PART II
THE USE OF ETHNICITY IN THE IMAGINING OF URBAN LANDSCAPES

PART I
THE SPECULAR CITY AND THE PERFORMANCE OF ETHNICITY

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Preface and bound in green thread by the

Oaxaca (Mexico) 2006/2007: Supervision and Symbolic Work: Gramsci in Germaine

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Jens Kastner

and Artistic Politics

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Chapter 3
of political-revolutionary subversion, which, in turn, is deeply intertwined with the broader political economy of the time. This concept has been variously interpreted and applied by different groups and movements, each with their own specific goals and strategies. The concept of subversion is not static; it is a dynamic process that evolves over time, adapting to new circumstances and challenges. In the context of contemporary art and politics, subversion becomes a tool for expressing dissent and challenging dominant narratives. It is a means of resistance that can take many forms, from subtle interventions in public spaces to more overt acts of provocation. Subversion, in this sense, is a powerful force that can transform public discourse and shape the course of history.

7 The concept of subversion employed here is therefore not limited to the literature of political-revolutionary subversion, which has been skillfully employed by the Communist Party of China, as it has been in the work of artists like Ana Mendieta or the group Artigas Orillas, for example, had already entered the public sphere before 1980. In fact, just like the production of the film by the group Artigas Orillas, the practice of subversion is not confined to the realm of the political. It is a process that can be found in a variety of contexts, including the arts, academia, and everyday life. The idea of subversion is one that resonates with many artists and activists, who see it as a means of challenging the status quo and creating a more equitable and just society.
Citation 2: The ward in psychiatry.

In this ward, the authors discuss the importance of early intervention in psychiatric patients. The ward is designed to provide a supportive and structured environment for patients, focusing on the principles of early intervention and the use of a multi-disciplinary approach to care.

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Resistance and Regulation

The body's internal control mechanisms are also at play in the regulation of blood pressure. When the external environment or the body's internal processes require it, the blood vessels can alter their diameter to accommodate the necessary increase or decrease in blood flow. This is achieved through a complex interplay of various factors, including the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, the sympathetic nervous system, and local chemical mediators.

The renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS) is a key player in the regulation of blood pressure. It is stimulated in response to decreases in blood pressure, leading to increased production of renin, which in turn generates angiotensin II. Angiotensin II acts on the kidneys to increase the production of aldosterone, a hormone that promotes sodium retention and, consequently, fluid retention, leading to a rise in blood pressure. Conversely, when blood pressure is high, the renin production is decreased, leading to a decrease in aldosterone production and ultimately lowering blood pressure.

The sympathetic nervous system also plays a role in blood pressure regulation. In response to stress or other stimuli, the sympathetic nervous system releases catecholamines, which bind to alpha-adrenergic receptors on blood vessels, causing vasoconstriction and an increase in blood pressure. Conversely, parasympathetic nervous system activity promotes vasodilation and reduces blood pressure.

Apart from these systemic mechanisms, local factors also contribute to blood pressure regulation. For example, post-capillary vasoconstriction in the kidneys can alter the filtration rate and consequently the volume of blood returning to the heart, affecting blood pressure. Additionally, the presence of certain hormones, such as nitric oxide, can cause vasodilation, reducing blood pressure.

In summary, the regulation of blood pressure is a dynamic process influenced by a variety of factors, including the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, the sympathetic nervous system, and local chemical mediators. The body's ability to maintain a stable blood pressure is crucial for the proper functioning of all organ systems, as it ensures adequate perfusion of tissues and organs.