

Dr. Ing. Marianna Charitonidou

<https://charitonidou.com/>

ORCID # 0000-0003-1083-4861 | m.charitonidou@icloud.com

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Towards a critique of technocracy in the thought of Constantinos A. Doxiadis and Adriano Olivetti: Democracy, urban sociology and Marshall Plan politics

The paper is built upon the general understanding that the Marshall Plan played a crucial role in the reconstruction of Europe after the Second World War. Architecture and urbanism were very important in this respect. A starting point for the paper is the identification of certain key players regarding the connection between the politics of the Marshall Plan and agendas for urban design, such as those of the Greek architect and town planner Constantinos A. Doxiadis and the Italian industrialist Adriano Olivetti. The paper aims to clarify how Doxiadis and Olivetti conceptualised technocracy and its relation to politics and urban planning in different ways. The main objective of this paper is to compare the directions that the reconstruction projects took after the Second World War in Italy and Greece, paying special attention to the work and approach of Doxiadis and Olivetti. The formation of national identity in post-war Greece and Italy was a significant issue in various domains including architecture, urban design and cinema. In parallel, the question of the formation of national identity in the post-war years in Greece and Italy was very present in various domains including architecture, urban design and cinema. The paper analyses Doxiadis's five-year mandate at the Ministry of Reconstruction, and Olivetti's role as president of the Istituto Nazionale di Urbanistica (INU) from 1950 and vice-president of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration from 1959. Particular emphasis is placed on the examination of the Plan for the Survival of the Greek Nation, drafted by Doxiadis and his colleagues between 1946 and 1947. A hypothesis that is examined in the paper is that Doxiadis' vision regarding post-war reconstruction was characterised by top-down interventionism par excellence, while at the heart of Olivetti's humanistic socialism as the search for socialization without nationalization.

This paper attempts to analyze the interactions between architectural design, urban design, urban planning, social history, political history, economic history and transnational studies. Doxiadis and Olivetti played an important role in the evolution of the interactions between urban planning and Marshall Plan policy. The paper is based on the hypothesis that Doxiadis could be considered a representative of a "technocratic fundamentalism", while Olivetti of a "capitalist paternalism". At the core of the paper is the intention to analyze the technocratic perception of Doxiadis and Olivetti. The paper also attempts to highlight how Doxiadis and Olivetti perceive the relationship between politics and technocracy. Max Weber's view on the division of labor between professional staff and political leadership, and the technocratic model of the German philosopher and sociologist Jürgen Habermas are used as an interpretive tool. The different origins of Doxiadis and Olivetti and the particular character of Greece and Italy in the post-war period contributed to the formation of different principles regarding the mission and vision of their political action and their relationship to the way each of them perceived the

issue of national identity, and the possibility of urban planning strategies to contribute dynamically to the formation of new terms of understanding the issue of national identity. Relating urban planners approaches in Greece and Italy and the Cold War and post-Cold War geopolitical conflicts, the paper examines how Olivetti and Doxiadis perceived the relationship between democracy and community is one of the aspects explored in the context of this proposal.