

urbanHIST Newsletter

JANUARY 2020, ISSUE 12

ISSN 2585-7118

www.urbanhist.eu

8 PAGES

NOT FOR SALE



Interview with UPJŠ Local Coordinator Katarína Hajduková

On pages 6 - 7 UPJŠ Local Coordinator Katarína Hajduková has told us more about communication and dissemination activities across urbanHIST project.

Pages 6 - 7



Introducing our Partner Organizations

On pages 4 - 5 we are introducing two more partner organizations involved in urbanHIST – The International Planning History Society (United Kingdom) and Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (Spain)

Pages 4 - 5

Impressions from a Management Point of View

Dear colleagues of urbanHIST,

it is my pleasure to provide you with a review about the last year of urbanHIST as well as forecasting the upcoming year 2020. Well, I do not want to give an overall list of activities implemented but to point out some special events, activities and trainings urbanHIST has realised.

I was also asked to evaluate previous years of urbanHIST. For the progress of research and scientific achievements, this is beyond my position as project manager. However, to the best of my knowledge urbanHIST is doing very well in terms of implementing the project as a whole. Compared to the description of work defined in 2016, urbanHIST has realised most of the scheduled trainings and activities, network meetings as well as research in individual research projects performed by the 15 recruited Early Stage Researchers (ESR).

As to review the last year of urbanHIST, I would like to point out the 5th network meeting at UPJŠ in Košice which took place in April 2019. After evaluation of feedback from previous qualification tracks offered to ESRs, the UPJŠ-team managed to organise a well-structured series of workshops on academic writing run by Gareth Dyke from the Charlesworth Group. According to the feedback, it was very beneficial for all ESRs. Furthermore, a workshop given by Slávka Otčenášová (Department of History, UPJŠ in Košice, Seconded National Expert at the European Research Council)

about EU Funding in Horizon 2020 in general and ERC Starting and Consolidator Grants for Frontier Research in particular introduced ESRs to different funding opportunities needed for their future careers.

The 6th network meeting was held in October 2019 in Stockholm and was

directly connected to the second urbanHIST conference. The special feature of this conference was the organisation as it was mainly done by the urbanHIST ESRs. They had the responsibility of preparing and distributing the Call for Abstracts, selecting presentations, inviting guest lecturers as well as planning sessions and round table discussions. This enabled all ESRs of urbanHIST to gain knowledge and experience in the preparation and realisation of scientific conferen-



Workshop given by Slávka Otčenášová during Network-Wide Workshop Week V in Košice 1-4 April 2019 | Photo by Lukáš Katriňák

ces, indeed a very important skill to have. Finally, the urbanHIST consortium including ESRs, Supervisors and Directors, members of the project's advisory board and partner organizations but also external researchers and invited guests participated in the conference. In total 34 people from the urbanHIST consortium and 62 external guests, including 3 guests keynote lecturers participated in this conference. In total, the conference is evaluated as a fruitful event of very high quality and a prestigious audience.

Coming to 2020, in February 2020 urbanHIST organised the 7th network meeting in Valladolid offering the final trainings, special lectures as well as field trips.

2020 being the final year for urbanHIST ESRs, is probably the most stressful year at all characterised by a huge workload for ESRs and supervisors since the PhD-theses need to be finished. All ESRs have already finished their research and started to write their thesis. Some ESRs have already



Round table XXth Century European Urban Planning in Archives during Network-Wide Workshop Week VII in Valladolid 10-13 February 2020 | Photo by David Navarro



Network-Wide Workshop Week VII in Valladolid 10-13 February 2020 | Photo by David Navarro

submitted their theses or will do so in the next weeks.

A final meeting is preliminary scheduled for September 2020. More details are coming soon.

Also, I do not want to miss to mention our planned urbanHIST book publication here. As a final result and as a legacy of urbanHIST as a research project it will include contributions from almost all consortium members, ESRs, supervisors, partner organisations and advisory board members. So far, the editorial team has evaluated submitted

abstracts and it has developed a content related structure of THE BOOK. We are looking forward to receiving the manuscripts from all authors and I would like to thank you all for your great efforts in contributing.

At this point, I would like to address my best wishes to all urbanHIST fellows. I am wishing you the energy you need to finish your PhD. I cross my fingers! My best regards from Weimar,

Christiane Kramer
urbanHIST Project Manager



Workshop given by Gareth Dyke during Network-Wide Workshop Week V in Košice 1-4 April 2019 | Photo by Lukáš Katriňák

urbanHIST Calendar

PAST ACTIVITIES

SEPTEMBER 2019

- urbanHIST PhD Colloquium V at UPJŠ in Košice

OCTOBER 2019

- 2nd urbanHIST Conference (Interpreting 20th Century European Urbanism), Stockholm, 21 - 23 October 2019
- NWWW VI meeting (Network-Wide Workshop Week VI), Stockholm, 23 - 26 October 2019

NOVEMBER 2019 – FEBRUARY 2020

- urbanHIST local training events at BUW:
 - PhD Colloquium, 31 January 2020
- urbanHIST local training events at UVA:
 - Academic English Writing Course for Human and Social Sciences, November 2019 – May 2020
 - General English course /or/ General Spanish Course, November 2019 – May 2020
 - January – February 2020: Organization NWWW VII
- urbanHIST local training events at UPJŠ:
 - Tailor-made lecture by PhDr. Slávka Otčenášová, MA., PhD. (Department of History, FA UPJŠ in Košice; Seconded National Expert at the European Research Council Executive Agency) on Postdoc Research and Funding Opportunities, 26 November 2019
 - Lectures by dr Petr Roubal (Institute of Contemporary History, Czech Academy of Sciences):
 - 1) Architects under Party Dictatorship: Prague State-Socialist Urban Planning, 2) Architects in the Neo-Liberal Order: Prague Post-Communist Urban Planning, 11–12 December 2019
 - urbanHIST PhD Colloquium VI at UPJŠ, official departmental evaluation of PhD students, 15 January 2020
 - Academic Writing Course (native speaker) – group form, focused on self-correction techniques in academic format and presentation skills
 - General English Course (native speaker) for UPJŠ employees focused on speaking skills
- urbanHIST local training events at BTH:
 - Higher seminar, Prof. Catharina Nord, BTH, 13 December 2019

PRESENT AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES

JANUARY 2020

- urbanHIST newsletter Issue 12 published

FEBRUARY 2020

- NWWW VII at UVa (10-13 February 2020), titled Current Horizons of 20th Century Urban History

Open Lecture Series “Architects under Party Dictatorship: Prague State-Socialist Urban Planning & Architects in the Neo-Liberal Order: Prague Post-Communist Urban Planning”

Košice, Slovakia / 11-12 December 2019

Dr. Petr Roubal, a senior researcher in history of post-war urban planning at the Institute of Contemporary History under the Czech Academy of Sciences, gave two lectures within the urbanHIST project at Pavol Jozef Šafárik University in Košice on 11-12 December 2019. In both cases Dr. Roubal presented his research focused on urban planning of Prague and its social and political context. The presentations showed a gradual transition of planning discourse from technocratic planning of modern panel housing estates to social and subsequently discourse planning. After each lecture there was a discussion about the presented topic.

The first lecture was focused on urban planning of Prague and its changes over more than 40 years of lasting communist dictatorship in Czechoslovakia. It presented how the modernist architects inclined to the Athens Charter were fundamentally opposed to a classical city of the late 19th century. Social realism was rejected for economic reasons and labor shortages, and standardization and typification were carried out.

The next day, dr. Roubal smoothly followed with the other lecture focusing on the urban planning and develop-



Photo by Katarína Hajduková

ment of Prague after 1989. In this case, the presentation showed a smooth transition to the social and consequently discursive planning. Because

of that, the old 19th-century neighborhoods such as Žižkov, Vinohrady and Nusle, which were the eyesore of modernist architects during the com-

munist dictatorship, have become protected areas.

Ondřej Jirásek
Early Stage Researcher

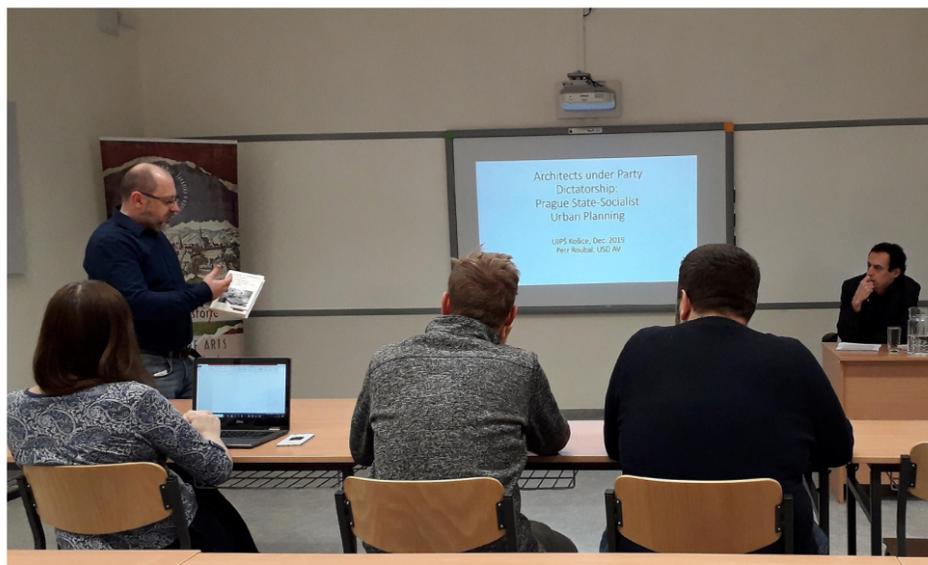


Photo by Katarína Hajduková



Photo by Katarína Hajduková



Photo by Katarína Hajduková



Photo by Katarína Hajduková

Life after PhD - A Webinar with Slávka Otčenášová (Seconded National Expert at the European Research Council Executive Agency)

Košice, Slovakia / 26 November 2019

As part of our training programme at UPJŠ, we had the opportunity to attend a webinar with dr. Slávka Otčenášová on Postdoc Research and Funding Opportunities. Slávka is working at the Department of History, Faculty of Arts, within UPJŠ in Košice and currently she also has a position at the European Research Council Executive Agency in Brussels as a Seconded National Expert. We had the opportunity to meet with Slávka during the last NWWW held in Košice. Her presentation was back then focused on the funding opportunities in Europe with special attention given to the ERC grants, their budget, grant schemes, application procedures.

This time the webinar had a broader scope aiming to discuss life after PhD. We discussed strategies in order to consolidate our career plans in the academic sphere or not, tips to improve its resume, or how to increase chances to be published. As the webinar was also open to external participants, gathering people with different career interests and academic background gave us the opportunity to talk openly about our fears and concerns, but Slávka's optimistic attitude encouraged us to tackle these next steps with enthusiasm.

Agnès Dudych
Early Stage Researcher



Photo by Katarína Hajduková



Photo by Katarína Hajduková

Academic English Classes at UPJŠ

There's no doubt about it, in today's science, English is the lingua franca. If researchers want to get access to the widest scientific libraries, or want to get international outreach for their study, the proper knowledge of English is a must. And since there isn't one "universal English", it has to be scientific English. Like every social or professional group, scientists use their own specific forms and vocabulary. For example the sentence "there's no evidence that there is a link between A and B" in common language might be understood in a way that the researcher is not sure about the results. But in science, where this form is taken directly from Popper's falsification method, it means that the researcher is as much sure as possible. Moreover, the written English differs as

well from the spoken one. And that's not all, the language of native speakers differs from the one of those for whom it is a second language. For Early Stage Researchers it's easy to get lost in this maze and the quality of their written or spoken occurrence might need some improvement. That is why universities usually give the opportunity to improve the knowledge of English and UPJŠ is no different in this matter.

For all academic employees there's an optional course of spoken English with native speaker. The purpose of this course is to expand the vocabulary and to practice speaking skills. The group picks up a topic and they discuss it using more and more sophisticated language. It's interesting how ordinary topics can bring new language skills

and create a serious discussion. The participants practice not only vocabulary and conversation, but also how to present the topic, arguments and later discuss and defend their positions. And actually the more "simple" the topic is, the more mental exercise it takes to make proper discussion.

For urbanHIST Early Stage Researchers UPJŠ also organizes the Academic Writing course. Well-qualified and experienced native speaker helps to understand the main rules of academic writing and public presentation. Moreover, the participants work on self-correction and cross-correction techniques. The advantage of the course is that the works are done on real scientific texts written by the Early Stage Researchers – i.e. Agnes, Ondřej,

and me, not just for the purpose of this course but for their main scientific activities. It is significant how quickly we can become our self-correctors. The best way to improve the writing skills is not just write more and more, but also go back to previous texts and be critical about them.

The opportunities for improving researchers' Academic English skills are provided, and self-improvement is one of the goals not only for Early Stage Researchers. And the offer at UPJŠ seems interesting. So the only two factors needed are a bit of time (which is as we all know shortage asset among researchers) and the drive for getting better.

Adam Górká
Early Stage Researcher

FEBRUARY – MARCH 2020

- urbanHIST local training events at UVa:
 - Open Lecture Urban fragmentation processes and the growing social inequality by Emma R. Morales (Universidad Iberoamericana de Puebla), 27 February 2020
 - Seminar Housing and urban planning in the Francoist dictatorship (1936-1977): historical perspectives. Two sessions, 19 March, 6-7 May 2020
 - urbanHIST PhD Seminar at UVa: Dialogues on the history of European urbanism of the twentieth century. Three Sessions of Lectures, each one organised by one UVa ESR with his/her invited lecturer, March to April 2020. (Francesco Chiodelli. Gran Sasso Science Institute (L'Aquila, Italia), 27 March 2020; Pablo de la Cal (Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain) & Prof. Arnaud Passalacqua, de la Université Paris 7-Diderot (UFR de Géographie, Histoire, Economie et Société- GHES), 3 April 2020)
 - Continuity of English courses
 - Open Lecture series: 20 & 22 April 2020: Paola Fallini (Università La Sapienza, Rome) & Paolo Galluci (Politecnico di Milano)
 - Second part of the Seminar Housing and Francoism: 8 May 2020, with Laurent Courdroy de Lille, UPEC France
 - Session about urbanHIST experience, in Politecnico di Milano with Marina Jiménez (Supervisor and Local Coordinator UVa), Nicole de Togni, Gaia Caramelino & Corina Morandi, as members of APO, and Marcelo Sagot, ESR, 22 May 2020
 - urbanHIST local training events at UPJŠ:
 - Open lecture series Continuity and Rupture in Central European Art: Adventures with the ERC; Myths of Modernism: Vienna before and after 1918 by Prof. Matthew Rampley, Ph.D., (ERC Advanced Grant Principal Investigator and Senior Researcher at Masaryk University, Brno), 3 - 4 March 2020
 - Open lecture and workshop Power and Art on Interpretation. On Scientific Values, Senses and Realities in the Era of Populism by dr hab. Mariusz Czepczyński (prof. UG, valued member of urbanHIST community and Advisory Board and Associate Professor at Uniwersitet Gdański), 11 March 2020
 - Academic Writing Course (native speaker) – group form, distance learning, focused on self-correction techniques in academic format and presentation skills
 - General English Course (native speaker) for UPJŠ employees focused on speaking skills
 - urbanHIST local training events at BTH
 - Higher seminar Constructions of planning problems (Ida Nilsson, BTH), 18 February 2020
 - Higher seminar Organising strategic collaborative planning (Lina Berglund-Snodgrass & Ebba Hogstrom, BTH), 18 March 2020
- ### MARCH - JUNE 2020
- End of contracting period for the first cohort of Early Stage Researchers, planned dissertation thesis defense of the first urbanHIST ESR Federico Camerin, planned submission of dissertation theses

The Becoming of a New Subdiscipline – Urban Planning History

Urban planning history is a young, specialized subdiscipline related to history, geography, planning, heritage, architecture and urbanism. Planning history has not yet established a disciplinary theory even though it is related to planning theory.

It can and must borrow from other disciplines to prevent it from leaving the interpretational sovereignty to other circles. Each era and each generation writes its own history and planning history. But planning history is more than the history of plans and planners, it includes compared with other scientific disciplines a normative dimension.

Looking back, not all the ideas of planners from former generations are obsolete and should be denied. They are useful for comparative perspectives and still form the basis of a cumulative knowledge of planning, beginning with hygiene, building regulations, fire protection, improvements, open space and housing reform. Knowledge, skills, surveys, analysis categories and methods of urban planning have been established over decades mostly by progressive reformers and the functional elites, often with implicit social ideas. One of the important tasks of urban planning history still is to continually contextualise, question and evaluate urban planning in terms of its value in solving current problems.

The International Planning History Society (IPHS) is an institution and a network of scholars in the field of urban planning history. The founding of IPHS in 1993, as the successor to the Planning History Group (PHG), turned out to be an ambitious venture. Although its British predecessor, the PHG, had been around since 1974, the organisation's international expansion brought many problems. Linguistic problems – English was to be the lingua franca

from the beginning – staff-related, organisational and financial issues had to be clarified. But also its focus had to be defined: Was there a broad interest in planning history? What makes planning history so special? How is it different from established disciplines such as cultural, urban, building and architectural history? Which time scale should be at the forefront?

The two founding fathers Gordon Cherry (1931 - 1996) and Anthony Sutcliffe (1942 - 2011) provided the answer. The established planner and the distinguished historian, who both sought cooperation, were to receive a wide echo. A scientific profile was established by holding successful, well-attended, international conferences, and more and more young colleagues made a name for themselves in the field of planning history. The *Planning History Bulletin* was replaced by *Planning Perspectives - An international journal of history, planning and the environment*, which was initially published quarterly and now appears bimonthly. The renowned journal denotes the professionalisation and profile-building of planning history on a global scale.

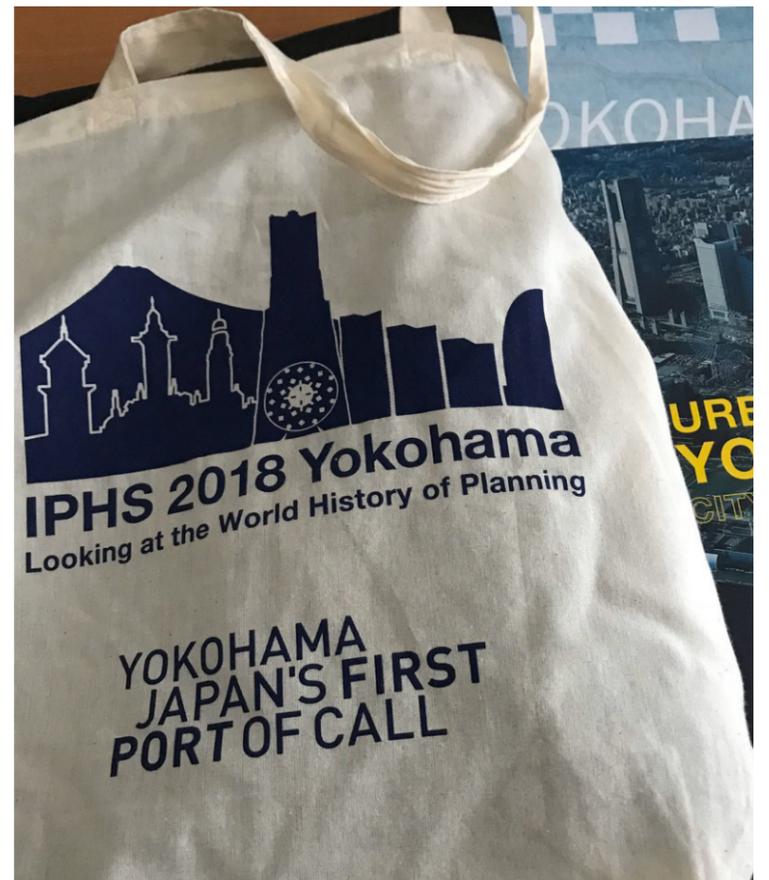
Since the conference in London 2002 several awards in the field of planning history were introduced. The diversity of these awards and their respective focus reflect the wide array of topics in the history of planning. The range of award-winning publications covers plans, planning procedures, projects, stakeholders and eras as well as methods of planning history and the res-

pective political, economic, social and cultural context. The changing composition of the various IPHS award committees with renowned experts ensures high scientific standards. The scientific community of Planning History awards prizes to innovative researchers who explore new subject areas and thus promote their development. (See for more details details: <https://planning-history.org/>)

IPHS cooperates with many partners and supports conferences in various countries and cities in the field of planning history. AESOP (Association of European Planning Schools) and SAC-CRPH (Society for American City and Regional Planning History) are just some partners of this worldwide network.

Urban and regional planning history have been relatively new fields of research since the 1970s, with Anglophone dominance. The first scientific studies emerged a century after the emergence of the discipline of town planning in the last third of the 18th century. The still young genre of urban planning history mainly includes studies on organizations and associations, biographical access, studies on neighborhoods and settlements, as well as studies on urban planning interventions. International relationships, diffusion of planning ideas and mutual influencing of planning concepts have been added as new focal points, as well as infrastructure and environmental history.

For the modern city (planning) history, innovative, new theoretical appro-



Japanese Experience in Yokohama 2018 | Copyright: Renato Rego IPHS

aches must also be considered. So far, studies are largely based on new archival finds and secondary literature, sometimes – when still possible – with interviews of witnesses. The

America and in countries such as India and China have so far rarely been the subject of research. Plans and actors are only to be understood here against the background of informal structures,



Council Meeting IPHS in Yokohama 2018 | Copyright: Renato Rego IPHS

different approaches: individualizing, microanalytical, primarily empirical-phenomenon-oriented can be combined with generalizing, structuralist and theoretical problem-oriented approaches. It is then a matter of including longer periods of time, working in a transdisciplinary and comparative manner and incorporating fruitful approaches from other disciplines. Comparative studies on questions of convergent and divergent developments, on inter- and intracommunal differences are illuminating in this context. Most of the work on spatial development stopped at the city limits so far without including suburban and urban regional references.

Other forms of urbanization and "planning" in the "countries of the global south", in Africa, South and Latin

other actors and special social and economic framework conditions.

The meanwhile fashionable emphasis on turns (spatial, pictorial, cultural, gender, linguistic, iconic etc.) and paradigm shifts remains on the level of radical-rhetorical (often unresolved) postulates. Postulating interdisciplinarity or transdisciplinarity often remains a vague wish, which is punished rather than rewarded as "cheating" in the still disciplinarily structured scientific organization. Nonetheless, the theoretical deficit in the history of (urban) planning can only be remedied by contributions from other disciplines and transdisciplinary research.

Dirk Schubert
HafenCity University Hamburg
urbanHIST Advisory Board Member



Opening Ceremony of IPHS 2018 in Yokohama | Copyright: Renato Rego IPHS

The Teaching of Urbanism in the E.T.S. Architecture at the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

Universidad Politécnica de Madrid is one of the great Spanish universities. It was founded in 1971 gathering the institutions that had the responsibility for technical or artistic education. Among these institutions was the School of Architecture.

Nowadays, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, with the E.T.S. Architecture of Madrid (ETSAM), joins the eighteen Spanish public universities that have an architecture school. Far away are the times of the first decades of the XX century of about fifteen graduates by promotion in each of the two Spanish centres where the teachings were given leading to the obtaining an Architect's degree: the current E.T.S. Architecture of Madrid (ETSAM) and that of Barcelona (ETSAB).

In Spain there is the official degree of Architect, protected by public authorities and associated with the recognition of optional skills since 1757, first within the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando, and later in the first centre that taught its teachings with technical nature since 1844, the year when it became independent of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts. Superior School of Architecture of Madrid was created oc-

cupying part of the building of the Royal Studies of San Isidro at Estudios street, in the historical centre of the Spanish capital. The Architecture School remained there until its transfer to the building designed by the architect Pascual Bravo Sanfeliú, located in the new University City of Madrid. This first transfer planned for occupation in June 1936 was thwarted by the beginning of the Spanish Civil War. Being the University City in the battlefield, the installation could not be fully operational until 1942, after the building's comprehensive rehabilitation works were carried out. Actually, this building continues to be the university centre where the teaching of the Degree and Master's studies is carried out leading to the obtaining of the title of Architect.

In Spain, the teaching of Urbanism was mainly assigned to architects, because they were the only profes-

sionals trained in the spatial and building aspects of architecture; on the other hand, civil engineers provided a specialization focused on sanitation infrastructure and road schemes. In the different approaches there was always a background closely linked to public health. Sometimes, testimonies emerged and extended the centres of interest in the university to faculties such as Law or Medicine.

On 23 October 1914, the Architecture Study Plan was passed. This Plan included the subject Scheme, Urbanization and Sanitation of Towns, which involved the incorporation of the urbanism knowledge field into the Architecture studies. The subject was implemented from the desire to gather in a body of unique doctrine the teachings related to urbanism that should be taught in the architectural career according to the curriculum. One of the supports of the development of the teachings of urbanism, in those early days, under the responsibility of Professor César Cort, was the amazing backgrounds of the Library due to the donation of the philanthropist Juan Cebrián Cervera. Seventy years after Ildefonso Cerdà formulated his reflection on the city and theorized on urbanization, the

official teaching of urbanism reflected on the construction of the city.

Actually, the teaching of urbanism in the Degree and Master's Degree Program of Architecture in the ETSAM is under the responsibility of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning (DUyOT), is structured in four compulsory subjects in the Degree (City and Urbanism, City and Environment, Regional Planning and Urban Design Project) and one, Urban Workshop, in the University Master in Architecture (Master of science degrees offering professional certification). These subjects are complemented with some optional ones. To this teaching is added the University Master's Degree in Urban and Territorial Planning (MUPUT), for postgraduate students, mainly architects but also open to sociologists, lawyers or geographers interested in urban planning from different points of view. This Master currently presents two itineraries: Urban Studies, focused on research and oriented to PhD Program "Sustainability and Urban Regeneration", and Urban and Regional Planning, focused on professional practice.

Actually, DUyOT considers a deep and constant reflection on urbanism

that serves to overcome formalistic analyzes or any other method of limiting approach, trying to establish links between subjects with the aim of discovering the close relationships between them, as already preached by a prelude professor Torres Balbás, who in 1923 considered that "the division by subject may be practical for the teaching organization, but it is absurd in reality."

It is proposed, therefore, a collaborative university education based on the coordination between subjects, in the possibility of establishing synchronies and tunings aimed at improving student learning procedures and enhancing reflection on the object of their study in a holistic approach. The particular disciplinary condition of urban planning within architectural studies, beyond the essential technical knowledge for its exercise, implies a complex network of relationships with other fields of knowledge, both technical and humanistic, that allows the student a plural interpretation and complex of urban events.

María Cristina García González
Universidad Politécnica de Madrid



Communication and Dissemination Activities across urbanHIST

Interview with UPJŠ Local Coordinator Katarína Hajduková

Katarína Hajduková, Local Coordinator at Univerzita Pavla Jozefa Šafárika v Košiciach and the the main person responsible for communication and dissemination activities in urbanHIST project has told us more about her activities in the project.

URBANHIST NEWSLETTER: Dear Katka, you are the Local Coordinator at UPJŠ, which is, according to the Grant Agreement, the beneficiary in charge of communication and dissemination activities across urbanHIST. Could you describe what these processes entail?

KATKA: Yes, indeed, a team working on H2020 project is called upon to take part in various activities that will bring their research to the attention of as many relevant people as possible. I used the word „team“ on purpose because even if UPJŠ is contractually obliged to administer communication and dissemination duties, we cannot and do not do it on our own, it’s a team effort across all urbanHIST community.

What we call here ‘communication’ and ‘dissemination’ is more than just an additional reporting burden. First, I am going to bore you a bit and use help of “official” definitions –Communication and dissemination are strategically planned processes that started at the outset of the project and have continued throughout its entire lifetime, aimed at promoting the project and its results. For the beneficiaries, i.e. for all 4 universities, communicating about the urbanHIST project and its results is an integral part of the H2020 Grant Agreement (Article 38.1.1). We all

“must promote the action and its results, by providing targeted information to multiple audiences (including the media and the public), in a strategic and effective manner and possibly engaging in a two-way exchange.”

The purpose of the communication activities is to make the research activities known to multiple audiences (in a way that they can be understood by non-specialists) and the activities must address transnational cooperation in a European consortium (i.e. how working together has allowed us to achieve more than otherwise possible) or scientific excellence or contributing to competitiveness and to solving societal challenges.

Dissemination, in case of a research project, more than anything means making the results of a research

process scientific publications, which is of course among project’s primary objectives.

URBANHIST NEWSLETTER: As this is all-consortium responsibility, what tools are used in order for the project activities to be communicated and disseminated properly on all levels?

KATKA : It is only understandable that urbanHIST project, being a multi-beneficiary project, with 13 more partner organisations on board, creates demanding challenge for the communication and dissemination teams at individual universities, but also for our team at UPJŠ in Košice. The project website with the blog section, urbanHIST Newsletter and project social media accounts (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn) belong among the primary communication

UPJŠ Communication and Dissemination Team:

- Martin Pekár - Local urbanHIST Director, Chair of urbanHIST Editor’s Board and Dissemination Committee
- Katarína Hajduková - Local urbanHIST Coordinator
- Zuzana Tokárová - urbanHIST Newsletter Editor
- Tomáš Polák - urbanHIST Webmaster

project public by any appropriate means other than protecting or exploiting them, e.g. *by open ac-*

and dissemination tools and as such, they are operated and administered centrally at UPJŠ, with the assistance



Katarína Hajduková | Photo by Katarína Hajduková



Being a European Citizen and Student - Outreach Presentation by ESRs at a Secondary Bilingual Grammar School in Košice | Photo by Katarína Hajduková

and support of urbanHIST consortium members.

Communication and dissemination within urbanHIST is a strategy, decided together, different ways to communicate and different purposes are taken into account. Among these one could find interpersonal, two-way communication (such as dialogues, face-to-face conversation, group discussions, conferences, school visits, tours, round tables, exhibitions, meetings, workshops, open days etc.), which sometimes has more informal, general public-oriented character; and also mass media, one-way communication (such as newspapers, magazines, press releases, manuals, brochures, booklets, flyers, letters, radio, television, video, posters, stickers, banners, website etc.). Of course, this is done on all-beneficiary level, even if the project has its own and well-established “official” channels. Naturally, UPJŠ team tries to be cooperative and assist the consortium with their communication and dissemination efforts. There are regular online sessions among Local Coordinators, certain steps are discussed

and planned together. The urbanHIST website is updated regularly, we have agreed-on procedures. The same is true about our social media accounts. Furthermore, the project website, section ‘Resources’, offers the consortium urbanHIST Communication Guide with downloadable formats of the EU emblem, and other obligatory information on EU funding. Upon request, urbanHIST design manual containing the project logos is provided.

URBANHIST NEWSLETTER: Which communication and dissemination activities have already been implemented?

KATKA: A considerable number of activities has already been implemented and reported towards the European Commission, the best overview may be gained by following our activities on our webpage and the social media. I would highlight the urbanHIST Newsletter, especially its Calendar Section, which offers month-by-month presentation of all sorts of activities – within the consortium but also at benefici-



Presentation of urbanHIST project at Mestoláaska: Mesto x História in Kino Usmev, Košice | Photo by David Hanko

actually meet the people you work with, sometimes every day. When you work in an international surroundings, more or less online only, one can only rely on the rest of the team to read and answer emails, not to let you down. urbanHIST website, the newsletter, even the social media – UPJŠ cannot and does not act as the only player. We have to expect contributions from all members of the consortium in order to keep these communication and dissemination channels updated and alive, since the very beginning of the project, of course we depend on them. It is a question of mutual trust, team effort and the outside presentation of our project.

To conclude, for me personally, working within urbanHIST means a lot. It is quite a new and unprecedented experience for me as well, as my previous endeavours occurred mainly in secondary school and university classrooms, I worked as a teacher and a lecturer. However, this particular professional experience of mine might have helped me within urbanHIST as well. Working with people, within the team, but also being able to manage the team to some extent, react to new and unpredictable situations – I believe urbanHIST comprises all of it and more. Our project is a unique small unforgettable universe, with its own rules and behavioural patterns and it is something we all learn from.

URBANHIST NEWSLETTER: Thank you Katka for your time and for sharing information about dissemination process with us. The project is in the last year of implementation, so we wish you a lot of success and successful completion of all activities.

Interviewed by Zuzana Tokárová
urbanHIST Newsletter Editor

ary universities. The drafting of urbanHIST Calendar is always coordinated by me and together with the remaining three Local Coordinators we make our best to collect the available information on training events, open lecture series, workshops, talks and similar for each issue of urbanHIST quarterly.

From the large-scale dissemination events, of course it is necessary to mention the two urbanHIST conferences: Young urban(H)IST Conference (Košice, 1-2 October 2018, organised by UPJŠ and the team of doctoral students at the Department of History led by Patrícia Fogelová, also a member of urbanHIST support team) and the “second” urbanHIST conference Interpreting 20th Century European Urbanism (Stockholm, 21-23 October 2019, organised by BTH and the team of urbanHIST ESRs). Both attracted a considerable number of external participants, which proved fruitful for spreading the word about urbanHIST. Biannual urbanHIST Network-Wide Workshop Weeks form the basis of our communication as such, the whole consortium gets to meet, always at a different beneficiary venue, always with a challenging and appealing programme. Network-Wide Workshop Weeks are by all means attended by outside participants, guest-speakers, expert trainers and other academic staff. So far, seven meetings of this description were organised.

URBANHIST NEWSLETTER: How do you evaluate the current implementation and dissemination process?

KATKA: I believe urbanHIST teams at individual beneficiaries aim for their best in order to keep up with the Grant Agreement and do everything we have to do when it comes to the project implementation, but more importantly, we work with our

Early Stage Researchers and always try to find the acceptable solution which works for the benefit of all. The project is in its final phase now, it means there is a considerable number of details we must not forget, duties and reporting we have to do.

Naturally, things and life sometimes get complicated but to the best of my knowledge, we are doing well and we are good communicators :)

URBANHIST NEWSLETTER: What does managing the communication

and dissemination process and working within urbanHIST mean for you personally?

KATKA: Obviously, it is a lot of work but as I said, it is not only me. Within our university, it is easier, you can



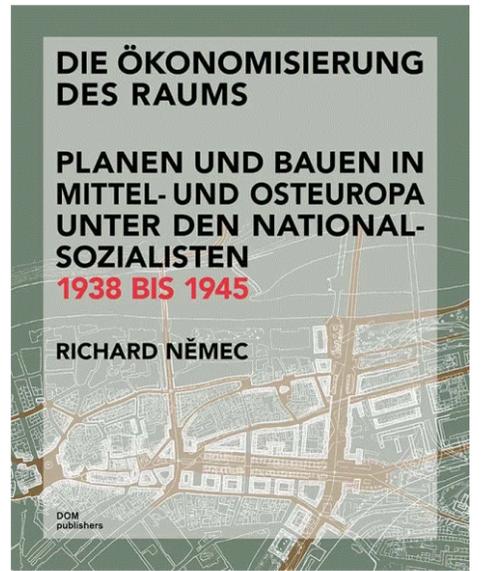
urbanHIST at the European Researchers' Night in Košice | Photo by Lukáš Katriňák

»Die Ökonomisierung des Raums« Planen und Bauen in Mittel- und Osteuropa unter den Nationalsozialisten 1938 bis 1945

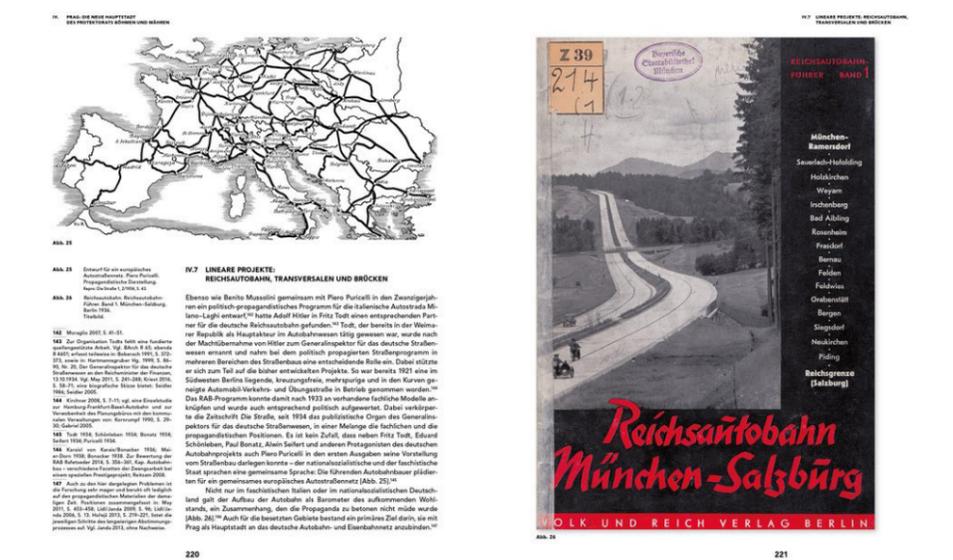


»Lebensraum« war ein zentrales ideologisches Schlagwort der Nationalsozialisten: Die angestrebte Germanisierung Mittel- und Osteuropas sah die Ansiedlung »Volksdeutscher« und oft die Vertreibung der angestammten Bevölkerung vor. Raumplanung, Städtebau sowie Architektur spielten hierfür eine Schlüsselrolle. Das vorliegende Buch untersucht diese anhand ausgewählter Hauptorte in den von den Nationalsozialisten ok-

kupierten oder annektierten Territorien zwischen 1938 und 1945. Der Architekturhistoriker Richard Némec bezieht in seine Analyse neben den baugeschichtlichen Zusammenhängen auch die ökonomische Dimension und die personalen Netzwerke mit ein. Denn Entwurf und Bau lagen nicht allein in den Händen reichsdeutscher Planer, immer wieder waren auch lokale Fachkräfte beteiligt.



VORWORT	8
EINLEITEND	10
HITLERS EUROPAKONSTRUKT UND DIE POLITISCHEN FOLGERN	
I. GESCHICHTLICHE UND ARCHITEKTURHISTORISCHE EINORDNUNG	20
1.1 TSCHECHOSLOWAKEI UND POLLEN	21
1.2 HERAUSFORDERUNG DER ARCHITEKTURGESCHICHTE	32
1.3 SPEER UND HITLER AM 17. JANUAR 1941	42
1.4 HIMMLERS RAUM- UND GENERALISIERUNGSPLANUNGEN	42
II. REICHENBERG	72
GAUMAUPTSTADT UND PROTOTYP DER NEUGESTALTUNGSTADT	
II.1 FORSCHUNGSLEGE, PROBLEMSTELLUNG UND THEMENABGRENZUNG	73
II.2 GROSS-REICHENBERG UND DIE ROLLE DES STB	78
II.3 AKTURE UND PLANUNGEN	87
II.4 REICHSAUTOBAHN, STADTREGULIERUNG UND STRASSENBAUEN	95
II.5 DAS GAU-THEATER AM LEIPZIGER PLATZ	103
II.6 REICHENBERG: INWETTER SINKEN IDENTITÄTEN	111
III. KARLSBAD	120
REGIERUNGSPRÄSIDIENSTADT UND WELTKURORT	
III.1 QUELLEN, FORSCHUNGSANSATZE UND ZIELSETZUNGEN	121
III.2 SANIERUNG DER INNENSTADT DIE KOMMUNE ALS WEGWEISERIN	128
III.3 DER WETTBEWERB: DIE KOMMUNE ALS ENTSCHEIDUNGSTRÄGERIN	132
III.4 DAS NEUE KARLSBAD IM KONTEXT DES NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHEN STÄDTBAUES	142
IV. PRAG	162
DIE NEUE HAUPTSTADT DES PROTEKTORATS BÖHMEN UND MÄHREN	
IV.1 QUELLENLEGE UND THEMENABGRENZUNG	167
IV.2 DER 4. DEZEMBER 1941: ALBERT SPEER IN PRAG	170
IV.3 DIE PLANUNGSKOMMISSION FÜR DIE HAUPTSTADT PRAG UND UMGEBUNG	178
IV.4 REINHOLD MEYER: PRAGS UND THEORIE	184
IV.5 FORMEN DER GERMANISIERUNG: DAS ALTE UND DAS NEUE PRAG	190
IV.6 DENKSCHRIFTEN: DIE PRAKTISCHE AUSLEGUNG DER NACHRICHTEN STANDARDS	198
IV.7 LINEARE PROJEKTE: REICHAUTOBAHNEN, TRANSPORTALEN UND BRÜCKEN	220
IV.8 HITLERS ERZIEHUNGS- UND AUFBILDUNGSANSTALTEN	254
KOMMUNALE VERKEHRSGESCHICHTE UND POLITIK	
IV.9 MEDIATIONSGANGS- UND DURCHSETZUNGSMETHODEN DER NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHEN BAUPOLITIK	266



PD Dr. PhDr. RICHARD NĚMEC, Jahrgang 1973. 2019 Habilitation und Verleihung der Venia Docendi im Fach Kunstgeschichte an der Universität Bern, Schweiz, mit der vorliegenden Publikation im Rahmen einer Planstelle. 2011 Promotion im Fach Kunstgeschichte an der Albert-Ludwig-Universität Freiburg i. Br. als DAAD-Stipendiat. 2005 Rigorosumprüfung sowie zuvor Magisterabschluss im Fach Kunstgeschichte an der Karls-Universität Prag. Studium der Kunstgeschichte an der Karls-Universität in Prag, an der Albert-Ludwig-Universität in Freiburg i. Br. mit dem Baden-Württemberg-Studienstipendium und an der Universität

Leipzig im Sokrates-/Erasmus-Studienprogramm. Teilnahme an Seminaren der Universitäten in Basel und Berlin (HU). Gegenwärtig Privatdozent an der Universität Bern, Institut für Kunstgeschichte, Abteilung Architekturgeschichte und Denkmalpflege. Zuvor als wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter am Bayerischen Landesamt für Denkmalpflege in München tätig. 2004–2006 wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter am Institut für Kunstgeschichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Prag. 2004 studentische Hilfskraft im Geisteswissenschaftlichen Zentrum für Geschichte und Kultur Ostmitteleuropas e. V. Leipzig.

Verlag / Publisher:
DOM publishers
Caroline-von-Humboldt-Weg 20
10117 Berlin, Germany
T +49. 30. 20 69 69 30
F +49. 30. 20 69 69 32
E-Mail: info@dom-publishers.com
www.dom-publishers.com

»Die Ökonomisierung des Raums«
Planen und Bauen in Mittel- und Osteuropa
unter den Nationalsozialisten 1938 bis 1945
Richard Némec
498 Seiten
480 Abbildungen
Hardcover mit Schutzumschlag
ISBN 978-3-86922-168-7

urbanHIST Newsletter
January 2020, ISSUE 12
Publisher: Pavol Jozef Šafárik
University in Košice
Address: Šrobárova 2, Košice,
Slovakia

Chief editor: Martin Pekár
Managing editor: Zuzana Tokárová
Revision: Katarína Hajduková
Frequency: Quarterly
8 pages, not for sale
ISSN 2585-7118

All authors are responsible for the content of their articles. No part of this newsletter may be reproduced or transmitted in any form without the permission from the copyright owner.

The European Joint Doctorate Programme urbanHist is jointly run by Bauhaus-Universität Weimar (Germany), Universidad de Valladolid (Spain), Univerzita Pavla Jozefa Šafárika v Košiciach (Slovakia), Blekinge Tekniska Högskola (Sweden).
This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 721933.