



Interaction between Universities and Cities: Univercities

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Abstract: After giving a brief introduction about Innsbruck (pop. 120.000), the statement will focus on the dominant role of Innsbruck University (35.000 students and employees) within the city and its impact on the cultural, economic and intellectual life. Compared to other university cities in Austria, Innsbruck has the highest share of students per 1.000 inhabitants (an astounding 25%). Nevertheless, in general the added value of universities for cities and their authorities is not commonly known or appreciated accordingly. General challenges that universities are facing within cities will be pointed out, as well as several best practices of cooperation between Innsbruck University and the City of Innsbruck. Four prerequisites for a successful relationship between cities and universities will conclude the lecture.

Bio: Tilman D. Märk (*1944), born in Seefeld / Tirol, became Rector of Innsbruck University in 2012. Prior to being elected Rector, Tilman Märk was Vice Rector for Research for more than eight years, dean of the school of architecture for four years and is a full professor of Physics. He has extensive experience as a university manager and faculty member with a proven record of more than 750 publications in international refereed journals and books, 11.000 citations, 250 invited lectures at international conferences and 150 supervised PhD and Diploma thesis. Tilman Märk holds honorary doctoral degrees from the universities of Lyon and Bratislava and has received as well other professional and academic awards.

Cities and Landscapes

New Orleans and Innsbruck as Multiple Landscapes
June 24th-26th

University of Innsbruck – University of New Orleans
Annual Symposium

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Bio: Günter Bischof is a graduate of the Universities of Innsbruck (Mag. Phil. '82), New Orleans (MA '90), and Harvard (MA '83, PhD '89). He is a University Research Professor of History, the Marshall Plan Professor and Director of Center Austria; The Austrian Marshall Plan Center for European Studies at the University of New Orleans; he served as a visiting professor at the Universities of Munich, Innsbruck, Salzburg, Vienna, Louisiana State University-Baton Rouge, Liberal Arts University in Moscow, and the Economics Universities of Vienna and Prague, as well as Hebrew University in Jerusalem; he is the author of *Austria in the First Cold War, 1945/55* (1999), and *Relationships/Beziehungsgeschichten: Austria and the United States in the Twentieth Century* (2014), as well as co-editor of the series *Contemporary Austrian Studies* (24 vols) and editor of *TRANSATLANICA* (8 vols). He also coedited another 20 books on topics of international contemporary history (esp. World War II and the Cold War in Central Europe), among them most recently *The Vienna Summit and Its Importance in International History* (winner of a 2014 "Choice Outstanding Academic Title" award).

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Bio: Christina Antenhofer is Assistant Professor of Medieval History and Auxiliary Sciences at the Department of History and European Ethnology at the University of Innsbruck. In 2011 she was Visiting Professor at the University of New Orleans. Since 2013 she is the Friendship Treaty Coordinator of the partnership between the Universities of Innsbruck and New Orleans and directs Center New Orleans at the University of Innsbruck. In 2015 she completed her Habilitation with a thesis on Material Culture in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. She is editorial board member of the series *Schriften zur Politischen Ästhetik* (iup). Her research interests include the Renaissance and Middle Ages, Material Culture, Kinship Structures, Gender Studies, History of the Letter, History of Communication, History of Politics and Diplomacy, History of Italian Cities and City States, History of the Rural Landscape.

Among her most important publications are:

Christina Antenhofer, *Briefe zwischen Süd und Nord. Die Hochzeit und Ehe von Paula de Gonzaga und Leonhard von Görz im Spiegel der fürstlichen Kommunikation (1473-1500)* (Schlern-Schriften 336) (Innsbruck: Wagner 2007).

Christina Antenhofer/Axel Behne/Daniela Ferrari/Jürgen Herold/Peter Rückert (eds), *Barbara Gonzaga. Die Briefe/Le Lettere (1455-1508). Edition und Kommentar deutsch/italienisch* (Stuttgart: Kohlhammer 2013).

Christina Antenhofer: From Local Signori to European High Nobility. The Gonzaga Family Networks in the 15th Century. In: Christopher H. Johnson, David Warren Sabean, Simon Teuscher, and Francesca Trivellato (eds.), *Trans-regional and Transnational Families in Europe and Beyond: Experiences Since the Middle Ages* (New York – Oxford: Berghahn Books 2011), 55-74.

REAGENT by Stefan Hitthaler – Opening Art Project

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The monumental sculpture REAGENT by the architect Stefan Hitthaler placed in front of the main university building in Innsbruck symbolizes the interaction between human mind (culture) and material reality (nature). The art work's main topic is the relationship between human beings and the space which surrounds them. The sculpture represents a test tube, in which human bodies are caged inside. The test tube is sealed by a bung, therefore nobody can escape from the bin. Cities can also be seen as containers or laboratories of social life. In contrast to Hitthaler's sculpture cities are open and therefore multiple formations. Various social groups are mixed together and their identity is interwoven with the cities' material reality, special urban quarters, landscapes, buildings, monuments and institutions. Hence the material reality of urban spaces can be seen as result of actions and reactions triggered by continued social interactions. Stefan Hitthaler's REAGENT allows us to discuss the multifaceted relationships between urban spaces and social orders.

Bio: MMag. Dr. Ulrich Leitner is lecturer at the department of educational studies at the University of Innsbruck and researcher at the Project "History of the Public Youth Reformatories in the Tyrol and Vorarlberg in Austrian Second Republic". He is editorial board member of the series *Schriften zur Politischen Ästhetik* (Innsbruck university press). His research interests are: political theory and political aesthetics, imperialism and postcolonial studies, history of education and university didactics, space and cultural landscape studies

His most important publications are:

Ulrich Leitner (with Stefan Hitthaler et. al.) (eds.), *Corpus intra Muros*. Catalogue for the Art and Scientific Project (Schriften zur Politischen Ästhetik 2) (Innsbruck: Innsbruck university press, 2014).

Ulrich Leitner (ed.): *Berg&Leute. Tirol als Landschaft und Identität* (Schriften zur Politischen Ästhetik 1) (Innsbruck: Innsbruck university press, 2014).

Ulrich Leitner, *Imperium. Geschichte und Theorie eines politischen Systems* (Frankfurt/Main, New York: Campus, 2011).

Sculpture - REAGENT

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Bio: Stefan Hitthaler is an Italian architect and photographer. He completed his degree in Architecture at the University of Innsbruck. In 1992 he opened an architecture office in Brunico in South Tyrol. From 2006-2009 he was Contracted Professor at the University of Ferrara. His giant art work "Corpus Intra Muros" built 2014 in a highly visible position in the middle of the town of Brunico has attracted a lot of attention. The art work was dedicated to the relationship between spaces, bodies and objects.

His architectural works have been awarded several jury prizes:

Premio IQU Città e Architettura (2010)

Menzione Speciale – Urban 01 – Energia sostenibile per la città - Zona Clima: Piano attuativo per il Recupero (2011)

1st price Zona Clima Brunico – Premio Sostenibilità (2011)

1st price: Architekturpreis Südtirol – Interior (Wohnhaus Burger-Oberschmied 2014)

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The University City Today and in Perspective. The Challenges Posed to Small and Medium Size European Cities by a New Engine of Cultural and Economic landscapes

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Abstract: Since the 1970s in the major European countries (UK, France, West Germany, Italy), there has been a gradual shift from industrial led economies to service based economies. In recent years this shift has matured in most western countries and while industry is still an important source of the GDP, there is a new transition towards a knowledge-based economy. New relevant sources of urban growth have become entertainment, business and personal services, education, edu-entertainment, research and development activities, tourism industry in all its various clusters. In this fast changing scenario small and medium size cities where fully fledged universities are located can have a comparative advantage over competitor cities to build new cultural and economic landscapes, provided that they implement, step by step, a long-term urban strategic plan to become real university cities.

This speech tries to indicate what is a “real university city”, making references to the findings provided by recent authors and to practical experiences of some members of Unitown, the university town network founded jointly by the University of Ferrara and the Municipality of Ferrara in 2013. A real university city is not simply any city where a university is located. A real university city is more a long term goal than a stable condition attained once forever. Hence, in my speech I will try to identify policy areas of common concerns for universities and municipalities to develop a set of “best practices” that need to be implemented and updated overtime, in order to make real, here and now, the concept of university city .

Cities and universities had complex relations also in the past, as Thomas Bender points out for 9 European cities plus Chicago and New York (*The University and the City: From Medieval Origins to the Present*, 2002). Roger L. Kemp, who contributed to Unitown in 2013, has made clear (see: *Town and Gown Relations: A Handbook of Best Practices*, 2013) that in order to create a real university city, both municipality and university officials must pay attention to lessons learned from the past and develop best practices in policy areas of common interest. This strict cooperation may lead to a win-win environment where all stakeholders benefit, citizens and students alike.

This cooperation needs obviously to take place in various formal agreements, like those described by Cynthia A. Baker and Patricia E. Salkin (*Town and Gown: Legal Strategies for Effective Collaboration*, 2014). My argument on this point is that to kick off along the right track, city and university officials should not worry too much, in the initial phase, about present institutional and legal constraints, rather they should try to share the same *vision of a university city*.

Small and medium size cities have more than large cities to gain from a healthy relationship with a local university. Usually universities do not relocate like multinational enterprises often do. This may have led some municipalities to downplay the need to establish sound relations with local university decision makers. This would be a great mistake which would be paid, unfortunately, by future generations. For example, if universities can and must play a role in finding local solutions to fight the global warming of the planet, their attempts are successful only if their ideas and know-how are put in practice outside the university boundaries. Ariane König has indicated that universities can play an essential role in the environment area through research, education and civic engagement (see: *Regenerative Sustainable Development of Universities and Cities: The Role of Living Laboratories*, 2013). But this role may be successful

only if university research on sustainable development takes into account communication networks and city relations that underpin impact both on and beyond the campus.

As John Goddard and Paul Vallance have recently maintained (see: *The University and the City*, 2014), universities are seen now as “*global players with significant local direct and indirect impacts on employment, the built environment, business innovation and the wider society*”. Their research on the role of universities in some provincial cities in the UK shows the need to build a wider bridge between policy and practice in the fields of local urban development and higher education.

The university city is a concept that must be translated into a number of urban policies which have high impact on how a city and its university are perceived from the outside. Housing policies for students, visiting researchers and professors, transport service, cultural offers and international networks are all areas of concern for those who have to choose where to invest some years of their lives. Unitown is about to complete a research on best practices in the above mentioned urban policies of common interest of universities and cities in Italy. Among others there will be the case of Turin, once just an industrial city and now a university city according to the five-year programme of the Mayor Piero Fassino. Or the cities of Potenza and Matera (European Capital of Culture 2019) where the University of Basilicata started just in the early 1980s. The book will be presented at the next annual meeting of Unitown which will take place at the University of Pavia (Italy) next September 2015.

My contribution to the Symposium will end with an appeal to move from the idea of a self-contained university campus, protected by walls and fences from the outside hostile world, to a university institution interwoven with the surrounding city and region. A university city can be a powerful engine for new cultural and economic landscapes.

Bio: Gastone Ave (Novara, Italy, 1954) is currently an associate professor of City and Regional Planning at the University of Ferrara (Unife), Italy, where he affiliated since 1993. After a degree in Architecture at the Politecnico di Torino in 1977, he obtained a two-year master degree at the J.F.K. School of Government at Harvard University, in 1983. He also was trained in real estate analysis and negotiations in a short post-graduate course at Center for Real Estate Development, at M.I.T. in 1990.

In Unife he holds two courses, one on “Urban Strategic Planning”; the second one on “Urban Planning and Marketing”. He is among the founding members of the international Ph.D course on Architecture and Urban Planning, promoted by Unife since 2013. He is the coordinator of the scientific committee of Unitown - University Town Network, founded by Unife in 2013. He has been an invited lecturer and speaker in many Italian and foreign universities in Europe and outside Europe.

As urban planner he has more than 30 years of experience, in Italy, Africa and Latin America. He participated to the study of various urban plans for several cities, including Addis Ababa (Ethiopia, 1983-84), Torino (1998-2000), Perugia (2002-2004), old city of Montevideo (Uruguay). He authored over 260 publications including: G. Ave, *Urban Land and Property Markets in Italy*, UCL Press, London, 1996; G. Ave, *Città e strategie*, Maggioli, Santarcangelo di Romagna, 2004; and co-authored with P. Ceccarelli and F. Bervejillo, *La revitalización urbana en América Latina y Europa*, IILA, Rome, 2003.

Space, Power, Transgression: Decolonizing Spatial Relations in the Age of Postcolonial Globality

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Abstract: Every society, understood in terms of modes of production and social regimes, is spatialized in a unique way. Space and power in turn work in tandem to inflect all aspects of social relations and practices as per the codified logic of modern power in the interests of hegemonic groups. Spatial regulations through segregation, gentrification and surveillance inform the everyday lives of citizens and subalterns. These issues are also increasingly being addressed by postcolonial scholarship with its focus on how geography and empire are inextricably linked in complex ways. Analyzing the interplay between space and colonialism reveals the Eurocentric and imperial character of geographical tenets and practices such as cartography and mapping, enabling a more comprehensive understanding of how ideas of place, space and landscape are at the heart of colonial and postcolonial practices and experiences. In my talk, I will explore the formation of spatial relations that circulate in the wake of colonialism and globalization by paying particular attention to ideas of hypermobility and deterritorialization, diaspora spaces and borderlands. Furthermore, drawing on postcolonial feminist scholarship, I will also outline how processes of constitution of spatial relations are gendered, raced and classed in specific ways, even as I engage with the challenging question of decolonizing spatial relations in the age of postcolonial globality.

Bio: Nikita Dhawan is Professor of Political Science and Gender Studies and Director of the Research Platform Gender Studies: "Identities – Discourses – Transformations" at the Leopold-Franzens University Innsbruck. She has held visiting fellowships at Universidad de Costa Rica (2013); Institute for International Law and the Humanities, The University of Melbourne, Australia (2013); Program of Critical Theory, University of California, Berkeley, USA (2012); University of La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain (2011); Pusan National University, South Korea (2011); Columbia University, New York, USA (2008). Her publications include: *Impossible Speech: On the Politics of Silence and Violence* (2007); *Hegemony and Heteronormativity. Revisiting "the Political" in Queer Politics* (co-ed., 2011); *Decolonizing Enlightenment. Transnational Justice, Human Rights and Democracy in a Postcolonial World* (ed., 2014); *Postcolonial Theory. A Critical Introduction* (2015; with Maria do Mar Castro Varela, in German); *Global Justice and Desire. Queering Economy* (co-ed., 2015).

The Mysteries of New Orleans: Culture Formation and the Layering of History

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Abstract: New Orleans was founded in 1719 on the periphery of three colonial empires, France, Spain and Anglo-America. European settlers interacted and mixed with enslaved Africans, with free people of color, with Native Americans, and with migrants from Spain, Mexico, Canada, the Caribbean, Cuba, and St. Domingue. After the Louisiana Purchase (1803) this francophone demographic gumbo was over-layered by a typically anglophone American port city with Irish, German, Jewish, Dalmatian and later Italian immigrants creating a complicated political urban scape with a byzantine caste system, but also with a range of unique cultural resources. In terms of culture formation New Orleans has more in common with the fractal and syncretistic world of the Caribbean than with North America. The Civil War and Reconstruction threatened to force the Caribbean city into an American cultural mold, particularly in terms of race relations and public policy. But this pressure to Americanize also energized culture formation processes that may best be described as antagonistic creolization. Over time this layering of conflicting histories has given us Mardi Gras, Social Aid and Pleasure Clubs, Jazz and Jazzfunerals, Mardi Gras Indians, the Second Line, Spiritualist churches, funky music, French quarter balconies and a unique set of cuisines which represent a cultural counterpoint to Anglo-Saxon habits of the heart. Last but not least, New Orleans is the cradle of the only truly American art form –jazz – a music that has left an imprint on American and world culture.

Bio: Berndt Ostendorf, Professor (em.) of North American Cultural History at the Amerika Institut, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität Munich, Germany, has published *Black Literature in White America* (1982) *Die multikulturelle Gesellschaft. Modell Amerika?* (1995), *Transnational America. The Fading of Borders in the Western Hemisphere* (2002), and his essays on New Orleans in the collection *New Orleans, Creolization and all that Jazz* (2013). Areas of interest include the cultural history of immigration; the politics of (ethnic) difference; American religions; multiculturalism and public culture; popular culture and the culture industry; New Orleans and American music. He has served as visiting professor at the Universities of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Harvard, Orléans, Venice and New Orleans.

Between Land and Water: The Ambiguous Landscape of New Orleans

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Abstract: Located at the lower reaches of the Mississippi Valley, the founders of New Orleans located the city on the natural levees of the river. This paper examines the ambiguous nature of the New Orleans landscape which consists of an uneasy relationship between the land and the water. The land is not *terra firma* and the water is often not navigable. These characteristics affect the city in multiple ways: the constraints on buildings, the difficulties of drainage and the exposure to natural phenomena. The ambiguous landscape also affects social arrangements by sorting residential patterns by race and class. Land considered undesirable for residences changed over time as municipal infrastructure improved and different modes of living became fashionable. The city often attempted to overcome the landscape but more recently seeks to adapt to its realities.

Bio: Dr. Robert Dupont, Associate Professor, is chair of the Department of History of the University of New Orleans. He has extensive administrative experience at the dean and vice-chancellor levels. He has taught in the Departments of Urban Studies, Political Science and History, where he teaches courses in 20th century U.S. history, post-World War II Europe and the influences of the cinema on our understanding of U.S. history. He is the author of *On Higher Ground: UNO at Fifty* (New Orleans, 2008) and co-editor (with Günter Bischof) of *The Pacific War Revisited* (Baton Rouge, 1997).

Innsbruck as Historical City

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Abstract: The following contribution deals with the historical significance of Innsbruck. The central theme of this survey focuses on the interplay between the citizens of Innsbruck and their lords. The question here looks at what significance this relationship has as well as how far it influenced the development of the city and its inhabitants. The time span ranges between the beginning of urban settlement in the 12th century until the 19th century, when this dual system became less important.

Bio: Julia Hörmann-Thurn und Taxis is Assistant Professor of Medieval History and Auxiliary Sciences at the University of Innsbruck, Department of History and European Ethnology. She studied History at the Universities of Innsbruck and Vienna, is a member of the *Institut für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung* in Vienna and Master of Advanced Studies (MAS, history of the middle ages and auxiliary sciences). Her research interests are in medieval chancellery and history of administration; medieval princely courts; medieval Tyrolean history; Auxiliary Historical Sciences. She is a scientific curator in museums and exhibition projects. The habilitation-project deals with the social and cultural history of late medieval princesses and focuses on Duchesses of Austria and Countesses of Tyrol in the 13th and 14th centuries.

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Bio: Gerhard Rampl is Senior Scientist with the Department of Languages and Literatures: Linguistics at the University of Innsbruck. In 2011/12 he was Visiting Scholar at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). He is Coordinator for Toponymic Guidelines for map and other editors with the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN). His research interests include Conversation Analysis (CA), Onomastics and Geographical Information Systems (GIS).

He published numerous works on the topic including:

Rampl, Gerhard (2014): *"leitstelle tirol notruf=wo genau ist der einsatzort? Die Frage nach dem Einsatzort in der Eröffnung von Telefon-Notrufen."* In: Schwarze, Cordula; Konzett, Carmen: *Interaktionsforschung: Gesprächsanalytische Fallstudien und Forschungspraxis*. Berlin: Frank & Timme

Rampl, Gerhard (2014): *"Bergnamen als identitätsstiftende Sprachzeichen?"* In: Leitner, Ulrich: *Berg & Leute – Tirol als Landschaft und Identität*. Innsbruck: innsbruck university press (IUP) (= Schriften zur Politischen Ästhetik, 1)

Niederstätter, Harald/Rampl, Gerhard/Erhart, Daniel/u.a. (2012): "Pasture Names with Romance and Slavic Roots Facilitate Dissection of Y Chromosome Variation in an Exclusively German-Speaking Alpine Region." *PLoS ONE* 7(7), e41885.

Reading the Historical Cityscape: A Spatial Analysis of New Orleans' French Quarter

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Abstract: New Orleans' French Quarter harbors among the largest, purest concentrations of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings in the United States. It also boasts outstanding archival documentation of its parcels' chains-of-title and its roughly three thousand structures. These attributes together offer a rare opportunity to conduct a numerically based spatial analysis of an entire historical cityscape which then may be "read" for cultural and historical content.

This paper explores not so much the history and architecture of the French Quarter, but rather the geography of its structural environment—that is, the spatial distribution of its buildings broken down and analyzed by age, typology, style, and adornment.

For an empirical dataset, I culled information from the 130-binder Vieux Carrée Survey on construction dates, architectural styles (fashions), structural typologies, and façade features (namely the presence and magnitude of iron balconies and galleries) for the French Quarter's approximately 2,250 street-fronting structures. These circa-1960s data were updated through street surveys and verified for accuracy and consistency, then mapped, aggregated, and tabulated to detect historical and geographical patterns.

Results show distinctive trends in time and space. We see waves of construction cycles by style and type, each of which reflect transformations in the fortunes and fates of the city. We also see the rise and fall of Creole, Greek Revival and other styles, which shed light on political and demographic shifts. Spatial patterns of typologies—including storehouses, townhouses, cottages, and shotgun houses—show historical sortings of land use, class and race as they related to geographies of amenity and risk in the antebellum city.

These and other spatial perspectives extracted from this dataset add not only to the understanding of the French Quarter cityscape as an architectural treasure, but as a microcosm and artifact of past regional and international cultural and economic geographies.

Bio: Richard Campanella, a geographer with the Tulane School of Architecture, is the author of numerous books and articles on urban and human geography, including *Bienville's Dilemma*, *Geographies of New Orleans*, *Delta Urbanism*, and *Bourbon Street: A History*. The only two-time winner of the LEH Book of the Year Award, Campanella has also received the LLA Louisiana Literature Award, the HNOC Williams Prize for Louisiana History, Tulane's Monroe Fellowship and the Mortar Board Award for Excellence in Teaching, and the Hannah Arendt Prize for Scholarship in the Public Interest from Bard Early College. He also writes regularly for *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, *Preservation in Print Magazine*, and *Louisiana Cultural Vistas*.

Matchpoint Innsbruck

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Abstract: Innsbruck is one of the innovation centres of Alpine sports and leisure activities in general. This defines the character of the city and the surrounding landscape, for example in the buildings and landscaping realized for the 1964 and 1976 Olympics. Planning and designing for leisure has always been a difficult task, as the activities are quite unpredictable and thus difficult to summarize in a program, a brief or a spatial scenario. Today, in a society that is more than ever defined by processes of individualization and globalization, this is even more the case. Still, the leisure industry, being the largest industry in the world and of crucial importance for Austria, has an immense influence on the current and future production of space in and around Innsbruck, as a comparison between the valley sections of Patrick Geddes, Alison and Peter Smithson and a contemporary version quickly demonstrates.

This produces a particular biotope, which cannot just be understood as a “deep” or “shallow ecology”, but rather as something like Deleuze’s flat *ecologies*, which opens up “the philosophical subject” to the realm of nonhuman machines, affects and haecceities or Guattari’s *ecosophy*, which sees ecology as a complex phenomenon which incorporates human subjectivity, the environment, and social relations. All in all, we can see the landscape of the Nordkette in Innsbruck as a complex ecosystem, which is defined by man and nature in equal parts. It includes the social, the economical and even the incorporeal and invisible systems of language: myths, sagas and fairy tales.

Bio: Bart Lootsma is a historian, theoretician, critic and curator in the fields of architecture, design and the visual arts. He is a Professor of Architectural Theory and Head of the Department of Architectural Theory, History and Heritage Preservation at the University of Innsbruck. He was Guest Professor at the University of Luxembourg, the Academy of Visual Arts in Vienna, the Academy of Visual Arts in Nürnberg, the University of Applied Arts in Vienna, the Berlage Institute in Amsterdam/Rotterdam, Head of Scientific Research at the ETH Zürich, Studio Basel, and Head of the Department of 3D-Design at the Academy of Arts in Arnhem. Bart Lootsma curated ArchiLab 2004 in Orléans. He published numerous articles and several books. He was an editor of Forum, de Architect, ARCHIS, ARCH+, l’Architecture d’Aujourd’hui, Daidalos and GAM. His book *SuperDutch* was published by Thames & Hudson, Princeton Architectural Press, DVA and SUN in the year 2000. *Reality Bytes* is published by Birkhäuser in 2015.

The Olympic Winter Games in Innsbruck: Planning, Infrastructure and Landscape Transformations

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Abstract: Innsbruck hosted the Olympic Games several times [twice Olympic Winter Games in 1964 and 1976; 2012 the 1st Youth Olympic (Winter) Games and 2016 International Children Winter Games]. The first two mega events affected the city and its sustainable development. The lecture points out the way in which this was done and with what consequences for urban development even after the end of the Games. Ultimately, also the question of the costs and benefits of such major sporting events for a city and its region will be discussed.

Bio: Wolfgang Meixner is Assistant Professor at the Department of History at the University of Innsbruck and since October 2007 Vice Rector for Personnel Affairs at the University of Innsbruck. He studied European Ethnology, History and Interdisciplinary Subjects at the University of Innsbruck and graduated with a “Magister” in 1989. In 2001 he completed his Ph.D. with a thesis on Austrian Entrepreneurs in the 19th Century. His major fields of research and teaching are social and economic history with quantitative and qualitative methods.

Latest publications:

Die touristische Erschließung von Lech, in: Birgit Ortner (Hg.), *Gemeindebuch Lech* (Lech 2014), S. 202-235.

Wirtschaftstreibende, Bankiers und wirtschaftliche Interessensverbände 1930–1938, in: Florian Wenninger, Lucile Dreidemy (Hg.), *Das Dollfuß/Schuschnigg-Regime 1933–1938. Vermessung eines Forschungsfeldes*, (Vienna: Böhlau-Verlag 2013), 309-329.

Stimmungs- und Administrationsberichte aus Tirol 1806–1823/Stati d’animo e situazione amministrativa in Tirolo: relazioni 1806–1823 (compiled with Thomas Albrich, Stefano Barbacetto, Andrea Bonoldi und Gerhard Siegl) (Veröffentlichungen des Südtiroler Landesarchivs 35), (Innsbruck: Universitätsverlag Wagner 2012).

Bio: Arnold Klotz studied Architecture and has worked as a city planner in Innsbruck and Vienna. Since 1971 he has also been a lecturer at the University of Vienna and Innsbruck. From 2005 to 2012 he has served as a Professor of Urban Design and Spatial Planning at the University of Innsbruck and Vice-Rector for Infrastructure. He has attended conferences from Helsinki and Beijing to Taormina and Washington D.C.

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Bio: Doris G. Eibl, Department for Romance Languages, University of Innsbruck, Austria. Her main fields of research are the contemporary French novel and the Quebec novel in the 20th century. She wrote a Ph.D. thesis on the novels of Suzanne Jacob („*Romaneske Un-Heimlichkeiten im Spannungsfeld von Postmoderne und ‚écriture au féminin‘ – Suzanne Jacob und der Quebecker Roman seit 1976*“), published numerous articles on the works of Nicole Brossard, Ying Chen, Régine Robin and Suzanne Jacob and widely contributed to the *Metzler Kanadische Literaturgeschichte* edited by Konrad Gross, Wolfgang Klooß and Reingard M. Nischik (Quebec novel and short story in the 20th century; English edition: History of Canadian Literature. English-Canadian and French-Canadian, Camden House 2008). She coedited the books *Selbst und Andere/s – Self and Other – Soi-même et l'autre. Von Begegnungen und Grenzziehungen* (Wißner Verlag, Augsburg 1998), *Wasser und Raum. Beiträge zu einer Kulturtheorie des Wassers* (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 2008), *Spaces of Difference in Canadian Women's Fiction. Espaces de difference dans la littérature canadienne au féminin* (Innsbruck university press 2011), *Cultures à la dérive - cultures entre les rives. Grenzgänge zwischen Kulturen, Medien und Gattungen* (Königshausen & Neumann 2010) and *Gender Lectures* (Innsbruck university press 2011). From 2001 to 2007 Doris G. Eibl chaired the „Women's and Gender Studies Section“ of the GKS and since 2011 is co-editor of the *Zeitschrift für Kanada-Studien*. She presently collaborates in the interdisciplinary research platform "*Geschlechterforschung: Identitäten – Diskurse – Transformationen*" and works on her Habilitation dedicated to women writers and painters who were close to the Surrealist movement and emigrated to Mexico during the Second World War.

Ultra. Ethnographic Encounters in the Micro-Landscape of Soccer Fans

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Abstract: European soccer fans are well known for their enthusiasm. In the case of 'ultras', media discourse constructs their passion in terms of violence and rowdyism. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in Innsbruck and Bremen, the talk is going to shed some other light on ultra soccer fans: They appear as actors of a subcultural field that is construed around self-positioning as group members. The groups themselves appear to be related and the means by which they are related remind of reciprocal relations of gift exchange as described in classical anthropological studies. While these aspects remain hidden, one phenomenon in which the micro-landscape of ultra soccer fandom gets visible within the more general landscape of Innsbruck is rowdyism.

Bio: Jochen Bonz did extensive research in the field of pop music, focusing on processes of identification and the shaping of subjectivity. Subsequently he developed a methodological approach that combines ethnographic fieldwork and Sound Studies. His most recent research is concerned with soccer fans.

Being based at University of Bremen for many years he is now holding the position of an Assistant Professor at the Department of History and Cultural Anthropology at Leopold-Franzens-University Innsbruck.

Published books: *Subjekte des Tracks. Ethnografie einer postmodernen/anderen Subkultur*, Berlin 2008 [Subjects of Track Music, Ethnography of a Postmodern/Different Kind of Subculture]; *Das Kulturelle*, Paderborn und Munich 2011 (The Sphere of Culture); *Alltagsklänge. Einsätze einer Kulturanthropologie des Hörens*, Wiesbaden 2015 [Everyday Sounds, Towards a Cultural Anthropology of Listening].

Restructuring the Landscapes of Informality in Gentrifying New Orleans

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Abstract: New Orleans has vibrant public culture—including Mardi Gras celebrations, music festivals, as well as weekly parades and grassroots events—and this is a valued component of living and working in New Orleans. Nevertheless, these activities became controversial as new residents have drawn attention to traditional informal street life. In the last decade, New Orleans has revisited its public space regulations including those influencing live music, street vending and parades. This paper investigates the changing regulatory landscapes of street food vending. In the last five years, new food truck operators have demanded permission to operate on the streets in U.S. cities including New Orleans, and this has turned the city's regulatory gaze to informal street food vendors who accompany second line parades and other events. This paper draws on field research from New Orleans during the 2014-2015 second line parade season as well as 2013 field research on Chicago food truck vending to explore two questions. How do street food vendors and their customers influence street dynamics? How does the structure of street food vending regulation shape street level practices? Findings from this research indicate that vendors, their customers and other public space users exhibited a tendency towards self-organization and adapted to local conditions. Local norms therefore influenced how activities unfolded more than the regulations.

Bio: Renia Ehrenfeucht is an Associate Professor and the Chair of the Planning and Urban Studies Department at the University of New Orleans where she holds the Louisiana Manufactured Housing Association professorship. Her research focuses on two areas. She examines shrinking cities and how cities and urban residents respond to population loss. She also investigates public space use and politics and asks how everyday interactions and institutions shape people's lives in diverse environments. Her publications include *Sidewalks. Conflict and Negotiation in Public Space* and numerous journal articles. She earned a PhD in Urban Planning from UCLA. Currently (June 2015) she is the first UNO guest scientist at the University of Innsbruck.

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Bio: Patrick Kupper is Professor of Economic and Social History at the University of Innsbruck. His latest book publications include "*Die Naturforschenden: Auf der Suche nach Wissen über die Schweiz und die Welt 1800-2015*" (2015), "*Creating Wilderness: A Transnational History of the Swiss National Park*" (2014), and "*Civilizing Nature: National Parks in Global Historical Perspective*" (pb 2015).

Rerouting Risk: Flood Protection Conflicts on the Lower Mississippi River

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Abstract: New Orleans has long endured a perilous existence on the banks of the Mississippi River. Earthen levees became the flood protection technique of choice during the colonial era and still retain a prominent position in the city's defense against inundation. Failures of the levees during the massive 1927 flood prompted the adoption of a complementary protection system. Support for spillways, or outlets, led to the construction of two giant floodways to mimic nature and allow excess water to follow shortcuts to the Gulf of Mexico. These supplement engineering works effectively placed areas outside the city in the direct path of these flood diversions. Residents living in the Atchafalaya Basin, in particular, opposed these new projects. Despite their many adaptations to an already floodprone environment, they were asked to accommodate even more high water to protect Louisiana's commercial capital. In addition to inundation within the spillways, each use of these structures, disrupted the livelihoods of fishermen in coastal areas. Urban primacy drove the decisions to sacrifice activities in the basin and in coastal communities and is once again driving discussions about new diversions to restore coastal wetlands. As the city's leadership touts a new program designed to live with water, it seeks to divert additional water into coastal bays to rebuild the unraveling marshes. Those who have already adapted to an environment altered by the flood control system are being asked to adapt once again, while the city continues to live in relative safety behind its hulking levees.

Bio: Craig E. Colten is the Carl O. Sauer Professor of Geography at Louisiana State University and the Director of Human Dimensions at the Water Institute of the Gulf. His previously published works include the award-winning *An Unnatural Metropolis: Wrestling New Orleans from Nature* (2005) and *Perilous Place, Powerful Storms: Hurricane Protection in Coastal Louisiana* (2009). LSU Press released his most recent title last year, *Southern Waters: The Limits to Abundance*. His current work brings a historical geographic perspective to bear on community resilience in coastal Louisiana.

Land Consumption, Agricultural Land and the Meaning of 'Productive Parks' in the Case of the River Inn-valley North Tyrol, Austria

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Abstract: The beginning of industrialization is seen as a trigger for the ongoing process of urbanization (Lefebvre 1970, Brenner et al 2014, among others). In the twentieth century, also known as "the century of urbanization" (Harvey 1996), this process has accelerated. Also in the twenty first century this trend is set to be continued and today more than half of the world's population lives in cities. Nowadays it's not only the process of industrialization but also other impacts which are forcing the process of urbanization (e.g. capitalism, economic globalization, further expansion of the tertiary sector). The French sociologist and philosopher Henri Lefebvre postulated already in the year of 1970 that we are dealing with a completely urbanized society and that a distinction between urban and rural is not appropriate anymore (Lefebvre 1970). From this perspective the questions arise, what kind of impacts are caused by the process of urbanization within the Alps? What effects are caused through urbanization on the physical space in the region of Tyrol? This paper tries to answer these questions focusing on the element of the agricultural landscape in the city and the surroundings of Innsbruck. Aerial images, interviews and statistical data form the methodological base of the research project. The result shows us, that small-scaled agricultural used areas within the city of Innsbruck as well as bigger fields in the Inn Valley are seen either as high potential building areas or as a kind of "residual areas" (*Restflächen*). Into the ongoing discussions about agricultural land it is necessary to add the meaning of land as living space as well as recreational space and important ecological space. Only then it will be possible to act consciously despite a still ongoing process of planetary urbanization to enable a livable space within the region of Tyrol.

Bio: Wolfgang Andexlinger is Assistant Professor at the Institute for Design – Studio 1 at the University of Innsbruck, Austria. Andexlinger works on the topic of urbanization processes in the urban fringe and rural areas. He is especially interested in the question of the impacts of global urbanization on the local and the regional level. He finished his doctoral thesis in the year 2010 and wrote about the process of spatial transformation in an alpine tourism destination. Between July and December 2011 he was visiting scholar at the City Institute at York University (CITY), Toronto, Canada.

Coastline / Terraforming The Loss of Land and How a New Infrastructured Landscape Influences the Human Habitat

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Abstract: Rebecca Solnit describes New Orleans as a city vast in its whole yet tiny in its parts. (Solnit, et al., 2013). Founded on a crescent of high ground surrounded by soggy, fluid areas, the city has long understood that reclaiming habitable land from alluvial surroundings requires it to deal with the vast and very fragile ecosystem where the Mississippi River collides with the marshlands of coastal southern Louisiana (Nordenson, 2010). The resulting interface of natural landscape and human activity forms and influences the ongoing interaction of human habitat and fragile ecosystem alike. Each affects and is affected by the other, continually altering their essential characteristics and modifying their common dynamic.

This is particularly clear in the case of the Bayou Bienvenue Wetland Triangle just north of the Lower Ninth Ward district of New Orleans. Here, in almost miniscule proportions that yet faithfully mirror a process of far greater scale, human interaction with the natural landscape resulted over time in the erosion of the rich and very diverse swamp and cypress grove that had been the support of the surrounding neighborhood. What, however, does the disappearance of such a surrounding support system mean for its corresponding human habitat? And further, how does this tiny, localized interaction of human habitat and fragile ecosystem play out in the broader scale of human activities, where new layers of infrastructure are continually being implemented? Pipelines and gas leases cut into the bayous, bringing killing saltwater into fragile sweetwater ecosystems, while levees and dams channel the Mississippi for the protection of industry along its banks at the expense of the wetlands built and maintained by the deposition of the sediments it carries.

This paper begins by examining on a small scale, with the Bayou Bienvenue Wetland as its example, how urbanized areas are influenced by the interface and overlap of natural landscape and developed infrastructure. From this it embarks upon a reading of coastal southern Louisiana as a new form of landscape where natural ecosystems have been transformed into highly infrastructured territories. It goes on to investigate the development of soft infrastructure and ecological engineering as solutions to the losses such transformations occasion in both natural and urban systems. A field trip to New Orleans, the Mississippi River, and coastal southern Louisiana provides the basis and the background of this paper, supported additionally by photo documentation, interviews with local residents, and other published materials.

Bio: Stefano de Martino is dean of the Faculty of Architecture University of Innsbruck, where he is Professor and Chair of the Department of Design. He has been Unit master at the Architectural Association London, and Visiting Professor at the GSAPP Columbia University, U-Penn, the Berlage Institute and most recently the University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Stefano de Martino's work focuses on spaces in transformation, cultural manifestations and resultant landscapes. Jointly with Karen Lohrmann since 2001, their work is exhibited and published internationally, most recently in *Domus 975* and the *Kunstraum Innsbruck*. Through the edition "Correspondents" (since 2009) they collaborate with artists, architects, writers and researchers. They are the authors of *Update. All Possible Worlds* (2008), *How we spent it* (2009), and the forthcoming *Waiting Land*.

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Bio: Gerald Haselwanter is university assistant and PhD candidate at the Department of Design, Faculty of Architecture University of Innsbruck. He researches the influence that urban phenomena and interventions have on the territorial and social structures of our established environment, especially in European and Northern American urban systems. Therefor he was granted an outgoing researcher scholarship to conduct research on how suburban migration changed the face of Cleveland, Ohio, USA. Currently he runs the platform the STANDARD CONDITION - a project dedicated to researching, documenting, investigating, and intervening in the common settings of our established environments. The photographic documentation for his research project has been awarded the EyeTime jury winner 2012, and an EyeTime honor award in 2013.

In 2012 he cofounded guten TAG Innsbruck, a platform to boost urban interaction in Innsbruck.

www.standardcondition.org
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The (felt) Body of the City – Feeling Urban Spaces –

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Abstract: Big Cities are multidimensional spaces. The ground we walk upon is perceived as a dimension of the material world we produce in long chains of social interaction, though our urban world is not a physical and rational construction at all. Cities feel surroundings too and it is not only the weather that will affect us and tune our moods. The rhythm of the city is not a result of man's decisions either – it will happen with or without him. So we live in the city in varying modes of touch. In social science the topic of human, the topic *body* is most fashionable. But this manner of speaking is superficial because it ignores the human being in atmospheres and moods; also it ignores the vital-quality of urban spaces we can neither see nor hear but perceive through our *felt body*, thus we must make a difference between a world of material bodies and a world of felt bodies. These are two sides of the same coin. After all, our cities will present themselves in situational faces with constitution on a material skin. At this emanation milieu, habitus will open a hidden communication. The lecture will discuss the phenomenological question: What makes urbanity at the level of being-with? A second part will concern the culture of photography in the 19th and early 20th century. What images make us feel the atmosphere of a city? Examples of great photographers like Eugène Atget, Alfred Stieglitz, John Thomson, Bernice Abbott and Lewis Hine will illustrate the matter of urbanity from its aesthetical point of view.

Bio: Jürgen Hasse, Dr. rer. nat. habil. Professor of Human Geography with the Department of Human Geography at the University of Frankfurt from 1993 until 2015. His main interests of research are: phenomenology of space and problematic metabolisms of man and nature. He has written more than 30 books. Last: *Atmosphären der Stadt* (Berlin 2012), *Was Räume mit uns machen und wir mit ihnen* (Freiburg/Munich 2014), *Der Leib der Stadt* (Freiburg/Munich 2015).

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Bio: Stefan Ehrenpreis is Professor of Modern History (16th-19th century) at the Department of History and European Ethnology, University of Innsbruck. 2008-2012 he was Visiting Prof. of Early Modern History at Ludwig-Maximilians-University in Munich. He is editorial board member of the journal „*Bildungsgeschichte*“ and of the annual „*Literaturbeihft*“ of „*Archiv für Reformationsgeschichte*“. His research interests include European religious history, history of education and early modern British history.

He published numerous works on these topics including:

Reformation und Konfessionelles Zeitalter (together with Ute Lotz-Heumann), (Darmstadt 2000).

Kaiserliche Gerichtsbarkeit und Konfessionskonflikt (1576-1612), (Göttingen 2006).

Kaiser und Reich in der jüdischen Lokalgeschichte (together with Andreas Gotzmann and Stephan Wendehorst), (Munich 2013)

Culture is big Business: An Anthropological Case Study about the Commodification of Culture in New Orleans

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Abstract: David & Roselyn have been playing on the streets of New Orleans for more than 40 years. They appear on national and international music festivals, talk on conferences, and give speeches on protest manifestations in support of musicians and cultural actors. Together with Mardi Gras Indians and Second Liners they fight for their right to perform cultural activities in public spaces, defend intellectual and cultural property rights, and are well aware of the city's most important attraction: living cultural heritage.

The purpose of the present study is to investigate the current situation of commodification of culture in New Orleans. This is a process of transformation and commercialisation of local culture into saleable and consumable commodities. The cultural activities and those who produce them have become an important attraction for visitors in the modern world of tourism. Disagreement about the representation and reproduction of cultural activities leads to conflicts of interest among the many stakeholders who are active in the fields of culture and tourism. In New Orleans the local cultural industries closely collaborate with the booming tourism sector to create strategies and convert cultural activities into commodities: culture is big business.

The focus of my study is to analyse these conflicts with respect to five cultural elements: music, festivals, parades, second lines and Mardi Gras Indians, as well as religion and belief in the supernatural. I further examine how the interests of the tourism industry significantly shape and alter the performance of cultural activities, how these changes are perceived by the cultural actors, and what reactions they elicit.

Bio: Bernhard Bauer holds a PhD in cultural anthropology from the University of Vienna. He works as a consultant for socio-economic, cultural and sustainable tourism development primarily in South America and Africa. His research interest includes urban anthropology and the integration of communities into local tourism supply chains focusing on ethnographic, qualitative, and multi-method research tools.

Innsbruck: "The Capital of the Alps". Mountains as the City's Landscape of Taste

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Abstract: Walking through the city of Innsbruck, you will find stores for outdoor equipment on every street corner. The windows are full of backpacks, water proofed shoes, functional trousers etc. International companies sell bikes or clothing, so do local producers. Mostly young people wear jackets of these labels, come along with skateboards and talk about skiing during their breaks. The Tyrolean capital's topography is dominated by the Alps. From almost every point you can see the mountains. Innsbruck is presented as a sportive place by its city marketing. Villages in the surroundings are not only villages but mainly holiday regions. There seems to be no daily stress but silence and always fresh air for doing sports. Figures, things and performances connected to mountains in Innsbruck may be seen as expressions of the city's "typical landscapes of taste". This term was developed by cultural scientists Rolf Lindner and Lutz Musner (cf. 2005). *Landscape of taste* means an amalgamation of symbols, practices and economies dealing with a particular topic.

My approach to the city is an anthropological one. Most of all I am interested in the production and perception of spaces, images and atmospheres. According to anthropologist Clifford Geertz I consider the city as a thick texture to be discussed as a whole. From that point of view I try to find out where and in which way linkages run through the urban organism while the city's dispositions afford visible or hidden features expressed in images, practices, actions, places or even imaginations – understanding Innsbruck and its affinity to the Alps as a landscape of taste.

Bio: Dr. Simone Egger is a senior lecturer at the Institute of History and European Ethnology at the University of Innsbruck. From 2007 to 2014 she worked as a research assistant at the Institute of European Ethnology at Ludwig Maximilian University in Munich; she also curates art projects and exhibitions; her research interests include urban planning, meanings of home and negotiating traditions in postmodern times. She published numerous works on the topics including:

-*Heimat. Wie wir unseren Sehnsuchtsort immer wieder neu erfinden.* Munich, 2014.

-*München wird moderner. Stadt und Atmosphäre in den langen 1960er Jahren.* Bielefeld 2013.

-*Phänomen Wiesntracht. Identitätspraxen einer urbanen Gesellschaft. Dirndl und Lederhosen, München und das Oktoberfest.* Munich, 2008.

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Bio: Niels Grüne is Assistant Professor of Modern History at the Department of History and European Ethnology at the University of Innsbruck. He received his PhD from the University of Bielefeld with a focus in Southwest German rural society in the 18th and 19th centuries. Currently he is working on political corruption in early modern Europe. He is managing editor of the journal "*Zeitschrift für Agrargeschichte und Agrarsoziologie*" and review editor of the online platform "*H-Soz-Kult*". He also serves as a member of the advisory board of the Innsbruck research focus "Cultural Encounters – Cultural Conflicts". He has published numerous works on both rural society and corruption including: *Dorfgesellschaft – Konflikterfahrung – Partizipationskultur. Sozialer Wandel und politische Kommunikation in Landgemeinden der badischen Rheinpfalz (1720-1850)*, Stuttgart: Lucius & Lucius 2011; (ed. with S. Slanička) *Korruption. Historische Annäherungen an eine Grundfigur politischer Kommunikation, Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht 2010*; (with Tom Tölle) *Corruption in the Ancient Régime: Systems-theoretical Considerations on Normative Plurality*, in: *Journal of Modern European History* 11/1 (2013) (Corruption and the Rise of Modern Politics), pp. 31-51.

From the Bayou to the Table: The Role of the Croatian American Community in Louisiana's Seafood Industry

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Abstract: When one thinks of immigration to the United States, one often thinks of the major cities located on the eastern seaboard and the multitude of immigrants that settled there in the early twentieth century. Likewise, when thinking of the type of immigrant that flooded American shores one often thinks of the Irish, Italian, German and Jew. This work examines a lesser known port of entry located in New Orleans, Louisiana, and a relatively small group of immigrants that settled in the area in the twentieth century, the Croats. Presented here is a look at the Croatian community located in Southeast Louisiana in the twentieth century, their role in the state seafood economy and lastly, a glimpse into the familial and business partnerships that tie this community to both the city and the bayou. Drawn from a multidisciplinary approach that includes the quantitative analysis of seafood industry data, the oral histories of the men and women of Croatia who immigrated to Louisiana, and the spatial analysis of settlement patterns in both the city of New Orleans and the rural bayou parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, this work reveals a community that has managed to maintain close ties through links created by and supportive of the state's seafood and restaurant industries. This study highlights the range of the immigrant experiences in the United States and provides a closer look at the urban/ rural connection that still exists today in the Croatian community of Southeastern Louisiana.

Bio: Renee Bourgogne is the architectural historian for the Vieux Carre Commission (VCC) for the city of New Orleans. She is also an Adjunct Professor at the University of New Orleans and Dillard University. She holds an undergraduate degree in History from Loyola University New Orleans, a master's degree in both History and Urban Studies from the University of New Orleans, a master's degree in Historic Preservation from Tulane University, and a PhD in Urban Studies from the University of New Orleans.

She teaches both history and a variety of classes in the Urban Studies Department that focus on suburbanization, gentrification, historic preservation and the greater New Orleans region. Her research interests include: twentieth century immigration patterns, oral history, New Orleans immigration, equity planning, housing and economic development, and gentrification with regards to historic neighborhoods.

Essential but Invisible: Migration as Part of Urban and General History

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Abstract: Migration in its different forms is a formative phenomenon of history and our present world. It is also intensely debated in present-day Western societies. Nonetheless, in historiography it is still widely neglected and invisible. The talk discusses the neglect of migration in most histories and its manifold effects as well as the challenges for integrating migrants and migration in still mostly nationally formatted histories. It draws on the new research focus on migration history at the Department for Contemporary History at the University of Innsbruck and several projects including a recent exhibition in Hall i.T. and the campaign for an „Archives of Migration“.

Bio: Dirk Rupnow is Professor of Contemporary History and Head of the Department for Contemporary History at the University of Innsbruck. He held visiting positions at the Institute for Human Sciences, Vienna, the International Research Center for Cultural Studies, Vienna, the Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington D.C., Dartmouth College, and Duke University. He is the recipient of the 2009 Fraenkel Prize in Contemporary History of the Wiener Library, London, and member of the Academic Advisory Board of the „House of Austrian History“, Vienna. His research interests include the history of the 20th and beginning 21st century, Holocaust, Jewish, and Migration Studies, Intellectual History, History and Memory. He has published numerous works on the topics including: *Judenforschung im Dritten Reich. Wissenschaft zwischen Politik, Propaganda und Ideologie* (Baden-Baden 2011); (ed., with V. Lipphardt/J. Thiel/C. Wessely) *Pseudowissenschaft. Konzeptionen von Nichtwissenschaftlichkeit in der Wissenschaftsgeschichte* (Frankfurt a.M. 2008); *Vernichten und Erinnern. Spuren nationalsozialistischer Gedächtnispolitik* (Göttingen 2005).

Saving the City From Sex Deviates: Preservationists, Homosexuals, and Reformers in the French Quarter, 1950 – 1962

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Abstract: Throughout the 1950s French Quarter activists sought to minimize the presence and visibility of homosexuals – a group one of them characterized as “queers, fairies, and ne’er-dowells” – in their rapidly gentrifying neighborhood. Evidence from their reform drives reveal a great deal about how some viewed their city’s particular appeal to homosexuals. In this paper I will consider how anti-homosexual reform campaigns of the 1950s, which began in the French Quarter, drove events in a conservative direction, not just locally but statewide. This section, in particular, will challenge the widely held belief that sexual conservatism characterized every place in Louisiana except New Orleans. In fact, the city’s anti-homosexual reform campaigns in the 1950s were the seedbed for creating explicit state-level scrutiny, harassment, and legislation directed toward gay and lesbian people throughout Louisiana by the early 1960s.

Bio: Alecia P. Long is an Associate Professor in the Department of History at Louisiana State University. Her areas of research specialization include the history of New Orleans, Louisiana, and the intertwined histories of race, gender and sexuality in New Orleans and the South. Long, who received her Ph.D. from the University of Delaware, is the author of *The Great Southern Babylon: Sex, Race, and Respectability in New Orleans, 1865-1920* (2004). In 2005 the Southern Association for Women Historians awarded the book the Julia Cherry Spruill Prize for the best work published in Southern Women’s History. She is co-editor with LeeAnn Whites and authored an article in the volume *Occupied Women: Gender, Military Occupation and the American Civil War* (2009). From 2009 – 2013 Long was the recipient of a grant from the Ford Foundation that funded an oral history project titled “Listening to Louisiana Women: Sexuality, Reproduction and Social Equality.” Between 2009 and 2013 Long, her students, and other project partners recorded more than 80 interviews with a diverse group of women from around the state. She is also the author of a textbook designed for use in 8th grade Louisiana History instruction titled *Louisiana: Our History, Our Home* (2015).

Psychiatric Landscapes in Tyrol in the 19th Century (with a Comparative View on Louisiana)

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Abstract: In 1841, the Tyrolean Gubernium instructed its district doctors to inspect all hospitals of the entire crown land to find out how many rooms each of them could provide for the "incurable" and "dangerous" lunatics. Starting from a collection of records in the Tyrolean Provincial Archives relating to this inspection my paper will firstly discuss historically new spatial concepts linked to early psychiatric practices. In the first half of the 19th century normed spaces for specific groups of patients had been designed and measured meticulously. In addition, for the first time those spaces were demanded administratively. Moreover, separate pieces of furniture were designed to furnish rooms for lunatics. But regularly the realization of specially designed rooms and furnishings encountered financial limitations. Starting from this observation, I will highlight different concepts of space according to the contemporary medical criteria "curable" and "incurable" to describe historical psychiatric landscapes. In Tyrol, landscapes of modern psychiatric and traditional pastoral caring should ideally be restructured along such a distinction. Hence, in a second step I would like to work out the relationship between a central place of psychiatric care for the "curable" (and the "dangerous"), namely the k. k. Provinzial-Irrenanstalt founded in 1830 in Hall near yet outside the city of Innsbruck to the landscape of caring, stating that due to medical care the entire landscape had been transformed and redefined by the creation of a special institution for the lunatics. A brief comparison of the psychiatric landscape in Tyrol with that of Louisiana will be the matter of the final part of my paper. In New Orleans, the City Council established a temporary asylum in 1854 existing for several decades. This institution was founded for the poor and confused inhabitants and it did not distinguish between "curable" and "incurable" as it – ideally – was the case in Hall. The patients, who were supplied in New Orleans' asylum could not be transferred or not yet be transferred to the State Asylum in Jackson, located outside the swamps with their mosquito plague, due to their neediness.

Bio: Maria Heidegger has been holding a Post-Doctoral Fellowship at the Department of History and European Ethnology at the University of Innsbruck since 2005. From March 2013 to March 2015 she was speaker of the Research Platform "*Geschlechterforschung: Identitäten – Diskurse – Transformationen*". Her research interests include the history of psychiatry, the social history of medicine, religion and pastoral caring in the 19th century, and the history of gender relations. She published numerous works including: *Kuraufenthalte zum Kurieren von Seelenleiden. Befunde anhand von Krankenakten der frühen Anstaltspsychiatrie (Tirol 1830-1850)*, in: *Virus. Beiträge zur Sozialgeschichte der Medizin* 12 (2013), 43-57; „Zur Erklärung kann allein meine Geschichte dienen ...“ Überlegungen zur Kommunikation der Seelenleiden am Beispiel der „Irrenanstalt“ Hall in Tirol im Vormärz, in: Christina Antenhofer, Andreas Oberprantacher, Kordula Schnegg (eds.), *Methoden und Wahrheiten. Geistes- und sozialwissenschaftliche Forschung in Theorie und Praxis* (Innsbruck 2011), 43-65; *Handlungsräume und Positionen von Anstaltsgeistlichen in der k. k. Provinzial-Irrenanstalt Hall in Tirol (1830–1870)*, in: Falk Bretschneider, Martin Scheutz, Alfred Stefan Weiß eds.: *Personal und Insassen von totalen Institutionen (Geschlossene Häuser. Historische Studien zu Institutionen und Orten der Separierung, Verwahrung und Bestrafung Bd. 3)*, Leipzig 2011, 271-288.

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Bio: Mag. Dr. Claudia Posch is currently Assistant Professor of Feminist Linguistics and Political Rhetoric at the University of Innsbruck, Austria; she is also a visiting researcher at University of Zurich, Switzerland; her research interests are: language and gender and particularly feminist discourse analysis, corpus linguistics and rhetoric and argumentation; together with Mag. Dr. Gerhard Rampl, Claudia Posch leads the project "Alpenwort" for the digitization and annotation of cultural heritage texts of the Austrian alpine club (Alpenverein).

Dangerous and Endangering Spaces: Images of Innsbruck in the Records of the Youth Welfare Service

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Abstract: Since 1945 thousands of children and adolescents have been sent to adolescent care homes ("Erziehungsheime") in the Tyrol. Being sent to the care homes was far more likely for minors who lived in Innsbruck than for those of Tyrol's smaller towns and rural areas. This paper raises the question which images of the city of Innsbruck are constructed by the youth welfare service and how they are used in the process of the placement in care homes. How are parts of the city labelled as dangerous and endangering spaces? And how are these images used to lend legitimacy to interventions into the lives of children and teenagers? Central to this paper are the (preliminary) results of an analysis of records concerning the youth welfare service of the town of Innsbruck. They have been issued in the post-war decades which have been subject of a research project at the Department of Educational Studies at the University of Innsbruck.

Bio: Flavia Guerrini is lecturer at the Department of Educational Studies at the University of Innsbruck and researcher at the Project "History of the Public Youth Reformatories in the Tyrol and Vorarlberg in Austrian Second Republic". In 2010 she completed her master degree in education with focus on gender studies at Innsbruck University. Presently, she is writing her doctoral thesis.

Her most important publications are:

Flavia Guerrini (with Nora Bischoff and Christine Jost), *Defending the (Gender)Order. Girl's apprenticeship and labour in the course of corrective training at the public youth reformatory St. Martin in Schwaz 1945-1990*. In: ÖZG 2014/1+2, 220-247.

Flavia Guerrini (with Michaela Ralser and Anneliese Bechter), *Regime der Fürsorge. Eine Vorstudie zur Geschichte der Tiroler und Vorarlberger Erziehungsheime und Fürsorgeerziehungssysteme der zweiten Republik* (Innsbruck: innsbruck university press 2014).

Flavia Guerrini (with Michaela Ralser and Anneliese Bechter), Das proletarische Kind und seine uneheliche Mutter als Objekte öffentlicher Erziehung. Zum Fürsorgeerziehungsregime im Tirol der 1960er- und beginnenden 1970er-Jahre, in: Maria A. Wolf, Elisabeth Dietrich-Daum, Maria Heidegger, Eva Fleischer (eds), *Child Care: Kulturen, Konzepte und Politiken der Fremdbetreuung von Kindern* (Weinheim: Beltz Juventa, 2013).

Collective Mobilities and the Production of Smooth Space: Re-claiming Space for Bicycling in Innsbruck

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Abstract: Space has become a key analytical concept in social sciences. While in social science much emphasis has been placed upon studying how social practices take place in urban space, as yet little attention has been paid onto how collective practices organize and produce urban space. Drawing on Lefebvre (1991) we study how the collective practice of bicycling transforms urban space in the Austrian city of Innsbruck. The findings show how cycling takes place in a dialectical tension between processes of domination and practices of resistance. Using visual methodology we find that bicycling space is produced by using boundaries to dedicate and prohibit space (1), and refiguring space by mimicking automobile space (2). In contrast we find practices of resistance which are subverting signs (1), misusing artefacts (2), and temporal reclaiming space (3). We conclude with discussing bicycling as a collective practice that creates its own smooth space within the stratified and highly regulated space of the city.

Bio: Philipp Wegerer works as a research assistant in the SMT at the University of Innsbruck. He holds a degree in Political Science and Organization Studies and is currently working on a PhD. His research interests are in consumer culture, brands and the production of space. In his PhD project he studies how the consumption practice of bicycling takes place in and transforms urban space. When not engaged with studying he is in search of steep slopes for fast skiing in the Tyrolian Alps.

Bio: Florian Timmerman works at the Department of Geography at the University of Innsbruck. He holds a degree in landscape architecture from the University of Rosenheim and is studying geography at the University of Innsbruck. His research interests are sustainability and regional responsibility as well as bicycling and urban space.

***schaug* – shifting perspectives on linguistic landscapes**

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Abstract: How do we perceive our linguistic environment? What do we actively notice while we move in a linguistic cityscape? What happens with our reception when we decontextualize perspectives and reconstruct a virtual representation of the linguistic landscape? *schaug* will examine these questions in an exploratory, interdisciplinary field research project. Initiated, coordinated and conducted by li.lab, working with students in Innsbruck, it aims at strengthening the pedagogical potential of (multi-)linguistic landscape research. Smartphone-based spherical photography will allow young explorers to capture their linguistic environment in one snapshot and transform it into a virtual reality. Hand-made cardboard goggles, assembled by the students and open-source software, make it possible to virtually revisit the captured point of interest and potentially discover new linguistic components. This paper will examine if such a perspective shift might have a positive effect on the perception of elements composing linguistic territories and therefore raise the awareness for language users. Within this applied research project trial planning is currently taking place to then acquire cooperation partners.

Bio: Dominik Unterthiner is a multilingual university graduate (University of Innsbruck) with a special focus on linguistics and theatre pedagogy. He was working for the University of Innsbruck, at the department of English in 2014 and is now a PhD candidate at the School of Education, University of Innsbruck. Over the past few months he has been working as a language teacher in Innsbruck.

Alexander Topf holds a Bachelor of Science degree and is currently studying for his Master's degree in Architecture at the University of Innsbruck. He has been working at the Department for Experimental Architecture.Hochbau since 2010, won the *Holzbaupreis* [Prize in Wood Construction] Tirol in 2011 and since then has been working with several architectural offices in Innsbruck and Upper Austria.

Stephanie Baur is graduating from the University of Innsbruck in June 2015. She has completed her studies in English linguistics and has been working at the Department of English for the past two years. Additionally, she is studying sociology and is especially interested in Applied Sociolinguistics. She is currently working at the Institute of Federalism in Innsbruck, Austria.

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Mark Romig is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the New Orleans Tourism Marketing Corporation (NOTMC), the city's official leisure travel promotion agency responsible for enhancing the tourism industry through effective marketing and promotional programs. In 2013 Mark also became the Stadium Announcer for the NFL's New Orleans Saints at the Mercedes Benz Superdome. Active in his community, Mark was recently appointed Director of the 2018 NOLA Foundation which is organizing the City of New Orleans' Tricentennial celebration. Active in his community, Mark is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Emeril Lagasse Foundation and the Louisiana Travel Promotion Association, and serves on the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta's Travel and Tourism Council. Mark is a graduate of the University of New Orleans.

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Born in 1949 in Innsbruck, Gerhard Fritz grew up in the city center near the old *Innbrücke* becoming an enthusiastic city-goer. He is married with three children (an architect, a mathematician and a writer). He completed his high school education at the Akademisches Gymnasium in Innsbruck and, after one year as an exchange student in Madison, Wisconsin, he received his diploma from Madison West High. He continued his studies at the University of Innsbruck receiving a Magister of Philosophy as an interpreter for English and Italian. He continues to teach summer courses at the University of Urbino in Italy.

He was employed in the tourism sector of Innsbruck's public transportation service and was also one of the founding members of the Austrian Green party and has been quite involved since. He continues as a columnist in "*Questotrentino*" in Trient, Italy. As of 2012 he is the city counselor for city development planning, building law, fire authority, foundations and integration. He has been a member of the Town Council (for the Green Party) since 1989 and was a member of the city senate from 1990 to 2000 and has once again joined in 2012. He has been involved in numerous committees especially in the building committee (uninterrupted since 1990), as well as in the law-, finance- and supervising committee.