

The problem of racism in new york and other big cities of the usa

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New York, a city that everyone seems to be particularly magical, how did planners do it, in the center of such a world's super-large city, leaving such a large central park with isolated beautiful scenery, zoos, ponds, and green islands. In addition to the central park, the world in New York City is densely populated with high-rise buildings. I used to be curious: why are planners so amazing, can urban planning be so orderly? Now I know it. Because there are no planners, only planner. The whole city was updated only from the hands of Robert Moses (Chatelain, 2018). One person will undertake the planning of the entire Greater New York (Chatelain, 2018). Working together with the bankers, developers, and the government, he gathered the power of everyone to “clear” New York and blocked his planned slums (Chatelain, 2018). Thus, the community was scattered, the neighborhood was gone, the aborigines were ignored without estimated or elevated, the tall buildings were built up with the central garden, and the middle-class people came in (Chatelain, 2018).

The government sold the land to the developers, and how many compassionate developers were willing to provide housing to the poor, how can developers who made money and earned a red eye estimated where the poor live? Therefore, people began to resist. Under the leadership of Jane Jacobs (2016), the last little plan to destroy the lives of the poor was not implemented, but the shelter of the poor in New York City was no longer there, except for the slums. In fact, the prosperity of Chicago and the strong axis of Washington are more like products of urban beautification (Jacobs, 2016). Therefore, we have all seen the prosperous beauty of today's big

cities in the United States, but what is going on behind it is firmly buried in the modern prosperity (Jacobs, 2016).

Today, the United States is talking about redevelopment and renewal, of course, paying special attention to protection, according to Tyler et al. (2009). However, the reason why government now pay much more attention to the protection of nature and buildings is that the renewal is based on the fact that they have destroyed most of the reconstruction (Marsh, 2010).

Racial discrimination is the biggest obstacle to their urban renewal (Lipsitz, 2007). After I went to New York, Chicago, Boston, and Washington D. C., I didn't have much happiness for what I saw, but I was somewhat scared and distressed. It is because that even the bustling cannot cover up the tragedy that was accidentally revealed. I saw a lot of black homeless who were not well dressed or even mentally disturbed. They just stood in front of me, reach out and hope that I could buy some food for them with mutter in their mouth. Although I helped them at that moment, I was afraid and not even dared to look at their eyes. Who could help them and change their life totally? Some good-hearted people at McDonald's, seeing the tramp coming in would "reward" them for free burgers and drinks. Other blacks begging on the road seemed to be not so lucky. "Excuse me..." "No!" Perhaps they haven't finished talking, and they get the rejection of the whites. Then "we" may shuttle in these prosperous, and do not dare to look up, do not dare to look at, or even not dare to give.

After reading the “ The Divided City” distribution map of New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles by Class Share (Matheson et al., 2014), we could find that the motivation for the gentrification of these three metropolitan areas is that the creative class improves the convenience and proportion of public services by excluding low-income people, through higher affordability and public investment in the governments’ influence. To compensate for this split, the United States mandatory different classes mixed in the new development community (Matheson et al., 2014).

I began to be confused about how to redevelop a city. Seventy years ago in the United States, cities were renewed across the country, planners and architects were free to transform American cities, and there were people who did not care about costs, the poor, and the blacks (Jacobs, 2016). They have transformed cities for the sake of the middle class, and they have made the big cities that are now honored and shaken for us (Jacobs, 2016). But is it true? I just want to say, as written in the Introduction of Readings in Planning Theory (Fainstein & DeFilippis, 2016), we must know what the goal of urban renewal is., who are we plan for, how to achieve the goals in conjunction with government policies, and how to balance the advantages and disadvantages of urban renewal (Urban Renewal: A Policy Statement of the American Institute of Planners, 1959). There will be too many tragedies caused by accidents. How to make urban renewal really is for the healthy development of the city and to consider the benefit of the majority of the city’s residents (Jacobs, 2016). If there is gain or loss, such a city may not be so magnificent, but at least it is just (Jacobs, 2016).