

## Two panels at the EAHN Meeting (Brussels, 31 May–3 Jun 12)

Brussels, Belgium, May 31–Jun 3, 2012

Deadline: Sep 30, 2011

H-ArtHist Redaktion

Call for Papers for two panels at the the European Architectural History Network's (EAHN) Second International Meeting

[\[1\]](#) History and Transformation of Socialist Holiday Resorts

[\[2\]](#) The Classical Urban Plan

[\[1\]](#)

From: Michael Zinganel <zinganel@mur.at>

Date: Sep 4, 2011

Subject: CFP: History and Transformation of Socialist Holiday Resorts

Deadline: Sep 30, 2011

Dear colleagues,

I would kindly like to invite you to submit abstracts for my own panel before 30 September 2011 and/or ask you to send this invitation to people working on that issue:

Holidays after the Fall:

History and Transformation of Socialist Holiday Resorts

The focus of this panel is the planning history of holiday resorts in Socialist countries and their physical and economic transformations after the fall of the Iron Curtain. After World War II, not only in Western but also in Eastern Europe mass tourism started to be perceived as a driving force for the economic development of landscapes that had been marginalized before. Segregation of urban space into zones for production and reproduction was expanded to a much larger scale: In Socialist countries too spaces of leisure were planned and built at the peripheries of cities, on the mountains and at seashores, e.g. at the shores of the Bulgarian, Rumanian and then USSR Black Sea or at the shores of the Mediterranean Sea of the then non aligned Yugoslavia. Socialist countries, however, needed more serious ideological argumentation than their Western counterparts before starting their effort: Therefore they first introduced a so called "social tourism",

subsidized holidays in cheap and therefore simple accommodations, built and run by workers' unions, youth organisations, the army, and big companies for their own employees. Although first facilities were already developed in the 1930s in fascist Italy (Dopolavoro) and Germany (Kraft durch Freude), during the Popular Front government in France, in Great Britain (Billy Butlin's Holiday Camps), in Sweden and in communist USSR, their success was limited due to the overall economic crisis and the beginning war. The most important preconditions for mass tourism, growth of economy and paid holidays for workers were only realized after World War II. The liberation after Stalin's death enabled several Socialist countries to heavily invest in the design and construction of tourist resorts – and many of those were opened to foreign tourists as well.

Papers therefore should emphasize the planning history of Socialist holiday resorts on all scales, from traffic-infrastructure (hubs, harbours, stations, airports), to spatial, urban and landscape design, to building typologies and interiors. Papers might also deal with the ideological arguments and the shift from collective experience to individual hedonistic encounters. Papers may also emphasize the process of post-Socialist transformation of their physical status (abandonment, restoration, refurbishment, or rebuilding) and their economic status (private, semi-private, public) including problems such as restitution of land expropriated during communist revolution, unclear building regulations and corruption as well as their adaption to the demands of a much more differentiated tourism and a very powerful real estate market.

Please send your paper proposals and short CVs by e-mail to:

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[2]

From: Samantha Martin-McAuliffe <samantha.martinmcauliffe@ucd.ie>

Date: Sep 4, 2011

Subject: CFP: The Classical Urban Plan

Deadline: Sep 30, 2011

The Classical Urban Plan: Monumentality, Continuity and Change

Greek and Roman monuments have been disappearing from the collective psyche for millennia; as soon as a new Roman emperor assumed power, for example, the architectural landscape was reshaped and adapted to suit the new rule. More recently, the rapid acceleration in the loss of collective memory through the obliteration of monuments has made clear

that ancient architecture as we have come to know it, is moving away from the physical realm, to the imaginary psyche. One aspect of it, however, remains: the urban grid. Even where ancient architecture has been decimated to make room for new urban and at times, rural spaces, substantial portions of an earlier ancient grid can be retraced and the wider plan can, to varying extents, be recovered. This session will shed light on these 'lost' urban and rural plans.

We know that individual monuments as well as monumental architectural ensembles can today be harnessed in the service of memory scripting, just as it was – as Paul Zanker so brilliantly showed – in Roman Republican times. Can the same approach be extended to the planning grid? Does meaning change as the plan is altered? Does memory change? Can an ancient plan reflect a new cultural, political or social order?

Whether intentional or not, each Classical plan has the capacity embody specific messages linked to such notions as 'heritage' and 'identity'. While this is arguably most significant when considering the formal orthogonal grid, the weight that this infrastructure can bear in terms of cultural meaning has been underappreciated by current scholia. As such, this session invites papers focussing on Greek and Roman grid traces – both literal and figurative. Proposals are particularly welcome which consider ways through which the collective memory of cities and smaller settlements is altered, if at all, with the introduction of newly constructed monuments within an ancient plan. Participants might also address the reciprocity between the institutional and architectural order of cities; or explore how an entire city can be monumentalised by virtue of 'inheriting' a Classical plan. Overall, this session will inform theoretical frameworks, thereby broadening as well as reassessing the existing discourse on ancient urban plans.

Abstracts of no more than 300 words should be sent directly to both the session chairs (details below) no later than September 30, 2011.

Abstracts are to be headed with the applicant's name, professional affiliation [graduate students in brackets], and title of paper. Submit with the abstract, a short curriculum vitae, home and work addresses, email addresses, telephone and fax numbers.

Session co-chairs:

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Further information can be found at:

<http://eahn2012.org/>

Reference:

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