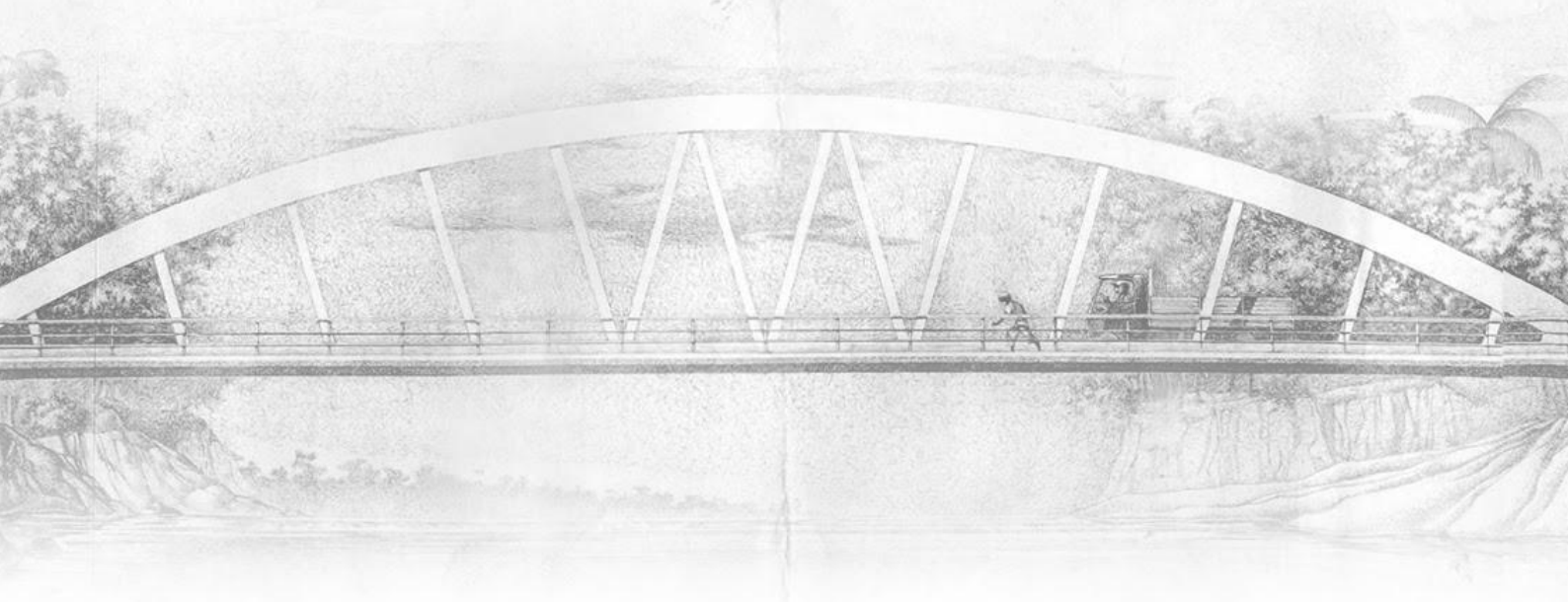# I INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

COLONIAL AND POSTCOLONIAL LANDSCAPES
ARCHITECTURE, CITIES, INFRASTRUCTURES

16th - 18th january 2019 | Lisbon | Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation

DRAFT PROGRAMME V.01

THE CONGRESS

The infrastructure of the colonial territories obeyed the logic of economic exploitation, territorial domain and commercial dynamics among others that left deep marks in the constructed landscape. The rationales applied to the decisions behind the construction of infrastructures varied according to the historical period, the political model of colonial administration and the international conjuncture.

This congress seeks to bring to the knowledge of the scientific community the dynamics of occupation of colonial territory, especially those involving agents related to architecture and urbanism and its repercussions in the same territories as independent countries.

It is hoped to address issues such as how colonial infrastructure has conditioned the current development models of the new countries or what options taken by colonial administrations have been abandoned or otherwise strengthened after independence.

The congress is part of the ongoing research project entitled "*Coast to Coast - Late Portuguese Infrastructural Development in Continental Africa (Angola and Mozambique): Critical and Historical Analysis and Postcolonial Assessment*" funded by 'Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia' (FCT - Foundation for Science and Technology), which has as partner the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (FCG).

The aim of this congress is to extend the debate on the repercussions of the decisions taken by the colonial states in the area of territorial infrastructures - in particular through the disciplines of architecture and urbanism - in post-independence development models and the formation of new countries with colonial past.

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Ana Vaz Milheiro (FAUL, Dinâmia'CET-IUL, CEAUP, Portugal) - **coordination**
Ana Canas (Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino, UL, Portugal)
Isabel Martins (Universidade Agostinho Neto, Angola)
João Vieira (Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, Portugal)
Johan Lagae (Ghent University, Belgium)
José Forjaz (Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Mozambique)
Luís Lage (Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Mozambique)
Paul Jenkins (University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa)
Walter Rossa (CES-UC - Centro de Estudos Sociais, Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal)

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Ana Vaz Milheiro (FAUL, Dinâmia'CET-IUL, CEAUP, Portugal) - **coordination**
Ana Silva Fernandes (Dinâmia'CET-IUL, CEAU-FAUP, Portugal) - **sub-coordination**
Alexandra Areia (Dinâmia'CET-IUL)
Beatriz Serrazina (FAUL, CES-UC, Portugal)
Filipa Fiúza (CES-UC, Portugal)

local organiser   sponsors

partners

REGISTRATION
Upon arrival, please check in at the Registration Desk in the periods:
- 16th of January 2019 - 16.30 > 18.30
- 17th of January 2019 - 8.30 > 9.30
- 18th of January 2019 - 8.30 > 9.30

IDENTIFICATION CARD
Please use your identification card, which is required for access to sessions, coffee-breaks and lunches of the congress.

PREPARATION OF COMMUNICATIONS IN PARALLEL SESSIONS
Due to technical configurations, only the equipment of the rooms may be used (thus personal laptops may not be used for projection).
Taking into account the amount of presentations and rooms, we ask all participants with communications in the parallel sessions to please:
- bring the presentations in .pdf or .ppt(x) formats in a USB pen drive;
- arrive to the session room at least with 10 minutes in advance;
- before the beginning of the session, save your presentation in the existing computer with your name and session number.

PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACT BOOK
A printed version of this Programme will be included in the material that you receive at the registration desk. The Abstract Book will be available in digital version at the internet site of the congress before the event. These will help you follow the congress and choose the parallel sessions that you wish to attend.

REVISION OF SUBMITTED PAPERS & PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS
The proceeding of the congress will be published after the congress.
Thus, following the discussions and any suggestions, the submitted papers may be reviewed and submitted until the end of February 2019 (date to be confirmed).
The proceedings will be available online, with ISBN and free access, integrating the papers of the participants that wish their publication in this format.

WI-FI ACCESS
The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation has free internet access within its facilities.

LOCATION
Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation
Avenida de Berna (Berna Avenue), 45 A
1067 – 001 Lisbon, Portugal

AUDITORIUM 2, PARALLEL SESSIONS' ROOMS & HALL 2
The congress will take place in the main building, in the floor -1 (after entering the main door, please follow the instructions for the lower floor).
The sessions on the evening of the 16th of January and the mornings of the 17th and the 18th will take place in Auditorium 2. Parallel sessions will take place in Room 1, Room 2, Room 3, Room 4 and Auditorium 3. The following map will help locate these rooms.
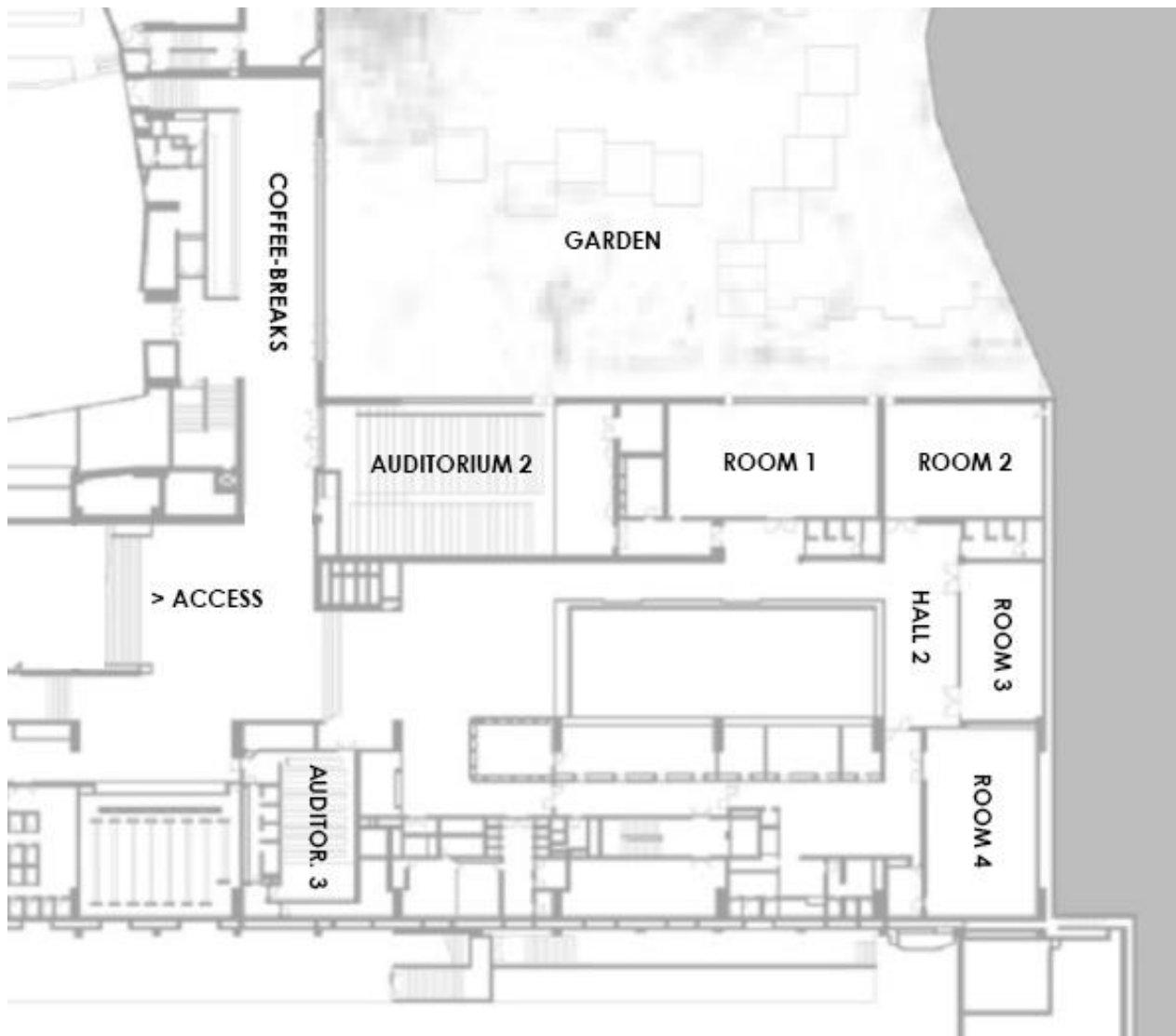
GENERAL PROGRAMME

	16TH (WED)	17TH (THU)	18TH (FRI)
8.30		REGISTRATION	REGISTRATION
9.00		**PLENARY SESSION I** (auditorium 2) **KEYNOTE SPEAKER** **Johan Lagae** (U.Ghent)	**PLENARY SESSION II** (auditorium 2) **KEYNOTE SPEAKER** **Paul Jenkins** (U.Wits.)
9.45		COFFEE BREAK	COFFEE BREAK
10.00		**PROJECT SESSION I** (auditorium 2) **Ana Vaz Milheiro** (D'CET-IUL, FAUL) **João Vieira** (FCG) **Ana Canas, Maria Manuela Portugal, Sónia Henrique** (AHU-DGLAB) **Paulo Ferrão** (FCT)*	**PROJECT SESSION II** (auditorium 2) **Ana Vaz Milheiro** (D'CET-IUL, FAUL) **Luís Lage** (FAPF-UEM) **Elisiário Miranda** (EAUM) **Mónica Pacheco** (D'CET-IUL) **Sónia Henrique** (D'CET-IUL, FCSH-N) **Maciel Santos** (CEAUP)*
12.00		**HONOUR** **Fernão Simões de Carvalho** (FAUL) by **José Manuel Fernandes** (FAUL)*	**HONOUR** **José Forjaz** (FAPF-UEM) by **Luís Lage** (FAPF-UEM)*
12.30		LUNCH	LUNCH
13.30		**POSTER SESSION I** (hall 2)	**POSTER SESSION II** (hall 2)
14.00		**PARALLEL SESSIONS I** 14 3A 13 4A 9A (r. 1) (r. 2) (r. 3) (r. 4) (a. 3)	**PARALLEL SESSIONS III** 7 2 5 12A 6 (r. 1) (r. 2) (r. 3) (r. 4) (a.3)
16.00		COFFEE BREAK	COFFEE BREAK
16.30	REGISTRATION	**PARALLEL SESSIONS II** 10 3B 1 4B 9B (r. 1) (r. 2) (r. 3) (r. 4) (a. 3)	**PARALLEL SESSIONS IV** 8 11 15 12B 16 (r. 1) (r. 2) (r. 3) (r. 4) (a.3)
18.00	**OPENING SESSION** (auditorium 2)		
18.30	**Ana Vaz Milheiro** (D'CET-IUL, FAUL) **Pedro Costa** (D'CET-IUL) **João Vieira** (FCG) **Isabel Salavisa** (ISCTE-IUL)* **Maria de Lurdes Rodrigues** (ISCTE-IUL)* **CONFERENCE** **Helder Pereira** (Atelier Mulemba)	**OPENING OF EXHIBITION** (AHU - Overseas Historical Archive, with bus) **Ana Canas** (AHU-DGLAB, UL) **Ana Vaz Milheiro** (D'CET-IUL, FAUL) **Pedro Costa** (D'CET-IUL) **Isabel Salavisa** (ISCTE-IUL)* **Maria de Lurdes Rodrigues** (ISCTE-IUL)*	**HPIP EVENT** (auditorium 2) **CLOSING SESSION**
20.00			**CLOSING DINNER**

* awaiting confirmation

16

OPENING SESSION . AUDITORIUM 2 . 18.00

Ana Vaz Milheiro (Dinâmia'CET-IUL, FAUL, CEAUP, PT)

Pedro Costa (Dinâmia'CET-IUL, PT)

João Vieira (Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, PT)

Isabel Salavisa (ISCTE-IUL, PT) (to be confirmed)

Maria de Lurdes Rodrigues (ISCTE-IUL, PT) (to be confirmed)

CONFERENCE . AUDITORIUM 2 . 18.30

Helder Pereira (Atelier Mulemba, AO)

Helder Pereira (1978, Luanda, Angola) studied Architecture at Queensland University of Technology (Australia, 2007), and holds a Masters of Design Futures from Griffith University (Australia, 2010). Co-founder of Atelier Mulemba, an architectural design studio based in Luanda, which has a focus on innovative design and research projects that draw from and respond to the Angolan context.

(summary of the presentation to be added)

17

Johan Lagae (Ghent University, BE)

Johan Lagae is Full Professor at Ghent University, where he teaches 20th Century Architectural History with a focus on the non-European context. He holds a PhD on colonial architecture in the former Belgian Congo and has written extensively on colonial/postcolonial architecture in Central Africa, African urban history and colonial photography. He (co-)curated several Congo-related exhibitions, such as Le mémoire du Congo. Le temps colonial *(2005),* Congo. Paysages urbains. Regards croisés *(2007) and* Congo belge en images *(2010). From 2010 till 2014 he co-chaired a European research group devoted to the theme "European Architecture beyond Europe" (COST-action IS0904) and is editorial member of ABE-journal.*

« S, M , L , XL ». Mapping colonial infrastructures along the Matadi-Kinshasa railway line, DR Congo

In the last two decades, the attention of architectural historians for the built legacy of colonialism on the African continent has increased considerably. This growing interest has run parallel with a shift in focus, with scholarship moving from an attention for architecture 'overseas' or an obsession with documenting traces of an overlooked heritage of modernist architecture designed by prominent figures, to investigations of the more 'grey' production of buildings and infrastructures that were crucial for what constitutes, using Michel Foucault's words, colonial "governmentality". While there has been quite some attention for colonial infrastructures and material remains in other disciplinary fields of the humanities (from history proper to area studies and anthropology), only now are architectural historians starting to look more seriously at the typologies of workers' camps, hospitals, schools, post offices, or the often rather anonymous buildings that accommodate colonial administrations. But also the more large-scale infrastructure of roads, railway lines or hydraulic dams have become topic of innovative studies in the last years. In such work, the focus has shifted from the individual, creative architect to more aggregate actors like Public Works Departments and other technical services in the colonial administration, while also the mode of production and the process of building itself are gaining currency as areas of investigation. Some scholars, for instance, have started to look at those sites and factories crucial in producing the building materials that shaped the colony.

In this keynote lecture, I will address how such shifts have also informed the research that I have been conducting at Ghent University with a group of postdoc researchers, PhD candidates and master students in the last couple of years. I will focus on the built infrastructures along the Matadi-Kinshasa railway line, a 400 kilometer long trajectory crossing the Lower Congo region connecting Congo's main port city with what was from 1923 onwards the capital city of the Belgian colony. It is a mythical piece of infrastructure, the origin of which goes back to the late 19th century, when Stanley famously stated that without this railway connection, "Congo would

not be worth a penny". In the economic logic of colonial exploitation, the Matadi-Kinshasa railway line was to provide the crucial link from the Ocean to the long stretches of navigable waters of Congo's fluvial network, that opened up the "Heart of Darkness".

By zooming in and out, navigating across various scales, I will discuss infrastructural aspects along this trajectory on the scale of the complete region as well as of specific sites in rural areas, of particular parts in cities along the railway line, and even of individual buildings scattered along its trajectory. Through such a multi-scalar analysis we can assess how landscapes in the Lower Congo region became radically transformed by the colonial project and how generic building types were transformed to local contexts in sometimes striking ways. But it also enables us to illustrate that even the tiniest piece of infrastructure, such as public toilets, could be informed by practices from far and away testifying of unexpected direct links from S to XL. Via a series of specific cases, I will thus argue that any meaningful assessment of the building practice in the Belgian Congo needs not only to relate it to that in the metropole but also, and perhaps more importantly, to what was happening in other colonial territories. The Lower Congo example thus reminds us that a real challenge for future research might well reside in writing more globally connected histories across scales of the mundane and grey legacy of colonial infrastructures in Africa.In the last two decades, the attention of architectural historians for the built legacy of colonialism on the African continent has increased considerably. This growing interest has run parallel with a shift in focus, with scholarship moving from an attention for architecture 'overseas' or an obsession with documenting traces of an overlooked heritage of modernist architecture designed by prominent figures, to investigations of the more 'grey' production of buildings and infrastructures that were crucial for what constitutes, using Michel Foucault's words, colonial "governmentality". While there has been quite some attention for colonial infrastructures and material remains in other disciplinary fields of the humanities (from history proper to area studies and anthropology), only now are architectural historians starting to look more seriously at the typologies of workers' camps, hospitals, schools, post offices, or the often rather anonymous buildings that accommodate colonial administrations. But also the more large-scale infrastructure of roads, railway lines or hydraulic dams have become topic of innovative studies in the last years. In such work, the focus has shifted from the individual, creative architect to more aggregate actors like Public Works Departments and other technical services in the colonial administration, while also the mode of production and the process of building itself are gaining currency as areas of investigation. Some scholars, for instance, have started to look at those sites and factories crucial in producing the building materials that shaped the colony.

In this keynote lecture, I will address how such shifts have also informed the research that I have been conducting at Ghent University with a group of postdoc researchers, PhD candidates and master students in the last couple of years. I will focus on the built infrastructures along the Matadi-Kinshasa railway line, a 400 kilometer long trajectory crossing the Lower Congo region connecting Congo's main port city with what was from 1923 onwards the capital city of the Belgian colony. It is a mythical piece of infrastructure, the origin of which goes back to the late 19th century, when Stanley famously stated that without this railway connection, "Congo would not be worth a penny". In the economic logic of colonial exploitation, the Matadi-Kinshasa railway line was to provide the crucial link from the Ocean to the long stretches of navigable waters of Congo's fluvial network, that opened up the "Heart of Darkness".

By zooming in and out, navigating across various scales, I will discuss infrastructural aspects along this trajectory on the scale of the complete region as well as of specific sites in rural areas, of particular parts in cities along the railway line, and even of individual buildings scattered along its trajectory. Through such a multi-scalar analysis we can assess how landscapes in the Lower

Congo region became radically transformed by the colonial project and how generic building types were transformed to local contexts in sometimes striking ways. But it also enables us to illustrate that even the tiniest piece of infrastructure, such as public toilets, could be informed by practices from far and away testifying of unexpected direct links from S to XL. Via a series of specific cases, I will thus argue that any meaningful assessment of the building practice in the Belgian Congo needs not only to relate it to that in the metropole but also, and perhaps more importantly, to what was happening in other colonial territories. The Lower Congo example thus reminds us that a real challenge for future research might well reside in writing more globally connected histories across scales of the mundane and grey legacy of colonial infrastructures in Africa.

PROJECT SESSION I . AUDITORIUM 2 . 10.00

This conference is organized within the project '*Coast to Coast – Late Portuguese Infrastructural Development in Continental África (Angola and Mozambique): Critical and Historical Analysis and Postcolonial Assessment*', funded by '*Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia*' (funded by FCT - Foundation for Science and Technology) with the reference PTDC/ATPAQI/0742/2014.

This session will thus be dedicated to the presentation of the research works undertaken in three partner institutions within this project: Dinâmia'CET-IUL (the host research centre of the project, set within ISCTE-IUL), the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation and the Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino (the Overseas Historical Archive).

PRESENTATIONS:

"Coast to Coast - Late Portuguese Infrastructural Development in Continental Africa (Angola and Mozambique)"
Ana Vaz Milheiro (Dinâmia'CET-IUL, FAUL, PT)

(title to be added)
João Vieira (Art Library and Archives - Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, PT)

"*Portuguese Colonial Infrastructures, 1870-1930: An on-going archival work at the AHU*"
Ana Canas (AHU-DGLAB, CH-ULisboa, PT)
Maria Manuela Portugal (AHU-DGLAB, PT)
Sónia Henrique (Dinâmia'CET – IUL, IHC-FCSH, Nova, PT)

COMMENT:
Paulo Ferrão (Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, PT) (to be confirmed)

Fernão Simões de Carvalho (FAUL, PT)

Fernão Simões de Carvalho, (Luanda, 1929). Architect graduated at ESBAL (Lisbon, 1955) and holds a degree in Urban Planning at the Institut d'Urbanisme de l'Université de Paris (Sorbonne). He worked with Lima Franco and Manolo Potier (Lisbon) and with Le Corbusier and André Wogenscky (1956-1959), where had participated in the projects as the Monastery of La Tourette and the Unités d'Habitation (Berlin and Briey-en-Forêt). He was Head of the Office of urbanization of the City of Luanda and responsible for several modern works among which stands out: Broadcasting center, Caputo market, CTT and Prenda Neighbourhoods. In Portugal, he held teaching positions in Lisbon at ESBAL (1979-1984) and FAUTL (1985-1998) and was recently invited as a consultant for several research projects, coordinated by Ana Vaz Milheiro.

INTRODUCTION: José Manuel Fernandes (FAUL, PT)

POSTER SESSION I . HALL 2 . 13.30

CHAIR: (to be confirmed) (...)

"Daguerian Excursions in Jamaica: Public Space and emancipation in the images of Adolphe Duperly"
María Fernanda Dominguez Londoño

"Traditional colours and coatings in the colonial cities of Minas Gerais"
Bárbara Moura Dias e Silva
João Pernão

"Atlas "the world from the End": How to map the "sertão"?"
Natália de Sousa Moura

"The cities of Western Sahara: their defining characteristics and evolution to the present"
José Antonio Rodriguez-Esteban

"Creating New Urban Identities: Politics of Planning in 'Third World' during the Cold War"
Asma Mehan

Colonial Spatiality in African Sahara Regions

CHAIR: Samia Henni (Cornell university, USA)

This session investigates the ways with which European colonial regimes have shaped the design of African Saharan aboveground and underground territories, cities, villages, infrastructures, and societies over the course of the 19th and 20th centuries. These Saharan regions comprise Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia, and Western Sahara. Colonized by different European countries—including Britain, Italy, France, and Spain—these climatically challenging territories served primarily to search, extract, and transport the desert's multiple natural resources and assets. Yet, in what exactly consisted these designs? What were their impact on Saharan nomadic, sedentary societies and environments? And to what extend did these colonial territorial transformations affect the socio-economic future of the African countries in question? This session aims at addressing these questions and exploring the relationship between spatial planning, architecture, environment, and European colonial practices in African Saharan regions. We seek papers that critically analyze the involvement of European colonial civil servants, military officers, engineers, planners, and architects in shaping the design of one or more African Saharan regions. Of special interest are papers that disclose how particular projects or built environments had obeyed or disobeyed to Saharan or trans-Saharan colonial directives, and expose the multifaceted effects of such programs at national, transnational and international levels. We welcome papers that propose original methods for analyzing Saharan or trans-Saharan colonial spatiality in historical, political, economic, climatic and environmental terms.

COMMUNICATIONS

"Constructs of Hispano-Arabism: Territorial Makings of the Moroccan Protectorate and the Franquista Imperial Imagination"
Maria Gonzalez Pendas (...)

"Building the imperial community from the household: gender policies in Spanish Sahara and urban imagination"
Enrique Bengochea Tirado (...)

"The cities of Western Sahara: their defining characteristics and evolution to the present"
José Antonio Rodriguez-Esteban (...)
Diego Barrado-Timón (...)

"'A land of minerals': Oil extraction and constructs of French coloniality in the Algerian Sahara"
Gemma Jennings (...)

"The North African Horizon of French Solar Architecture, 1945-1973"
Paul Bouet (...)

Spaces in the Americas: current efforts towards a non-Eurocentric theory

CHAIRS: Fernando Luiz Lara (University of Texas at Austin, USA)
 Marcio Cotrim Cunha (Federal University of Paraíba - UFPB, BR)

To study the built environment of the Americas is to deal with an inherent contradiction. While our disciplines of architecture, urban design, landscape, and planning share the fundamental belief that spaces matter; an overwhelming majority of our knowledge comes from another continent. As reminded by Edward Said in the classic "Orientalism" of 1974, European culture developed narratives about all other societies on Earth and as a result, established itself as the center of human knowledge. This session departs from asking what is the place of the Americas in a global history of the built environment? One possible answer is given by Roberto Fernández in his seminal El Laboratório Americano. Fernández discusses how architectural theory, to this day, treats the Americas as the a special kind of periphery that turns into an eternal laboratory, in which experiences are systematically abandoned by new ones. America thus becomes the place of modernity par excellence, of eternal novelty, a perpetual state of infancy to use an ethnocentric Hegelian concept that should be outdated but insists in framing our narrative. Adrian Gorelik reinforces the idea of a laboratory, and specifically attributes to the city in Latin America the role of "the machine to invent modernity". Following this thought into Arturo Escobar's critique of colonialism as the B-side of modernization, this session plans to discuss different ways in which a unique American spatial concept was used as a lever to project modernity forward. The transversal view of certain typologies in urban centers of the Americas allows us to identify simultaneous processes of urbanization, industrialization, modernization and metropolization that, as a hypothesis for this session, have defined unique urban problems and has been capable of generating unique solutions suggesting more convergences than those drawn in European countries that have served (and continue to serve) as models. Examples are many: the radicalization of the suburban experience in North America; the verticalization of housing units all over the continent; the automobile-oriented cities such as Los Angeles and Caracas; and Brasilia as the climax of this singularly American process. We invite papers that look as comparatively as possible into modern experiences in the Americas in order to inch closer to a systematization of what it means to build modern spaces in our continent.

COMMUNICATIONS

"Latin Epistemologies: Urban Marginality and Architecture in the Luso-Hispanic Fight for Housing"
Marta Caldeira

"Towards a Phenomenology of Urban Space in Contemporary Mexico City"
Juan Luis Burke

"The National Coach Museum: lexicon and syntax from the Americas"
Nuno Tavares da Costa

"A Time of Revelation: The Open City and the landscapes of Catholic Development"
Patricio del Real

"Infrastructure and earthwork between two capital-cities in colonial and postcolonial Brazil"
Ana Luiza Nobre

The transnational live project: critical reflections on the ethics, politics and pedagogies of collaborations between the global north and global south

CHAIRS: Jhono Bennett (1to1 Agency of Engagement / University of Johannesburg, ZA)
James Benedict Brown (Norwich University of the Arts, Norwich England, UK)
Peter Russell (University of Nottingham, UK)

A live project 'comprises the negotiation of a brief, timescale, budget and product between an educational organisation and an external collaborator for their mutual benefit ... structured to ensure that students gain learning that is relevant.' (Anderson & Priest, 2014) A transnational live project is one that involves an educational organisation in one country and a community in another. A number of recent contributions have enhanced our understanding of live projects. (Dodd et al, 2012; Harriss & Widder, 2014; Anderson & Priest, 2018) At best, live projects allow students to integrate their skills in a real world setting while building mutually beneficial partnerships with a commitment to a place. (Brennan et al, 1998) At worst, live projects can graft values and solutions onto communities rather than co-creating them. (Real, 2009) Stakeholders in transnational live projects in postcolonial contexts are invited to reflect critically on the ethical, political and pedagogical dimensions of their work. Contributors should articulate explicitly their pedagogical position, especially where critical, feminist, or alternative pedagogies have been used. What are the ethical, political and pedagogical issues at stake in transnational live projects? How are the power structures that operate in transnational live projects constructed, reproduced or subverted? How are successful transnational partnerships sustained? What characteristics do sustained transnational partnerships demonstrate?

COMMUNICATIONS

"In between on all levels"
Baerbel Mueller

"Breaking the urban research hegemony by doing West African urban research collaboratively"
Ola Uduku

"The pedagogical dimension of transnational live projects in the context of architecture teaching"
Lígia Nunes

"Mapping Patterns of Inhabitation. Visual ethnography as a tool for critical pedagogies of sustainable solutions for affordable housing in the global south"
Nelson Mota

Planned Violence: Post/Colonial Urban Infrastructures, Literature and Culture

CHAIRS: Dominic Davies (City, University of London, UK)
           Elleke Boehmer (University of Oxford, UK)

This session builds on Elleke Boehmer and Dominic Davies' co-edited collection, Planned Violence: Post/Colonial Urban Infrastructures, Literature and Culture (Palgrave, 2018), which brought the insights of social geographers and cultural historians into a critical dialogue with literary narratives of urban culture and theories of literary cultural production. It sets out to explore new ways of conceptualising the relationship between post/colonial urban planning, its often violent effects, and different forms of literature, art and culture. Inviting comparisons between the spatial pasts and presents of the post-imperial and post/colonial cities of London, Delhi and Johannesburg, as well as other city case studies such as Chicago, Belfast, Jerusalem and Mumbai, the session considers whether urban formations within the city, such as the square, the marketplace, the boulevard, or the grid, instead of fulfilling the emancipatory promise brought by colonial modernity, were actually the built expression of governmental strategies that exacerbated rather than contained social violence. While the session will explore the continuing violent legacy of colonial and neo-colonial urban planning in diverse contexts from several different continents, it will also just as importantly ask contributors to analyse how the literary writing of both the colonial and postcolonial eras, including poetry, fiction and theatre/performance, as well as graphic and visual cultures from graffiti to comics art, is able to reflect on this language of planning. Is it able to incorporate urban violence and civil unrest within its formal and thematic scope? Through interdisciplinary dialogue, the session therefore sets out to answer the following questions: what are the continuities between colonial urban planning and newer patterns of violence in postcolonial urban spaces, especially as relayed in literary writing? How are certain spaces of exclusion, containment and marginalization built into the governmental infrastructure of colonial and then postcolonial multi-ethnic cities? And how does literary and cultural production diagnose, subvert and resist these regimes? Might literary and cultural productions actively contest the infrastructures of planned violence, and perhaps even imagine alternative ways of inhabiting post/colonial city spaces?

COMMUNICATIONS

"Other States, Other Lives"
Selma Dabbagh

"The shipping container in urban space: arrival, containment, displacement"
Hanna Baumann

"Sarah Ahmed and Henri Lefebvre go out for Lunch in Johannesburg: Rhythmanalysis, Queer Phenomenology, Culture and Contestation of Planned Violence.
Zen Marie

"Understanding Heritage in Postcolonial Calcutta: The Legacies of Colonial Urban Planning"
Arunima Bhattacharya

(De)constructing the Right to the City: Infrastructural policies and practices in Portuguese-speaking African countries

CHAIRS: Sílvia Viegas (CES-UC + GESTUAL/FA-UL, PT)
         Sílvia Jorge (GESTUAL/FA-UL, PT)

Portuguese-speaking African countries, namely Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Prince, faced important political-economic and social transformations after their liberations (1973-75). Given the geopolitical context, these countries went through a brief socialist period (1975/1985-90) before opening their national economies to (inter)national markets, totally in tune with the expansion and consolidation of a fierce global neoliberal matrix currently strengthening, enduring and prevailing. Regarding the development strategies and dynamics, these African countries were also puzzled by the relations established between them and with the ex-coloniser country. In its turn, Portugal's inflection towards Europe was contaminated by newly arrived Portuguese-speaking African populations carrying different cultures and ways of inhabiting. Given these complex dynamics, the analysis of these African countries' infrastructural policies and practices, as reverse to the housing question, is an important tool as it also configures an amplification lens for the comprehension of certain urban realities in Portugal, having as common ground of discussion the guiding notion of the Right to the City (Lefebvre, 1968). Regarding the urban and landscape affairs, these infrastructural options concerning both macro-level approaches and ground-based interventions were influenced, conditioned and/or determined by the legacies of the Portuguese colonial regime and its (so-called soft) logics of domination and, moreover, by massive migration movements heading towards central cities, motivated by civil wars or the search for better living conditions. Demographic issues also became important factors for the accelerated growth of major cities in Portuguese-speaking African countries. Given this framework, the (inter)connections between different urban contexts are of interest for this track as they pave the path for the ample reading of its suburban realities, also reinforcing the importance of infrastructural issues, such as those related to the public administration, its processes and agents, but also considering its spatial dimensions, particularly road systems, water and energy supply, sewages and urban facilities. These are vital complements to access adequate housing and, in a broader and transformative sense, to help to (de)construct the meaning of the Right to the City.

COMMUNICATIONS

"Urban infrastructure in Luanda since 2002 - Between primitive accumulation and political co-optation"
Miguel Dias

"The right to the city through the access to infrastructure and housing: the case of the pericentral neighborhoods of Maputo."
Jéssica Lage

"Lumo, a Space of Negotiation"
Geraldo Pina

"(Re)Constructing the right to the landscape: landscape urbanism design strategies in the Zambeze river basin."
Wim Wambecq

"A continuous aspiration: the long-lasting struggle for the Right to the City in São Tomé"
Ana Silva Fernandes

The interrupted utopia. Landscapes of modern collective housing in Former European Colonies

CHAIRS: Roberto Goycoolea (Escuela de Arquitectura, Universidad de Alcalá, ES)
Inês Lima Rodrigues (DINAMIA'CET-IUL, PT)

The construction of large complexes or housing units led to a profound transformation of the landscape of the Former European Colonial cities; in the Portuguese context, this transformation occurred especially in the sub-Saharan region, not only affecting the morphology of the urban landscape but also its management and function. But, above all, it meant a radical change in the way of understanding and designing the habitable space, defined by the authors themselves as the development of a utopian project. These works not only meant to address the urgent housing needs but also the set up of a new model of city and society. In Angola, the struggle for independence and, above all, the subsequent civil conflicts interrupted this impulse, either because the projects were left unfinished, or because they were developed in a social and political context of great instability. In practice, these housing complexes continued inhabited but with increasingly worse conditions due to the lack of maintenance and control. Thus, the new landscape of modernity became a sad metaphor for the historical evolution of the different countries. After the end of the conflicts, a series of key questions have been put on the table: - What motivated and how to materialize these utopias; can we really consider them as such, in the manner of Pepetela's "The Generation of Utopia"? - Seen from a distance, how to value its most recognized project contributions: the tropicalization of modern models, the use of appropriate technologies for the climate and local economy, the recognition of pre-existing conditions...? - Did the type of promoter - public or private - influenced the type of project carried out and the way in which they were used and accepted? - What was the role played by its users (before and after the independence and their collective identity in this process? - What to do with these interrupted utopias today? Should we consider their landscape (real) and their (utopian) model of life as a heritage to be preserved or as a sign of the colonial stage to be eliminated, as in many cases it is happening? Although the session focuses on the former Portuguese colonial cities, as a case study and as an example, it intends to open up to other formerly colonized territories beyond the Lusophone countries. Generating knowledge and critical reflection about these issues is the main objective of the proposed session. Additionally, understanding that the disclosure of these works and their authors dignifies this heritage and allows us to expand the (re) knowledge about the interesting Portuguese modern housing and its utopian political, social and disciplinary motivations.

COMMUNICATIONS

"Crumbling Modernisms. Luanda architectonic utopias, 1948-2018" - **Chloé Buire**

"A View From Yugoslavia: Housing as a Postcollonial Tecnical Assistance - Curious Case of IMS Zezelj Technology" - **Jelica Jovanovic**

"An alternative modernity? Architecture, urbanity and colonialism in Lourenço Marques in latecolonial period" - **Inácio de Carvalho Dias de Andrade**

"The modern movement architects and the experimentation of a new design model of social housing through the vernacular and popular culture in colonial Algeria." - **Ahmed Benbernou**

"Beyond colonialism in architecture, cities, and landscapes: cultural agency and global networks" - **Diogo Pereira Henriques**

"Material Surfaces of the Modern Movement: Collective Housing facades in Rio de Janeiro and Lisboa, from 1930 to 1970." - **Mariana Costa**

Spaces in the Americas: current efforts towards a non-Eurocentric theory

CHAIRS: Fernando Luiz Lara (University of Texas at Austin, USA)
     Marcio Cotrim Cunha (Federal University of Paraíba - UFPB, BR)

To study the built environment of the Americas is to deal with an inherent contradiction. While our disciplines of architecture, urban design, landscape, and planning share the fundamental belief that spaces matter; an overwhelming majority of our knowledge comes from another continent. As reminded by Edward Said in the classic "Orientalism" of 1974, European culture developed narratives about all other societies on Earth and as a result, established itself as the center of human knowledge. This session departs from asking what is the place of the Americas in a global history of the built environment? One possible answer is given by Roberto Fernández in his seminal El Laboratório Americano. Fernández discusses how architectural theory, to this day, treats the Americas as the a special kind of periphery that turns into an eternal laboratory, in which experiences are systematically abandoned by new ones. America thus becomes the place of modernity par excellence, of eternal novelty, a perpetual state of infancy to use an ethnocentric Hegelian concept that should be outdated but insists in framing our narrative. Adrian Gorelik reinforces the idea of a laboratory, and specifically attributes to the city in Latin America the role of "the machine to invent modernity". Following this thought into Arturo Escobar's critique of colonialism as the B-side of modernization, this session plans to discuss different ways in which a unique American spatial concept was used as a lever to project modernity forward. The transversal view of certain typologies in urban centers of the Americas allows us to identify simultaneous processes of urbanization, industrialization, modernization and metropolization that, as a hypothesis for this session, have defined unique urban problems and has been capable of generating unique solutions suggesting more convergences than those drawn in European countries that have served (and continue to serve) as models. Examples are many: the radicalization of the suburban experience in North America; the verticalization of housing units all over the continent; the automobile-oriented cities such as Los Angeles and Caracas; and Brasilia as the climax of this singularly American process. We invite papers that look as comparatively as possible into modern experiences in the Americas in order to inch closer to a systematization of what it means to build modern spaces in our continent.

COMMUNICATIONS

"Architecture and Forced Exploitation: The Gulf of Mexico, 1920-1970"
Reina Loredo Cansino

"Cimíya [to cut-away] Colonizer Modernity: Drawing Border-Spaces, Re-Writing Urban History in South America"
Diana Maldonado

"Exhibitions of architecture in Latin America and the idea of regionalism. Debates on display at the Panamerican Congresses of Architecture in the 1950's and the First Colombian Biennale (1962)."
Maria Catalina Venegas Raba

Projecting Power in Colonial and Post-Colonial Angola and Mozambique: Architecture, Urban Design, Public Art and Monuments

CHAIRS: Jeremy Ball (Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, USA)
Gerbert Verheij (FCSH-UNL, PT)

This panel will analyze the concrete and symbolic articulations of power expressed by the colonial and independent governments of Angola and Mozambique through the lens of public space, architecture, urban design and public art. We will interrogate whether there is an identifiable aesthetics to these urban spaces in which design and "art" represent power and convey messages of history and nationhood. To what extent such ideological demands affected the work of those agents involved in the production of urban space (planners, architects, but also bureaucrats or artists)? Have models of projecting power in urban space adopted by colonial administrations been abandoned, appropriated, challenged or continued since independence? We are particularly interested in exploring views which transcend a focus on the capitals of both countries, and/or link the different modes of urban design to the colonial development policies (including urban development) of the 1960s and early 1970s. We are also interested in the reactions to these spaces and symbols of power before and after independence. Monuments and other symbols of colonial power have been destroyed, removed, abandoned and substituted but also maintained, moved to museum contexts or given new meanings. Writers, photographers and others have interpreted and represented these symbols, often proposing different readings than those originally intended. To what extent, and by what means, did these spaces realize their political and ideological intentions? How and to what extent were their messages forgotten, eluded or appropriated?

COMMUNICATIONS

"Modern intimacies and modernist landscapes: 'Chinese' photographs in colonial Beira"
Lorenzo Macagno

"Imprisoned statue and enshrined remains: installing a new history for Mozambique at Maputo's Fortress"
Roberto Conduru

"The Grande Hotel and the Golden Peacock Resort in Beira: New Investment Contours in Postcolonial Mozambican Urban Space"
Alicia H. Lazzarini

"The Writing is on the Wall': colonial fantasies and the reinterpretation and analysis of the art of Azulejos in Maputo, Mozambique"
Milia Lorraine Khoury

"Pancho Guedes: The Smiling Lion of the Colonial Power"
Jorge Figueira

"International Heritage Classification and Heritage Strategies in Angola"
Filipa Fiúza

Planned Violence: Post/Colonial Urban Infrastructures, Literature and Culture

CHAIRS: Dominic Davies (City, University of London, UK)
     Elleke Boehmer (University of Oxford, UK)

This session builds on Elleke Boehmer and Dominic Davies' co-edited collection, Planned Violence: Post/Colonial Urban Infrastructures, Literature and Culture (Palgrave, 2018), which brought the insights of social geographers and cultural historians into a critical dialogue with literary narratives of urban culture and theories of literary cultural production. It sets out to explore new ways of conceptualising the relationship between post/colonial urban planning, its often violent effects, and different forms of literature, art and culture. Inviting comparisons between the spatial pasts and presents of the post-imperial and post/colonial cities of London, Delhi and Johannesburg, as well as other city case studies such as Chicago, Belfast, Jerusalem and Mumbai, the session considers whether urban formations within the city, such as the square, the marketplace, the boulevard, or the grid, instead of fulfilling the emancipatory promise brought by colonial modernity, were actually the built expression of governmental strategies that exacerbated rather than contained social violence. While the session will explore the continuing violent legacy of colonial and neo-colonial urban planning in diverse contexts from several different continents, it will also just as importantly ask contributors to analyse how the literary writing of both the colonial and postcolonial eras, including poetry, fiction and theatre/performance, as well as graphic and visual cultures from graffiti to comics art, is able to reflect on this language of planning. Is it able to incorporate urban violence and civil unrest within its formal and thematic scope? Through interdisciplinary dialogue, the session therefore sets out to answer the following questions: what are the continuities between colonial urban planning and newer patterns of violence in postcolonial urban spaces, especially as relayed in literary writing? How are certain spaces of exclusion, containment and marginalization built into the governmental infrastructure of colonial and then postcolonial multi-ethnic cities? And how does literary and cultural production diagnose, subvert and resist these regimes? Might literary and cultural productions actively contest the infrastructures of planned violence, and perhaps even imagine alternative ways of inhabiting post/colonial city spaces?

COMMUNICATIONS

"Fictionalizing Violence: The Urban and Aesthetic Praxis"
Lobna Ben Salem

"Infrastructure and the Imperial Gaze: Images of Railway Building in London and Mombasa"
Miranda Critchley

"Mapping out and resisting planned violence in the global postcolonial city: The critical imagination of 21st century Delhi in Indian fiction in English"
Marianne Hillion

"Female urban narratives in Brazil: the cities of Carolina Maria de Jesus and Conceição Evaristo"
Isadora Monteiro

(De)constructing the Right to the City: Infrastructural policies and practices in Portuguese-speaking African countries

CHAIRS: Sílvia Viegas(CES-UC + GESTUAL/FA-UL, PT)
           Sílvia Jorge (GESTUAL/FA-UL, PT)

Portuguese-speaking African countries, namely Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Prince, faced important political-economic and social transformations after their liberations (1973-75). Given the geopolitical context, these countries went through a brief socialist period (1975/1985-90) before opening their national economies to (inter)national markets, totally in tune with the expansion and consolidation of a fierce global neoliberal matrix currently strengthening, enduring and prevailing. Regarding the development strategies and dynamics, these African countries were also puzzled by the relations established between them and with the ex-coloniser country. In its turn, Portugal's inflection towards Europe was contaminated by newly arrived Portuguese-speaking African populations carrying different cultures and ways of inhabiting. Given these complex dynamics, the analysis of these African countries' infrastructural policies and practices, as reverse to the housing question, is an important tool as it also configures an amplification lens for the comprehension of certain urban realities in Portugal, having as common ground of discussion the guiding notion of the Right to the City (Lefebvre, 1968). Regarding the urban and landscape affairs, these infrastructural options concerning both macro-level approaches and ground-based interventions were influenced, conditioned and/or determined by the legacies of the Portuguese colonial regime and its (so-called soft) logics of domination and, moreover, by massive migration movements heading towards central cities, motivated by civil wars or the search for better living conditions. Demographic issues also became important factors for the accelerated growth of major cities in Portuguese-speaking African countries. Given this framework, the (inter)connections between different urban contexts are of interest for this track as they pave the path for the ample reading of its suburban realities, also reinforcing the importance of infrastructural issues, such as those related to the public administration, its processes and agents, but also considering its spatial dimensions, particularly road systems, water and energy supply, sewages and urban facilities. These are vital complements to access adequate housing and, in a broader and transformative sense, to help to (de)construct the meaning of the Right to the City.

COMMUNICATIONS

"Maputo: citizenship, everyday life, public space"
Murad Jorge Mussi Vaz, Cila Fernanda da Silva, Daiane Bertoli, Daniella Reche

"Maputo's coastline in mutation: built versus natural infrastructure"
Ana Beja da Costa

"Right to the City, quality of inhabit and sustainability of habitat in the urban margins of Luanda and Maputo"
Isabel Raposo

Colonizing Africa - Reports on Colonial Public Works in Angola and Mozambique (1875-1975)

(description to be added)

18

Paul Jenkins (University of Witwatersrand, ZA)

Professor Paul Jenkins is an architect, planner and social researcher who has worked for the last four and a half decades on a wide range of aspects of the built environment: architecture, construction, housing, planning and wider urban studies – much of this focused on Sub-Saharan Africa, where he has lived half of his working life, especially in Mozambique.
His most recent book is 'Urbanization, urbanism and urbanity in an African city: home spaces and house cultures'. He was the Head of the School of Architecture & Planning at the University of Witwatersrand (Johannesburg) 2013-2017 - where he currently leads architecture research.

Continuities and Discontinuities

This address will discuss continuities and discontinuities in investment in urban infrastructure and architecture across colonial and post-colonial landscapes in Sub-Saharan Africa, drawing on the case of Maputo, capital of Mozambique. Essentially it argues that, while there is evidence of continuity from the colonial to post-colonial periods (especially in the more recent polity), there was some discontinuity in the immediate post-Independence period. More importantly however, it identifies the continuity of a deficit in 'soft' urban infrastructure investment throughout all these periods.

The author distinguishes between **hard infrastructure** - which refers to the provision of roads, drainage & sanitation, water & power supply (whether 'bulk' or networked) but also public transport and architecture - and which requires initial, usually high-level, financial investment; and **soft infrastructure** - which refers to the necessary associated investment in institutional management capacity at the city level (including maintenance capacity) - but also refers to wider engagement between hard infrastructure, institutional management and societal structures.

In Maputo, there was a period of discontinuity from the late colonial period in terms of urban investment during the immediate post-colonial 'proto-socialist' period, when some state-led socially oriented urban development programmes took place. However, in the more recent post-colonial period after 2000, continuity with the colonial period has been re-established – but now at different territorial scales and with different investors and interests. This continuity is largely derived from the private sector driven nature of this investment especially in hard infrastructure – and the state's interest to support this - accompanied by significant and fundamental under-investment in soft infrastructure – i.e. institutional management capacity - but also engagement with wider societal structures. This is particularly manifested in urban land development as well as built form.

Meanwhile, throughout the past five decades (i.e. at least since the change in colonial regime stimulated urban development and relaxed previous limitations on Mozambican indigenes' access to urban life), the urban poor majority continues to create most urban space, built form and, indeed, new forms of urbanity which underpin these – different from those officially sanctioned, but of great significance. Given the prognosis of continued very rapid urban expansion for

decades to come – and the likely continued lack of investment in soft infrastructure despite more hard infrastructure investment – this means there is a need to accept the role of societal structures, and better understand these and work with them - including how they interact with hard and soft infrastructure investment.

PROJECT SESSION II . AUDITORIUM 2 . 9.00

INTRODUCTION:
Ana Vaz Milheiro (Dinâmia'CET-IUL, FAUL, PT)

(title to be confirmed)
Luís Lage (FAPF-UEM, MZ)

"Mozambican Airports from the Colonial Era: a Critical and Historical Analysis"
Elisiário Miranda (EAUM, PT)
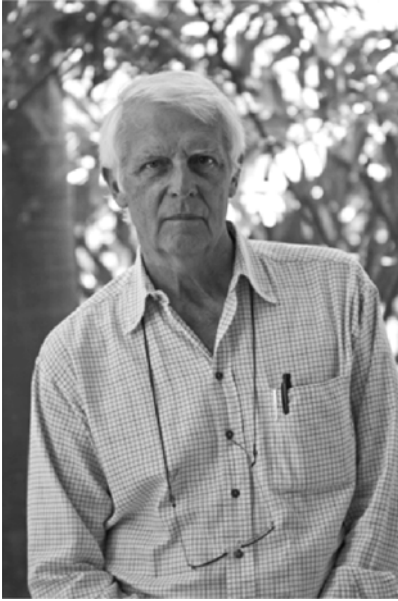
(title to be confirmed)
Mónica Pacheco (Dinâmia'CET-IUL, ISCTE-IUL, PT)

"A key to Portuguese colonial public works records: the copybooks of correspondence of the Direção Geral do Ultramar, 1880-1910"
Sónia Henrique (Dinâmia'CET-IUL, IHC-FCSH, Nova, PT)

COMMENT:
Maciel Santos (CEAUP - Centre for African Studies of the University of Porto, PT) (to be confirmed)

José Forjaz (FAPF-UEM, MZ)

Born in Coimbra in 1936, he moved to Mozambique in 1952. Graduated in Architecture from the School of Fine Arts of Porto in 1966 and Master of Science in Architecture from Columbia University in New York in 1968. He opened his own office in Mbabane, Swaziland in 1968. In 1975 he returned to Mozambique where he joined the first government of the independent country, successively assuming the positions of adviser to the Minister of Public Works and Housing, National Director of Housing, and Secretary of State for Planning Physicist. Between 1998 and 2009, he was Director of the Faculty of Architecture and Physical Planning (FAPF) of Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo (UEM).
He was a visiting professor at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia and the University of California at San Diego in USA, at the University of Rome "La Sapienza" and at the University Institute of Architecture of Venice in Italy, at the Faculty of Architecture of Cape Town in South Africa, and in the CEPT Faculty of Architecture in Ahmedabad, India. He has published the books Entre o Adobe e o Aço Inox: Ideias e Projectos *(1999) and* Pensar Arquitectura *(2018).*

INTRODUCTION: Luís Lage (FAPF-UEM, MZ)

POSTER SESSION I . HALL 2 . 13.30

CHAIR: (to be confirmed) (...)

"Transformation of Post-war /Post-colonial Housing in Sai Gon (Ho Chi Minh City): A Case Study of Nguyen Thien Thuat Apartment Blocks"
Loc Tran

"The Cathedral of Our Lady of the Conception in Lourenço Marques: a national-imperialist affirmation of the Estado Novo in the colony of Mozambique"
Ana Furtado

"The Sphinx and the Desert. A hybrid Le Corbusier."
Álvaro Velasco Pérez

"Housing of Luanda in the period of the modern movement. Transformation into a new way of life"
Maria Alice Correia

"The Alvalade neighbourhood school centers. From the formal design of the New State Regime to the Principles of Implementation of the Green Structure (1945-1960)."
Jorge Gabriel da Rosa Neves

Single and collective housing as a modern laboratory in colonial territories: from public order to private initiative

CHAIR: Ana Magalhães (Universidade Lusíada - CITAD, PT)

Architectural production in colonial territories, in Africa or in Asia, was a fertile breeding ground for the experimentation of new collective and single housing models, particularly during the second post-war period. While new universally tending languages associated with the Modern Movement were rehearsed, a response to the specificity of the climate and geography and the creation of bridges with local cultures were also sought. Researches around housing and context interpretation readings allowed for the creation of a vast architectural heritage that is as iconic as polemical nowadays. An example of this is Maison Tropicale, a standard prototype designed by Jean Prouvé for the former French colonies of Niger and Congo, or the Sarabhai or Shodan private houses designed by Le Corbusier for Ahmedabad city in the then recently-created Indian Union. But, while such houses, designed by foreign architects, correspond to importing international models that reflect interpretations of local contexts, one should also stress the role of local architects, many albeit with outside training, such as the case of the work of Geoffrey Bawa in Sri Lanka or Pancho Miranda Guedes in Mozambique, who, in a critical approach, assert a new sense of reality in their designs. This session intends to contribute to a critical comprehensive study of collective and single housing works erected in the former Asian and African territories during the last period of colonialism, in the transition to independence of the States, and allow for a contemporaneous insight of the works, procedures or authors, admitting a large range of themes or issues, for which we will welcome: case studies on collective housing or single houses, their programmes, models and typology variations and formal interpretations in colonial geographies; studies researching the role of colonial governments on housing policy; papers exploiting the relevance and incentive of the private order in house design; researches around the social, cultural and architectural impact, whether negative or positive, had by housing works on the construction of the identity of the new States; studies equating new uses for house space and examining contemporaneous housing building conversion, adaptation and re-use procedures.

COMMUNICATIONS

"Retracing continuity and discontinuity of a vernacular typology in the colonial context of Morocco: Case of the city of Casablanca"
Fatima Zohra Saaid, Najoua Beqqal, Mouna Sedreddine, Siham Elrharbi

"Urban Dwellings in Post-Colonial Algeria: From a housing crisis to a crisis of identity"
Hocine Bougdah, Ania Djermouli

"Collective housing at the dawn of India's independence. Two generative models and their implications for the architect"
Sarah Melsens, Priyanka Mangaonkar-Vayude, Inge Bertels, Amit Srivastava

"Transformation of Post-war /Post-colonial Housing in Sai Gon (Ho Chi Minh City): A Case Study of Nguyen Thien Thuat Apartment Blocks"
Loc Tran, Dinh Quoc Phuong, Kirsten Day

"Latin America as the missing link between the French Hôtel and the American hybrid"
Fernando Lara, Marcio Cotrim

China in African, Latin American and Caribbean territories: Examining spatial transformations around diplomacy and economic aid

CHAIRS: Valeria Guzmán Verri (University of Costa Rica, CR)
Natalia Solano Meza (University of Costa Rica, CR)

The key position China has come to occupy in the world economy has seen the implementation of transnational cooperation policies in the form of direct investment and concessional/soft loans for the construction of infrastructure space around the globe. A longer history of Chinese diplomatic strategies has played a major role in forging such economic alliances. Often presented as based on principles such as "mutual benefit," these can carry development narratives, which are particularly sensitive in the case of countries with colonial pasts, notably those in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. The China-CELAC Cooperation Plan promotes "infrastructure development" in ports, roads, business logistics, broadband, radio/TV, agriculture, energy, housing and urban development. The One Belt-One Road initiative includes submarine cables between Cameroon and Brazil, a railway corridor in Tanzania, and hydroelectric and nuclear stations in Argentina. These projects, where extractivism, infrastructure and technology converge, makes them, as Keller Easterling argues, "too large to be assessed as an object with a name, a shape, or an outline." In architecture, a methodological question arises as to how to examine these spatial situations. Might a possible approach lie in Easterling's notion of disposition as "a tendency, activity, faculty, or property in either beings or objects—a propensity within a context"? Could disposition, as an agency in a process that may be diverted, adjusted or redesigned, thus serve as a means for examination? This session calls for papers on the potentially radical transformations in global infrastructure space following China's recent diplomatic and cooperation strategies, mainly in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. We are interested in the methodological challenges that analysing these transformations might demand on the discipline, with special consideration of types of connection and interaction beyond reductionist "East/West" approaches. Proposals are welcome on the interplay of variables between: project implementation and logistics, diplomatic favours associated with building/infrastructure networks, transnational dynamics of goods, labour and know-how. Papers may also examine subjacent development/power discourses, histories of cancelation, postponement or concealed rejection, or discrepancies between declared (spatial, environmental, social) intent and undisclosed activities.

COMMUNICATIONS

"A political ecology perspective on soybean production: political and socio-environmental transformations in Mato Grosso, Brazil"
Angeliki Giannisi

"Infrastructures, Industry Parks and Urbanism: Chinese, multinational and domestic initiatives to build spaces of globalized production in Ethiopia"
Elke Beyer, Lucas-Andrés Elsner, Anke Hagemann, Philipp Misselwitz

"The Rise of a Maoist Pragmatism: Revisiting China's aid projects in the 1970s"
Ke Song

"Chinese road construction activities in African cities: a case study of Kampala"
Hang Zhou

Infrastructural development in the European Portuguese territory in the late colonial period

CHAIRS: Paulo Tormenta Pinto (DINÂMIA/CET-IUL, PT)
   João Paulo Delgado (Beira Interior University + CEAU-FAUP, PT)

The late period of the Portuguese dictatorship was marked by a vast economical impulse. The National Development Plans, launched in 1953 with the support of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), introduced a shift, aligning the country in the same cycle of the European reconstruction through the Marshal Plan. In 1960 the accession of Portugal to the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) increased this development process, through the opening of the country to foreign investments. In 1968, Marcelo Caetano, who became the Prime Minister succeeding Oliveira Salazar, inaugurated the so-called 'marcelist spring' period. During those years the infrastructural investments were planned not only in the colonial overseas territories (Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape-Verde, São Tomé and Prince, East Timor, and Macao) but also in the European homeland. After the Salazar Bridge construction over the Tagus River, concluded in 1966, the port of Sines and the Alqueva dam were the most important investments of the regime. Those strategic infrastructures were part of a set of an ambitious plan which foresaw territorial domain, the exploitation of raw materials, and the growth of commercial dynamics. The role of the National Laboratory of Civil Engineering (LNEC) was determinant in this period, largely contributing to surveying the development of building technologies such as concrete and steel, and also to the homologation of other materials and components essential to national policies. This session is opened to proposals resulting from researches on critical and historical analysis concerning the infrastructural development in the European Portuguese territory in the late colonial period. Furthermore, the session welcomes any other related comparative studies, in order to jointly reflect upon synchronic processes taking place in other mainland and/or colonized territories.

COMMUNICATIONS

"Tropical Medicine as an Imperial power expression"
Ana Tostões
Elisa Pegorin
Maria João Neto

"The UNOR 40 Plan (1971-1972) by Hestnes Ferreira - as a more structured expansion proposal for a planning unit in Lisbon"
Alexandra Saraiva

"The design of the Sines Project 1971-2017: modernity dilated in space and time / the architecture of places-shapes"
Rui Mendes

"Happiness: the summer vacation city. The case of the Tourism Complex of Tróia, in Portugal."
Célia Gomes

"Infrastructuring the mind. Housing studies made by public institutions in Portugal in the 1960s and 1970s"
João Cardim

Materiality & Mobility in the construction of Colonial Landscapes

CHAIR: Alice Santiago Faria (CHAM, FCSH, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, PT)

This panel aims to discuss the material dimension of colonial landscapes and reflect on the impacts of these elements, and histories of materiality, in post-colonial times. Considering that material things and people are intertwined and that the social impact of materiality matters, the panel proposes to address connected histories of materiality across time and space.

While acknowledging that materiality is a thematically broad concept, for the purpose of this session, materiality will essentially include construction materials (new or re-used), buildings and parts of buildings, technologies, among others; however, it will not include texts, images, or other objects of representation.

Of course, most circulation of materiality occur together and along with several other types of mobilities (Guggenheim and Söderström, 2010). Without intending to undervalue these connections/relations, this panel will give preference to proposals that analyse paths, flows and geographies of material things. Proposals are also welcome that analyse the influences on material connectivity (trajectories, prices, durability, technologies, the mobility of people or other constraints of daily life or of a particular event) and how they influence the establishment and transformations of material mobility. The opening of the Suez Canal or the rise of prices during times of conflict are practical examples of such events. Similarly, the impact and importance of non-geographical/local movements of materiality may also be addressed.

COMMUNICATIONS

"Transposing typology: the second life of the Portuguese tower-house in the Northern Province of the 'Estado da Índia' and its impact on the landscape (16th-18th centuries)"
Sidh Losa Mendiratta

"Network: The Global Economy of the Kolar Gold Fields 1883-1960."
Shivani Shedde

"Reassessing heritage identities: Chinese entrepreneurship and the building of colonial Macao's urban landscape (1856-1872)"
Regina Campinho

"By Hammer and Chisel: Resource Extraction and the Statue Bugeaud in French Algiers"
Ralph Ghoche

Peripheral infrastructures in late colonial cities

CHAIR: Tiago Castela (Center for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, PT)

In European settler cities in occupied African territories, most black urbanites were forced by the colonial state apparatuses to live in self-built sections of the city described by expert knowledge as peripheral, even though such areas were sometimes central, and denser than settler sections. One of the main distinguishing characteristics of these unequally divided cities was the unbalanced state provision of public infrastructure, even though often the abyss between the two sections was more discursive than material: elements of privileged urban infrastructure like sewerage systems and sidewalks were often also lacking in settler neighborhoods. Nevertheless, it has often been assumed by scholarship that urban peripheries for African workers in late colonial cities had little or no public infrastructure. This session intends to understand the diverse ways in which situated state apparatuses engaged in the creation of public infrastructure in the African sections of settler cities, from the beginning of modern colonial occupation in the late nineteenth century to political independence. Papers examining the ways in which state practices articulated a graduated urban citizenship are welcome, as well as research that is attentive both to infrastructure creation by urbanites, or to "people as infrastructure," to paraphrase Simone. Contributions based on innovative archival research methods, aiming at understanding actual state practices and everyday experiences of infrastructure vis-à-vis formal plans, are particularly appreciated.

COMMUNICATIONS

"The Periphery in the center of the City."
António Deus

"Looking for the history of infrastructure upgrading in Ponta da Ilha, Ilha de Moçambique"
Silje Erøy Sollien

"Opaque Black Infrastructures: Transnational Trading in southern Africa"
Huda Tayob

"Calabar's Informal Inflections"
Joseph Godlewski

"The development of a train station in tropical Africa: the S. Sebastião Maritime Station in São Tomé Town, São Tomé and Príncipe - cocoa production as catalyst for change"
Cees Lafeber

"Divided Urbanism - On the provision of infrastructural services in African compounds in Livingstone during late colonialism"
Carl-Philipp Bodenstein

Beyond Colonialism: Afro-Modernist Agents and Tectonics as Expression of Cultural Independence

CHAIRS: Milia Lorraine Khoury (Cape Peninsula University of Technology, Cape Town, ZA)
Diogo P. Henriques (Northumbria University at Newcastle, UK)

'I claim for architects the rights and liberties that painters and poets have held for so long.' - Pancho Guedes. During the 20th century, several innovative experiments in architecture, infrastructure and cities developed in many African countries and particularly in the Lusophone African Countries. Both under the colonial rule of European countries and empowered by independence processes. Thus, it allowed for more free explorations in function, material and form, when compared to their European counterpoints. These experiments defined not only Afro-Modernism but can also be seen as the tentative construction of an expression for cultural independence. Ranging from housing, public buildings and public space, to tectonic expressions that are fundamentally different from the ones proposed and built in Europe. For example in Mozambique, a key cultural agent such as 'Pancho' Guedes (1925-2015), a Portuguese architect and artist who received considerable international recognition, developed innovative experiments in Modernist tectonics that can be seen as an expression of cultural independence in Mozambique. While defining and redefining the expanding possibilities of the field of architecture and international networks (e.g. Team X) from a global perspective. This session aims to focus on the understanding of the key role of such 'cultural agents' from the perspective of architecture, urbanism and landscape. Discussing their role in the construction of cultural independence in Lusophone African countries and other African countries, both during colonialism and post-colonialism. These cultural agents can be both recognised individuals, such as the architects 'Pancho' Guedes, Cristina Salvador (1947-2011), and institutions or collectives not yet identified and studied in-depth. The session will group such cultural agents, across countries and time. In order to discuss the potentials and pitfalls of the Modernist vision in colonial and post-colonial architecture, cities and infrastructure in Lusophone Africa and other former European colonies in Africa. Contemporary issues such as sustainability, climate change, public engagement and international networks will further frame the session for analysis and discussion. Thus opening new perspectives and thoughts to imagine landscapes beyond colonialism. These cross-time discussions can be significantly important when considering that several population projections foresee that the African continent will have some of the largest mega-cities in the future.

COMMUNICATIONS

"A transcontinental process: health care complexes envisaged as postcolonial built heritage" **- Ana Tostões, Joana Nunes**

"Equatorial Guinea. Architecture in the 70s" **- Laida Memba Ikuga**

"A Memorial to the history of the future" **- Cristiano Gianolla**

"Matongé-Brussels: Decolonization as a Project of Living Together" - **Burak Pak, Christian Pascal Ilunga**

"The controversial landscapes of the Modern Neighborhood Units in contemporary Luanda. Prenda as paradigm." **- Carlos García Gutiérrez, Paz Núñez Martí, Roberto Goycoolea Prado**

"A neighbourhood that had everything to be happy. Rethinking the interrupted modernity of the Neighbourhood for CTT's employees (1968-2018)" **- Inês Lima Rodrigues, Fernão Simões de Carvalho**

Globalized Regionalism: the inheritance of colonial infrastructure

CHAIRS: Eliana Sousa Santos (ISCTE-IUL + CES-UC, PT)
       Susanne Bauer (Birmingham City University, UK)

Issues, such as cultural engagement, authenticity, morality and politics are still connected to today's regional architecture. A globalized aesthetic today poses the question where regionalism in architecture ends and globalization starts. Throughout history, vernacular building styles, elements and aesthetics that can often be classified as regional, have emerged in different countries as cultural mementos of a rehabilitated region. Furthermore, in recent years, under the banner of social engagement in architecture, to detach oneself from the issues of colonialism, multiplicities of projects explore the advantages of local techniques and/or materials, blend them with 'international' aesthetics and import them into different cultural contexts. The aesthetic of a modern architecture today is thereby recreated using artisan and handmade products. In turn, modern elements of an 'international' aesthetic combined with local materiality are transferred in a mode of post-colonial development into exotic locations. The work of contemporary practices such as those of Solano Benítez, Bijoy Jain and Anna Heringer blend traditional low-tech building techniques with globally accepted aesthetics. With exponential globalization we witness the effect of a post-colonial infrastructure as a universal aesthetic is being created that can be exchanged throughout different countries and continents. This session aims to discuss issues connected to the aesthetics of architectural regionalism and its relationship to colonial infrastructures. We are interested to examine what historical developments have shaped regional architecture today and which might have overcome colonial infrastructures. Papers might also explore the question of regional or vernacular architecture and globalization and address the boundaries of regionalism.

COMMUNICATIONS

"Surveying essences, producing culture: virgin landscapes and the architectural reinvention of the late Portuguese empire"
Rui Aristides Bixirão Neto Marinho Lebre

"The image of the favela, 1890-1930: Heart of darkness in the bosom of the modern metropolis"
Rafael Cardoso

"Building Jerusalems: British, Arab and Jewish Architects in the Holy City"
Samuel D. Albert

"Right here, right there: regionalisms in China's foreign aid projects"
Valeria Guzmán-Verri

Urban Legacies: linking enclaving and social identities

CHAIR: Anna Mazzolini (Aarhus University, DK)

The "Middle Class Urbanism" project research team would organise this session on the basis of the urgent need of interdisciplinary approach on themes as post-colonial urban routes, colonial spatial influences on physical reordering and social and physical boundaries in the cities of the global South. The interdisciplinary session will focus is the radical transformations of the built environment of major cities of the Global South integrating perspectives from anthropology, architecture, urban studies and history. The team is already investigating these themes in the city of Maputo where, in colonial and postcolonial times, the design, planning and regularization of housing developments have been used by both the state and private developers as a means to organize the city following particular models as well as for the socialization of urbanites. The session would accept presentations focusing on key drivers for the reordering the built environment in sub-Saharan Africa and on the new forms of citizenship that emerge as an outcome of these drivers. In particular, the session would welcome presentations belonging to the line of research of urban anthropology, architecture and design, sociology and history. In particular, the session would aim at tracing the routes of planning systems that influenced the materialisation of social differentiation, enclaving, urban imaginaries and new city models since late colonialism, based on particular histories of structural adjustments and related global connections. Fundamental questions for the call could be: When does spatial organisation promoted by authorities inform collective social values and vice versa in post-colonial cities? How does social differentiation come to assert itself in particular material forms that we can observe in post-colonial urban environment today? What is the relationship between spatial aesthetics and ideological concepts of individual or collective identities and how they changed from the colonial time? In which situations and through which cultural and historical routes does certain city models become a desired form of urban development? Which role past and present infrastructure play in the creation of city and lifestyle imaginaries? The session will cover all these themes through with the aim of creating a shared and interlinked conceptual framework, at the end, in order to enrich the debate with insights beyond urbanism.

COMMUNICATIONS

"Lost in Translation: Colonial Heritage and Amnesia in an African City"
Lisandra Franco de Mendonça

"Neo-liberal urban legacies in Luanda and Maputo"
Sílvia Jorge, Sílvia Viegas

"Closed Constructions: A Photographic Research on the Heritage of Apartheid Architecture"
Anne-Katrin Bicher

Materiality & Mobility in the construction of Colonial Landscapes

CHAIR: Alice Santiago Faria (CHAM, FCSH, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, PT)

This panel aims to discuss the material dimension of colonial landscapes and reflect on the impacts of these elements, and histories of materiality, in post-colonial times. Considering that material things and people are intertwined and that the social impact of materiality matters, the panel proposes to address connected histories of materiality across time and space.
While acknowledging that materiality is a thematically broad concept, for the purpose of this session, materiality will essentially include construction materials (new or re-used), buildings and parts of buildings, technologies, among others; however, it will not include texts, images, or other objects of representation.
Of course, most circulation of materiality occur together and along with several other types of mobilities (Guggenheim and Söderström, 2010). Without intending to undervalue these connections/relations, this panel will give preference to proposals that analyse paths, flows and geographies of material things. Proposals are also welcome that analyse the influences on material connectivity (trajectories, prices, durability, technologies, the mobility of people or other constraints of daily life or of a particular event) and how they influence the establishment and transformations of material mobility. The opening of the Suez Canal or the rise of prices during times of conflict are practical examples of such events. Similarly, the impact and importance of non-geographical/local movements of materiality may also be addressed.

COMMUNICATIONS

"Networks of Ecological Development in Late-Colonial Kenya"
James D. Parker

"Colonial and Postcolonial Geographies of Logistics: Oil and Copper Flows in Zambia"
Giulia Scotto

"«Une cimenterie dans la brousse» Science, Industry & the Landscape of the Bas-Congo's Schisto-Calcaire."
Robby Fivez

"Traces of Continuity. The Export/Import of German Cement Plants to/in Africa"
Monika Motylinska

"Construction, Maintenance, and Forced Labour: Laterite Roads in Mozambique and Angola"
M. Luísa Sousa

The spatialization of population control in late colonialism: contexts, modalities, dynamics

CHAIR: Miguel Bandeira Jerónimo (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, PT)

This panel aims to assess the diversity of settings in which distinct modalities of administering difference emerged in late colonial societies in Africa, namely in what relates to dynamics of spatialization of population control, in rural and urban milieus, in contexts of developmentalism and, in certain cases, also of open conflict between colonial administrations and local communities. From paysannats and strategic villages, associated to other architectures of security and counter-insurgency, to "native" neighborhoods, urban and rural, such as those associated with specific economic activities (e.g. mining or cotton companies), there were many manifestations of projects of social engineering and spatial organization targeting more effective discriminatory forms of population politics, all entailing particular infrastructures. We seek papers that deal with these projects of socio-spatial planning, contextualizing their emergence and purposes, addressing the actors and institutions involved, and assessing their actual materialization, their effects (social, spatial, economic) and their appropriation by local communities.

COMMUNICATIONS

"The Plantation as Counterinsurgency Tool: Indonesia 1900-1950"
Roel Frakking

"A border's 'victim': spatial control in colonial Lunda - between state policy and a private company's plans"
Beatriz Serrazina

"Crown Land Rule as a means of Governance in Colonial Hong Kong"
Juliana Yat Shun Kei

"Accomplices or agents of change: the roles of colonial public works and technicians into promoting or contesting repressive practices on local populations in Mozambique"
Ana Silva Fernandes

"Pacify, Administer and Transform': France's Forced Displacements in Colonized Algeria"
Samia Henni

"Guiné Melhor': the psychological action and the spatialization of population control in rural areas. The strategic camps in Guiné-Bissau between 1968-1973."
Francesca Vita

HPIP EVENT

The HPIP developed from a proposal the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation addressed to José Mattoso in the early summer of 2007 to formulate and develop a project to gather information on *Portuguese Heritage around the World: architecture and urbanism* and make it available to the public. This was accomplished with the publication of three volumes in 2010 and finalised by a volume of indices in 2011. The English version was published in 2011-12.

The scientific coordinators for each volume selected the places and buildings to be described, the urban spaces to be mapped, the images to be included and the authors of the respective entries. They also prepared the general texts framing the various sub-areas covered in each volume.

The final result involved the participation of nearly 70 experts, most from academic world, with the highest number from Portuguese and Brazilian universities though including others from American, French, Angolan and Mozambican institutions. More than 500 places were selected, for approximately 2,000 entries. The information in each volume was also arranged on a geographical basis.

Given the importance of this project and the evident risk that it might soon become outdated, the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation decided in February 2011 via its president Emílio Rui Vilar to assure the project's continuity by creating an information system operated and disseminated via an interactive portal: the HPIP.

The HPIP was publicly launched on 16 April 2012 at the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation.

(further details and participants to be announced)

CLOSING DINNER . RESTAURANT . 20.00

(further details to be announced)

local organiser

sponsors

DINAMIA'CET
CENTRO DE ESTUDOS SOBRE A MUDANÇA
SOCIOECONÓMICA E O TERRITÓRIO
ISCTE-IUL.

ISCTE ◈ IUL
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

FCT
Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia
MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO E CIÊNCIA

CALOUSTE GULBENKIAN
FOUNDATION

partners

CALOUSTE GULBENKIAN
FOUNDATION

AHU
Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino

UNIVERSIDADE
EDUARDO
MONDLANE

UNIVERSIDADE TÉCNICA DE ANGOLA
UTANGA

CENTRO DE ESTUDOS AFRICANOS
UNIVERSIDADE DO PORTO