

# SCUPAD NEWSLETTER

**May 13-16 2004**  
**Scupad 2004 Congress**

***The Open City: Its Allies and Enemies***  
***Announcement to Follow [for more information see back page]***

## SCUPAD CONGRESS 2003

The SCUPAD Congress 2003, "Renaissance of Our Cities: Conflicting Visions" was held in Salzburg, Austria between May 15 and 18, 2003. In somewhat of a departure from other Congresses, this Congress was designed to focus on transformations in "our cities" -- cities in which SCUPAD members lived and worked -- with Scupadians presenting the case studies as well as the keynote addresses.

### Opening Session - Keynotes

Tom DeWit, SCUPAD Vice-President for Internal Affairs, opened the SCUPAD Congress 2003 on Thursday, May 15, 2003 at 4 P.M., explaining that President Franz Oswald had a scheduling conflict and would join the Congress in the evening. Tom introduced the first keynote speaker,

**Marco Venturi, an architect and planner from Venice, Italy. Marco's address entitled "Renaissance of Our Cities: Conflicting visions"** began with the point that more than 50% of the world's population now lives in cities and based on the current rate of 60 million new inhabitants per year in cities, in a few years, 60% of the world population will be urbanized. Marco metaphorically compared cities to an egg -- the yolk is the old industrialized city center with the white of the egg representing the new infrastructure of cities, which is outside of the city center. Once the shell of the egg is broken, one can't make a boiled or fried egg.

There soon will be 27 megacities, i.e., cities with a population of over 10 million inhabitants; 18 of them will be in Asia. There are different development patterns in Europe and the United States -- in Europe patterns are not using the

city center for leisure or for work, but using different centers on the outskirts that represent a network for the city. European cities are demonstrating a new form of urbanization:

Central city populations are declining.

New jobs are not concentrated in the cities.

80% of building permits are for re-use or transformation.

There is a split between supply and demand: 1/3 of households are singles; in big cities singles are almost 50%.

People move 16 times on average in their lifetime related to job changes.

Marco stated that density has been the major factor in urbanization. Density in cities can be organized in different ways/forms. While European city centers are losing density resulting in fewer resources and less innovation, other places are developing new approaches to changes in density. For example, in China, the amount of land used for development is being reduced, while verticality is being increased. Marco went on to describe three types of urbanization (with the Asian model often considered the "winning" approach):

Latin American -- low density, no economic growth

Asian -- high economic growth, high increase in population and density, new transportation and other urban innovations

Old European -- 80% re-use of older buildings, 20% new buildings

Until recently, European cities invested heavily in urban technology -- the investment in social services was 4 times what it is today. There is currently a need for additional investment in

new technologies and new social services in the older cities – a new model for the development of European cities is needed, not just a replication of what is being done in Asia.

Comments on Marco's presentation included the following:

The "winning" Asian model has no relevance for European cities which are losing population

The "winning" model is based on quantification, not on qualitative measures; internal cost factors of this model are not being included

The models do not consider the fact that 50% of the population in Asia and Latin America cannot afford to pay for housing at all

The second keynote speech, **"Cities Rebuilt or Cities Reborn, Is there a Difference?"** was made by **Roberta Brandes Gratz, a New York journalist**, on Thursday evening after dinner. Roberta described a new interest in and appreciation of traditional cities and their unused old industrial buildings in the United States along with changes in the trend of moving to the suburbs. She stated that corporations are building in the old cities, tourism is up and crime rates are down, and students are applying to universities in the historic cities, but questioned whether these activities represented a renaissance (rebirth) or a rebuilding of cities.

In Roberta's definition, the city rebuilt assumes big new construction projects are equivalent to a rebirth, but it is really only a representation of financial investment. These new construction projects don't consider the costs in local jobs and the businesses that are lost/demolished, resulting in an erosion of the urban fabric. This process is a replacement, not a renaissance. Renaissance was defined as the renewal or improvement of an existing place. Renaissance occurs when parts of a city are all strengthened. Change is constant in cities; small changes that build on the experience of the work force occurring concurrently can make a big difference. Economic growth is a process, not a big project. Renaissance can include a construction effort, but it should come at the end of the process, not the beginning.

Some examples of the renaissance of a city or region include the following:

An alternative to the plan for the Olympics in the High Tatras area in Poland and Slovakia in which a small village residence was restored and became a bed and breakfast, spurring other such restorations, creating new jobs, using old skills and building on the cultural identity of the area.

In Prague, the strengthening of a local market district was a rebirth, as opposed to the usual replacement of local businesses in the development of hypermarkets in the city and its outskirts. (Dollars spent in local businesses circulate in the economy 6 times, while dollars spent in hypermarkets leave the city).

The Lower East Side of Manhattan has served many successive immigrant groups, going through a continuing renaissance by strengthening what exists, modernizing it, but not replacing it.

***A renaissance needs local people, local economy and local character.***

**"The Fall and Rise of Cities"**, was the concluding keynote speech delivered by **Dieter Lapple, Professor at the Technical University of Hamburg-Harburg**. Dieter began with a quote from John Friedman stating that "the city is dead – it vanished in the 20th century. Many efforts to revive it weren't successful – what remains is the memory." He went on to ask if cities are still a viable form. Previously, cities thrived as their economies were more productive, but now de-industrialization makes cities obsolete because communication and economic activity can take place outside of cities. Current tendencies leading to the fall of cities include globalization (the rise of foreign investments and transnational corporations), digitization (the end of socialization virtual urbanity), and disenclosure/fluidity (the setting free from traditional means).

These same tendencies can also be seen as the rationale for the rise of cities. It is necessary, however, to make a distinction between information and knowledge – knowledge needs local proximity and local networks. The city is characterized by social and cultural diversity, location, and layering. The new economic basis of the city is knowledge-based – a highly qualified labor market in which knowledge workers want to live where they work. Thus, the new productivity of cities is not in manufacturing, but in knowledge-based industries. But there is a problem in that the immigrants coming into the cities can't be accommodated in the new knowledge-based activities.

This leads to the polarization and segmentation of cities and planners are faced with the issue of how to maintain the coherence of cities. The city can also be seen as a social construction that can't simply be torn down and built up.

The discussion after the keynote speeches made the following points:

Historical renaissance is based on changes in productivity, form and social relations; the three

presentations touched on these elements: productivity – Dieter, form – Marco, and social relations – Roberta

The Mayors of the Venetian region are competing with Asian cities, but this is not sensible; in global economy, there are many different models

More parts of the globe are disconnected from the globalization process (under-developed areas are de-linked from globalization); the triad of the U.S., the EU and Japan are the major global actors

There are different models of capitalism and diverse types of cities

Within cities themselves there can be polarization between under-developed groups and developed areas.

## Case Studies

Friday, May 16th and Saturday afternoon, May 17th were devoted to the presentation of 11 city case studies, primarily in Europe, but including one in the Middle East and two in South America. The profiles of the cities described the **physical, social, economic and political dimensions** that affect changes currently under way, including what forces dominate and who are the main actors in the urban development process. Elinor Barzacchi moderated the first case study session on Friday morning, setting the context for the Congress with the statement that cities and culture go together – city and civilization are the same word – and that the first city described in the Bible was named after the son of Cain who played the harp and violin.

### Hamburg-Dieter Lapple

Hamburg is the second largest city in Germany with a population of 1.7 million inhabitants and 4 million in the region. **Economic changes** are the main factor in Hamburg's current transformation. The high rate of unemployment begun after the 1989 reconstruction of Germany continues today, concentrated in Hamburg's city center, but also occurring in the region. There has been shrinkage in the traditional manufacturing and service areas with an expansion in the newer service areas such as advertising and information. The port, which was a major economic factor in Hamburg's development, has shifted from the southeast of the center city to the west. The brownfield created in the old port area is to be developed into Hafen City, a 155 hectare area that will have newly constructed housing – it will be "rebuilt." Also, the old industrial buildings in Harburg harbor, next to Hamburg's industrial belt, are to be transformed into housing for students and small technology workshops; this is being done privately on a step-by-step basis.

In contrast, the Hafen City project is dependent on financing by large corporations as well as the city of Hamburg, which is making a large investment.

### Trento – Bruno Zanon

Trento is a city of 100,000 inhabitants that is characterized by its mountains and river valley. It is a heart-shaped city within walls initially built in the 12th century and is on the major route between Italy and the Mediterranean. Trento was an Italian-speaking city in the German empire that became part of Italy after W.W.I. Trento's character is defined by the **physical** walls enclosing it, as well as its culture of Catholicism. Currently, there is a **loss of services and of residents** (the population of the city is one-half of what it had been), and heavy industries in the suburbs of the city have been closing. The population of the region, however, is growing due to immigration. The city is at a crossroads where it must decide whether it wants new motor roads or fast trains, whether its economy should follow the Veneto model of small diverse industries or the Alpine Garden city model, refusing industrialization, developing tourism and small enterprises and saving the environment. The challenges for the city are how to cope with the new ethnic and religious groups and how to choose real innovation. Currently, planning is being replaced by communication and new projects, many of which are being designed by "star architects."

Some comments on these presentations included:

Projects by star architects can be used to benefit the city if controlled and part of an overall plan

Immigration is a factor in both cities; what is being done to integrate new immigrants

Hamburg is a city-state in which a new administrative entity is needed to deal with new development

The challenge is to create "new births" in local areas, not to transplant projects from elsewhere.

### Arnhem – Leo van der Meer

Arnhem is a city of 700,000 residents located about 100 kilometers from Amsterdam on the train line between Amsterdam and Germany. People who don't live in the city hold 60% of the jobs; 60% of the jobs are private, 30% are in the government and 10% are in the service sector. In 1995, Arnhem's weak points were a **declining industrial zone**, high crime rate, drugs and a lack of vision. In 1999, there was a change in the political leadership in the city with the new mayor having a new vision for the city. Arnhem 2015 was a plan developed for

the city involving the politicians, the business sector and community residents which included a bid to be a stop on the high-speed train between Amsterdam, Cologne and Frankfurt, the development of new offices near the station, links between the old city and the river, redevelopment of the old industrial center and conversion of a sports stadium to multi-purpose cultural uses. The transformation of the city was based on **political** will, cooperation between the politicians and business community and a focus on the city's strengths.

### **Ljubljana – Ivan Stanic**

Ljubljana is a city of 280,000 in Slovenia that was founded by the Romans and is set in a valley below the castle on a hill. It is on the train line between Vienna and Trieste and is on the crossroads between the E5 and E10 routes. Ljubljana is a city at the center of many small villages that has been losing population to the suburbs over the last 20 years. A major issue is the daily commute to the city and the lack of public transport in the region. Public transport in the city is too slow so people use private cars instead, causing congestion. In 2001, a new plan for the city promoted development of a network of centers (nodes), mixed use areas, light rail tram along access routes, new housing areas, a mosque and a football stadium. The problem is that the plan is not moving forward because people are waiting for Big Brother to make decisions. Also, the city used to include more of the urban area, but the municipal lines have been changed/reduced and the municipal leaders only want development to occur in the central city; they are not concerned with the hinterland. There is a need for new laws and **political** processes to run the country under the new government structure; a transition should begin with Slovenia's entrance into the European Union. Ljubljana will continue to be a crossroads and a focal point for development after Slovenia joins the EU; it could be the place for development of knowledge-based industries.

### **Paramaribo – Tom de Wit**

Paramaribo in Suriname (South America) has been called the "white pearl of the Caribbean." It is a low-rise city of predominantly wooden structures - there is one 8-story bank building - that has a population of 200,000 and was named a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2002. Suriname was a Dutch colony between 1670 and 1954 when it became a self-governing state; it gained independence in 1975. The Dutch initially imported West African slaves to run the sugar and tobacco plantations and then indentured laborers from Indonesia and India. After a military coup in 1980, much of

the middle class moved to the Netherlands and the city of Paramaribo declined dramatically with a lack of maintenance of its buildings and public space: drug trafficking producing a small group of rich people and a rather poor majority. The weak government is interested in money/power, but not development; there is a lack of entrepreneurial spirit as a result of centuries of colonialism. What is needed is a master plan for the city with pilot projects and the return of middle class entrepreneurs from the Netherlands.

### **Rio de Janeiro – Hans Harms**

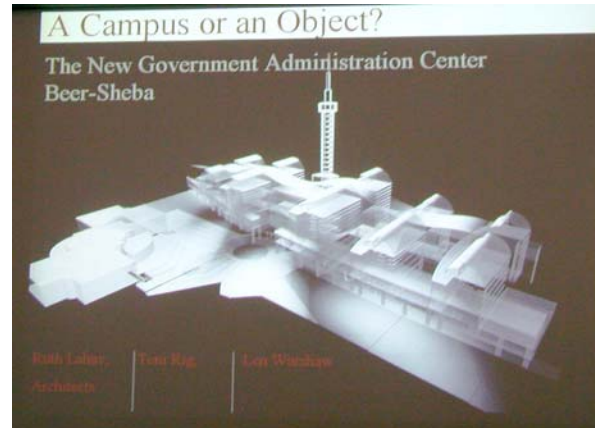
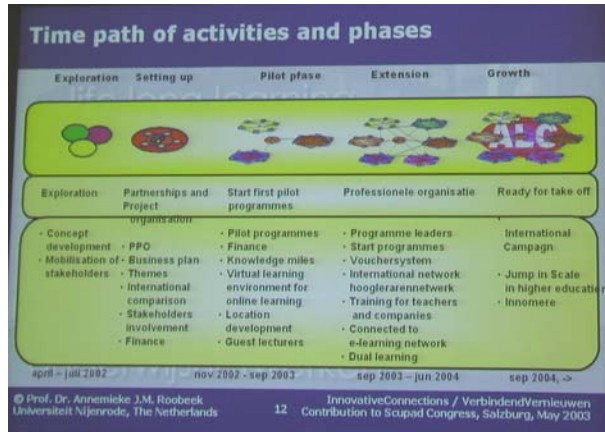
Rio de Janeiro, the second largest city in Brazil, has a large informal economy and one-third to one-half of the population cannot afford to rent or buy a house in the formal market. Copacabana, situated along Rio's beach, is the highest density area in Brazil. A rich area in the 1930's, Copacabana is now in decline with many apartments subdivided and the hills along the beach covered with favelas or squatter housing. Currently, new favelas are developing along the highways - at the edge of the modern city - while clusters of high-rise, gated communities are being created for middle and upper-class residents. Before the 1970's, there was a modernization strategy as in the United States, which called for tearing down the old buildings and building anew. In the 1970's, there was a plan to improve run-down housing with help from the city government that focused on keeping the old buildings and developing infill housing. Since the 1980's there has been a neo-conservative strategy in the city, calling for planning through market forces and the privatization of infrastructure. In the 1990's, the city has used federal funds to bring in sewers and roads, and improve the schools in a variety of favelas based on joint proposals between the local population and planners/architects. Many of these small projects are continuing, concentrating on the improvement of public space and access, not on the housing, which people do themselves.

### **Almere – Annemieke Roobeek**

Almere, a 27 year-old new town 20 miles east of Amsterdam in The Netherlands, is the fastest growing place in Europe. Almere has a population of 170,000 residents and is planned to grow to 350,000 in the next 20 years. The city of Almere has initiated a new institution of higher learning with the active participation of residents as an accelerator for social cohesion and economic development. The concept of the city as a living laboratory is based on the principle of life-long learning and development of the self. Almere is currently building learning communities in the existing town; by 2005, international learning communities will be

developed, including a lifestyle park for learning, living, leisure and working; collaboration/mutual use of multi-functional buildings is envisioned. The focus is on new forms for higher education, including

the city began with students and bars in the old city and grew with new projects developed by local residents, local government and the central government.



theme-based programs for education/research, cross-disciplinary innovators as program leaders, networking, conferences and interactive courses. Students obtain degrees or certificates around themes (international business services, public health, technology) in cooperation with other universities. The effort started with a social infrastructure and has been built with people; Almere's thesis is that it is important to start with a dialogue - "building community" - and not with a building/physical structure.

### **Budapest – Peter Gauder**

Budapest, initially settled by the Romans, is now a city within a metropolitan region of 3,000,000. It has a large elderly population in the city core, with blue-collar workers living outside of the city center because of high costs, and shopping centers, which are not permitted in the center, developing outside of the city center as well. Budapest is facing a number of problems, including an unclear and overlapping planning systems at the local and regional level, a rapidly changing socio-economic structure, and a slow restructuring of governance in the metropolitan region.

### **Beersheba – David Guggenheim**

Beersheba is a city of 180,000 residents in the metropolis of Beersheba (300,000 residents) in the southern half of Israel. The city was built as a new town at the edge of a river about 120 years ago with a grid plan so that most roads are oriented to the river. In the 1950's, a new "garden city" was developed to the north with modern housing blocks unconnected to the old city.

The deficient planning and decision-making system has led to the lack of development of new structures, uncontrolled growth and space consumption – investors are making policy for the city. Recent strategic plans have called for improved access between the city and the territorial reserve, improvement of the riverfront, filtering of traffic and parking regulations, rehabilitation of buildings and public spaces, as well as the construction of a new metro line.

During the last ten years there has been an effort to bring development back to the old city with the creation of a new high-rise shopping mall at the edge of the new development and the old city, a new government/administration center connected to places in the old city and a new college of technology built between the 1950's "garden city" buildings. A new cinema built on two vacant lots in the old city is part of the attempt to bring people back to the old city.

### **Moscow – Lena Gerheuser**

The city of Moscow is 855 years old; it has a territory of 100,000 hectares and has a population of 9.5 million residents and 10.5 million day-time inhabitants. In 2020, the city is expected to have a population of 9 million residents and 12 million day-time inhabitants. The presentation posed the question: "Is Moscow a city of Frozen Music or a city of Frozen Economy?" The intentional design of the city (by planners) included the first master plan of the city in 1775, which established the

Further, a proposed plan will increase the height and density of new buildings, change the system of roads, increase pedestrian flow and consolidate parking. This renaissance of

radial and concentric street structure, the plan of 1971, which established the present boundaries of eight administrative structures, and the plan of 2001, which was approved as law with its 1500 planning zones and special building regulations. On the other hand, Moscow's development has also included non-intentional designs (by political and economic forces). Some examples include: the Kurski Railroad Station where the city leased a public square to a private investor to generate income; shopping, office towers and underground parking were created, but the parking spaces are empty because they are too expensive. Shopping malls in the center of the city are also empty because they are too costly; 80% of the residents do their shopping at local markets set up on open space near metro stations leased by the city. Most importantly, Moscow needs a rebirth of its civil society – social life in the city was dormant for 70 years.

### **Belgrade – Milan Prodanovic**

Belgrade has experienced many changes in space and time from a medieval city described by its geographic conditions, to one in the Austro-Hungarian empire, which divided areas by ethnic groups, to one in the multiethnic country of Yugoslavia, to one involved in the clash of civilizations of the 1980s/1990's. The strategy of war or urbicide has destroyed cities – the multicultural city is the symbol of civil society. During the urbanization of Yugoslavia, a country established in 1918, people moved from the rural areas to the nearest city. Belgrade, a city on the Danube and Sala rivers, has residences on one block that contain buildings from different times with different types of construction, from the typical Serbian house whose area's uses are carefully segmented to the standardized high-rise structures built during socialist times.

## **Plenary Session**

The plenary session of the Congress 2003 was held on the afternoon of May 17, 2003 and was moderated by Peter Zlonicky. The session began with the observations by Gerhard Schimak and Franz Oswald on the case studies presented on Friday and Saturday. Gerhard noted that the 11 case studies ran the gamut from a 27-year old city to those with thousands of years of history. The case studies also presented large and small cities, cities located on the sea or inland as well as cities with different social/economic circumstances. The issues covered ranged from population growth/density resulting in high-rise complexes to public transport needs to economics, planning strategies, and social/political dynamics. He went on to state that urban

societies depend more on social behavior and politics than do rural societies and that the hatred of cities has been the policy of some political parties, e.g., the Nazis in Germany in the last century. The Renaissance (rebirth) of cities refers to regaining something of the past and using it in new ways. It is important to look at what happens in the core of cities and also what happens on the outskirts. The city is a place for people to meet, have a drink or a meal, and participate in cultural activities. Some cities have kept a vibrant core so it is easier for people engage in these activities; other cities have lost their core and thus need to re-create it.

Franz began by commenting that there was an impressive diversity of experiences presented by Scupadians in the case studies. He went on to say that the expression "frozen music or frozen economy", which Lena used to describe the city of Moscow, also implies a process of moving from a fluid to a solid situation. Renaissance in cities can be described as the processes of transformation or the dynamics of fluidity. Population activities (number of people, birth and death rates, social relations) occurring in a particular territory or place with its own resources, history, legal systems and restrictions on where people can/cannot live affect the type of processes of transformation that take place in cities. Franz pointed out that no one used the word sustainability in describing his/her city. In conclusion, he noted that the presentations contained many hidden agendas/issues, for example, the virtual vs. real city, rebirth vs. rebuilt, small is beautiful vs. large is bad, and the ruralization of cities vs. the urbanization of the countryside.



These observations, which eloquently summarized many of the issues raised in the case study presentations, was followed by a discussion in small groups on several issues/key words related to the Congress topic. The reports of the various groups included the following comments/observations.

#### Renaissance

Cities are undergoing transformations, but not necessarily a classic renaissance

Driving force of knowledge leads to betterment

#### Conflicting Visions

Quality vs. quantity

Planning vs. planning without bricks

Organic growth vs. imposed megastructures

Many cores

Place of acquaintance

Local vs. global context

Community building

#### Processes of Transformation

Is the city a result of economy

Cultural/social embeddedness of economic changes

Civil society

Elementary or complexity

#### Sustainability

Do not mix children and apple pie

Values

Stay at home; spend money there

#### Transformations

Quick transformations need instruments, processes, communication and mutual understanding

Young people need jobs, a future, mobility/built city and moderation

The themes of the discussion can be summarized as follows:

***Quality processes, that include humanistic, organic and sensitive planning that takes place step by step, recognizes place within a global context with local consideration where physical alternatives which are considerate of community building lead to opportunities in a sustainable environment.***

## **Visions for a Renaissance New York/Lower Manhattan**

The plenary session on Sunday morning, May 18th, moderated by Ron Shiffman, was devoted to two presentations on the rebuilding of Lower Manhattan and the World Trade Center site after the attack of September 11, 2001. By way of introduction to the topic, Ron briefly described some of the participatory planning activities focused on Lower Manhattan that he has been involved with since September 11, particularly the Listening to the City event held in July 2002, which had over 4000 participants who critiqued the plans for the World Trade Center site and offered guidelines for future development.

The first presentation was a film by Elke Zlonicky, entitled "A chance to Dream – Rebuilding Lower Manhattan", which chronicled a joint workshop on Lower Manhattan in October 2002 for students from the Technical Universities of Hamburg and Vienna as well as some from Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, where the workshop was held. The themes that the student groups presented as part of their work on the area were as follows:

Re – reconnect, recommit, remember

Time – don't plan yet; take time to consider

The site as a meeting point

The site as an opportunity for bridging physical and social gaps.

Comments on the film and the workshop included listening to the ideas of the young, planning based on values, and the importance of thinking about all of Lower Manhattan – the World Trade Center site is only a starting point.

The second presentation of the morning was by Martin Ostermann, an architect with the Studio Daniel Libeskind whose Memory Foundations design study for the World Trade Center was selected by the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation to guide the development of the site. Mr. Ostermann stated that there were two principles on which their design was based: the challenge of commemorating people and redeveloping the World Trade Center site, and the need to look at all of Lower Manhattan. After visiting the site, Daniel Libeskind decided to use the pit as the focus for the scheme and to develop the commercial buildings circling the memorial area. The Libeskind plan also called for re-connecting streets that had been closed when the World Trade Center superblock was developed – Greenwich Street running north-south and Fulton Street running east-west – and erecting a building with a spire and gardens rising above approximately 70 stories of office space in order to restore the skyline.



Other elements of the plan include keeping the footprints of the two World Trade Center towers free of buildings, keeping the slurry wall exposed, creating plazas and planted areas, developing street-level shops and cafes, developing a transit station underground and creating a museum and performing arts center. A memorial site 30 feet below ground will be developed based on a separate design competition. A four-year development plan will include the building of the memorial site and museum, the transit station and the first high-rise tower with the gardens and spire.

Mr. Ostermann closed his presentation with a quote from Daniel Libeskind that describes his vision for the project: **“It is a new city that is reasserting the pre-eminence of freedom and beauty; restoring the spiritual peak of the city, creating buildings that speak of our vitality in the face of danger and our optimism in the aftermath of tragedy.”**

Lower Manhattan in New York was said to link to the topic of the renaissance of cities in that it has rekindled the civic structure in the city to act more proactively, it has caused a recognition of the importance of architecture and planning in New York and a reintroduction of public space and architecture.

In closing the Congress, SCUPAD President Franz Oswald thanked Ron for his participation in the Lower Manhattan rebuilding effort and for presenting it to SCUPAD. He thanked Elke for showing the film and noted the importance of the medium for presenting/visualizing ideas, and he thanked Martin for presenting the Libeskind plan, which included not only attractive physical space and scale, but also an atmosphere where people could come together.

## MINUTES OF THE SCUPAD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Schloss Leopoldskron, Salzburg,  
May 16th, 2003

**Attending (37):** Shlomo Aronson (Israel), Hartmut Arras (Switzerland), Elinoar Barzacchi (Israel), Enrique Calderon (Spain), Tom de Wit (The Netherlands), Thomas Dillinger (Austria), Hartmut Dimke (Austria), Peter Gauder (Hungary), Frohmut Gerheuser (Switzerland-Germany), Lena Gerheuser (Russia), Anat Gonen (Israel), Donald Gratz (USA), Roberta Gratz (USA), David Guggenheim (Israel), Christina Haefliger (Switzerland), Hans Harms (Germany), Kerschbaumer Gabriela (Austria), Dieter Läßle (Germany), Monica Lotreanu (Romania), Gerhard Meighörner (Germany), Maria Mihai (Romania), Franz Oswald (Switzerland), Maridea Petrova (Macedonia), Milan Prodanovic (Serbia), Maryse Rénier (France), Annemieke Roobeek (The Netherlands), Gerhard Schimak (Austria), Henning Schran (Germany), Yvette Shiffman (USA), Ron Shiffman (USA), Joachim Siefert (Germany), Saskia Siefert (Germany), Ivan Stanic (Slovenia), Leo van der Meer (The Netherlands), Marco Venturi (Italy), Bruno Zanon (Italy), Elke Zlonicky (Germany), Peter Zlonicky (Germany).

### **1. Opening**

President Franz Oswald opened the SCUPAD General Assembly 2003 welcoming all SCUPAD members and the guests.

### **2. Minutes**

The minutes of the General Assembly 2002, drafted by the Secretary Bruno Zanon and published in the last Newsletter, were unanimously approved.

### **3. Reports**

**President** Franz Oswald reviewed the work done by the Committee during its meetings held in Bern and in Hamburg.

**Vice President for Internal Affairs** Tom de Wit described the work done for the preparation of the Congress, whose organisation was in some way innovative. All in all, 45 participants took part in the Congress.

Some requests to improve the organisation emerged, in particular it was requested that the Newsletter with the announcement of the Congress (Frohmut) be sent earlier and that the Website be used to spread the information about the Congress (Saskia).

**Vice President for External Affairs** Roberta Gratz stressed the work to be done for the "Ohrid Follow-up Conference" in order to bring in new EEC participants. The proposal is to organise a Symposium in 2004. For this, financial support has to be obtained, as well as a suitable place. Pristina, Sofia, Ohrid again are the potential cities.

**Treasurer** Thomas Dillinger presented the figures of the SCUPAD account balances, whose documents are attached to the minutes.

Some discussion emerged on the Reformed Countries Fund (P. Zlonicky), whose importance had been stressed in previous Assemblies, in particular when the decision to raise the SCUPAD fee was made in order to support people from EEC (Thomas Dillinger, Tom de Wit, Ron Shiffman). The Treasurer responded, stressing that SCUPAD never refused support to applicants from EEC due to a lack of SCUPAD funds. The 2002 Treasurer's Report was then approved.

**Secretary** Bruno Zanon reviewed his activities and invited all members to help him in keeping the mailing list updated.

**Newsletter Editor** Yvette Shiffman spoke about the work done in preparing the Newsletter and invited all members to send her materials in order to be ready, as soon as possible, to prepare the new issue.

### **4. New members**

President Franz Oswald invited the Secretary, who collected the application forms filled in by new attendants, to propose their names for SCUPAD membership.

Gabriela Kerschbaumer (Austria)  
Annemieke Roobeek (The Netherlands)  
Maryse Rénier (France)  
Milan Prodanovic (Serbia)

After the applicants introduced themselves to the Assembly, their membership applications were unanimously approved.

### **5. Future Congress Topics**

The President Franz Oswald invited all those present to propose new topics for the forthcoming Congress 2004.

1. Local urban economy in a globalized world (Dieter Läßle)
2. Urban outskirts. Problems and potentials (Dieter

Läßle)

3. The role of education in an urban context. The knowledge infrastructure. (Dieter Läßle)

4. New time-space configurations in urban contexts (Dieter Läßle)

5. How cities can attract young people to come and stay (Peter Zlonicky)

6. The role of the planner in the areas of urban development (Joachim Siefert)

7. Limitless city. The quality of life in an extended urban context (Ivan Stanic)

8. Cities in extreme conditions (change due to big events) (Elianoar Barzacchi)

9. Media and virtuality. Visions in urban planning and decision (Elianoar Barzacchi)

10. Sustainable city in the age of information and knowledge technology (Milan Prodanovic)

11. The role of SCUPAD in a changing world (Marco)

12. The response of planners to growing tensions between inner city and rich periphery (Christian Haefliger)

13. The city between agony and coma (the renewal of civil society) (Hartmut Arras)

14. Urban Cultural diversity (Monica Lotreanu)

15. City markets: financial, knowledge, goods (Monica Lotreanu)

16. Conflicting generations: classical planning or expert moderation? (Elke Zlonicky)

17. The learning city – Knowledge production to cope with new dilemmas (Bruno Zanon)

18. Where have the planners gone? Forty years of planning through the SCUPAD experience (Bruno Zanon)

19. Transformation processes in different cities and regions of the world. Intentional and non-intentional planning (Hans Harms)

20. Reality in the eyes of beholders (Shlomo Aronson)

21. The attractive city. What constitutes appeal? (Leo van der Meer).

22. The future of the city or the future city (David Guggenheim)

23. The urban design as an important issue in planning (David Guggenheim)

24. The role of the planner in the political process (David Guggenheim)

### **6. Elections**

President Franz Oswald reminded the Assembly of the decision taken by the 2002 General Assembly to leave some open positions on the Committee in order to involve people from Eastern European Countries. He therefore proposed to elect Ivan Stanic, from Slovenia, to a vacant position and invited Ivan Stanic to introduce himself. He was unanimously elected. The President solicited members willing to work with the Committee to contact Ron Shiffman, Leo van der Meer or himself. He also invited younger colleagues interested in preparing the new Congress to contact Tom de Wit or Bruno Zanon in order to be involved in the work.

### **7. A.O.B.**

The President announced the date of the next Congress: May 13-16, 2004.

He then stated that the forthcoming year should be a busy one for Committee members as it will be

involved in a number of issues, in particular:

- The Preparation of Congress 2004;
- The 'Follow Up to Ohrid' Event;
- The Preparation of the Committee Elections, including new officers;
- The Editing of the SCUPAD Homepage;
- The Organisation of a 'SCUPAD Junior Program';
- The 40th SCUPAD Anniversary in 2005.

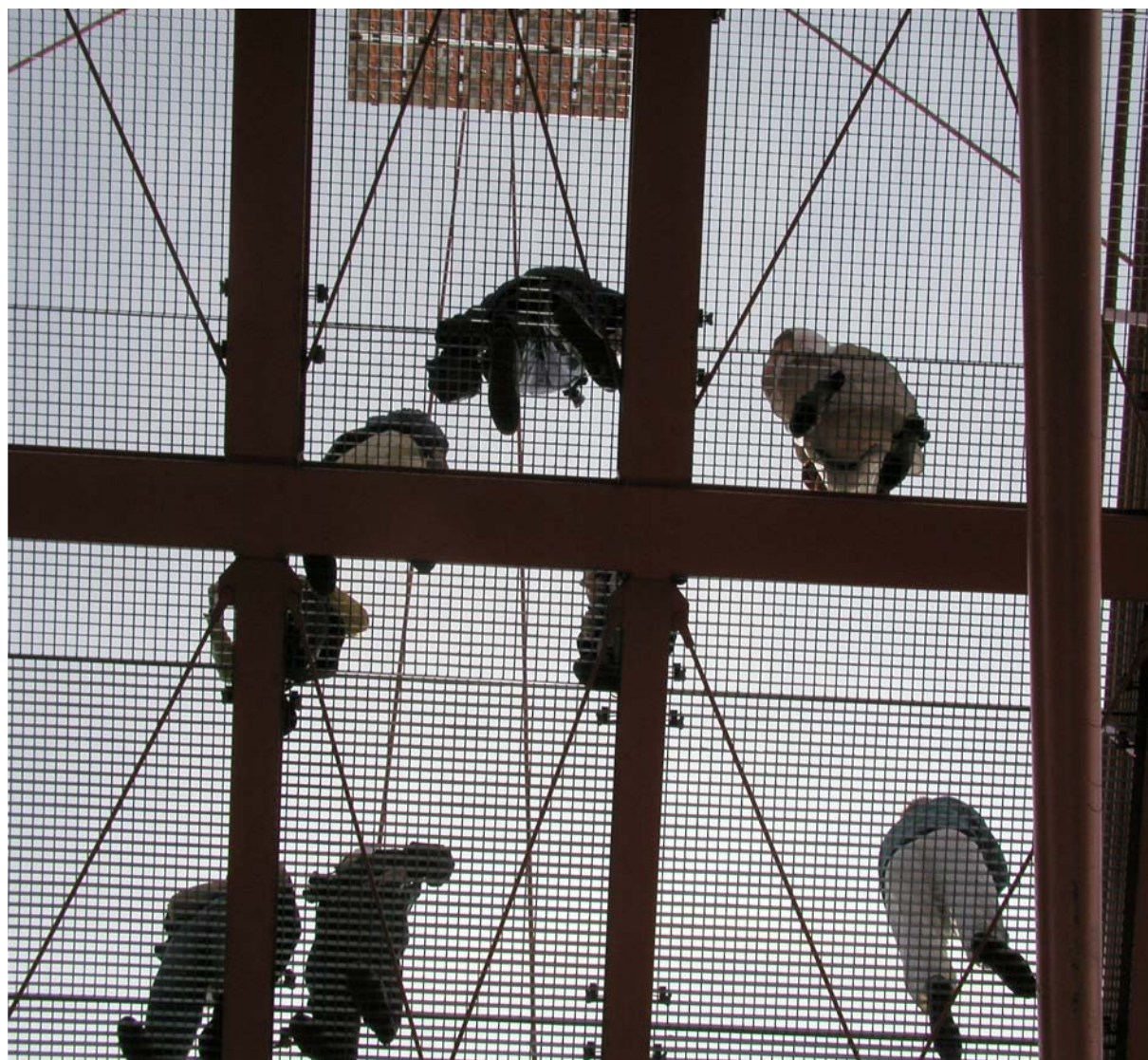
Hartmut Dumke interviewed on the issue of the involvement of new members. He presented a report he prepared after having made some research work on the expectancies of younger members. He offered the report to the President and asked that SCUPAD make more transparent the parallel initiatives (seminars, workshops, etc.) that are crucial in involving new people. He offered his help for

young professionals stay in a cheaper accommodation than the one offered by the Schloss. Peter Zlonicky stressed the problem of the rejuvenation of SCUPAD. Leo van der Meer remembered the forthcoming 40th anniversary of SCUPAD and asked the Committee to set up a special activity for this occasion. In particular, he asked that one Committee member be charged with responsibility for such a task.

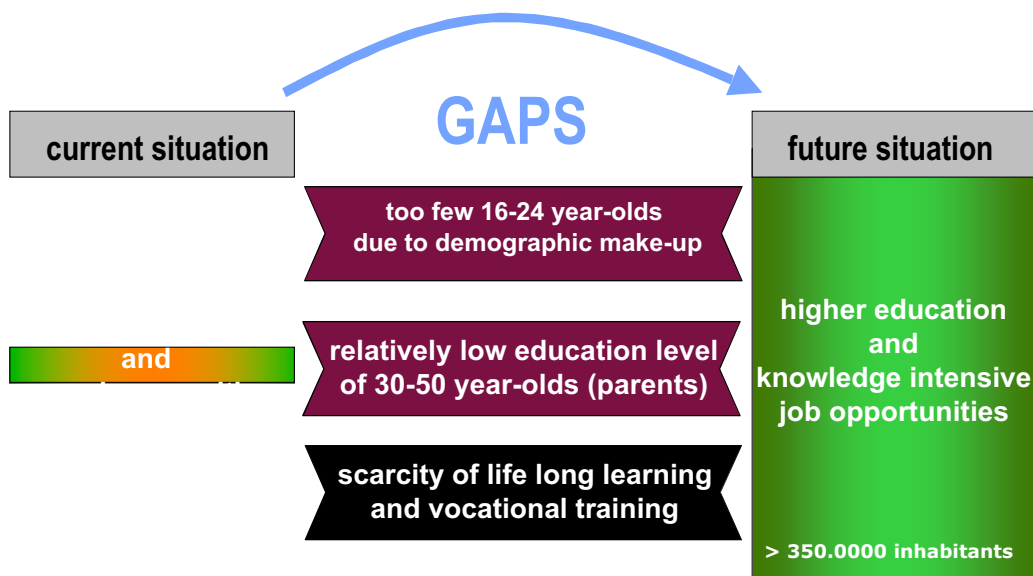
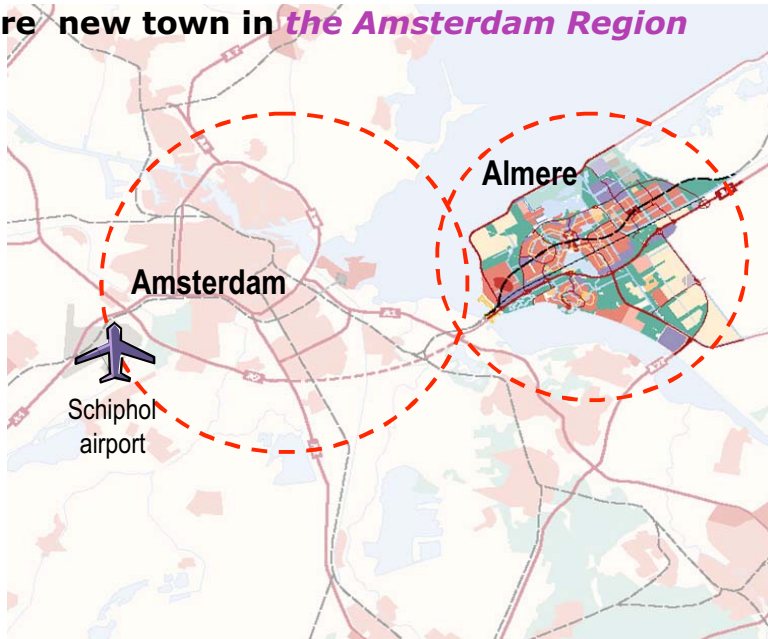
Ron Shiffman invited all to visit the exhibition of the works done by the students of Vienna and Hamburg who took part in a workshop on Lower Manhattan planning after the disaster of September 11.

President Franz Oswald thanked all the participants and closed the Meeting at 10.30 p.m.

**SCUPAD will relaunch its website soon. The host will move from the current provider to the Salzburg Seminar server, made possible by a very generous offer by the Salzburg Seminar. Preliminary decisions about content, content management and the communication abilities of the new site were made during the last Committee meeting. We expect to launch the new and improved SCUPAD Website before the next Congress.**



- Almere new town in *the Amsterdam Region*





Architectural Tour in Salzburg led by Christine Lechner, Local Architect



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**SCUPAD CONGRESS 2004**  
**May 13 - 16, 2004**  
**THE OPEN CITY: ITS ALLIES AND ENEMIES**

What is an Open City? Does an Open City need polarities or balance? Through discussions and case studies, the Congress participants will explore the following questions: What are the social, economic, physical, political and temporal barriers to the Open City? How can “closed “ cities be opened? Is there only one model of an Open City or are there many models? Does an Open City have to be an attractive city, a learning city or a limitless city?