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Please, send your contributions for the next issues by e-mail or post.
The maximum word length for articles is 3000 words.

Notice with regard to the English language in your manuscripts.

Although we welcome all our members to submit material, any paper or other material submitted for publication in the Bulletin must be written to high standards of English grammar and punctuation. To help the review process, such material should be checked by a fluent English speaker before submitting it to the Bulletin. We are sure that the publication of IAPS will remain in quality with this assistance.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS by Ombretta Romice

Dear IAPS Members,

One other Bulletin is out, thanks to Eulogio and the whole editorial team as well as Ricardo, who is still supporting this crucial activity.

In my last address I summarised briefly the activities the Board had been occupied with since Rome – the new website and corporate identity, the new networks, the growing Young Researchers Workshop, the Houghton & Haber series which started in Alexandria. I am glad to say that a lot has happened since then; much of it to do with developing further and keeping up to date those precious tools, but also with establishing new links with institutions that share similar values and interests with IAPS, and with trying to be an ever better organised, more democratic association. This is fundamental because we are not only always more activities and their management is a real, albeit stimulating challenge.

One of the main features of the last months has been the election process which has given us new members, and the selection of the host for IAPS 2012. Both went very well and we are excited about the results. Both sets of information will be announced in Leipzig.

Paired with the excitement of welcoming the new board members (we do not have the final names at the time of writing this address), is the sadness of having to say goodbye to Elena, Birgitta, Eulogio, Peter and Khalid. They deserve a big thank you for their engagement with IAPS over the past years. We should never forget that the time, commitment and work of board members is voluntary. I am sure all IAPS Members will join me in wishing them success and happiness in their future endeavours.

As explained in Rome, our intention is to publish two issues of the Bulletin a year, one to a broad range of information, research, publications and events, and one thematic, based on the Networks’ activities. Losing Eulogio, the current editor, will be a challenge but we will do our best to continue with the quality of our past issues.

Our main focus at this very time should be the Congress in Leipzig: “Vulnerability, Risk and Complexity: Impacts of Global Change on Human Habitations”. Most of our members have been affected by the recent economic crisis; several of them have also experienced dramatic environmental disasters: earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions or oil pollution. To me this shows how hardly anything of what we have or do can be taken for granted. Lifeflows, our built and natural environment must become more resilient to change, but at the same time maintain a sense of proportion, scale, local identity values and culture. The theme of the Leipzig Congress, with its key note speeches, parallel sessions, symposia and related events takes these issues at heart and will be a fantastic forum to discuss amongst people that care and with people that can listen to us and take action. I would like to thank Signor Kabib for her professional organization and lifetime availability, together with all her team. Having seen the final programme I am really looking forward to a rich array of work and social activities.

This issue of the Bulletin will be available in printed copy in Leipzig, and in digital format before then.

Enjoy and...I look forward to seeing all of you in Leipzig!

Best wishes
Ombretta Romice, Glasgow
IAPS President

EDITORIAL ADDRESS by Eulogio Real

This issue comes with big news. IAPS 2010 is about to start, and we have included a welcome letter from the Conference Organisers, so you can get some information beforehand.

We also have included a remarkeable of Carl Graumann by David Uzzel.

A report on the 8th IAPS Conference in Zurich (2009), by Florian Kaiser, and two papers on architecture. Felix Chen’s work deals with traditional Chinese architecture, Arno Frans’s paper stresses the history and main trends in contemporary Spanish architecture.

We hope you enjoy the issue as much as we did in preparing it.
In July 2008, a symposium was held at the IAPS20 Conference in Rome to remember the work of Carl Graumann, an important and early figure in the development of environmental psychology. David Uzzell was asked to provide a tribute. This is an edited version of his presentation.

Gabriel Moser and I have been working on a long-term project collecting memories and accounts from the early researchers in the field of environmental psychology and people-environment studies. We have sought to find out who influenced the pioneers of the field and who in turn was influenced by them. We also asked them what they would like to be remembered for and what they think will be their legacy, especially in terms of geographical influence. We realised that the first generation of researchers would not be with us forever, and it is rare in the history of a discipline to be able to capture the thoughts and memories of those who left the initial theoretical pages of a new sub-discipline. Of course, we wrote to Carl. One of the last questions we posed was what papers would you like to be remembered for? Carl chose five:

- 1970s, especially amongst geographers who, perhaps like psychologists, had found themselves sharing their discipline with colleagues whose view of the world was more informed by the natural sciences. An individualistic psychology as well as a psychology concentrating only on inner mental processes, is philosophically incompatible with understanding meaning-centred people-environment relationships.

Reading through a number of Carl’s papers I was struck by the relevance of the questions, issues, underlying themes and pre-occupations that run throughout his work such as his emphasis on people’s understanding of the environment, how it acquires meaning and how that meaning might initiate action. He talks too about the role of social interaction and social groups; that the environment is a social construction and that underlying that social construction is a communication process that may be part of the problem as well as the solution. Some of the papers I read were Carl’s reflections on the environment in the 1980s and 90s – he discusses catastrophic environmental episodes such as oil spills from tankers, explosions on oil rigs, radioactive emissions from Chernobyl. Today, our talk is of the bigger picture – climate change, global warming, food security. It would have been interesting to have heard Carl reflect on some of the discourses that are beginning to emerge on globalisation, climate change, equity.

In his paper on societal psychology, he begins by posing the question, what changed when nature was replaced by the environment? Nature was about the self-evident and reliable, environment no longer only about what is given, but these are expressed simply in order to understand and speak of the world. Carl refers to people’s simplified versions of psychoanalytic theory which of course immediately reminds one of Moscovici. But for Carl, in 1971, people’s attitudes towards nature were changing. Reading his paper on the human history of nature which dates back to 1977, it should be clear by now that what I find so stimulating about Carl Graumann’s work is that the relationship between space, the environment and people is central. This ought to be one of the defining features of environmental psychology or P/E, but I am not so sure it always is. The environment is sometimes little more than a backdrop or setting denoting some other social or political activity. For Carl there was, to use his words, “an indissoluble meaningful person-environment relationship and transaction”.

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Reference

THE ROLE OF TYPOMORPHOLOGY IN SUSTAINING THE CULTURAL IDENTITY OF CHINESE CITIES: THE CASE STUDY OF NANJING, CHINA

Fei Chen
University of Strathclyde, Department of Architecture.

This doctoral research has considered physical contexts and local traditions as a fundamental element in the process of place making and focussed in particular on the context of Chinese cities, which are currently facing the crisis of becoming placeless under the rapid transformation brought by large scale urbanisation and globalisation. Inspired by both western architectural typology and urban morphology theories, the research has established an integrated typomorphological approach for Chinese cities, aiming to reveal local synchronic types and typological processes of particular urban forms, and accordingly, generate design suggestions for the local context to maintain cultural continuity and create quality urban spaces.

Chinese cities have a remarkably long and rich history, but Chinese urban forms have not been sufficiently examined. Literature on the study of Chinese historical cities conducted by both Chinese and overseas scholars has been largely descriptive, lacking a comprehensive conceptual framework. The research has then studied the local identity of Chinese cities using urban design techniques to discover the key elements and lasting structural features that have encapsulated tradition and locality through the urban evolution of Chinese cities.

The research has made three main contributions to the field of urban studies. The first one explains the transformation of the case study (Nanjing) over time, and so enriches the documentary material on Chinese urban morphology. The second outcome is the development of the western typomorphology theory as a methodology in a cross-cultural role in forming place identity which is rooted in a space-time framework and follows the contours of geography, cultural projects, power apparatuses, religion revelation, collective memories, personal fantasies and meanings (Castells, 1997). Place identity is strongly related to local people’s sense of belonging to the place and community membership. It is related to people’s own identity: how the place affects the way they conceive themselves, or how they imagine it affects the way other people conceive them (Watson and Bentley, 2007). Also the well-being of an individual depends on the stable references from the past forms that provide him or her with a sense of continuity (Lynch, 1972). Therefore, the consideration of local traditions and contexts ought to be fundamental in place making.
Dear IAPS members:

As you know, the voting deadline is over, and this is the result of the vote recount and the number of votes each candidate received.

The total number of voters was 59. There is no invalid vote, and this is the result:

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According to this result, the elected IAPS Board members are in order of number of votes:

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Congratulations to all the new IAPS Board members, and thank you very much to all the candidates for their participation in the election process.

Best regards

Ricardo García Mira & Adina Dumitru

IAPS Elections Committee

The research has shifted the emphasis of the design process from the existing top-down pattern of decision making to the pattern of involving ordinary people in China. In the current Chinese design framework, decisions in place making are made by either governmental bureaus or professionals with very limited input from users. Local users of places hardly have access or participate in decision processes, causing the lack of the environment suitability to their needs and the consequent lack of individual user interest in design. The methodology for generating design guidance in this project has emphasised the study of the form, history, use and tradition of a place through the investigation of the evolution of urban forms in history and the transformation of users’ lifestyles and systems of meanings.

The study has also shown that typomorphology can help developing urban policies and organise management. For instance, the scientific analysis of local urban morphology can result in an accurate definition of conservation areas in a conservation policy; a complete list of morphological features can benefit landscape management. These topics open the direction of future research to make responsive and sustainable urban spaces for people.

References:


SHOULDN'T WE GLOBALISE URBAN PLANNING?

Dr Mit Mitropoulos
Laboratory of Environmental Psychology, CNRS UMR 8069, Paris Descartes University, France / Social Studies Program Manager, Foundation Médéric Alzheimer, France.


Shouldn’t we globalise urban planning? This is the main theme of this report, and the main theme of the Global Report on Human Settlements (UN-Habitat). It is a very well structured effort to redefine planning in the urgency caused by extremely rapid urbanisation, poverty, informal settlements seen as slums, networking and the explosion of cities as ‘urban living’ like a 24/24 hours supermarket. It comes at a time of others forced to redefine economics. And myself suggesting we encourage Architecture (in addition to its shelter basics) to be taught only as ‘Urban Architecture’. Plus that the term ‘city’ could be used for historical purposes only (an example from my experience, Tokyo is not a city). Plus that new aesthetics should be decoupled from market-propelled art especially when tied up to the new technologies we urgently need to humanise). PLASUC suffers an unfortunate front cover (sorry Susanne, but just one example of comparative research would have done the job—for instance), and even worse, it gets repeated 6 more times along with the as many Parts of the contents. Each Part effectively gets its own Concluding Remarks and Notes. Notes and Annex, where the warning ‘cross-country comparisons should be made with caution’, indicates one difficulty for the comparative research we badly need—definitions of Urban are generally national definitions, and they do vary even within the same country (China 1994 was 20% urban, then jumped to 43% by 1996). Figures and Tables are numerous and very handy, as they always are in UN-Habitat Reports. One thing missing in this small-print 300-pages 21x29 cm Report is the Contact Form(s) at least to some of the consultants and advisors (at least the on-site ones), and authors of background papers (least a choice attached to a few of the reports for up-to-date crime and violence). Is taken to mean Closed Circuit TV as surveillance equipment see Coastal Cable TV (and not for television upstream). This last group of people(?) would have used a pentagon. Let us do it if you wish, adding to each of the 5 points the following 5 elements: (never mind the sequence): Society, Nature, Man, Woman, Networks. Then let us connect each to all others. You can also have a go, but as my observations have it I can briefly say that Society is Down whilst Networks are Up. We can furthermore focus on Networks alone and consider each connection with the other 4 elements. Or translate Shelter in terms of sustainability(?) as relating to the other 4. One example is the systematic disappearance of street level articulations affording semi-public/private activities. What form for re-inventing neighbourhoods? In fact that pentagon could prove a useful simple common reference—right?

In the PLASUC the terms ‘urban planning’, ‘city planning’ and ‘town planning’ have the same meaning. This is a Go-see rather than a How-to Report. True, there is no single approach to urban planning, but surely we can carry out comparative research (that would further benefit planning education) having located the shared denominators between case studies such as in this Report: Lombarde/Loboshi, Moshi/Tanzania, Vancouver/Canada, Curitiba/Brasil, Middlesborough/UK, Kitale/Kenya, Kobe/Japan. And another 70 to go, tackling monitoring and evaluations, defining indicators, urban sewage recycling, people’s campaigns for decentralised planning, informal employment, sustainable accessibility, master plan, local urban observatory, guidelines, challenges, impacts, or creating a walking city and more. How is that Baltic States Estonia and Latvia make it for their urban development plans to go beyond national borders and act in concordance? How is that Mumbai/India has taken the lead in ‘informal’ education on gender and planning? How is that the bulk of African planning schools are located in Nigeria/Lagos gone beyond the 10.5 million as expected at this time—the first sub-Saharan settlement to do so(?). Do we need a WURBO (World Urban Organisation) to wear the 3-cornered hat of Organisation—Policy and Legislation? Don’t we in fact need the equivalent of a Policy—Go-to-the-moon (9)?

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NOTES
(1) You may check blogs [www.ft.com/copenhagen] and [www.ft.com/energysource].
(2) In real economy it cannot go on. It is financial speculation that had us believe otherwise.
(3) There is a growing anti-Olive-branch movement, who believe we should Go-back on economic growth. We should simplify/adapt sustainable behaviour more.
(4) In the late 1970s-early 1980s, wide experiments had taken place in USA where a variety of telecommunications issues had concentrated on cable TV networks. In opposition to the 2-way interactive reading system, the Columbus Ohio 2-way response system had you participate through the choices you made as home-based consumer! A set of computers were scanning all subscribers and noting those choices to have you pay for them. The concluding graph I had drawn at the time was that the better use of that system, the greater the privacy abuse potential.
(5) As we all know the world did soon after ‘choose’ to go the Columbus way—this concerning PLASUC is very unfortunate since sustainable cities need sustainable societies to run them.
(6) Mid-October information received says the project has been abandoned.
(7) My Email enquires have got no response.
(8) The latter are referred to (whereas the former aren’t) in J.Brian McLoughlin’s Urban and Regional Planning—A Systems Approach, Faber paper edition, 1969.
(9) J.B.McL. reminds us that it is perhaps significant that one of the great sources of inspiration for physical planners was biologist Patrick Geddes whose major work in 1915 Cities in Evolution got a revised edition edited by Jacqueline Tynott, London, 1949. He goes on suggesting (40 years ago) that the ‘image of planning in the future must be drawn not so much from building as from gardening’—this may sound cryptic to the reader, because of the way I put it does he go down stairs?
(10) In fact we need more in the Index besides Sustainable-growth/goals/infrastructure/planning/education/tensions/urban development. Something to catch the extensive descriptive vocabulary in the Arctic Archipelago of what we bluntly call ‘snow’.
(11) The interested reader (and the UN-Habitat in Nairobi, Kenya—see Executive Director Mr Anna Kajumula Tbabaku) could for instance check ‘The Dean to the Go to the Moon: Project Apollo and the National Interest’ Author John Logsdon, M.I.T. Press, 1970 ISBN 0-262-12003-X (hardcover), I had checked on myself as I had landed onto the Massachusetts Institute of Technology[11] for 1 year and stayed for 7.
(12) Its president at the time was Jerome Wiesner. As M.I.T. scientist J.W. had been invited by JFK to head a task force (one of Kennedy’s 29 on all national policy issues) to focus on space policy. Their report (The N.Y. Times printed on 1961 January 12) a classified version) listed 5 principal motivations for going to the Moon: Prestige, National security, Scientific observations/experiments, Non-military applications, and International cooperation. This last motivation, I suggest, could become the primary motivation to a similar task force following COP-15.
As an introduction, we present the following:

On the long journey that transpires from the Gothic period, through the Renaissance, and up till the Modern Movement, the “Tratadistas,” or treatise writers, with their interpretations of the First Century architect, Vitruvius, were searching for “order and rigor.” That’s why, without a doubt, they, in the first place, made use of Euclidean Geometry, and, in the second place, Orthogonal Projections and Perspective, after they were discovered during the Fifteenth Century.

With this giant leap towards a search for order through a unifying “Spirit of Reason”, in which conventional classicist sources are analyzed and revitalized, in an attempt to rationalize them, we construct a scale by using the figure of Romantic architect, Friedrich Schinkel, a controversial architect whom Adolp Loos claimed to be proto-modern. His American disciples considered him to be one of Contemporary Architecture’s less discussed predecessors.

Is not out of a feeling of kindness or gratitude towards this country that has invited me to give this opening talk I am about to present. Today, no one doubts that the architecture carried out in the United States during the second half of the Twentieth Century was executed under the teachings of the Bauhaus architects, who were, in turn, F. Schinkel’s disciples.

From Berlin, where he would practice his profession during the second half of the Nineteenth Century, he would exert a big influence on European and American architecture, serving as the conditioning filter for all its architecture during of the second half of the Twentieth Century, has to be contemplated from the isolated and slowed down landscape that was the result of General Franco’s regime. But later with the founding of democracy and entrance into the European Union, our country was still far removed from the European scenario, and the rest of the world, for more than thirty years.

The 1940’s and 1950’s were the most miserable decades in Spain, with famine, food shortages, and backward industries. There was hardly any sign of institutional architecture. These decades were eager for and receptive to the first colonies of state-subsidized housing.

With the creation in 1939 of the I.N.V. [tn: acronym for “Instituto de la Vivienda,” which translates as “Housing Institute”], 350,000 houses were built between 1944 and 1954. This solution only covered 50% of the needs of a decimated society that lived in poor conditions, in substandard housing, especially rural dwellings.

The Housing Institute’s plan could hardly supply the needs of the human droves that were found in the outskirts of big cities while they were looking for jobs. They represented the most urgent imperatives of those groups that were designated as “wasteland populations,” around the whole problem of a lack of resources and backward industries, which would lead to an urgent kind of urbanism. This lead to the creation of a discontinuous city, built around open blocks, as opposed to the traditional continuity of the old city, Madrid and Barcelona basically colonized their cities’ extra radii and belts, mixing them in with the few manufacturing installations, and coming up with isolated urban groups of areas that look lonely and abandoned.

What are known as “Development Projects” include the areas adjacent to the limited street network, similar to the English “neighbourhood units”, the “hofs” of Vienna, or your “siedlungen,” especially those in Berlin.

A Land Law enacted in Spain was meant to apply the rules and earmarks for the Modern Movement’s and CIAM’s city planning, as derived from the rationalist proposals of Europe’s interwar period.

There were references to that European Rationalism in the writings of Secundino Zuazo, a great traveller who had travelled throughout the continent before 1936. This architect, who would have a great influence on the following generation, and who we’ll refer to again, later on, built the “Casa de las Flores” (1930) in Madrid, a very popular space, not only as a gathering place for writers and poets like Neruda and Alberti. But also, and especially, it served as a paradigm for the rationalist house, with its courtyards, terraces and porticos.

This country, understood Schinkel’s capacity for transition after the last confusing phases of Neoclassicism. His strong Mediterranean culture, his allusions to the Italian square, and his synthesizing reconstructions of the Piazza, by means of snippets of Genius loci, bring us, through his precise perspectives, closer to the understanding of order and rigor which, devoid of any formal rhetoric, will have a very strong influence on the goals pursued by the Bauhaus architects.

In an article, Philip Johnson, who, from MOMA, coined the terms “International Style” and “Deconstruction” as a synthesis of one of his last lectures in Berlin, analyses the undeniable connection between Mies Van der Rohe’s work and the old master Schinkel’s Charlotenburg architecture, and more, etc., in Berlin. He also takes up again a 1929’s quote by Behrens, in which he announces, referring to the Barcelona pavilion, that “This will be someday considered as the most beautiful building of the Twentieth Century”.

In the United States, Mies, Bunshaft, and other architects would succeed in convincing their clients that their skyscrapers should do without every gratuitous decoration, and in creating an architectural culture based on Functionalism. Mies initial ideas on glass and steel were projected for Weimar—but Philip Johnson was able to point out, with humility and recognition, that New York is a Missian city, in the same way that Berlin was marked by Schinkel’s stamp.

Architect Walter Gropius, who founded the art and architecture workshop called “Bauhaus” in Weimar during 1919, would build in New England, like Mies in the Fifties, rationalist, rigorous, and ordered houses, demanded by a country that was still emerging from a big war. The United States, a rich and powerful country, was not ready, in spite of everything, for formalistic flourishes, and demanded an informed kind of architecture during the depressions that occurred between wars. As E. Gombrich said, “The Twentieth Century was born with the objective of doing away with worries about style and decorations, whether they were new or not.”

The most suitable individuals for developing such a large-scale project were the German Bauhaus architects, who were obviously influenced by the proclamations published by A. Loos, during 1912, which ran counter to any formal rhetoric devoid of functional content, and which was to result in the optimal functioning of a machine created for living in an emergent, industrialized society.

Different architectonic approaches would bring these German architects to the United States. Through their teachings, an elite group composed of Philip Johnson, M. Pei, Berthard Goldberg, Tigerman, and Helmut Jhan would be formed. They gave a boost to American architecture during the second half of the Twentieth Century.

Harvard, with Gropius, mainly teaches social architecture, far removed from technologies; On the other hand, in Chicago, Mies is an architect of business structures—they have nothing speculative about them, according to one of his disciples, James Freed, who today is an associate of another of Gropius’ former students, M.Pei.

Albers runs an artists’ colony at Back Mountain. Architects and writers work within the framework of a unique experience. And Moholy Nagy teaches how to study space, light, art, and kinetics.

Meanwhile, in Spain, because of its isolation, its architectural phenomenon is still far removed from these influences, at least in real time, as happens nowadays. The socio-political and economic future, served as the conditioning filter for all its architecture during of the second half of the Twentieth Century, has to be contemplated from the isolated and slowed down landscape that was the result of General Franco’s regime. But later with the founding of democracy and entrance into the European Union, our country was still far removed from the European scenario, and the rest of the world, for more than thirty years.

The 1940’s and 1950’s were the most miserable decades in Spain, with famine, food shortages, and backward industries. There was hardly any sign of institutional architecture. These decades were eager for and receptive to the first colonies of state-subsidized housing.

With the creation in 1939 of the I.N.V. [tn: acronym for “Instituto de la Vivienda,” which translates as “Housing Institute”], 350,000 houses were built between 1944 and 1954. But this solution only covered 50% of the needs of a decimated society that lived in poor conditions, in substandard housing, especially rural dwellings.

The Housing Institute’s plan could hardly supply the needs of the human droves that were found in the outskirts of big cities while they were looking for jobs. They represented the most urgent imperatives of those groups that were designated as “wasteland populations,” around the whole problem of a lack of resources and backward industries, which would lead to an urgent kind of urbanism. This lead to the creation of a discontinuous city, built around open blocks, as opposed to the traditional continuity of the old city, Madrid and Barcelona basically colonized their cities’ extra radii and belts, mixing them in with the few manufacturing installations, and coming up with isolated urban groups of areas that look lonely and abandoned.

What are known as “Development Projects” include the areas adjacent to the limited street network, similar to the English “neighbourhood units”, the “hofs” of Vienna, or your “siedlungen,” especially those in Berlin.

A Land Law enacted in Spain was meant to apply the rules and earmarks for the Modern Movement’s and CIAM’s city planning, as derived from the rationalist proposals of Europe’s interwar period.

There were references to that European Rationalism in the writings of Secundino Zuazo, a great traveller who had travelled throughout the continent before 1936. This architect, who would have a great influence on the following generation, and who we’ll refer to again, later on, built the “Casa de las Flores” (1930) in Madrid, a very popular space, not only as a gathering place for writers and poets like Neruda and Alberti. But also, and especially, it served as a paradigm for the rationalist house, with its courtyards, terraces and porticos.

Arturo Franco Taboada
Faculty of Architecture.
University of A Coruña.
There is an expressive quote from the fifties regarding architecture: “Very affordable, anonymous, spontaneous and sincere”. Its author, architect José Luis Fernández del Amo, was referring here to the colonized villages like Villaíba de Calatrava, San Isidro de Albatera and Vegaviana. This latter was built in 1954 in Cáceres and was internationally recognized. All of them formed part of the ministerial “Devastated Regions” program.

As an analyst of contemporary European artistic avant-gardism, Fernández del Amo applied his plastic studies to his discreet and integrated colonies, whose architecture “comes out of life, from service to reality, and from Man’s needs.” Del Amo, J.A. Coderch and Miguel Fisac tried to recover the rationalist European modernity postulates which, in a certain kind of way, would later also be subjected to financial difficulties.

Throughout all this time, arising from doubts and tensions, as occurs with every transition between tradition and modernity, an unsettling kind of world was appearing in Europe, one that was nostalgic for an old kind of classicism. A metaphysical universe that will define architecture as an unfinished mystery of hectic and melancholic places, empty and lonely railway spaces, full of arcades whose incomplete arches cast elongated shadows during sunset. The paintings of metaphysical artists from the 1900’s, like Giorgio de Quirico, Carrà, Morandi, will strongly influence the period between the wars in Europe by giving a transcendental stamp to the architecture that, even with no formalism, harboured a symbolic high density that will be employed by the Fascism, through its impacting and pretentious expressions.

Some of its architects, like Terragni and Gardella in Italy, had their Spanish counterparts like Feduchi, Zuazo, and Cabrero. The construction work for the “Nuevos Ministerios” administrative complex was finished in 1942. Although it was planned and started by Zuazo in 1933, it would then be managed by architects who were friends of the new regime. They would change part of the original brick project into granite. The influence of Rationalism, and especially sobriety, would be reflected in this outright volumetry, to a certain extent based on the Escorial, which was built over an old racetrack. This opened the expansion of Madrid towards the north, along the Paseo de la Castellana.

For years, the expansion of Madrid came up to the Nuevos Ministerios. The rest was a high plateau inhabited by flocks and herds. In the future, the most emblematic artery of the city’s contemporary architecture would run through there. Secundino Zuazo’s long career would include more than three hundred projects, most of them in La Castellana, which was already directing its intentions towards the new Madrid skyline, which today finally emerges as a date (finally!) for the construction of skyscrapers.

During the post-war, the country progresses very slowly. There are no resources, no industry, and no foreign investment. Transport, sport, and cultural infrastructures are lacking. Spain is a wide, barren plain when it comes to endowments. There will be a high levels of emigration, at first to South America, and then to other parts of Europe.

Between 1962 and 1969, a ministry office called “Tourism and Information,” supported by the slogan “Spain is Different,” provokes an international tourism boom for our country that will accelerate the economic evolution in a positive way. This ministry proposes and finances the recovery of important artefacts associated with the national historic patrimony, with inconsistent luck: old castles, historic hospitals, palaces, etc. The “Red de Paradores Nacionales” (no: national network of state-run hotels) is created to offer high quality accommodations that could satisfy visitors coming from more developed economies: basically, Germany, England, and the Nordic countries.

In 1960, there were only two architectural schools in Spain. These were in Madrid and Barcelona. Both were state-run schools. It was during that decade that the school in Madrid possibly had a higher density of names listed on their roster, such as would never happen again with any other architectural school. I personally had the honour of enjoying the teachings of those masters. There was Javier Sáez de Olza, Alejandro de la Sota, Francisco de Asís Cabrero, Fernández del Amo, Vázquez de Castro, Higuera, Carvajal, Fernández Alba, and more. Each one of them communicated a different way of observing and interpreting life the architecture.

José Antonio Coderch, author of Casa Ugalde and the Exhibition Pavilion for the IX Triennial of Milan, teaches at the Barcelona school. The ideas of Le Corbusier, in collaboration with the brilliant avant-gardist architect and critic, Daniel Fullerando. “Torres Blancas,” an emblem along the route to Barajas Airport, announced the solid and well-rounded piece of “Banco de Bilbao” that Oizá would plan for La Castellana, years later; Fernández del Amo’s new settlements, and then later, there was the wild attempt with “Torre de Valencia,” at Puerta de Alcalá, thanks to the all-embracing skills of an architect. All these works, and many others, like the religious buildings of Fisac, or the early projects of Corrales y Molezum, were architectures of very high standards—it was customary to talk about them in the corridors or at “Bar de Julián,” the schools’ gathering spot. That competitiveness was a clear warning which reminded us that projects and practicing the profession was an immense undertaking. In addition to the fact that the architect population was beginning to become more crowded. In any case, being an architect in the Spain of the sixties meant a ticket into the university elite, and into the higher social groups.

During the seventies, Spain experienced a second emigration movement into the rest of Europe. Nevertheless, the arrival of foreign visitors would increase progressively, and would lead to an inclusion, in the work force, of those who had emigrated, especially during the summer seasons. This massive growth of foreign groups would help develop many villages, most of them in Baleares, Costa del Sol, and Levante. But it but would also contribute to the transformation of those repressed and unpleasant habits of the Spanish society that were imbued with a false Punishment, and general cultural backwardness. A fast evolution and macro-urbanization comes about in the small fishing villages, whose locations are privileged in terms of weather. This favours the entrance of foreign currencies that, in spite...
The great importance of this thrust towards tourism, the arrival of foreign currencies, and the money that came from emigration helped pick up a depressed economy and ... the time of Development Projects, of the reappearance of foreigner investors who will fund a new generation of hotels.

"El Sol de España" was the ruling slogan for the marketing involved with housing and hotels. The hotel offers in the Baleares Islands was a pioneering move in Europe in that it ... of European tourists increased, geometrically, so that, currently, the number of visitors per year amounts to 40,000,000.

Economic recovery finally occurred during the seventies and eighties decades, but with barely relevant architectural production, apart from a couple of exceptions: “Hotel Las Salinas,” in Lanzarote, by Francisco Higueras, and Benibeça’s tourist settlement, planned by Francisco

J. Barba Corsini, which, with the passing of time, has become an “object of desire” through its example as a fortunate and respectful intervention on the Spanish coastline.

Democracy spreads the political game. Autonomous governments are created in the historical communities of Galicia, the Basque Country, and Cataluña. Parties arise out of multi-shaped policies and ideologies, throughout the municipalities—some of them have autonomous tendencies, others assign themselves to the leanings of the State. That transformation will lead to permanent competition between the different ideologies, which will bring about very helpful results for architecture.

The European Union contributes with FEDER and FEOGA funds. The resulting economic well-being meant a breath of fresh air for the Spanish architecture, with this advent of a generous sponsor for the entire country. The European funds will be respected mediators in the architectural realm. Architects working on institutional projects enjoyed enough freedom and respect to develop their ideas.

The autonomous governments underscore the differential fact; the Spanish democracy’s municipalities decide to compete, even by quietly proceeding with the contracting of international stars that would create luxury buildings pieces in Spain’s cities. Architecture in the regional outskirts, which decentralize the creator’s architecture, is personalized.

The 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona brought Arata Isozaki to Spain, who surprised us with an unusual piece of modernity and technology, unlike any other at that time, in ... With MACBA, the “Art Building” group in Spain, very neglected until then, would start all over again, as a new family.

In 1998 I was able to visit Frank Gehry’s exhibit for the New York Guggenheim Museum, at MOMA. Surrounded by an enormous display of media, the exhibit told about the recent opening of Bilbao’s museum and cultural centre, through a redeeming speech: a big wall showing the “Guernica,” and some frames of Sam Woods’ For Whom The Bells Tolls suggested the confusing idea of the saving role of culture that is established inside of a convulsed environment, by a vindictive kind of nationalism.

The outbreak of this voluptuous deconstruction by the Guggenheim Museum happened to cheer up the melancholy song about the Nervión estuary that runs through a very decayed post-industrial city. Right away, the emblematic titanium sculpture would demonstrate its commercial and regenerationist possibilities, as part of urban design. And, in any case, its creator, himself, attributed high iconic value to it.

Norman Foster soon planned the underground for the city of Bilbao. Then came Isozaki, with a complex of towers, and Zaha Hadid, with the new city of Zorrozaure. And finally, there is a footbridge designed by Santiago Calatrava, which was just inaugurated.

Between 1998 and 2006, Calatrava built the “City of Arts and Sciences” in Valencia. The engineer and architect catapulted himself to the Malmo skyscrapers, and then towards the North American scene. Today, the organist analysis of his contortionist architectonic visions has been highly successful in the United States.

In 1999, Peter Eisenman, researcher in the area of new geometries, and Giusepe scholar, working with Derrida on the Chaos Theory, and René Thom’s mathematical modulations, designed the “City of Culture” in Santiago de Compostela, to which he would apply a Folding made of stone obtained from the quarries of Galicia. Meanwhile, “Author Architectures” are strewn all over Spain. Foster designs Colisée Tower in Barcelona, Bilbao’s Underground, and one of the skyscrapers of the new Business Area of Madrid (for Bank Caja Madrid), which brings to Spain the traditional British domain of steel, the High-Tech that would open the door to both Grimshaw, after using it in the building of Fundación de la Caja de Ahorros in La Coruña, and Rogers, with Madrid’s Barajas Airport, in association with Lamela’s studio, and the Hospitalet Hesperia Hotel.

Isozaki, in Barcelona, La Coruña and Bilbao, offers us the legacy of masters like Tange. He balances the violent tension of other architectures in Spain with the sobriety of ... that he also opens the door to the youngest Japanese: Toyo Hito in Torrevieja, and Kazuyo Segima, in Valencia’s IVAN.

In Madrid, French architect Jean Nouvel intervenes with the concept of illusion that creates ambiguity between interior and exterior, with reflections and transparencies, and has just a bit of critical success. Tested in Paris with the Cartier Foundation, it does not appear to have got...
the enlargement of Reina Sofía Hotel right—neither is he able to with the horrendous “computer colours palette” he chooses to apply to Puerta de America Hotel. Both of these are examples of the eagerness of many cities to raise the skyline. The Atelier Nouvel is also planned for Santiago, Ibiza, and more.

In Álava, Frank Gehry repeats his obsession for reflecting the era’s movement with his statuesque architectures. Declared enemy of the M.M. box style, he builds Alavesa, a hotel-winery, in La Rioja, choosing a style faithful to that initiated in Bilbao and New York. In 1993, Siza Vieira, in Santiago de Compostela, inaugurates CEGAL, the Meteorological Centre at Barcelona’s Olympic Village, the Rectery of Alicante’s University, the Campus of Journalism and Bonavial Gardens, and more. English architect David Chipperfield debuts in Spain with a summer family house in the Galician village of Corrubedo. Today he works in Valencia at the American Cup’s main headquarters building, “Vels el vents”.

In Spain, we know about these architects because of the following specialized magazines: El Croquis, AV, Pasajes, A+U, Via Construcción, etc. The modality of competitions, taken up on the last years by the Architects Associations, with the good intention of sharing out the work, has succeeded in producing very positive results. Among the winners: Perea, De la Hoz, Noguerol, Gallego, Bayón, Ábalos y Herreros, Consuegra, Patxi Mangado, Tuñón y Mansilla, and more.

The decreasing interest in ornamentation, so devoutly encouraged by the M.M., has survived after post-modernity, having acceptance especially in the Spanish architecture of the plateau (School of Madrid), and some of the outskirts. But we think that was just a legacy of the Herrerian and mathematical rigor of El Escorial, an influence that was, oddly enough, brought in by an architect king, Felipe II, inspired by the rationalist Milan de Filarete General Hospital.

Terence Riley, while presenting the last exhibit on Spanish contemporary architecture, ON SITE, at MOMA, talked about “pragmatism” while referring to this kind of Cartesian architecture, to differentiate it from the aesthetic idealism of Catalunya and the Mediterranean. And he did this by digging up F. Lloyd Wright, who was both a functionalist and pragmatic. Post-modernism arrogance, which was haughtily brought to bear over the MM, and dignified by F. Venturi’s writings, underlines, at least provisionally, the ephemeral deprecation of ornamentation, of the symbol constituted of mythologies.

Contemporary Spanish architectures, introduced at the MOMA in 2006, pointed to slight breakaways towards Formalism, when it came to the work of certain architects selected for this exhibit. The studio of Iñaki Ábalos and Juan Herreros practiced its avowed vocation for skyscrapers with pieces like “Tower and Office”, with its Woermann Tower in Las Palmas, a building that at once makes us think of its master, Oiza. The exhibit also showed Barcelona’s Santa Caterina Market, which is an example of the formal aestheticism of the Catalan tradition, consecrated by Gaudi. Enric Miralles’ and Benedetta Tagliabue’s project is wrapped up in an undulating roof and glazed ceramic coating. Multi-coloured carpet shows through windows that open out onto the square.

Calatrava, from his New York studio, makes some Formalist pieces in Spain. His footbridge in Bilbao, and his Cultural Centre in Oviedo, replicate his special sense of structural Formalism, together with his ongoing research into the plastic possibilities for big bone gear teeth machinery, based on the animal kingdom. This was also of interest to European figures like Van Berkel.

In the rest of the country, architects Tuñón y Mansilla won the Mies Van der Rohe prize for their project for the MUSAC in León. Elías y Torres won the “Castilla La Mancha” prize for his ascending ramp in Toledo.

Since 1996, a stay in Pamplona which turned into a kind of “evangelical mission,” enabled Javier Carvajal (architect from the ETSAM) to create a school of devout and illustrious foreign guests. But there are also those others who emerge after a previous selection through a competition: Manuel de las Casas, Cruz y Ortiz, Plínio y Vilaplana, L. Llinás, Mateo, Ferrater, Perea, De la Hoz, Nogueurol, Gallego, Bayón, Ábalos Herreros, Consuegra, Patxi Mangado, Tuñón y Mansilla, and more.

The decreasing interest in ornamentation, so devoutly encouraged by the M.M., has survived after post-modernity, having acceptance especially in the Spanish architecture of the plateau (School of Madrid), and some of the outskirts. But we think that was just a legacy of the Herrerian and mathematical rigor of El Escorial, an influence that was, oddly enough, brought in by an architect king, Felipe II, inspired by the rationalist Milan de Filarete General Hospital.

That architecture born in the laboratory inside of which Chicago converted itself, after the fire, lead the Hyatt family to the creation of the Pritzker prize. Twelve of the winners took part in Spanish architectural projects over the last twenty-five years. Three of are building their towers in Paseo de la Castellana (Madrid). Spain keeps on inviting the big players. Today, Oscar Niemeyer is finishing his last building in Avilés. His untripping passion reminds us of what he learnt from Le Corbusier: “Architecture is invention;” it’s only in that creativity where the interest resides.

One last remark about a curious intervention taking place in Madrid. The recent and relative economic opulence at times is giving birth to whimsical nonsense about “the new rich, like as is the case with the Puerta de America Hotel experiment, which makes us think of a loss of credibility, in general, regarding the sincerity of architecture that is designed nowadays.

This hotel’s investment inventiveness could even be damaged, as an exercise of the School, because it is restricted and determined. Fourteen well-known architects are invited to compete, as a kind of connection between the different identities. We consider that experience to be revealing and unsuccessful. It certainly surprises and disappoints that architects who have created first-rate buildings pieces offer themselves up to “the creation of a brand image” so that each of them can play a part with each floor of the building, resulting in an intervention determined by the typology of a conventional hotel floor: a main corridor on every floor, with rooms facing both sides, developed for a ten-story building. It is about converting architecture into a patina of style, thanks to the possibilities that come about from materials like Corian or steel.

Such frivolous exercises, plus suspicions about the dying out of architecture due to the unlimited possibilities of technology over materials, present us with serious doubts about the discipline’s future viability as an intellectualized practice.

Spain, along with Europe, Japan, China, etc., has a “date,” once again, with skyscrapers, something like a new “terminal station” of architecture that the United States already passed through during the thirties. The four skyscrapers erected in La Castellana (Madrid) again emphasize the fluidity of Spanish architecture to the Bauhaus masters, through its most conspicuous students: a few years ago, Minouco Yamazaki put up Picasso Tower over Castellana, and Philip Johnson, the Kio Towers. Today, M. Pei is constructing one of the new towers, and Norman Foster is working on the Caja Madrid Tower.

After so much experimentation trying to find out how to optimize typologies, one asks, along with Bertrand Goldberg, what is going to happen now?

Spain is now equipped with arms: auditoriums, sports centres, hospitals, libraries, museums, cultural centres, surfside boardwalks, and more. We assume the response that Kenneth Frampton makes to that question: we’re at the end of the millennium and we’re through with the experiments. Spain, like the most of the more developed countries, has already introduced ecology and sustainability into its laws and regulations related to architecture. The feeling is that these conditions will, at the least, lead to lawsuits, while less polluting materials and their constructive uses will not be not looked into.

As far as our country is concerned, we thank you for your support. We have “done our homework” and provided ourselves with the necessary infrastructures. In any event, I invite you to come to Spain, to judge for yourselves.

Thank you very much.

such as...
**WELCOME LETTER**

On behalf of the scientific and the organizing committee I would like to cordially invite you to attend the 21st IAPS conference which will take place in Leipzig, Germany, from 27 June to 2 July 2010. It is a great pleasure for the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research-UFZ to welcome conference participants from more than 50 countries. The conference venue will be the “Leipziger Kubus”, the new conference centre at the campus of the UFZ. We can announce that the Prime Minister of the Free State of Saxony has taken over the patronage of the conference.

In accordance with the IAPS mission the conference has chosen the ambitious title “Vulnerability, Risk and Complexity: Impacts of Global Change on Human Habitats”. It will address the study of the interrelations between the social, the built, and the natural environment as well as the impacts on them by what is called ‘global change’. This includes climate impacts, environmental risks, but also new demographic challenges and uneven economic developments. Human habitats are facing social, economic, man-made, natural, and climate-induced risks, and they are vulnerable to a variety of crises and stresses.

These new and complex challenges encourage looking for new scientific approaches direct-ing to comprehensive and integrative problem solutions helping to strengthen local and social resilience. Hence, sophisticated theories, innovative methods, and appropriate empirical foundations are needed. Research should ideally integrate the social, natural and engineering or planning sciences as well as architecture and should work in a transdisciplinary manner. The conference will focus primarily in urban areas and regions which have to cope with processes of simultaneous shrinkage and growth.

The contributions will address the following essential questions:
- What does global change imply locally for people-environment relations?
- Vulnerable places and vulnerable people: How do climate, environmental, demo-graphic and economic changes interact?
- Are cities specific ‘risk habitats’ in the course of global change, and are they espe-cially affected?
- How can be ensured the liveability and functionality of human habitats under the con-ditions of global change?

We are overwhelmed by the huge amount of abstracts we received according to the call for papers. Obviously, the conference topic is of high relevance. After the review procedure we can offer a very interesting programme showing various facets of people-environment stud-ies. We will carry out two hour events which allow presentations and discussions. The con-ference includes symposia, sessions, flash presentation sessions, a panel discussion, a poster exhibition, and a special memorial lecture dedicated to Rikard Küller.

Three well-known keynote speakers will introduce exciting topics. The architect Robert Adam (London) will refl ect on the interrelations between architecture and global change. S. Harris Ali (Toronto) will give a talk about infectious diseases as new risks for human habitats. Mark Pelling (London) will discuss chances for adaptation to global environmental change in urban Latin America. As a special speaker we can announce Alicia Bárcena Ibarra, the Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC, Santiago de Chile). Using the example of Latin America she will plead for safe human habit-tats as a human right.

Within 15 symposia, 33 sessions and two flash presentation sessions the participants will present their new findings and research results, discuss innovative methodological ap-proaches, and shape new interrelations. A panel discussion with participants from research and regional planning institutions including the European Research Council will deal with the challenges of environmental research between scientific excellence and practice orientation.

According to a good tradition of the IAPS-conferences, the first two days are dedicated to a Young Researcher’s Workshop. 43 PhD-students will use the chance to present their pre-liminary results and discuss them with international experts in their discipline.

To get some insights in the cityscape of Leipzig and the surroundings, the conference participants are invited to take part in one of six thematic excursions (for further information see chapter “Thematic excursions”).

Next to the interesting scientifi c programme of the conference, there are a number of social events and cultural highlights as well as a selection of historical sites which you would like to know more about, such as the Wilhelm Wundt Museum of the University of Leipzig, dedicated to the “father of experimental psychology”.

No matter for what social event and / or sightseeing you go for, we hope you will enjoy and look back on your stay with fond memories.

For further information please have a look at the website: www.iaps2010.ufz.de

I’m looking forward to welcome you soon in Leipzig.

Prof. Dr. Sigrun Kabisch
Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research – UFZ
Leipzig, Germany
21. IAPS Conference - Leipzig, Germany, 27 June - 2 July 2010

“Vulnerability, Risk and Complexity: Impacts of Global Change on Human Habitats”

27 June 2010 - Sunday
08.00 Registration (open until 2 July 2010)
09.00-17.00 IAPS Board meeting
09.00-09.20 Young Researchers’ Workshop - Opening
09.30-11.30 Simultaneous sessions à 3 speakers, chaired by senior scientists
11.30-13.30 Simultaneous sessions à 3 speakers, chaired by senior scientist
13.30-14.30 Lunch break
14.30-16.30 Simultaneous sessions à 3 speakers, chaired by senior scientists
17.00 Evening dinner (barbeque and music)

28 June 2010 - Monday
09.00 Young Researchers’ Workshop
09.00-11.00 Simultaneous sessions à 3 speakers, chaired by senior scientists
11.00-13.00 Simultaneous sessions’ à 3 speakers, chaired by senior scientists
13.00-14.00 Lunch break
13.30-16.30 Meeting of the networks
16.00-17.00 Poster social (opening of the poster session with coffee and cake)
17.00 Opening ceremony
Presentation of the 21. IAPS Conference 2010
Welcome address by the IAPS President, Prof. Ombretta Romice
Welcome address by the Scientific Director of the Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research UFZ, Prof. Georg Teutsch
Welcome address by the Prime Minister of the Free State of Saxony, Stanislaw Tillich, patron
Keynote speech by Alicia Barcena, United Nations Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
Welcome addresses by scientific authorities
Awarding of the Young Researchers’ Workshop
19.00 Welcome reception including opening of the photo exhibition (Kubes UFZ)

29 June 2010 - Tuesday
08.00 Registration incl. welcome coffee
09.00-09.45 Keynote speech
10.00-12.00 Thematic sessions and Symposia (simultaneously)
12.00-13.00 Lunch break
13.30-15.30 Thematic sessions and Symposia (simultaneously)
15.30-16.30 Poster talk (including coffee and cake)
16.30-18.00 IAPS-President meeting of the IAPS members (AGM)
20.00 Conference dinner in “Auerbachs Keller” (with special surprise)

1 July 2010 - Thursday
08.00 Registration incl. welcome coffee
09.00-09.45 Keynote speech
10.00-12.05 Thematic sessions and Symposia (simultaneously)
12.00-13.00 Lunch break
13.30-15.30 Thematic sessions and Symposia (simultaneously)
15.30-16.30 Poster talk (including coffee and cake)
16.00-16.30 Thematic excursions (depending on the field trip)
19.30 Special offer: Organ-recital in St. Nicolai church, performing J. S. Bach

30 June 2010 - Wednesday
08.00 Registration incl. welcome coffee
09.00-09.45 Keynote speech
10.00-12.05 Thematic sessions and Symposia (simultaneously)
12.00-13.00 Panel discussion “Environmental research between scientific excellence and practice orientation”
13.30-14.00 Lunch break
14.00-16.00 Thematic excursions (depending on the field trip)
19.30 Special offer: Organ-recital in St. Nicolai church, performing J. S. Bach

1 July 2010 - Thursday
08.00 Registration incl. welcome coffee
09.00-11.00 Thematic sessions and Symposia (simultaneously)
11.00-11.30 Coffee break
11.30-13.00 Thematic sessions and Symposia (simultaneously)
13.30-14.30 Lunch break
14.30-16.30 Thematic sessions and Symposia (simultaneously)
16.30 Closing ceremony

The IAPS conference is well known for its excursions – which also is the case this year. Referring to the main topic of the conference, the organisers have endeavoured to arrange six thematically interrelated excursions into the social, historical, and political development of Leipzig, but also into its urban ecological development. Each tour follows its own theme and leads into another district of the city, to its outskirts as well as to the world-renowned Bauhaus Dessau.

Although there are only few places available for the bus tour to the Bauhaus Dessau, reservations can still be made for the other excursions.

1. From a former mining district to a recreation area

Leipzig can look back on a long and rich historical tradition; however the more recent history is also marked by ruptures. These will be able to be experienced, for example in the outskirts of the city, where large scale open cast lignite mining was carried out for many decades. After the closure of most of the open cast mine a lake landscape is in the process of creation, which is transforming the crater landscape into a unique recreational area. The tour of the south of Leipzig shows the individual phases of the development: an open cast mine still in use, a lake in the process of being flooded, and a finished new lake.

2. Reurbanisation processes in the former working class district

The inner city of Leipzig, originating mainly from the 19th century, was marked for decades by a lack of investment, decay, and poor living conditions. After the revolution in the autumn of 1989 and the German reunification a year later, wide reaching redevelopment measures were carried out. For example an old working and industrial district was able to be saved from decay. After a long phase of population loss and over-ageing, young people and families are moving into this district again and have introduced a process of reurbanisation. The tour to the west of Leipzig shows this process through the use of examples and makes it possible to experience the stages on the way to reurbanisation.

3. Greening of inner-urban brownfields and new design concepts

The way of dealing with many derelict areas, which arose during de-industrialisation, is the theme of the tour in the east of Leipzig. On the one hand this area shows a concentration of derelict areas, on the other hand it is characterised by a lack of open- and green spaces. Through a comprehensive new planning and design concept a new green corridor has been laid down through the formerly densely populated quarter. Through this new green spaces arise, which can be used by different social groups. With the change of use of former commercial and living areas new options have been followed, for instance “nature for a time” or “urban woodland”. The tour leads past examples of these new green spaces.

4. Demolition and upgrading in a prefab housing-district

Apart from the buildings from the Wilhelminian time, large high rise areas from the socialist era form one of the important building types in Leipzig. In 1989 over 30% of the population lived in this sort of accommodation, 85,000 alone in the biggest development Leipzig-Grünau. During the city’s period of shrinkage in the 1990s Leipzig Grünau, which was a preferred location beforehand, suffered an over proportional loss of population; now the area has only just over half of its original population. This resulted in a massive amount of vacant accommodation and infrastructure. As a result of this an attempt was made to combine the demolition of houses and of infrastructure with an improvement of the residential and living conditions. The excursion to Leipzig Grünau gives insights into this process through the use of successful examples.

5. Inner city walk: landmarks of the peaceful revolution

The walk through the city centre of Leipzig will lead on the one hand to places of the peaceful revolution. In the autumn of 1989 Leipzig was one of the initiating points of this historical decisive period in the history of Germany. People gathered here in the city centre to demonstrate for human rights and democracy. The walk will also include important historical information about the city’s history and thus trace some of the important developments of this old trade fair, trading and university city.

6. Bauhaus Dessau

The bus tour will lead finally to the renown Bauhaus in Dessau, which will be introduced through a guided walk through the house. There will also be possibilities to visit a second exhibition, the “International Building Exhibition Urban Restructuring 2010” as well as a renovated site in the city.
CALL FOR PAPERS

The Dresden Congress of IAEA Focusing Aesthetics and Design Congress Organizer:
Prof. Dr. Ralf Weber (Dresden) Dresden, August 25-28, 2010

While the Dresden Congress of the IAEA will focus on its traditional topics in the science of aesthetics, there will be an additional emphasis on the connection between aesthetics and its connections to the various fields of design.

Traditionally the biennial conferences have focused on aspects of experimental psychology and the empirical social sciences as they pertain to the study of arts, the environment, or the role of the creative process. It is our intention with this conference to strengthen the discussion of the more recently emerging fields of neurocognitive approaches to aesthetics as well.

While one of the main foci of aesthetic research have been the traditional arts, from painting, sculpture, music, literature and dance to architecture, but also to the areas of design such as graphic art and product design; however, there has been little involvement from members of these disciplines themselves. With this conference we would like to especially encourage them to participate in the discussion. Can any findings from experimental aesthetics indeed be applied to the artistic and design practice?

One of the intentions of this Congress will be the opening of a dialogue between research and practice, between questions asked and answers by all of the fields. We therefore deliberately invite designers, architects, computer designers, fashion designers, photographers and all others in the design disciplines to contribute to the discussions within this symposium.


Deadlines
Submission of abstracts November 1, 2009
Notification of acceptance February 1, 2010
Submission of full paper May 1, 2010
early registration until March 31, 2010
late registration after March 31, 2010
preliminary program June-July, 2010

More information at:
http://www.arch.tu-dresden.de/raumgestaltung/iaea/

GOOD DESIGN = Healthy Communities & Economic Growth will be the focus of Columbus Indiana Architectural Archives’ 2010 Symposium

Long recognized for its outstanding quality of life created through its half-century commitment to high quality design and planning, Columbus, Indiana, will host its 2nd Triennial Symposium on GOOD DESIGN, April 9-11, 2010. It builds on the success of the first symposium which was held in 2007 as an AIA 150 – Blueprint for America project sponsored by AIA Indiana and the Columbus Indiana Architectural Archives (CIAA). Next year’s symposium will be sponsored by the CIAA and is entitled: GOOD DESIGN = Community Health & Economic Development.

The program’s confirmed keynote speakers include former public member of the AIA national board, Dr. Richard J. Jackson, M.D., M.P.H., currently Chair and Professor at UCLA’s School of Public Health. He is nationally recognized as a pioneer in the study of design and its impact on public health and community wellness and is the author of an article that recently appeared in Pediatrics magazine entitled, “The Built Environment: Designing Communities to Promote Physical Activity in Children.”

Architects Fred Koetter, FAIA, and Susie Kim, AIA, partners in Koetter Kim & Associates, and Douglas Johnson, FAIA, principal designer for William Rawn Associates, will lead walking tours and discuss their respective office’s current Columbus projects on Friday afternoon, April 9th. They will also be plenary session speakers on Saturday afternoon, April 10th.

Symposium attendees, as well as Columbus residents, are invited to “a town gathering” on the evening of Friday, April 9th in which 2010 AIA national president, George Miller, FAIA, managing partner with Pei Cobb Freed, will share his three decades of experiences working with AIA Gold Medal winner, I.M. Pei, FAIA. Pei’s 1969 urban design which created Columbus’ city’s plaza centered on his Gino Rogers Library, Elie Saarinen’s, First Christian Church and Henry Moore’s sculpture, “Large Arch,” remains one of the strongest iconic images of this unique America city.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Cracks in the Concrete Jungle: New Perspectives on Urban Ecology DFG Graduate Research Training Group announces the 5th International Congress on Urban Ecology from 22 to 24 October in Berlin

Worldwide, contemporary urban societies are faced with drastic consequences of climate change, demographic shifts and associated economic disparity. What do such challenges mean for the natural environments of cities and for billions of urban inhabitants? Multidisciplinary solutions are necessary to develop new perspectives and creative strategies for sustainable urban development. For the past eight years, the DFG Graduate Research Training Group 780 “Perspectives on Urban Ecology” has been investigating the interface between cities, nature and people, and is pleased to invite representatives from different disciplines to its final international congress on urban ecology. The Congress Cracks in the Concrete Jungle: New Perspectives on Urban Ecology on October 22nd and 23rd, 2010 focuses on the development of urban nature in the context of such contemporary challenges, especially with regard to the quality of human life.

We look forward to receiving abstracts for oral presentations and poster contributions on the following session topics: Sustainable Planning and Policy Urban Biodiversity Environmental Media Perception and Behavior Methods, Theories and Practice

Registration and Contact
For submission of abstracts and conference registration, please visit our homepage:
www.stadtoekologie-berlin.de
DFG Graduate Research Training Group Department of Geography Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin Unter den Linden 6 10099 Berlin

Submission of abstracts May 1, 2010
Submission of full paper June 1, 2010
Notification of acceptance August 1, 2010
Registration deadline August 15, 2010

More information at:
www.arch.tu-dresden.de/raumgestaltung/iaea/
Building Prosperity—Housing and Economic Development. By Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka, Earthscan 2009. Copyright UN-Habitat 2009. ISBN: 978-1-84407-632-1 (hardback) 978-1-84407-633-8 (paperback). Earthscan may be contacted at earthinfo@earthscan.co.uk or www.earthscan.co.uk. Tel: +44 (0)20 7841 1930 Fax: +44 (0)20 7242 1474.
UN-Habitat may be contacted in Nairobi at Tel: +254 20 762 3120.

Learned rumour had it that as from 4 years ago more than half of this world’s population had gone urban, and save a planetary disaster we cannot escape this trend as irreversible. Not only is this true, and we already have 400 cities in excess of 1 million each, and 20 megacities topping 10 m, but I unwittingly find myself here checking on 2 books both addressing us in their opening paragraph with exactly this very same fact on globalised urbanisation:

- Editor Edward Ng in his Preface of Designing High-Density for Social and Environmental Sustainability (HD),
- The UN Secretary-Gan Ban Ki-moon in his Foreword of Building Prosperity—Housing and Economic Development (HED), authored by Anna K. Tibaijuka, his woman in Nairobi running UN-Habitat. And before his first paragraph is over, Mr. Ki-moon adds how 1 out of these 3 urban dwellers lives in slums, meaning one billion people. This shared priority for both HD and HED stands expected since both Housing and High Density are inevitable issues of globalised urbanisation of our finite world.

However, the second common denominator to these splendid books is unexpected, as they both have a preference for Singapore and Hong Kong. This they prove obvious as both city-states are high density and also have housing success stories to tell. I suggest to the reader to follow-up, better still, visit these Asian cities, and I am therefore giving here a set of references from HD sources(1) and HED sources(2), but also the electronic space that further defines them(3) — as with my personal experience of Tokyo. When 5 years ago I was preparing for Tokyo, one of my summarised comparisons (one rule-of-thumb from a set that served me well) was that this city’s population was 2 times the number in London, in one third of the London space, HD further compares London to Tokyo both for their current status of high-rise buildings, and their RHPS. The long list of Acronyms and Abbreviations explains, RHP is the rectangular horizontal plane, the unobstructed open space outside of a window. High density will mean buildings fighting for natural light and ventilation—RHP regulating the distance between a window and the building facing it. Tokyo (to my surprise in 2005) is doing better than London, both respected for a vertical sustaining angle under 25 degrees. For the higher density Singapore and Hong Kong, HD gives the permissible angle going up to 76.

Be it tsunami or terror, genocide or earthquake, armed conflict or famine, the mortality numbers are low when you consider those affected and facing either depression or post-traumatic stress disorder(4) and needing shelter. Shelterless Housing is the most visible indicator of economic poverty. To take an example, 15 years from now, Mumbai population is expected to reach 26 million, whilst already 5 years ago 55.5% of India’s total lived in slums (twice the % in Indonesia, but far less than the % in Bangladesh, Nigeria, even Pakistan). Worth monitoring India as an emerging economy, see its automobility destiny, and already producing the 106 Km/hr 4-seat Nano in the Pantnagar production hub.

However, in the case of Singapore and Hong Kong, HD suggests making the city into an offshoire center--with Delaware-USA being 1st). We have 33 Tables that include Factor analysis of the soundscapes evaluation in Beijing. Values for air speed inside the canyon when wind blows perpendicular or obliquely to the canyon, and Open space planning possibilities with their thermal effects. With over 250 Figures, high density dimensions get full visibility and make a great reading all by themselves alone. Your full list of Climate, Materials, Economics, Symbols and Activities gets tackled by these writers, or your What for.

In HD, editor Ng, a Hong Kong professor, puts together a unique team of 27 writers including himself, who did 22 papers organised in Parts I-V from understanding high density to practising it. Each contributor gives his Email address, together with postal coordinates. Eleven of them are Hong Kong-related, with 5 going for Singapore others coming from France, Canada, USA, UK, Germany, Korea, New Zealand—nobody to put a hands-on case for Mombasa, Sao Paulo, Cairo, Tehran, Delhi, Mumbai, Macau, Manila, Tokyo (although those cities are taken into account, with Lagos missed out—see HED instead). We have 33 Tables that include Factor analysis of the soundscapes evaluation in Beijing. Values for air speed inside the canyon when wind blows perpendicular or obliquely to the canyon, and Open space planning possibilities with their thermal effects. With over 250 Figures, high density dimensions get full visibility and make a great reading all by themselves alone. Your full list of Climate, Materials, Economics, Symbols and Activities gets tackled by these writers, or your What for.

As economies grow, HED pursues, construction output will grow at a faster rate than current middle-income economies like Malaysia, Argentina, South Korea—and Hong Kong, Singapore. Ms Anna Tibaijuka urges us in a well documented way to recognise the economic value of housing, backed by 9 Figures, 36 Tables, 21 Boxes, and 19 Case Studies (Africa, Asia, North and Central Europe, US, South America, and one on Singapore). She is of course her UN position. She is mainstream. She knows how the market economy ball bounces—and both Hong Kong and Singapore know how the economic development cookie crumbles (The OECD, organisation of economic cooperation and development would be quick to add how the former is placed 10th and the latter 8th in its list of Offshore centers—with Delaware-USA being 1st).

On the other hand I want to suggest we also examine other approaches towards less babies, different technologies, and a less/no-consumer society(6). This is not the iconoclastic Sid & Nancy (7a) view it seems, if you know the number of people this planet can sustain in a USA lifestyle(+1.5 billion) as compared to the number in Indian modes(+10 billion). Same if you consider how the total population triple in this writer’s lifetime (and I am not dead yet), with the climatic change being felt, biodiversity reduced, and so with resources all types from oil, water to space to live on—and in.

I should also admit having just viewed Louis Malle’s Calcutta (7b).

Two thought-provoking books on issues urgent.
NOTES


(2) Kaye,B.Upper Nankin street Singapore,University of Malaya Press,1960


(4) In fact to get the Affected number you will have to multiply Mortality by either 8 for genocide,or 1500 for invasion,by 17 for a tsunami or 110,000 for a fire and 150 for an earthquake.


(6) For Deconiscance and Economic Development Objectors see [www.gasap.be], [www.woof.fr],[www.bgebim.be],or just wash your windows with vinegar and yesterday's newspaper.The concept of a course goes back to the Club of Rome and their 'Limits to Growth';1972. Just one of the ways to go is creating 'new currencies' based on elementary exchange.This is just one example from Cumbibah(Brazil) as reported by UN-Habitat(see (5)),and specifically Case Study-8 in Mepolous being published in IAPS Bulletin(Bus Tokens and Parcels of Fruit were swapped for Recyclables from garbage,otherwise not possible to get the city to collect.

(7) a— Directed by Alex Cox(1986)with Gary Oldman (for Sex Pistols' bass guitar) and Chloe Webb.
IAPS networks foster and encourage innovative work on specific areas. The Networks carry out independent work which is featured through the IAPS website and Bulletins, as well as publications, websites etc. Each Network meets regularly at each Congress and in between.

The Networks are interested and research groups formed by IAPS members. They carry out debates, discussion groups, publications, often possess their own website and organise symposia and conferences: for example, two of IAPS Networks: the (CSBE) Culture & Space in the Built Environment Network and the Housing Network are organizing jointly this International Symposium on “Restorative Built Environments: Reclaiming Old Spaces for New Uses” in Istanbul (7-16 October 2009).

Moreover, the Restorative Environments Network defined a common format for advertising and disseminating network activities. Visit http://www.iaps-association.org/activities/remnetworks/ Each Network has now of a dedicated page within this website, which should be filled, so watch this space.

Kindly find below a complete list of Networks currently operating within IAPS, and get in touch with them. For more information do not hesitate to ask: Aleya Abdel-Hadi, IAPS Board member, Networks Coordinator: aleya@2000@hotmail.com

The Networks and their convenors:

- Housing (1986)
  - Rodrick Lawrence
  - Rodrick.Lawrence@curtin.edu.au
  - Rolf Johansson rolj@arch.kth.se

- Education (1990)
  - Niodelley Teysa@nuvola.arch.metu.edu.tr,
  - Airin@salama.asia@ gmail.com
  - Joy Raffel jaffa@arch.kth.se

- Children Youth and Environment (1996)
  - Maria Nordstrom
  - maria.nordstrom@humanitas.se and
  - Sandra ‘Depeus sandrine.deppeure@Ihu.s

- Culture and Space in the Built Environment (1997)
  - Holly Targhetta h.targhetta@arch.kth.se and
  - Peter Kellner p.kellner@arch.kth.se

- Landscape
  - Ulla Berglund : u.berg@arch.kth.se

- Communication Technology and Place
  - Gary Gumpert i2lab@poltechnion.net and
  - Supasri Chaisiri@arch.poltechnion.net

- Environment and Geology
  - Mark Del Aguila m.delaguila@swanse.ac.uk

- History and the Built Environment
  - Jacob Kimario jkimario@brookes.ac.uk

- Sustainability
  - Birgitta Gatersleben b.gatersleben@unimorgan.uk and
  - Linda Zhang l.zhang@unimorgan.uk

- E-Learning (2006)
  - Lisa Holm lisa.holm@lut.fi

- Restorative Environments (2006)
  - Terry Hartig_terry.hartig@iun.edu,
  - Kevin.Thwaite.k.thwaite@shetford.ac.uk and
  - Jenny Ros.jros@ce.ac.uk

- Urban morphology and Representation (2006)
  - Fei Chen fichten@arch.kth.se
  - Raymond Lucas raymond.p.lucas@btinternet.com and
  - Ramberta Romiun ramberta.romiun@arch.kth.se

Steps To Be Taken To Set up an IAPS Network
To be sent to the IAPS Networks Convenor
- State proposed name of the network
- Define the aims of the network
- State the topics it will be discussing, and in what format
- State the type of work you are expecting to generate,
- Send name(s) of suggested convenor(s), their current addresses, emails & tel Numbers
- Send a list of current members, their current addresses, emails & telephone numbers
- State if the network is organized jointly with other organization(s) than IAPS.
- Are any of the current network member collaborating in research projects?
- If yes, state the research program(s)
- State any other activities - if exist - between current network members (conferences, workshops, informal meetings, editorial, joint publications, etc.,)
- State your network plan for 2010.

IAPS Networks Guidelines
- Networks have to submit a yearly report on their activities to the IAPS Networks Coordinator.
- Each network should have at least one symposium at each IAPS conference.
- Each network should have its own website.
- Each network should ensure their members to have joint research and publication.
- Each network convenor should encourage their members to have joint research and publication.

Benefits of Membership Include
- The right to vote and stand for membership of the Board and Steering Committee
- Reduced fees for attending conferences and seminars
- Free copies of the IAPS newsletter
- Members receive a copy of the Directory of IAPS members
- Members receive a copy of the Directory of IAPS members.

One of the priorities of the IAPS Board is to encourage more young researchers to join and be active within IAPS. Apart from special student rates for joining the Association (half the normal cost) and reduced rates for attending conferences, we have instituted a Young Researcher Award which recognises the best paper from a young researcher at the IAPS Conference. We also have a Doctoral Student Workshop linked to the Conference at which doctoral students can discuss their work with leading IAPS researchers and fellow students in a supportive environment.

We are also looking to further and facilitate international collaboration. This is best achieved by working with other IAPS networks, but we are also currently looking to see how we can facilitate the setting up of a network of EB Research Units and Laboratories. This could potentially be highly beneficial for both international collaborative research funding and the teaching and training of young researchers.

In particular the Objectives of IAPS are:
- To facilitate communication among those concerned with the relationships between people and their physical environment.
- To stimulate research and innovation for improving human well-being and the physical environment.
- To promote the integration of research, education, policy, and practice.

To achieve its Objectives the Association
- Facilitates contact and exchange of ideas between members all over the world.
- Hosts regular conferences and specialised symposia and seminars in English and French.
- Publishes a newsletter, conference and seminar proceedings and a membership directory.
- Develops relationships with similar organisations (EDRA (N.Amercian), IMA (Japan), PAPER (Australia)).

IAPS Membership Application Form

- Last Name
- Given Name
- Title
- Address
- Tel
- Fax
- Email
- Membership Category (Please enclose)
- Full Membership 75€ for one year
- Full Membership 300€ for five years
- Student/Retired/Unemployed/Eastern Europe/Third World 35€ / Special Reduced Welcome Fee, for EDRA, IMA and PAPER members (only first year)
- Full Membership 55€ for one year
- Full Membership 220€ for five years
- Student/Retired/Unemployed/Eastern Europe/Third World 15€ / Payment:
  - On-line payment: Please, go to www.iaps-association.org, and follow the instructions.
  - Cheque: Payable to “International Association for People-Environment Studies”
  - Bank Transfer: Please transfer your amount to the account number: IBAN: FR7839000120012404700740200068 – BIC: GLEQFABN
- IFSC Code: Banque Postale, F-79900 Paris
- Signature
- Please return this form, along with your subscription fee, made payable to “IAPS” to Birgitta Gatersleben, Department of Psychology, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey. UK.

DISCOUNTED JOURNALS FOR IAPS MEMBERS

Several journals offer discounts to IAPS members. The procedure for subscribing is different in each case. IAPS members are strongly advised to go to the relevant website and get subscription information there. When they write to the journal they should mention they are members of IAPS and claim their discount rate.

- Environment and Behavior
  - Individual Subscription to IAPS members 20% discount,
  - For information http://www.xplore.com/Shopping/JohnDove/Id=4727
- Environments by Design
  - IAPS members can purchase back issues, or packages of back and current issues at a discount of 25% on standard individual rates
  - For information http://www.washington.edu/ubc/design/tdb_26.htm
- Journal of Architectural and Planning Research
  - The current annual discounted members subscription rate is USD 73.60,
  - For details: www.archcor.com
- Journal of Environmental Psychology
  - Individual subscription rate to JEP = $22 / $33 (approx 20% saving)
  - For information http://www.academicpress.com/jea
- Open House International
  - Normal Price 43 / USD 60,
  - Members (10)
  - For information http://www.openhouse-int.com/

Bulletin of People-Environment Studies is published twice a year and sent to all IAPS members. The

28 Bulletin of People-Environment Studies
The Cultural Identity of Chinese Cities: The Case Study of Nanjing, China

by Fei Chen

History, Trends, and Projects of Contemporary Architecture in Spain

by Arturo Franco Taboada

One: How High Density Are You?

Two: When Did You Invest in Housing Last?

by Carl Graumann

by Dr. Mit Mitropoulos

IAPS 2010 (Leipzig, Germany)

"Vulnerability, Risk and Complexity: Impacts of global Change on Human Habitats"

IAPS 2010 (Leipzig, Germany)

"Vulnerability, Risk and Complexity: Impacts of global Change on Human Habitats"

Carl Graumann and the ECOLOGIZATION OF PSYCHOLOGY

Carl Graumann remembered by David Uzzell

6th BIENNIAL CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY IN ZURICH (SWITZERLAND)

ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

by Florian Kaiser

THE ROLE OF TYPOMORPHOLOGY IN SUSTAINING THE CULTURAL IDENTITY OF CHINESE CITIES: THE CASE STUDY OF NANJING, CHINA

by Fei Chen

SHOULDN'T WE GLOBALISE URBAN PLANNING?

by Dr. Mit Mitropoulos

THE CASE STUDY OF NANJING, CHINA

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