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Spatial Justice and 'gray' urbanism *La Justice Spatiale et l'Urbanisme "Gris"*

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This paper deals with a conceptual challenge to the literature on spatial justice -- the treatment of population defined by urban authorities as informal, illegal or temporary. It briefly analyzes the increasingly pervasive making of urban informality, and differentiates between various types of 'gray urbanism'. The latter concept refers to the increasingly conspicuous sections of urban population, who are denied full urban membership. The paper observes a growing trend of 'centripetal apartheid' which combines the accelerating gravitation of urban centers with increasing level of de-jure and de-facto stratification of urban citizenship. The challenge for urban justice theories is then discussed – how can full incorporation into the city be conceptualized (and achieved) in the age of growing transience, economic globalization which occur within persisting frameworks of xenophobic and ethnocentric nationalism?

The paper illustrates the theoretical discussion by two case studies from Israel/Palestine: migrant workers in Jerusalem and urbanizing Bedouins in Beer-Sheva. It shows how economic transformation, spatial planning and skewed power relations combine to produce spaces of 'gray urbanism'. A notable mechanism is the institutionalization of 'permanent temporariness', which in turn deepens the processes we conceptualize as 'creeping urban apartheid'. However, the paper also traces how new claims for justice were generated under the new circumstances by local residents and civil organizations, and draws the implications to spatial justice theory and professional practice. It concludes by reformulating concepts of the just city to suit the context of multi-layered and transient urban citizenship.