

**Πρόσκληση υποβολής περιλήψεων
Επέκταση προθεσμίας υποβολής έως τις 20.10.2023**

Στο πλαίσιο του συνεδρίου της **European Association for Urban History (EAUH)**, που θα πραγματοποιηθεί στην Ostrava (Τσεχία) στις 4-7 Σεπτεμβρίου 2024, η Μαριλένα Κουρνιατή (Maître de conférences, ENSA Paris la Villette, Research Laboratory Ahtter / AUSser 3329-CNRS) και εγώ συνδιοργανώνουμε συνεδρία με θέμα τις **επιπτώσεις των προσφυγικών ροών του πρώτου μισού του 20^{ου} αιώνα στις πολιτικές στέγασης και τους αστικούς μετασχηματισμούς** (βλ. αναλυτική περιγραφή στη συνέχεια). Προσκαλούμε ερευνητές/τριες που ασχολούνται με το θέμα να υποβάλουν περίληψη αλλά και να μοιραστούν την πρόσκληση με οποιονδήποτε/οποιαδήποτε θεωρούν ότι θα τον/την ενδιέφερε. Η προθεσμία υποβολής έχει επεκταθεί έως τις 20.10.2023.

Με εκτίμηση,
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M36 Housing policies and urban transformations in Europe and beyond as a result of refugee flows in the first half of the 20th century

<https://eauh2024ostrava.osu.eu/main-session/>

Short abstract

The main goal of this panel is to present and compare housing policies launched to accommodate large waves of refugees generated from the turbulent conditions in the first half of the 20th century in Europe, as well as the resulting significant socio-spatial transformations within or in the fringe of the towns and cities.

Keywords: Refugee housing policies | Urban transformations | War | first half of 20th century

Topic(s)

Architecture and Urbanism

Session content

The successive military conflicts (Balkan wars 1912-1913, Great War 1914-1918, Greek-Turkish war 1919-1922, Spanish War 1936-1939), the policy of denationalization of authoritarian regimes (USSR, Fascist Italy) and the resulted geopolitical transformations, as well as ethnic cleansing and national identity construction policies launched on grounds of 'national security', generated large voluntary and involuntary displacement waves of population in most of European countries as well as in the Ottoman Empire/Turkey (for example, the compulsory exchange of populations between Greece and Turkey in 1923).

From the political exile of the 19th century to the communities or ethnic minorities persecuted for who they are and not for what they think, as Hannah Arendt would say (*We refugees*, 1943), the meaning as well as the status of the term “refugee” has changed over time along with relevant public policies.

A part of these refugees returned to their homelands, but many of them remained in the countries to which they fled. It is often the border towns that received the most refugees. At the beginning, emergency and temporary accommodation was usually used to shelter the refugees in refugee camps, army barracks, public buildings or abandoned premises. A common phenomenon was also arbitrary settlements with improvised accommodation, many of which evolved into permanent ones. Later, small- or large-scale housing programmes (self-help housing, organized construction, etc.) were initiated by local or central authorities, national bodies and/or international organisations for the rehabilitation of the refugees, resulting to significant sociospatial transformations within or in the fringe of the towns and cities.

Within this context, this panel welcomes papers that question the emergence of refugee housing category, and present different case studies and comparative research concerning refugee housing policies, temporary and permanent forms/types of refugee houses and settlements, the role of local authorities or national bodies in the refugees' rehabilitation programmes, as well as of international organizations in the transfer of housing and living models and urban development patterns, during the first half of the 20th century until the 1951 Refugee Convention.