

Glossary

Anthroparea

Term coined by C.A. Doxiadis from the words Anthropos (human being) and area, meaning the so-called built-up area or area mostly used by Anthropos in his daily life

Anthropocosmos

Term coined by C.A. Doxiadis from the Greek words anthropos and cosmos, (human being and world), meaning world of Anthropos as distinguished from the greater world or cosmos beyond Anthropos' reach

Anthropos

One of the five ekistic elements, it is the Greek word for human being, used instead of the English word, "Man," since it has no connotation distinguishing sex or age but means men and women equally, belonging to all age groups. See Preface note 3 for further clarification

For years I thought that "Anthropos" (the ancient Greek word for human) would be better than the English word "Man" to describe human beings or mankind, because the word "Man" is confused also with the masculine gender. Now the American Anthropological Association has passed a resolution (November 1973) and has taken the following decision: "In view of the fact that the founders of the discipline of anthropology were men socialized in a male-dominated society which systematically excluded women from the professions and thereby prevented their participation in the formation of our discipline, including its terminology; and being trained as anthropologists to understand that language reinforces and perpetuates the prevailing values and socio-economic patterns that contribute to the oppression of women.

We ask the American Anthropological Association to:

- a. urge anthropologists to become aware in their writing and teaching that their wide use of the term "man" as generic for the species is conceptually confusing (since "man" is also the term for the male) and that it be replaced by more comprehensive terms such as "people" and "human beings" which include both sexes;
- b. further urge that members of the Association select textbooks that have eliminated this form of sexism which has become increasingly offensive to more and more women both within and outside the disciplines."

I agree with this basic goal and I change the word Man to Anthropos, meaning all humans no matter what their sex, age, etc. which I prefer in some cases to the words "human", "human beings", "mankind", etc. as it is more symbolic like Nature and Society.

Community class

Based on a systematic classification of human communities expressed in the Ekistic Logarithmic Scale (ELS), starting from class I, which corresponds to housegroup, and ending with class XII, corresponding to Ecumenopolis

Cultivarea

Term coined by C.A. Doxiadis, meaning cultivated areas

Deepways

The whole system of underground lines of transportation for private or mass-transportation vehicles, few or many, traveling at all speeds, which is indispensable for the solution of our urban problems. Term coined by C.A. Doxiadis, first used in his studies of 1965 and 1966 and in his book *Between Dystopia and Utopia*, 1966.

Dynapolis

Term coined by C.A. Doxiadis and used since the early fifties in his teaching and writing; meaning dynamic city or dynamic "polis." The ideal dynapolis is the city with a parabolic uni-directional growth, which can expand in space, and time.

The dynamically growing city or "polis", in contrast to the traditional static city of the past; completely unknown before the 18th century.

Dystopia

From the Greek words "dys" and "topos." "Dys" signifies difficulty or evil. It is the opposite of "eu" - good. In this combination and context, dystopia is another and much more precise word for what anti-utopia was supposed to mean. V.L. Parrington (1947) uses it instead of anti-utopia, and C.A. Doxiadis in his book *Between Dystopia and Utopia*, 1966.

Ecumenopolis

Term coined by C.A. Doxiadis from the Greek words ecumene, that is, the total inhabited area of the world, and polis, or city, in the broadest sense of the word. It means the coming city that will - together with the corresponding open land, which is indispensable for Anthropos - cover the entire earth as a continuous system forming a universal settlement.

Ekistic elements

The five elements, which compose the human settlements: Nature, Anthropos (Man), Society, Shells and Networks

Ekistic logarithmic scale (ELS)

A classification of settlements according to their size, presented on the basis of a logarithmic scale, running from Anthropos (ekistic unit 1), as the smallest unit of measurement, to the whole earth (ekistic unit 15). The ekistic logarithmic scale can be presented graphically,

showing area or number of people corresponding to each unit, etc., so that it can be used as a basis for the measurement and classification of many dimensions in human settlements.

Ekistics

Term coined by C.A. Doxiadis from the Greek words *oikos*, and *oiko*, "settling down," to mean the science of human settlements. It conceives of the human settlement as a living organism having its own laws and, through the study of the evolution of human settlements from their most primitive phase to megalopolis and Ecumenopolis, develops the interdisciplinary approach needed to solve its problems.

Ekistic unit

A classification of parts of whole human settlements, starting from unit 1 corresponding to *Anthropos*, and ending with unit 15, corresponding to *Ecumenopolis*. From unit 4, which corresponds to community class I, to unit 15, which corresponds to community class XII, the ekistic units coincide with the classification of human communities expressed in the ekistic logarithmic scale (els).

Entopia

Term coined by C.A. Doxiadis from the Greek words *en* and *topos*, "in" and "place," to mean place that is practicable — that can exist.

Eperopolis

Derived from the Greek words *eperos*, "continent" and *polis*, "city," it replaces the old term "urbanized continent," which corresponded to ekistic unit 14 and community class XI, with a population of 5,000 million.

Great Lakes Megalopolis (GLM)

The megalopolitan formation which is emerging around the Great Lakes of North America involving parts of the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York and a strip of the provinces of Ontario contiguous with the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway. This main part of GLM had in 1960 a population of 36 million, within an area of about 89.2 thousand square miles. It is encompassed by a secondary and outer zone, with about 36 million inhabitants within an area of 457.6 thousand square miles, extending into the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia and Vermont, in addition to covering more area of the states and provinces mentioned above.

House and housegroup

These terms replace "dwelling" and "dwelling group," which corresponded to ekistic units 3 and 4, with a population of four and 40 people respectively. Housegroup corresponds to community class I

Hustreet (husquare, hu-avenue, etc.)

Term coined by C.A. Doxiadis to signify the division of the human from the mechanical. A hustled-is a street reserved for human beings only, and prohibited to machines

Industries

Term coined by C.A. Doxiadis meaning industrial areas

Isolation of Dimensions and Elimination of Alternatives method (IDEA)

The gradual isolation of dimensions and the selection, by elimination, of the alternatives, conceived along the isolated dimensions that satisfy certain ekistic criteria. It is an attempt to eliminate the arbitrariness in the search of the many dimensional parameter space of the urban system for the optimum alternative.

Kinetic field

The distance Anthropos can move within a certain period by walking, by using animals, or by using vehicles

LANWAIR

Land, Water, Air. Term coined by C.A. Doxiadis to mean the transportation Network conceived as a unified system, in which ports, airports, etc. are brought together as LANWAIR knots, enabling people (and goods) to move from airplanes to boats, cars, and trains without any extra formalities or difficulties

Mecstreet (mecsystem, mecarea, etc.)

Term coined by C.A. Doxiadis to denote the mechanical from the human. A mecstreet is a street reserved for machines only

Megalopolis

Term used since ancient Greek times when the small city of Megalopolis was created in Arcadia. Jean Gottmann gave a special meaning to this ancient term in 1961 in his book, Megalopolis: the Urbanized Northeastern Seaboard of the United States. A megalopolis is a greater urbanized area resulting from the merging of metropolises and cities into one urban system. Its population is calculated in tens of millions. It corresponds to ekistic unit 12 and community class IX.

Metropolis

A major, multi-center urban area with more than 50,000 people incorporating other small settlements, both urban and rural, growing dynamically to sizes as high as ten million people. The average population of such settlements between 50,000 and ten million inhabitants is of the order of 2.5 million, while about one half of these settlements have a population varying between 50,000 and 100,000.

Nature

One of the five ekistic elements corresponding to the natural environment of Anthropos as it exists before he

starts remodeling it by cultivation and construction. It provides the foundation upon which the settlement is created and the frame within which it can function

Networks

One of the five ekistic elements corresponding to the Anthropos-made systems which facilitate the functioning of settlements, such as roads, water supply, electricity

Prethede

Acronym coined by C.A. Doxiadis to mean a PRevention, THERapy and DEvelopment program for human settlements

Polis

Corresponding to ekistic unit 8 and community class V, it has a population of 50,000 and replaces the term "city."

Shells

One of the five ekistic elements corresponding to all types of structures within which Anthropos lives and carries out his various functions

Sidewalk

We must eliminate this word from our vocabularies, because if we keep using it we will have to recognize that Anthropos (Man) is a slave who has to be put on the side.

Society

One of the five ekistic elements corresponding to human society with all its characteristics, needs, and problems, where each individual is examined as only one of its units

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)

Human settlements containing at least one city with 50,000 inhabitants or more and having close economic and social relationships with contiguous settlements of metropolitan character. For a more detailed definition see the introduction to any of the 1960 Census of Population reports, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Strider

Development phase five extending from 2.5 to 5 years. This is also called the Play-Age Phase. The strider increases his contacts beyond the small neighborhood, though he now moves freely within his neighborhood, and joins a playgroup.

Toddler

Development phase four extending from 16 to 30 months. At this time the toddler moves within the house in a natural independent way, and beyond the house in a natural dependent way.

Transutilidors (or moveridors)

Coordinated transportation and utility corridors

Utopia

An imaginary and indefinitely remote place, or state of ideal perfection, especially in laws, government, and social conditions. First used by Sir Thomas More for an imaginary and ideal country in his book *Utopia*, 1516; it is a Greek word, a combination of "ou", "not", and topos, "place", meaning no-where or no-place.