<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal of the urban movement.</th>
<th>Ideological themes and historical demands included in this goal.</th>
<th>Goal of the adversary.</th>
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| The city as a use value.  | - Social wage.  
- Quality of life.  
- Conservation of history and nature. | The city as exchange-value.  | - Appropriation of land rent.  
- Real estate speculation.  
- Infrastructure for profitable capitalist production. | City as a spatial support for life.  
*versus*  
City as a commodity or a support of commodity production and circulation. |
| Identity, cultural autonomy and communication. | - Neighbourhood life.  
- Ethnic cultures.  
- Historical traditions. | Monopoly of messages and one-way information flows. | - Mass culture.  
- Standardization of meaning.  
- Urban isolation. | City as a communication network and a source of cultural innovation  
*versus*  
Despatialization of programmed one-way information flows. |
| Territorially based self-management. | - Local autonomy.  
- Neighbourhood decentralization.  
- Citizen participation. | - Centralization of power, rationalization of bureaucracy.  
- Insulation of the apparatus. | - Centralism.  
- Bureaucratization.  
- Authoritarianism. | City as a self-governing entity.  
*versus*  
City as a subject of the central state at the service of world-wide empires. |
| Structural historical contradiction of which the urban conflict refers. | Capital.  
*versus*  
Labour in the appropriation of surplus value and the decision over investment. | Information (excluding communication).  
*versus*  
Communication (that necessarily includes information). | Order and authority.  
*versus*  
Change and freedom. | Order and authority.  
*versus*  
Change and freedom. |