

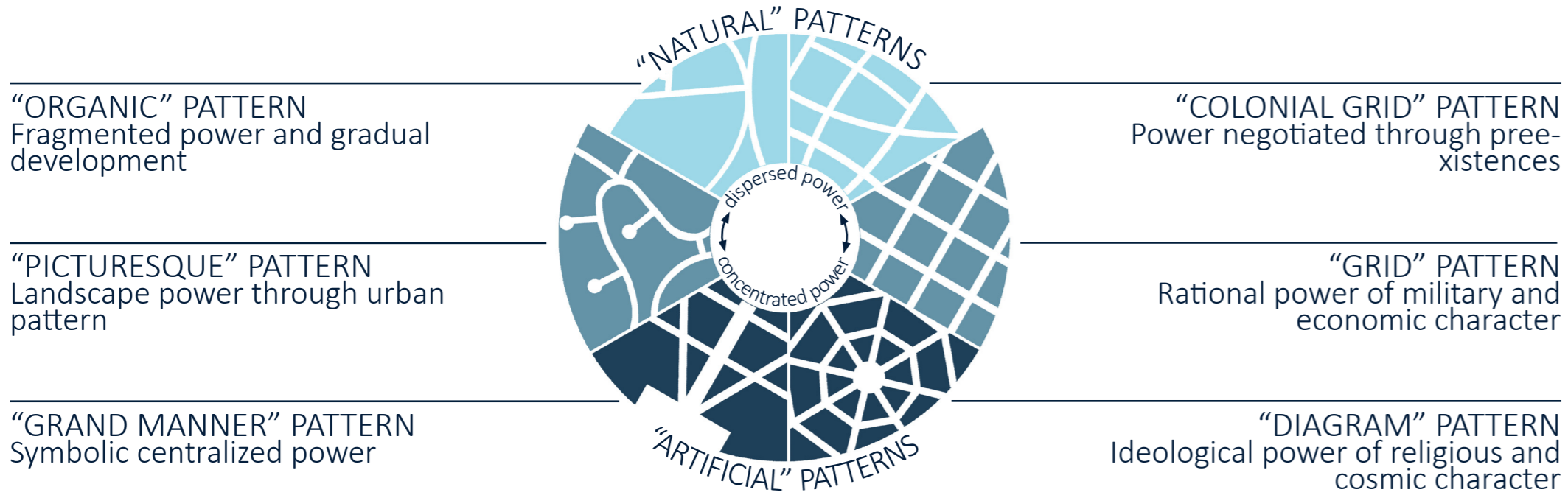
# 10 UTOPIAN CITIES IN THE CINEMA: A READING OF POWER REPRESENTATIONS THROUGH URBAN FORM AND COLOR SYMBOLISM

## BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

When someone thinks about the future of cities and urban forms, it's intuitive to imagine a situation of an ideal and utopian place; or even another extreme, a dystopian condition. These landscapes that come to mind are often creations of cinematography, which, in general, expose issues of nostalgia to the obsolete past compared to technological development. From this, the typical power relationship represented in the works is evident while watching dystopian films: who dominates and who is dominated. Thus, this is why such duality - materialized by Foucault's panopticon (1975) by exerting power effects- ends up essentially linked to spatial/territorial issues, since, "there is no space touched by human beings, on the surface of the planet, that do not denote any strategy for occupying the territory. [...] Hence the proximity of cities and urbanism, with power" (MONTEIRO, 2017, p. 27).

Thus, the research starts from the observation that futuristic cinema uses its artistic freedom to create and illustrate utopian urban planning. Thereby, it's proposed to validate whether such urban illustrations follow the aforementioned discussion, in which urban forms have a political character, being "indicators of concentrated or dispersed powers" (MONTEIRO, 2017, p. 28). So, the relations of concentrated power with planned shapes, and of dispersed power with the community strategy idealized by Monteiro (2017) are the guiding axis of the research, while using the traditional city patterns of Kostof (1991) as a basis.

Figure 1 - Traditional urban patterns and its power relations



Source: Diagram adapted by Coser through the concepts of Monteiro (2017) and the urban patterns of Kostof (1991).

Figure 2 - Set of images that represent urban patterns among the analyzed films



Source: Screenshots of the analyzed films. [1] Star wars I, II, III (USA, 1999-2005) representing the "diagram" pattern; [2] The fifth element (FR/USA, 1997) representing the "grid" pattern; [3] Black panther (USA, 2018) representing the "organic" pattern.

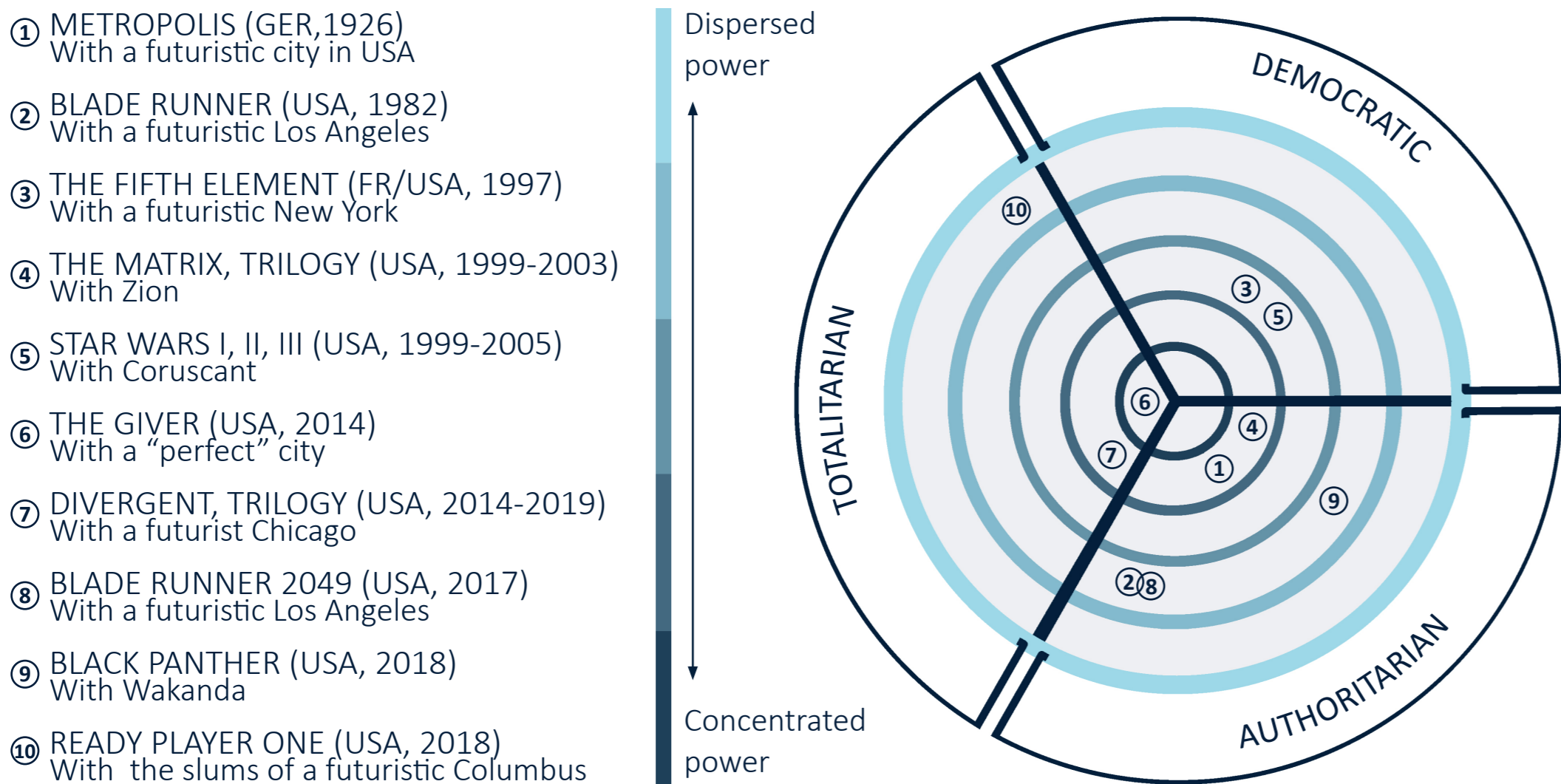
## METHODOLOGY

The research begins with a [1] review of the works selected for comparative study, followed by two investigation fronts, [2.1] the survey of urban layouts presented in the selected films, and [2.2] the survey of the predominant colors used during scenes that show urban patterns of each analyzed films. Finally, it proposes an [3] organization and study of collected information in graphical representations.

## RESULTS

Figure 3 - Relation of power concentration in the analyzed films based on the division into government regimes.

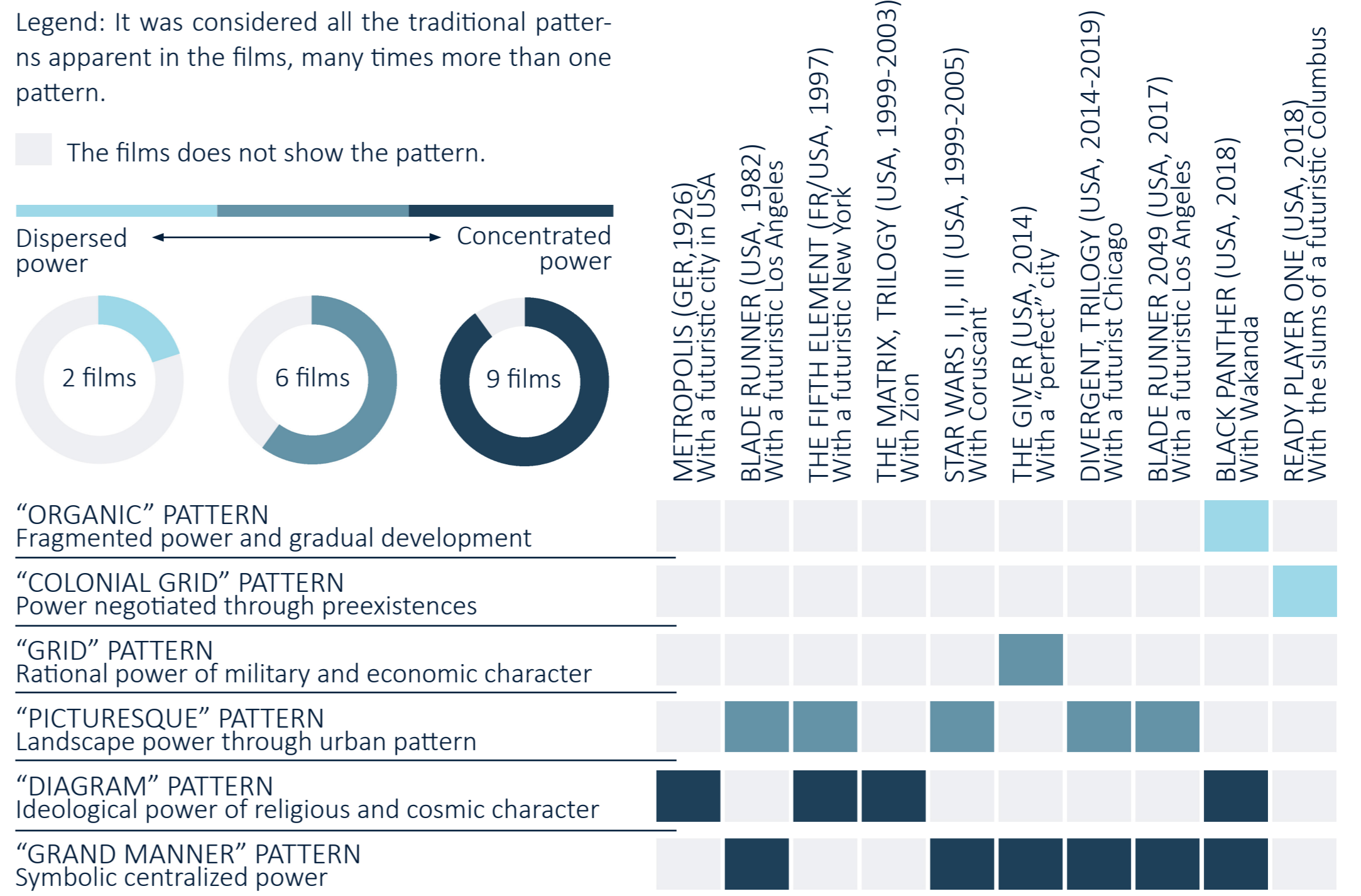
Legend: numbers 1 to 10 represent the respective films bellow. The films corresponding to numbers 2 and 8 listed are in the same position on the graph, as it present the same analysis conclusion.



Source: The author. The government was based on the book "Law and the State as Structures and Systems", Araújo (2013).

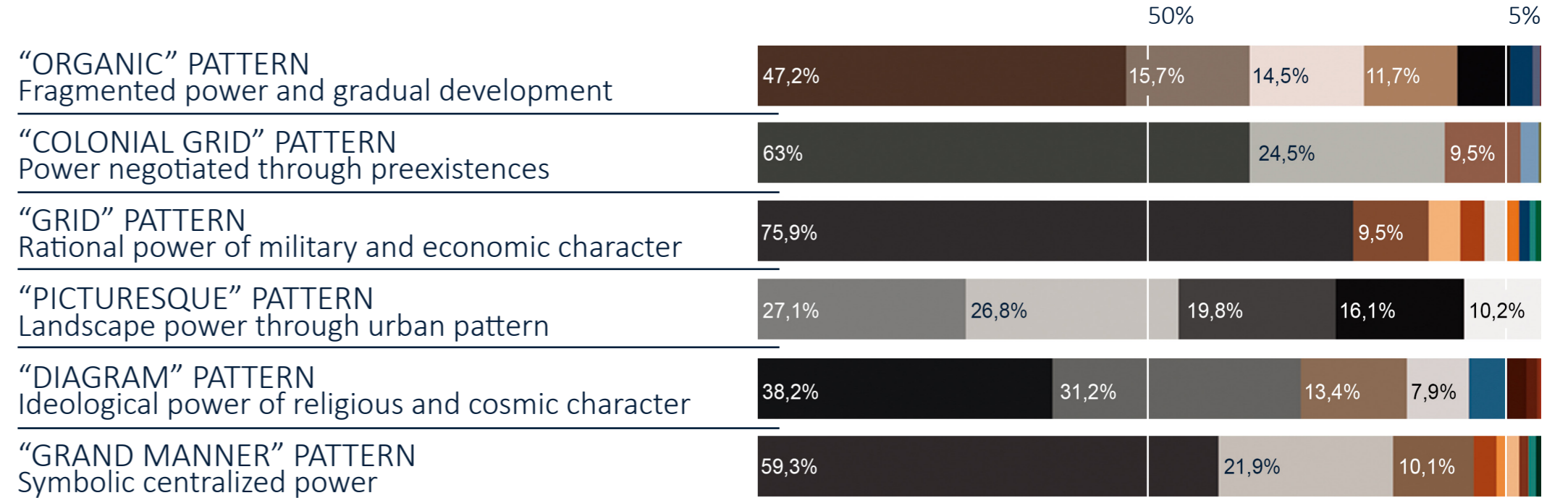
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Figure 4 - Application frequency comparison of each urban pattern in the analyzed films and its power relations



Source: The author.

Figure 5 - Color representation in each urban pattern present in the analyzed films and its power relations.



Source: The author. Each color palette was generated separately online by the free website TinEye- Color extraction, available in < <https://labs.tineye.com/color/> >.

From the analysis of the chosen films and the graphics made, it was possible to note evident power issues in the representation of the cities' urban forms, whether fictitious or real. Then, it verified that urban patterns have a lot to show about the political organization of a territory: the cities' patterns solely enunciate the power concentration situation of the story, having proven the analysis validity.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

As proposed in the research, organic patterns have represented, in general, a disorganized and decentralized city, with gradual development, being normally represented by the shades of brown, the color of the commonness and insanity (HELLER, 2012, p.256); while in the most geometric shapes there are concentrated powers and planned cities, guided by the high use of gray, the cruelty and boredom color (IBIDEM, 2012, p.267). However, although the extreme configurations of these cities are frequent, the filmmakers, screenwriters and stage directors were assertive in exploring the possibilities of pattern combinations and its implications for the context, culminating in a more or less concentrated/organized government. Likewise, the feelings and qualities of Heller (2012) expressed by the colors in urban scenes still reinforce some peculiarities of the context and the power relationship of the city shapes.

Furthermore, with the research development, it has been possible to better understand the relationship of urban form with the power exercised in the territory, and, thus, it can be concluded that paying attention to the relationship of urban form with power when creating futuristic cities it's a good option, bringing to the city a more truthful character and closer to reality, whether because of the political/territorial aspects, the city's development process, or the cultural expression that the utopian layouts and urban landscapes represent. So, the research innovates by enabling, through cinematography, an increase in the visual repertoire of urban patterns linked to power strategies, even if linked to fictional cities. Because of this, in a way, methodological possibilities open up for narrowing the metaphorical connections between real spaces and fictitious cities, which can bring contributions to urbanism itself.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Link to access the bibliography of analyzed films: < [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rB7GQEB9F5J2grWiMyniggk-h4Lve\\_RC/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rB7GQEB9F5J2grWiMyniggk-h4Lve_RC/view?usp=sharing) >