
	5 i heart public space: public space potluck		
	17 muf: shared groundwork	15 muf: small open spaces	8 urban repair squad: diy
	16 harmen de hoop: basketball #6		18 muf: whitecross street market
l chairs	14 madrid school of arch: basurama	3 i.f.i.s.t: city formerly known as...	
	9 surveillance camera players: nyc maps		

collaborative



		3 i.f.i.s.t: city formerly known as...	1 rebar: commonspace:
	4 urban rangers: malibu public beaches guide		
	9 surveillance camera players: nyc maps	5 i heart public space: public space potluck	
whitecross street market	15 muf: small open spaces	17 muf: shared groundwork	2 rebar: nappenings
			8 urban repair squad: diy
	14 madrid school of arch: basurama		

subjective qualities



		8 urban repair squad: diy	
space potluck			3 i.f.i.s.t: city formerly known as...
ndwork	15 muf: small open spaces		
whitecross street market	12 stealth: wild city	7 i.f.i.s.t: 57 free things...	16 harmen de hoop: basketball #6
			13 stealth: street/appropriation/struggle

Recently, a number of activist groups have emerged contesting the loss of public space. Fearing the encroachment of private interests in the public sphere, these groups seek to reclaim public space. The activists are reacting against a variety of issues; common among them are efforts to rethink and provoke the conventions of how the city is used and occupied. Toronto's Urban Repair Squad reclaims downtown streets, illegally painting bicycle lanes previously dedicated to vehicular traffic. Protesting the subordination of bicycle traffic to that of car traffic, group supporters re-code city streets in an act of urban subversion. The Los Angeles Urban Rangers stage walking tours of public beaches that are illegally designated 'private' by beachfront residents. The group produces maps that demystify zoning laws and encourage the public to reoccupy space that has illegally been co-opted by private individuals. San Francisco's Rebar group locates and catalogues the city's Privately Owned Public Open Spaces and encourages individuals to activate the space through a series of activities such as kite flying sessions, group naps, and yoga classes.

Through a series of online public forums, un-copyrighted manuals and mass public excursions, groups have found ways to reclaim and temporarily re-appropriate public space. Moreover, the activist groups encourage the free and unregulated distribution of the

maps / catalogues / instructional manuals produced. In doing so, they expose [something] and empower the public to similarly challenge spatial conventions.

Though these activist groups work within various cities and employ diverse methods, they all similarly promote Do-it-Yourself Urbanism. The forces capable of defining the urban form are often in the realm of the behemoth; capitalist and political interests are viewed as overwhelming entities far removed from the sphere of the individual. Yet, d.i.y. urbanism directly poses a challenge to large scale enterprises. Through small scale interventions, space can be reclaimed, re-appropriated, and recoded by individuals. Zoning laws code cities; individuals code spaces.

Through the free distribution of d.i.y. catalogues and manuals, individuals reclaim not just space - but the processes that define space. By reclaiming the ability to define space activists are inserting themselves into the place-making process. Consequently, through this process of public empowerment, the public is transformed into an active participant in the formation of space. As a result, the ability to define space is no longer limited to powerful entities. **Rather, through a series of small interventions and provocations, the public asserts its claim to public space.**

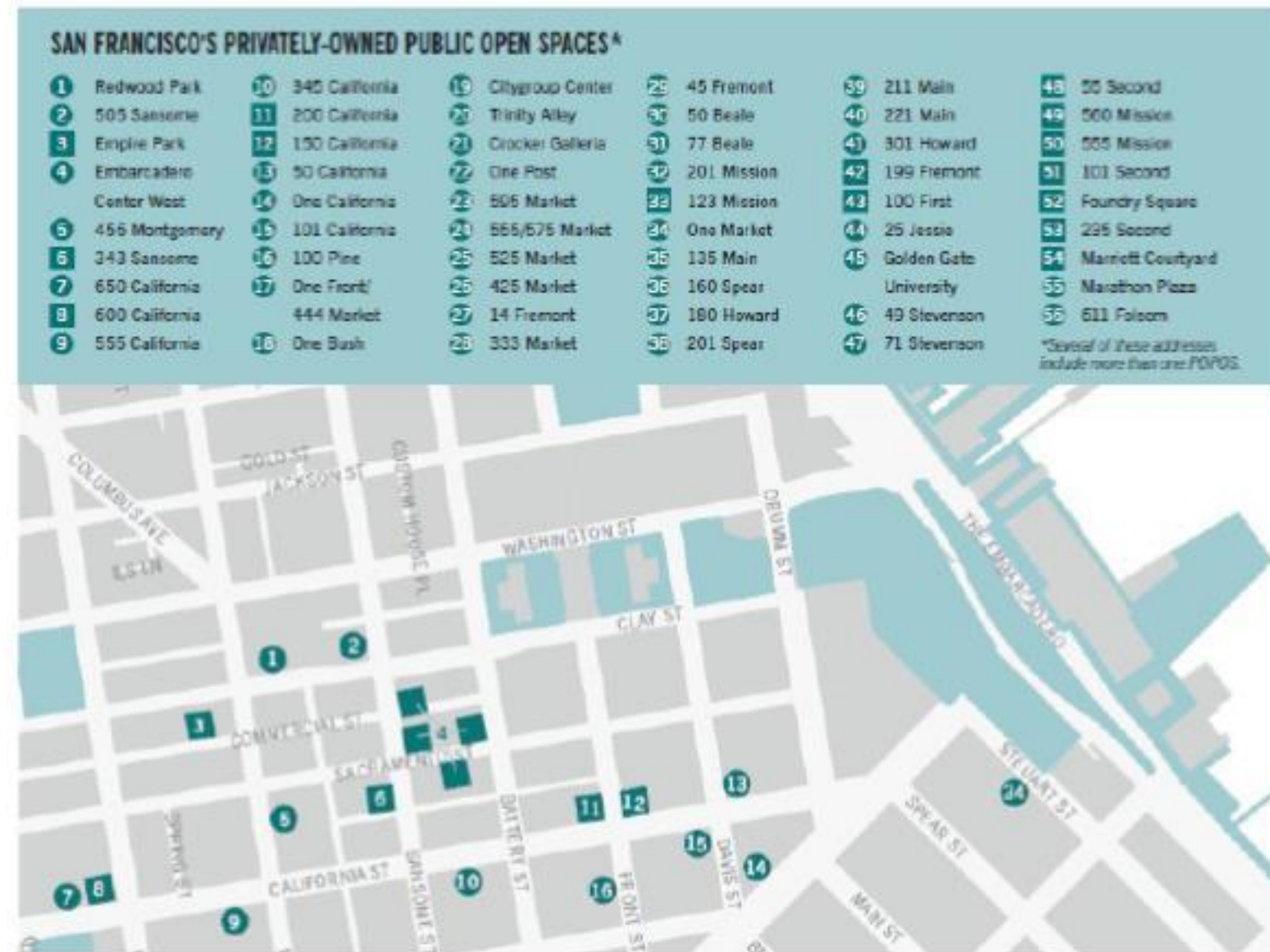
*Um dunt num qui
eugiam verostie
facin ullaore
consequatue
dionulpute do-
lore magniscin
velesenim zzrit
dolenia mconul-
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henim il ulput
wis ea ad digna
accumsandio
commodolent
aciduis nullam-
cons dunt lorer
sequamconsed
ea feum nim
zzriureet alit
luptat alit
luptat dolore
consenibh ecte
et, cons ad te
dolesequip et
alis nullaorer*

Group:
Rebar

Project:
CommonSpace

City:
San Francisco

Date:
2006-2007



This project sought to map, catalogue, and challenge San Francisco privately owned open public spaces (POPOS). The project publicizes information regarding the POPOS, including surveillance, local dress and atmosphere, and behavioral expectations. Through an online public forum individuals can document and share how they challenged the public-ness of these spaces; group naps, yoga sessions, and kite-flying ventures have been staged in these spaces. Rebar asserts that, “the goal of COMMONspace is to evaluate, activate and reclaim these spaces as a critical part of the public realm and as a valuable component of San Francisco’s intellectual and artistic commons, [...aiming to...] determine just how public are these privately-owned public spaces?”



Group:
Rebar

Project:
Nappenings

City:
San Francisco

Date:
2006

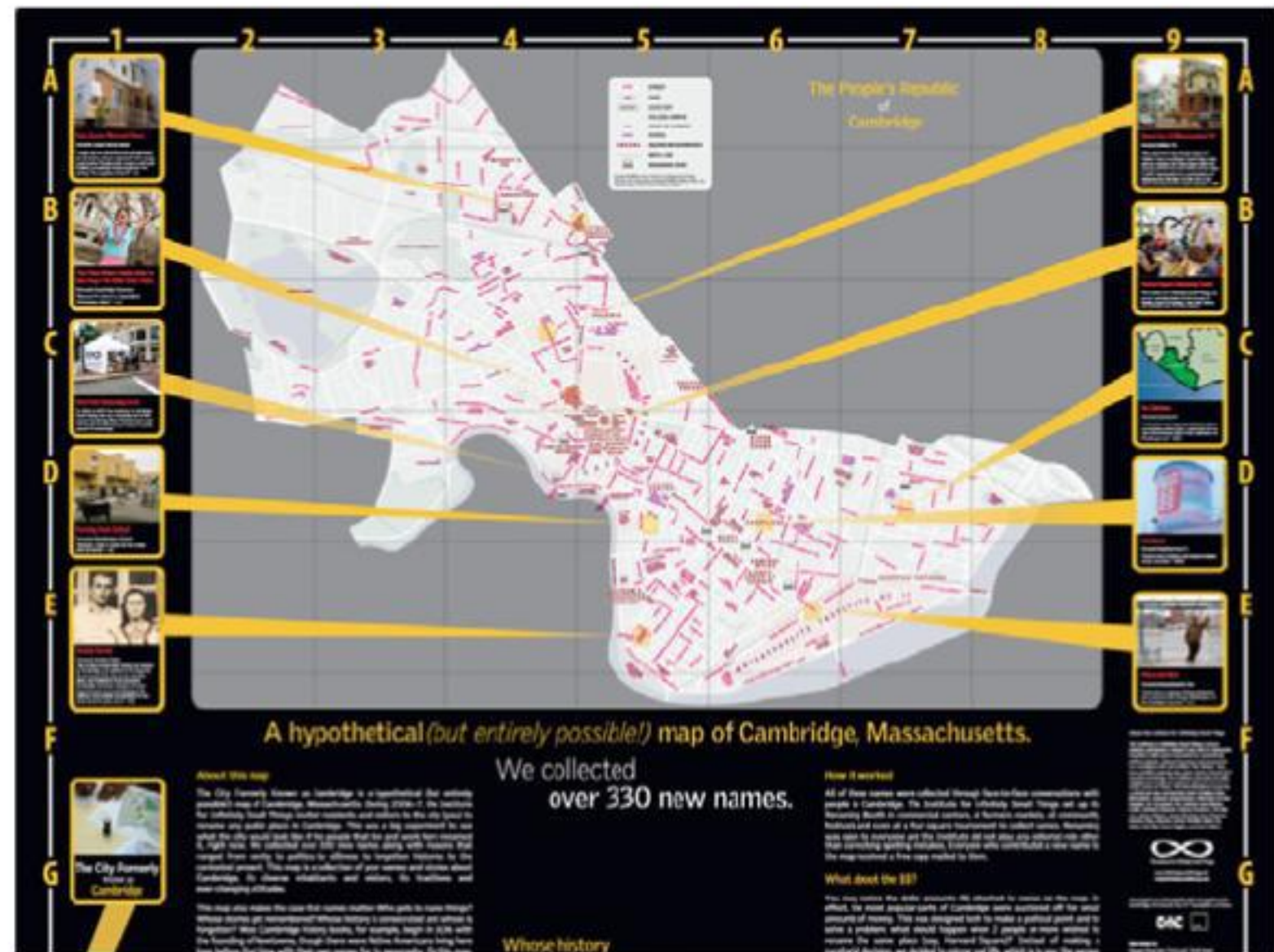
This project challenged privately owned open public spaces. The group staged an intervention which re-appropriated public space within a private owned office building in downtown San Francisco. The space was located out of view from the street. As such, the group introduced signage which directed the public through the interior of the office building to the public space hidden from view. Lounges were temporarily installed throughout the premises, inviting visitors to reprogram the space into a venue for mid-day napping.

Group:
Institute for
Infinitely
Small Things

Project:
The City
Formerly Known
as Cambridge

City:
Cambridge, MA

Date:
2006-2008



A recent project by the Institute entitled “The City Formerly Known as Cambridge” re-mapped the city according to names provided by Cambridge residents and visitors. The team of artists and activists encouraged city occupants to attribute new names to public spaces throughout the city; as a result, public places were redefined and, subsequently, re-colonized, by the public. The Institute’s project poses the questions: “Who gets to name things? Whose stories get remembered? Whose history is consecrated and whose is forgotten?” By opening up the naming of public spaces, control of the city is reinserted into the public realm.

Malibu Public Beaches

Los Angeles Urban Rangers
www.lauranrangers.org
Public Access 101
Malibu, California
2007-2009

WELCOME TO THE BEACH!

Just a stone's throw from Los Angeles, the world-famous Malibu coastline offers 27 miles of scenic public beaches. Spend a day in the sun on one of the beautiful public beaches. Or head for the 20 miles of public beaches that are lined with private beachfront—where you can go beachcombing and wildlife-watching on the state lands below the high tide line and sunbathing and sign-watching on the abundant public easements on the dry sand. Whether you're visiting from far away or from the properties next door, Malibu's public beaches will reward you with abundant opportunities for recreation and discovery.

"Development shall not interfere with the public's right of access to the sea...including...the use of the dry sand and rocky coastal beaches to the first line of terrestrial vegetation."

— California Coastal Act, Section 30211 (1972)

"The state of California owns...the lands seaward of what is called the 'mean high tide line'.... Although it is difficult to ascertain the boundary between public and private lands, a general rule to follow is that visitors have the right to walk on the wet beach."

— California Coastal Commission, CA Coastal Access Guide (2003)

WHERE IS THE PUBLIC BEACH?

Public easement: Where the beach is owned by the public, but access is restricted to the wet beach.

Wet Beach: Public easement for the wet beach.

Mean High Tide Line (MHTL): The line of high tide.

Mean Low Tide Line (MLTL): The line of low tide.

Wet Beach: Public easement for the wet beach.

ACCESS TO PUBLIC-PRIVATE BEACHES

Lockhouse Beach

- 1 Street Beach Rd at West Sea Level Dr
- 2 Street Beach Rd at Avenue Lx
- 3 Street Beach Rd at East Sea Level Dr

Broad Beach

- 4 Between 31245-31340 Broad Beach Rd
- 5 Between 31135-31230 Broad Beach Rd

Escondido Beach

- 6 Between 27425-27430 PCH
- 7 Just west of SeaPlex's restaurant
- 8 Between Malibu Cove Colony Dr and Escondido Beach Rd
- 9 Just east of SeaPlex's restaurant

LaJolla Beach

- 10 LaJolla Beach

Malibu Road Beaches (Purcell & Amante)

- 11 Between 24120-24110 Malibu Rd
- 12 Between 24740-24712 Malibu Rd
- 13 Between 24834-24812 Malibu Rd
- 14 Between 24834-24834 Malibu Rd
- 15 Between 24320-24314 Malibu Rd

Malibu Beach (Malibu Colony)

- 16 See the path west from Malibu Lagoon parking lot

Carbon Beach

- 17 "Zanker" Santa Accessway
- 18 East edge of 22730 PCH
- 19 West edge of 22730 PCH

Big Rock Beach

- 20 Between 23040-23040 and 23040 PCH
- 21 Closed due to storm damage
- 22 Between 23000-19900 PCH

Beach hours vary. 7am-10pm at most public beaches. Public-private beaches open 24 hrs. Access gates open early/late/never for entry. 24 hours for exit (all but #16, not listed from beach side).

Legend

- 1 Access to public-private beaches
- 2 Restroom
- 3 MTA bus stop, www.mta.com

Don't visit a public beach:

East of Broad Beach, public-private beaches are often not possible at high tide. See other sites for "Staying a Tick Chalk."

Group:
LA Urban
Rangers

Project:
Malibu Public
Beaches Guide

City:
Los Angeles, CA

Date:
2007-2009

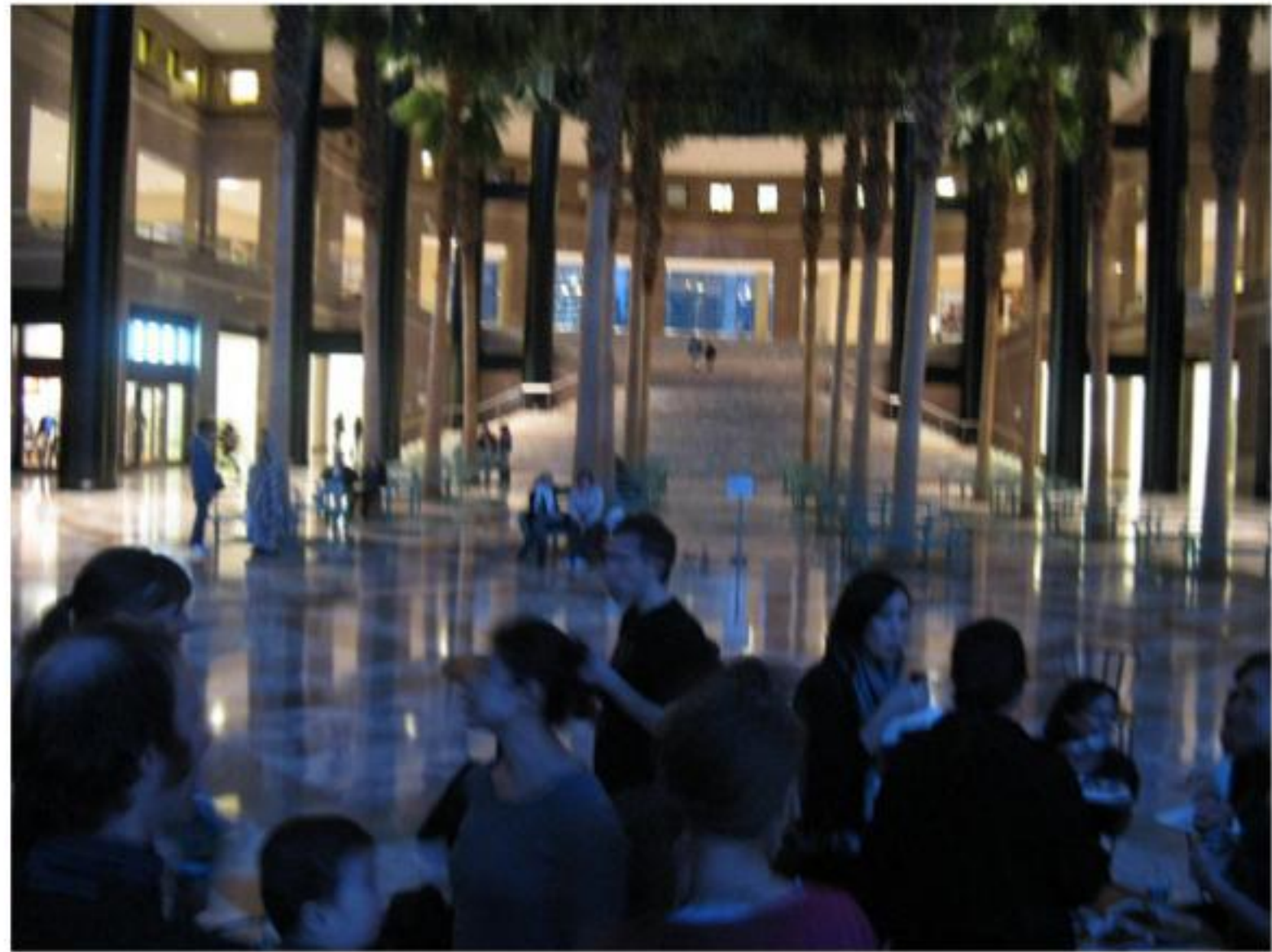
The LA Urban Rangers sought to educate the public regarding beach rights and local zoning regulations. Often, public beaches are illegally designated 'private' by beachfront homeowners. Seeking to reclaim beach rights for the public, the Malibu Public Beaches Guide maps and publicizes the locations of public beach areas. The map also includes explanations of zoning laws.

Group:
I (heart)
Public Space

Project:
Public Space
Potluck

City:
New York, NY

Date:
2010



The Design Trust organizes potlucks to occur in New York City's privately owned public spaces. In addition to mapping the locations of such spaces, the organization also invites any willing participant to reclaim these public spaces by joining a community potluck dinner. The group maintains a website which announces such gatherings and provides information regarding time, address, and brief description of the location.



The Institute for Infinitely Small Things executed a series of events in which they re-appropriated spaces throughout Harvard Square. All 57 activities required no money; many of the events, however, challenged the ways in which public space is occupied by the public. This series of often humorous activities included: using checked paving patterns to play human checkers, taking naps on furniture in retail stores, and using horizontal sign posts as chin-up bars.

Group:
Institute for
Infinitely
Small Things

Project:
57 Free Things
to do in
Harvard Square

City:
Cambridge, MA

Date:
2006-2008

Group:
Urban Repair
Squad

Project:
Do-it Yourself
Infrastructure:
A Practical
Manual

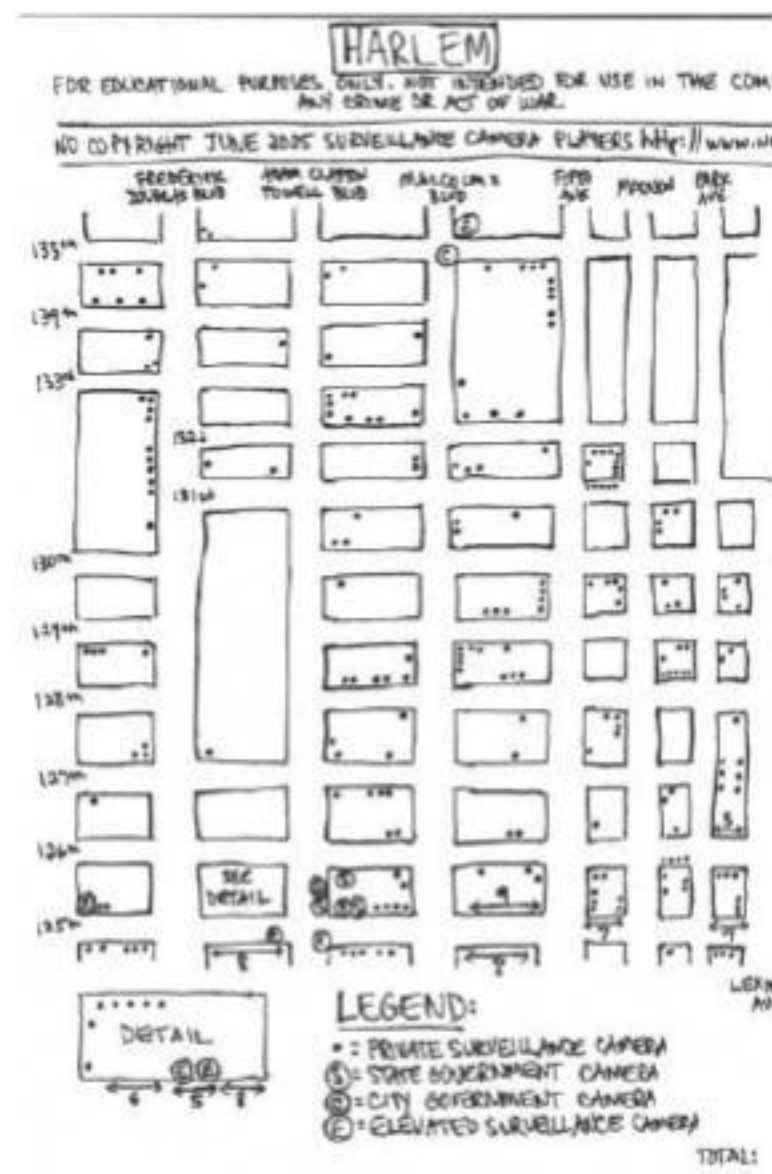
City:
Toronto

Date:
2005-present



Toronto's Urban Repair Squad has developed a system for designing your own urban infrastructure. The group criticizes the city for prioritizing vehicular traffic over that of bikes - making the argument that more bikes lanes are necessary throughout the city streets. Rather than wait for a response from the city, the group has self-organized and begun to paint its own bike lanes throughout the Toronto - over three miles in all. The group has produced a step-by-step manual delineating the necessary steps required to make an illegal bike lane. This do-it-yourself guide includes helpful hints, including necessary disguises, the placement of lookouts, as well as technical specifications for bike lane design.

<http://urbanrepairs.blogspot.com/>



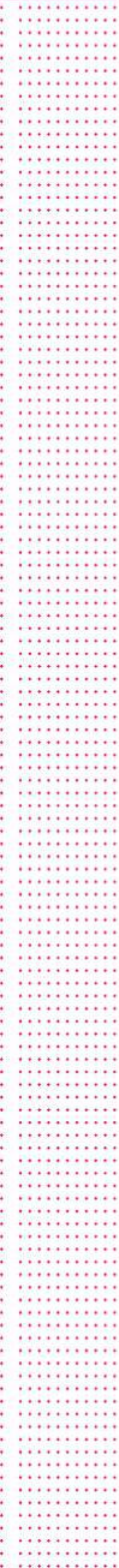
Group:
 Surveillance
 Camera Players

Project:
 Surveillance
 Mapping

City:
 New York, ny

Date:
 1996-present

The surveillance camera players are critical of the invasion of surveillance cameras in public space. The group argues that the modern concern with security and control has become too pervasive. In response to this constant monitoring, the group has devised a manual illustrating how one may map an area of the city based on surveillance devices along the public street. The group encourages wide participation, and allows individuals to submit their maps so that they may be published online and made available to the general public. It is their intent to expose the invasion of surveillance cameras in the public sphere.

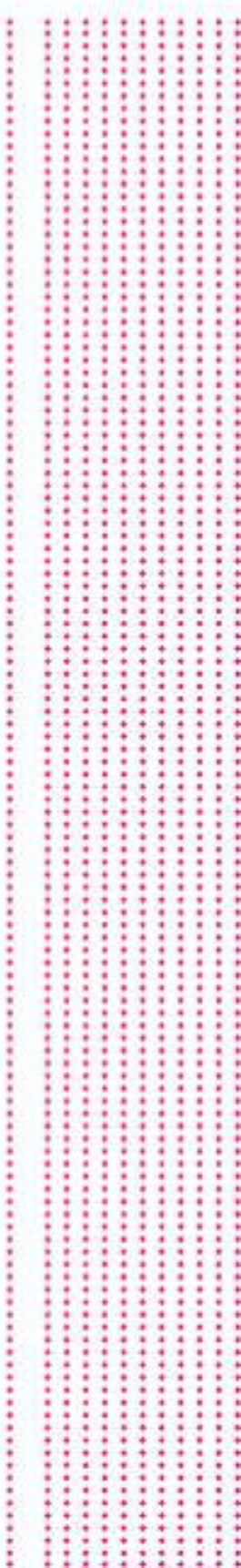




APPENDIX
A GUIDE TO MAKING DO IN THE FIELD



GLOSSARY
THE TERMINOLOGY OF URBAN TACTICS



connection status

landscapes of control
fluid space
agency of the architect
collective space

Manuel de Solà Morales

"The morphological, urban, architectural and civil wealth of a city is that of its collective spaces, that of all the places where the collective life develops. It is represented and is remembered. And, perhaps, these are more and more every day spaces that are neither public nor private, but both simultaneously. Public spaces absorbed by particular uses, or private spaces that acquire a public use."

Edward Soja

"Spatial justice is configured from below through political decisions and the geographic distribution of resources. It is not a neutral, objective, or technical matter. It is a political matter. It is a matter of power. It is a matter of who are put in place [...] Distributional inequality is the most basic and obvious expression of spatial injustice, at least when emphasizing geographical outcomes rather than the processes that produce them."

Manuel de Solà Morales

"Flowed from above, every place on earth is blanketed with thick layers of macrospatial organization arising not just from administrative convenience but also from the imposition of political power, cultural domination, and social control over individuals, groups, and the places they inhabit."

Manuel de Solà Morales

"In a landscape of increasing expediency and impermanence, urbanism no longer is or has to be the just solution of our decisions; urbanism can lighten up, become a day science - like fashion. What is we simply declare that there is no crisis - redefine our relationship with the city not as its masters but as its mere subjects, as its supporters?"

Manuel de Solà Morales

"In some districts (such as business improvement districts), interested parties control designed public spaces to benefit a subset of users and to exclude other people. Indeed, private spaces have long been designed by their private owners to be accessible to users who are categorically, if not personally, known. [...] Hard zoning practices (residential zoning, parking, and sidewalk users and filter out others."

Manuel de Solà Morales

Manuel de Solà Morales

"In urban public spaces around the world people pursue a variety of activities not originally intended for those localities [...] for a site to become 'public', people themselves must recognize the possibilities inherent in it and make use of those possibilities for their own ends, practicing the political rights of being so."

Manuel de Solà Morales

"Zukin suggests that New York is marketing itself through culture and commercial economy based on cultural symbols and links these ideas with the increasing privatization of urban public spaces, claiming that cultural symbols and design can be used to include or exclude certain social, cultural, or racial groups [...] By reclaiming the park for office workers through 'pacification by cappuccino,' Zukin notes that 'the cultural strategies that have been chosen to revitalize Bryant Park carry with them the implication of controlling diversity while reclaiming a consumable vision of civility.'"

Manuel de Solà Morales

Also referred to as 'middle landscapes,' MATT describes zones which exist between formal urban structures. These spaces lack clear definition and contrast the public spaces of the (hyper)city. Defined as "ambiguous space which are caught between enclosures," peripheral sites are generic zones which defy clear classification.

"Many shopping malls are examples of what sociologists call a "total institution", in which the outside world is intentionally locked out so as not to divert shoppers attention from their primary responsibility, to shop. However, as malls have increasingly become the only central gathering place in many communities, "the activities of regular citizens who protest, or otherwise use malls as public space have resulted in a number of unexpected court cases."

Manuel de Solà Morales

Manuel de Solà Morales

"A landscape project was developed with the residents of a housing estate in Tibbury. The garden acknowledged and makes space for the diverse and contradictory demands made on limited space. The starting point for the design for the park was the observation, on the first site visit, of horse dung [...]. These horses had not been mentioned in the brief and the land was not for grazing. Once recognized and represented, the horses were official. They existed - as transgressive and also as a source of pride. In Tibbury public space is vulnerable and contested. How do you make a park that is not identify for the community, really for the community?"

Manuel de Solà Morales

"The perhaps [instances of re-appropriation] are transgressive because of this: because these place consolidated patterns of use into doubt, and restore historical depth to the significance of the city's public spaces."

Manuel de Solà Morales

fluid space

collective space

agency of the architect

Landscapes of

transgression

Manuel de Solà Morales

Manuel de Solà Morales

Manuel de Solà Morales

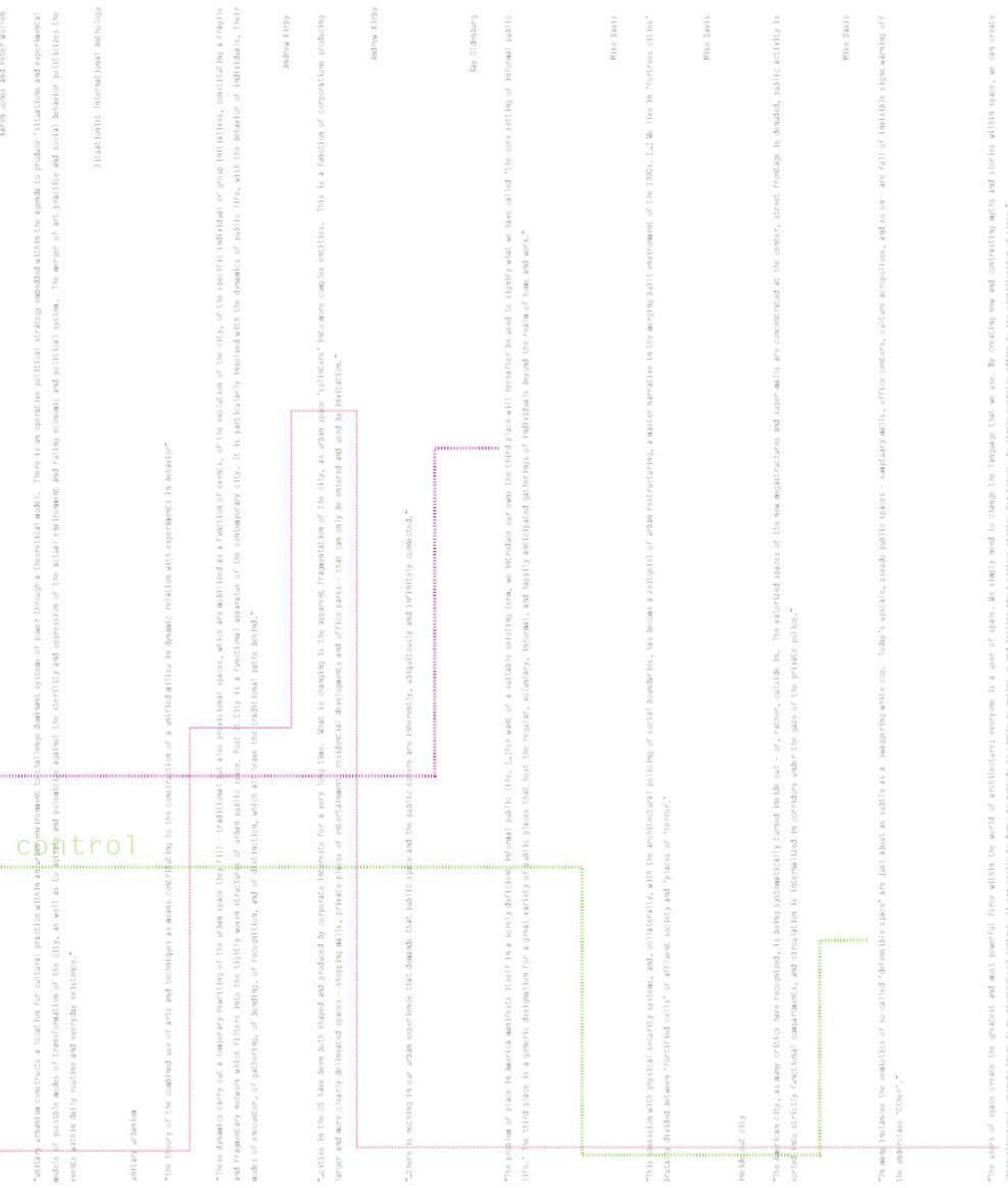
Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris and Benita Ehrenfeucht

Manuel de Solà Morales

Alex Mall

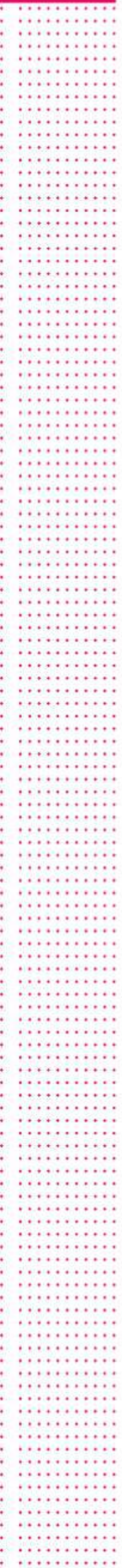
Manuel de Solà Morales

Giovanni Aliprandi



BOOK-ISH TERRITORY

A MANUAL OF LIBRARY TACTICS



anarchitecture

"The users of space create the greatest and most powerful force within the world of architecture; everyone is a user of space. We simply need to change the language that we use. By creating new and contrasting myths and stories within space, we can create '**Anarchitecture**', whereby there is no hierarchy of control. It can easily be done, by methods as simple as making up and talking about various stories for places, by simply verbally adding to the signification of space."



B

borrowable space

"The ponies represent a desire for a relationship to the land that exists outside the conventional organization of social order, emotional claims that test regulated/prescribed definitions of land use. [...] A removal policy threatens to remove horses that have wandered into the common - though ownership and definition of this land (like those of the horse) remain ambiguous. Is land borrowable?"

Muf. "Rights of Common: Ownership, Participation, and Risk. In *Architecture and Participation*. Edited by Peter Blundell Jones, Doina Petrescu, Jeremy Till. London: Spon Press, 2005.
Page 214

city of power

"In this analysis of the urban event it is crucial to consider acts of resistance that do not result in aggressive confrontations as considerable gestures in relationship to the hegemonic forces contained within the **City of Power**. [...] The art practices discussed here are resistant and informative gestures which reclaim agency for individual subjects, as the oppressive realities imposed by the postmodern city increasingly reshape and dehumanize the urban site."

C

Jones, Karen. "The Urban Event: Spectacle, Resistance, and Hegemony." In *The Power of the City: The City of Power* Edited by Christel Hollevoet, 57-73. Michigan: University of Michigan, 1992.
Page 72-73

collective space

"The morphological, urban, architectural and civil wealth of a city is that of its **collective spaces**, that of all the places where the collective life develops, it is represented and is remembered. And, perhaps, these are more and more every day spaces that are neither public nor private, but both simultaneously. Public spaces absorbed by particular uses, or private spaces that acquire a public use."

Sola Morales, Manuel de. "Public Space, Collective Spaces" In *Architectural Positions: Architecture, Modernity and the Public Sphere*, edited by Tom Avermaete, Klaske Havik, and Hans Teerds, 87-93. Amsterdam: Sun Publishers, 2009.
Page 89

defensible space

"In many instances the semiotics of so-called 'defensible space' are just about as subtle as a swaggering white cop. Today's upscale, pseudo-public spaces - sumptuary malls, office centers, culture acropolises, and so on - are full of invisible signs warning off the underclass 'Other'."

D

Davis, Mike. *City of Quartz: Excavating the Future in Los Angeles*. London: Verso, 2006.

derive

"A mode of experimental behavior linked to the conditions of urban society: a technique of rapid passage through varied ambiances. The term also designates a specific uninterrupted period of deriving."

Internationale Situationniste #1 (Paris, June 1958). Translated by Ken Knabb, 2006

exogenous geographies

"Viewed from above, every place on earth is blanketed with thick layers of macrospatial organization arising not just from administrative convenience but also from the imposition of political power, cultural domination, and social control over individuals, groups, and the places they inhabit."

E

Soja, Edward. *Seeking Spatial Justice*.
Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press,
2010.
Page 32

F

fortress cities

“This obsession with physical security systems, and, collaterally, with the architectural policing of social boundaries, has become a zeitgeist of urban restructuring, a master narrative in the merging built environment of the 1990s. [...] We live in ‘fortress cities’ brutally divided between ‘fortified cells’ of affluent society and ‘places of terror.’

Davis, Mike. *City of Quartz: Excavating the Future in Los Angeles*. London: Verso, 2006.

gathering point

“An open public space, like the piazza, is a vast multidirectional space. [...] The space is public, but the people in it don't function as a public. In order for public space to be a gathering place, where all the people are gathered together as a public, it needs to be a **gathering point**. To be seen and read as a public, to act and/or be used as a public, the dots have to form a circle, as if around a point; or they have to form a line, as if toward a point, or they have to blend together so that they form a point themselves, which blots and spreads out to cover the piazza floor.”

G

Acconci, Vito. “Public Space in a Private Time.” In *Architectural Positions: Architecture, Modernity and the Public Sphere*, edited by Tom Avermaete, Klaske Havik, and Hans Teerds, 77-83. Amsterdam: Sun Publishers, 2009.
Page 78

H

hard control

“In some districts (such as business improvement districts), interested parties control defined public spaces to benefit a subset of users and to exclude some people. Indeed, privatized spaces have long been designed by their private owners to be accessible to users who are categorically, if not personally, known. [...] **Hard control** practices (regulations, laws, policing) have been visible and controversial but soft control practices (designs and landscapes that gentrify or deemphasize the sidewalk) also help attract some sidewalk users and filter out others”

Loukaitou-Sideris, Anastasia and Ehrenfeucht, Renia. *Sidewalks: Conflict and Negotiation over Public Space*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2009.

Page 243

intermediate places

“This is the task for the public designers in the modern designing of the city: to do of these *intermediate places* - neither public nor private but all the opposite - not sterile spaces, not only left to marketing and profit, but as stimulating parts of the multiform urban tissue.”

Sola Morales, Manuel de. “Public Space, Collective Spaces” In *Architectural Positions: Architecture, Modernity and the Public Sphere*, edited by Tom Avermaete, Klaske Havik, and Hans Teerds, 87-93. Amsterdam: Sun Publishers, 2009.
Page 89

L

lite urbanism

“In a landscape of increasing expediency and impermanence, urbanism no longer is or has to be the most solemn of our decisions; urbanism can lighten up, become a Gay Science - **Lite Urbanism**. What if we simply declare that there is no crisis - redefine our relationship with the city not as its makers but as its mere subjects, as its supporters?”

Koolhaas, Rem. “What Ever Happened to Urbanism?” In *S,M,L,XL*, OMA with Bruce Mau, 959-971. New York: Monicelli Press, 1995. Page 971

loose space

“In urban public spaces around the world people pursue a variety of activities not originally intended for those locations.[...] For a site to become **loose**, people themselves must recognize the possibilities inherent in it and make use of those possibilities for their own ends, facing the potential risks of doing so.”

Franck, Karen A. and Stevens, Quentin, Ed. *Loose Space: Possibility and Diversity in Urban Life*. New York: Routledge, 2007.

M

making do

“That does not prevent them from corresponding to a very ancient art of “making do.” [...] Thus the spectacular victory of Spanish colonization over the indigenous Indian cultures was diverted from its intended aims by the use made of it: even when they were subjected, indeed even when they accepted their subjection, the Indians often used the laws, practices, and representations that were imposed on them by force or by fascination to ends other than those of their conquerors; they made something else out of them; they subverted them from within...”

Certeau, Michel de. *The Practice of Everyday Life*. Translated by Steven Rendall. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1988. 31-32

negotiation

“Openness has always been limited, and the struggle over public spaces is about constraints and acceptable activities and users. This negotiation over appropriate uses differentiates among activities (in what context does standing become loitering?), spaces (where does standing become loitering?), and the guidelines for the permissible. Efforts to control public spaces depend on these definitions.”

N

Anastasia Loukaitou-Sideris and Renia Ehrenfeucht. *Sidewalks: Conflict and Negotiation over Public Space*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2009.
Page 10

O

outside in city

“The American city, as many critics have recognized, is being systematically turned inside out - or, rather, **outside in**. The valorized spaces of the new megastructures and super-malls are concentrated at the center, street frontage is denuded, public activity is sorted into strictly functional compartments, and circulation is internalized in corridors under the gaze of the private police.”

Davis, Mike. *City of Quartz: Excavating the Future in Los Angeles*. London: Verso, 2006.

pacification by cappuccino

“Zukin suggests that New York is marketing itself through culture and commercial economy based on cultural symbols and links these ideas with the increasing privatization of urban public spaces, claiming that cultural symbols and design can be used to include or exclude certain social, cultural, or racial groups [...] By reclaiming the park for office workers through ‘pacification by cappuccino,’ Zukin notes that ‘the cultural strategies that have been chosen to revitalize Bryant Park carry with them the implication of controlling diversity while reclaiming a consumable vision of civility.’”

Carmona, Mathew, Magalhaes, Claudio de and Hammond, Leo. *Public Space: The Management Dimension*. London: Routledge, 2008.

P

peripheral sites

Also referred to as ‘middle landscapes,’ Wall describes zones which exist between formal urban structures. These spaces lack clear definition and contrast the public spaces of the historical city. Defined as “ambiguous space which are caught between enclaves,” **peripheral sites** are generic zones which defy clear classification.

Wall, Alex. “Programming the Urban Surface.” In *Recovering Landscape: Essays in Contemporary Landscape Architecture*, edited by James Corner, 233-249. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999. Page 234

post-it city

“These dynamics carry out a temporary rewriting of the urban space they fill - traditional but also provisional spaces, which are mobilized as a function of events, of the evolution of the city, of the specific individual or group initiatives, constituting a fragile and fragmentary network which filters into the tightly woven structures of urban public space. *Post-It City* is a functional apparatus of the contemporary city. It is particularly involved with the dynamics of public life, with the behavior of individuals, their modes of encounter, of gathering, of bonding, of recognition, and of distinction, which all leave the traditional paths behind.”

LaVarra, Giovanni. “Post-it City: The Other European Public Spaces.” In *Mutations*, edited by Rem Koolhaas, Stefano Boeri, Sanford Kwinter, Nadia Tazi, and Hans Ulrich Obrist, pages here. Barcelona: Actar, 2000.

public sphere

“...there is nothing in our urban experience that demands that public space and the **public sphere** are inherently, ubiquitously and infinitely connected.”

Kirby, Andrew. “The Production of Private Space and its Implications for Urban Social Relations.” *Political Geography* 27 (2008): 74-95.
page 91

right to the city

“The **right to the city** cannot be considered a simple visiting right or a return to the traditional city. It can only be formulated as the right to urban life, in a transformed and renewed form. It scarcely matters if the urban fabric encroaches upon the countryside and what remains of country life. No matter, as long as the “urban,” the place of encounter, the prime value of exchange, inscribed in space and time as the highest value, finds its morphological basis and practical sensual realization.”

R

Lefebvre, Henri. “The Right to the City” In *Writings on Cities*. Cambridge, MA: Blackwell Publishers, 1996.
Pages 435-436

riot

Riot is synonymous with “uprising, event, rebellion, or revolutionary moment. The concept foregrounds a renegotiation of power linked specifically to the social/political intent invested within the act of riot. The **riot** is a logical consequence of the oppressive forces within the capitalist modern and postmodern space [...] the urban riot locates a site of contestation. It is an event which signifies struggle and resistance and redress to social grievances [...] it usurps and activates ‘public space.’

Jones, Karen. “The Urban Event: Spectacle, Resistance, and Hegemony.” In *The Power of the City: The City of Power* Edited by Christel Hollevoet, 57-73. Michigan: University of Michigan, 1992.
Page 66

shock therapy

“The layout of the public landscape is one of prescribed paths and pedestrian crossing lights. This pusillanimous one-dimensionality ignores the intelligence of the inquiring urbanite. This demands a reaction, an ultimate manifesto; the call for an uprising of street furniture, for anarchistic street signage, and for surrealist and subversive public spaces. Not in order to **shock**, but to elicit creativity. The new public spaces must expose preconceived behavior and discretion, must provoke and disorient the user.”

S

Geuze, Adriaan. “Accelerating Darwin.”
In *Architectural Positions: Architecture, Modernity and the Public Sphere*, edited by Tom Avermaete, Klaske Havik, and Hans Teerds, 101-109. Amsterdam: Sun Publishers, 2009.
Page 107

spectacle

“The **spectacle** is the stage at which the commodity has succeeded in totally colonizing social life. Commodification is not only visible, we no longer see anything else; the world we see is the world of the commodity.”

Debord, Guy. “The Society of the Spectacle.”
In *Situationist Anthology*. Edited and
translated by Ken Knabb. Berkeley: Bureau of
Public Secrets, 1995.
Page 62

strategy

“I call a **strategy** the calculation (or manipulation) of power relationships that becomes possible as soon as a subject with will and power (a business, and army, a city, a scientific institution) can be isolated. It postulates a place that can be delimited as its own and serve as the base from which relations with an exteriority composed of targets or threats (customers or competitors, enemies, the country surrounding the city, objectives and objects of research, etc.) can be managed.”

Certeau, Michel de. *The Practice of Everyday Life*. Translated by Steven Rendall. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1988. Pg 38

T

tactic

“The space of the **tactic** is the space of the other. Thus it must play on and with terrain imposed on it an organized by the law of foreign power. It does not have the means to keep to itself, at a distance, in a position of withdrawal, foresight, and self-collection: it is a maneuver “within the enemy’s field of vision,” as Bulow put it, and within enemy territory. [...] It operates in isolated actions, blow by blow. It takes advantage of “opportunities” and depends on them, being without any base where it could stockpile its winnings, built up its own position, and plan raids.

“A tactic is the art of the weak”

Certeau, Michel de. *The Practice of Everyday Life*. Translated by Steven Rendall. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1988. Page 37

third place

“The problem of place in America manifests itself in a sorely deficient informal public life. [...]For want of a suitable existing term, we introduce our own: the **third place** will hereafter be used to signify what we have called ‘the core setting of informal public life.’ The third place is a generic designation for a great variety of public places that host the regular, voluntary, informal, and happily anticipated gatherings of individuals beyond the realm of home and work.”

Oldenburg, Ray. “The Problem of Place in America.” In *The Great Good Place: Cafés, Coffee Shops, Community Centers, Beauty Parlors, General Stores, Bars, Hangouts, and how they get you Through the Day*. New York: Marlowe and Company, 1997.

total institution

“...many shopping malls are examples of what sociologists call a ‘total institution’, in which the outside world is intentionally locked out so as not to divert shoppers attention from their primary responsibility, to shop. However, as malls have increasingly become the only central gathering place in many communities, ‘the activities of regular citizens who leaflet, protest, or otherwise use malls as public space have resulted in a number of contentious court cases.’”

Carmona, Mathew, Magalhaes, Claudio de and Hammond, Leo. *Public Space: The Management Dimension*. London: Routledge, 2008.
Page 49

transgression

“Or perhaps [instances of re-appropriation] are **transgressive** because of this: because they place consolidated patterns of use into doubt, and restore historical depth to the significance of the city’s public spaces.”

Allegretti, Giovanni. “Urban Transgression Beyond the Geography of Transgressive Spaces.” In *The Contested Metropolis: Six Cities at the Beginning of the 21st Century*. Edited by Raffaele Paloscia and INURA, 130-138. Basel: Birkhauser, 2004.

transgression.2

“The garden acknowledges and makes space for the diverse and contradictory demands make on limited space. The starting point for the design for the park was the observation, on the first site visit, of horse dung [...] These horses has not been mentioned in the brief and the land was not for grazing. Once recognized and represented, the horses were official. They existed - as **transgressive** and also as a source of pride. In Tilbury public space is vulnerable and contested. How do you make a park that is notationally for the community, really for the community?”

Liza Fior, Sophie Handler, Katherine Clarke and Kath Shonfield. “Rights of Common: Ownership, participation, Risk.” In *Architecture and Participation*. Edited by Peter Blundell Jones, Diona Petrescu, and Jeremy Till, 210-215. New York: Routledge, 2005.

Page 213

unitary urbanism

“the theory of the combined use of arts and techniques as means contributing to the construction of a unified milieu in dynamic relation with experiments in behavior”

U

Knabb, Ken, trans and ed. *Situationist International Anthology*. Berkeley: Bureau of Public Secrets, 2006.
Page 51

unitary urbanism

“unitary urbanism constructs a location for cultural practice within an urban environment to challenge dominant systems of power through a theoretical model. There is an operative political strategy embedded within the agenda to produce ‘situations and experimental models of possible modes of transformation of the city, as well as to agitate and polemicize against the sterility and oppression of the actual environment and ruling economic and political system. The merger of art practice and social behavior politicizes the events within daily routine and everyday existence.”

Jones, Karen and Wollen, Peter. “The Art and Politics of Situationist International.” In *On the Passage of a few People through a Rather Brief Moment in Time: The Situationist International, 1957-1972*, exhibition and catalogue (Boston Institute of Contemporary Art, 1989) p.22.

urban space splinters

“...cities in the US have been both shaped and produced by corporate interests for a very long time. What is changing is the apparent fragmentation of the city, as urban space ‘splinters’ into more complex entities. This is a function of corporations producing larger and more clearly delineated spaces - shopping malls, private places of entertainment, residential developments and office parks - that can only be entered and used by invitation.”

Kirby, Andrew. “The Production of Private Space and its Implications for Urban Social Relations.” *Political Geography* 27 (2008): 74-95.
Page 74-75

urban surrealism

“What induces this public to collectively undergo this **surrealistic** experience? Its yardstick is no longer pre-programmed recreational facilities but anarchy, exploration, self expression. It is capable of locating and occupying its own spots and investing them with its own meaning.” [...] One-dimensional cities ignore “the intelligence of the inquiring urbanite. This demands a reaction, an ultimate manifesto; the call for an uprising of street furniture, for anarchistic street signage, and for surrealistic and subversive public spaces.”

Geuze, Adriaan. “Accelerating Darwin.”
In *Architectural Positions: Architecture, Modernity and the Public Sphere*, edited by Tom Avermaete, Klaske Havik, and Hans Teerds, 101-109. Amsterdam: Sun Publishers, 2009. Pages 105,107

vulnerable space

“In Tullbury public space is **vulnerable** and contested. How do you make a park that is notationally for the community, really for the community? [...] A removal policy threatens to remove horses that have wandered onto the common - though ownership and definition of this land (like those of the horse) remain ambiguous. Is land borrowable? Dealing with the proper place and function of things in a place...where ownership of a place is always legislated. But how do you lay emotional claim to a place that isn't yours? Can you still belong to a place that you move through?”



Liza Fior, Sophie Handler, Katherine Clarke and Kath Shonfield. “Rights of Common: Ownership, participation, Risk.” In *Architecture and Participation*. Edited by Peter Blundell Jones, Diona Petrescu, and Jeremy Till, 210-215. New York: Routledge, 2005.

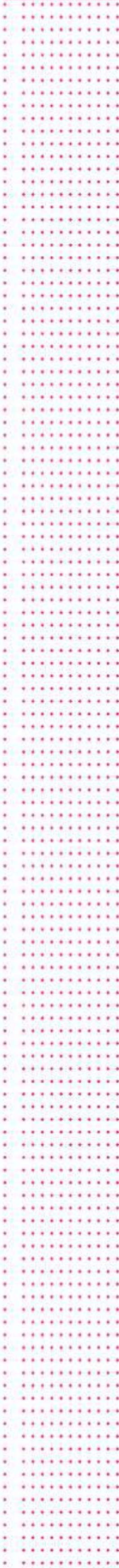
Page 213 - 214

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ways of operating

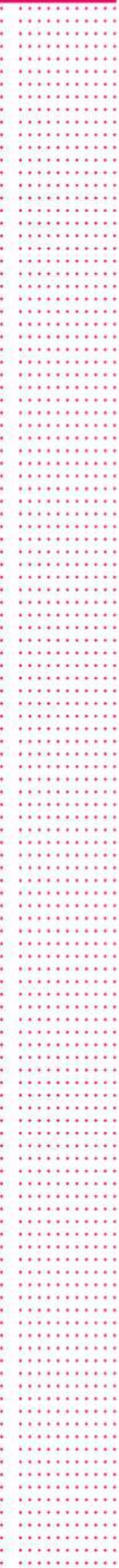
“This essay is part of a continuing investigation of the ways in which users - commonly assumed to be passive and guided by established rules - operate. This point is not so much to discuss the elusive yet fundamental subject as to make such a discussion possible; that is, by means of inquiries and hypothesis, to indicate pathways for further research. The goal will be achieved if everyday practices, ‘ways of operating’ or doing things, no longer appear as merely the obscure background of social activity, and if a body of theoretical questions, methods, categories, and perspectives, by penetrating this obscurity, make it possible to articulate them.”

Certeau, Michel de. *The Practice of Everyday Life*. Translated by Steven Rendall. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1988. Page xi



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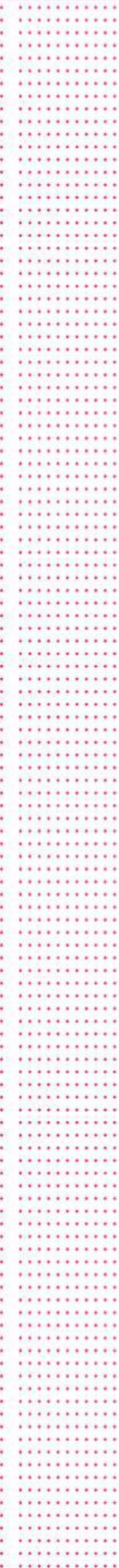
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