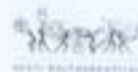


10th urban and landscape days
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telliskivi hall, tallinn, estonia
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BETWEEN ARCHITECTURE OF WAR AND MILITARY URBANISM



Laura Lieto

(Un)restricted access. The US militarization in the formation of Naples city-region after WWII

The paper's main theme is the influence of American militarization over processes of urban growth and metropolization that occurred in the region of Naples, Italy after WWII.

Naples has been, since the Cold War, one of the major logistic and command nodes supporting the overall strategy of defense and occupation sanctioned by the NATO. Provided with one of the largest harbors of the Mediterranean, the city, since then, has been the major headquarter of US Navy in the Southern quadrant of Europe, a strategic node within a global network of geopolitical power.

The influence of American military and civil settlements over the formation of Naples metropolitan region in the second half of the 20th century is here acknowledged within a broader conceptualization of the processes at hand, regarded as "assemblages" of actors, international agreements, local planning policies, material infrastructures, endogenous economic and social processes, technologies, life styles and cultures.

This approach takes into account the "native" mode of planning driven by the military remapping of America that occurred after WWII in the US, to make an hypothesis about how ideas, approaches and processes experimented in the US "Gunbelt" have been traveling around Europe, and in Italy in particular, to "land" in specific contexts selected for strategic and logistic reasons within the NATO strategy of land protection and occupation. The trans-national dimension of planning is here in point, as the mainframe to develop such a case.

In this perspective, Naples city-region seems a quite relevant context to investigate forms and processes of hybridization of different modes of planning and social production of space, entangling the military logics of closure, protection, security and defense with different patterns of urban growth that, driven by economic, demographic, environmental processes of metropolization arising during the decades after WWII as endogenous effects of massive urbanization processes of Italian southern regions. The paper's

claim is that these hybrid patterns are relevant to understand the contemporary metropolitan dimension of this city region. Hybrid forms of urbanization are the main "objects" this paper will focus on: from the western outskirts suburban development, where the new NATO base has been built on the old US site of Lago Patria, enmeshing the typical American suburban scape with the low-density historical rural landscape, to the major retail strip, built during the American occupation in the 1940s, connecting the western and eastern parts of the inner region; from the new gated community of the US Navy Support Site in the north-east region, to the permanent "state of exception" of part of the historical harbor. Naples offers a wide array of cross-border urban patterns addressing the metropolization process that, in about 50 years, has featured the uncertain position of this city in the international urban panorama, in between a low-rank metropolis (Naples is the third Italian city, after Milan and Rome) and a global node for geo-political power.

Laura Lieto is a professor of urban planning at Federico II University in Naples. Her main thematic field is spatial planning as a communicative practice in pluralist and conflicting social arenas, framed by Foucauldian power-knowledge theories. In such a theoretical perspective, she has been focusing on place-making practices, to investigate their problematic and aporetic nature in a practical planning perspective, developing and testing such a theme through field research on some neighborhoods of inner Naples.

She is now focused on a research program framed by major theories and debates on the American Empire, aiming at a contribution to this field of studies from a specific planning perspective. The main theme is the rise of the American metropolis as a spatial power device of global capitalism in the 20th century, investigated both as a product of the American exceptionalism and as an outcome of cultural interdependencies between Europe and the US. The first results of this research program have recently been published in Italy.

Eric Le Bourhis

"Not any of us in the Republic is prepared": The response of Riga city planners to new soviet civil defence norms in 1956-1957

In August 1956, J. Augškaps, chairman of the State Committee of Construction of the Latvian Soviet Republic, opened a meeting on the change of the civil defence course in the USSR (местная противовоздушная оборона or MPVO in Russian) with the words: «Not any of us in the Republic is prepared». Indeed, the imposition by the Council of Ministers of the USSR in June 1956 of new civil defence standards for city planning – taking into account a renewed nuclear threat – came on a local level in contradiction with the guidelines of the sixth Five-Year plan.

Scholars have long stressed the importance of the issues of civil defence in city planning in North America and in Europe during the Cold War, especially the need for extensive functional planning, e.g. distances between residential and industrial areas. This question was of big concern in the western, middle-sized, industrial town of the USSR that Riga was. In the USSR the elaboration of civil defence norms in Moscow was highly secret but the norms were progressively integrated into planning norms that young city planners had to learn. However, these norms had common features with some principles of modern planning. For this reason it is difficult to a in the long term the influence of civil defence on planning – except on special objects – and the way planners seriously considered new standards at first.

Declassified archive materials of the Academy of Architecture of the USSR show the rank of priority of the elaboration of those new norms in the agenda of Moscow academicians but also the inadequate consideration of local conditions in their work. In the case of Riga, local archive materials make it possible to measure the anxiety among republican and municipal organs that was caused by new standards of civil defence and further the strategies they adopted to face them in the context of Khrushchev reforms. Moreover, the starting elaboration of a regional plan for Riga gives us the opportunity to observe the partial results of these strategies before Moscow lightened the application of the standards already in April 1957.

This case study is based on declassified archive materials of the Academy of Architecture and of the Committee of Construction of the USSR (Russian State Archive of the Economy) on the one hand, and of the Council of Ministers and of the Committee of Construction of the Latvian SSR (State archive of Latvia) on the other hand. It aims to formulate hypotheses on the practice of planning in the context of the implementation of new and radical but still secret norms.

Eric Le Bourhis is a doctoral student at the Centre de recherches historiques of the École des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS) in Paris. His research relates to the practices of architecture and city planning at different scales in Soviet Latvia after World War Two and until the fall of the Soviet Union, taking into account both local and wider, socio-economic and political contexts (in Latvia and in the USSR) and the evolution of the professional identity of specialists of architecture and city planning.

Chris Karelse & Ken Sterrett

**The divided city: spatial segregation beyond the “peace-walls”
An investigation into the spatial segregation patterns in the city of Belfast**

Since the outbreak of ‘The troubles’ in 1969, Belfast has seen the erection of an extensive network of barriers, commonly referred to as ‘peace-walls’. They were originally erected by the British army as temporary structures for the military purpose of controlling and containing the inter-communal violence that took a heavy toll in the city. These peace-walls have become an enduring feature in the urban landscape, particularly of West and North Belfast. Consequently, they have created a spatial fix for both Protestant and Catholic working class communities, hindering any truly sustainable reconciliation of the two communities.

Although the peace-walls are a relatively recent urban phenomenon, arguably they have reinforced segregation patterns and significantly restricted patterns of movement. Moreover, their impact goes far beyond the temporary obstruction of local spatial relations. They also functioned as a starting point for the remodelling of urban street patterns in the context of housing redevelopment in the 1970’s and 1980’s. This saw new housing on both sides of the peace-walls, often characterized by a cul-de-sac type of urban morphology. In turn, this has created a more permanent form of spatial dis-connectivity between Protestant and Catholic communities and between working class communities and the rest of the city.

The spatial fix that peace-walls and adjacent cul-de-sac type of housing redevelopments effectively have established is set within the context of a shifting demography in Belfast. An on-going increase in the Catholic population is paralleled by a decreasing Protestant population. This situation has led to a renewed importance of the concept of ‘contested space’, where both communities compete for access to services and facilities, by claiming to have ‘rights’ to certain lands. All of this highlights the highly polarized and politicized issue of sectarian geographies that continue to play a prominent role in the mind-sets of both main religious and cultural communities.

Patterns of spatial segregation are based on religious and cultural divides and were established as a result of periods of violent conflict. These segregation

patterns have subsequently been exacerbated by a poor planning practice, which, in an attempt to be apolitical, put its focus on a technocratic approach that avoided dealing with spatial divisions. This approach was land-use based, trend-led and market orientated. It attempted to ‘predict & provide’ but in doing so, confirmed and at times, reinforced the existing spatial divisions and the lack of interconnectivity between the different communities.

This paper will investigate the relevance of the built environment for both understanding and resolving issues around the spatial divisions that continue to affect people’s daily lives in Belfast. The role of spatial planning in facilitating and contributing to a process of reconciliation between the two main religious/cultural communities is of a particular interest to the authors, especially in the light of upcoming changes to the planning system in Northern Ireland. What kind of new planning model, therefore, might offer opportunities to reintegrate adjacent Protestant and Catholic communities and address the range of barriers that disadvantage both communities in North and West Belfast.

Christiaan Karelse graduated in Architecture from the Delft Technical University and now works as a research assistant in Queen’s University’s School of Planning, Architecture & Civil Engineering, where he is currently involved in the research project ‘Planning for Spatial Reconciliation’. His research work focuses on the contribution that urban planning and architecture can make in resolving conflict in societies.

Ken Sterrett has been a lecturer in Queen’s University’s School of Planning, Architecture & Civil Engineering since 1994. He previously worked in professional practice as a senior planner and was an advisor to the Belfast Action Teams on a number of peace-line projects. Ken is a co-investigator on a number of research projects such as CU2 (Contested Cities, Urban Universities); Planning Shared Space for a Shared Future; Skills for Sustainable Communities; and ‘Public Space for a Shared Belfast’, and most recently, ‘Planning for Spatial Reconciliation’.

Mirjana Ristic

Sniper alley: military urbanism of the besieged Sarajevo

Since the beginning of 1990, after a long history of multiculturalism, Bosnia and Herzegovina suffered a resurgence of ethnic nationalism and a civil war fought over purification of ethnic identity. Urban built environments of Bosnian cities became implicated in this conflict, as they operated not only as the sites and targets of the war, but were used as the very means by which the war was fought. This paper discusses the ways in which a constellation of civil architecture and urban space in the central part of the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, was adopted for the purposes of military violence during the siege of 1992-1995. The focus is on the violence against non-military targets: sniping of civilians who were moving, gathering and mixing in public spaces. “Sniper Alley” was the name that emerged in the world’s media to describe a strip of urban space that was the most intensively attacked. This paper elaborates on the ways in which the assemblage of urban geography and morphology of the besieged Sarajevo was adapted to invest Sniper Alley with terror through which spatial practices of everyday ethnic gathering and mixing were denied. It also discusses the effects of such violence and terror on the reconstitution of Sarajevo’s street network and urban connections that sustained the city’s multi-ethnic urban life. The aim of the discussion is to understand the role that such urban transformations of Sarajevo played in the politics of ethnic identities in Bosnia and Herzegovina after its independence in 1992. The argument is that the wartime appropriation of the cityscape for sniping violence resulted in severing urban connections and patterns of everyday life that sustain Sarajevo’s ethnic mix and affected a certain level of ethnic division of the city and separation of its population.

Mirjana Ristic graduated at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, Serbia in 2005. She practiced architecture and engaged in research in the area of urban design at the Research and Business Centre of the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade, from 2005 to 2006. She received her PhD from the University of Melbourne in 2011. She has thought and researched urban design and theory at the Faculty of Architecture, Building and Planning, the University of Melbourne since 2008.

Nancy Couling

The military space of the ocean

Within a proposed conference topic Political economy of land, this abstract proposes an examination of the Political economy of the sea, the complexities in the relationship of political geography and military practice, the boundary and interpenetration between military and non-military spatial fixes in the sea.

Spatially a confluent realm, the ocean provides the opportunity for ambiguities and changing strategic compositions with an ephemeral character, yet which leaves heavy traces. International waters, which lie outside national legal jurisdiction, are a common resource of mankind, yet a spatial resource increasingly controlled by a latent military presence. The military colonizes fringe territories, including the ocean, which has traditionally been a site for military exercises, tests and war itself. Currently DARP, the US Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency have released plans to deposit what they call "upward falling payloads" on the ocean floor. These are remote-controlled, "non-lethal weapons and situational-awareness sensors", which rise to the surface on command to scare the enemy at sea.

This paper examines this notion in relation to work carried out by laba - laboratoire Bâle, an EPFL (Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne) satellite urban design studio in Basel, Switzerland. Our 2011/12 study was focussed on the Barents Sea, and territorial constitutions for this ocean were developed as well as architectural propositions. Starting with the hypothesis that the ocean is becoming an increasingly urbanized territory, this study focuses on infrastructure as a generator of urbanity.

The strategic location of the Barents Sea during the Cold War led to extensive accumulation of military infrastructure. Currently, this location is strategic in terms of as yet largely untapped fossil fuel reserves and the new Northern Sea Route, both which profit from the rapidly receding ice-front. Further north, the Arctic Ocean is subject to territorial claims by all surrounding countries, unleashing an "Arctic Resource Race" fueled by the assumption that rich reserves lie on and below the seabed.

Similarly, tensions in the East China Sea between China and Japan have led to increased military presence, since the islands in question represent access to the surrounding ocean resources.

Current research is focused on the Baltic Sea, the German EEZ in particular. Historically, for example in the Viking & Hanse trading periods, military strength was used to guarantee safe passage for trade, hence demonstrating the balance of interests between economy and war.

This paper will compare the results of these two case studies, trace the spatial realm of military practices over ocean territory and discuss the characteristics of ocean space, which enable such military maneuvers.

Nancy Couling's background is in architectural studies in Auckland, New Zealand and has studied in I.U.A.V. Venice with a post-grad scholarship. She practiced for 5 years in New Zealand before gaining experience in Europe, Hong Kong and Australia, e.g. Massimiliano Fuksas, Rome, Otto Steidle, Munich, Christoph Langhof, Berlin, Liang Peddle Thorp, Hong Kong and LAB Architecture Studio, Melbourne

She formed the interdisciplinary partnership cet-cet-01 in Berlin 1995, focusing on urban design and developing prototypes in applied research (www.cet-01.de).

She has taught at the Technical University Berlin, chair for urban design, Prof. Klaus Zillich 2000-2005 and 2008-2009. She has been working as a research assistant to professor Harry Gugger EPFL since 2010. She researched and coordinated the Barents Sea project 2011/12 (<http://laba.epfl.ch>). Couling has been in doctoral studies writing on the urbanization of the sea since February 2011.

James Montgomery Wollen

Architects of a would-be state: Lithuanian publicists on the demographics and economics of Lithu-Letto federation, 1914-1918

It is not only belligerent states with colonial aspirations that covet territory during times of war. Victims of aggressors may use conflicts as a vehicle for territorial acquisition.

During the closing stages of the First World War Lithuanian publicists advocated the federation of the nascent states of Latvia and Lithuania. This all but forgotten episode is an example of the political economy of land during the early twentieth century. It demonstrates that even states which do not formally exist can attempt to profit from war, both economically and territorially.

In Lithuanian political thought, the idea of a union between Latvians and Lithuanians can be traced back to the mid-1880s. However, Latvians were less enthusiastic about the proposition with the majority of them dismissing the notion outright. In 1916, a joint Latvian-Lithuanian conference resulted in the categorical rejection of the idea by the Latvian contingent. Nevertheless, Lithuanian publicists continued to espouse the notion, disseminating propaganda to international political representatives.

There appears to have been no common interpretation of the relationship between Latvians and Lithuanians. Often publicists of the same organisation provided strikingly incongruent information. An analysis of textual sources reveals that arguments were based less on restoring an attested historical rapport between the two nations and more on Lithuania's pursuit of territorial and economic security.

James Montgomery Wollen was born in England in 1985 but has spent most of his adult life studying and working in Eastern Europe. He gained the degree of BA (Hons.) History in 2010 and an MA Comparative History of Eastern, Central and Southeastern Europe in 2012. Amongst other teaching positions, James has taught at Tallinna Ülikool (Tallinn University) and Valgamaa Kutseõppekeskus (Valga County Vocational Training Centre). James is currently spearheading the MYCAT (Mapping Youth Culture and Alternative Tradition) project for Noor-Eesti Loomeskeskus, Tartu, as part of a European Voluntary Service placement. He is also a co-founder and director of MTÜ Villane Raamat, which publishes the "sister" short story journals ELLA (Eesti lühilugude ajakiri) and JESS (Journal of Estonian Short Stories).

Dylan Craig

Something old out of Africa: Interstitial war as a resurgent global phenomenon

The architecture of war and the architecture of political authority are fundamentally connected, not only in practice but also by definition and as a prerequisite to scholarly analysis. For example, the idea that the post-medieval state drew its form from the twin tasks of suppressing or accommodating "internal" challengers while holding off "external" rivalries (as per the arguments of Charles Tilly), directly links the architecture of political authority (i.e., the coercive monopoly of the state exerted through and within a range of territorialized institutions) to the location of war, both in physical and social space, as taking place "inside" or "outside" the state.

In this regard, recent evolutions in the form of the state have produced a range of evolutions in the form of war, and vice versa. For example, the existence of a state- and state-system-based norm against "aggressive" war since 1945, has increased the proportion of wars aimed not at conquest or violent bilateral coercion (i.e., conventional politics by other means), but at military outcomes which respond to the "new politics" of identity, globalization and the democratic peace, such as regime change and genocide.

While there is a tendency to divide these military evolutions into regressive ("new barbarism") and progressive ("technowar") forms, in this paper I argue that "war remains war" - albeit that the military architecture of the global battlefield, in geopolitical terms, has shed the spatial constraints of the late-Westphalian era and returned to the complex, multi-dimensional, and non-exclusive configuration which it had exhibited for most of human history. This can be seen primarily in the architecture of modern conflict: i.e. where it takes place, socially and physically, and which actors this location allows. In this new architecture of war, I characterize the battlefields as existing within "sovereign interstices" - spaces that are not ungoverned as much as they are multiply or non-exclusively governed. To illustrate this, I present historical and statistical data on the proxy wars of post-colonial Africa, and argue (through reference to other theaters of modern war) that the core features of African proxy war since 1950, represent the future of war more generally.

Dr Dylan Craig is a professorial lecturer in the International Politics division of American University's School of International Service. His current research project is a comparative study of 'sovereign interstices': the geopolitically complex spaces and places within which states both modern and historical have responded to strategic and tactical constraints by intermediarizing (e.g. through proxies) or technologizing (e.g., through drones) their foreign and domestic security practices. His work on the sovereign interstices received the 2010 ISA Best Security Studies Paper award. Dr Craig's other research interests include pre- and post-colonial African politics, research methodology in international studies, and military history.

Nikolina Bobic

War, violence and control: a De/re-modernisation and de/re-territorialisation through infrastructure

NATO's 1999 targeting of Belgrade is an example of war, violence and control enacted in multiple modes. Strategies deployed include high-tech information operations (technology), neo-liberalism (economy), de-modernisation (temporality), de-socialisation (social welfare), and claiming the "legality" of violence against a "rogue" state (semi-colonialism and the law). Temporally, the campaign can be seen to range from short, long and indefinite-term operations. The short-term operation was NATO's 1999 Operation Allied Force, a high-intensity air campaign that lasted for seventy-eight days, where architecture was destroyed, and cities, particularly Belgrade, de-modernised. The long-term operation was of medium intensity, and began prior to the 1999 NATO attack at the start of the disintegration of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia in 1990-91. The dissolution saw the imposition of economic sanctions and travel embargos on the Federative Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) and its capital Belgrade beginning in 1993, remaining operative into the 2000s. The longer-term and perhaps indefinite operation is still taking place. It is a low-intensity and high-tech conflict deployed with the intention of de-socialisation through (re)formation/(re) construction of urban spaces and society in general after 1999. It is being facilitated by rapid changes to infrastructure, law, privatisation of companies, and transformation of territorial relationships. Its outcome is the transformation of a once alternative socialist country (Titoism) into a hegemonic zone.

This paper explores the role of infrastructure in facilitating NATO 1999 offensive. The items of infrastructure examined are both directly and indirectly related to canals, sites of death, cemeteries and transport routes. These contemporary uses of infrastructure will focus on how NATO deployed satellites, unmanned drones and wires to survey, map and provide evidence of a "humanitarian catastrophe" in Kosovo and Metohija. By appropriating high-tech information and infrastructure operations in the face of "terror", NATO was able to undermine sovereign state law for the purpose of achieving its military objectives. It is argued that the underlying agenda was to gain access to FRY air space by deploying a narrative of emergency and global (in)security.

NATO's targeting of Serbia and Belgrade in 1999 was not simply a matter of flattening, or utilising Stephen Graham's terminology de-modernising, the city's economic, social and infrastructure canals, but also, through the interchange of long and short-term military operations, about creating a discourse whereby dependence on another system would be required in order for the country and city to rebuild themselves. One key aspect of this re-modernisation/ re-territorialisation includes an uneven incorporation of infrastructure services and resources into the wider European and globally smooth network for the purposes of defense and "security".

Nikolina Bobic is an architect and a PhD candidate at the University of Sydney [USYD]. Bobic received her Architecture degree with Honours Class 1 and Arts degree in Sociology from the University of New South Wales [UNSW] in 2005. She teaches in Architecture and Sociology at the USYD, UNSW and UTS [University of Technology Sydney].

Her research explores the emergence of the contemporary phenomenon known as urbicide. The particular focus is on NATO's urbicidal incursion on Belgrade during 1999 and beyond. Research draws on connections found in economy, law, media and technology, and deployed in military strategies to control the physical and psychological space of Belgrade. She was awarded a coveted Australian Postgraduate Award Research Scholarship to support this PhD research.

Bobic's research also deploys art to explore two key ideas: connections between control, violence and resistance - and - memory and history as constructs of 'visibility'. Her research papers have been presented and published nationally and internationally.

Parastou Saberi

Space, everyday life and the modalities of (neo-)colonial pacification

This paper approaches the question of the boundary between the military and the civil in relation to the urban built environment from the perspective of counterinsurgency/pacification theories and operations. Since the re-emergence of counterinsurgency doctrine among the Coalition partners in Afghanistan in 2006, military and non-military scholarly interests in the history and politics of this doctrine has been increasingly revitalized. The allure of counterinsurgency resides in the defining feature of this form of warfare, namely, the official blurring of the military and civil strategies through the functional integration of destruction and (re)construction in order to demobilize opposing forces of resistance by wining the "hearts and minds" of the population. More recent critical research on counterinsurgency has highlighted the deep colonial roots of this civil-military warfare, tracing its lineage back to the European late-colonial warfare, the French colonial rule, and the Spanish colonization of South America in the late 16th century. Capitalizing on the re-organization of entire societies under the guise of stabilization, strategies of pacification have been crucial in reproducing the socio-spatial relations necessary for the survival of colonial rule and specifically of (neo-) colonial indirect rule. The importance of civilian interventions integral to counterinsurgency/pacification, however, has resulted in an overemphasis on the management of population in the current critiques of counterinsurgency. Consequently, there exists a lack of interrogating the role of space in general, and urban space in particular, in the actual strategies of pacifying the population. This paper aims to address this imperative gap. Building on and going beyond the insights of the recent contributions, I excavate the importance of the destruction and (re)construction of the built-environment and the re-organization of the material topography in the projects of pacification. I suggest that Henri Lefebvre's theorization of space and state and his dialectical approach to the urban question provide us with invaluable tools both to enrich theoretical debates and to sharpen political criticism of the contemporary rediscovery of colonial techniques of power, violence and domination. This approach facilitates future comparative studies between different

modalities of pacification in the peripheral urban spaces of the imperial heartlands of liberal democracy and the conflict zones of global peripheries.

Parastou Saberi holds a B.Arch. and an M.Arch., as well as a M.A. in sociology. She is currently a PhD candidate in the Faculty of Environmental Studies at York University (Toronto, Canada). Her doctoral dissertation examines the multi-scalar role of the state in forging a nexus of security-development-pacification at the urban level with a specific geographic focus on Toronto, Canada.

Suzanne Harris-Brandts

Extraterritorial appropriation: Landscape's instrumentality in the conflicting land claims of the occupied West Bank

The tracking, documenting, and verification of land usage in the West Bank occur on a scale and intensity among the most extreme on earth. Using state-of-the-art satellite imagery, the lifespan and cultivation frequency of olive and fruit trees is being meticulously monitored by the Israeli Land Appeal Committee. The exhaustive collection and analysis of this data is not being done for ecological reasons tied to plant health or global warming, but for political reasons of extraterritorial jurisdictional control across Israel's frontier of the 1949 Armistice 'Green Line'. Palestinian agricultural Miri land which is not in conformity with tight Israeli usage regulations is rendered susceptible to seizure by the state, after which time it is re-designated as Makh'lul land, or 'State land', and placed under the possession of the Israeli government. Tracing these seizure practices, their supporting spatial apparatuses and the legalistic manipulations which have enabled de facto Israeli annexation of Palestinian land to occur, this paper uncovers the complex utilization of nature and landscape for geopolitical means in the West Bank.

In their silent, yet spatially consuming forms, plants and trees are frequently presumed to be politically neutral and passive in military occupations, at most serving as a vulnerable backdrop to conflict or one of its tragic casualties. However, the innumerable actors of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict have utilized nature as both a medium and agent for power retention. The hidden potentiality for dirt, trees, flowers and insects to cause ripples in the geopolitical status of this contested territory should therefore never be underestimated. In the absence of mutually-agreed sovereignty, the natural environment has the capacity to be imbued with complex socio-political narratives and, indeed, over the course of several decades of military occupation, nature has become an immense facilitator of political change in the West Bank, in both direct and indirect ways.

Israel's ability to control the lands of the West Bank for future annexation and Jewish-only settlement expansion has relied heavily upon such environmentally-linked approaches. Cultivation laws

serve not only to regulate the agricultural landscape, but also to restrict economic competition with Israel's agricultural sector and to promote a dependency upon outside imports. Likewise, nature reserves exist as places of not only conservation, but also prohibition; zones where Palestinian land purchase is forbidden, simple Palestinian residential construction is prevented, and even animal grazing is in violation of the law. By unpacking how opposing land claims can be choreographed by the inner workings of their landscapes, this paper explores the all-encompassing complexity of military occupation in this Middle Eastern region, as it blurs states of suspended war with the practices of everyday civil life. The paper culminates in the author's own design response to nature's politization in the West Bank. Playing off the occupation's complex laws and military decrees, it suggests how a tactical approach to Palestinian territorial reclamation, economic stimulation and environmental remediation might be found within the same multifaceted natural ecologies that have been utilized by Israel to restrict Palestinian spatial contiguity.

Suzanne is a Toronto-based architect who graduated from the University of Waterloo in Canada. Her work investigates the role of architecture and landscape in shaping land claims and military practices in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. Culminating from her research, she has produced a series of design tactics which explore landscape's instrumentality as a subversive tool for Palestinian territorial reclamation. In 2010 and 2011 Suzanne was an 'architect in residence' at 'DA/AR: Decolonizing Architecture', in Beit Sahour, Palestine. She is currently an Assistant Adjunct Professor at the University of Waterloo's School of Architecture.

Neil Balan

**“Society’s infrastructures must be defended!”
On sapper epistemology and epidemiological conceptions of contemporary warfare**

The paper animates and explains the positive and negative biopolitical contexts of contemporary warfare—life sacks, life-preservation zones, and making life live; kill sacks, life-negating zones, and making life die—through the figure of the sapper, historically known as the agent of military engineering. In an era of civil-military coordination, information operations, and joint-enabled network-centric capabilities, the sapper remains a productive site for interrogating the act, event, and intelligibility of war.

Using the American-led counterinsurgency war in Afghanistan, I consider the sapper in relation to current military doctrine regarding complexity and “the continuum of operations.” This philosophy pollinates the current round of North Atlantic-led expeditionary wars and interventions in which military actors conceptualize, design, and produce streams of perceptible and imperceptible violence, undertaking kinetic and non-kinetic measures with variable velocities and “speeds” depending on the desired enemy-centred or population-centred orientation of force.

Sappers are commonly understood as agents shaping and inscribing the necessary built environments for warfare—what Virilio has called, in physical and metaphysical terms, the theatre of operations. I offer a reassessment of the sapper in an era where state-waged warfare is indexed to universalizing rhetorics of cosmopolitanism, human rights, and peace; and to instrumentally sustaining local political ecologies, infrastructures, and ways of life (i.e., civil, social, and economic development). Sappers may well clear fields of fire (glacis, esplanades, kill boxes) or allow soldiers to topologically transform battle space and ‘walk through walls’; however, the paper aims to rediscover the epistemology of the sapper by locating her as a non-kinetic actor engineering and influencing the built environment in epidemiological and social contexts. Further, in closing, the paper suggests the implications and consequences of this epistemology in relation to a generalizable kind of governmentality that identifies ‘the people to come’ as a threatening blemish on the critical (and utopian neoliberal) infrastructure (i.e.,

retain the habitat but not the inhabitants, whether they be pacified and domesticated or otherwise).

This paper continues my own work around military aesthetics, the biopoliticization of military battle space, and counterinsurgency warfare, contributing to discussions about the human turn in military affairs and the military mixture of ambient and acute political violence intended to affect, communicate, compel, mediate, and persuade. This work connects humbly (if ambitiously) to several important matters of concern: recent Foucaultian-inspired studies of liberal war, biopolitics, species-life, and ecologies of military violence; the tradition Virilio-Deleuze-Guattari war studies; and Weizman’s ongoing analysis of territorializing strategies, technologies, and practices that minimize and moderate—that is, collateralize and in fact ‘unrestrict’—political violence undertaken by state military actors and agents; and Butler’s consideration of how bare life, lives themselves, and species-life are apprehended, framed, and made useful in relation to the problems of human-centred warfare.

Neil Balan teaches at the University of Saskatchewan (Treaty Six Territory). He is a term faculty member in the Edwards School of Business (ESB) and is a lecturer in the Interdisciplinary Centre for Culture and Creativity (ICCC). His doctorate examines the intersection of ways of war, life, and rule. Along with several colleagues inside and outside the neoliberal university, he is in the early stages of developing a Prairie-constituted centre for advanced studies in the theoretical and interdisciplinary humanities.

Matthew Bolton

From minefields to minespace: landmines, autonomous armed robots and dynamic military enclosure

Embossed in raised letters on the face of an American-made Claymore mine are the words ‘FRONT TOWARD ENEMY.’ Landmines embody a spatial discourse, dividing the world into a ‘Rear’ – where ‘Our People’ are safe – and a violent ‘Front’ directed at those considered ‘Others.’ Particularly since WWII, militaries have used constellations landmines and IEDs to reengineer terrain as deadly and inhospitable. Minefields are architectural interventions that function as automated area denial – a system of enclosure, an explosive wall. However, minefields generally remain analogue, two-dimensional, static, fixed and ‘dumb’, unable to differentiate targets.

Early in the Iraq War, US soldiers began strapping Claymore mines to explosive ordnance robots and actively seeking out people to kill, recognizing the conflict’s amorphous, dynamic and shifting ‘Front.’ Such improvised ‘mobile landmines’ are examples of an emerging class of robotic weapons, including drones, mobile sea mines, automated turrets, remote-controlled machine guns, as well as weaponized computer viruses, Trojans and worms. Such ‘unmanned’ weapons are becoming increasingly autonomous: able to navigate, communicate with each other, identify targets and even kill with minimal human involvement. Pentagon intellectuals associated with the ‘Revolution in Military Affairs’ envision this array of high-tech weapons functioning as a dynamic system of automated and variably autonomous deadly systems: surveilling and dominating space, sorting people and controlling flows and killing those deemed the ‘Enemy’ – a Global Metamine.

This paper will examine both minefields and robotic weapons as ‘architectural’ systems of military enclosure that function to aid surveillance, channel and contain population movements and project violence through time and space. It will draw upon theoretical insights offered by Actor Network Theory, Post-Fordism and critical political geography to analyze how the shift from perceiving war as a Clausewitzian two-dimensional ‘battlefield’ to a multi-dimensional, mobile ‘battlespace’ can be seen in the similar shift from bounded minefields to diffuse and rhizomatic ‘minespace’.

All these developments pose a serious strategic challenge to those engaged in humanitarian campaigns to demine, defuse, disarm and demilitarize space made hazardous by war. The paper will conclude with a discussion of efforts to resist the growth and scope of military robotics that mirrors the diffuse complexity of ‘minespace.’ It will provide an overview of the global network of activists, academics, advocates, and policymakers who are engaging in a wide variety of discursive, symbolic, legal and political strategies to challenge the deployment of robotic violence.

Matthew Bolton teaches global politics at Pace University in New York. He has worked as an academic, journalist and aid worker in 15 countries, including Afghanistan, Bosnia, Iraq and South Sudan. In 2010 he coordinated a primary school reconstruction program in post-earthquake Haiti.

Bolton has published three books, including *Foreign Aid and Landmine Clearance* (I.B. Tauris, 2010), and *Occupying Political Science* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2013). He participates in multiple disarmament campaigns and is a member of the International Committee for Robot Arms Control.

Bolton has a PhD in government from the London School of Economics.

Stephen Graham

Cities under siege: The new military urbanism

It is now well established that both the 'war on terror' and its offshoots have been conspicuously marked by overwhelmingly urban discourses, materialities and practices. Deliberately transdisciplinary, syncretical and polemical in scope, this lecture seeks to demonstrate that new ideologies of permanent and boundless war are radically intensifying the militarization of urban life in the contemporary period. The lecture delineates the ways in which contemporary processes of militarization — which surround what I label the 'new military urbanism' — raise fundamental questions for critical urban scholarship because of the ways in which they work to normalize the permanent targeting of everyday urban sites, circulations and populations. Focusing primarily on US security and military doctrine, culture and technology, I will explore the new military urbanism's five interrelated foundations in detail, namely: the urbanization of military and security doctrine; the links between militarized control technologies and digitized urban life; the cultural performances of militarized media consumption; the emerging urban political economies of the 'security' industries; and the new state spaces of violence. Following the elaboration of each of these themes, the article concludes by identifying ways forward for critical urban research in exposing and confronting the normalization of the new military urbanism.

Stephen Graham is a professor of Cities and Society, Global Urban Research Unit, School of Architecture, Planning and Landscape at Newcastle University. Professor Graham holds a Ph.D. in Science and Technology Policy, MA in Town and Country Planning and BA in Geography. He has worked as a professor of human geography at University of Durham, and has had roles in management there. He has been a lecturer in Newcastle University School of Architecture, and has given lectures as a full-time visiting professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He also has experience as an urban planner in Sheffield City Council.

Professor Graham's research interests include intersections of urban and planning theory; the links between cities, infrastructure, technology, mobility and planning; the links between security, planning and cities; the geopolitical dimensions to urbanism and urban planning; the implications of Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) for urban life and urban planning; and the social implications of digital surveillance. Professor Graham has been awarded various academic awards and is a member of a number of editorial boards of international journals and book series.

Steven Flusty

In the realm of the fences

This presentation draws upon a quarter century of uninterrupted, intensive personal observation and research to definitively conclude that interdictory militarized urban space is indeed a response to crime. Specifically, it is a response serving to maintain and expand the ingrained, systemic and globally widespread crimes of dispossession that, at home and abroad, collectively constitute imperialism. Profuse illustrated evidence for this claim will be included.

Steven Flusty is officially an Adjunct Professor in the Department of Geography at York University, but prefers to be referred to as the Scholar of Fortune. His research interests cover themes such as high, popular and banal (neo) imperial geopolitics, everyday material cultures of world city systems, hegemonic and alternative globalizations, past and present, necrogeography and cosmological landscapes, and spatialities of surveillant control.

Professor Flusty is the author of *Building Paranoia: The Proliferation of Interdictory Space and the Erosion of Spatial Justice* (1994) and *De-Coca-Colonization: Making the Globe from the Inside Out* (2003). He has published several articles in various international journals, including *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* and *Urban Geography* and has held the position of a referee for *Blackwell Publishers*, *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space* and *Social and Cultural Geography*.

Antonia Dika

Pearls of the Adriatic

"The Land of 1000 Islands" was one of the tourist slogans which attracted more than 11.5 millions visitors to Croatia in 2011. It refers to the archipelago which takes up about 71% of the nation's coastal line and plays a big role in the tourism industry. It is less known that not so long ago some of these popular tourist destinations were military strongholds. During the Cold War, the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) constructed various sites to defend against potential sea attack from its NATO enemy. While the neighbouring islands and coastal region developed into internationally renowned holiday destinations, the outer Adriatic islands were handed the role of the first frontline. Large areas of the islands were declared restricted military zones, and the entirety of Vis and Lastovo were closed to non-Yugoslavians for almost 40 years (until 1988).

The coastal artillery (canon positions) played the most important defensive role. Barracks, air defences, nuclear bunkers and the like were built around them, and in suitable places naval harbours were constructed. JNA centres ("Dom JNA") were built in the civilian centres near the most important military sites, acting as an interface between the military and local populations. Military hotels also sprung up, where members of the armed forces took holidays with their families for little or no expense.

The fall of the iron curtain, the break-up of Yugoslavia with its resulting wars, technological shifts in the art of war and, finally, Croatia's membership in NATO rendered these seafront high-security facilities obsolete. The army abandoned most of them during the Yugoslav wars of the 1990s, and they were never therefore, operative. These sites, many of them located in places of "outstanding natural beauty", remain for the most part empty.

The locational factor of being on the islands makes it difficult to apply new uses to them, due to both unregulated property distribution and the lack of a local working age population. But it is also the simple gap in knowledge of the very existence of these sites which prevents potential investors choosing these zones already equipped with infrastructure over fresh

constructions in "untouched nature". Due to military confidentiality issues and the following Yugoslavian civil war, the facilities still have not been marked in any map that they are available to the public. The island's inhabitants and the former military servants form the only accessible source of information regarding the location, original function and new usage of these facilities.

Interviews with island inhabitants form the basis of the work "Pearls of the Adriatic" in which photographic and cartographic mappings of the former military facilities are confronted with the actual touristic development of the particular islands.

Antonia Dika was born in Rijeka. Dika works in the interface between architecture, art, urbanism and research. She lives in Vienna where she works for the Gebietsbetreuung Stadterneuerung (Viennese urban renewal office). There she co-initiated the urban research project "Reisebüro Ottakringer Straße", which deals with the effects of migration to the city through research and practice. Dika has implemented several projects referring to neighbourhood issues, most recently "Quellen Quiz Championship," part of the "Into the City" series at "Wiener Festwochen 2012". Currently she works on a research project revolving around the Cold War's legacy on the Adriatic islands.

Mladen Stilinovic, Bruno De Meulder, Bieke Cattoor

Cartographic explorations into the (ex)military landscapes of Skopje and Bitola

The development of Skopje and Bitola, situated in the Western Balkans, has been characterised by frequent and often abrupt changes of occupying military power combined with the local effects of ever-evolving military strategy had a dramatic impact on these two cities, leading to discontinuities and obliterations of urban patterns and structures. Only recently, the military abandoned its local domains, releasing their grounds for reclamation. Notwithstanding this unprecedented absence of barracks, the urban spaces and overall territorial settings of Skopje and Bitola continue to bear witness of former interactions between military and civil society.

The interactions between the military and the civil society in the two interrelated cases of Skopje and Bitola are explored by cartographic exploration which includes reading archival maps as well as constructing new interpretative maps. The former is done through a critical analysis of various cartographic sources, taking into account the specific agency of mapping and its embedded narratives. As for the latter, the existing maps and plans are combined with other elements such as representations of existing and planned infrastructures and elements of urban structure, locations of important military and/or civil institutions, events that are of interest to this topic etc.

Through the simultaneous deconstruction of archival maps and construction of interpretative maps, the research looks at the interaction of the military and the city in a twofold way: on the one hand revealing process of appropriation through the act of mapping - in which the specific agency of the military plays a significant role, on the other hand constructing Skopje's and Bitola's urban and territorial army-related narratives. Here, the emphasis is placed upon the acts of erasure, transformation and most importantly production of specific urban elements which may differ in form and scale.

Finally, this research describes the possibilities of the emerging 'ex-military' urban landscape, as newly created maps allow us to come up with a variety of

urban patterns. These patterns serve both to reveal some previously overseen logics of the local urban developments, as well as to observe spatial aspects of the military and its (non)presence within the city and the territory.

Mladen Stilinovic graduated as an engineer-architect at the Faculty of Architecture at SS. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, Macedonia and has a Master of Human Settlements from the Department of Architecture, Urban and Regional Planning at the Catholic University of Leuven. Currently living and working in Brussels, his research interests are in the field of Urbanism and Cartography.

Bruno De Meulder is Professor of Urbanism at the University of Technology Eindhoven, the Netherlands, and the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium.

Bieke Cattoor is an urbanist and researcher at the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium. She is preparing a dissertation on the potential of cartography to inform and to shape territorial urbanisms.

Hans Jungerius

The area North of Arnhem (NL) was through centuries a barren and sparsely populated landscape. On the vast plains of heathland only a few people were trying to make a living by herding cheep. In the 19th century, local nobleman started to cultivate this last Dutch wilderness by creating estates and starting forestry where the produced wood could be used in coal mines.

In the early 1920s, the wealthy Kröller Müller family bought vast amounts of land to create the biggest private estate in the Netherlands. Over 50 square kilometers of poor heathland was fenced to create rich hunting grounds for Mr. Müller. His wife, Helene Kröller collected art and a museum was built. After the crises of 1929, Mr. Müllers shipping company went under and the estate, the museum and the art collection became state property. In 1935, the estate became the second national park in the Netherlands.

Just one day after the Dutch capitulation on May 14th 1940, the German Luftwaffe confiscated not only a third of the national park, but an additional 4000 acres to build, what was to become the biggest German airfield in occupied Europe. In record speed over 900 buildings were erected and a railway system of over 20 kilometers for transporting building materials, fuel and ammunition was built.

Instead of building one huge complex to house the thousands of pilots, technicians, officers and other employees, the Luftwaffe created five "villages". The buildings in the "villages" were constructed in the Heimatschutzstil, in which local building elements were used to camouflage their military purpose. From the air it would look like a cluster of Dutch farm villages.

After WWII the vast complex was partly take over by the Dutch air force. The fake villages were all in use of the Dutch military, so the area North of Arnhem remained a "forbidden landscape".

With the end of the Cold War, the army and air force have drastically increased in size and two of the "villages" were put on sale. Together with a landscape architect, I have made a plan for one of them. Our goal

is to connect the city of Arnhem in a better way by joining the city of Arnhem and the national park with its famous Kröller Müller Museum.

In 2011, together with an investor we bought the Kamp Koningsweg Noord "village". The complex is now being transformed into a "cultural enclave" where artists work and live. The future plan is to "cultivate" the complex itself as well as the vague zone between the city, the national park and the fences of the existing military compounds into a landscape park. This transformation will be realized by programming the area with art and architecture. The contemporary military presence and the numerous traces of the German air field, which now lie hidden and forgotten in the fields and forests, will function as a conceptual guideline for the artists and architects to create a unique landscape park – The Forbidden Landscape.

Hans Jungerius (Doetinchem 1969) studied Art & Public Space at the art school of Arnhem (NL). In 2000, he founded the G.A.N.G. foundation together with three other artists. G.A.N.G. organizes projects concerning contemporary landscapes, such as highways, industrial estates ect. In 2002, G.A.N.G. created and exploited an exhibition space in a neglected pedestrian tunnel under a parking garage which in 2011 was declared "the cultural hotspot of Arnhem". Since 2007 he cooperates with a developer to transform a former military compound into a "cultural enclave". Besides teaching and organizing excursions to contemporary landscapes, Hans Jungerius also works in the German Ruhr area in the Legenda foundation.

Niku Khaleghi

Qanat: Path of Freedom

The Qanat is one of the irrigation systems in xerothermic countries and an underground water infrastructure. It has a gallery which has a gradual dip and a transmittal of underground water to the surface where it is called "showing of Qanat". Cities and villages were usually formed around this area. It is one of the most sustainable irrigation systems in the world as it uses passive energy and only taps into dynamic aquifers. Qanat is also a free road.

Iran is a mountainous desert, which is a condition that allowed the Iranian civilization to invent the Qanat, an ancestral irrigation infrastructure. In addition to providing water, these Qanats were used or misused for other purposes. As they usually start from far places out of the city or village, Qanats form a path to their center. As Qanat stretches a long way underground, people are able to calculate the time of not crossing water and interpret it as distance to the exit or entry of the city or village in critical times.

Researching Qanats in ancient Tehran is an attempt to explain the advantages and disadvantages of the Qanat in the war and show how the form of the city changed because of the Qanat. The research tries to find a pattern of the sustainable city in war by using of these underground ways.

When Agha-Mohammad-Khan Qajar wanted to take Tehran, the capital of Iran, he sieged the city but the township did not surrender. He decided to enter the city by the way of Qanat. He calculated the time of crossing water and entered Tehran. Instead the township could have used this underground way when they were surround. This way of the access was banned and another gallery was opened.

Niku Khaleghi holds a diploma in physics and mathematics. She is a bachelor of science in rural development and improvement, and master of science in restoration and reconstruction of buildings and historical structures. She also hold a diploma in terracotta restoration and MesoCity (Hydrocity).

Clenn Kustermans

Bloody city

The benefits of eradicating cultural heritage and peace structures

Many cities are built to protect their inhabitants from external threats. Fortresses, walls and moats bring steadiness and wealth to the locals. Applying this defensive strategy within a city, however, will not bring local steadiness and wealth. Segregating people by artificial military structures leads to on-going struggles that mainly affect the urban poor.

Derry/Londonderry in Northern Ireland is a city where boundaries between military and civil life are blurred. Its geographical and urban structures have laid a foundation for segregation and violence. Being built as a British stronghold during Ulster's colonisation (1613-1619), (London)Derry's walled fortress was erected on an island surrounded by the Foyle river and marshy floodplains. On these marshy lands, the working-class houses of the Bogside were built. Bogside later became infamous for Bloody Sunday. In its history and The Troubles, the city has become divided religiously and politically. The West bank of the river Foyle is mainly Irish, catholic and republican (with the exception of The Fountain enclave), while the East bank remains predominantly British, protestant and loyalist. Although statistics clearly show which area is catholic or protestant, the dominance of both groups within the walled fortress city is still under discussion.

In Belfast, 70 miles East of Derry/Londonderry, a similar situation has been formed over the years. The inner city is a fine-looking example of Georgian and Victorian planning and architecture. In the working-class suburbs, however, the streets have turned into an urban battlefield. Between the well-known Shankill Road and Falls Road, the so-called "Peace Wall" has been built. This wall, encompassed by urban wasteland, is supposed to protect people and maintain order. However, the result of its presence is that people live in fear and segregation. The wall actually allures violence.

Within these two main cities in Northern Ireland, civil, military and political lives and logics have melt into a deadly cocktail. These conditions tend to have geographical consequences: political Derry/Londonderry is cut by a river, while political Belfast is

divided by an artificial wall. Whatever the spatial result has been, these two cities share a complicated history of causes and effects. One thing is clear nonetheless: other examples (Berlin, Beirut, Jerusalem, Nicosia, apartheid towns in South Africa) show that there is no sustainable future for cities physically separated according to race, nationality or political ideologies.

In fact, if common peace procedures fail, the only way to obtain peace seems to be to break down the physical constructions that divide people. So let us level the walled city of Derry (although it is "one of the finest examples of a walled city in Europe") and let us use the remnants to build bridges. Eradicate the peace wall in Belfast to open up minds. It might be an illusion, but breaking down the military structures seems to be a key step toward peace.

Clenn Kustermans (the Netherlands, 1986) is an urban planner and writer. Currently he is based in Antwerp, Belgium and working for OMGEVING planners and architects. Clenn won the International Young Planning Professionals Award in 2012. More info can be found on clenn.nl.

Marisol Vidal

At war with concrete

Being reborn in the second half of the 19th century, concrete was still a young material by the time World War I was declared. Although still immature, its use was encouraged due to steel scarcity and soon both sides of the conflict realised the great potential of the new material for war and defence purposes. The approach war highly experimental as many proved a failure, like the 24 concrete ships the US marine built and tested between 1916 and 1918.

In the World War II, concrete had already given proof of its impact, fire and bomb resistance and was therefore used systematically. The Reichsautobahn, the bunkers of the Atlantic Wall, the air raid shelters, the Flak towers – concrete was omnipresent in all battle fields. As time went by, the immanent indestructibility of these concrete masses has turned them on the one side into ghostly reminders of the conflict. On the other side, their exceptional massive presence has inspired many architects and still has an influence on the way we perceive the material. Although concrete was associated to the devastation of the conflict, it became right afterwards a symbol for the hope, progress and modernity of Europe's reconstruction. Ironically, the same French companies that had built the bunkers of the Atlantic Wall for the Nazis were put in charge of the reconstruction of the cities devastated by their former clients.

The Cold War turned concrete into a synonym for obliteration, being used to represent both the oppression by authoritarian regimes and the alienation of our modern world. But at the same time, concrete was - and still is - the chosen material for the most paradigmatic monuments, memorials and sacral spaces.

The focus of the presentation will therefore lay on the extraordinary broad range of connotations this material has taken during the 20th century because of its war related uses and how it influenced modern and contemporary architecture.

Marisol Vidal was born in Cartagena, Spain in 1974. She studied Architecture at the Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura in Valencia, Spain, and moved 1998 to Graz, where she worked in several offices (X architekten, Riegler Riewe Architekten) and as a freelancer.

Since 2003, she has been teaching and researching at the Institute of Architecture Technology. Her research mainly focuses on the interrelation between construction and design, the role of material in architecture, exposed concrete. She received her PhD in 2008 on her thesis "Concrete concrete" about the relationship between concrete and concretism in contemporary architecture.

Kristo Vesikansa

Brutalism in wilderness – Finnish military bases in the 1960s and 70s

Large military bases built in the 1960s and 70s, the so-called 'Wilderness Garrisons', represent the last major phase of the Finnish military architecture. The garrison centres designed by Osmo Lappo in Säkylä, Kajaani and Valkeala have long been regarded as masterpieces of the Finnish Modernism, but usually their context has been ignored. In the late 1950s the Finnish Ministry of Defence began to implement a policy to move military bases from cramped city centres to rural sites, close to training grounds. While garrisons had until then been an integral part of urban structure and urban life, now they were built as isolated entities in the middle of forests. Vilho Noko, the head of the building department of the Ministry of Defence, organised an ambitious building program.

Designs were usually based on contemporary civil architecture, but they were modified to meet the requirements of the hierarchical military communities, budgetary constraints and harsh conditions on building sites. For example, the site plans drafted by architect Pentti Viljanen were based on the same ideals – functional zoning and open form – as the post-war housing estates, albeit in a simplified form. Long barrack, often placed along contours of the terrain, resembled externally suburban blocks of flats. A typical garrison centre, with a canteen, a so-called 'Soldier's Home' and a sports hall surrounding a central square, was also a militant variant of a post-war civic centre.

Noko commissioned designs for various buildings from a group of relatively young independent architects, including Pentti Ahola, Osmo Lappo, Timo Penttilä and Timo and Tuomo Suomalainen. Each practice specialised in certain buildings types, such as barracks, hospitals and garrison centres. Standardisation was taken beyond what was practical in civil architecture. For example, the garrison centres in Kajaani and Säkylä were built using the same construction documents, despite the fact that the Soldier's Homes were designed as mirror images. Keuruu differed from the other 'Wilderness Garrisons' in the sense that Timo and Tuomo Suomalainen designed both the basic layout and most of the buildings.

The construction of military bases related to Finnish Government's effort to support employment in underdeveloped provinces. Therefore, during winter seasons unskilled labour was brought from Eastern and Northern Finland to build the bases. A labour-intensive in-situ concrete and masonry construction was preferred instead of pre-fabrication. To reduce costs, concrete and brick surfaces were left unfinished, and detailing was very straightforward. Despite these limitations – or because of them – the building program generated some of the most powerful Brutalist buildings in Finland. The Soldier's Homes designed by Osmo Lappo were particularly complex spatial compositions. The garrison centre in Valkeala, which was decorated with large abstract murals by African-American artist Howard Smith, was also one of the most successful examples of the integration of visual arts into the architecture in Finland.

Kristo Vesikansa was born in Helsinki in 1976. He graduated as an architect from the Helsinki University of Technology in 2007. After that he worked at Käpy and Simo Paavilainen Architects until 2012. He is currently preparing his doctoral dissertation on the architecture of Reima Pietilä, funded by the Finnish Cultural Foundation. Vesikansa has been teaching at the Helsinki University of Technology and at the Aalto University since 2005, mainly the history of post-war architecture. His articles have been published in various publications, such as Alvar Aalto Architect, Jyväskylä University, 1951-71 (2009) and Quo Vadis Architectura? Architectural Tendencies in the Late 1930's 1940's and the Early 1950's (2009). Vesikansa also writes regularly for the Arkkitehti magazine.

Açalya Alpan Tuzuner

The story of the town walls of Antalya

Renaissance artist and architect Alberti described a town without the walls as 'naked'. The fortifications which had once been the protective dress of the towns later lost its defense function and gained a new functional identity under the notions of 'heritage' and 'cultural tourism'. Between the decommissioning of the defense structures and their designation as heritage, these structures were either demolished, or preserved by chance or by intention. In this presentation the partly tragic story of the walls of Antalya will shortly be given with a focus on the post-decommission process.

Antalya – ancient name Attaleia – was founded on the Pamphylian coast which Ashworth describes as possessing busy trade routes, fertile coastal plains, "an environment both attractive to settlement and equally vulnerable to seaborne attack". The walled town of Antalya is a multi-layered one which has been settled by the Helens, the Romans, the Byzantines, the Seljuk and the Ottomans before the Turkish Republic. The walls of Antalya can be categorized as 'pre-gunpowder fortifications' with no intramural zone. They were supposed to be first erected in Hellenistic times, developed by the Romans. Antalya had usually been an important city in the history of the Mediterranean region. Today's Antalya is still not an ordinary Anatolian town. The region is the tourism center of Turkey, leaving Istanbul behind in statistical data. In this urban context, the walled town of Antalya located at the very center of the present day city takes on a particular role in the transformation of the city center. This constitutes the selection of Antalya as the case and its town walls as the focus of the study. It is believed that the walled town of Antalya deserves to be made known to a wider audience as an example of the fortified cities.

Açalya Alpan Tuzuner graduated from Middle East Technical University (METU) in 2002 with a degree in City and Regional Planning. In 2005 she got her Master's Degree in Urban Design from METU with her thesis on the integration issue of urban archaeological sites into everyday life. She has been continuing with her Ph.D. studies on the history of planning of the Walled Town of Antalya. Since 2005 she has been working as a research assistant in Gazi University in Turkey. Her academic research interests are urban design, politics and urban space, urban conservation.

Beate Feldmann Eellend

Post-military Landscape in the Baltic sea area

The end of the Cold War and the fall of the Soviet Union in the years around 1991, implied an immensely changed geopolitical and socioeconomical context on a global as well as a national and local level. An international disarmament caused a global military downsizing and closedown of bases and garrison towns around the world. These disarmament on a global and hence local level resulted in both material and immaterial transformations which had immense cultural as well as economical influences on the civilian as well as military inhabitants, living and organizing their everyday life in these post-military landscapes.

Few studies have examined the civil-military physical and cultural interaction in the military landscape. The aim of my study is to investigate how spatial practices are shaped in and also shape garrison towns on the Islands of Gotland (Sweden), Saaremaa (Estonia) and Rügen (Germany) both in aspects of urban planning and architecture of military places and of everyday relations within them. Furthermore, it examines the presence, or rather the absence, of collective memories in conversion planning documents concerning the post-military landscape in the Baltic Sea area after the end of the Cold War. The study is based on interviews with inhabitants in former garrison towns. Also, planning documents on a regional and local level are analysed. In addition, I use newspapers and archive material in my analysis.

The ongoing military conversion process, starting around the 1990's, implies a troublesome cultural and physical transformation in different spatial scales. The everyday life places and buildings in the post-military landscape are seldom valued as attractive and re-useable, neither by the inhabitants themselves nor in the local and macro-regional planning documents. Rather, a kind of cultural amnesia appears in the findings of my study. Hence, a cultural and political change from elite territory to marginalization of both post-military landscape and identities takes place.

Beate Feldmann Eellend teaches and researches about how physical and cultural aspects interact in the landscape and how processes of transformation affects places and people. In my forthcoming thesis: "Visionary plans and everyday practices. Post military landscape in the Baltic Sea Area" I study the process where military landscapes in the Baltic Sea Area after the end of the Cold War are physically and culturally transformed, in order to be incorporated in the macro regional strivings for a united new Europe. Beate Feldmann Eellend is working on physical and cultural transformations of the urban landscape, mainly from a heritage perspective.

Theodoros Dounas

Some special cases of boundaries: Territorial gradients and space as a weapon

This paper presents preliminary research and analysis of special cases of spaces and boundaries. Analysis of space usually concentrates in peaceful productive uses, without taking into account special cases of spaces where control and the regulation of a person's freedom become a priority. Such cases are military installations, prisons, mental hospitals, or even urban spaces during a riot. These spaces carry strong hard boundaries that intensify the use the space carries. These cases carry a strong social significance even though usually they appear disconnected from the rest of society: the hard boundaries these spaces carry create both their disconnection and the intensity of their uses/functions.

Our analysis is based on the control of territorial gradients: spaces that exist between hard boundaries, where Control becomes the primary intensive use, even if the declared use is other. Territorial Gradients can be perceived in terms of gradual change from one situation of control to another. In urban configurations territorial gradients exist in both open air spaces and urban densities during urban riots or periods of social unrest where normal functional cities are transformed into "battlefields"

Our specific case study is the center of the city of Athens during the riots of December of 2008. Territorial gradients as analytic devices certainly pose more questions than provide answers in the subject of intensive use of space. By analyzing and learning how these spaces can be created or destroyed one can learn how to create urban design and planning strategies either for making control easier or difficult inside urban configurations. In terms of characteristics that are analyzed are lines of sight, patrols, aerial and ground observation, dispersion of crowds in open air spaces, lines of police or military formations. The means of analysis for our cases studies are space syntax theory and practice coupled with social observations of energetics, topology, and control matrices. The perceived goal of the analysis is to present at the end a preliminary computational model describing territorial gradients in situations where space is treated as a weapon.

Theodoros Dounas is an architect, researcher and teacher. He is currently lecturer in Architecture in Xian Jiaotong Liverpool University in Suzhou China. He is also founding partner of the multidisciplinary architecture office archIV+. His architecture practice spans from the physical to the digital realm, with over 60 completed buildings. His office archIV+ operates in the fields of architecture, cultural anthropology, digital design, urban design and planning and fashion. His architecture projects and academic work have been awarded numerous times in competitions and conferences, on an international level. Before joining XJTLU he taught in Greece, Bulgaria and Germany.

Jim Roche

Jihad, holy war and 'urbicide' – destruction and construction in the occupied territories

"We are dealing with the use of urban areas as a weapon, the building as a weapon.Uncontrolled spontaneous urbanization is a threat of war! The attacks against us are not physical but are on the order of the system. It's an evasive threat – not conventional or terroristic. This is very important in the context of the global War on Terrorism."

Efraim Eitam, retired IDF Brigadier General, National Religious Party, Minister without Portfolio, Israeli Government 2002 (quoted in Stephen Graham, Constructing Urbicide by Bulldozer in the Occupied Territories in etc)

This paper seeks to explore the relationship between architecture & town planning, immigration and settlement and war and resistance in the context of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank of Palestine, the political economy of Israel and the wider US-led 'War on Terror'.

It explores how a combination of exclusive roadways, separation walls, observation towers, controlled checkpoints and gateways, control of the subterranean aquifer, house demolitions, and strategic placing and planning of new settlements all combine to form a physical matrix of control that ensures separation and immobility for the occupied while allowing total supervision and fluidity for the occupiers in a novel spatial experience that is both 'within' and 'without'.

Political and military ideology, demography, sociology, cartography, urban planning and architecture unite in a process of intense spatial manipulation as part of Israel's 3-dimensional control of territory in the West Bank. Large scale planning and bricks and mortar become a physical manifestation of an ideological and military struggle. The mundane but ubiquitous architectural typology of housing is utilized in the civilianization of a military occupation allowing the occupiers to supervise the occupied in a process of what Edward Said called "occupation by remote control", while gazing from their hilltop fortresses across a pastoral, mythical, Biblical landscape.

Coupled with this control and expansion within Palestine territory is the attack on the 'natural demographic and urban growth' (Graham) of the occupied, a besieging cartography' (Mansour 2001, in Graham) that is perceived as an existential threat to the Israeli state and that must be met by a counter force of, what Stephen Graham terms 'urbicide' in which an inoffensive machine – the bulldozer – becomes a horrific weapon of war and terror. Long used by the IDF as a destroyer of Palestinian homes its use reached a high point of 'urbicide' during Operation Defensive Shield (April 2002), where the operation in Jenin in particular later informed military strategies of the US military in the urban centers of Iraq.

This dual process of destruction and construction, of surveillance and 'urbicide' where buildings are perceived as if they are somehow responsible for suicide bombings or due to their associational value of representing the nationhood of the enemy, challenges the conception and production of architecture as a benign neutral activity and presents it instead as one deeply subsumed within the mechanisms of political and military ideology.

Jim Roche studied at UCD and the Bartlett, UCL Schools of Architecture. Following many years in architectural practice he now teaches architecture and architectural technology at the Dublin School of Architecture, Dublin Institute of Technology. Academic research interests include, housing design and history, bioclimatic design, sustainable technologies, community activism, architecture and conflict and other ways of doing architecture. He is also an anti-war activist and has visited Palestine and Israel on numerous occasions.

Paul Bower

Building on sites of conflict: Lessons for the future(s) of the maze prison development in Northern Ireland

HM Prison Maze (known colloquially as The Maze or Long Kesh) was a notorious prison in Northern Ireland, used to detain paramilitary prisoners during the thirty years of civil conflict known as 'The Troubles'. This site, 'that directly and indirectly administered, facilitated and perpetuated pain on multiple levels', closed in 2000 as part of the 1998 Good Friday Agreement and was subsequently transferred to public ownership. The prison has now been largely demolished. All that remain are one of the eight 'H-Blocks' (so called due to their shape in plan) and the hospital wing, both of which are now listed buildings.

A government-commissioned masterplan for the future of the prison site was revealed in 2006, but failed to get underway in the economic downturn since 2008. However in 2012, the European Union allocated funding to build a 'Conflict Transformation Centre' on the site. Daniel Libeskind, global 'starchitect' renowned for working on sites of conflict and trauma, was announced as the lead designer.

Twelve years after it ceased to function as a prison, this site remains a contentious and emotion-ridden place of memory that is highly politicized, with potent symbolic status. To some, for example, it is seen as a place of shame which should be obliterated; to others it is a shrine to the Republican struggle and the 1981 hunger strikers who died there and should therefore be memorialized.

This paper will question the contribution that 'starchitect'-designed, peace-oriented buildings, which attract worldwide attention, can make to places that are, to varying degrees, still embroiled in conflict. This will involve an exploration around the following themes:

- To what extent narratives of conflict and its transformation can be conveyed in a building design;
- Whether the infrastructure that was used to manage the conflict can be the same infrastructure that helps to transform it;
- The merits of the decision to locate the conflict resolution centre rurally, at the Maze, where it is removed from the nexus of Belfast's community

groups, research institutions and conflict archives;

- Whether a building whose design, in the words of Libeskind, attempts to 'bring something really positive', and tell the 'whole story' of the Northern Ireland peace process, can deliver the very conflict transformation it purports to advocate.

Drawing from concepts of politics of difference, identity and memory theory, it will question the ethical values and strategic design thinking that underpin such initiatives. Charting the decision-making and design process through official documents, media representation and responses from leading commentators in Northern Ireland, the paper will present the multiple agendas of the Maze development. Multiple perspectives will be presented, leaving it to the reader to draw their own conclusions regarding possible futures for this and other hotly contested sites.

Paul Bower is an urban designer and researcher based in Manchester with experience working across the UK for both public and private sector clients. His Phd is looking at the impact of social conflict on architectural practice in 'post-conflict' Belfast, Northern Ireland. He is also a founding member of the Carbon Coop - a co-operative aiming at reducing energy use at a neighborhood level by delivering retrofit works to homes across Greater Manchester.

Esra Kahveci

The Pentagon: An unintentional influence on post-war urbanism

As Architectural Forum emphasized with the term '194X', which referred to the unknown moment when the war would end, warfare in The States was a potential laboratory for post-war preparation. The culture of anticipation that aroused in this period triggered a new approach for architectural production, mainly relied on nonmilitary construction in order to excite the public about post-war era. Since military buildings required neither rationalization nor legitimization for constructing during wartime economic crisis, their participation in such future imagination is much vaguer. The Pentagon, among all military buildings, is the symbol of U.S. military, "world's largest and best-equipped office building" that was constructed in extremely short time with a unique communicative organization. Despite its initiative role as a mega-object, warfare legitimization of this control-and-command structure caused its exclusion from the laboratory context and prevented any potential post-war awareness detached from its military program. This paper intends to imply this approach as a framework to re-contextualize The Pentagon as part of post-war preparation and explore it as an unintentional initial diagram for post-war urbanism towards the idea of mat-building.

The Pentagon introduced a new scale to the notion of mega-object blurring the distinction between architecture and urbanism without monumentalizing the bigness. This military control apparatus houses an institutional hierarchy of U.S. military organized in cellular offices strung along the corridors within this defensive shell. Although its geometry recalls the defensive layout of Renaissance fortresses, the center harbors only an empty, ceremonial courtyard surrounded by corridors, and assertive aerial view of this fortress-like pentagon form dissolves in the smooth flatness of the skyline. The authority of U.S. army is monumentalized not through the imagery of any state building but this fantastic network of continuous interior. Such horizontal network of interconnected solids and voids, the below ground expandability despite the above ground rigidity of the closed geometry, and the huge-scale mechanization even exceeding the scale of its object, call for a retrospective exploration

of this historical icon. At this point, a new reading of the Pentagon emerges, which is released from pure militaristic discourse, and this so-called isolated fortress unintentionally provides a sketch for post-war urbanism in general, and mat-building concept of Team 10 group in specific.

Esra Kahveci is a PhD candidate at UCLA School of Architecture and Urban Design. Her dissertation investigates the notion of performative urbanism with a certain focus on Bernard Tschumi's architectural polemics from the 1960s and 1970s. She received her B.A. and M.Arch from Istanbul Technical University School of Architecture, and spent a year at Columbia University GSAPP as a Fulbright fellow. She has been teaching architectural design, history and theory, and contributing to a variety of curatorial projects both in Turkey and U.S.

Marjut Kirjakka

Military aspects in urban planning – Finland in the 18th and 19th centuries

Military aspects have become part of urban planning in Finland after the Great Nordic War starting from the 1720's. In the peace treaty Sweden (of which Finland was a part) lost large territories around the Gulf of Finland. Defending the new border became a necessity to be considered in planning. Only a few of the numerous plans were actually built as most of the money was spent on the actual warfare.

Lappeenranta on the southern shore of Lake Saimaa was near to the new border. Thus, it had to be fortified. The urban fabric was to remain mainly as it has been, but surrounded by fortifications. On the shore of the Gulf of Finland, a new city was needed to replace the lost Viipuri. Hamina became a radial city according to Renaissance principles. Throughout the planning process, the radial urban fabric remained unchanged as planning concentrated mainly on the fortifications. They change went from rather light chain of bastions into a heavy Vauban type girdle. Even Helsinki was to be fortified, but plans remained on paper. The same happened in Kajaani, even though the fortification planned there was a cheaper construction.

The next war (1741-43) resulted in further losses of territory. There was again a new boundary without fortifications. A new city, Loviisa, was to replace Hamina. The landscape of the chosen site was extremely difficult for building any type of a city, especially a fortified one. Several plans were made – with urban fabric and the form of the fortifications varying from plan to plan. Building regulations specified that only two-storey stone houses were allowed. A suburb was planned outside the walls.

Even this time the new defence thinking reached Helsinki: besides the fortified city, the plan included a mainland fortification south from the city and a "place des armes" on the islands for the navy. Due to the lack of money only the navy stronghold was built during the following decades.

Military aspects were also considered inland. When necessary urban renewal took place in the small city of Hämeenlinna next to the medieval castle, a discussion

was raised that there should be enough distance between the castle and the city following the principle of glacis. When the final town plan was approved, the orthogonal urban fabric had curved sides at a "shooting distance" from the castle.

During the Russian era after 1809, new fortified cities were not found. In important cities military needed a lot of space in urban fabric in the form of army barracks, exercise fields, military hospitals. Orthodox churches were also built for the military – as the Finnish population was Lutheran there was no other reasons to build them.

After Finland became independent, the military buildings at first remained in the possession of the state (army). Later changes took place as well: military hospitals became civil hospitals or even libraries, etc.

In many places the remaining 18th century fortifications have become tourist attractions and the "crown jewel" among them, Viapori/ Suomenlinna, has ended up on the UNESCO heritage list.

Marjut Kirjakka's professional career has been divided between urban planning (mostly master planning) and research. In research the focus has been on urban morphology (grid plans) and planning history. Several years in private planning offices were followed by years in Land Use Planning and Urban Studies Group (YTK) both as lecturer and researcher. For three years Kirjakka's doctoral thesis was financed by the Academy of Finland. During the years in the city of Espoo her work concentrated on important cultural environments and rural and recreational areas in Espoo. She retired in 2008. Since then She has continued as part-time researcher.

Özlem Arzu Azer

The tunnel of warfare as the secret of the victory of the Vietnam War

In the every age of history, militarism finds itself different ways and kinds of warfare since the aim of militarism is to defend national interests and to maintain the status quo.

The Vietnam War is the most important precedent of strategic defence in whole military history. During the Vietnam War, Cu Chi tunnels that were built in 1948, were serving as a life unit with different facilities, such as hospital, school, accommodation, as well as battleground.

In spite of technological and military superiority, USA suffered defeat in Vietnam. This was not just a war defeat for special military forces of USA, it was also a starting point of worldwide loss of trust in America. Due to financial subvention of the Vietnam War, USA was faced with a new world reality, but with an exception of the budget deficit problem. This was decreasing trust in USA and caused to end monetary system established in 1945 by the Bretton-Woods Agreements which declared the US dollar a world currency.

As a result of the Geneva Conference in 1954, which aimed to provide peace in Indochina, Vietnam was divided into South and North Vietnam and planned to unify the two by elections projected to be held in 1956. During the Cold War era, fear of communism caused USA to swamp in Vietnam. According to the Domino Theory described in the US National Security Council (NSC), in case of existing communism in any Asian country, there is a danger that it spreads to other countries. The core of US foreign policy was preventing this threat in the countries that had potential to become communist.

However, Vietnam was not as easy of a target as thought. Vietnamese guerrilla war succeeded to overcome US technological and military power. There were two main reasons to US defeat in the guerrilla war in North Vietnam. These were hard conditions of the forest war and the tunnels, which were used as military base and as shelter. After World War II, these tunnels were dug under the French dominion. Later Ho Chi Minh wanted to expand them against US

intervention policy. These tunnels which are about 250 km in length, are located deep in the forest and were used as shelters for the Vietnamese during the American bombings. The tunnels simultaneously became life units for survival and battlegrounds. These tunnels that had very poor life conditions, included traps at the exits or entrances of the tunnels against American military power.

Vietnam War tunnels are a product of military genius. The Vietnam War showed that the human intelligence is stronger than the advanced technology and is able to provide victory in spite of developed armaments of the enemy. The Vietnam tunnels is an important precedent of urban warfare in leading strategic excellence.

Key words: Vietnam War, urban warfare, Vietnam War tunnels, strategy

Dr. Özlem Arzu Azer's research interests encompass political economy, strategy, finance. She earned her B.S. of Economics from Marmara University, her Master of International Banking at Marmara University and her doctorate of Economics at Istanbul University. Her doctorate thesis was on the subject of globalisation, titled "The Transformation of Capital from Multinational to Supra-national between 1994–2005".

Rose Tzalmona

Remnants of military urbanism - the Atlantikwall as a forgotten 'intervention'

The Atlantikwall, being the most important defensive line built by the Third Reich between 1941 and 1945, was a series of 12,000 reinforced concrete strongholds, minefield, antitank channels, ditches and other field fortifications, in addition to a system of labour and concentration camps which unified the western European coastline into a single military space.

Designed and executed by Wehrmacht and Organisation Todt's military architects and engineers who applied universal bunker types onto various topographies, cultural landscapes and urban environments. They laid a new infrastructural network to transport both material and human resources to remote locations, thus transforming the Atlantikwall from a narrow border to a vast territory.

By its very nature as a defensive line, it was a political act that legitimised and defended geopolitical racial ideology, as well as cultural and social values, that stood in sharp contrast to modern western democratic principles, and whose erection gave way to war crimes committed in its name. Not only did the Third Reich mobilise more than one million slave labourers (civilians and POWs), they managed complex civilian evacuations, confiscated private and public properties, demolished entire urban fabrics and built-up areas, destroyed coastal landscapes and urban settlements, and depleted natural and material resources.

During the post-war period recovery was equated with forgetting simultaneously expressed by a future oriented elation through reconstructing and rebuilding, and through erasure by demolishing the majority of the tangible military traces left behind by the war. These processes were managed by provincial governments and water-boards and took up to ten years to complete. Ultimately, this ensured that through the absence of commemorative practices (supported once again by the political governing bodies) a confrontation with painful memories could be avoided. The special case of the Atlantikwall may demonstrate how post-war recovery had inevitably led to a 'collective amnesia', which only recently, through a growing historical awareness and artistic creativity, begins to transform

itself into viable emblems of 'collective remembrance'. Despite this slow shift in appreciation for these wartime relics in the subsequent years, the remains of the Atlantikwall have been abandoned by society, yet enigmatic enough to draw a renewed interest from architects and urban designers.

Former battlegrounds and defensive lines, have recently gained in symbolic value as places that serve as a reminder of both victory and defeat and of cultural values attained and lost. This ever present tension between amnesia and remembrance stands in direct correlation to the question of how to deal with Second World War abandoned contested spaces this time not in open fields, but in urban environments and trans-national landscapes. As a post-war landscape it represents both a testimony of endurance and ability to recover from inflicted devastations. Its scars, the bunkers, as traces left upon the land, add an extra dimension to those already multi-layered sites. By embracing the injury it inflicted we may yet transform these guilt-ridden contested sites into catalysts for regeneration.

Rose Tzalmona is a registered architect in The Netherlands, currently a doctoral candidate at the VU University Amsterdam (CLUE) and at the Technical University Delft (Urbanism and Landscape Architecture). Her interest in bunkers originated during her graduation project with a design of a memorial park and theatre for the former landscapes of the Western Front around Ieper, Belgium. After several years of practical experience she decided to return to her preoccupation with the relationship between the built environment, memorial landscapes, war remnants and the process of recovery with her current investigation into the Atlantikwall's spatial history leading to a design strategy for its future as a European heritage landscape.

Bilge Ar

Urban transformation of a capital under occupation: Istanbul, after World War I

A unique period of fast urban transformation in Istanbul is the occupation years under Allied Forces (British, French and Italian armies), from the end of World War I to the collapse of Ottoman Empire (1918-1923).

Occupation and war brought the need of a variety of new functions and a great lack in building stock. Ottoman Empire, right after a defeated war was not economically sufficient to provide these. On the other hand, Allied Forces did not intend to make investments in building stock since occupation seemed temporary and was shared between three parties. The solution was found through a broad functional transformation of existing buildings.

The transformation process can be handled under three main titles. First is the introduction of spaces needed by allied forces to run the occupation. These include headquarters, control offices at ports, accommodation of soldiers, prisons and torture centers. Allied forces founded an allied seizing commission in charge of finding, seizing and reorienting appropriate buildings for these functions.

The second title is the need of spaces brought to the city as the result of the war. Immigration to Istanbul was immense throughout the Empire. With refugees of Bolshevik revolution added to this, caused need for shelters, hospitals, orphanages, public kitchens, schools and other of vital institutions. Many temporary tent camps and wooden shelters were composed. However, most of the need was still satisfied by transforming existing military barracks to refugee shelters and big mansions of rich locals to orphanages.

The third title is the urban transformation applied for entertainment and sports. As occupation lasted longer than was anticipated, soldiers started to bring their families. A new sense of entertainment was introduced to the city through the needs of this crowded new community with bars, dancing clubs in foreign styles such as British Naval and Military Gardens, Anglo American Villa, London Automobile Club and many more. 'White Russian' refugees on the other hand made a fast entrance to Istanbul's night life.

America also played a big role during the occupation years through sports and relief organizations. A lot of sports were introduced during this period, such as volleyball, football, boxing, baseball, cricket and polo.

This huge transformation process ended after the occupation. Allied soldiers moved back, most refugees left the city for new lives, families found new homes. Schools, orphanages and hospitals were built. However, not everything turned back to the way it was before. The city's night life and idea of entertainment was changed for good. Shores were made into beaches to swim, aligned with Russian enterprises. Russian women affected Istanbul's fashion and ideas of women rights. Although fields such as baseball, cricket and polo disappeared short after, football and boxing remained and became increasingly popular. Besides political meanings, the occupation left permanent changes in civil life. This paper aims to portrait the urban transformation of occupation in all aforesaid aspects and give a picture of the temporary but different face of Istanbul.

Bilge Ar was born in Istanbul in 1981. She completed her bachelors of architecture in Istanbul Technical University (ITU) in 2003. She started working in ITU, Department of Architecture History in 2005, where she is also continuing her PhD study on the Ottoman life of the Early Byzantine monument Hagia Eirene. She continued her studies in University of Oxford in the fall and winter of 2012. She has been attending archaeological excavations in Greek and early Byzantine sites since 2006. Her M.Sc. thesis is titled "Urban and Architectural Environment in Istanbul under Allied Forces". Her main fields of studies include Istanbul's occupation years, early Byzantine settlements and architecture, Ottoman architecture.

Johan Eellend

From soldier barracks to summer idylls

The military alert in Sweden during World War II caused large numbers of reservists having to be called in to be posted on strategic locations on the coastline and boarder regions. While most soldiers were living in tents or civilian accommodation the soldiers who were patrolling the borders and coasts often became accommodated in small groups in one-storied wooden houses which were built on spot. The houses were normally built by the soldiers from ready made parts and followed some simple models that were drawn up by the general headquarters. The typical house was about 60m² with two troop-rooms and a small kitchen. The houses were built without foundation as they were not intended to be permanent and with a standing wood panel, a simple roof and were painted in the typical Swedish farmhouse red. The fact that the soldiers built the houses caused some smaller variations in the construction of the interior and exterior of the buildings. (About 3000 houses were also constructed and exported to the German army in northern Scandinavia)

After the war, some of these buildings were moved to form conscripts' camps close to permanent military bases or to form refugee camps for the Baltic refugees. Some houses were also maintained by the armed forces during the Cold War to be used in future twilight and conflicts, but most of the houses were left where they had been built. As the houses had been built without any considerations to private or municipal land and without any formal owners they soon became used for many different civil purposes. Built in remote areas or on the shore they had often attractive locations for summer houses (especially as they were built on locations on the shore that civilian restrictions did not permit), were used by hunters in the woods or by sport clubs close to villages. As the military now are selling the houses that they kept earlier, yet more of the houses are becoming available to new groups of people, often in areas where new construction is not allowed and where the environment has to be protected. The aim of my presentation is to shed light on what influence these houses have on the built environment and on the landscape today. How are these houses valued and used by people in

their everyday life today? The aim is also to analyze what conflicts and uncertainty the unclear ownership is causing.

Johan Eellend, born 1971, graduated in history from the Baltic and East European Graduate School at Södertörn University/ Stockholm University in 2007 with the dissertation titled "Cultivating the Rural Citizen: Modernity, Agrarianism and Citizenship in Late Tsarist Estonia". He has participated in several research projects such as "Societal Change and Ideological Formation" writing on political thoughts in rural areas and corporative state formation in the Baltic Sea Area; "New Voices, Old Roots: Dilemmas of Populism in Enlarged Europe" writing on agrarian parties in interwar Estonia; and "The Sea of Peace in the Shadow of Threats" financed by the Baltic Sea Foundation studying small state security in Baltic Sea area during the interwar period. He is currently working as Senior Research Officer at The Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning and affiliated to the Institute of Contemporary History, Södertörn University.