

<b>M34</b>	<b>A KALEIDOSCOPE OF MODERNITY: THE CIRCULATION OF KNOWLEDGE IN EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY URBANISM</b>
<b>Organisers:</b>	Diego Arango Lopez (EHESS) Cana Bassel (Mersin University)
<b>Period:</b>	Modern/Contemporary
<b>Date:</b>	Friday, 31 August 2012
<b>Time:</b>	09:00-12:30
<b>Room:</b>	201

### Description

The political city of Athens, the ceremonial center of Tenochtitlán, the mercantile villages of Medieval Europe, or the Imperial City of Kyoto, all bear witness to the enduring impulse to give order to cities through planning concepts based on disparate interests and worldviews. The turn of the twentieth century invites us to consider a new order of things: the almost global and always paradoxical adaptation of architectural and planning models derived from European vanguardist modernisms, ranging from the new science of urbanisme to reformist Siedlungen and the more radical urban visions of CIAM. What processes permitted the dissemination and adoption of these ideas which were all, without doubt, revolutionary when they first emerged? This question leads us to debates concerning the circulation of knowledge—"the emission and reception of ideas from one region to others, assuming that during this process both mutations and hybridizations can arise". From this starting point, our objective is to problematize the circulation and reception of European vanguardist modernisms in countries of the so-called global South. Ideas cannot be imported and put into use as easily as a material object, especially in the case of vanguardist modernisms that have created a kaleidoscope of modernity through which people have perceived what their particular contexts, ideals, and social, material, and political interests have allowed them to see: a road to achieving modernity, a civilizing instrument, a real estate venture, an instrument of power, or a strange and unfamiliar lifespace that users have had to domesticate. What kinds of adaptations did the designers and sponsors of these projects make to imported modernisms in order to acclimatize them to local conditions—whether driven by social, cultural, technological, or economic factors? On the other hand, what kinds of adaptations were made by everyday users—whether physical changes to structures and spaces, or functional changes that created patterns of use far from those originally intended? We welcome submissions from the disciplines of architectural and urban history, anthropology, and cultural studies that explore these issues with respect to the global South during the early years of the twentieth century. Proposals using a comparative approach are also encouraged.

## Scientific Programme

- 1267 SOUTH AMERICAN METROPOLISES' PLANS (1923-1930): ANALYSES FOR PLAN NOEL (BUENOS AIRES), PLANO AGACHE (RIO DE JANEIRO) AND PLANO DE AVENIDAS (SÃO PAULO)**  
*Candido Malta Campos; Vinícius Luz de Lima* (Mackenzie Presbyterian University, São Paulo, Brazil)
- 1091 THE PAN AMERICAN CONGRESSES OF ARCHITECTS: DISCUSSING CONTINENTAL IDENTITY AND THE LEGACY OF THE EUROPEAN IDEOLOGY IN URBAN PLANNING (1920-1960)**  
*Fernando Atique* (Federal University of São Paulo / School of Philosophy, Languages and Human Sciences, History Department, Guarulhos/SP, Brazil)
- 885 MESSENGERS AND STRATEGIES, THE RECEPTION OF MODERN URBANISM IN BOGOTA**  
*Diego Arango Lopez* (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France)
- 798 BRAZILIAN GARDEN CITIES: ACCOMMODATING URBAN MODERNITY AND FOREIGN IDEALS**  
*Renato Rego* (State University of Maringá, Architecture and Urbanism, Maringá, Brazil)
- 395 THE DESIGN OF THE CITY: THE ACADEMICISM AND THE MODERN MOVEMENT IN SOUTH AMERICA**  
*Eloisa Pinheiro* (Universidade Federal da Bahia, Faculdade de Arquitetura, Salvador, Brazil)
- 1584 TWO PLANNING COMPETITIONS FOR ANKARA AND ISTANBUL: FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOLS OF URBANISM CONFRONTED IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY**  
*Cânâ Bilsel* (Mersin University, Faculty of Architecture, Turkey)