ESF Exploratory Workshop on

Promised Lands, Internal Colonisation In 20th Century Mediterranean History

Rome / Sabaudia (Italy), 7-10 October 2013

Convened by:

Axel Fisher®, Simone Misiani®
and Cristóbal Gómez Benito®

○ Faculty of Architecture laCambreHorta (Université Libre de Bruxelles, BE)
○ Faculty of Political Sciences (Università degli Studi di Teramo, IT)
○ Faculty of Political Sciences and Sociology (Spanish Open University UNED –Madrid, ES)

Co-sponsored by
The European Science Foundation (ESF) was established in 1974 to provide a common platform for its Member Organisations to advance European research collaboration and explore new directions for research. Currently it is an independent organisation, owned by 67 Member Organisations, which are research funding organisations, research performing organisations and academies from 29 countries.

ESF is in a period of transition; the ESF Member Organisations (MO’s) have indicated that they would like to wind down certain ESF activities, such as EUROCORES, RNP’s, ECRP’s and Forward Looks by the end of 2015, but ESF will continue to honour its existing commitments until the projects are finalised.

In 2013 the only research instrument that will have a call for proposals is the Exploratory Workshops. The focus of the Exploratory Workshops scheme is on workshops aiming to explore an emerging and/or innovative field of research or research infrastructure, also of interdisciplinary character. Workshops are expected to open up new directions in research or new domains. It is expected that a workshop shall conclude with plans for follow-up research activities and/or collaborative actions or other specific outputs at international level.

ESF is also currently exploring new areas where we could serve the science community. Services we have identified that would leverage our expertise and experience and provide added-value to the science community are: peer review, evaluation, research conferences and career tracking.

Please check our website (www.esf.org) for regular updates regarding ESF and its future developments.

European Science Foundation
1 quai Lezay Marnésia
BP 90015
67080 Strasbourg Cedex
France
Fax: +33 (0)3 88 37 05 32
http://www.esf.org

ESF Exploratory Workshops:

Nicolas Walter
Senior Science Officer in charge of Peer Review
Valerie Allspach-Kiechel
Senior Administrator
Tel: +33 (0)3 88 76 71 36
Isabelle May
Senior Administrator
Tel: +33 (0)3 88 76 71 46
Email: ew-office@esf.org
http://www.esf.org/workshops
Main Objectives of the Workshop:

The workshop deals with experiments of internal colonization implemented during the 20th century in the Mediterranean area, compared from a trans-disciplinary perspective combining both retrospective explanatory theories and prospective reflections around issues such as: mechanisms of nationalisation, macro-regional identities, forms of political government and economic development, town and country planning policies in regard to architectural expression. New paradigms such as the “spatial turn” in the Humanities and strategic societal issues in the spatial disciplines shall be explored, as well as further collaborative research and teaching activities across the fields involved.

The fall of the Sublime Porte and the Treaty of Versailles led to a radical reshaping of the geopolitical balance of the regions bordering the Mediterranean sea. An Empire collapsed into a new national entity, European colonial powers extended their hold on the southern provinces, and more fragile
European nations were compelled to fortify their position in the new economic and political order, while collective identities previously encompassed by Ottoman cosmopolitanism laid their claims for national emancipation. Within this frame, issues of demography, national wealth and modernization were closely interrelated. Among the answers devised to face these new epochal challenges, the emerging Nation-States of the Mediterranean region initiated large and ambitious campaigns of internal colonisations which entailed the repopulation and re-organization of the countryside based on land reform, reclamation projects, technical improvements, increase of productivity, social engineering, the foundation of urban and rural settlements, the building of public and collective equipments. Each of these experiments was characterized by peculiar expressions of agrarian and national ideology conveying strong symbolic values closely bound to nation-building projects and nation-making processes. The guided return to land and agriculture was paired with alternative promises of a better future: a strong autarchic nationhood (in Italy and Turkey), a place in the sun along the fourth shore (in Italian Libya), a truly Hellenic citizenship (in Greece), a pacified, assimilated and civilized countryside (in French Morocco and Algeria), a messianic and secular auto-emancipation (in Zionist Palestine), a political centrality of the rural realm (in Spain and Portugal).

In their differences and peculiarities, these experiments show common features. While some had roots in previous undertakings, they all took off during the interwar period but obtained their most significant results after World War II under renewed general premises. Ideas, experts, models and techniques widely circulated from one country to another across the century. Three major pillars supported the planning policies: economy, bureaucracy and national culture (ideology). The underlying political models were at stake too, oscillating between federalism and centralized government.

Comparing a relevant number of case studies, from the viewpoints of different disciplines seldom converging over a consistent topic, the workshop explores the similarities and differences between each experiment. From this perspective, a few preliminary hypotheses shall be verified. To which extent can these experiments of internal colonization be considered a key to the understanding of the unfolding of each country’s contemporary history? Which social, political and ideological agencies established through these experiments are still at play in each national context and determine present-day issues? As far as the relations between overlapping economies, cultures, populations and landscapes are concerned, is it possible to outline from the analogies between each case study a peculiar Mediterranean contribution to the idea and reality of Nation? How did settlers negotiate their previous individual and collective identities within their new setting? Did they develop devices of integration or instead establish new exclusive identities? How was the issue of transmigrating settlers’ citizenship addressed, and how can past experiments of internal colonisation help to face present-day of transoceanic migrations? What can these experiments tell us in regard to paradigmatic relationships between city and countryside which could cast a light on present-day spatial planning issues? What place did the disciplines of architecture, urban design, landscaping or even the shaping of settlement forms at the territorial scale hold in such experiments? Were all internal colonisation campaigns planned experiments? How did such campaigns engage with different agricultural and economic models, and how resilient have such models shown across the century? Were they based upon extensive seed-culture in order to guide the transition of the Mediterranean area from a network of extroverted regional economies projecting on international markets through cosmopolitan port-cities and emporia to introverted national markets and economies intended to supply rising capital-cities? Did they have positive or negative environmental impacts, and how were such impacts eventually anticipated or addressed? What have the rural and urban settlements, the farms and collective buildings, the fields and landscapes established during the last century become today? Is their present role as places of agricultural production and local identity at stake? How can we combine their preservation as a cultural heritage with the improvement and mutation of their significance within a changing context?

In the last decades, a growing interest has risen among scholars from many disciplines for the mechanisms and tools of nation-building implementation. Within this frame, historians, sociologists, economists, geographers have realized that the traditional written and oral sources fall short in the unfolding the deeply cultural and anthropological consequences entailed by the development of national identities in space and representation. A growing request – usually termed as “the spatial turn”
– is coming to the fore for the disciplines of planning to supplement the shortcomings of traditional categories and ideological interpretative keys.

On the other hand, planners, urban historians and architects are overcoming the previous modernist ideology and are looking back not only to the ordinary spaces of everyday life, but also to the rural realm and to those experiments which had not received from the dominant historiography the same clamorous attention as the modernist avant-gardes did. Topics such as colonial and rural architecture and planning or ordinary and productive landscapes are becoming a growing field of research. Many international networks and scientific works are exploring the works of European experts in the Mediterranean regions, focusing on the preservation of what is termed a “shared heritage”, while others are tracing back the ties between the development of Modern architecture and planning with the vernacular. However, this growing attention is still dominated by an almost exclusively aesthetic approach, failing to reframe the past experiments within the wider political, cultural and economical context. Besides, environmental, agricultural and food-production issues are becoming evermore critical to the disciplines involved in spatial planning, providing new programs and objectives for planning and design. However, such issues are still undergoing a process of trial and error, while very few examples tackle their spatial and cultural expression.

The workshop gathers both accomplished and young scholars which can boast research over topics closely related, and which have their roots in one of the previously described attitudes but are explicitly demanding a wider cross-disciplinary approach. The workshop provides this opportunity of exchange between fields of research traditionally distant. Since the topic involves facts, expertise and knowledge which is by definition located in both European and non-European countries, an effort has been made to have the most ambitious representation of the extra-UE scientific world.

The workshop is expected to open up to new breakthroughs as each contribution shall complete the areas of knowledge uncovered by each participant, allowing for two major changes of paradigm: the possibility for scholars from the humanities to grasp the spatial, territorial and symbolic expression of their case studies; the possibility for scholars from the spatial disciplines to reconsider their interest in historic experiments within a wider societal frame in order to nurture and illuminate present-day issues to be addressed through planning and design. Hence, the workshop is an opportunity to share international networks and contacts, and to establish wider collaborations. In this specific field of research, scholars are often suffering a sense of isolation or a lack of skills regarding issues that are out of their reach.

Each contributor is invited to present the outcomes and future developments of his own research, most of which is already at an advanced stage, in an innovative and stimulating context. Participants are strongly encouraged to lean on their peculiar case studies to develop their timely and topical importance in the face of present-day issues.

Representatives from editorial boards of journals and publishing houses which have already shown interest for the workshop topic shall participate to this event, which is therefore aimed to finalise and confer the appropriate ambition to a publication project. Furthermore, many participants are already involved in small institutional, research or teaching networks, which would highly benefit from a widening of perspectives and participation. During the period of preparation of the workshop, the convenors shall map these networks as well as the precise expectations of the participants; they shall gather detailed information regarding potential and appropriate sources of funding. Hence, the convenors shall help to outline possible synergies between the participants and help them in launching concrete projects already during their stay.
Additional informations:

Workshop language
The workshop language is English. Informal translation will be provided when needed.

Paper Deadline
Contributors are invited to submit their papers (in English) by email to all the organizers (axel.fisher@ulb.ac.be, smisiani@unite.it, cgomez@poli.uned.es) before Monday 16 September 2013, in the form of a single attached MS Word file (.doc, .docx or .rtf). Papers should be between 40,000 and 60,000 characters (including spaces, punctuation marks and endnotes), formatted with a standard 12-point font and 2 cm side margins. Bibliographic citations should be provided in an endnotes section, in accordance with the guidelines of The Chicago Manual of Style (http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html). Do not include illustrations.

Workshop poster
Contributors are invited to submit one or two selected illustrations as soon as possible for the preparation of a workshop poster. Please send illustrations in any commonly used format together with a single attached MS Word file (.doc, .docx or .rtf) with each illustration’s details deemed necessary by email (axel.fisher@ulb.ac.be).

Presentation Time Limits
Presentations should be made in English. No translation can be provided during presentations. Each session accommodates for 20 to 30 minutes speaking time for each panelist, and 30 to 40 minutes for discussion from the audience. Some people choose to read from a written paper, but it is usually much more engaging to the audience to have the paper more selectively presented. If you choose to read, you should use the rule-of-thumb that each double-spaced page takes roughly two minutes, and you should size your paper accordingly (i.e., only 10 to 15 pages). Remember you may want to present only parts or a selective summary of a longer paper (preferred). It is vital that you keep the length of your paper under control in order to allow time for your fellow panelists and for discussion.

Audio/Visual Needs
All venues will be equipped with a projector and screen. This being a research workshop with a limited audience, screens are relatively small (up to 4x3m). Hence, remember to scale images and text accordingly so they can effectively be read and understood. If you would are a Mac user, or use peculiar presentation formats (such as videos, Prezi, Acrobat), you MUST bring your laptop AND bring any necessary cords or cables to connect your laptop to the projector. This is especially important for Mac users, who will need an extra VGA adapter. Please let us know as soon as possible if you have any special a/v needs, and we will try to accommodate you.

Practical informations sheet
A practical informations sheet, including maps and indications on how to reach accommodation and meeting venues, shall be prepared and emailed to each participant before the workshop.
Monday 7 October 2013
Venue: Meeting Room, ANIMI, Piazza Paganica 13, Rome
18.00-21.00 Welcome drink – walking dinner

Tuesday 8 October 2013
Venue 1: Meeting Room, ANIMI, Piazza Paganica 13, Rome
09.00-09.20 Welcome word by Convenors
Axel Fisher (ULB, Brussels, Belgium), Simone Misiani (UniTE, Teramo, Italy), Cristobal Benito Gomez (UNED, Madrid, Spain)
09.20-09.40 Presentation of the European Science Foundation (ESF)
Riccardo Pozzo (CNR, Rome, Italy / ESF Science Review Group for the Humanities)
09.40-10.00 Introduction of participants, workshop objectives and plan, administrative paperwork
Axel Fisher (ULB, Brussels, Belgium), Simone Misiani (UniTE, Teramo, Italy), Cristobal Benito Gomez (UNED, Madrid, Spain)

Move to Venue 2: Sala Igea, Istituto Treccani della Enciclopedia Italiana, Piazza della Enciclopedia Italiana 4, Rome (across the street)
10.00-10.30 Coffee/Tea Break
10.30-13.00 Morning Session: Agrarianism, totalitarianism and democracy in the Mediterranean Countries. An Italo-Iberian paradigm?
Chair: Gaetano Sabatini (Università degli Studi Roma Tre, Italy)
10.30-11.00 Internal colonization policies in Spain during Francoism (1939-1975). Between agrarian reform and water resources policy.
Cristobal Benito Gomez (UNED, Madrid, Spain)
11.00-11.30 «Internal Colonization» (IC) in 20th century Portugal
Manuel Villaverde Cabral (University of Lisbon, Portugal)
11.30-12.00 Land Reclamation, internal colonization and Unification of Italy: new towns during Fascism (“città di fondazione”) and rural villages and settlements from the Great War to the Fifties.
Simone Misiani (Università degli Studi di Teramo, Italy)
12.00-12.30 Foundation of rural villages and fight against genocides in the 20th century: the escape of the Armenians to Apulia and the birth of Nor Arax.
Mirko Grasso (Università degli Studi, Bologna, Italy)
12.30-13.00 Discussion
13.00-14.00 Lunch
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>14.00-16.00</td>
<td>Afternoon Session: Unfolding ideology on the land: the contribution of architectural design, planning and landscaping to inner colonisation policies in the Italo-Iberian peninsula</td>
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<td>Chair: Francisco Javier Monclús Fraga (Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Vallès, Spain)</td>
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<td>14.00-14.30</td>
<td>Spain’s inland colonization: between picturesque and modern in Franco’s isolated dictatorship</td>
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<td>Manuel Calzada Perez (ETSA – University of Seville, Spain)</td>
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<td>14.30-15.00</td>
<td>Settlers and peasants. The (re) construction of the Portuguese landscape</td>
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<td>Maria Helena Maia (CEAA - ESAP, Oporto, Portugal) &amp; Isabel Matias (CEAA – ULP-Universidade Lusófona do Porto, Portugal)</td>
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<td>15.00-15.30</td>
<td>Architectural design, modern rural planning, macroeconomics and regional planning policies</td>
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<td>Micaela Bordin (Politecnico di Milano, Italy)</td>
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<td>15.30-16.00</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>16.30-19.00</td>
<td>Evening Session: European agricultural colonisation strategies in North Africa and their reception after independence</td>
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<td>Chair: Heleni Porfyriou (CNR – ICVBC, Italy)</td>
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<td>16.30-17.00</td>
<td>The affirmation of the Italian State in Libya. The newly-founded rural settlements and the interventions on the existing cities, different forms of an identical content.</td>
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<td>Vittoria Capresi (GUC – German University in Cairo, Egypt)</td>
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<td>17.00-17.30</td>
<td>Empires of Wine: Viticulture in Algeria and Southern France, 1830s-1970s</td>
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<td>Manuel Borutta (Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany)</td>
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<td>17.30-18.00</td>
<td>The housing issue and urban protest in 20th century Morocco</td>
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<td>Taoufik Agoumy (Mohamed V University, Rabat-Agdal, Morocco)</td>
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<td>17.30-18.00</td>
<td>In the Moroccan “Far Gharb”: notes for a research program</td>
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<td>Bertrand Terlinden (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)</td>
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<td>18.30-19.00</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>20.30</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
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Wednesday 09 October 2013

08.00-09.00  Bus transfer from hotel to Sabaudia
Venue: Council Hall, 1st floor, Town Hall, Piazza del Comune 1, Sabaudia
9.00-9.30  Coffee/Tea Break
09.30-12.00  Morning Session:
Variations on inner colonisation in the Eastern Mediterranea
Chair: Vilma Hastaoglou-Martinidis  (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece)
09.00-09.30  Colonizing the 'New Lands': rural settlement of refugees in Northern Greece (1922-1940)
Cristina Pallini (Politecnico di Milano, Italy) & Vilma Hastaoglou-Martinidis  (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece)
09.30-10.00  The Haunt of the Rural: Zionist Colonization and Space Planning
Zvi Efrat  (Bezalel Academy of Arts & Design, Jerusalem, Israel)
10.00-10.30  Farming models, settlement patterns and social behaviours: the battle of ideas for the definition of the Zionist village (1913-1921)
Axel Fisher  (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)
10.30-11.00  A Schizophrenia of Postcolonial Architecture in a Colonial Reality
Yazid Anani  (Birzeit University, West Bank, Palestine)
11.00-11.30  State-building and welfare policy in contexts of colonization: The Israeli Case
Zeev Rosenhek  (Open University of Israel, Ra'anana, Israel)
11.30-12.00  Discussion
12.00-13.00  Walking tour of Sabaudia
13.00-14.00  Lunch
14.00-19.00  Visit to the interwar improvements of the Pontine Marshes
including visit of the Piana delle Orme museum (rural culture and large reclamation works divisions)
19.00-21.00  Dinner
22.00  Return to hotel

Thrusday 10 October 2013

Venue 1: Meeting Room, ANIMI, Piazza Paganica 13, Rome
09.00-10.00  Roundtable: Q&A discussion session
Move to Venue 2: Sala Igea, Istituto Treccani della Enciclopedia Italiana, Piazza della Enciclopedia Italiana 4, Rome (across the street)
10.00-10.30  Coffee/Tea Break
10.30-12.00  Morning Session: workshop conclusions
10.30-11.30  Roundtable: Key outcomes of day 1 & 2
11.30-12.00  Presentation of FP7 and/or COST and/or ESF/other European/nationally funded international research programmes
12.00-13.00  Planning for workshop publication
13.00-14.00  Lunch
14.00-15.30  Planning ahead: Exploring agendas for future cooperation
15.30-16.00  Convenors’ words of leave-taking
Objectives of the ESF Science Review Group for the Humanities

The main tasks of the **ESF Science Review Group for the Humanities** are:

- to encourage interdisciplinary work through the independent evaluation of collaborative research proposals emanating from the scholarly community;
- to identify priority research areas and to play an integrative and co-ordinating role by creating links between research communities which in the Humanities are often small and fragmented.
- to provide expert advice on science policy actions at the European level in the field of its responsibilities.

The Science Review Group is well aware that the ESF is the only European Agency where the Humanities have a place next to the other sciences and where European projects are reviewed, developed and subsequently operated.

**ESF Humanities Staff:**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Etienne Franchineau</th>
<th>Claire Rustat-Flinton</th>
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<tr>
<td>Science Officer</td>
<td>Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tel: +33 (0)3 88 76 21 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:sch_ew@esf.org">sch_ew@esf.org</a></td>
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