SKETCHING ETHNOGRAPHY
Designating Late Industrialism

Consider late industrialism as a recursive return to postmodernism, weighted more heavily by material considerations (eco-atmospheric, techno-infrastructural, biological, and so on) and by recognition of the urgency and double-binds of expertise. Noting also, the 1980s as a denoted turning point.

References
Ethnography in Late Industrialism (*Cultural Anthropology* 2012)
From Latour to Late Industrialism (*HAU,* 2014)
And Notes in Late Industrialism

scales & systems	**late industrial productions**
deutero	What actors are denoting and worrying about "late industrialism"? What capacity (and incapacity) is there to recognize and attend to late industrialism (and associated harms, injustices and governance challenges)? For my project, advocacy groups seem particularly attuned to "late industrialism" as they focus on policy-making and have the capacity to shift through large amounts of data. My thoughts are also that they are trained in or at least somewhat familiar with aspects of journalism, computer science, and/or GIS which enables their ability to better grasp the temporality of infrastructural decay and to understand the scope of late industrialism. Parenting groups, schools, and other public groups are also concerned with late industrialism, however, they have little capacity to recognize late industrialism as there day-to-day is focused on smaller, more mundane tasks and interventions.
meta	What discourses advance – or undercut and disavow -- understanding and engagement with late industrialism? The focus on risk prevention, nutrition, and children, particularly by government and county health departments, diverts focus away from decaying infrastructures, lack of funding, and poor infrastructural management and puts the onus on parents to make sure their children stay safe and are not exposed to lead. However, certain advocacy groups such as EdSource are concerned with policy decisions and infrastructural management. They, more often, directly engage with issues of late industrialism and attempt to educate the public, particularly parents, on these issues. These discourses advance engagement with late industrialism.
macro	What laws and economies undergird late industrialism? What forms of surveillance enable these laws and economies? Lack of funding for regional or county public health departments as well as water agencies contributes to lead poisoning, especially in areas with old or decaying pipes. Housing that is not up to code, old lead paint, and general air and water

	pollution also contributes. One of the largest contributor, however, have been neoliberal and late capitalist economic and regulatory policies that have privatized and financilized water management, healthcare, and housing. These policies only serve to reproduce inequalities and thus, make certain bodies more susceptible to lead poisoning. In terms of surveillance, the lack of data (and surveillance) on lead poisoning enables these laws and economies to persist as it almost makes it impossible for healthcare providers and local governments to pinpoint lead hotspots.
meso	What late industrial actors and social groups are in play, and what are the dynamics between them? What organizations are in play in the making, assessment and stewarding of late industrialism? Advocacy groups, local and state governing bodies, and concerned citizen organizations are all involved. It seems like advocacy groups do the most to directly confront governing bodies, but are also interested in spreading information among the public. Concerned citizens do not always take their grievance to the state directly, but indirectly through other state affiliated bodies such as schools. The most powerful organizations are definitely governing organizations, especially public health and water organizations. However, the public has been putting pressure on the state to make changes.
micro	What practices expose people to or protect them from the risks and harms of late industrialism? Much of this depends on where people live (housing, pollution, where playgrounds are, schools, etc) and how certain groups have been forced to live areas that are continuously ignored by the state. Wealthier people are obviously much better able to circumvent these risks and harms.
nano	What cultural frames and dispositions enable or deflect recognition of late industrialism, and associated risks, vulnerabilities and governance challenges? Public health agencies have put the responsibility onto parents and onto individuals to protect themselves from lead poisoning even though lead is and should be considered a governance challenge. There also seems to be a lack of awareness among the public over where people can be exposed to lead. Lead based paint is obviously the most common, but dirt, for example, can also contain lead, but is not necessarily thought about as much.
info	What data and communication infrastructure supports – or undermines – recognition, characterization and clean-up of late industrialism? There is a significant lack of data reporting nationwide on lead incidents. There is no mandatory reporting of lead poisoning and as a result, data can never aggregate. Recent law changes in CA now make reporting a law, which helps to show places that are lead hotspots and thus, in need of intervention. Information on lead poisoning also does not seem to be distributed well by public health departments. Unless you are on their website, information can be difficult to find.
edxo	What expertise and research shapes how late industrialism is understood and addressed? Public health scientists and healthcare providers see late industrialism through a series of statistics and numbers. They collect quantitative data and use this data to make policy recommendations or public health interventions. Often, this is the result of accumulation and aggregation, a higher occurrence of a type of issue, the higher chance of it becoming an issue for experts

	to research and then, potentially intervene. As a result, this can make it difficult to see the “big picture” or the diachronic explanation for this particular moment.
techno	What technical infrastructures and built environments undergird and shape late industrialism? SoCal’s past and present water management plans and infrastructures are influential in the lead poisoning landscape. Housing infrastructures (and where they are built), air pollution, and water pollution are important as well.
eco	What landscape and ecological features shape late industrialism and associated exposures, vulnerabilities and harms? The fact the SoCal is mostly arid and in a desert region is the reason SoCal is consistently in a water crises. Air pollution from exhaust fumes (and the being trapped because of the Santa Ana mountains) also contributes to exposures to particulates and can cause asthma and other respiratory illnesses.
climatic	How is climate change exacerbating the risks and harms of late industrialism? Climate change is drastically exacerbating water shortages, which can lead to unhealthy drinking water throughout SoCal. Efforts to combat climate change could also potentially take away funding and attention from water pipe updates and management.