



NETWORK-WIDE
WORKSHOP WEEK
PROGRAMME
&
YOUNG URBAN(H)IST
CONFERENCE
8TH MEETING OF YOUNG HISTORIANS IN KOŠICE
ABSTRACTS

H I S T O R Y
of European Urbanism
in the 20th Century

KOŠICE
1 - 5 October 2018



Košice

Jesenná

almického

uličného

ka

Floriánska

Boča

Boča

Gorkého

Garbiarska

Garbiarska

Strojárska

Bačikova

Hlavná

Zbrojničná

Regionálne centrum remesiel ÚĽUV Košice

Technology Museum
Slovenské technické múzeum

Catholic Church
Seminárny kostol sv. Antona Paduánskeho

Miklušova väznica

State Theatre Košice

Spievajúca fontána (zvonkohra)

Penzion Plaza

Dóm svätej Alžbety

Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Pavla Jozefa...

Rektorát UPJŠ

Alžbetina

Vrátna

Bočná

Hospital

Hotel Yasmin ****

Hospital
Železničná nemocnica s poliklinikou Košice

Javiarska

Hutnícka

Kmeťova

Jesenského

Vodná

Stará bačikova

Orta

Google

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EQUILIBRIA, s.r.o.
2018

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Universität
Weimar



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H I S T O R Y
of European Urbanism
in the 20th Century

Network-Wide Workshop Week Programme & Young urban(H)IST Conference. 8th Meeting of Young Historians in Košice. Abstracts. Košice 1 – 5 October 2018

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CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| ORGANISERS | 4 |
| A SHORT HISTORY OF PAVOL JOZEF ŠAFÁRIK UNIVERSITY IN KOŠICE | 5 |
| NETWORK-WIDE WORKSHOP WEEK IV PROGRAMME | 8 |
| VENUES | 10 |
| SYNOPSIS OF WORKSHOPS | 11 |
| YOUNG URBAN(H)IST CONFERENCE | 14 |
| CONFERENCE PROGRAMME | 17 |
| ABSTRACTS | 21 |
| MID-TERM REVIEW MEETING PROGRAMME | 37 |
| LIST OF PARTICIPANTS | 39 |

ORGANISERS

- Bauhaus-Universität Weimar (BUW) - Institute for European Urban Studies (IfEU)
- Universidad de Valladolid (UVa) - Instituto Universitario de Urbanística (IUU)
- Univerzita Pavla Jozefa Šafárika v Košiciach (UPJŠ) – Faculty of Arts, Department of History
- Blekinge Tekniska Högskola (BTH) - Department of Spatial Planning

LOCAL ORGANISING COMMITTEE

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Elvira Khairullina
Tomáš Polák
Aliaksandr Shuba
Marek Sekerák
Zuzana Tokárová
Jovana Vukčević
Susanna Weddige

A SHORT HISTORY OF PAVOL JOZEF ŠAFÁRIK UNIVERSITY IN KOŠICE

The tradition of higher education in Košice goes back to the year 1657, when the bishop Benedict Kishdy founded an Academy by the Memorandum of “Studium Universale” and presented it with 40 000 tallers. The Academy or the University started up managed by the Society of Jesus - the Jesuits. The University of Košice Golden Bull issued on the 6th of August 1660 by the emperor Leopold I. granted the University the same privileges as all the other universities of the Habsburg Monarchy in Vienna, Prague, Köln, Graz, Trnava, Olomouc. The Bull included a provision of high significance stating the academic degrees to be recognized as they were granted at any of the oldest and most famous universities. The structure of the “Academia Cassoviensis” was similar to that of other universities managed by the Jesuits, determined by the Study Rules -“Ratio Studiorum”. Rector, Vice-rector and Chancellor stood at the head of the University, Faculties were represented by Deans. Alongside the Faculty of Arts and the Law Faculties, the Theological Faculty was the strongest. Study at the Faculty of Arts was dedicated first of all to Philosophy, History and Languages, but the lectures included also natural sciences, e.g. Physics, Mathematics, Geography and Botany. The Košice University was well known for its excellent professors Martin Palkovič, Samuel Timon, Štefan Kaprinai, Karol Wágner, Juraj Sklenár, Michal Lipšic, distinguished for dissemination of the new Physics in the Monarchy, and others. Regular and extraordinary professors were giving lectures to the students of all the Hungary nationalities. The lectures were given in Latin. The University had its own library, church, printing station and it was also connected to other institutions, a high school, seminary and convent or to vassal villages and other estate administration, for instance.

The University was in possession of more villages in Spiš County, at Abov and Zemplín; it owned also one of the Gemer county towns, Jelšava. The University significantly influenced the advancement of science, educational attainment and spiritual culture in the 17th and 18th century.

In 1773 the University fell out of conduct of the Jesuits and became a public institution – Academia Regia. Following a provision of the government - Ratio Educationis – it lost its sovereignty and remained just a subsidiary of the only Hungarian University in Buda while keeping the right to grant a degree. In 1850 Academia Regia transformed into the Law Academy, which existed until 1921.

In 1959, by merging the subsidiary of the Medicine Faculty of Comenius University, established in Košice in 1948, with the Faculty of Arts accrued from the Faculty of Arts of the Pedagogical College in Prešov, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice was established, which continued in the tradition of the historical Jesuitical Košice University.

In 1964 the Pedagogical Faculty with a seat in Prešov was established and became a part of Pavol Jozef Šafárik University, as well as the Faculty of Science in 1963 and the Faculty of Law in 1973. The

number of faculties increased by the Faculty of Orthodox Theology and the Faculty of Greek Catholic Theology. On the 1st of January 1997 Pavol Jozef Šafárik University was divided into two independent Universities, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice and University of Prešov in Prešov. So, the number of the faculties was reduced to 3, which were the Faculty of Medicine, the Faculty of Science and the Faculty of Law. The year 1998 marks the establishment of the Faculty of Public Administration and in 2007, the Faculty of Arts was set up again by its Founding Charter.

Source: <https://www.upjs.sk/univerzita/historia/historia-univerzity/>

Pavol Jozef Šafárik

(13 May 1795, Kobeliarovo – 26 June 1861, Prague)

Pursuant to Government Decree No. 69/1959 Coll, the new Košice university was awarded the name of Pavol Jozef Šafárik, a prominent historian, ethnographer and a Slavist, a native of nearby village of Kobeliarovo.

Šafárik came from a protestant background, his father was a clergyman and a teacher. He was able to gain a high-quality education at the Evangelical Lyceum of Kežmarok and later at the University of Jena. During his life, he worked as the director of the Serbian Orthodox Gymnasium in Novi Sad for several years. Nevertheless, his work in Prague, where he settled in 1833, was of a greater significance. There, he evolved into one of the leading figures in scientific life, becoming one of the pioneer scientific Slavists and a prominent figure of the Czech and Slovak National Revival. He was also a literary scholar.

In his scientific research, Šafárik focused primarily on the oldest history of Slavic nations. Among other things, he is the author of two monumental works – *Slovanské starožitnosti* (Slavic Antiquities, 1837) and *Slovanský národopis* (Slavic Ethnology, 1842), which significantly expanded the knowledge of Slavic origins and history. In *Slavic Antiquities*, Šafárik, for the first time on a scientific basis, succeeded in proving, using the critical analysis of a vast number of written sources of different origins, that the Slavs, like the Greeks, Romans, Celts, and Germans, are the original and equal inhabitants of the European continent. *Slavic Ethnology* offered an insight into the contemporary Slavic world, its geographical distribution and linguistic situation.

Šafárik's works have created an unprecedented scientific response. They have made a significant contribution not only to the establishment of the Slavic Studies but also to the political emancipation of the Slavic nations, as they have managed to provide the scientific basis to the blurred and romantic idea of Slavic reciprocity. It is due to those works that Pavol Jozef Šafárik established himself as an accepted scientific authority not only in the Slavic environment.

Source: <https://www.upjs.sk/univerzita/historia/pavol-jozef-safarik/>

Faculty of Arts and Department of History

History of the formation of a faculty of arts in Košice reaches as far back as the mid-17th century, but it was reestablished in modern times in 1959 and 2007. The Faculty of Arts in Košice has a high potential for scientific research. Today the main areas of the research at the Faculty of Arts include Social, Behavioural, Educational and Historical Sciences and Humanities. In the academic year 2017/2018, the Faculty offered 80 accredited study programmes at the bachelor and magister level of study, and also accredited study programmes at PhD. level of study, which are realized at twelve departments and one training centre.

The Department of History was established on 1 October 2008. Fundamental background for its creation and subsequent development was provided by the leadership of Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice as well as by its Faculty of Arts and also by the city of Košice. The constitution process of the Department was entrusted to Prof. Štefan Šutaj, DrSc., under whose management an intensive formation of the new scientific and educational workplace began. A considerable emphasis on the close cooperation with the existing historical community in Košice has been in focus of the Department since its establishment. The Department gained professional and personal support from the already existing infrastructure of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Košice (Institute of Social Sciences, Institute of Archaeology) and other institutions in this city (East Slovak Museum, State Archives in Košice, State Scientific Library in Košice, Technical Museum, etc.). After the successful accreditation of the study programmes, the first bachelor and PhD. students started the academic year 2009/2010. The Department is situated in the Platón building in the campus of the Faculty of Arts of UPJŠ.

Since 2012, the Head of Department has been Prof. Martin Pekár, PhD. On 31 December 2017, the full-time staff consisted of one professor (with DrSc. degree), three associate professors (one of them DrSc.), ten assistant professors with PhD. degree and four foreign researchers. By that time, the team had also included 18 PhD. students. By the decision of the Dean of the Faculty of Arts UPJŠ no. 6/2017 from 1 December 2017, two sections were established at the Department: the Section for Central and South-East European History Research and the Section for Urban and Regional History Research.

The printed journal *Mesto a dejiny* [The City and History], established in 2012, is an initiative of the Department of History at the Faculty of Arts of Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice, Slovakia. The journal publishes contributions from history and related disciplines. It focuses in particular on the publication of the recent results of original scientific research by scholars from Slovakia and abroad in the field of urban history. The journal publishes contributions in Slovak, English or any other foreign language. Documents accepted primarily include: scientific studies, articles and papers, discussions, materials, documents, reviews and annotations reports from scholars in the fields of history, social sciences and other related disciplines. The journal *Mesto a dejiny* [The City and History] is registered in the libraries and databases Web of Science (ESCI), Scopus, ERIH PLUS, CEEOL, CEJSH, EBSCO, MIAR, H/Soz/Kult, Index Copernicus, WorldCat, Databases of Historical Literature in Slovak Republic and Google Scholar.

Sources: <https://www.upjs.sk/en/faculty-of-arts/history/>
<https://www.upjs.sk/faculty-of-arts/department-of-history/9567/>

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|--|--|---|--|------------------------------|
| | 15:30 - 16:00 Registration for urbanHIST NWWW IV (Historic Aula) | 16:00 - 17:30 Peter A. Clark: European Cities in Comparative Perspective Keynote Lecture (Historic Aula) | | 18:00 Reception (Canteen) |
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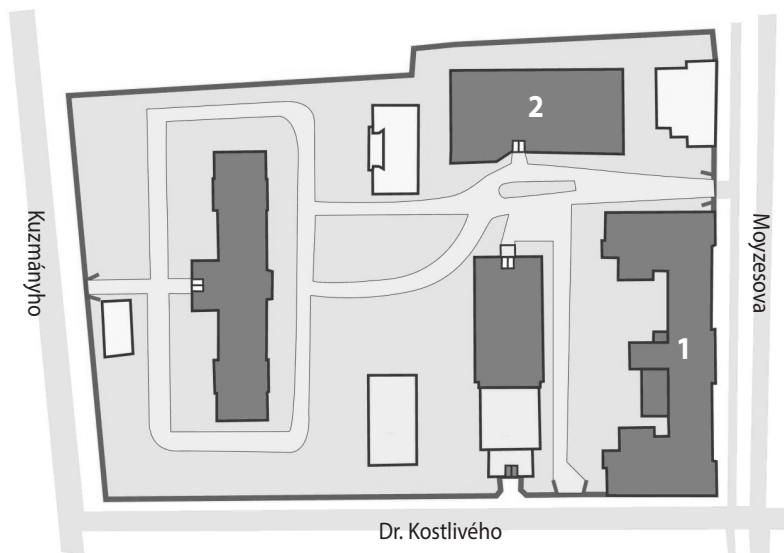
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| <p>stration) 10:30 - 19:00 ce (Historic Aula, Meeting Room UPJŠ)</p> | | | | 19:00 Glass of Wine (Historic Aula) |
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|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|--|--|
| 13:30 - 15:00 Lunch (Plaza) | 15:00 - 16:30 FRT 4 M. Czepczyński, A. Pokludová: Understanding the Intangible and Symbolic Aspects of Urban Heritage (Room APOS3) - Group I | 16:30 - 17:00 Coffee Break | 17:00 - 17:45 Project REACH Presentation http://reach-culture.eu/project (L. Klusáková) (Room AP2P4) | 17:45 - 18:30 APO Presentation - Politécnica de Madrid (M. C. García González) (Room AP2P4) | 19:00 Guided Tour Košice (Socialist Housing Estates at Night) |
| | 15:00 - 16:30 FRT 5 P. Larkham: Ideas of History. Approaches and Sources (Room APOS2) - Group II | | | | |

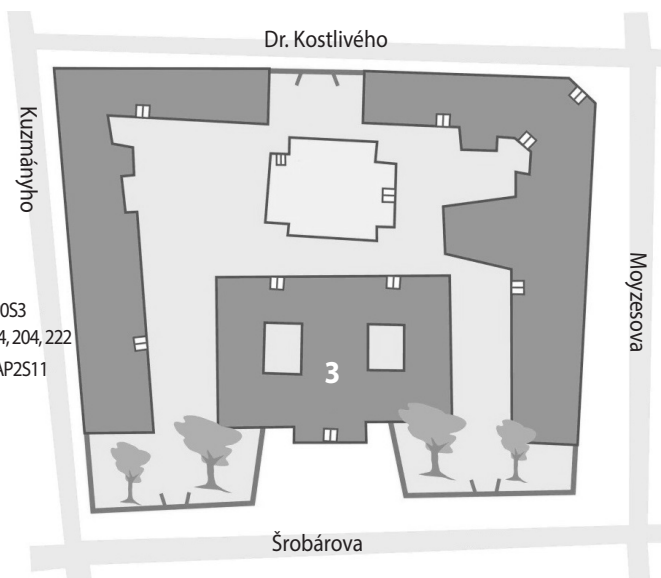
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| <p>11:00 - 18:15 Part I (Room AP2P4)</p> | | | | 19:00 Dinner (Yasmin, urbanHIST Management, Support Teams, POs, AB) / ESRs Night |
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| 13:30 - 14:30 Outdoor Session - Exhibition European History of the 20th Century and Slovakia | | | | |
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VENUES - Faculty of Arts Campus



The Rectorate Building UPJŠ



LEGEND

1 PLATÓN

Ground floor: Rooms APO52, APO53
 2nd floor: Rooms AP2S11, AP2P4, 204, 222
 The refreshments are served in AP2S11

2 SOKRATES

Canteen

3 RECTORATE BUILDING UPJŠ

Historic Aula
 Meeting room UPJŠ

SYNOPSIS OF WORKSHOPS

FRT 4 Mariusz Czepczyński – Andrea Pokludová

Understanding the Intangible and Symbolic Aspects of Urban Heritage

The concept of heritage has been changing since the beginning of the 20th century and various, often parallel 'heritages' have been raised and treasured. The cultural turn of social sciences brought another, semiotic layer to landscape and its interpretation. Cultural heritage shall be analysed both on material, tangible and symbolic, intangible levels. Materiality of heritage can be only valued by its immaterial level, rooted in a given culture, system of knowledge and beliefs. The Workshop will start with defining cultures, particularly the semiotic nature of culture, and then will be focused on interpretation of symbols and visual materials in urban texture, heritage boom and demand, dialogical heritages, diversity and discursive turn, and the role of identities in heritage assimilation or/and contestation.

MARIUSZ CZEP CZYŃSKI is a cultural geographer, professor at the Department of Spatial Management, Institute of Geography, University of Gdańsk, Poland. His research interests are focused on cultural landscapes, post-socialist cities, heritages, urban cultures, critical geographies, quality of life, and local and regional development. He studied at the Universities of Gdańsk and Warsaw, additionally, attended courses at the University of Oslo (1997), Harvard School of Design (1993), and Center for Land Policy Studies and Training, Taoyuan, Taiwan (2016). In 2009 – 2011 he had been employed at the Geographical Institute of the Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen, Germany. His activities also include consultancy and advisory, recently to the mayor of Gdańsk, Polish Metropolitan Union, City Hall of Lodz and Thuringian Ministry for Economy, Labour and Technology. He was deputy coordinator at the RECURSE Research and Education Centre for Urban Socio-Economic Development – Centre of Excellency within the 5th Framework Programme. Prof. Czepczyński coordinates, together with Greater London and Belgian Roeselare, Energy Transition Partnership in the Urban Agenda for the EU project (2017-2019). His major publications include books *Public Space. Between Reimagination and Occupation* (eds. with S. Hristova, Routledge: 2018), *Cultural Landscape of Post-Socialist Cities. Representation of Powers and Needs* (Ashgate: 2008), *The City during the Times of Transformation: Experiencing 20 Years of Self-Governance in Gdansk* (in Polish, ed. Poznań: 2011), *Spaces of the post-socialist cities. Social transformations of urban areas* (in Polish, ed. Poznań: 2006). He was a member of Investigating Cultural Sustainability COST Action Programme and the Metropolitan Working Group of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

ANDREA POKLUDOVÁ is a historian, associate professor at the Department of History, Faculty of Arts, University of Ostrava. Her research interests are focused on urban history – urban development in the 19th and 20th century, industrial cultural heritage, social memory and public space in the mul-

ti-ethnic cities and towns, nationalist conflicts in towns in the 19th century, modernization processes with an emphasis on urban spaces, rural history in the 19th and 20th century. Between 2003 and 2008 she was a member of a research team in Silesian Museum. She is a member of the International Board of European Association for Urban History. Access to the list of publications: <https://ff.osu.cz/khi/andrea-pokludova/4256/#3-publikacni-cinnost>

FRT 5 Peter Larkham

Ideas of History. Approaches and Sources. How I Write (But Do I Write Planning History, Urban History, History of Urban Form etc)?

Structure of the workshop:

- Short Introduction (Peter J Larkham)

Ideas of history. Approaches and sources. How I write (but do I write planning history, urban history, history of urban form etc)?

- Small discussion groups for 40 minutes

1. Sources – what value do we place on the following, and why? Oral histories (1. From the public, 2. From 'experts'); media stories; official documentation; academic literature; the physical landscape; anything else?
2. Should we study urban history chronologically (forwards or backwards) or thematically?
3. What is the significance of people – agents and agency; decision-making; personality?
4. Do physical borders matter in urban history? (eg the example of Poland)
5. Does time matter in urban history? (ie if we divide urban history into key periods, on what criteria? How might this differ from country to country, culture to culture etc?)
6. Do academic disciplines matter – can we tell between urban history, planning history, history of urbanism or anything else? How do academic disciplines change over time? What can we learn from disciplines outside "history"?

- Plenary: groups to report on their discussions (5 x 5 minutes) then wider discussion (10 - 15 minutes)
- Individual reflective task after the workshop: How would these ideas affect what I have done / what I plan to do in my PhD? (for discussion with individual supervisors)

PETER LARKHAM is a geographer, professor of planning at the Birmingham City University. His research interests include urban form, planning and design (several themes within the broad field of urban form and development, spatially this includes both town centres and suburbs – the nature, extent and rates of physical and land-use change, and how this can be managed), urban agriculture (as a sub-set of work on urban form and land use), urban conservation (a specialized aspect of the broader interest in urban form). He has edited two recent books on post-war reconstruction: *The Blitz and its Legacy: Wartime destruction to Post-War Reconstruction*, edited with Mark Clapson; and *Alternative Visions of Post-War Reconstruction*, edited with John Pendlebury and Erdem Erten.

ST6 Matúš Draganovský

Public Relation Management

45-minute co-create workshop. During the workshop the participants will experience the following topics implementing „Learning by Doing“ approach: the Personal Brand importance and its specifics, Personal Branding vs. Employer Branding, B2B relations based on the Strength-Based Personal Analysis, Marketing tools used daily in the Human Centered Design, for grabbing a target group attention.

MATÚŠ DRAGANOVSKÝ is a learning designer within the human resources field for a business sector. He facilitates both long-term soft-skills training programmes and co-create workshops on leadership, time management, communication and presentation skills. Moreover, he provides a consulting assistance for developing Employer Branding strategies with the primary focus on a personal brand to various clients from IT, automotive, marketing and know-how industries. He enjoys B2B networking and inspiring stimuli during a creative process. #TrustTheProcess. For more info LinkedIn.

YOUNG URBAN(H)IST CONFERENCE

History of European Urbanism in the 20th Century Distinctive and Common Themes

1 - 2 October 2018, Košice

The question what the city represents not only as a physical form, but also as an institution had its place in the early discussions including Plato, Aristotle or Thomas Moore in his Utopia. Naturally, they have had many followers including philosophers, historians, architects, urbanists or sociologists. We can in the simple way say that the city is mainly a cultural creation, it is the place, which is natural living space of the modern man and which has impact on his behaviour, manners and thinking. The city had always been the traditional subject of historiography, but since the second half of 20th century urban history has established itself as individual science. When Eric Lampard in 1961 defined urbanization as social process, he allowed to place it to the centre of research. The legitimacy of urban history research grew up from the assumption of existence of specific urban dimension during the historical development. From the beginning of the nineties urban history became more independent from social or economic history and it started to absorb new methodological concepts. Regarding these changes, we can talk about linguistic, cultural and space turnover, while the last one seems to be potentially unifying paradigm of urban history.

The research into urban history requires the cooperation of researchers from different fields of science including architecture, urbanism, geography, anthropology or sociology. Interdisciplinary approach is essential and the borders between different fields become more invisible. Urban history is interdisciplinary field par excellence because of fragmentation of methodological approaches. In addition, if we also include transnational approach, the fragmentation is deeper. The term urbanism also refers to processes and production of conditions leading to the creation of urban form. The subject matter of urban history includes not only realised architecture but also unrealised plans, internal disciplinary debates and argumentation.

The knowledge of theoretical approaches, including art history is essential. Our subject matter should also involve specialists focused on economic, political, social and cultural conditions, which leads to the creation of urban structures and forms. Therefore, conference organisers will welcome papers related to the following topics:

Understanding Complexity

Urbanism, politics and development strategies enable us to understand political processes, dynamics and ideologies of the whole society. Addressing the goals and methods used by urban policies, considering the disparity of political determinants and the relationship between the political sphere and the city, the objective of this panel is to contribute to the pan-European investigation

of urbanism in the 20th century, determine the state of the art of 20th century European urbanism historiography by elaborating a critical overview and, gain a sense of professional responsibility in academic and/or non-academic practice.

- How can the historiography of urbanism in different European contexts be defined?
- How did state socialism and central planned economy influence urban practices in Europe?
- How did 100 years of reforming capitalism change urban patterns?

Hundred Years Expanding Tasks: Urban Issues and the Evolution of 20th Century Urbanism in Europe

The discussion about historical common base of European urbanism in the 20th century aims to analyse historical and conceptual origins of urban practice in Europe. Meanings and values related to the development of cities are analysed from specialised discourses including urban, economic, social and political fields. The topic includes housing and infrastructure in early 20th century urbanism with focus on sharing of ideas, models and practices beyond frontiers. Heritage and urbanism in Europe should research the history of wide-spread processes of “heritagization” focusing on recognising the values of the existing urban spaces and landscapes in European cities.

- What are the shared ideas in Europe concerning social housing or public transportation?
- How were urban concepts, ideas and practices spread in Europe?
- How did technical infrastructure evolve in European cities?
- To which extent did urban heritage influence urban development of cities?

The Other Half of Europe

Since the fall of Austro-Hungarian Empire through dictatorships to European Union, Central Europe experienced very specific urban development during the 20th century. The phenomenon of Soviet urban planning had been present in various forms in Central Europe since the inter-war period until the fall of the communist regime. Its absolute dominance in the 2nd half of the 20th century brought about negative consequences as well, which inevitably led to the need for structural changes of cities after the fall of the communist totalitarianism. Urbanism, architecture and building of national identity will comparatively research mutual relationship of urbanism, architecture and central European national identities, taking the pan-European background in consideration as well.

- How did western perspective influence the view on Central Europe urban development?
- How were cities transformed after the fall of the communist regime?
- Which urban patterns are similar in Central Europe? What are the different countries specificities?
- How have cities dealt with their 20th century heritage? Which role have cities had in the building of identities?

Planning for Growth as Mission

Enabling and promoting growth was one of the central functions of urban planning in the 20th century. Urbanism became a policy field and a scientific discipline which supported rationalisation, Fordist production and reproduction for economic and state growth. The end of the growth model

began around 1970, which forced urbanism, as a practical field as well as discipline, towards reorientation. Since then, urbanism stands between the pressure to enable sustainable (economic) development and the contradictory requirements of neoliberal urban development policy. The objective of this subject is to provide sustainable approaches and solutions to release this pressure.

- How did the growth policies influence urban planning in Europe under the main dictatorships of the first half of the century as well as in both European blocks during the Cold War?
- How did urbanism become a profession and a discipline in Europe?
- How do states deal with social welfare and growth?
- How does the new liberal planning take into account sustainable urban development?

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

1 - 2 October 2018, the Rectorate Building UPJŠ

MONDAY, 1 OCTOBER 2018

the Rectorate Building UPJŠ, Historic Aula

16:00 – 17:30 Opening Keynote Lecture
Peter A. CLARK (University of Helsinki): European Cities in Comparative Perspective

TUESDAY, 2 OCTOBER 2018

the Rectorate Building UPJŠ

09:30 – 10:00 Registration, Historic Aula

10:00 – 10:30 Opening Address and Welcome, Historic Aula

10:30 – 17:45 Parallel Sessions, Session 1 – Historic Aula and Session 2 – Meeting Room UPJŠ

Session 1, HISTORIC AULA

10:30 – 12:00 HISTORIC AULA

Comments Andrea Pokludová (University of Ostrava)

Ksenija KRSMANOVIĆ (UVa/BTH): Emergence and Relevance of Urban Waterfront Transformations in European Cities in the Second Half of the 20th Century

Federico CAMERIN (UVa/BUW): From “Ribera Plan” to “22@” Plan, Passing through 1992 Vila Olímpica: How Urban Rent Eventually Took Place in Poblenou District (Barcelona) by the Management of Industrial and Railway Great Properties

Eva Vaništa LAZAREVIĆ – Aleksandar GRUJIČIĆ – Mina VUČKOVIĆ (University of Belgrade): Towards Human Dimension and Harmony of New and Old, the Reconstruction of the Knez Mihailova Street

12:00 – 12:15 Coffee Break

12:15 – 13:45 HISTORIC AULA

Comments Nicole De Togni (Politecnico di Milano)

Elvira KHAIRULLINA (UVa/UPJŠ): Modifying People’s Displacement, Zoning and Tramway Network Planning Interaction in Socialist Urban Development in the 1960 – 70s

Agnès DUDYCH (UPJŠ/BUW): A Parallel Development of Housing Estates, an Interpretation of Modernity in France and Czechoslovakia

Azmah ARZMI (BUW/UPJŠ): A Comparison of Institutions that Shaped Urban Planning in the Central-Planned Economies of the GDR and ČSSR from 1970s to 1980s

13:45 – 15:00 Lunch

15:00 – 16:30 HISTORIC AULA

Comments Mariusz Czepczyński (University of Gdańsk)

Natalia OTRISHCHENKO (Center for Urban History of East Central Europe, Lviv): Exploring Urban Environments of the Late Socialism, Sykhiv Summer School

Maitri DORE (Vrije Universiteit Brussel): Politics with Brick and Mortar, Nation-Building through Architecture in Post-Socialist Budapest, Viewed through a Postcolonial Lens

Adam GÓRKA (UPJŠ/BTH): One Picture Equals Thousand Words, Understanding of the Morphological Changes in a Post-Socialist City by Using GIS and Virtual 3D City Model

16:30 – 16:45 Coffee Break

16:45 – 17:45 HISTORIC AULA

Comments Antonija Mlikota (University of Zadar)

Ondřej JIRÁSEK (UPJŠ/UVa): Changes of Public Space and its Symbolism in Spain during Early Francoism, Case Study of Valladolid 1936 – 1959

Patricia FOGELOVÁ (UPJŠ): Housing Building in Slovak Republic (1939 – 1945), Legislative Frameworks and Case Study of Prešov

Session 2, MEETING ROOM UPJŠ

10:30 – 12:00 MEETING ROOM UPJŠ

Comments Oldřich Tůma (Institute of Contemporary History, Czech Academy of Sciences)

Susanna WEDDIGE (BTH/UPJŠ): Artistic Approaches and Patterns in Early German-Language Town Planning Literature

Helene BIHLMAIER (BUW/UVa): The Image in Early Anglophone Town Planning Literature

Andrea GIMENO SÁNCHEZ (BTH/UVa): Archaeology of Future Sustainability, ARARAT Exhibition

12:00 – 12:15 Coffee Break

12:15 – 13:45 MEETING ROOM UPJŠ

Comments Juan Luis De Las Rivas Sanz (University of Valladolid)

Aliaksandr SHUBA (BUW/UPJŠ): Common or Distinctive Understanding of Urbanism or Urbanistyka by Russian, Ukrainian and Czech Scholars

Noel Antonio MANZANO GÓMEZ (UVa/BUW): European Informal Urbanization through the 20th Century, a Historiography

Ilona HADASCH (University of Kassel): Urbanism as Discipline in both German Democratic Republic and Federal Republic of Germany around 1970, Case Studies of Weimar and Kassel

13:45 – 15:00 Lunch

15:00 – 16:30 MEETING ROOM UPJŠ

Comments Henrieta Moravčíková (Institute of History of the Slovak Academy of Sciences)

Marcelo SAGOT BETTER (BUW/BTH): The First Thirty Years of Housing Exhibitions, From Art to the New Objectivity

Andreea BLAGA (BTH/BUW): Planning for Growth and Social Welfare

Miguel FERNÁNDEZ-MAROTO (UVa): Planning for Growth, Effects of Economic Policy on Urban Planning during the “Spanish Miracle” (1959 – 1975): Valladolid as an Example

16:30 – 16:45 Coffee Break

16:45 – 17:45 MEETING ROOM UPJŠ

Comments Luďa Klusáková (Charles University, Prague)

Agnieszka KANIA (The Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce): Cultural Heritage as an Important Component of Urban Research, the Case of Vilnius in Interwar Period

Jovana VUKČEVIĆ (UPJŠ/UVa): Beyond Nostalgia, Resilient Urban Structures and Changing Memory Narratives in Post-Socialist City

18:00 – 19:00 General Discussion and Closure Talks, Historic Aula

19:00 Glass of Wine, Meeting Room UPJŠ

KEYNOTE LECTURE

Peter Clark

European Cities in Comparative Perspective

This lecture will start by discussing some of the methodological challenges and issues confronting the historian of the city. It will argue the need for an interdisciplinary approach, the value of studying developments over the *longue durée*, and the importance of a comparative perspective. The second part of the lecture compares urban history and planning history and considers some of the linkages, shared concerns but also differences of themes and approaches. A further section examines the value of looking at the European city from a global perspective, outlining the growth of interest, the main urban trends and the dividends of this kind of approach. The last part of the lecture investigates some of the general issues raised earlier in the context of detailed research on urban green space. It stresses the significance of the subject, the types of spaces, global trends, and the factors and forces shaping the development of urban green space.

PETER CLARK was educated at Balliol College, Oxford and graduated (Modern History first class) in 1966. He started his career as a research fellow at Magdalen College, Oxford. He was then lecturer, reader and later professor of economic and social history at the University of Leicester. From 1985 to 1999, he was the first director of the Centre for Urban History of the University of Leicester. Since 2000, he was professor of European urban history at the University of Helsinki. He retired in 2011.

In 1989, he was co-founder of the European Association for Urban History and served as its Treasurer from 1989 to 2010. He was also Secretary of International Commission for the History of Towns 1993 to 1995. He is a member of the Finnish Academy of Science and Letters and a fellow of the Royal Historical Society, of which he was a Council member from 1991 to 1995. He was elected a member of the Academy of Europe in 2010 and the Royal Belgian Academy (Flemish) in 2015. He was awarded an Honorary Degree of Philosophy by Stockholm University in 2012.

He has contributed to a number of publications, including the Cambridge Urban History of Britain, *Small Towns in Early Modern Europe* (Cambridge University Press, 1995), *European Cities and Towns 400 – 2000* (Oxford University Press, 2009), *The Oxford Handbook of Cities in World History* (Oxford University Press, 2013).

ABSTRACTS

Ondřej Jirásek

Changes of Public Space and its Symbolism in Spain during Early Francoism, Case Study of Valladolid 1936 – 1959

Historical, political and ideological foundations and ways of changing the symbolic map of city are very different among regimes, states and even cities. The aim of the paper is to analyze which changes of the public space were planned and made done during the Early Francoism and to observe if there is any connection with the regime ideology and with an effort to change the symbolism of the city in example of Valladolid. For this purpose, changes of aspects of public space such as urbanism, architecture, monuments and commemorations, names of streets and places and public events were analyzed.

The first third of 20th Century was marked by economic, political and social crisis in Spain, which resulted in the Spanish Civil War (1936 – 1939) between republicans and nationalists. After the civil war and the defeat of democratic regime, as was the Second Republic, the authoritarian dictatorship of General Franco was established. Francoism was characteristic especially by authoritarianism, nationalism, national Catholicism, militarism, conservatism, anti-communism and anti-liberalism.

Valladolid was from the beginning of the civil war under power of nationalists. Between 1936 to 1959 there were planned and realized big urbanistic changes (Plan Cort – 1939; General Plan – 1950, development of housing estate – 1940 – 1960), in architecture prevailed rationalism (residential polygons, Banco de España – 1955 – 1958), streets and places were re-named (liberalistic names were exchanged for francoist nomenclature – 1937), in addition to the religious feast, anniversary of military successes of the regime and the birthday of Caudillo were celebrated (la Fiesta de la Victoria y del Alzaminto, Fiesta Nacional del Caudillo). The paper aims to answer the following question: How was the city changed during the Early Francoism? Which aspects of the public space were influenced by regime ideology? What was the general approach of changing the symbolism of the city?

Ondřej Jirásek, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice / University of Valladolid

Patrícia Fogelová

Housing Building in Slovak Republic (1939 – 1945), Legislative Frameworks and Case Study of Prešov

The term of social housing is not defined by one particular definition, but in a wider sense we can see it like a part of social politics of modern state. We usually connect social housing with the period after the WWII in Europe. However it is also well-known that the demand of social housing appeared

in earlier period with industrialization and modernization of European cities. Slovak historiography focused its attention mainly on interwar period and activities of left-wing movement which was very popular in Czechoslovakia between the years 1918 and 1938. The period of Slovak state remained unnoticed. New state came up with efforts of solving housing issues, while patterns of Nazi Germany could be applied. In my contribution I would like to bring a new view on the Slovak government attitude towards the issue of housing policy in Slovak Republic (1939 – 1945), including the housing for the poorest inhabitants and workers and also for the employees of the new state. I will introduce briefly the legislative frameworks which appeared during the six-year existence of Slovak State, which will be followed by the case study of Prešov, the second biggest city in the Slovak Republic (1939 – 1945) with particular example of social housing realization. I will also focus on the ideological background of these efforts and their importance for the new state authorities.

Patricia Fogelová, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice

Elvira Khairullina

Modifying People's Displacement, Zoning and Tramway Network Planning Interaction in Socialist Urban Development in the 1960 – 70s

In the 1960 – 1970s the urban extension both in East and West Blocs was based primarily on zoning. Zoning instrument triumphed in the capitalist world from the beginning of the 20th century, with the main ideas of stabilization of the land market and for social-spatial segregation. Zoning was also a simple and easy tool inside and outside the plan and therefore perfectly suited to the functionalist paradigm of the Modern Movement.

Since the mid-1950s rationalization of economy in Eastern Bloc, zoning, without any ideological problems, was used as the main instrument of land use control. Its development schemes were intimately related with urban transport infrastructure planning decisions. While in the Western Bloc zoning was developed in relation to motorized transport infrastructure, in Eastern Bloc, in spite of having the dominance of road infrastructure planning, zoning was developed basically in relation to tramway networks.

From this observation arise some questions like – Why did the zoning paradigm triumph in the communist world? How did zoning interact with tramway network planning? How did this interaction influence urban structure and people movement patterns? The objective of the article is to understand the factors which facilitated the usage of zoning and identify its level of interaction with tramway lines planning. This will be realized with the analysis of the interventions in tramway network like extension, substitution, eliminations related with zoning schemes for the new urban extensions. Finally, the article concludes that tramway lines were considered both as connective and segregative elements in zoning schemes, together with the fact that zoning was a powerful political instrument with the idea to simplify people's movement necessities to provide economic benefits and social control.

Elvira Khairullina, University of Valladolid / Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice

Agnès Dudyč

A Parallel Development of Housing Estates, an Interpretation of Modernity in France and Czechoslovakia

The processes of modernisation after the Second World War changed Europe, its society and landscape radically. This paper questions how this phenomenon accompanied the construction of housing estates in two different countries, France and Czechoslovakia, how modernity transformed the housing fabric, its conception, design and production.

To comprehend how modernism metamorphoses the cities pattern and living environment in Europe, the paper addresses the examples of France and Czechoslovakia, two different contexts which lead to two different interpretations of the housing design. A focus will be done on different case studies from both countries in order to help understand the housing estate construction through the prism of the political and ideological backgrounds and how the city fabric led by the modern ways of building such as industrialisation, typification or technological improvement to meet requirements transform the living environment.

From the general ideas of modernism through its formulated guidelines for the architectural and urban planning field, the paper examines its application to housing construction within two different contexts. The paper aims to analyse the role of the ideological context on the design of these areas, questioning how the political situation influenced the architectural and urban production. The paper addresses specialised articles written by architects and urban planners under different regimes in France and Czechoslovakia as a tool for exploring the promoted model and the interpretation of Athens Charter guidelines. The focus on different cases will allow to examine the changes and application at a local scale, questioning how the modern movement shaped the city. This analysis should contribute to the better understanding of the influence of the political and ideological context on the interpretation and application of Modern movement on the housing fabric.

Agnès Dudyč, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice / Bauhaus University Weimar

Azmah Arzmi

A Comparison of Institutions that Shaped Urban Planning in the Central-Planned Economies of the GDR and ČSSR from 1970s to 1980s

During the socialist period, there was a lot of rhetoric about constructing the city for the creation of socialist utopia. Ironically, this was not reflected in strengthening spatial planning especially within the period from destalinization onwards. Instead, the socialist regimes favoured sectoral, heavy planning while the design of cities and districts had to adhere to the short-term economic goals. Shortages of material and labour meant more reliance on fewer resources and affordable, efficient technology. Decision-making was centralised hence the planning process was supposedly a vertical hierarchy with a strict top-down planning approach. This was even more prominent during the 'normalization'

periods of the 1970s when the regimes established the Housing Building Programmes with more emphasis on residential flats. However, did the cities materialise as they were conceived on paper since this was a rigid vertical approach, or was there any inconsistency while the information and financial resources channelled down to the construction site? As we trace the development of the satellite towns that exist today, they were a reflection of the construction process, which had to consider the course of crane tracks, radius of hoists, the possibilities for easy access to transport, and stock of panels (Topfstedt, T., 1988, 18). It was, as Ludwig Krause, a former urban planner from the GDR had said, as if the city was built to adapt to the product. There were limited financial resources and decaying site conditions as challenges to overcome. Solutions include distributing housing in a way to minimise the distance to and from construction site regardless of whether housing was needed there (Ed. Barth, H., 1999, 50). This is where I would like to investigate the theory of the Aushandlungsgesellschaft DDR by Wolfgang Engler concerning socialist urban planning. He wrote that "The state did little, insofar as inspire the order of life in every aspect, but did not govern the existence of the details - in everyday life, whether it was with the authorities or the factories, there was control, but not these: Unambiguity/strict definition/explicitness and reliability" (Eds: Beck, Sopp, 1997, 42). Even if the institutional actors were forced to comply with centralised decisions within the socialist urban planning, there were informal negotiations throughout the process especially involving the Building Combines and Housing Cooperatives who were in charge of construction, which affected the outcomes. I attempt to explore this idea by looking at the development from 1974 to 1989 with case studies of Marzahn from the GDR and Petržalka from the ČSSR.

Azmah Arzmi, Bauhaus University Weimar / Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice

Natalia Otrishchenko

Exploring Urban Environments of the Late Socialism, Sykhiv Summer School

I would like to outline the experience of educational programmes as tools of engagement with urban environment created during the late Socialism. As a primary case study I will refer to the international summer school „Sykhiv: Spaces, Memories, Practices“ – a programme for post-graduate students and young professionals with an emphasis on a field research. It was focused on the largest and the last centrally designed mass housing district of Lviv (Western Ukraine) and was held by the Center for Urban History in August 2017. The school aimed to look beyond the dichotomies (like public/private, urban/rural, center/periphery, tradition/modernity, old/new etc.) which are often used as the explanation tools to challenge dominant normative discourses of (post)socialist transformations, and to conceptualize different types of links between symbolic, material, and social levels of once planned areas. Through conversations with residents, observations, mappings of spaces and activities, participants of Sykhiv Summer School covered a wide range of topics. While working in three thematic studios (which roughly could be outlined as architectural, historical, and anthropological), they focused on the urban renewal as a result of people's migration and movement of various capitals, the changes in local symbolic landscape, the transformations of the role of water resources, the development of

gardening practices, leisure, consumption and sports in mass housing district. In my presentation I will discuss the methodology and key results of this educational and public initiative. As a conclusion, I would like to show the ways how such programmes could contribute to the new imagery of centrally designed neighbourhoods and open possibilities for their reinterpretations.

Natalia Otrishchenko, Center for Urban History of East Central Europe in Lvov

Maitri Dore

Politics with Brick and Mortar, Nation-Building through Architecture in Post-Socialist Budapest, Viewed through a Postcolonial Lens

This paper lies at the intersection of architecture and politics, and analyses how the right wing in post-socialist Budapest mobilise/d architecture for the purpose of nation-building. In this study, I analyse two projects in Budapest – the National Theatre from the late 1990s, and National Hauszmann Plan/Liget Budapest Project – ongoing. The analysis draws from postcolonial theory, the premise being that while new leaders took over from former oppressors, a skewed power dynamic remained, and this reflected in newly built national architecture. My frames of reference are two: the decision-making process of the projects, and design of their built outcomes. The first refers to postcolonial leaders taking unilateral decisions related to the choice of architect, site, and style, i.e. modernism. The second dimension refers to the architecture's attempt to be both forward-looking and international, as well as deeply rooted in tradition, consequently bypassing the traumatic colonial years. I 'test' the extent to which this premise of hierarchical decision-making and an attempt to convey national identity through architecture, holds true for a post-socialist context – Budapest. My findings are, that as in the postcolonial context of the mid-twentieth century, the chosen cases evince top-down decision-making in national architecture, asserted by the right wing in this case. As for architectural style, it is more complicated – with the National Theatre certain design elements were equated to socialism, and shunned, but with the National Hauszmann Plan/Liget Budapest Project, there is no clear attempt of style alluding to politics and to nationalism. This research falls within 'The Other Half of Europe' theme and does so within the framework of postcolonial theory. It is an attempt at subverting western hegemony in academia, and bridging the divide between two 'post-' bodies of literature, that despite overlaps, have been largely under-researched.

Maitri Dore, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Adam Górká

One Picture Equals Thousand Words, Understanding of the Morphological Changes in a Post-Socialist City by Using GIS and Virtual 3D City Model

With the recent development of digital technologies new tools and methods for analyses appear. Among them are Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and 3D modelling, which can prove beneficial

for urban studies. In last decades the number of city models had grown, but most of them were used for visualization of present situation or future plans. This focus put on planning leaves a big space for retrospective studies. By using appropriate historical data it could be a powerful tool to reconstruct city development. The proposed paper intends to present this approach on example of a PhD project, which tries to reconstruct morphological changes in post-socialist cities by using 3-D virtual modelling.

After the fall of communist regimes, cities in Central and Eastern Europe have been going through transformation. The changes take place in multiple dimensions: as a shift from an authoritarian system to a free market economy and by referring to global trends, in the development of a post-industrial society. New economy, politics and social processes made impact on the city space bringing challenges but also opportunities for the urban development.

The subject of presented research is the case study of Košice, which is the main economic and cultural centre of eastern Slovakia. Thanks to this role, most of the transformation phenomena is focusing on the city. Nevertheless, the aim of the project is not only to detect the morphological changes of the city, but also to understand socio-economical processes indicating them. This approach indicates need for support of quantitative tools with the qualitative ones.

The emphasis in the proposed paper is set on methodology designated by usage of digital tools and retrospective approach. It points out challenges faced when transferring historical spatial data into digital form and describes the advantages of working with 3-D virtual models. Moreover, it rises a question of how those tools can help in analysis of socio-economical processes that indicate morphological changes. The paper will also present examples of the processed data sources as well as ongoing results of the research.

Adam Górka, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice / Blekinge Institute of Technology, Karlskrona

Ksenija Krsmanović

Emergence and Relevance of Urban Waterfront Transformations in European Cities in the Second Half of the 20th Century

During the 20th century, cities of Europe underwent significant changes that influenced their image and urban forms. The growth tendencies from the beginning of the century left a particular urban condition that caused the turn of the planning discipline towards the urban environment protection and sustainable development specifically after the arrival of the Brundtland Report at the end of the century. Furthermore, the creation of new urban places during the second part of the century shifted urban practices towards meeting people's needs by implementing policies for adaptation and regeneration.

In the context of an increasing number of abandoned and neglected industrial areas in the inner city, urban regeneration on waterfronts spread around the world as a rising phenomenon. The main objectives of these numerous projects were positively influencing economic, social and

environmental factors based on the need of the city itself. This paper investigates if, by learning from the successful examples, one could add to the list of possible outcomes of waterfront regenerations, environmental improvement, enhancement of the place's identity and its urbanity. The question is if the implemented policy for the economic prosperity could meet the requirements of citizens.

The aim of this paper is to present research into why and how waterfront regenerations make for a relevant part of European urban history of the 20th century, and to which extent they contribute to sustainable urban development. Moreover, the goal is to examine the appearance of the emerging need for renewal, heritage preservation and regeneration concepts that led to transformation of neglected industrial areas on inner waterfronts into the new catalysts of urban regeneration and main urban hubs of cities in the second half of the 20th century.

Ksenija Krsmanović, University of Valladolid / Blekinge Institute of Technology, Karlskrona

Federico Camerin

From “Ribera Plan” to “22@” Plan, Passing through 1992 Vila Olímpica: How Urban Rent Eventually Took Place in Poblenou District (Barcelona) by the Management of Industrial and Railway Great Properties

Understanding the Western European globalized city evolution is a fundamental objective of urban history analysis to interpret a situation marked by the advance of capital during last three decades of the 20th century, also taking into account its social, economic and urban effects influenced by urban regeneration interventions.

In this context, the contribution aims at analyzing the Poblenou district evolution after the 1970s – 1980s decay due to postindustrial development, especially its regeneration in order for the 1992 Olympic Games to take place in Barcelona and the specific 22@Barcelona for this district. As to tackle this analysis, the methodology is the following. Starting from a review of the existing literature on the Poblenou's urban transformation process and a fieldwork by the Author, a comparison is proposed among three key moments to understand the Poblenou transformation. They are the so-called “Ribera Urban Development Plan” (1968) on the Barcelona waterfront's urban renewal project on railways and industries great property of soil, the “Vila Olímpica Special Urban Development Plan” by Josep M^a Martorell, David Mackay, Oriol Bohigas and Albert Puigdomènech (approved in 1989) and the “22@Barcelona” Urban Development Plan approved in 2000.

By this research, we want to demonstrate that despite belonging to different political contexts, the last 20th century decades growing tendency of neoliberal urbanism has been legitimized by public administrations letting private actors searching for urban rent benefits. In fact, regardless the “Ribera Plan” did not take place, similar intervention was developed twenty years later following the real-estate market purposes. It is demonstrated how the Olympic Games were manipulated as a tool

leading to global homogenization of the urban landscape, as represented in the destruction of the historical legacies and their cultural features, as well as the social structure.

Federico Camerin, University of Valladolid / Bauhaus University Weimar

Eva Vaništa Lazarević – Aleksandar Grujičić – Mina Vučković

Towards Human Dimension and Harmony of New and Old, the Reconstruction of the Knez Mihailova Street

The socialist ideology in Serbia was responsible for the specific relation towards the urban heritage, influenced by two different systems of governance that emerged over the course of 50 years. In the specific context of the societal self-management planning (Vujošević and Nedović-Budić, 2006) in the 1970s, urban values relating to human dimension gained greater attention in guidelines for future development, notably affecting the principles of the urban revitalisation and reconstruction at the time. Most of the Serbian urban plans stated the need of „harmony of the new and old“ in central zones of regional, national and international significance. The conservation and revitalisation of the city historical cores, besides preserving the physical structure and characteristics, introduced the holistic vision of integrating heritage preservation with goals related to the quality of human life and the environment.

Providing an insight into different aspects of the influence of socialist ideology on the concept of urban heritage, and presenting two plans – the Master Plan of Belgrade (1972) and the Detailed Urban Plan of the Knez Mihailova Street (1978), the paper emphasizes the tendency towards finding a balance between the reconstruction that transforms the city centre for higher intensity acceptance, and „patronage“ that aims to limit new capacity appearance. While making an inquiry into principles and methods used to achieve that in the detailed planning domain, the focus is on the plan for the reconstruction of the Knez Mihailova street in Belgrade, Serbia.

The Knez Mihailova Street is the main pedestrian zone, the locus of Belgrade’s social, cultural and commercial life, but also an urban corridor with traces of use dating from the ancient period. Considering the turbulent history of Belgrade full of radical demolitions and transitions, this street is a rare and outstanding testimony of the continuity of its settlement.

Eva Vaništa Lazarević – Aleksandar Grujičić – Mina Vučković, University of Belgrade

Susanna Weddige

Artistic Approaches and Patterns in Early German-language Town Planning Literature

This paper focuses on early theoretical works written in German and dealing with town planning history, which shaped the international discourse from the late 19th century to the interwar period and cleared the way for the formation of an academic discipline.

Due to the rapid growth of industrialized cities followed by over-densification and hygienic deficiency in the mid-19th century, the conditions within the cities were in urgent need of structural improvement. First critical statements on James Hobrecht's Plan for Berlin (1858) or about overcrowded Vienna by Arminius (1874) as well as the lecture by Rudolf Eitelberger von Edelberg (1858) during the Viennese Ring Road competition served as preceding ideas and suggestions to Reinhard Baumeister's manual on city extensions (1876), the first comprehensive book on modern town planning. Representing the formative years of the discipline, this book rather focused on technical, legal and economical preconditions of town planning. Further writings as by Camillo Sitte (1889) and Josef Stübben (1890) focused more on artistic and morphological issues and they started to use historical references to legitimize their ideal conceptions. As notable in the dispute between Stübben and Karl Henrici in the 1890s, historiographical patterns emerged increasingly with shifting the emphasis from civil engineering to civic art. More examples to confirm this thesis are the writings of the art historians Albert Erich Brinckmann (1908) and Cornelius Gurlitt (1920).

The connection between the artistic approach of the writings authors and the historical view on town planning seems evident in early German-language town planning literature. It is of further interest to analyse if this historiographical pattern also appears in other national contexts or language regions to get conclusions for a comparative transnational historiography of town planning.

Susanna Weddige, Blekinge Institute of Technology, Karlskrona / Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice

Helene Bihlmaier

The Image in Early Anglophone Town Planning Literature

In the early town planning literature, knowledge was not only conveyed by text. Since the very beginning, the transfer of town planning concepts and ideologies also evolved via a specific and codified imagery. In the late 19th century, technology of image reproduction developed and got more affordable, thus, the use of images increased significantly. Ebenezer Howard, trailblazer for the Anglo-Saxon professional literature (1898), showed only a few but emblematic diagrams. The manuals of Inigo Triggs and Raymond Unwin (both 1909), which offer many role models and references for practitioners, feature not only a many times increasing number but also a large variety of images and use them in various ways.

This paper investigates the emergence and the use of images in pivotal Anglophone writings during the formative years of town planning as an academic discipline, which in the British context is loosely understood as the time between 1900 and the 1920s. Discussing a selection of drawings and graphic tools for town planning, it first focuses on analysing the citations of anterior, mostly German and French publications and follows the lines of further international distribution. Thereafter the paper evaluates the complex relationship between images and text: images not

always depend on the text and even open up the possibility to transfer ideas on a transnational level by means of visual vocabulary. Finally the paper discusses in what sense the image strategy or the choice of specific references mirror their authors' basic ideas in the discourse on town planning history.

Helene Bihlmaier, Bauhaus University Weimar / University of Valladolid

Andrea Gimeno Sánchez

Archaeology of Future Sustainability, ARARAT Exhibition

After four years from the Stockholm Conference, in April 1976, the ARARAT (Alternative Research in Architecture, Resources, Art and Technology) exhibition was opening at Moderna Museet in Stockholm. The exhibition was a critique to the contemporary consumer society and a demonstration of how to build an alternative society based on ecological strategies.

Multiple displays were placed in the museum and its courtyard showing different alternative approaches: from solar and wind energy to new ways of consuming, how to use alternative building materials or the disasters of Vietnam war. The exhibition procedure and the way visitors experienced it were very experimental and interdisciplinary with an intensive network of people participating. After a great success, the exhibition traveled to the Nordic Pavilion at the Venice Art Biennale 1976.

This contribution will discuss two principal topics. On the one hand, I will discuss the paper of ARARAT within its contemporary debate on housing and urban planning by analyzing the content of the exhibition through the exhibition's archive and catalogue. On the other hand, I will show how international references defined ARARAT corpse of knowledge following the trail of two important trips the group did to England and the USA, all subsidized by the Swedish Building Research Council.

Andrea Gimeno Sánchez, Blekinge Institute of Technology, Karlskrona / University of Valladolid

Aliaksandr Shuba

Common or Distinctive Understanding of Urbanism or Urbanistyka by Russian, Ukrainian and Czech Scholars

How are different understanding and experiences of urbanism definitions present in the works of Russian, Ukrainian and Czech scholars? For this research, definitions of urbanismus/urbanistyka from J. Hruza, V. L. Glazichev, E. S. Bezljuchenko and A. V. Zavalny are selected. The research is based on an analytical ground and it comes from the idea that the translations of planning and urbanism terminologies are not needed because of differences, which exist in Slavic countries from case to case. There are no fixed traditions to relate and incorporate diverse visions of a strong urbanism terminology of Slavic scholars into each other, mainly because of diverse experiences.

The definitions are not only statements within their analysis but also the understanding of accompanying elements. Within the texts, not only the terms are examined methodically and in details but also the contents and main related themes of the books' corpora. The definitions with the texts help us observe and understand the logic of the authors. The critical analysis of definitions is accompanied with the tables of contents that illustrate main topics and dominant ideas. These elements demonstrate how these books are organized logically. The explanatory elements are seen as clarifications and asserted for the broad understanding of given definitions. Moreover, the research takes into consideration the way how the books are topically or chronologically developed in order to explain and interpret them. The references and the authors' experiences are thoroughly scrutinized to understand which perspectives the authors incorporate mostly. The dominant ideas were observed as additions to understanding of urbanismus and urbanistika as unique phenomena.

Aliaksandr Shuba, Bauhaus University Weimar / Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice

Noel Antonio Manzano Gómez

European Informal Urbanization through the 20th Century, a Historiography

This communication proposes a historiographical analysis of informal urbanization in Europe, that is, the urban growth of popular housing areas outside of urban planning. Its objective is to show how History has dealt with these urban "problematic" forms generated as housing solution.

Phenomenon today omnipresent in the vast majority of the world, much of the current research about it has pursued, from post-colonial and subaltern perspectives (ROY, 2011), induce a „de-westernization“ of urban theory (ROBINSON, 2006) (EDENSOR, JAYNE, 2011), overcoming the inertia and analytical frameworks that traditionally have differentiated Northern and Southern socio-urban phenomena (CHOPLIN, 2012). In that sense, we intend to build a discourse that rejects a European exceptionalism (HELMUT; AUST, 2012) that, although not explicitly stated in the field of urban studies, would presuppose the nonexistence of this kind of urban fabric, mainly in the countries of northern Europe, for cultural reasons.

From our point of view, the „emergence“ of urban informality would be a counterpart to the evolution of a normative framework of a historical and transnational nature, linked to the evolution of the State in the twentieth century: the birth and development of urban planning.

The analysis of historical accounts of diverse disciplinary fields reveals the existence, since the end of the 19th century, of forms of popular, unplanned urban growth all around Europe. Comparing texts about cities such as Paris, Madrid, London, Berlin, Vienna, Stockholm, Lisbon, Rome, Barcelona, Athens and Belgrade, we will show the relatively unknown European dimension of this phenomenon, discussing the different perspectives from which European informal urbanization has been studied.

Noel Antonio Manzano Gómez, University of Valladolid / Bauhaus University Weimar

Ilona Hadasch

Urbanism as Discipline in both German Democratic Republic and Federal Republic of Germany around 1970, Case Studies of Weimar and Kassel

Based on the formation of the discipline of city planning in the first half of the 20th century, it changed drastically due the Second Industrial Revolution in the 1960s. One effect of this development was the new study programmes for Urbanism founded in both parts of Germany in those times, in the east (German Democratic Republic, GDR) and in the west (Federal Republic of Germany, FRG).

A part of my PhD project I work on as a city planner, I take a closer look at two of them. First, the Institute for Architecture and Construction, Weimar (now Bauhaus University) in the former GDR and second, the comprehensive university Kassel (now University of Kassel) in the FRG. Comparing those two foundations, one in a dictatorship and one in a democracy, around 1970 there are both similarities and differences which I found out in 63 conducted interviews with former protagonists as well as in several archives. Relating to the topic Planning for Growth as Mission, I'm able to answer the question „How did urbanism became a profession and discipline in Europe?“ in the two cases showing the ways two different states and other influences worked on the process.

Last but not least this contribution leads to further questions:

- Have there been developments like the two in Weimar and Kassel?
- How did these processes look like?
- Is it possible to compare study programmes for Urbanism in different (European) countries?

Among others, these points are worth discussing with academics and practitioners, getting both historical and present views on the education of urbanists.

Ilona Hadasch, University of Kassel

Marcelo Sagot Better

The First Thirty Years of Housing Exhibitions, From Art to the New Objectivity

As conventional historiography canonizes the building and its author, the repercussion of the incorporation of new technologies in the relations of housing production and household efficiency remains as a milieu to disclose from a historical perspective. The adoption of new materials together with a novel approach to production, coupled with the priority over an occupant-driven design and typification schemes, led to the industrialization of housing in all its components. This phenomenon needs to be evaluated beyond the foundations of the avant-garde experience, as analyzing the means planners have picked up technologies in attempts to project organized spaces over unplanned ones may still reveal new connections in the long-term narrative of planning (Hein, 2017).

The chronological overview will begin with the exhibition 'Ein Dokument deutscher Kunst' held in Darmstadt 1901 during which, for the first time in history, homes and buildings were in effect the conceptual objects on display. Anon, with the constitution of the Deutscher Werkbund in Germany, a transnational series of urban housing exhibitions were organized across central and eastern Europe, from 1907 to 1932. These proposals were the result of an interwar period that demanded housing solutions by means of cunning application of technology and construction technique. Therefore, the research will emphasize on the connection between an incipient industrial revolution and the transferred technologies that took place before the turmoil.

As a result, the proposed contribution will focus on the investigation of the technological reforms brought from capitalism to housing, specifically, through a historical overview of the incorporation of new technologies and display of technical approaches that were introduced during housing exhibitions during the first three decades of the 20th century. Analyzing the complex socioeconomic reasons behind projects of household production, living efficiency and their correlation to a novel approach to urban planning.

Marcelo Sagot Better, Bauhaus University Weimar / Blekinge Institute of Technology, Karlskrona

Andreea Blaga

Planning for Growth and Social Welfare

During the first decades after the Second World War, most of the north-western European governments were laying out visionary, state-funded, social programmes that aimed to increase the quality of life of their citizens. So was the case of Sweden. The Social Democratic utopia was marking the beginning of the so-called good life for all. Among others, equal living standards, the benefits of varied social services, and the right of public access were no longer ambitious ideals, but reality.

The shift from the 1930s small-scale housing production escalated rapidly because of the industrialization of the building sector. Already during the inter-war period, modern architecture and design received the patronage of the new welfare state. Under the leadership of the Social Democrats, or social democratic coalition governments, the «Million Programme» sought to build a high number of dwellings in record time, meeting the demand created by the country's migratory movements and matching, if not surpassing, housing standards in the more developed countries of Europe.

The Swedish welfare model can be regarded from two different perspectives. On the one hand, it is the example of advanced social policy and on the other, it is the symbol of all the goals that were achieved by the Social Democrats during the five decades of continuous leadership. The two concepts, the welfare state and social democracy, are often seen as a couple as they practically developed together, one depending on the other.

How can we deal with this so-called 'Swedish model' placing it beyond the national frontiers, in a broader European context, while considering the interstate knowledge diffusion and transfer that

occurred during that time between architects and planners? Which are the influences in terms of planning that came from abroad? How was the external knowledge adapted to the Swedish context?

Andreea Blaga, Blekinge Institute of Technology, Karlskrona / Bauhaus University Weimar

Miguel Fernández-Maroto - Juan Luis de las Rivas Sanz

Planning for Growth, Effects of Economic Policy on Urban Planning during the “Spanish Miracle” (1959 – 1975): Valladolid as an Example

The Stabilization Plan of 1959 represented a radical change in Spanish economic policy under Franco’s dictatorship. After twenty years of autarky and scarcity following the Civil War, it initiated economic opening and fostered the industrialization of Spain, which was closely linked to the so-called development plans (“planes de desarrollo”). This new policy rapidly transformed Spanish economy, which is known as the “Spanish miracle”: by mid-seventies, when international crisis burst, Spain was among the largest economies in the world. This economic boom had important territorial and urban effects: industrialization induced rural exodus, and cities experienced a dramatic population growth along with an impressive urban expansion.

Anticipating the great needs of land for industrial uses and for workers housing, a new national public agency was created to provide urbanised land. Furthermore, new laws were passed to make this process easier and faster, even though they contradicted some procedures included in the Land Law that had been passed in 1956 and had renovated Spanish urban planning framework. However, this development-oriented urban policy eventually enabled new planning tools, introduced by Land Law, to be deployed in most Spanish cities, such as Valladolid, where traditional techniques were still dominant in early sixties.

Valladolid was declared pole of development (“polo de desarrollo”) by the government in 1964 a part of economic decentralization policy. That reinforced the industrialization in the city, whose population doubled in fifteen years and which also experienced a dramatic urban expansion. Hence, it illustrates the main characteristics of this period, since it also shows the contradictions between the inertia of old planning tools and techniques, which were being used by the city council and local developers, and the new methods for managing urban expansion through industrial and residential plans (“polígonos”), which were promoted by the national government.

Miguel Fernández-Maroto – Juan Luis de las Rivas Sanz, University of Valladolid

Agnieszka Kania

Cultural Heritage as an Important Component of Urban Research, the Case of Vilnius in Interwar Period

The aim of the presentation is to determine the issues of the urban research in Vilnius during interwar period. After WWI Vilnius belonged to the Second Polish Republic. There existed the Stefan

Batory University and its five faculties. One of them – the Faculty of Fine Arts – was organised by the prominent artist Ferdynand Ruszczyk. There were employed artists, scientists and architects. The presentation will be focused on the Faculty of Fine Arts' staff activities, concern the heritage and the history of architecture in Vilnius. The project will involve the main important issues connected with:

1/ The urban research in Vilnius. There worked prominent professors who were doing research focused on the historical building and they also working on the big project relevant to preservation of monuments in Vilnius and the whole Wileńskie Voivodship. The aim of this issue is to present the main methodology as well as the way of conducting research of the heritage and the history of architecture in Vilnius.

2/ Relations between the heritage and the architecture. The aim of this point is to present the role of the heritage and the history of architecture in the high education, especially the impact on the youth and future generations.

3/ The role of the urban research at the Stefan Batory University, in the society, youth as well as the science development. The results of the research were published in the news, the technical magazines as well the monographs and the guidebooks. The other issue concerns the role of the urban history in the propaganda and in creating the myth of the 'special place' in Polish history, culture and tradition.

The presentation will be prepared according to the biographical and the autobiographical methods. The main sources involve: the original documents written by prof. Juliusz Kłos - one of the most prominent architects in the Second Polish Republic as well as his own lectures about the history of architecture, maps, professional structural programmes and plans. The other documents are connected with the activities of the prominent historian of art, for example: prof. Marian Morelowski and prof. Jerzy Remer, Jan Bułhak. They were employed as academics at the Faculty of Fine Art.

These documents are located in the National Archive in Lithuania, the Historical Archive in Lithuania and the Modern Archive in Warsaw. One of the main sources are as well the articles, essays, lectures written by professors at the Faculty of Fine Arts and the architects.

Agnieszka Kania, Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce

Jovana Vukčević

Beyond Nostalgia, Resilient Urban Structures and Changing Memory Narratives in Post-Socialist City

The paper suggests a theoretical framework for studying the role of socialist nostalgia in re-shaping mnemonic and urban landscapes of the post-socialist European cities. It will argue that, while the dominant discourse in post-socialist years focused on redefining national identities and erasing urban and mnemonic symbols of communism, socialist nostalgia and its touristified forms encouraged the rehabilitation of socialist places of memory. It aims to question the role of nostalgic

tourism in providing continuity and resilience of socialist "lieu de mémoire" in Central and Southeast European context. It will be hypothesized in the paper that, while the heritage of socialism displayed remarkable "urban" resilience (in terms of preserving its physical form), significant transformations happened in the "mnemonic" field, where the historic narratives have often been altered to meet contemporary political, economic and social requirements. The paper will highlight these dynamics using the example of Bucharest, questioning the degrees of nostalgic and resilient in famous Ceausescu's "House of the people" (today's "Palace of the Parliament"). Using mostly the ethnographic observations of the site, discourse analysis and social media data, the paper will attempt to assess the nostalgic place attachment related to this lieu de mémoire, questioning if (and in which form) the concept of resilience may be applied to the socialist urban structures.

Jovana Vukčević, Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice / University of Valladolid

MID-TERM REVIEW MEETING PROGRAMME

4 - 5 October 2018, Faculty of Arts Campus, The Rectorate Building UPJŠ

THURSDAY, 4 OCTOBER 2018

Faculty of Arts Campus, Platón, Room AP2P4

| | |
|---------------|---|
| 11:00 – 11:15 | Introduction Participants: Project Officer, External Expert Coordinator (Max Welch Guerra) |
| 11:15 – 12:00 | Tour de Table Participants: Beneficiaries Partner Organisations |
| 12:00 – 13:00 | Coordinators Report Participants: Max Welch Guerra, María Castrillo, Martin Pekár Abdellah Abarkan, Christiane Kramer |
| 13:00 – 14:00 | Lunch Break |

Understanding Complexity

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 14:00 – 14:15 | Fellows' Individual Reports | Helene Bihlmaier |
| 14:15 – 14:30 | Fellows' Individual Reports | Aliaksandr Shuba |
| 14:30 – 14:45 | Fellows' Individual Reports | Azmah Arzmi |
| 14:45 – 15:00 | Fellows' Individual Reports | Marcelo Sagot Better |

Hundred Years Expanding Tasks

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 15:00 – 15:15 | Fellows' Individual Reports | Ksenija Krsmanović |
| 15:15 – 15:30 | Fellows' Individual Reports | Noel Antonio Manzano Gómez |
| 15:30 – 15:45 | Fellows' Individual Reports | Elvira Khairulina |
| 15:45 – 16:00 | Fellows' Individual Reports | Federico Camerin |
| 16:00 – 16:30 | Break / Refreshments | |

The Other Half of Europe

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 16:30 – 16:45 | Fellows' Individual Reports | Ondřej Jirásek |
| 16:45 – 17:00 | Fellows' Individual Reports | Agnès Dudych |
| 17:00 – 17:15 | Fellows' Individual Reports | Adam Górka |
| 17:15 – 17:30 | Fellows' Individual Reports | Jovana Vukčević |

Planning for Growth as Mission

| | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 17:30 – 17:45 | Fellows' Individual Reports | Andreea Blaga |
| 17:45 – 18:00 | Fellows' Individual Reports | Andrea Gimeno Sánchez |
| 18:00 – 18:15 | Fellows' Individual Reports | Susanna Weddige |
| 19:00 | Dinner at Hotel Yasmin / ESR Night | |

FRIDAY, 5 OCTOBER 2018

The Rectorate Building UPJŠ, Meeting Room UPJŠ

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|---------------|--|
| 8:30 – 10:00 | Meeting between the Marie Curie Fellows and the REA Representative |
| | Participants: Marie Curie Fellows REA Project Officer External Expert |
| | Refreshments |
| 10:00 – 10:30 | Restricted Session |
| | Participants: Directors, Coordinators, Partner Organisations Manager, REA-Project Officer |
| 10:30 – 11:30 | Feedback / Open Discussion |

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