1. Record Nr. UNINA9910817794303321 Autore Soffer Jonathan M. <1956-> Titolo Ed Koch and the rebuilding of New York City [[electronic resource] /] / Jonathan Soffer New York, : Columbia University Press, c2010 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-282-87230-3 9786612872303 0-231-52090-5 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (525 p.) Collana The Columbia history of urban life Disciplina 974.7/1043092 В Soggetti Mayors - New York (State) - New York New York (N.Y.) Politics and government 1951-New York (N.Y.) Social conditions 20th century New York (N.Y.) Social policy Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese Materiale a stampa **Formato** Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Struggling to Be Middle Class -- 3. It Takes a Village (1949-58) -- 4. "Rhymes with Notch" (1959-64) -- 5. The Man Who Beat Carmine De Sapio -- 6. A Rebel with Reason -- 7. Koch's Corridor (1969-76) -- 8. "A Liberal with Sanity" -- 9. New York -- 10. The 1977 Mayoral Election -- 11. The Critical First Term (1978-81) -- 12. The Politics of Race and Party -- 13. Shake-up (1979-80) -- 14. Controlled Fusion -- 15. Governor Koch? (1982-83) -- 16. Larger Than Life (1984-85) -- 17. A New Spatial Order -- 18. Homelessness -- 19. The Koch Housing Plan (1986-89) -- 20. AIDS -- 21. Crime and Police Issues (1978-84) -- 22. The Ward Years -- 23. Don't Follow County Leaders, and Watch Your Parking Meters (1986) -- 24. Koch's Endgame (1988-89) -- 25. Epilogue -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Index In 1978, Ed Koch assumed control of a city plagued by filth, crime, Sommario/riassunto bankruptcy, and racial tensions. By the end of his mayoral run in 1989

and despite the Wall Street crash of 1987, his administration had begun rebuilding neighborhoods and infrastructure. Unlike many American

cities, Koch's New York was growing, not shrinking. Gentrification brought new businesses to neglected corners and converted low-end rental housing to coops and condos. Nevertheless, not all the changes were positive AIDS, crime, homelessness, and violent racial conflict increased, marking a time of great, if somewhat uneven, transition. For better or worse, Koch's efforts convinced many New Yorkers to embrace a new political order subsidizing business, particularly finance, insurance, and real estate, and privatizing public space. Each phase of the city's recovery required a difficult choice between moneyed interests and social services, forcing Koch to be both a moderate and a pragmatist as he tried to mitigate growing economic inequality. Throughout, Koch's rough rhetoric (attacking his opponents as "crazy," "wackos," and "radicals") prompted charges of being racially divisive. The first book to recast Koch's legacy through personal and mayoral papers, authorized interviews, and oral histories, this volume plots a history of New York City through two rarely studied yet crucial decades: the bankruptcy of the 1970's and the recovery and crash of the 1980's.