

The EAST/WEST Competition – Urban Planning, Cultural Policy And Economics in Divided Berlin

– Syllabus WS 2017/18 –

Berlin is the city of East / West competition. Since the division of the city into East and West, demonstrating the power of the capitalism and socialism respectively was central to urban planning. Shortly after the war, the solution of obstacles to urban development proved vital, but the ideological usability of economic strategies and architectural prototypes soon became an essential concern urban redevelopment policy of both nations.

This seminar examines the dualism in urban planning between East and West Berlin chronologically. Seminar presentations and two excursions trace the diverse targets and demands of capitalist and socialist urban planning. For the analysis, we do not only consider architectural and formal aspects. The Seminar provides a closer look to strategies and models of financing and commercialisation of urban planning. Cultural contexts, living and dwelling models, political strategies and narratives will be looked at as well.

The seminar targets students interested in urban sociology and planning, metropolitan studies, German cultural history, economics, art history, and architectural history. Interested students of the humanities and social sciences are invited.

Course teacher: Michael Grass
grass.m@gmx.de

Course date: Thursdays 14.00 – 16.00 c.t.
lecture period starts Monday, 16 October 2017 (first session: Thu, 19.10.2017);
lecture period ends Saturday 17 February 2018 (meaning last regular session will be on Thursday 15th)

There is a Christmas holiday break between 27.12.2017 - 06.01.2018, no session will be held.

Overall there will be 16 regular sessions.

Place: HU Berlin – Berlin Perspectives
Hausvogteiplatz 5-7, 10117 Berlin
room: HV 5 – 0323-26

There will be three field trips which are planned as four-hour blocks. In order to prevent absence from other seminars for more than one time, the starting time for the trips vary.

Field trip dates and rendezvous points will be presented in the first session.

The field trips involve travelling with public transport. Please ensure, that you will have a valid ticket.

Course requirements

- a. Active participation in class discussions and field trips.
- b. **Attendance Policy:** You may not miss more than 20% of seminar time, that is 2 sessions. If you do know you have to miss a class, let me know in advance in order to arrange a make-up task, if necessary. In the case of illness or other unforeseen situations, do e-mail me as soon as possible. You are asked to send some written confirmation of the emergency/sick certificate to the admin team as well (berlinperspectives@hu-berlin.de).
Do become familiar with public transport in Berlin. Especially for the field trips: work out how to get to the sites in advance. It is the students' responsibility to get to the sites on time.

- c. **Assessments:** To successfully complete the course you have to give an oral presentation and you need to hand in one written assignment.
- c.1. **Oral presentations:** 20 to 30 minute presentation as an introduction to the session's topic using the text material provided, including the moderation of the discussion. Possible presentation topics and course schedule is presented during the first session.
There is also the option to present during one of the field trips.
- c.2. **Written assignments:** Your written assignment is a final term paper. The deadline for the assignment is February 15, 2018. Please hand in your printed copy during the last session. Additionally send one copy as a PDF-file via email to me (grass.m@gmx.de) before the start of the last session on the 15th. Please note that papers handed in later than February 15, 2018 are not accepted.

For your paper you may choose one of three topics. Essay topics will be presented during the first session. It is also possible to write a paper out of your presentation's topic. You have to prove, that you are able to develop a relevant research question and that you are able to answer that question using written sources. However, if you intend to develop your own topic you need to consult me prior to starting to write in order to discuss the expected outcome of your paper.

Formal requirements:
2000 words (2500 max)
double spaced, Times New Roman
Written work can be submitted in English or German.

- d. **Plagiarism Policy:** The presentation of another person's words, thoughts, ideas, judgements, images or data as though they were your own, whether intentionally or unintentionally, constitutes an act of plagiarism. The penalty for this is failure of the course.

In order to prevent plagiarism you need to identify and mark your sources in the body of your writing beyond doubt. Every fact and issue needs to be traceable, meaning, you need to show where you got your knowledge from. To comply with this condition of academic writing you have to use references in the text. As one of the most common referencing styles it is suggested to use the Harvard or MLA referencing style.

What and Why: Harvard Referencing

Harvard is the most common version of *parenthetical referencing*. Parenthetical referencing uses in-text citation which is placed in parentheses after the sentence or as part of the sentence. The citation includes the author's name, year of publication, and page number(s) when a specific part of the source is referred to. The referencing is used as an alternative to footnote citations and therefore eliminates footnotes and all sub-text. The idea is to easily identify the sources of an academic text and distinguish them from own thoughts.

The citations are accompanied by a full, alphabetized list of sources at the end of the text. This is usually titled "references", "reference list", or "works cited".

For books, record:

The author's or editor's name (or names)
The year the book was published
The title of the book
If it is an edition other than the first
The city the book was published in
The name of the publisher

For journal articles record:

The author's name or names
The year in which the journal was published

The title of the article
The title of the journal
The page number/s of the article in the journal

For electronic resources, try to collect the information listed above, but also record:

The date you accessed the source
The electronic address or email
The type of electronic resource (email, discussion forum, WWW page, etc)

Other sources, such as movies, newspaper clippings, interviews etc. follow the same scheme.

Harvard referencing allows secondary referencing. That gives the option to use facts or information from research done by someone else, and cited by another author, which you can use to support your own assignment. That happens if the original research is difficult to find or gain access to. But you read about it in a text by some other author's (not the author of the original research). If you are confident that the secondary source is reliable and accurate you can refer to it in your own work using the Harvard rules for secondary referencing.

Examples (from Staffordshire University):

You have read the book '*Modern Organisations*' by Bill Jones (2007) and within this he refers to another author, Jean Smith, and her ideas of 'organisational devolution' (1987). You want to include Smith's ideas within your assignment. To do this using the Harvard system your citation must indicate that you have used a secondary source and not the original work undertaken by Smith:

Jean Smith (1987), as summarized by Jones (2007), highlights that...

Or

Smith's (1987) 'organisational devolution' indicates this possibility (Jones, 2007, p. 45).

For secondary referencing your bibliography only needs to give the details of the source that you have read for the assignment. Using the example above, you would refer to the main text (Jones 2007):

JONES, B. (2007) *Modern Organisations*. London: Routledge.

Although this is perfectly legal, secondary referencing should be used with caution and not to often.

Referencing examples

All your in-text citation follow the same format. You record the author of the source within your sentence followed by the year the source was published in parentheses. Alternatively you record the author and year of publication, in this case both in parentheses, after the sentence. If you refer to special section or use a direct quote, you have to add the specific page numbers as well. If you refer to an author who has contributed/produced a chapter in an edited book you will need to cite their name (rather than the book editor) in the body of your work.

Asthma is considered to be an issue. (Schmaling, 2012, p. 34-37)

As noted by Schmaling (2013) Asthma is an issue.

"Direct quotations are placed in double quotations marks." (Schmaling, 2012, p. 105)

You might want to refer to multiple sources. You just name the author and distinguish the different publications you refer to with semicolon. The same style is used when referring to various texts by different authors.

Schmaling (2012; 2013) describes Asthma.

The Arnimplatz redevelopment project in East Berlin exerted a strong influence on the projects of Hardt-Waltherr Hämer in West Berlin. (Pugh, 2014: p. 296-297; Urban, 2009)

When the text you refer to has multiple authors name them in the same order they appear on the book, but if more than three use et al in the body of your text after naming the first author, note that you have to name all authors in the reference list.

Schmaling and Harris (2011) noted that Asthma is an issue.

Asthma is considered to be an issue. (Schmaling & Wayne, 2012, p. 38)

As noted by Vladimirov, Gavrilenko & Michaljlowski (2010) security is important.

This was demonstrated in a recent survey. (Vladimirov, Gavrilenko & Michaljlowski, 2010)

Marketing is important. (Kotler et al, 2010)

As concluded by Kotler et al (2010) marketing is a tool to further a company's success.

All your materials used are cited the same way. In your text first name the author, then the year, the material was published – no matter if you cite a text, a book, a film, anything. If you cite unpublished material, such as interviews or archival material give the date the material was conducted or composed. Note: the author of an unpublished interview is the usually interviewee not the interviewer, treat published interviews, e.g. in newspaper as newspaper articles where you should name the author of the text. See examples below and compare with reference list:

When asked Smith said this. (Smith, 2016)

In an interview Smith answered that question. (Strauss, 2016, p. 23)

References

Format:

This is the pattern your references should be recorded in the list. All variations follow that structure. See reference list below for various examples and alterations, such as online texts, archival material, or interviews. You will see, that all information referring to material that is not a normal text, a book, or a chapter is given after the title. First look at the general format:

FAMILY/SURNAME, Initials. (Year of publication – in parentheses) *Book Title – in italics or underlined.*
Series title and volume – if available. Edition – if not the first. Place of Publication: Publisher.

When referring to a contribution or chapter in a Book the Bibliography must contain details of both the author providing the contribution and the author/editor(s) of the book.

FAMILY/SURNAME, Initials. (Year of publication – in parentheses) Title of chapter/contribution. In:
Author or Editor of Publication – Surname, Initials with (ed) or (eds) – in brackets, if relevant. *Book Title – in italics or underlined.* Series title and volume – if available. Edition – if not the first.
Place of Publication: Publisher.

Bibliography example:

References

KOTLER, P., BROWN, L., BURTON, S., DEANS, K. & ARMSTRONG, G. (2010) *Marketing*. NSW: Pearson Australia.

PUGH, E. (2014) *Architecture, Politics, and Identity in Divided Berlin*. Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press.

SCHMALING, K. B. (2012) Asthma. In: Weiner, I. B., Nezu, A. M., Nezu, C.M. & Geller, P.A. (eds). *Handbook of Psychology, Health Psychology*. Aylesbury, Bucks: John Wiley & Sons.

SCHMALING, K. B. (2013) *Asthma – A Modern Problem*. 3rd edition. London: Voight Publishers Ltd.

SCHMALING, K.B. & WAYNE, J (2012) *Asthma and it's causes*. Medical Problems vol. 16. London: Voight Publishers Ltd.

SMITH, E. (2016) *Plattenbau Genossenschaft*. Interview held on 4 January 2016. [unpublished, see Appendix for excerpts]

STRAUSS, S. (2016) Plattenbau Genossenschaft. Interview mit Eric Smith. *Berliner Zeitung*. January 23.

URBAN, F. (2009) *Erker im Plattenbau – die Entdeckung der historischen Stadt in der DDR*. Available at: <http://schlossdebatte.de/?p=429#more-429>. [accessed 10 November 2015]

VLADIMIROV, A., GAVRILENKO, K. & MICHAJLOWSKI, A., (2010) *Assessing Information Security: Strategies, Tactics, Logic and Framework*. Harlow: Prentice Hall.

Not all material has an author, but every material has some sort of originator or institution that keeps it or published the material. That may occur when referring to archival material or press releases in newspapers. You should treat the institution where you found the material as author but distinguish from “normal” sources in your text. To do so italicize the institution in your in-text citation.

BILDINDEX (1967) *Her mit dem Haus*. Pamphlet. Available at: <http://bildindex.de/?p=429#?htres.-56#.more-429>. [accessed 10 November 2015]

In text: A pamphlet at *Bildindex* (1967) shows...
At this time a pamphlet appeared suggesting new houses. (*Bildindex*, 1967)

BERLINER ZEITUNG (2016) Neue Formen solidarischen Handelns. January 16.

In text: An article in *Berliner Zeitung* (1967) indicates...
That was widely ignored. (*Berliner Zeitung*, 1967)

Harvard has no one true style of punctuation and it is not prescriptive about capitalisation authors' names in your bibliography. However you decide: Being consistent in how you present your references is the key!

For more examples in terms of general formats and more examples on different types of sources see:

https://www2.warwick.ac.uk/services/library/students/referencing/referencing-styles/harvard_referencing_guide.pdf

http://libweb.anglia.ac.uk/referencing/files/Harvard_referencing_2015.pdf

- e. **Reading:** All material, presentations and all reading can be found on the *Moodle* archive, once the seminar has started. It is expected that every participant is prepared for each session and read the texts provided.

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– course plan –

- 19.10.2017 I **Introduction**
Keywords: Berlin after the war, Ost-Politik, recovery
Admin: Course Plan, Moodle introduction, field trips
Preparatory literature: Schlusche, Günter; Pfeiffer-Kloss, Verena; Dolff-Bonekämper, Gabi; Klausmeier, Axel (Ed.): Stadtentwicklung im doppelten Berlin – Zeitgenossenschaften und Erinnerungsorte. Berlin 2014
- 26.10.2017 II **Berlin, the Cold War and the conflict of systems**
Keywords: Berlin Blockade, Berlin Airlift, Marshall Plan, SMAD
Preparatory literature: Bennett, Lowell: Berlin bastion: the epic of post-war Berlin. Frankfurt/M. 1951
Clelland, Doug (Ed.): Berlin post-war. Berlin 1982
- 02.11.2017 III **Plans and visions**
Keywords: Collective, Cooperative, “Mietskasernen” and the criticism of Berlin's historic patterns, ideal city, utopia, Brasilia, Canberra
Preparatory literature: Herold, Stephanie; Stefanovska, Biljana (Ed.): 45+: Post-War Modern Architecture in Europe. Berlin 2012
- 09.11.2017 IV **Prototypes for the New Germany**
Keywords: Stalinallee, Ernst-Reuter-Speech, the two German nations, Berlin division
Preparatory literature: Kossel, Elmar: Hermann Henselmann und die Moderne. Eine Studie zur Modernerezeption in der Architektur der DDR. Königstein 2013
- 16.11.2017 V **The East/West – competition in urban planning**
Keywords: Hansaviertel, Interbau, Stalinallee
Preparatory literature: Barbara Miller Lane: The Berlin Congress Hall 1955 – 1957. In: Perspectives in American History – New Series, Vol 1, 1984
- 23.11.2017 VI **After Stalin, Modern East Berlin vs The West exclave**
Keywords: Alexanderplatz, Ernst-Reuter-Platz, “Showcase of the West”
Preparatory literature: Flierl, Bruno: Urban Design in Berlin, GDR. Berlin 1986
- 30.11.2017 VII **Field trip**
- 07.12.2017 VIII **The modern city's urban politics**
Keywords: Urban renewal, Berlin West and the FRG, Klausenerplatz, redevelopment, Block 118, Block 270, Block perimeter design
Preparatory literature: Franke, Thomas: Neighbourhood management – a key instrument in integrative urban district development. Berlin 2001
Berning, Maria: Historical City in New Quality. Berlin 2009

- 14.12.2017 IX **Re-invent the city EAST**
Keywords: Urban Renewal as urban historiography, Problems of wide range redevelopment, WBS 70, Arnimplatz, Nicolai Quarter
Preparatory literature: Neubauer, Barbara (Ed.): A redevelopment area in Prenzlauer Berg Teutoburger Platz : the results of 18 years of redevelopment. Berlin 2013
Urban, Florian: Neo-historical East Berlin. Architecture and Urban Design in the German Democratic Republic 1970-1990. Surrey, 2009
- 21.12.2017 X **“Careful Urban Renewal”**
Keywords: IBA, International Building Exhibition 1987, Kreuzberg, Kulturforum
Preparatory literature: Nakamura, Toshio (Ed.): International Building Exhibition Berlin 1987. Tokyo, 1987
International Building Exhibition (Ed.): First Projects in Careful Urban Renewal. Berlin 1984

Christmas
- 11.01.2018 XI **“Critical Reconstruction”**
Keywords: International Building Exhibition 1987
Preparatory literature: Nakamura, Toshio (Ed.): International Building Exhibition Berlin 1987. Tokyo, 1987
International Building Exhibition (Ed.): Idee, Prozess, Ergebnis. Die Reparatur und Rekonstruktion der Stadt. Berlin 1984.
International Building Exhibition (Ed.): Project Overview. Berlin 1991
Harald Bodenschatz, Cordelia Polinna: Learning from IBA. Berlin 2010
- 18.01.2018 XII **Field trip**
- 25.01.2018 XIII **Berlin Wonderland I**
Keywords: reunification, Berlin borderland, post-unification reconstruction, Berlin Castle, squatters, city centre, Public private partnerships, “Media Spree”
Preparatory literature: Bernt, Matthias; Grell, Britta; Holm, Andrej (Ed.): The Berlin Reader: a compendium on urban change and activism. Berlin 2013
Fesel, Anke; Keller, Chris: Berlin Wonderland: Wild Years Revisited, 1990-1996. Berlin 2014
- 01.02.2018 XIV **Berlin Wonderland II**
Keywords: reunification, divided planning after 1989, history narratives
Preparatory literature: Bernt, Matthias; Grell, Britta; Holm, Andrej (Ed.): The Berlin Reader: a compendium on urban change and activism. Berlin 2013
Fesel, Anke; Keller, Chris: Berlin Wonderland: Wild Years Revisited, 1990-1996. Berlin 2014
- 08.02.2018 XV **Field trip**
- 15.02.2018 XVI **Final session**
Concluding remarks, discussion