

INURA 2000 Bruxelles

URBAN

contrasts



Ceci n'est pas une ville.

bulletin 18

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
INTERNATIONAL NETWORK
FOR URBAN RESEARCH AND
ACTION

(Brussels, 20th-28th May 2000)

cover: thanks to René and Chris

from: <inur2000@vub.ac.be>
date: Feb 2000 +0100
subject: hors-d'oeuvre
characters: 2199

hors-d'oeuvre

Bruxelles. Curieuse ville. Jamais présente là où on l'attend. On croit visiter une capitale, on rencontre une cité à taille humaine. On pense découvrir une ville ancienne, à l'image de la Grand-Place, on reçoit de plein fouet une ville moderne, fruit du développement industriel du XIX^e siècle. On emprunte une rue médiévale, on bute sur une voie rapide. On l'imagine cohérente, on la trouve parfois brouillonne.

Alors on croit pouvoir la visiter comme ça, juste avec les yeux... mais on se surprend à l'aimer, avec le cœur. Pourquoi? Difficile à dire. Bruxelles n'est pas toute la Belgique, mais elle vous aidera à mieux la comprendre. On y trouve tout... et son contraire. Il faut dire qu'il n'est pas toujours aisé d'être la capitale de la communauté flamande, alors que 80% de ses habitants parlent le français. Bruxelles, un îlot francophone en pays flamand ? Où le visiteur surpris s'aperçoit bien vite que rien n'est simple. Bruxelles n'est pas la plus belle ville d'Europe, mais toute l'Europe l'a voulue : Espagnols, Autrichiens, Hollandais, Français. Huit cents ans d'administration étrangère, pour finalement se retrouver... à la tête de l'Europe. Beau parcours.

La Grand-Place n'est qu'une façade, "le plus beau théâtre du monde", disait Cocteau. Vrai. Mais il faut pousser plus loin, voir au-delà des apparences. En dépassant le périmètre d'arrosage du Manneken-Pis, on entre dans les coulisses. Allez donc faire un tour aux Marolles le dimanche matin, partez à Ixelles à la recherche des façades Art nouveau de Victor Horta, descendez une bière dans un "estaminet folklorique" - comme on les appelle ici. Un de ces établissements en sert plus de mille différentes.

Bruxelles est sérieuse mais aime la dérision. Le sens d'humour de ses habitants porte même un nom: le *zwanze*, une gouaille bonhomme qu'on rencontre souvent dans les *kaberdouch* (cafés populaires). Est-ce un hasard si c'est ici que la Bande Dessinée, le 9^e art, a établi son temple ? Est-ce étonnant qu'on y brasse encore la bière comme il y a 6000 ans ?

Comme on le dirait d'une vieille *gueuze*, Bruxelles a de l'attaque... et reste longue en bouche.

© le guide du routard Belgique / p. 63 / Hachette Livre, 1996

from: <inur2000@vub.ac.be>
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subject: invitation
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invitation

This year's INURA meeting will be held in Brussels (Belgium). Probably most of you will associate Brussels with the international institutions present in this city. It is true that a rather small city like Brussels, which has only one million residents, has an overwhelming presence of (inter)national organisations. A disproportionate part of the political, economic and military decision-making is located in Brussels and has deeply affected the local geography and social composition. It has undoubtedly brought growth and wealth to the urban region and created a local economy greatly dependent on these international functions.

But Brussels is not only one of Europe's richest regions, it is also one of the most fragmented and socially segregated cities in Europe. A long tradition of 'laissez-faire' urban politics has accelerated the uneven distribution of the wealth created within the region. It probably comes as no surprise that the young people of Brussels are most affected by this.

It is these URBAN contrasts that we want to reflect upon during next year's meeting. We will also take advantage of the fact that Brussels is one of the 9 Cultural Capitals of Europe this year. In contrast to most of its predecessors, Brussels has refused to build new cultural temples to host mega events. Instead it tries a small-scale approach. This will be a welcome occasion to show and discuss the cultural turn of the grassroots activism in this city.

The Annual Meeting will start on Saturday evening, 20th May 2000. The first four days (Sunday till Wednesday) will be spent in Brussels and are open to a broader public. We will organise a stimulating mix of urban expeditions, visits, talks and discussions. It is our wish to establish a dialogue between you (the international visitors) and the local activists and academics so that ideas and impressions can be exchanged. As usual, we will focus on the concerns of the city's residents.

You will be accommodated in a former liquorfactory situated in one of the most deprived parts of town (Old Molenbeek), close to the city centre. It was refurbished by local unemployed youth, and it now houses a hotel for visiting groups, a training centre for unemployed people, and a rock-factory (don't worry, it is soundproof). We are sure this is a good place to continue the informal spirit of the INURA meetings.

The second half of the week (from Thursday 25th of May onwards) will be spent near Durbuy, the smallest 'city' of Belgium in the southern part of the country (one hour's drive from Brussels). Here we will have our traditional INURA retreat where we can reflect on the Brussels experience, where papers can be presented, and where good food will be served with lots of music and ambience.... On Saturday 27th May, we will return to Brussels to join the 'Zinnekeparade', one of the highlights of Brussels Cultural Capital 2000.

It is our intention to minimise the cost of the conference in order to make it as accessible as possible to those with few resources. Everyone who wishes to come to the conference but is short of money can contact us. We'll try to help.

Please let us know if you are able to attend to INURA 2000 Bruxel and how long you are planning to stay.

We look forward to seeing you all.

The INURA 2000 bruxel organising team,
Christine, Marie-Eve, Gerben, Mark, Stef and Tom

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invitation

La réunion INURA 2000 aura lieu à Bruxelles (Belgique). La plupart d'entre vous associeront Bruxelles aux institutions internationales présentes dans cette ville. Il est vrai qu'une ville aussi petite que Bruxelles, qui compte seulement un millions d'habitants, abrite un nombre impressionnant d'organisations (inter)nationales. Une très grande part de la prise de décision politique, économique et militaire se prend à Bruxelles et a affecté et affecte encore sa structure sociale et spatiale. De cette situation, la région bruxelloise en a retiré sans aucun doute croissance et richesses. Et une économie locale s'est développée sur base de ces fonctions internationales.

Mais Bruxelles n'est pas seulement une des régions les plus riches d'Europe, c'est aussi une des villes où la fracture sociale est la plus profonde. Une longue tradition de politique urbaine du laissez-faire a accéléré la distribution inégale de richesse à l'intérieur de la région. Il n'est donc pas étonnant que les jeunes bruxellois en soient le plus touchés. Ces contrastes urbains seront nos sujets de réflexion lors de la prochaine réunion INURA.

Pendant l'année 2000, Bruxelles est une des 9 capitales culturelles européennes. Cela sera d'autant plus intéressant que Bruxelles, à l'opposé de ses prédécesseurs, a refusé de construire des nouveaux temples culturels pour accueillir les grands événements. Elle a voulu développer une approche intéressante à petite échelle: une excellente occasion de découvrir et de discuter de la révolution culturelle provoquée par les nombreux acteurs de terrain dans cette ville.

La réunion annuelle commencera le samedi soir 20 mai 2000. Les 4 premiers jours (du dimanche au mercredi) se dérouleront à Bruxelles et donneront la possibilité de rencontrer un large public. Nous organiserons des parcours urbains, visites, discussions et entretiens. Le but est d'établir une dialogue entre les visiteurs internationaux, les acteurs de terrain et les universitaires pour un échange d'idées et de réflexions. Comme d'habitude, nous nous concentrerons sur la problématique urbaine.

Vous serez logés dans une ancienne usine localisée dans une des parties les plus défavorisées de la ville, proche du centre: le vieux Molenbeek. Cette ancienne usine a été remise à neuf par des chômeurs à la recherche d'emploi. Le bâtiment a été réaffecté en auberge pour groupes de visiteurs, en centre de formation professionnelle et en "rock-factory" (pas de souci, c'est très bien insonorisé!). Bref cela nous semble l'endroit idéal pour nos rencontres informelles INURA!

La retraite traditionnelle INURA (à partir du jeudi 25 mai) se passera à Grand-Han près de Durbuy, la petite ville de Belgique dans le sud du pays à une heure de route de Bruxelles. Là-bas nous pourrons échanger notre expérience bruxelloise, présenter nos dernières études, nos derniers projets et manger de bons repas avec musique et ambiance...

Le samedi 27 mai, retour à Bruxelles pour rejoindre la "Zinneke parade" qui sera un des événements principaux de Bruxelles 2000.

Nous essayons de réduire au maximum les coûts du congrès pour rendre cette semaine accessible au plus grand nombre. Contactez-nous si vous avez le moindre problème financier pour participer à cette rencontre. Nous tenterons de trouver une solution.

Faites-nous savoir s'il vous sera possible de participer à INURA 2000 à Bruxelles et donnez nous vos dates de séjour.

Dans l'attente de vous retrouver tous.

Les organisateurs de INURA 2000 Bruxelles,
Christine, Marie-Eve, Gerben, Mark, Stef et Tom

from: <inur2000@vub.ac.be>
date: Feb 2000 +0100
subject: contents
characters: 382

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from: <inur2000@vub.ac.be>
date: Feb 2000 +0100
subject: about INURA
characters: 2517
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about INURA

The International Network for Urban Research and Action (INURA) is an network that brings together urban activists, academics, local policy-makers and artists. The network was founded in 1991 by a group of academics and urban activists from Zürich (Switzerland) with the aim to link action to research in order to broaden the knowledge of urban change and its effects on neighbourhoods, communities, cities and regions. The fact that residents of very diverse cities and communities are confronted with similar socio-economic and ecological problems, against a background of increasing globalisation, was the thriving force to form this international network.

INURA is a non-governmental and non-profit organisation with a self-organising, non-hierarchical and decentralised structure. There are currently 9 regional INURA-offices in Zürich, Rostock, London, Amsterdam, Florence, Brussels, Toronto, Los Angeles and Mexico City.

the Founding Principles of INURA

were developed and agreed at the first meeting in Salecina, Switzerland, in May 1991.

1. Inura is a new network of people involved in action and research in localities and cities. We are committed to sharing our experiences and information in order to further the understanding of the problems affecting our areas.
2. We are committed to the empowerment of people in their neighbourhoods, communities, cities and regions.
3. In our work we recognise the importance of ethnic and cultural diversity, and the need to oppose racism, class and gender discrimination.
4. Changes in forms of work and of community and domestic life must be understood and planned in relation to each other.
5. We must resist and reverse the process of polarisation of income and quality of environment, both in social fragmentation of our cities and the divergence of core and periphery regions.
6. Our network particularly wants to broaden its links with housing, employment and environmental campaigns.
7. We aim to further the process of environmentally sustainable urban development.
8. We seek to resist centralisation and the damaging effects of globalisation.
9. We are working to create strong and diverse visions of future urban life.
10. Inura will work with a variety of methods of research, communication, interaction and dissemination of information, including scholarly work, media productions, activist documents, debates and stories of urban experience. Inura invites future contributions from academics, the arts, political activists and social movements.

from: <inur2000@vub.ac.be>
date: Feb 2000 +0100
subject: fort europe (bruxel capital of europe)
characters: 6623

fort Europe

(bruxel Capital of Europe)

Non-Belgians generally know Brussels as the home of the EU and the NATO. This makes Brussels an ideal host-city for the next annual meeting, because it symbolises the trend towards centralisation and growing globalisation that INURA is questioning. The presence of the EU has an important economic impact on the city. It is believed that about 70.000 jobs (on a total of about 600.000) are directly or indirectly related to the international role of Brussels, and that 13% of the wealth generated within the city has its origin herein. Although this makes Brussels one of the wealthiest cities within Europe, we can hardly speak of a win-win situation.

The speculative movements in the European District went hand in hand with the physical and social destruction of several neighbourhoods. The EU institutions have grown over the years nibbling away real estate in the surrounding neighbourhoods owned by residents, small enterprises, shopkeepers,... The Belgian government has always given its agreement to the guiding principles behind the extensions of the Union's Institutions; it has not hesitated to sacrifice occupied lots of land to satisfy the Commission, the Council of Ministers and the Parliament. The 'Région de Bruxelles-Capitale' (which consists of 19 different municipalities), a fairly new and fragile institution, was powerless to control the consequences of the Belgian government's choices. In the most recent Regional Development Plan and even in last year's project of Zoning Plan, there are no indications of how the European quarters should develop in the future. Other measures that were to ensure a harmonious insertion of the European institutions into its surroundings have not always been taken or implemented. And finally, the 3 municipal authorities concerned (Brussels City, Ixelles and Etterbeek) have clearly shown that their goodwill will never be sufficient to compensate for some of the daily aggravations and damages endured by their residents.

The struggle over the European district is just one of the most recent episodes in an ongoing resistance against the reshaping of urban space, which culminated at the end of the sixties in the displacement of about 10.000 people in the Northern district (near the North-station). Within post-war Europe this was probably one of the most extensive in its kind. Until today planning decisions are often a reflection of private investments by developers attracted to certain parts of town where they buy (cheap) buildings (mainly housing or abandoned industrial estates) and transform them into more lucrative office-space or hotels. At the end of the eighties and the beginning of the nineties Brussels has known a wave of over-investment in this kind of speculative buying leaving many sites derelict, mainly in the city centre. Some sites looked as if they had recently been bombed, giving the city-centre the nickname 'Little Sarajevo'. Several squatting-actions were organised to influence the local political agenda, of which some have been successful. Several of the people involved in these actions organise with us this years INURA-meeting and they will tell you all about it.

Not only the internationalisation is responsible for an growing demand in office-space, but also the Belgian state with its centralised administration played an important role in the past. Although Belgium is now in an advanced phase of regionalisation (it is 'falling apart' as some say), the demand for new office-space in Brussels continuous. We have now more than 10 million square metres of office-space in a city with less than one million residents. This is believed to be one of the highest rates in the world. It is not surprising that a lot of the grassroots activism in Brussels has crystallised around quality of city-life and the fight against further office-development.

During this years annual meeting we will spent a whole day in the European district, which is situated just outside the city-centre (to the east). Local residents and activists will guide you through their neighbourhoods. We also plan a meeting with representatives of the European Commission to debate the European policy on urban issues (the 'City of Tomorrow' has recently become one of the major research topics of the Commission) as well as their involvement in the future development of the European district. In the late afternoon a key-speaker is invited (Prof. Ricardo Petrella) to discuss globalisation, citizenship and the European project.

from: <inur2000@vub.ac.be>
date: Feb 2000 +0100
subject: bruxel= (city of contradictions)
characters: 4307

bruxel=

(City of Contradictions)

While the internationalisation of Brussels has brought a lot of wealth to the city, large parts of the population do not share in this fortune. It is believed that 10 to 14% of the Brussels population lives under the poverty-line. The 'Région de Bruxelles-Capitale' houses the poorest municipality in the country, whereas the richest municipalities of the country are to be found nearby in the urban fringe. Brussels has more deprived areas (where the deprivation is more outspoken) than any other city in Belgium. In Brussels poverty is very much an inner city phenomena, making it different from many other European cities, in the way that it lacks major (deprived) social housing estates at the edge of the city (Brussels has not more than 8% social housing).

Although the spatial segregation of the Brussels population goes back to the city's very origins, the process of post war suburbanisation is held responsible for the further deepening of it. Since the golden sixties Brussels has known a strong urban sprawl (tempered on several occasions by an economic crises) with the Belgian middle class leaving the city, to be replaced by international labour-immigration into the inner city. Although the urban sprawl is still the major growth-pattern of the city, most of the poor immigrant-population seems to be trapped in the deprived neighbourhoods of the inner city. Polarisation-processes on the labour market, the dismantling of the welfare state and demographic changes are held responsible for the deepening of the socio-spatial divide in Brussels.

The spatial concentration of a large part of the Brussels population is even more dramatic if we take into account that 30% has a foreign nationality and by consequence no right to vote. Major parts of the poor crescent which surrounds the inner city house between 50% and 60% non-Belgians, which means that up to 70% of the population in these areas has no formal political voice. In contrary to the popular movements we discussed earlier, these parts of town have grassroots-movements which were less successful (until now!) in infiltrating the formal political structures to put their problems on the agenda. One thing INURA would like to do in this years meeting is to show you that this parts of town are very vibrant, full of humour and with more future than most would like us to believe.

During this years meeting we will spent a full day exploring these issues. We will have a closer look at the local and regional policy towards these areas and its residents. Recently a whole battery of interventions has been launched, from town-renewal projects over social integration programs to employment-schemes. Some parts of the city have recently been made an EU Objective 2 area. A critical analysis of the policy measures will be presented to you and we will visit several neighbourhoods guided by local residents who are involved in community-work dealing with the problems of these areas.

from: <inur2000@vub.ac.be>
date: Feb 2000 +0100
subject: melting pot (bruxel at the mediterranée)
characters: 5111

melting pot

(bruxel at the Méditerranée)

Hardly any comparable city has the same share of residents with a foreign background, therefore we can see Brussels as one of the most multicultural cities of Europe. Aside from the physical presence of international residents, Brussels is marked by the many years of immigration from mainly Mediterranean countries, but in recent years also from Eastern Europe and Africa. As a result, one can walk into a Turkish bakery, eat in a Greek restaurant and then, on the way to buy a Versace suit, stop at an African Beauty shop and still feel an undeniable Brussels atmosphere. Because of the presence of so many different ethnical groups, cultures and identities, each with their own specificities, this city has a very rich and diverse cultural basis, that is an ideal 'hotbed' for New Urban Cultures and initiatives.

Through 'métissage' and the will to experiment, many new and very interesting forms of expression and specific urban cultures appear within the urban context: open galleries, informal meetings, 'tables d'hôtes', expositions in abandoned buildings, urban interventions, individual or collective initiatives, projects and ideas that show a great creativity in many fields and are not afraid to combine social, artistic, politic and economic fields. Although there is a great diversity, these initiatives have a lot of common grounds. Mostly, it is a well thought choice to act spontaneous, fast and direct. This guarantees freedom of handling, much more than the Brussels socio-political framework allows.

In a way, the city and the urban lifestyle generate these informal initiatives. Two peculiarities of the institutional context in Brussels strengthen the possibilities:

First, due to the opportunistic urban policy in Brussels (known all over the world as 'brusselisation') a lot of physical space in the city centre became fallow. The city thus stimulated the re-appropriation of the 'residual spaces' and generated informal initiatives.

Secondly, Brussels doesn't have one official cultural policy: both the Dutch as the French speaking communities have their own policy, with their own criteria. Due to this division, we could speak of a 'double' presence of the cultural sector in Brussels. Also, cultural experience in Brussels is mostly seen as the programs of the best-known cultural centres. These centres get enough subventions to be on a high and international level. This means that Urban forms of expression do not always get the attention or the possibilities to show their work through the conventional channels.

During this years meeting we will focus on the way people in Brussels live this cultural diverse reality. We'll try to see the city through their eyes. In the morning we will explore two very different neighbourhoods: the 'rue de Brabant', a real oriental (Turkish/Moroccan) shopping street to the north of the city center, and 'Matongé', the African neighbourhood. A third urban expedition will explore some informal initiatives nourished by this cultural, social and political reality. The same day (and this is somewhat an outsider) there will also be a tour along some architectural places of interest. The following debate will focus on 'Brussels 2000, cultural Capital of Europe' and how it is dealing with the cultural diversity and métissage.

from: <inura2000@vub.ac.be>
date: Feb 2000 +0100
subject: INURA 2000 bruxel
characters: 5096
attachment: agenda (workdoc); arrivals; fees

INURA 2000 bruxel

During the conference you will be hosted by Bral, City Mine(d) and the Geography Department of the Free University of Brussels (VUB). Bral or the 'Brussels Council for the Environment' (Brusselse Raad voor het Leefmilieu) is a non-profit grassroots organisation which operates region-wide on a broad array of issues (housing, transport, pollution and neighbourhood-development). Bral has close contacts with the Geography Department of the VUB, which does research on urban social and environmental issues. City Mine(d) is also a non-profit organisation which supports and produces socio-artistic initiatives that contribute to a social urban development.

As indicated earlier, this year's annual meeting has three central themes: Brussels Capital of Europe, Brussels at the Méditerranée and Brussels City of Contradictions. During the first part of the annual meeting (conference 20th-24th May) a day will be dedicated to each of these three themes. It will consist of a morning 'urban-expedition' whereby neighbourhoods and grassroots projects will be visited (all attendants will be split up in several groups), followed by a discussion-lunchbreak. In the late afternoon an academic expert will be invited to speak about the day-theme followed by a discussion.

agenda (workdoc)

Saturday 20th May 2000

'welcome'

- **am+pm:** arrival of the international participants to 'INURA 2000 bruxel' (reception and check-in in the youth hostel 'De Waterman' In Molenbeek)
- **in the evening:** gathering in 'La Tentation' at the rue de Laeken (welcome, catch up, small talk)

Sunday 21st May 2000

'Bruxel ='

- **am:** exploring Brussels / first impressions (participants choose out of a wide range of curiosities and other interesting places)
- **pm:** official start and general introduction
welcome
'Bruxel =' by Stefan De Corte (Geographical Institute at the VUB and INURA member), followed by a guided tour through the City of Brussels

Monday 22nd of May 2000

'Bruxel Capital of Europe'

- **am:** a choice out of four Urban Expeditions in the European quarters with inhabitants, users and other connoisseurs of the neighbourhood
- **noon:** lunch-discussions in the neighbourhood, in consequence of the tours
- **pm:** debate 'Brussels Capital of Europe'
guest speaker: Professor **Ricardo Petrella** (Professor at the 'Université Catholique de Louvain-la-Neuve and consultant for the European Commission)
- **in the evening:** lecture at the VUB

The lecture at the VUB (the 'Free University of Brussels') on Monday evening, will be open to a broader public. All participants are invited to present papers, new projects, ... anything that has to do with this years' theme 'URBAN contrasts'. Those who want to contribute, please contact us as soon as possible. Don't forget there's always the retreat to present and discuss your contributions in a more informal way.

Tuesday 23rd of May 2000

'Bruxel at the Méditerranée'

- **am:** a choice out of 4 Urban Expeditions with inhabitants, users and other connoisseurs of the neighbourhood
 - the Matongé neighbourhood in Ixelles
 - the 'Quartier de Brabant' in Schaerbeek
 - Brussels Underground
 - and also:* an architectural exploration of Brussels
- **noon:** lunch-discussions in these neighbourhoods, in consequence of the tours
- **pm:** debate 'Brussels at the Méditerranée'
 - we're still looking for a guest speaker
- **in the evening:** Brussels Underground at the 'Nova'

The **Cinema Nova**, an independant movie theatre, shows mainly not distributed (short-)films, documentaries, ... This collectif project started of three years ago and survives thanks to the dedication of dozens of volunteers

Wednesday 24th of May 2000

'Bruxel City of Contradictions'

- **am:** a choice out of 4 Urban Expeditions with inhabitants, users and other connoisseurs of the neighbourhood
 - the inner city (the so called 'Brussels Pentagone')
 - 'Kureghem' in Anderlecht (between the railway station Brussels South and the canal)
 - the 'Quartier Maritime' in Molenbeek
 - and also:* 'sans papiers' in Brussels
- **noon:** lunch-discussions in these neighbourhoods, in consequence of the tours
- **pm:** debate 'Brussels City of Contradictions'
 - guest speaker: **Henk Meert** (Social Geographer from the 'Katholieke Universiteit van Leuven')
- **in the evening:** departure to Grandhan (Durbuy) for the retreat
 - (by bus or by bike)

Thursday 25th May 2000 and Friday 26th May 2000

'RETREAT'

This second part of the annual meeting is addressed at the INURA-members only and consists of workshops about the three issues mentioned above and about organisational matters of the network (evaluation of the past year, plans for the future). Participants have the possibility to present new projects and papers and provoke discussions This part of the meeting will take place in Grandhan near Durbuy.

Saturday 27th May 2000

'Brussels 2000'

- **am:** back to Brussels
- **pm:** one of Brussels 2000 main cultural events: the 'Zinneke-parade' (different parades that start in the neighbourhoods around the city centre and all arrive in the city centre together; this hopefully will create a huge urban party)
- **in the evening:** 'Brussels Jazz Marathon' (live music and lots of drinks in almost every café in the city center)

Sunday 28th May 2000

'chill out'

- **am+pm:** exploring Brussels (another view)
 - participants choose out of a wide range of curiosities and other interesting places awaiting their departure

arrivals

Saturday 20th of May 2000

All participants will be welcomed at 'de Waterman', a former factory close to the city centre. It was refurbished by local unemployed people and now houses a hotel for visiting groups, a training centre for unemployed people and a Youth organisation.

The hotel has a maximum capacity of 90 persons. So, book your stay as soon as possible. Note that most of the rooms at 'de Waterman' have 4 beds!

In the evening everybody is welcome to join us for a drink at 'La Tentation', a café and Galician cultural centre at 20.00h.

If you can not make it to either of these 'rendez-vous', please contact us.

'de Waterman'
rue des Ateliers 3-5
1080 Brussels (Molenbeek)

'La Tentation'
rue de Laeken 38
1000 Brussels

how to get there

Whatever you do, make sure you get to Brussels '**Gare Centrale/Centraal Station**'.

- arrivals at **Brussels National Airport**: take any train, they're all heading for the city center.
- if you're coming **by train**: every international train (except the TGV, Thalys, Eurostar) has a stop at the Central Station.
- **TGV, Thalys and Eurostar** stop at the **Gare du Midi/Zuid Station**: take any train heading north (direction Antwerp, Amsterdam; ... whatever), they all have a stop at the Central Station.

Here you take the subway **1A** (direction '**Roi Baudouin/Koning Boudewijn**') or **1B** (direction '**Bizet**').

To go to 'de Waterman', get off at '**Comte de Flandre/Graaf van Vlaanderen**'. Take the exit '**Porte de Flandre/Vlaamse Poort**' and walk straight ahead to the canal. Turn left and walk along the canal till the end of the street. Turn left (just behind 'Carpet Land'), walk past a garage ('Midas Carex') and turn left again. Congratulations, you are now in the '**rue des Ateliers**'. '**De Waterman**' is on the left side of the road.

If you want to go to 'La Tentation', get off one stop earlier: '**Ste-Catherine/St-Katelijne**'. Take the exit '**St-Katelijne pl - centrum/pl Ste-Catherine - centre**' and walk straight ahead to the big church. Turn left (stay on the left side of the little square) and walk towards the sign '**Ca m'dit**'. Follow the road you're on now (it turns to the right). Turn left at the crossroad with traffic lights. You are now in the '**rue de Laeken**'. '**La Tentation**' is on the next corner on the left side of the street.

fees

The first part of the conference (20th until the 24th of May) is open to everyone.

Cost for these 5 days are **8000 BEF (200 Euro)**.

This includes your stay, 2 meals a day (breakfast and dinner), transport in the city and the costs of the debates.

For the second part of the conference, the retreat in Grandhan, costs are **3000 BEF (75 Euro)**, per person all included (not the huge amount of beer some of us will consume).

For all practical questions or problems, including financial, don't hesitate to contact us.

from: <inur2000@vub.ac.be>
date: Feb 2000 +0100
subject: some words about INURA membership
characters: 1994
attachment: join our network

some words about INURA membership

Every member of INURA knows the advantages of being involved in a network like ours. Even though the network is based on a huge lot of non-paid work it needs a certain amount of money to keep a minimal administrative infrastructure running. It would be even better to have more than just a bit of money for these tasks and for other things p.ex. to support people which are not coming from a university background and have no possibilities to attend our annual meetings.

1999 we had 19 paying members besides the 30 that were attending the meeting. That's not really a good result! If you did not pay membership fee 1999 yet, you still can. And do it also for 2000. You can see on your address-label whether you did pay 1999 or not. We keep non-paying persons two years on our address list. Afterwards they are removed from it.

Thanks, Philipp Klaus, INURA Zurich

join our network

Exchange experiences in research and action.

Get the INURA bulletin twice a year.

Take advantage of our listserve.

Have an addresslist of people involved in research and action all over the globe.

Visit our HomePage <http://www.INURA.org>

Join one of our work groups.

Attend the annual conference.

Get in touch with experts on urban questions researchers and activists.

Membership fees:
(all prices in Swiss francs)

individuals, informal groups	30 SFr
institutions	200 SFr
reduced fee	20 SFr
donations	welcome

Please choose one of the following modes of payment:

- Bank to bank payment, any currency, from your account to the account of INURA, Richard Wolff, 3516-8.082824.1. Zuercher Kantonalbank, CH-8037 Zuerich
- Eurocheck in Swiss Francs to INURA, Nordstr. 151, CH-8037 Zurich, Switzerland
- Post to post payment, any currency, from your post office to the Postcheck account of INURA, 80-207996-8, CH-8037 Zurich, Switzerland.

Do not send personal checks! (charged with 10 SFr commission!)

from: <inur2000@vub.ac.be>
date: Feb 2000 +0100
subject: in belfast
characters: 1406

in Belfast

INURA Study Abroad
Planning and Community Development
Belfast, September 7th-10th 2000

As the North of Ireland tentatively embarks on an era of peace and reconciliation, INURA, in conjunction with the School of Environmental Planning in Queen's University Belfast, is organising a 3-day programme to examine the urban issues facing this fascinating city.

The programme will include a full briefing on the historic and political background to 'The Troubles', with a tour to illustrate the vivid impact on the city. The second day will focus on the inspiring spirit of the city's communities, with the morning spent at a community development project on one side of the political divide and the afternoon in another. The third day will focus on the role of planning in this context and will look at how it has intervened to prevent conflict and in some cases, promote peace. There will also be opportunities to take in highlights of Belfast's architectural heritage and current regeneration initiatives.

An optional fourth day's activities, taking in other highlights such as the Glens of Antrim and the Giant's Causeway can be arranged if there is sufficient interest.

Costs per person: ca. 500£ / 1250SFr / 800 Euro (accommodation included)
(without travel to and from Belfast)

Interested persons contact inura.org

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