Washington’s Main Street: Consensus and Conflict on the Capital Beltway, 1952-2001

This dissertation combines approaches from cultural landscape analysis, ethnography, and planning history to study the Capital Beltway in Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. as both a physical artifact and a social institution. Drawing on interviews, survey data, fieldwork, and documentary research, I explore the ways in which the Beltway, its creators and users, and its surrounding natural landscape have affected each other over fifty years. Three research methods underlie this study. First, I introduce an analytical framework for roadology, geographer J.B. Jackson’s term for the study of roads, focusing on the beliefs and values roads reveal and create, dynamics of power and access, contributions to normativity, issues of conflict and consensus, and effects on individuals’ lives and identities. Second, I develop and apply a detailed framework model for cultural landscape analysis, building on previous efforts in cultural geography and material culture studies. Third, I draw on and analyze the dynamics and results of a Web survey. The dissertation provides the first detailed discussion of the Capital Beltway’s development and construction in Maryland and Virginia, drawing in part on interviews with ten of its original engineers and beginning with an overview of the origins of beltway planning in the United States. It examines the Beltway’s effects on individual lives, communities, and the broader metropolitan Washington region, concentrating on conflicts and perceived inequities created by the Beltway’s construction, and on both states’ efforts to pursue their own agendas and also to redress residents’ concerns over the fifty years covered. The study addresses both physical and cognitive manifestations of the Beltway, exploring how the road exists in the minds of the people who use it and how its material and conceptual iterations combine to play an integral role in their lives. It also analyzes how the Beltway serves concurrently as a template through which individuals and groups promote their values and beliefs, as a venue of conflict and community, as a vehicle for the creation of a distinct regional identity, as a site of negotiation between public and private space, and as a site for mediation and compromise in interjurisdictional cooperation.

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Washington Consensus, a set of economic policy recommendations for developing countries, and Latin America in particular, that became popular during the 1980s. The term usually refers to the level of policy agreement between the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and U.S. Department of the Treasury. Be on the lookout for your Britannica newsletter to get trusted stories delivered right to your inbox. Washington Consensus. Quick Facts. The 1952
Washington, D.C. UFO incident, also known as the Washington flap, the Washington National Airport Sightings, or the Invasion of Washington, was a series of unidentified flying object reports from July 12 to July 29, 1952, over Washington, D.C. The most publicized sightings took place on consecutive weekends, July 19–20 and July 26–27. UFO historian Curtis Peebles called the incident "the climax of the 1952 (UFO) flap" - "Never before or after did Project Blue Book and the Air Force undergo The Washington Consensus is a set of ten economic policy prescriptions considered to constitute the "standard" reform package promoted for crisis-wracked developing countries by Washington, D.C.-based institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and United States Department of the Treasury. The term was first used in 1989 by English economist John Williamson. The prescriptions encompassed policies in such areas as macroeconomic stabilization, economic opening with respect to The disappointing record of the Washington Consensus in reigniting growth across different countries in the developing world led to the recognition that successful reform critically hinges on the institutional environment in which policies are conducted and implemented (Naim, 2000). "Inclusive Development and the Politics of Transformation: Lessons from Asia", DLP Research Paper, DLP, Birmingham, University of Birmingham (February 2017). The main purpose of the present work is to build a bridge between three concepts that are closely intertwined: the current international monetary system, financialization and the Washington Consensus. Skip to main content. See what's new with book lending at the Internet Archive. Conflict or consensus in early American history. Item Preview. remove-circle. Davis, Allen Freeman, 1931- Conflict or consensus in American history; Woodman, Harold D., joint comp. Publication date. 1967. First published in 1966 as part of Conflict or consensus in American history, edited by A. F. Davis and H. D. Woodman. Bibliography: p. [383]. Access-restricted-item.