ARCHITECTURE AS A POLITICAL PRACTICE

V.2 : WAR

AN ATTEMPT AT UNDERSTANDING HOW WAR AND ITS LOGICS OF DESTRUCTION ARE USED AS A DESIGN TOOL IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF REALITY

TEAM STUDIO 3

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In the French language a «Pavé» [cobblestone] refers to both a piece of rock, usually in the shape of a cube, used to pave the streets. It also refers to a book, a rather thick one. It establishes a relationship between a state of matter and a density, even a weight, of expression. This word allows us to consider the transformation of the mind through the use of matter, as well as the transformation of matter through the mind. It also relates thoughts on forms with what one really thinks, deep down… And this is exactly what this book is about.

This volume thus expresses an in-between, a space in tension, the way a work space and an educational environment necessarily are. This in-between can be named, and renamed. It constitutes itself as the link between education and research (which is a common thread to all institutions within the Université de Lyon). More specifically here, that is, in an architecture school, the issue lies in the link between acquiring the design process and practicing research.

The EAAE charter regarding architectural research states : « The architectural school as a whole and the design studio in particular are places for research practice par excellence ». It discusses «Research by design». One might remember that the English word «design» proceeds from the French «dessein» which until the XVIIth century meant both «drawing» and «goal».

But a «Pavé» questions, challenges, provokes. It can be a lone projectile, or on the contrary assembled be united with others, lots of others, to build. Erect a wall, for instance, or a barricade. This blunt reminder of the political fact underscores that architectural form only bears meaning when it gives consistency to that with which it constitutes the city. It also expresses that design, as well as architectural research, is geared towards action.»

Jean-Luc BAYARD,
Director of the Research Department of the ENSASE

Architecture as a political practice

This book is the result of an architecture studio which focuses every year on questioning the political function of architecture in societies, its anthropological role. What political purpose does architecture serve in society? What are the political consequences of architectural practice over people's governance of their own existence? What kind of societal model does the plan of a building organize ? How is architecture used by governmental structures to administer territories and individuals? How can architects structure their own practice on the basis of political concern? Such questions are the starting point for the development of this studio. Each team starts with a critical text regarding our contemporary state of affairs and ends with a building concieved out of the matters addressed in the text.

Pedagogical intents

The political function of architecture in societies is studied through a different perspective every year: Architecture as the construction of the global order, capitalism as architecture, the articulation of war and architecture in the construction of reality, the architecture of labour, etc. Texts are provided to the students in order for them to understand the contemporary debate over these issues. Each text is given to a group of two students for the length of the semester. A systematic collective debate over these texts is the basis for the design of buildings. Each team of students identifies an angle of the text that they wish to work with. The coherence between their reading and the proposed architectural project produced are the main pedagogical intent of this studio.

Design Process

This studio intends to be an exploratory and experimental experience in which ideas, thinking and the understanding of major historical events such as the Second World War, the processes of globalization, the evolutions of capitalism are as important, and cannot be dissociated from, the design process and the production of buildings. The design proposals of students will be allowed to be unusual, even problematic, as long as they are meaningfully addressing the problem they chose to work with.

Parallel to the design of a building, students are trained to collectively produce a book presenting the projects of the studio as well as the result of their shared theoretical research. They are asked to work in teams of two in the design process but also as a large team in debating every week each project, the theoretical questions as well as work on the production of the book.

« Architectural research » or a new discipline in the social sciences

On the long run, this studio is the first step towards the construction of an architecture research laboratory dedicated to the design of alternative means of production of reality. It is transforming the recent form of the « PhD in architecture » into a new discipline within the social sciences in order to massively reorient architectural thinking from the production of buildings towards the transformation of the architecture of the world order.

Volume 2

W A R

AN ATTEMPT AT UNDERSTANDING HOW WAR AND ITS LOGICS OF DESTRUCTION ARE USED AS A DESIGN TOOL IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF REALITY

TEAM STUDIO 3

Editorial

This studio is an attempt at developing a general analysis of both the role and the impact of war in the ongoing dysfunctioning construction of reality as well as, more particularly, in the production of the built environment.

This studio has allowed us to question the architects' role in society as well as to test the possibility for the structuring of architectural projects on the basis of problems usually understood as being foreign to the discipline. This research has been conducted in the City of Cologne. The task assigned to our seven teams was to design a new kind of program: a Center for Research regarding the Urban World to Come.

The first step consisted of several readings of the City. These unfolded according to seven given perspectives: History of Institutions, History of Events, History of Economics, History of People, History of War, History of Politics and History of Ideology. This analytical research phase was based on the collection of objective data as well as on their graphical synthesis. Its primary objective was to understand how political, economical and ideological agendas may have taken part in the shaping of this city.

The second phase of this shared research project was to study seven texts related to war which then provided a base on which we could form our architectural projects.

Those texts were used to strengthen our understanding of the inner problems of war, and each of them was understood as a framework for the development of an architectural project.

- «Essai sur le don, Marcel Mauss, 1924
- «Arts d'aimer et arts militaires», Denis de Rougemont, 1938
- «Lingua Tertii Imperii», Victor Klemperer 1947
- «Images malgré tout», Georges Didi-Huberman, 2003
- «Family properties», Beryl Satter, 2009
- «César, penseur de la technique (...)» Pierre Caye, 2013
- «Forensic Architecture», Eyal Weizman, 2014

Each project has systematically been debated by the seven teams and, as such, they all need to be understood as one single project.

Back row starting from left: Happi Francis Arnaud - Robert Jérémie - Black David William Dean - Moretton Emilien - N'guessan Assi Romaric - Wodey Iseline - Fekih Ines - Belien Carolyn - Moors Marie - Reyes Rey - Meillour Simon - Watanabe Rosa Momoe - Vanrapenbusch Anne - Nguyen Caroline [Murray Cormac]

HISTORY OF COLOGNE

01

HISTORY OF INSTITUTIONS

Carolyn Belien
Marie Moors

A well-established and structured pattern of behavior or of relationships that is accepted as a fundamental part of a culture, any familiar thing, or practice

04

HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE

Rey Reyes
Rosa Momoe Watanabe

This section is an attempt to explain the caracteristics of people not in terms of quantity but in a qualitative sense.

05

HISTORY OF WARS

Simon Meillour
Emilien Moretton

War is here understood as every violent conflict physically or not between people, ideas, economic and administrative entities.

02

HISTORY OF EVENTS

Jérémie Robert
Anne Vanrapenbusch

The definition of Cologne could be explain through its main events whether the large scale of the world, or by local scale.

03

HISTORY OF ECONOMICS

David William Dean Black
Iseline Wodey

How has the economy of Cologne evolved and transformed in relation to Historical events, and how has this formed the Cologne that exists today?

06

HISTORY OF POLITICS

Assi Romaric N'guessan
Cormac Murray

Cologne was the victim of several changing political regimes. Those will have influenced the territory, according to their ideology

07

HISTORY OF IDEOLOGY

Francis Arnaud Happi
Caroline Nguyen
Ines Fekih

Each city has its specificities and diversity which form its identity

ARCHI TECTURE AGAINST WAR

01

« Essai sur le don »
Marcel MAUSS. 1924

Simon Meillour
Francis Arnaud Happi

04

«Images malgré tout»
Georges Didi-Huberman. 2003

Marie Moors
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«Family properties»
Beryl Statter, 2009

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«Arts d'aimer et arts militaires»
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Emilien Moretton

07

«Forensic Architecture»
Eyal Weizman. 2014

Rosa Momoe Watanabe
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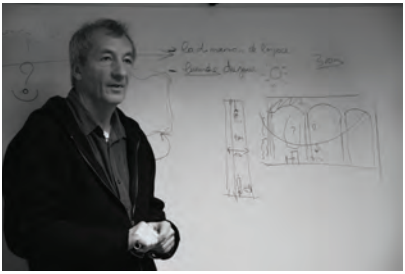


A POLITICAL READING OF COLOGNE

01
HISTORY OF

INSTITUTIONS

This is an attempt to understand what an institution means.

According to the dictionary an institution is «a fundamental part of a culture».

The institutions are divided in material and immaterial structures and we can see it as a tradition for the habitants of Cologne.

Source : *http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/institution*

01

HISTORY OF INSTITUTIONS

A well-established and structured pattern of behavior or of relationships that is accepted as a fundamental part of a culture, any familiar thing, or practice.

01 . 1

01 . 2

01 . 3

01 . 4

01 . 5

01 . 6

A R M Y

T O U R I S M

T O P O N I M Y

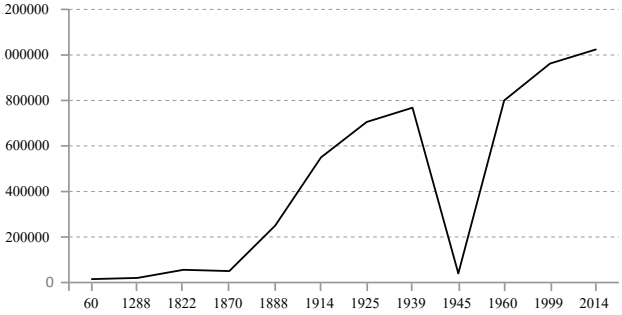
R E L I G I O N

E C O N O M I C S

I N D U S T R Y

For every subtopic there is an explanation given as to why we consider it as an institution.

Army



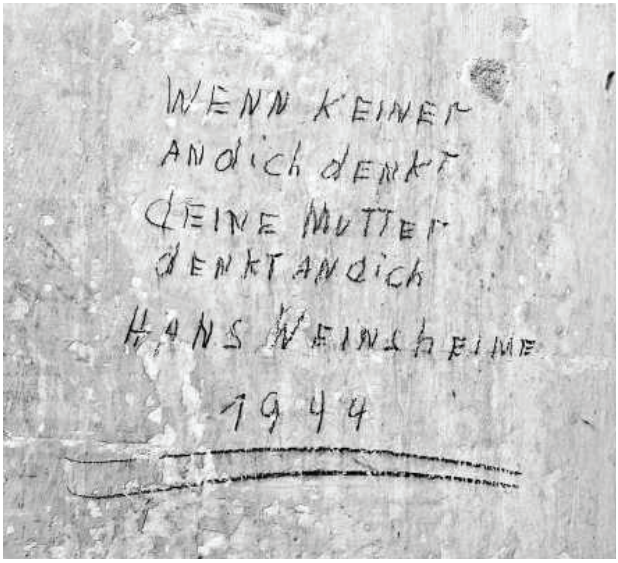
Impact of the wars on population

We consider it as a institution because up until now the total destruction of Cologne is etched on the memories of the habitants.

Source : *http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Cologne*

Roman wall in underground garage

The remains of the Roman wall of 70 A.D., are kept in the underground garage at ‘Friesenplatz’ in the building designed by architect Sir Norman Foster.
The Roman wall is an institution for the city but this substantial investment of 2 million Euros to take care of the ‘relics’, is questionable because the wall is not visible from the street or from the inside of the building.



Handwritten poem of a prisoner in the Gestapo EL-DE-HAUS (named after the initials of its founder Leopold Dahmen)

«Since June, 1997, the permanent exhibition in the EL-DE building has depicted political, social and community life in 'Cologne during the Nazi Era'. That includes the seizure of power and the mechanism employed as propaganda and the 'national community', everyday life, youth culture, religion, racism, the genocide of Cologne's Jewish people, and opposition, resistance, war and society during war.»
We consider it as an institution because it is about the suppression of free speech which leaves a big impression on the people of Cologne even today.

Source : *http://www.museenkoeln.de/ns-dokumentationszentrum/pages/319.aspx?s=319*

Tourism

The major touristic points in Cologne

Museums
Roman Cologne
Medieval Cologne
Entertainment & sport
Parks & gardens

The tourist destinations in Cologne are considered as institutions because they define the importance of the touristic life of the city.

Source : *De Plattegrond, straatnamenregister, bezienswaardigheden en belangrijke informatie 2014/2015, KölnTourismus*

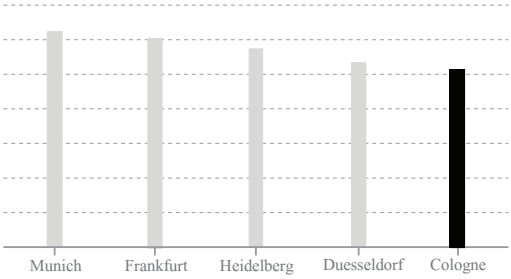


Fig1. Top 5 cities of Germany by price of hotel accomodation

Fig2. Location of the named cities above

Cologne as one of the top 5 cities of Germany according to the price of the hotel accomodation indicates its important touristic role and is therefore considered as an institution.

Source : *http://www.germany.travel/media/pdf/dzt_marktforschung/GNTB-Incoming-Tourism-Germany-2014.pdf*

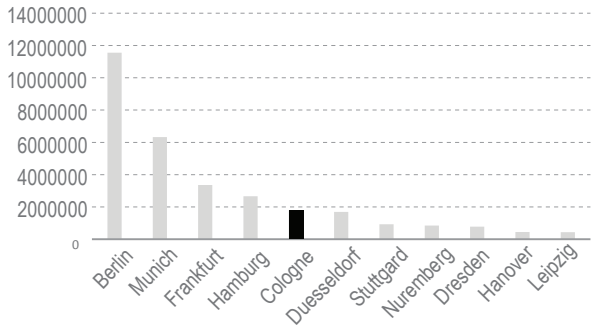


Fig1. Top towns/cities Germany for overnight stays

Fig2. Location of the named cities above

Cologne as one of the top cities for overnight stays in Germany is considered as an institution because it defines the nightlife and tourist life of Cologne.

Source : *http://www.germany.travel/media/pdf/dzt_marktforschung/GNTB-Incoming-Tourism-Germany-2014.pdf*

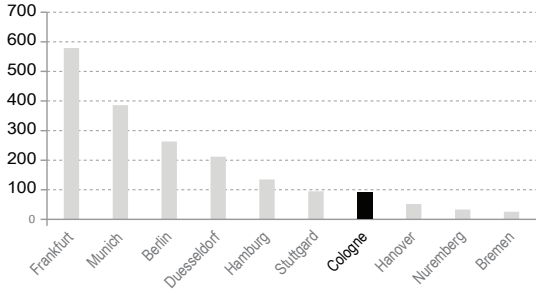


Fig1. Traffic revenue of international airports in Germany for passengers in millions

Fig2. Airport of Cologne

Cologne Airport recieves the seventh greatest amount of passengers, in Germany. We consider it as an institution because it tells us exactly how many people visited Cologne in 2014 for tourist or business reasons, and therefore indicates its economical importance.

Source : *http://structurae.net/structures/colognebonn-airport-terminal-1, http://www.germany.travel/media/pdf/dzt_marktforschung/GNTB-Incoming-Tourism-Germany-2014.pdfson_EL-DE-Haus_à_Cologne*

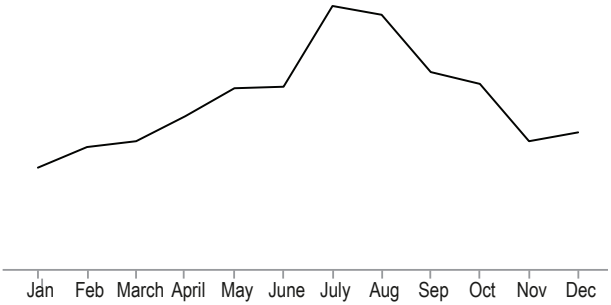


Fig1. Overnight stays by foreign visitors in Germany

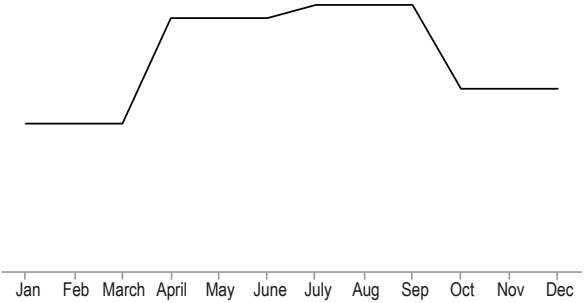


Fig2. Overnight stays by foreign visitors in the Netherlands

The tourist season in Cologne is clearly during the holidays in July and August.

The more important tourist months in the Netherlands are from April until September. The tourist function of Cologne is considered as an institution.

Source : *http://www.germany.travel/media/pdf/dzt_marktforschung/GNTB-Incoming-Tourism-Germany-2014.pdf*

http://publicaties.nbtc.nl/nl/magazine/9416/779007/1_4_seizoen.html, ,son_EL-DE-Haus_à_Cologne

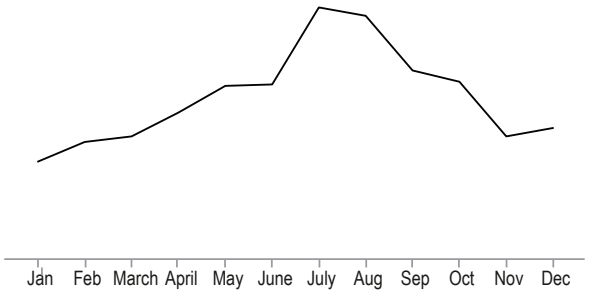


Fig1. Overnight stays by foreign visitors in Germany

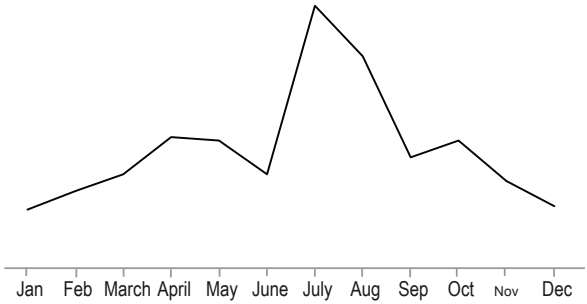


Fig2. Overnight stays by foreign visitors in Belgium

The tourist season in Cologne is clearly during the holidays in July and August.

The more important tourist months in Belgium are very similar. The tourist function of Cologne is considered as an institution.

Source : *http://www.germany.travel/media/pdf/dzt_marktforschung/GNTB-Incoming-Tourism-Germany-2014.*

http://www.toerismevlaanderen.be/sites/toerismevlaanderen.be/files/assets/documents_KENNIS/cijfers-Marktrapporten/2013_Belson_EL-DE-Haus_à_Cologne

Eau de Cologne 4711

«I have found a fragrance that reminds me of an Italian spring morning, of mountain daffodils and orange blossoms after the rain» – G.M. Farina 1709

«In 1709 Giovanni Maria Farina, an Italian perfume maker, named his perfume, the Original Eau de Cologne, in honour to his new hometown.
In 1799, 4711 was started by Mäurer & Wirtz. The original 'Echt Kölnisch Wasser' has used the same formula for more than 200 years.»

We consider it as an institution because it has become a generic term all over the world and it plays a role in many daily lives of people.

Source : *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/4711, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eau_de_Cologne*

Art Cologne

«Art Cologne has always been a number one destination for viewing, enjoying and buying top-of-the-range artworks, it was established in 1967.
In today's fair, approximately two hundred leading international galleries will showcase a carefully selected and curated range of top-quality 20th and 21st century artworks. Art lovers and collectors will encounter a broad range of modern and contemporary art from many diverse movements, in all price brackets, shape and size.»

This worldwide well-known event has become a yearly mark on the calender of Cologne and is therefore an institution.

Source : *http://www.artcologne.com/ART-COLOGNE/Trade-fair/index.php*

‘Koelnmesse’

« ‘Koelnmesse’ is the most comprehensive modernization programme in the company’s history. It is the world’s fifth-largest trade fair venue”, it brings markets and people together in an efficient and highly professional manner.»

«Every year, ‘Koelnmesse’ organizes and conducts more than 80 trade fairs, exhibitions, guest events, and special events in Cologne and in the world’s most important markets.» We consider it as an institution because of its international importance.

Source : *http://www.koelnmesse.nl/*
http://www.koelnmesse.com/Koelnmesse/index-4.php

Anuga

«Birth town of Anuga is Cologne. It all started in 1924 and every 2 years it is successfully reloaded. If form and substance is what you are after, this trade fair is the right place to be in Europe. Cologne was one of the leading members.» It is organised by 'Koelnmesse'.

We consider it as an institution because it is a leading event in Germany regarding Food, Beverage, Hospitality, Restaurants and helps with better relations between these topics.

Source : *http://www.anuga.com/anuga/index-2.php, http://upbproducts.co.uk/blog/anuga-taste-future-worlds-fifth-largest-trade-fair/ http://www.cologne-tourism.com, https://expobase.com/events/expo/germany/cologne/anuga,*

'Karneval in Köln'

«Carnival symbolises the peaceful resistance of the people of Cologne against the authoritarian Prussian regime. In total, around 20.000 people are involved in the organised carnival festivities which was founded in 1823.»

This yearly event is an institution because the main function of the Cologne Carnival is in maintaining tradition (since 14th century). «The social importance is mirrored on the one hand by annual donations to the carnival societies of around 1.5 million euros. And on the other, citizens who are involved in organising the carnival shows a commitment to social institutions like old people's homes and the preservation of historic monuments in many different ways. In addition, theh carnival has an important function in intergrating today's multi-cultural society.»

Source : *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cologne_Carnival*
http://www.koelnerkarneval.de/en/cologne-carnival/cologne-carnival-study/,

‘Kölsch’

«The first Kölsch was brewed in 1918 by the Sünner brewery and it was developed from ‘Wieß’. Cologne has 14 breweries today. From a production of merely 50 million litres in 1960, Cologne’s beer production peaked at 370 million litres in 1980 and by 2005 output had declined to 240 million litres.»

In 1997, ‘Kölsch’ became a product with a protected geographical indication (PGI), expanding protection to the entire EU and several countries beyond, which is the reason we call it an institution.

«The waiters in Cologne are usually called ‘Köbes’. They are well-respected and are considered as an institution in Cologne and its culture. Furthermore, ‘Köbes’ keep serving ‘Kölsch’, drunk from a glass of 0,5 liters, until the guest places the coaster onto the empty glass.»

Source : *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kölsch_(beer)*
http://www.germanbeerinstitute.com/K%F6lsch.html,

‘1. FC Köln’

«1. ‘Fußball-Club Köln’ 01/07 e. V., commonly known as simply ‘1. FC Köln’, is a German football club based in Cologne. It was formed in 1948 as a merger of the clubs ‘Kölner Ballspiel-Club 1901’ and ‘SpVgg Sülz 07’. ‘Köln’ play in the ‘Bundesliga’, the highest league of German football. The club’s nickname ‘Die Geißböcke’, translated ‘The Billy Goats’, refers to the club’s mascot, a male goat named Hennes after the veteran FC player and (later) manager Hennes Weisweiler.» We consider it as an institution because of the unity of this tradition.

Source : *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1._FC_K%C3%B6ln*

‘Kölner Haie’

«The ‘Kölner Haie’ are one of the top teams in the “Deutsche Eishockey Liga DEL”, the German Hockey League, and also one of Europe’s most known hockey brands. Hockey has a long tradition in Cologne», and therefore we consider it as an institution.

«The track record of the ‘Kölner Haie’ began when the club was founded 43 years ago. After it’s foundation in 1972 the ‘KEC’ won the German championship eight times. In 2004 the ‘Kölner Haie’ won the national Cup-Competition.

The home games of the ‘Kölner Haie’ are taking place in the breathtaking Lanxess arena.

More than six million fans have been watching the games of the ‘Haie’ in the arena. That’s an average of 12.000 fans per game since 1998.»

Source : *http://www.koeln-deutz.de/In-Deutz-K%C3%B6lner-Haie_3_21_671.html*
ttp://www.cologne-tourism.com/city-experience/activities-sports/ice-hockey.html

Toponimy

We took a tourist map of the city center of Cologne, and looked for all the streets that are named after a person.
We collected information about them and listed the most important ones, who have become institutions in the history of Cologne.

Wolfgang-Anheisser-Straße

Karl-Berbuer-Platz

Willy-Millowitsch-Platz

Jup-Schmitz-Plätzchen

Worringer-Straße

Albert-Lortzing-Straße

Ulrich-Zell-straße

Adolf-Hitlerplatz - Eberplatz

Wolfgang-Anheisser-Straße

«Wolfgang Anheisser had been since 1964 a leading baritone at the Opera of Cologne. He died in a tragic stage accident in the opera house. In the New Year in 1974 during a performance of 'Millöcker's Bettel' student in Cologne, he fell from a balcony, to the stage and died a few days later from his injuries.» He was well-known and is therefore considered as an institution in the city of Cologne.

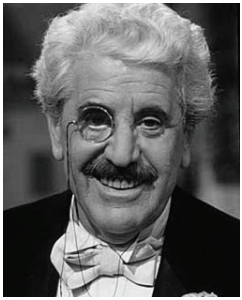
Source : *http://www.bach-cantatas.com/Bio/Anheisser-Wolfgang.htm*

Karl-Berbuer-Platz

Karl Berbuer was a German composer, and ‘Krätzchen- und Schlagersänger’. He played an important role in the Cologne Carnival event and his songs are marked «by the post-war period; the joy of the people in the little things of life, their modest desires at the time of the early reconstruction and the economic miracle and their attachment to their home town, Cologne.» With his songs he tried to awaken the self-consciousness of the people against the expressed authorities, therefore we see him as an institution.

Source : *http://www.karnevalslieder.de/Karnevalskuenstler/Karl-Berbuer.php*

Willy-Millowitsch-Platz



«Willy Millowitch was a German stage, TV actor and the director of the 'Volkstheater Millowitsch'. During World War II the theater was damaged, and by October 1945 it was fully restored, owed to the support of mayor and later German chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, who proclaimed that the people need something to laugh about again. Consequently, in the time since 1945 to 1949 there were daily performances in the theater, also by Millowitch.» His positive influences on the post-war atmosphere of Cologne allows him to be seen as an institution.

Source : *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Willy_Millowitsch*
http://www.steffi-line.de/archiv_text/nost_film50_deutsch/52_millowitsch.htm

Jup-Schmitz-Plätzchen

«Jupp Schmitz was a German entertainer and ‘Schlager- und Krätzchensänger’. He made well-known Carnival songs and because of its distinctive upper lip beard, he was called by the people of Cologne lovingly ‘mustache’.» Schmitz was awarded with the Willi Ostermann medal (who was a lyricist and composer of carnival songs, primarily in the German dialect of ‘Kölscher’). Jupp Smitz is an institution because of his popularity in Colognes showbiz.

Source : *https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jupp_Schmitz*

Worringer-Straße

Wilhelm Worringer is a German art historian and although his work was small in volume , it «became one of the most influential sources of ideas for modernart», which makes him an institution. «Worringer's criticism of rigid classicist aesthetics, his positive view of primitive art, his psychological analysis of abstraction, and the linguistic pathos echoing in his enthusiasm for Friedrich Nietzsche all captured the German avant-garde spirit around 1910.»

Source : *http://db-artmag.com/en/56/feature/spiritual-intoxication-sebastian-preuss-on-wilhelm-worringer/*

Albert-Lortzing-Straße

Albert Lortzing is considered to be the main representative of the German Spieloper, a form similar to the 'French opéra comique', which grew out of the 'Singspiel'. He wrote the opera 'Zar und Zimmermann', which soon «appeared on all the stages of Germany, and today is regarded as one of the masterpieces of German comic opera.» It was translated into 8 other languages. his 'oevre' makes him an institution.

Source : *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_Lortzing*

Ulrich-Zell-straße

Ulrich Zell was the first printer of Cologne. Zell's statement, preserved in the Chronicle of Cologne of 1499 states that the year 1450 was the date of the beginning of printing, that the country-squire Johann Gutenberg was the inventor of it, and that the first book printed was the Latin Bible, the Vulgate, therefore we consider him as an institution.

Source : *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulrich_Zell*
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:St_Ulrich_Schwarzwald_Pfarrkirche_Kreuzaltar_Ulrichs-grab_detail2.jpg

Adolf-Hitler-Platz - Ebertplatz

Adolf-Hitler-Platz is renamed after 1950 to ‘Ebertplatz’, this renaming of the place refers to the material impact of the second world war and the immaterial human need to forget it, we consider it as an institution.

Source : *http://totallyhistory.com/adolf-hitler/*
http://www.tracesofevil.com/search/label/Köln

Religion

1905

79% Catholicism
18% Protestantism

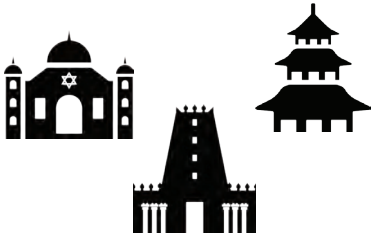
3% Other

Source : *https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religionen_in_K%C3%B6ln*

2014

36% Catholicism
16% Protestantism

10% Islam



38% Other

Source : *https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religionen_in_K%C3%B6ln*

Other religions also take their place in the city of Cologne in 2014. Religions such as Baha'I, Hinduism, Sikhs, Buddhism and Atheism became more important and as they are now more present they can be seen as an institution.

1925

Germany 564 379 Jewish people
Cologne 16 093 Jewish people

2014

Germany 500 Jewish people
Cologne 118 000 Jewish people

Source : *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Jews_in_Cologne*
http://www.museenkoeln.de/ns-dokumentationszentrum/pages/319.aspx?s=319

Cologne Cathedral

The construction of ‘the Dom’ started in 1248, and was halted in 1473. The construction was finished in 1880 and became the highest Gothic church of Northern-Europe stading at155m.

We consider ‘The Dom’ as the main image representative of the catholics in Cologne. It stands out, and no other building may be higher than ‘the Dom’, because of it’s importance. For the people of Cologne ‘the Dom’ is the main mark of their city because it can be seen from everywhere in the center of Cologne.

Source : *http://www.museenkoeln.de/ns-dokumentationszentrum/pages/319.aspx?s=319*
http://www.wwii-photos-maps.com/miscellaneousstills/slides/Dom%20Cathedral%20in%20

Synagogue (‘Roonstraße’)

The Synagogue in the ‘Roonstraße’ is the place where the largest Jewish community of Cologne comes together. The original building (as seen on the postcard above) was constructed in 1899, but destroyed during the bombing of Cologne by the Nazi regime between 1943-1945. It became an institution, as it was reconstructed in 1950 and serves now for the 5000 Jewish people.

Source : *http://www.zentralmoschee-koeln.de/index.php?lang=de*
http://www.museenkoeln.de/ns-dokumentationszentrum/pages/319.aspx?s=319

‘Zentralmoschee’

The construction of the Cologne Central Mosque started in 2009 and has place for about 2000-4000 Islamic people. Before it occurred there was a mass protest of anti-Islamist people who were against the building because of it’s status as an Islamic mark, which defined it as an institution. It was the political party ‘Pro NRW’ who organized the protest, but their statement got rejected. So it seems religious tensions still occur despite the strong violence against the Jewish people in WWII.

Source :*http://www.zentralmoschee-koeln.de/index.php?lang=de*
http://www.zimbio.com/pictures/Fxx5b7ZqgFr/Pro+NRW+Protests+Outside+New+Cologne+Mosque
http://www.wwii-photos-maps.com/miscellaneousstills/slides/Dom%20Cathedral%20in%20Cologne.html
http://www.pro-medienmagazin.de/gesellschaft/detailansicht/aktuell/online-umfrage-gesetzlicher-feiertag-fuer-muslime-87321/

In WWII, 19 500 people of the Jewish community suffered from the Holocaust. The first deportation occurred in 1941, it didn't end until 1944, when the last convoy was sent to an outside camp. The transport fair hall in 'Köln-Deutz' functioned as a detention camp during those events. About 11 000 Jewish people got killed, others fled and not more than 100 were found hidden in the city after the WWII was declared to be over. It is considered an institution, because it was a breaking point for the Jewish people in Cologne.

Source : *http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/vjw/cologne.html*
http://www.museenkoeln.de/ns-dokumentationszentrum/pages/781.aspx?s=781

‘Stolpersteinen’

In the streets of Cologne many remembrance stones called stumbling stones or ‘Stolpersteinen’ can be found which are there in order to remember the deportation of the Jewish people, gypsies and other victims during the second world war. The stones are all the same but the names of the deported people are written on them. It is considered an institution because those stones can be found in many streets of Cologne, allowing pedestrians to see them which makes the remembrance of the deportation more present.

Source : *http://www.bbc.co.uk/languages/germany_insideout/rhineland3.shtml*
http://www.stolpersteine-gelsenkirchen.de/stumbling_stones_demnig.htm:
http://voiceseducation.org/content/stolperstein-gunter-demnigs-cobblestone-memorials
http://www.report-k.de/Koeln/Koelnaktuell/Gegen-das-Vergessen-Neuer-Stolperstein-erinnert-erstmals-an-ein-Koelner-Ghettohaus-11627

Saint-Ursula

Saint Ursula is considered an institution as her legend takes place in Cologne. The British Princess lived during the 3rd-4th century, and was accompanied on a pilgrimage with 11 000 other virgins when they got killed by the Huns at the city of Cologne. There was a basilica built on the site where their bones were found, named after the Princess. ‘Ursulaplatz’ situated near this site, also takes her name.

Source :*http://www.heilige-ursula.de/legende/index.html:*

Economics

Hanseatic League 1367 - Assurances & banks

The Hanseatic League was a commercial and defensive confederation of merchant guilds and their market towns in which Cologne functioned as one of the most important cities. It was created to protect economic interests and diplomatic privileges of the authorised cities, countries and trade routes who participated. The Hanseatic cities had their own legal system and ruled their own armies for mutual protection and aid.

Source : *http://www.hanse.org/en/*
http://global.britannica.com/topic/Hanseatic-League

Most important previous German Hanse cities

As Cologne functioned as one of the most important cities of the Hanseatic League, it can be considered an institution in the city. There were only 10 other German cities who had the same status.

Source : *http://www.stadt-koeln.de/mediaasset/content/pdf15/statistisches_jahrbuch_k%C3%B6ln_2013.*

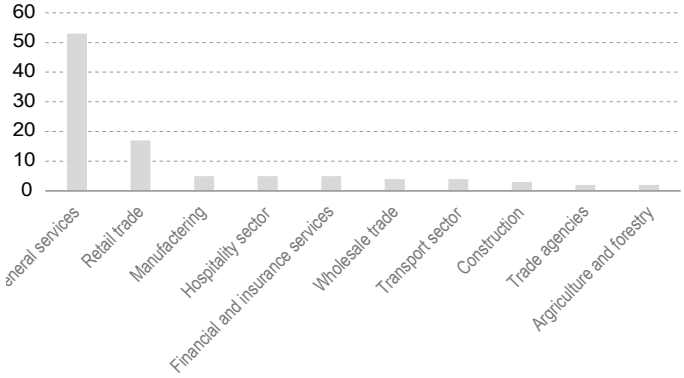
Oppenheimer

Solomon Oppenheim, part of the Jewish community, started a bank at Cologne in the 19th century. His son then took it over and it became the second biggest bank in Cologne by 1810. The family funded among other things; the construction of the 'Roonstraße Synagogue', insurance associations, railroad construction and industrial companies.

It can be considered as an institution as Jewish families often control well respected banks. They were banned to work in the secondary and primary sector due to the Diaspora in the Middle Ages and the Bibles prohibition for lending money at that time.

Source : *https://www.oppenheim.de/deen/company_history.htm*
http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/judaica/ejud_0002_0003_0_01978.html
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_antisemitism#Allegations_of_unethical_business_practices
https://books.google.fr/books?id=W0thZxxyMrMC&pg=PA96&lpg=PA96&dq=jew+tertiary+sector&source=bl&ots=6Ui-ggSs9l&sig=p20wudoAwy3tHaE8QQ2z6m-4-H8&hl=nl&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjX3bqyvNzJAhUD0hoKHVB6B90Q6AEIJzAC#v=onepage&q=jew%20tertiary%20sector&f=false

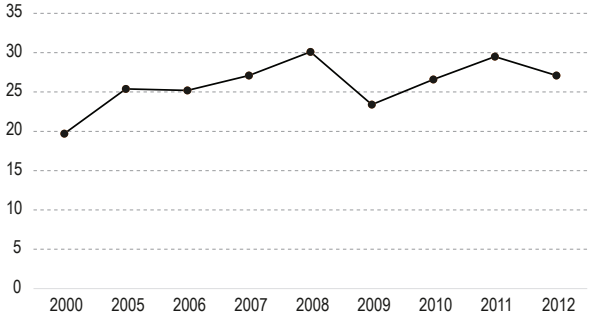
Industry



The subdivision of the different sectors by type of companies

Industry is considered as an institution since it is significantly present in Cologne. There are many subdivisions in the sector.

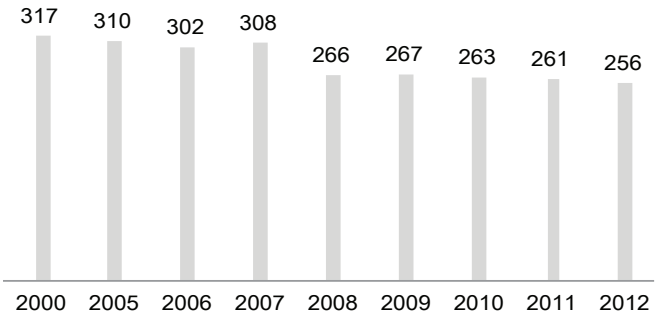
Source : *http://www.stadt-koeln.de/mediaasset/content/pdf15/statistisches_jahrbuch_k%C3%B6ln_2013.*



Sales industry (in billions)

From 2000 until 2008 the sales augmented, but with the financial crisis sales reached the lowest rate in 12 years in 2008. After that, it fluctuated. In comparison, Berlin made 23 Billion in 2012 while Cologne earned 27.1 Billion that same year. Industry is an important part of the economy of Cologne, so the industrial welfare can be seen as an institution.

Source : *http://www.stadt-koeln.de/mediaasset/content/pdf15/statistisches_jahrbuch_k%C3%B6ln_2013.pdf*
https://www.berlin.de/imperia/md/content/sen-wirtschaft/wirtschaftaktuell/factsheet_industrie_7_2014.
http://de.statista.com/statistik/daten/studie/241480/umfrage/umsaetze-der-wichtigsten-industriebranchen-in-deutschland/
https://www.berlin.de/imperia/md/content/sen-wirtschaft/wirtschaftaktuell/factsheet_industrie_7_2014.pdf?start&ts=1404990033&file=factsheet_industrie_7_2014.pdf
https://www.berlin.de/industriestadt/branchen/



Numbers of industrial companies present in Cologne

Industry is very present in Cologne, as by 2012 there were more than 250 companies situated in the city. As there are much companies present in the city, it can be seen as an institution.

Source : *http://www.stadt-koeln.de/mediaasset/content/pdf15/statistisches_jahrbuch_k%C3%B6ln_2013.*

Fig1. Ford industrial site 1980

Fig2. Ford industrial site 2007

In 1929 Ford decided to locate their auto-factory in Cologne. The plant is situated next to the Rhine, to make water-transport more accessible.

Since Ford is economically important for Cologne, it is considered as an institution.

Source : *https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/ford.html*
http://www.autobild.de/bilder/die-ford-werke-in-koeln-453221.html#bild1

Fig1. ‘Siedlung’ 1964

Fig2. ‘Siedlung’ 2010

To give the workers at Ford a place to live, quarters for the working class ‘Siedlungs’ were constructed. In this way the workers of the Ford fabric lived in the same area.

Now those ‘Siedlungs’ are too old and need to be renovated, so Real Estate agencies are buying them to restore them in a more luxurious state, to sell them at higher prices to the local people of Cologne. Because of their function as an institution, they are kept in the same state.

Source : *https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/ford.html*
http://www.autobild.de/bilder/die-ford-werke-in-koeln-453221.html#bild1

The automobile industries that have their German headquarters in Cologne, but Ford (that has a European headquarter) excluded.

The city functions as the leader in the automobile industry in Germany, therefore it is seen as an institution.

The industry of Ford is the largest in Cologne, but there are also other prominent car companies, such as German headquarters (not production) of Peugeot, Toyota and Citroen located here.

Source : *http://www.cologne.de/business/industry.html*

Cologne	5	431	8
Berlin	9	6872	12

Source : *https://www.google.com/maps*

Cologne	6	17
Berlin	19	8

Source : *https://www.google.com/maps*

02

HISTORY OF

EVENTS

02

HISTORY OF EVENTS

The definition of Cologne could be explain through its main events whether the large scale of the world, or by local scale.

02 . 1

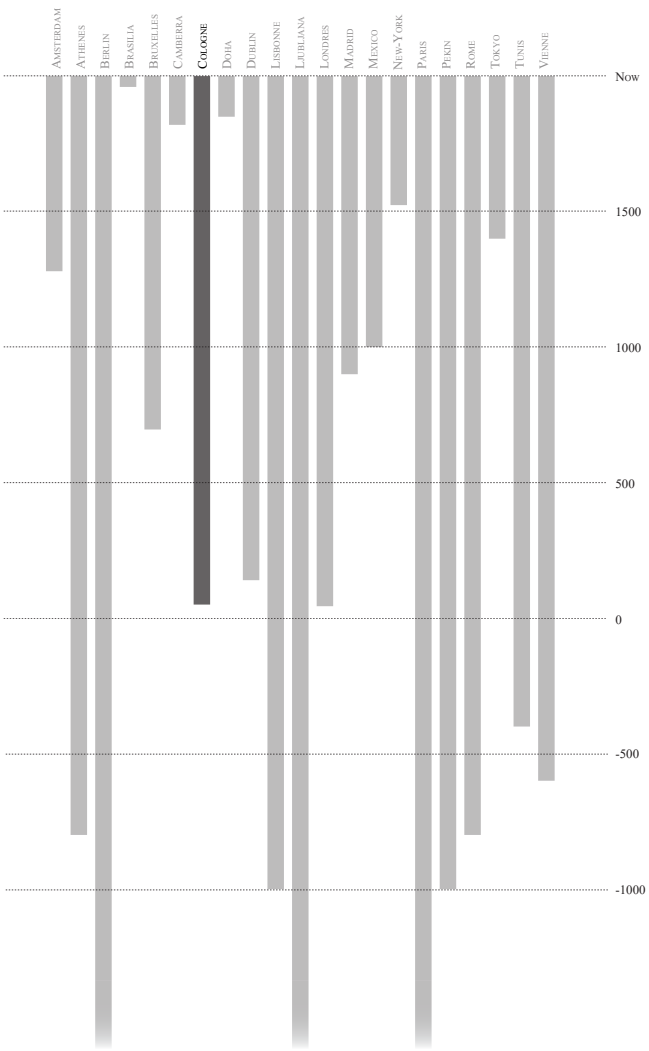
02 . 2

GLOBAL EVENTS

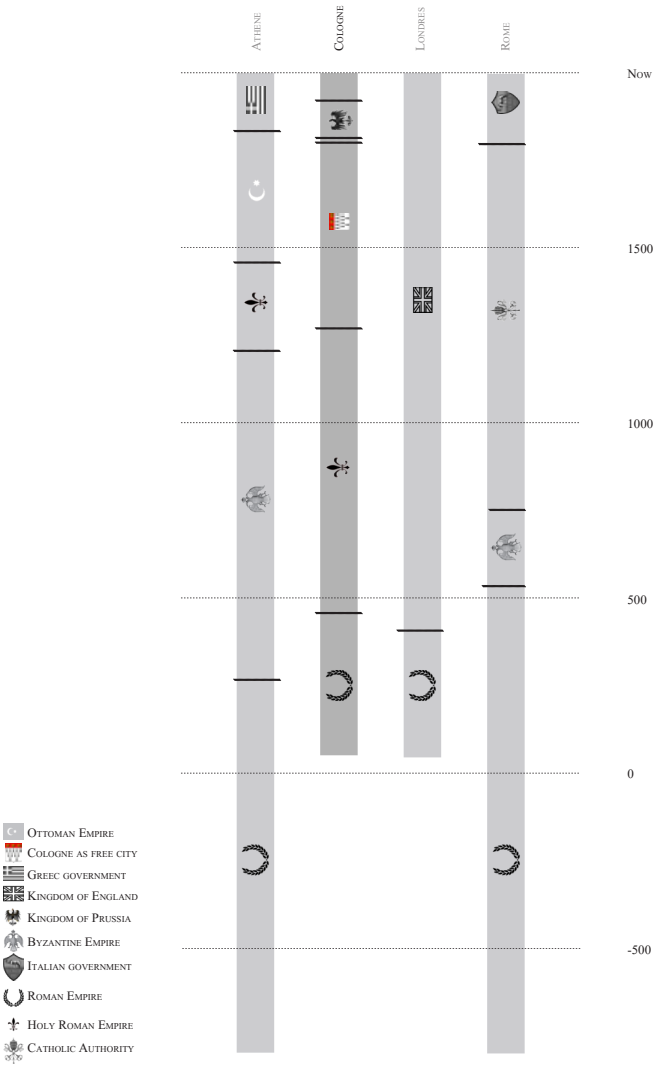
MACRO EVENTS

Global Events

Birth of cities

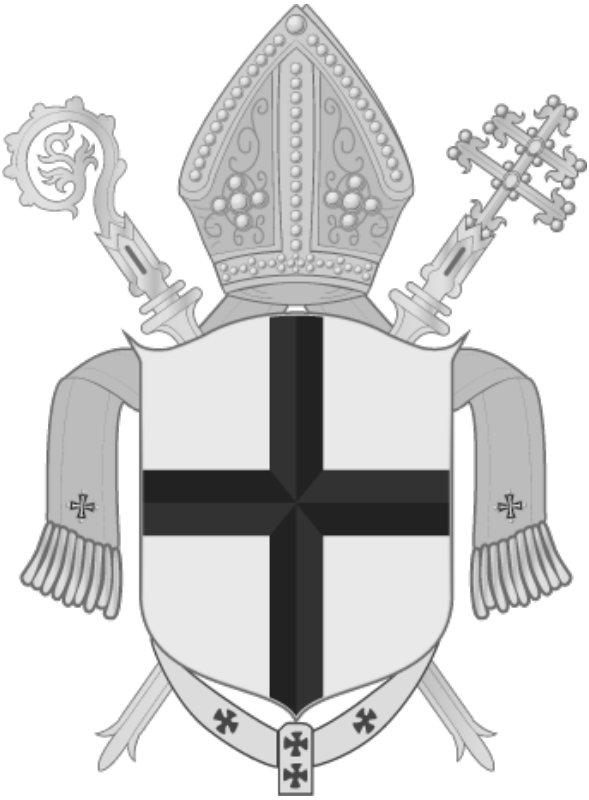


Main events in cities



Macro Events

Religion

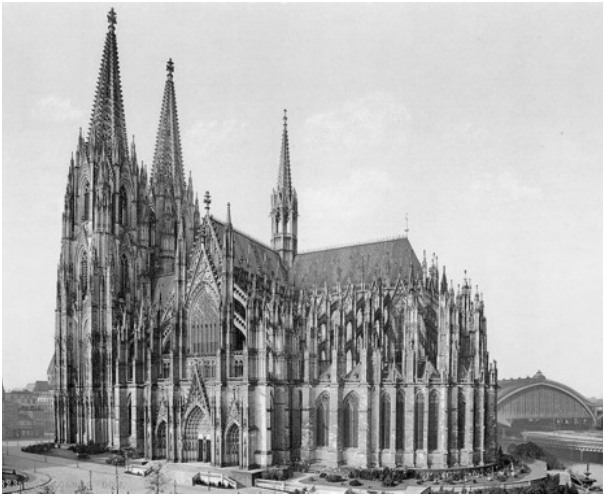


Coat of Arms of the Catholic Diocese of Cologne, created in 313

Source : *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_Catholic_Archdiocese_of_Cologne#/media/File:Wappen_Erzbistum_K%C3%B6ln.png*

Shrine of the relics of the Mages, by Nicolas de Verdun. They arrived in Cologne in 1164

Source : *onditmedievalpasmoyenageux.fr*



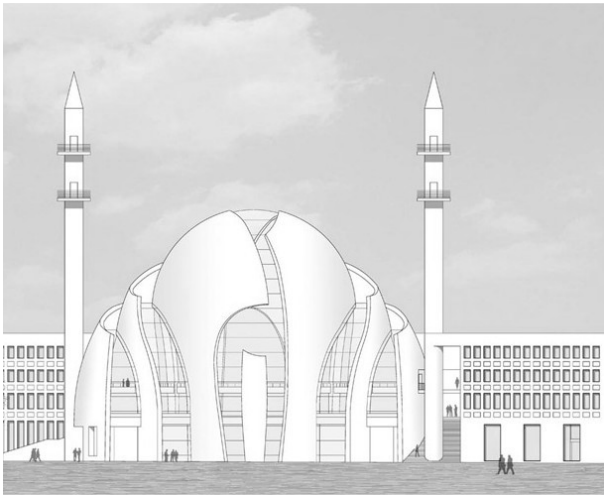
The Cathedral Saints Peter and Mary is finaly endend, in 1880.

Because of the increasing numbers of pilgrims, the archibishop Konrad de Hochstaden asked for a new gothic cathedral in 1248. It's 158m high, what makes it the second higher Gothic Cathedral of the world. It's also the most visited landmark of Germany.

Source : *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zentral-Dombauverein_zu_K%C3%B6ln_von_1842*

Logo of the World Youth Days, in Cologne, in 1995

Source : *http://www.cathocambrai.com/page-19067-lancement.html*



Elevation of the 1st mosque built in Cologne, 2006.

Source : *http://www.trouvetamosquee.fr/nouvelle-mosquee-a-cologne-allemagne/face-a-la-mosquee-cologne/*

Politics & War

The French troops of Napoleon took the city of Cologne in 1794.

Source : *https://acfapontarlier.wordpress.com/page/5/*

Arrival of the British troops in Cologne, 1918

Source : *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Army_of_the_Rhine*

A vandalised shop in cologne during the Crystal Night, 1938, the 9th of November.

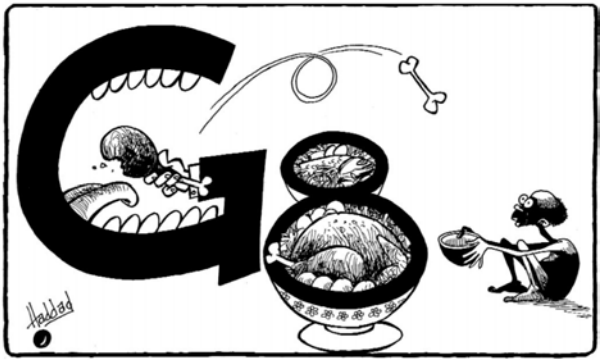
Source *: http://www.theguardian.com/world/2009/sep/09/holocaust-broken-glass-kristallnacht*

Bird's-eye view of the destroyed Cologne, after the bombing of 1942

Source : *http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20070706011932/http:/www.raf.mod.uk/bomber-command/mar45.html*

Burned german tank behind the Dom in Cologne, on March 1945, the 6th.

Source : *http://farm3.staticflickr.com/2825/13110696663_b018035922_c.jpg*



The political meeting G8 took pace in Cologne in 1999

Source : *https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/c*

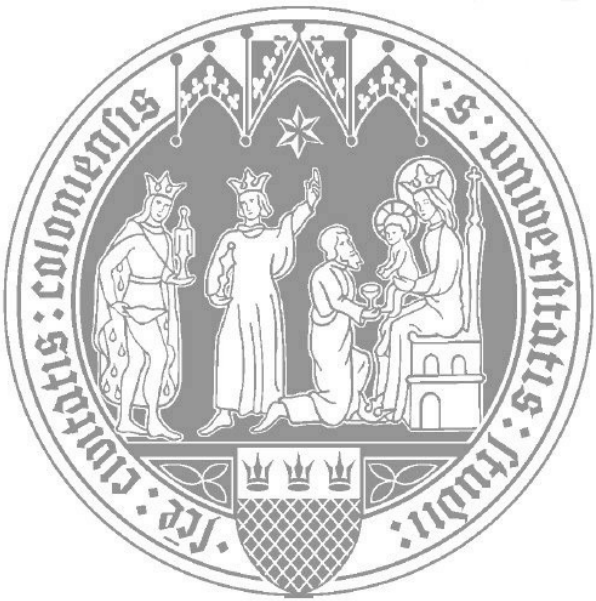
Henriette Reker, new mayor elected in 2015, had been knifed a few days before her election.

Source : *http://pulse.ng/world/in-germany-cologne-mayor-candidate-stabbed-in-anti-refugee-attack-police-id4272086.html*

Culture

Oldest brewery in Cologne, in 1318.

Source : *http://www.sulang-mer-singe.de/index.php/spielorte*



Logo of the University of Cologne, created in 1388.

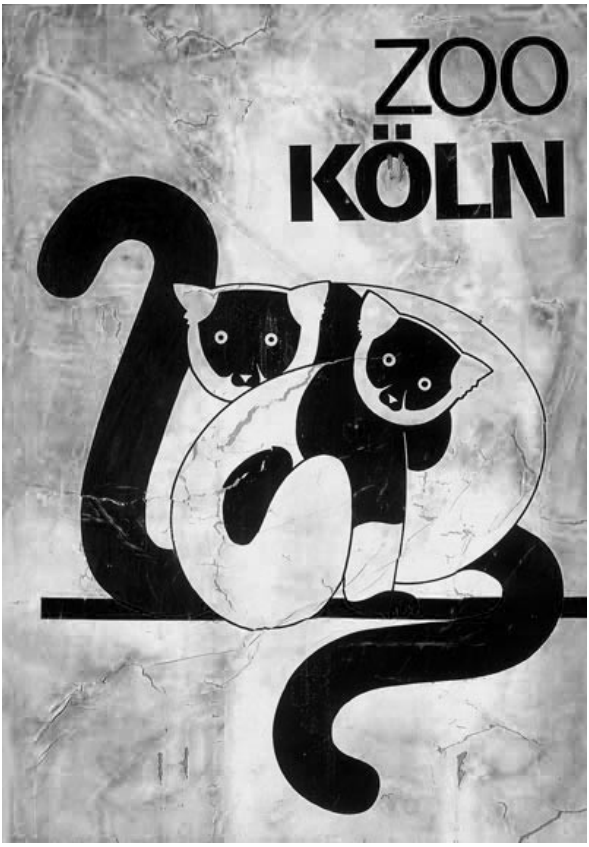
Source : *http://www.uni-koeln.de/math-nat-fak/ebio/Research/Roth/Panfilio/current-pages/lab_news.html*

Original «Eau de Cologne», invented in 1709.

Source : *https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1811-Rosoli-Flacon.jpgpen_Erzbistum_K%C3%B6ln.png*

Map of the network of the «Stadtbahn ». The first line started in 1877. Today, 11 lines a running a two-hundred kilometers network.

Source *: Datas : Wikipedia*



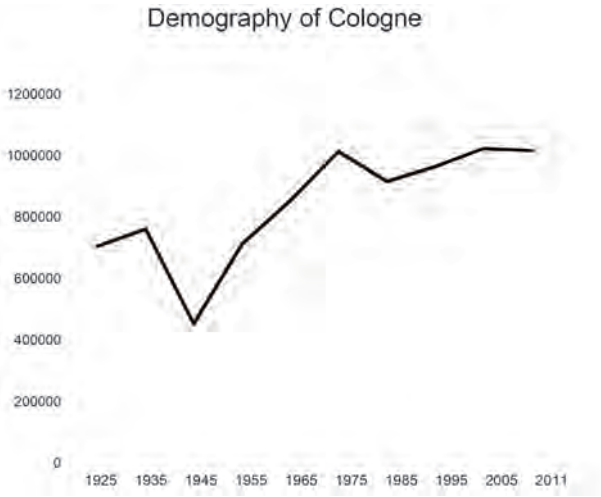
Entrance of the zoo of Cologne, created in 1860

Source *: http://www.anicursor.com/colpicneu.html*

Ford was looking for a new establishment site in Europe.
In 1929, Konrad Adenauer, Mayor of Cologne, allowed the new site of Ford in the city.

Source : *http://www.autobild.de/bilder/die-ford-werke-in-koeln-453221.html#bild1*

People



First time that the number of inhabitants reached 1 millions, 1957.

Source *: Datas : Wikipedia*

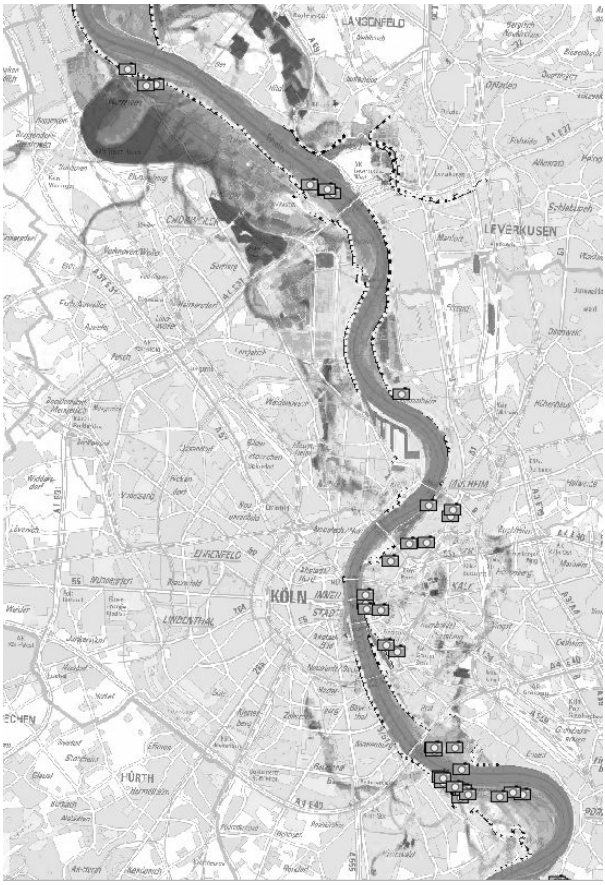
Carnaval of Cologne, created in 1823.

Source : *www.sarreglise.com*

In 2006, the Gaypride of Cologne gathered more than 1 million people in the streets.

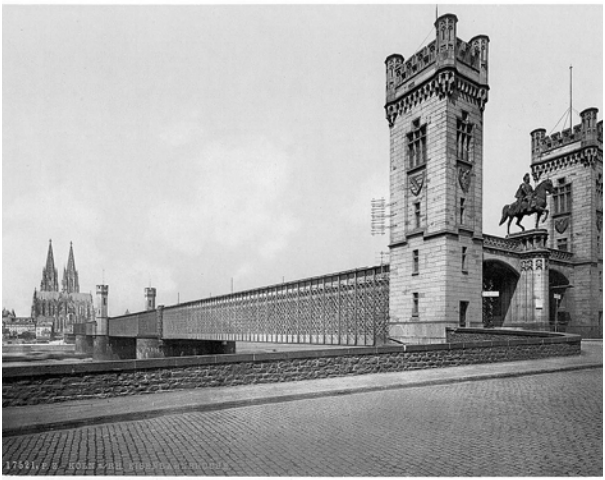
Source : *thecrowdedplanet.com*

Rhine



Huge iced fileds on the Rhine in 1781.

Source : *https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutzer_Br%C3%BCcke*



Cologne built his first railway bridge in 1855

Source : *http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?t=1411922*

Flood in Cologne, 1930

Source *: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia*

Inauguration of the Detz Bridge, first german bridge rebuilt after the war, 1948

Source : *https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutzer_Br%C3%BCcke*

CH

4711

U

ZOO

Ford

G8

XX° Journées mondiales
de la jeunesse
Cologne 2005

COLOGNE

e v e n t s

Trought the studies of Events, Cologne can be defined as

a city highly connected with religions, which have known some political troubles but with a lot culture and social events which make a strengh citizenship

03

HISTORY OF

ECONOMICS

03 HISTORY OF ECONOMICS

This chapter refers to research of Cologne, Germany from an Economic Perspective, refering to the Economy of Cologne today and throughout History

03 . 1
03 . 2
03 . 3
03 . 4
03 . 5
03 . 6
03 . 7
03 . 8
03 . 9

DEFINING ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC HISTORY

GEOGRAPHY

PRODUCTION

IMMIGRATION

RELIGION

PEOPLE

WAR

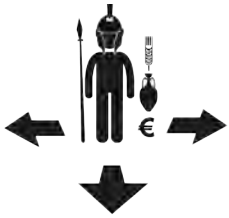
TOURISM

Defining Economics

ec.o.nom.ics

The analysis of how economic activity affects and is shaped by social processes. It is used to measure how societies progress, stagnate or regress due to local, regional and global factors.

Economic History



Roman Period

Intergration into vast trading networks

Medieval Period

Development of Staple Right whereby foreign merchants using the Rhine must display their goods in Cologne before moving on.

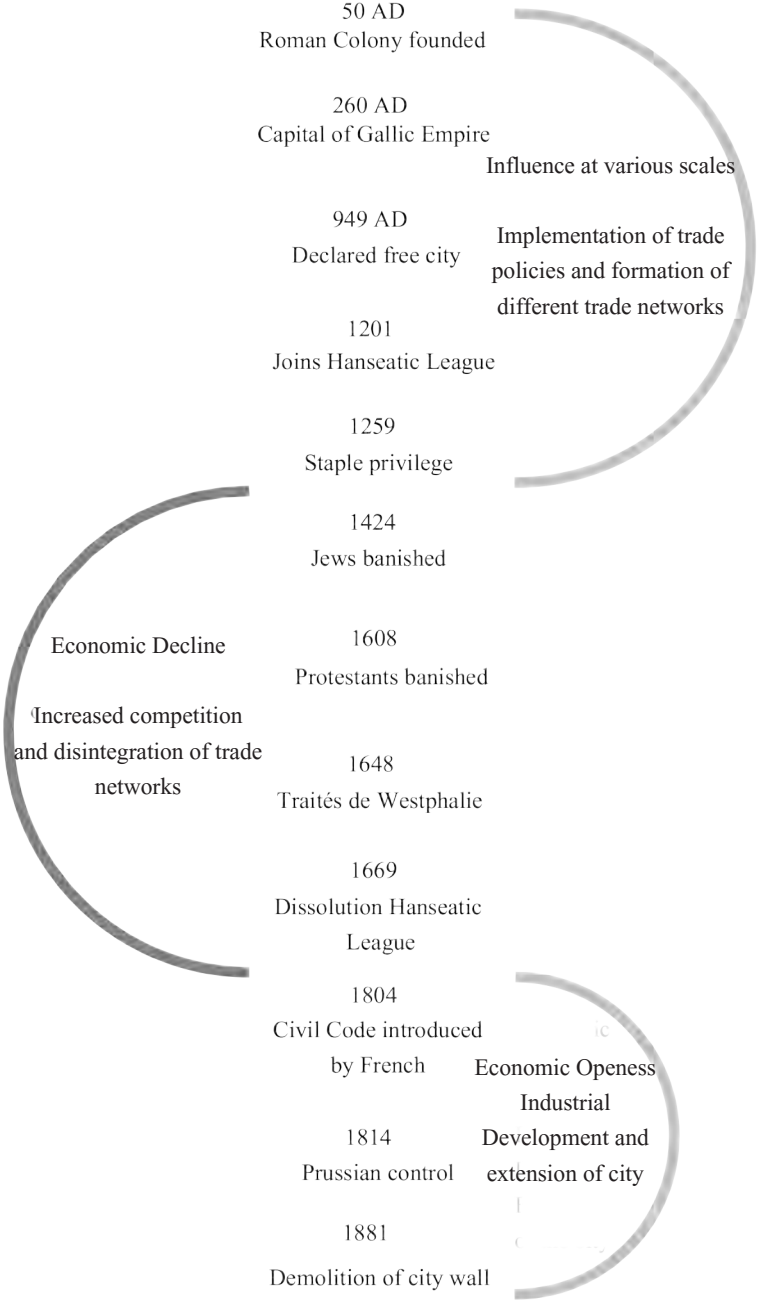
Prussian Period

Economic and Industrial development

Modern Period

1980 onwards saw the Development of the tertiary sector

Evolution of Cologne's Economy


50 AD
Roman Colony founded
260 AD
Capital of Gallic Empire
Influence at various scales
949 AD
Declared free city
Implementation of trade policies and formation of different trade networks
1201
Joins Hanseatic League
1259
Staple privilege
1424
Jews banished
Economic Decline
1608
Protestants banished
Increased competition and disintegration of trade networks
1648
Traités de Westphalie
1669
Dissolution Hanseatic League
1804
Civil Code introduced by French
Economic Openess
Industrial Development and extension of city
1814
Prussian control
1881
Demolition of city wall

1914
World War I

Slow-down

1930
German bank crisis

Decline in Economic and Industrial development induced by successive conflicts and economic crisis of 1930

1939
World War II

1942
90% of city destroyed

1948
Mark-Imperial remplaced by Deutsche-Mark

1952
Plan Marshall aid

International Integration

Economic support from The Marshall Plan and a currency reform allows Cologne to re-establish its economic strength through ensured trade, providing new horizons and investment opportunities

1957
Member of CEE

1972
Member of Snake in the tunnel

1979
Member of European Monetary System

1993
Member of UE

2002
Euro adoption

Geography

The geographical position of Cologne played a great part in the city's economic success. Described as the «Rome of the North», its position along the Rhine made it a very important trading route in Europe.

The Hanseatic league secured Cologne's trade with other countries, The Hanseatic League was based on a network of trust and therefore allowed Cologne to connect and trade with the known world. The dissolution of the Hanseatic League however proved damaging for Cologne as it had failed to invest and innovate.

Today, Cologne is situated in the Heart of Europe and is very much a connective hub thanks to its modern infrastructure.

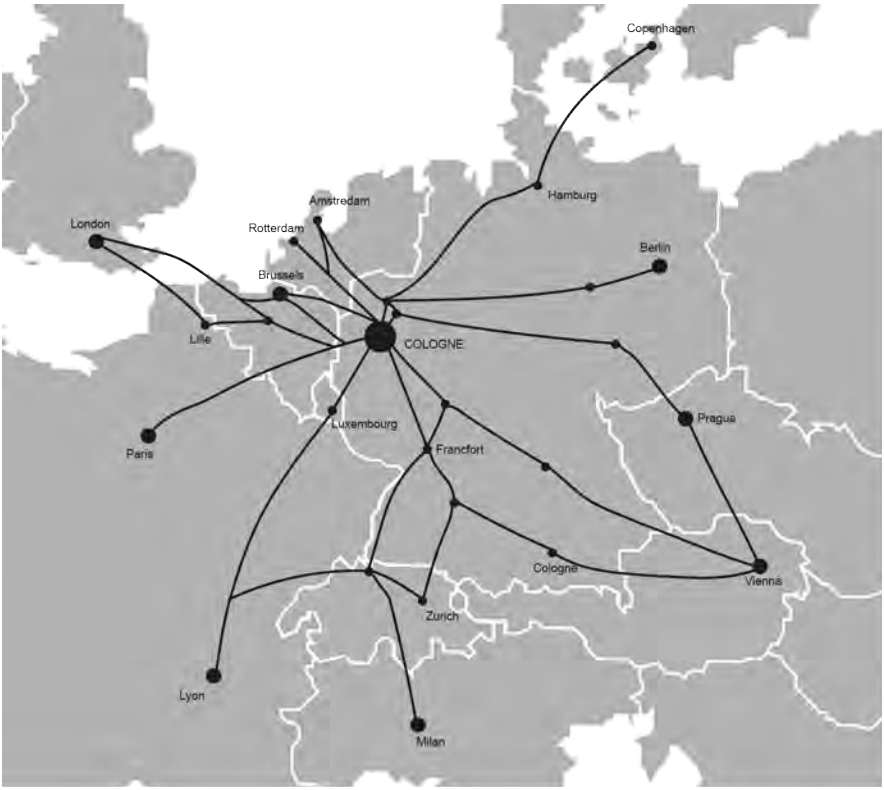
Source : *ieg-ego.eu/en/threads/european-networks/margrit-schulte-beerbuehl-networks-of-the-hanseatic-league*

Roman Trade Route

Source : *http://socialsciences.lbpsb.qc.ca/hist_cycle_1/essor_urbain.htm*

Hanseatic Trade Route

Source : *http://socialsciences.lbpsb.qc.ca/hist_cycle_1/essor_urbain.htm*



Connection of Cologne with Europe Today by Road and Rail

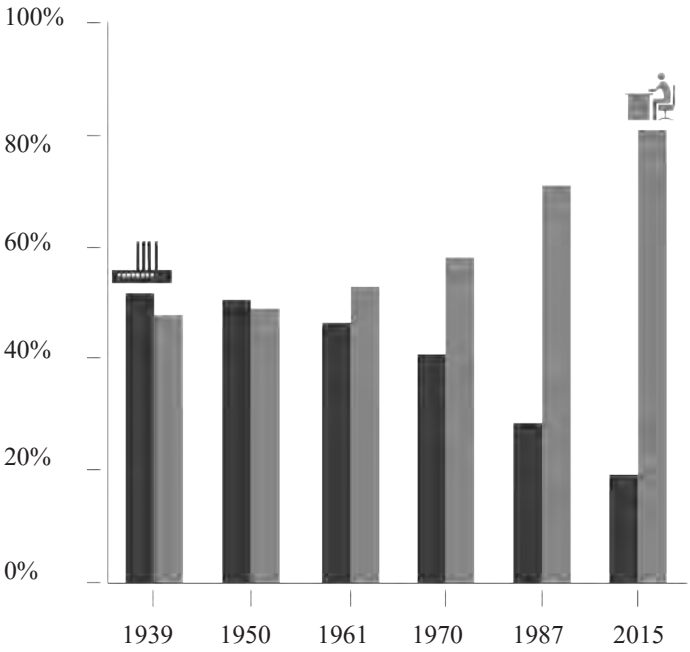
Source : *http://socialsciences.lbpsb.qc.ca/hist_cycle_1/essor_urbain.htm*

Economics

Production

At its origins Cologne Specialised in the extraction of raw materials (Grain, Wax, Steel) and producing goods to be sold and exported across the known world (Pottery, Cloth, Terrecota Masks), however today has made a shift towards tertiary industries alike many modern cities. Today Cologne is home to many telecommunication and insurance headquarters.

Source : *The Rhine: legends, traditions, history, from Cologne to Mainz, Joesph Snowe, F.C.Westley, 1839*

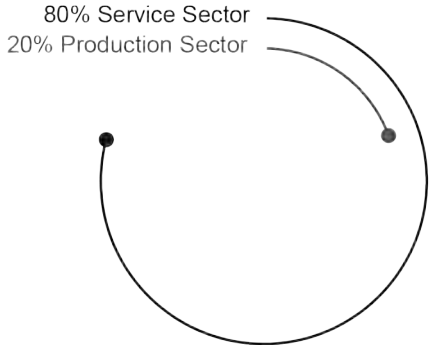


Bar-graph displaying shift from Secondary to Tertiary Industry

Secondary Industry

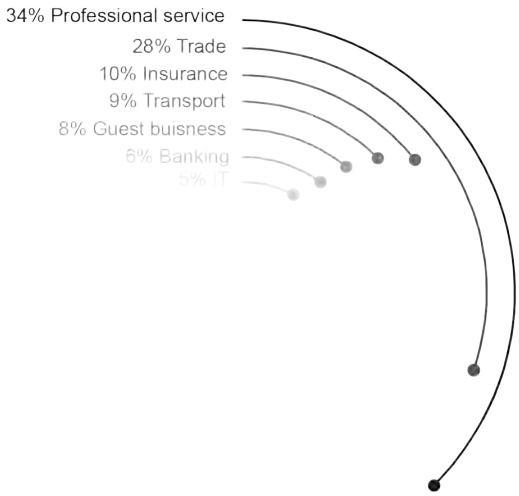
Tertiary Industry

Source : *Das neue Koln 1945-1995 kolnisches stadtmuseum Stadt Koln, 1995*



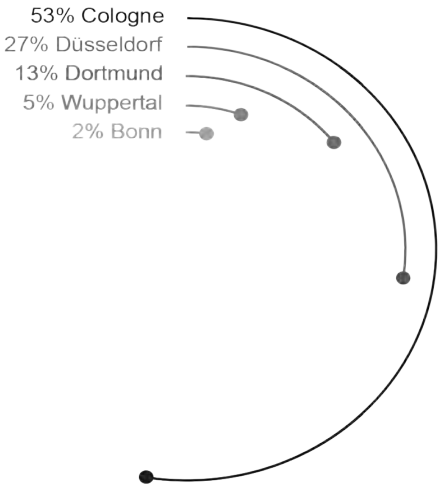
Division of Secondary and Tertiary Industry

Source : *Das neue Koln 1945-1995 kolnisches stadtmuseum Stadt Koln, 1995*



Composition of Tertiary Industry

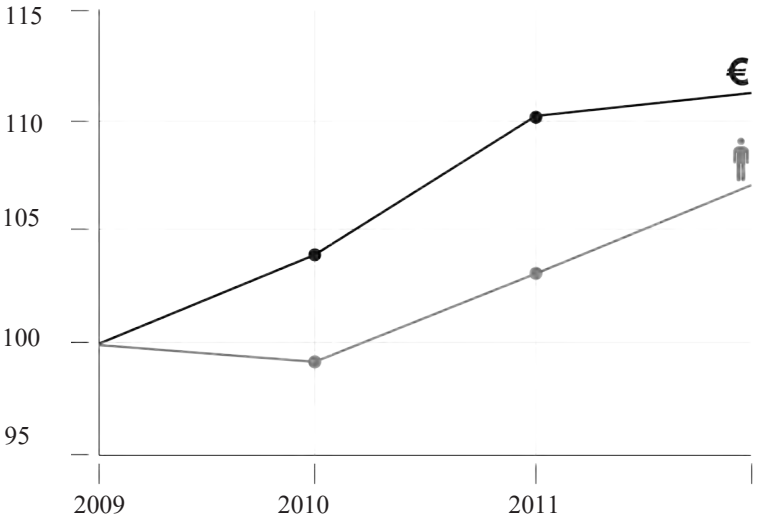
Source : *http://stadt-koeln.de/mediaasset/content/pdf15/statistisches jahrbuch k%C3%B6ln 2013.pdf*



Distrubution of Insurance Company Head-Quarters in Germany

Source : *http://www.versicherung.uni-koeln.de/fileadmin/wiso_fak/versicherung/documents/ml_2010.pdf*

Euros in Billions

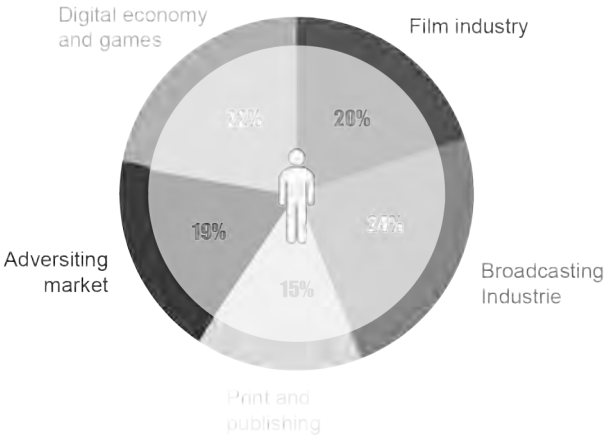


Growth of Media Sector in Cologne

€ Income of Media Sector

Number of people employed in Media Sector

Source : *http://stadt-koeln.de/mediaasset/content/pdf15/statistisches jahrbuch k%C3%B6ln 2013.pdf*



Division of Media Sector in Cologne

Source : *http://stadt-koeln.de/mediaasset/content/pdf15/statistisches jahrbuch k%C3%B6ln 2013.pdf*

Immigration

1955 First recruitment agreement with Italy

1961 Recruitment agreement with Turkey

1966 First recruitment

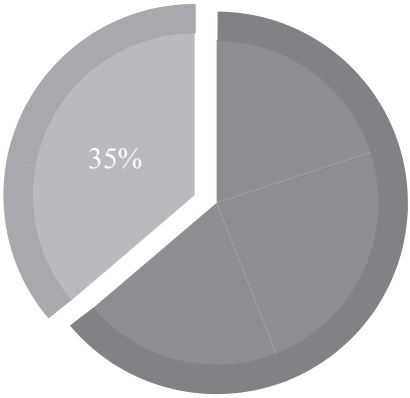
1973 Second recruitment, oil crisis

1977 End of the recruitment

Importance of immigration for Cologne's economy

Source : *Das neue Koln 1945-1995 kolnisches stadtmuseum Stadt Koln, 1995*

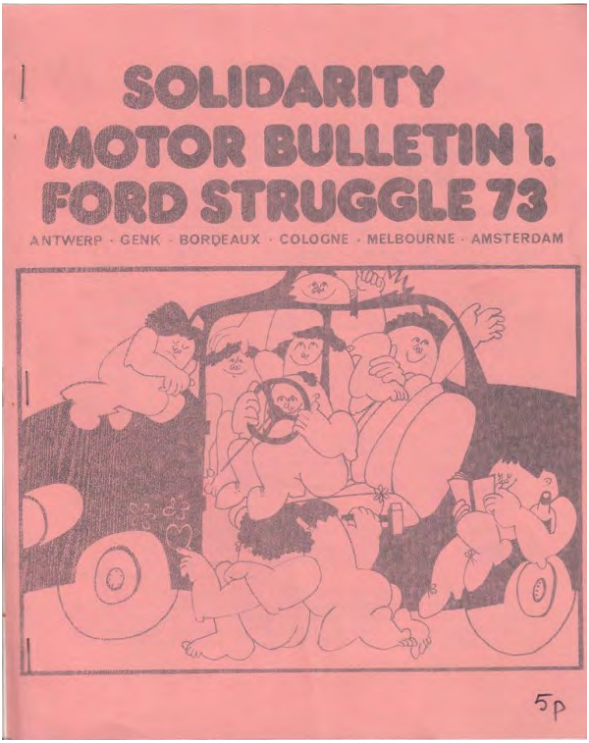
1200 Turkish workers
9/10 work in production line
Salary 20% below the average



Importance of Turkish workers in Ford industry, 1973

In 50 years, Cologne faced a shortage of work. Recruitement agreements were then concluded with several countries. The jobs were however unattractive and poorly paid.

Source : *http://gisti.org/spip.php?article3381*



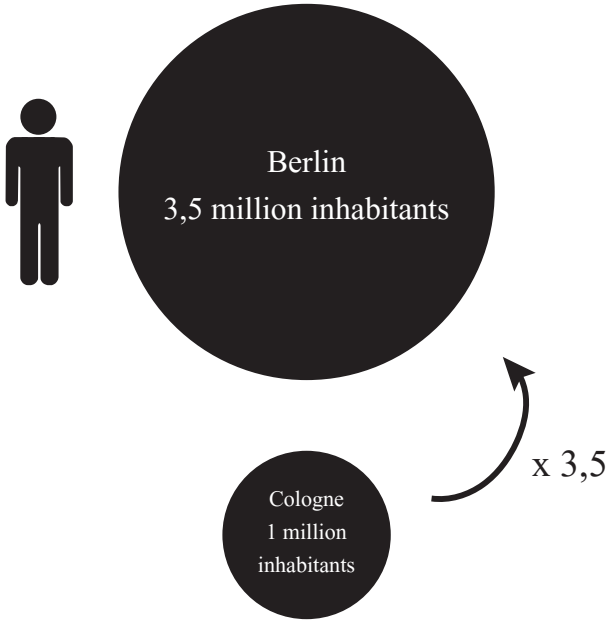
Solidarity motor bulletin about workers' struggles at Ford across Europe and Australia

In 1973, in Germany, a wave of strikes occured inside the metallurgy factories, overcoming the legal German Framework. Factories are considered as an area without conflicts. These strikes introduce a break in the pattern of German industrial relations.

Source : *https://libcom.org/tags/ford*

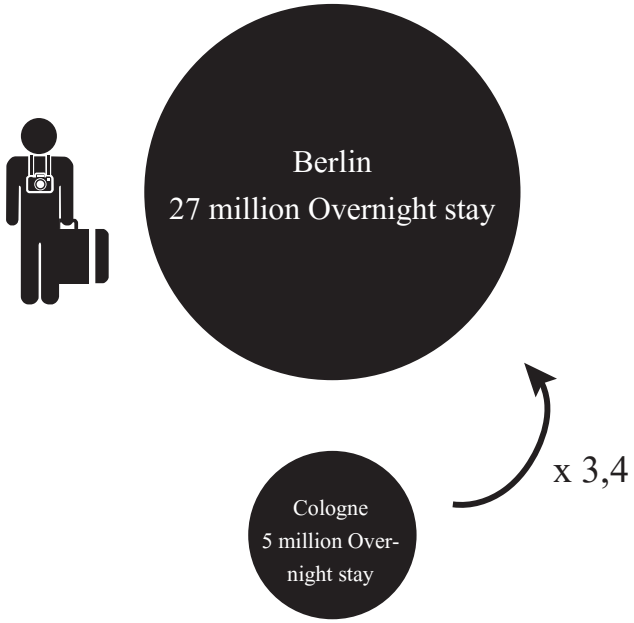
Economics

Tourism



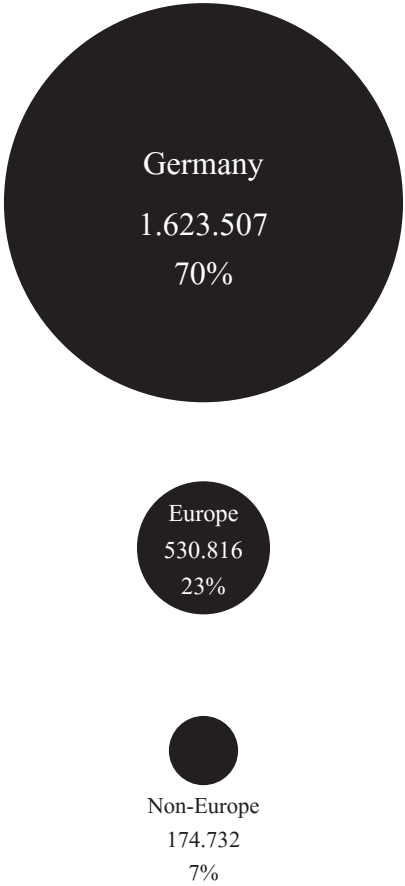
Comparison between Berlin and Cologne's population

Source : *https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cologne*



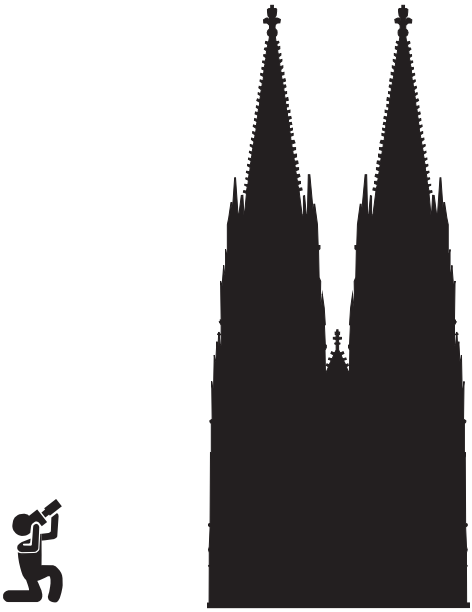
Comparison of overnight stays in Berlin and Cologne

Source : *http://www.ihk-koeln.de/*
http://www.visitberlin.de/



Nationality of Cologne's tourists

Source : *https://www.ksta.de/*



Cologne's Cathedral is the most visited monument in Germany, with 6 millions visitors in 2004. It's also the second highest church in Germany, and the world.

Source : *https://www.allemagnevoyage.com/villes/Cologne/cathedrale.html*

Economical impact of the Carnival

1,000,000 spectators
460,000,000€ profit in total
3000 companies mobilized
40000 employees

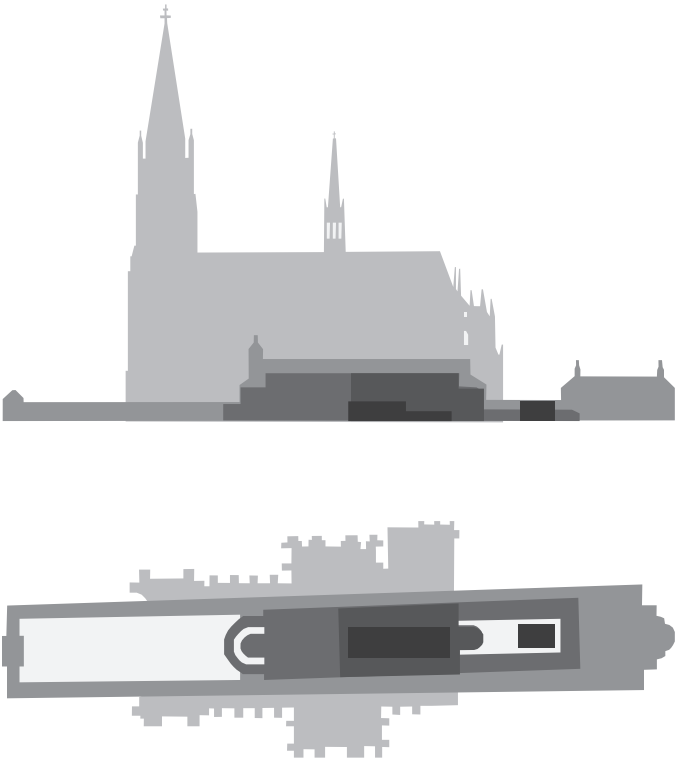
Source : *http://www.cologne.de/*

Economics

Religion

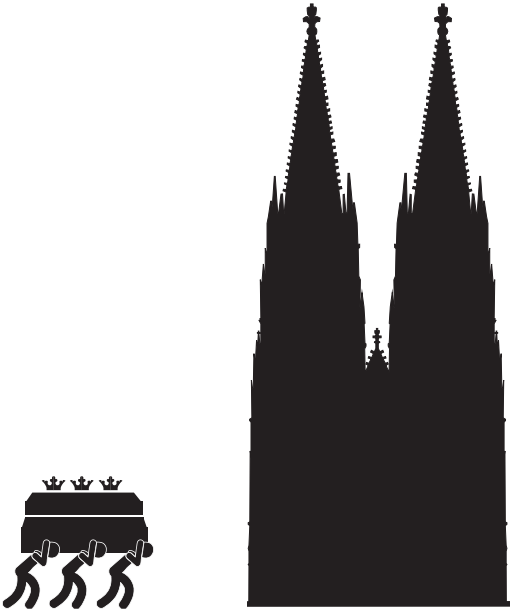
The religion power , symbolized by the crowns of the Three Wise Men, represented on Cologne coat of arms

Source : *http://herald-dick-magazine.blogspot.fr/2012/01/epiphanie-et-noel-orthodoxe.html*



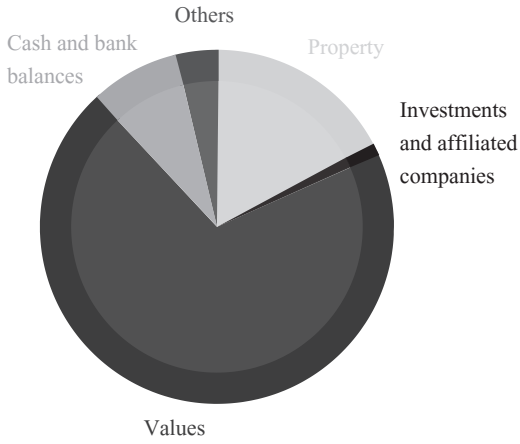
Growth of the Cathedral linked to the economical power of the city

Source : *https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Xw4W_dogU&list=WL&index=24*



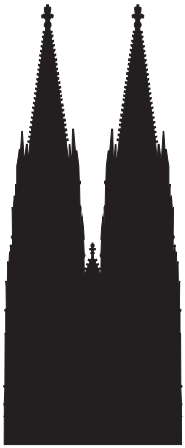
23rd July : Arrival of the three Wise Men relics

The cathedral was built to receive the relics. The city became one of the most important pilgrimage sites in Europe.



Archbishopric patrimony
3,350,429 €

Source : *https://www.cruxnow.com/church/2015/02/18/german-archdiocese-of-cologne-reveals-3-8-billion-fortune-2/*

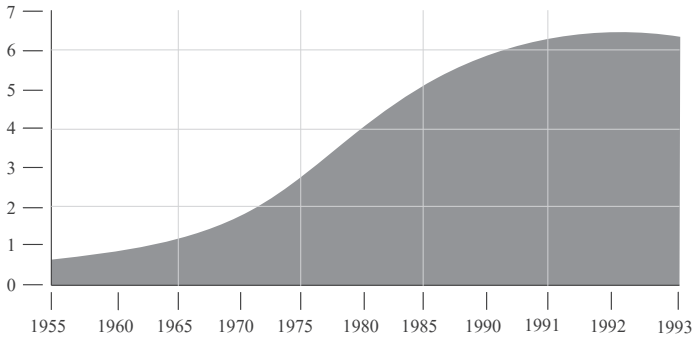


Ecclesiastical tax
«Kircheusteuer»

2 millions catholics
26€ per person per month
573,000,000€ income

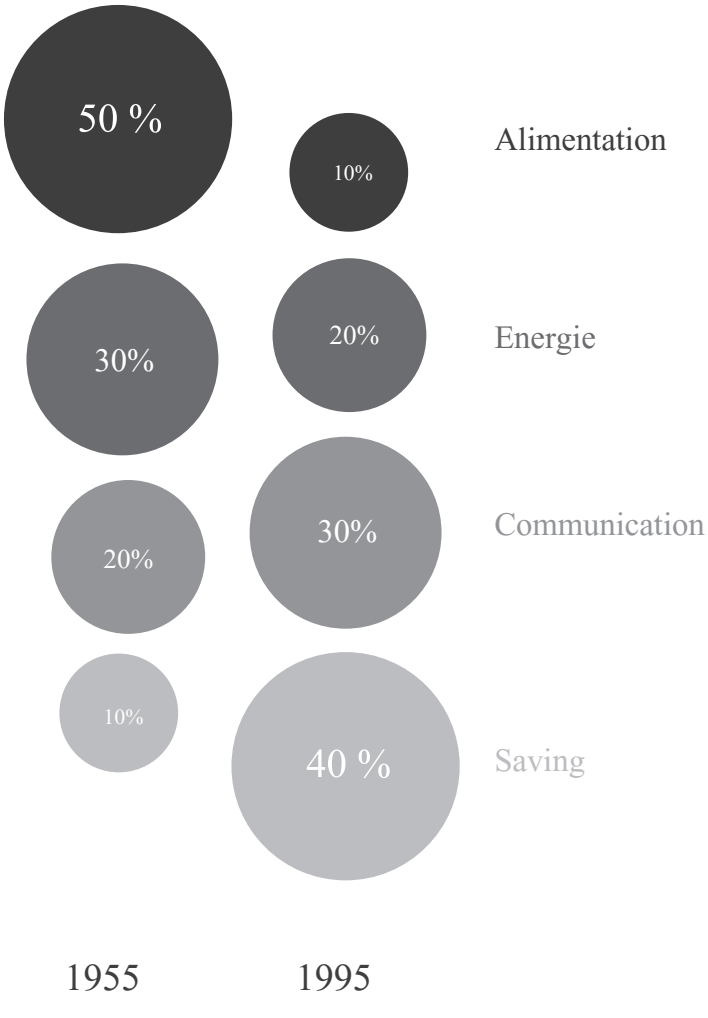
Source : *https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/kirchensteuer*

People



Evolution of household income

Source : *Das neue Koln 1945-1995 kolnisches stadtmuseum Stadt Koln, 1995*



Evolution of how people spend their income

Source : *Das neue Koln 1945-1995 kolnisches stadtmuseum Stadt Koln, 1995*

GLASS OF KÖLSCH

1963	0,40 DM
1973	0,80 DM
1983	1,20 DM
1993	2,00 DM

HÄMCHE

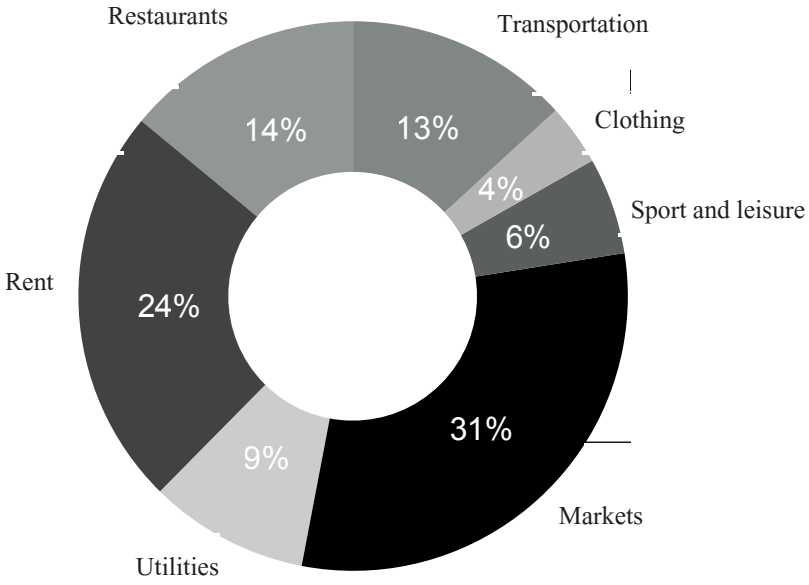
1963	5,70 DM
1973	8,90 DM
1983	14,00 DM
1993	18,90DM

HALVEN HAHN

1963	0,90 DM
1973	1,40 DM
1983	2,85 DM
1993	4,80 DM

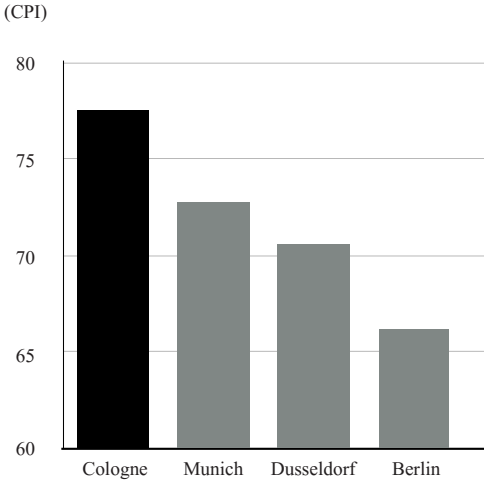
Inflation of daily goods

Source : *Das neue Koln 1945-1995 kolnisches stadtmuseum Stadt Koln, 1995*



Disposal of income in Cologne

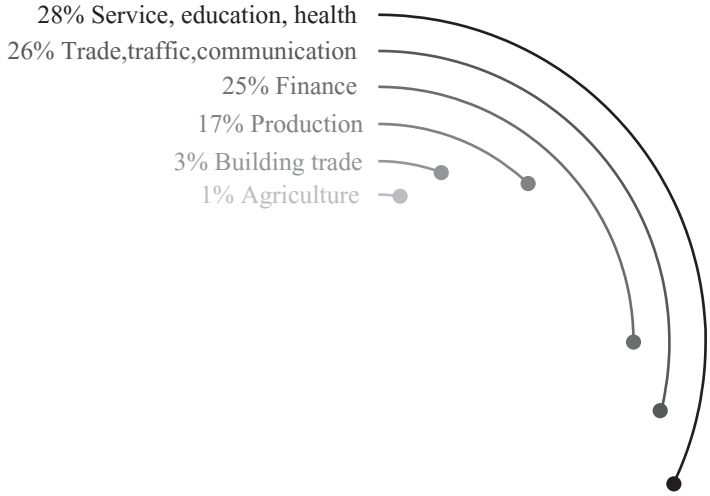
Source : *http://www.numbeo.com/cost-of-living/*



Level of Consumer Price Index (CPI) in German cities

A tool used to measure inflation. Calculated by the price of a basket of different goods weighted on their importance. Cologne has the highest CPI figure among all of the German cities indicating higher inflation in Cologne than other German cities

Source : *http//www.numbeo.com/cost-of-living*



Kind of employement in Cologne, 2012

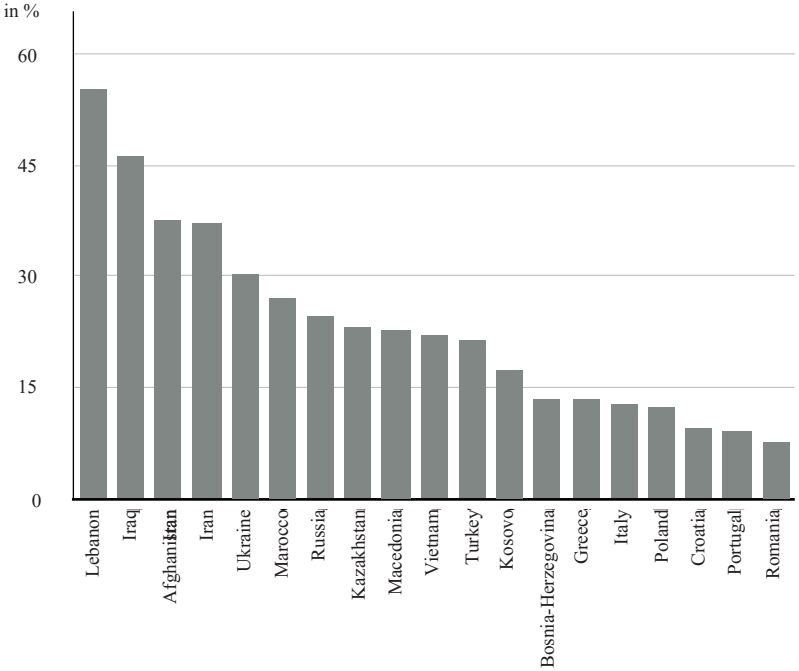
Source : *http://www.stadt-koeln.de/mediaasset/content/pdf15/statictiches_jahrbuch_k%C3%B6ln_2013.pdf*

Evolution of employees and their salaries

Source : *Das neue Koln 1945-1995 kolnisches stadtmuseum Stadt Koln, 1995*

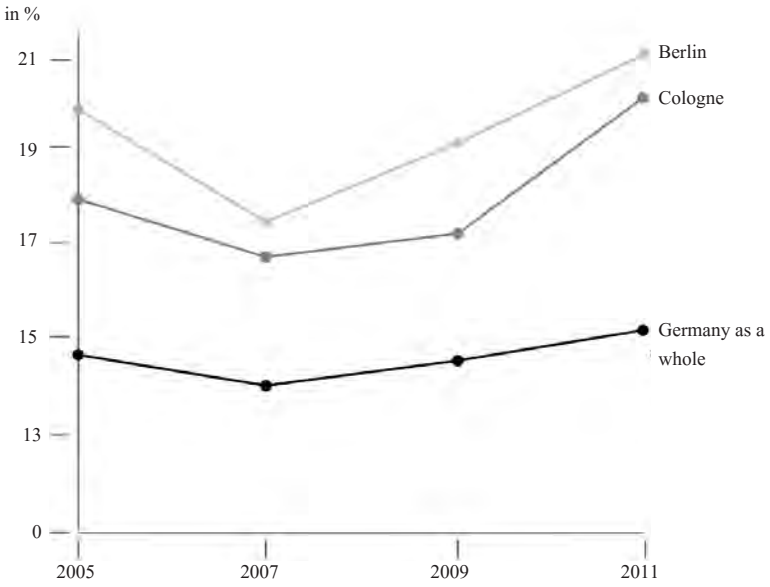
Demonstration against unemployment

Source : *http://www.numbeo.com/cost-of-living*



Level of Unemployment among German Immigrants according to nationality

Source : *http://www.numbeo.com/cost-of-living*



Increase in poverty

Source : *http://www.numbeo.com/cost-of-living*

Distribution of poverty in the city of Cologne

Source : *http://www.stadt-koeln.de/mediaasset/content/pdf15/statistiches jahrbuch k%C3%B6ln 2013.pdf*

Economics

War

Cologne after 1000 bomber raid

Source : *http://flickr.com/photos/13964815@N00/3316472485/sizes/o/*

150.000 fled
5000 injured
450 killed

Deficiency of energy

Transport links broken
Conveyance destroyed

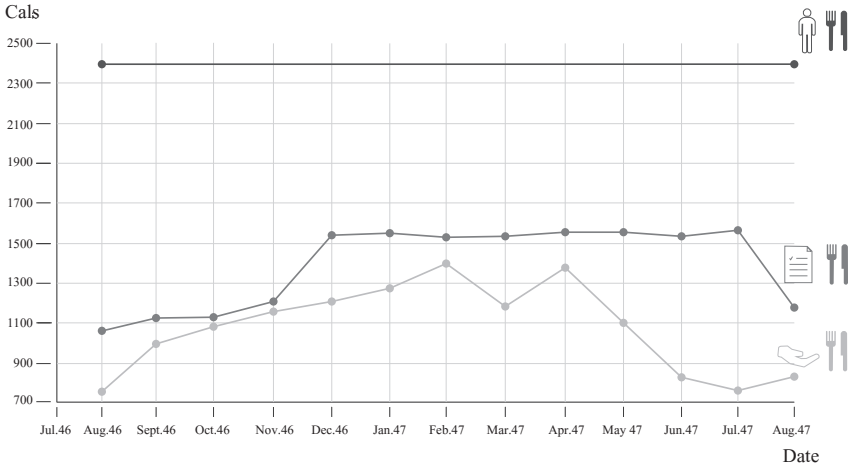
70% destroyed
45.000 homeless

95% destroyed
only 3 escaped damage

Source : *Köln 1945 - Zerstörung und Wiederaufbau - Locher GmbHStadt köln*

Poster representing people queuing during the food shortage

Source : *Köln 1945 - Zerstörung und Wiederaufbau - Locher GmbHStadt köln*



Distribution during the food shortage

Recommanded daily food intake

Amount of food the government declared it would give

Actual food intake of the people

Source : *Köln 1945 - Zerstörung und Wiederaufbau - Locher GmbHStadt köln*

Merchant and his stall during war

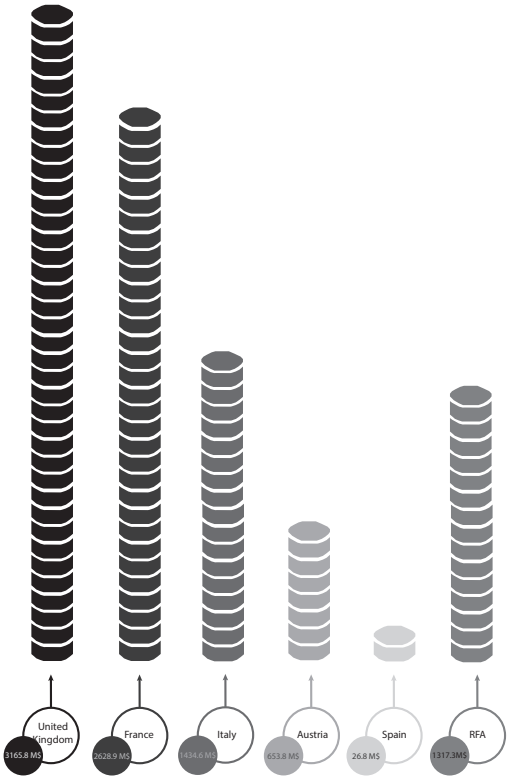
Source : *Köln 1945 - Zerstörung und Wiederaufbau - Locher GmbHStadt köln*

Due to the food shortage after war, the black market operated in parallel.

Source : *Köln 1945 - Zerstörung und Wiederaufbau - Locher GmbHStadt köln*

Poster of the Marshall Plan

Source : *http://www.Wintersonnenwende.com/scriptorium/deutsch/archiv/artikel/marshallposter.jpg*



Division of funds allocated to different countries by Marshall Plan

Source : *http://imgbuddy.com/marshall-plan-graph.asp*

INDUSTRY DEAD IN COLOGNE

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENT,
HAROLD AUSTIN

COLOGNE, March 15.—Ninety-five per cent. of Cologne's industrial plants have been destroyed by Allied bombings, and only a small percentage of them can be restored.

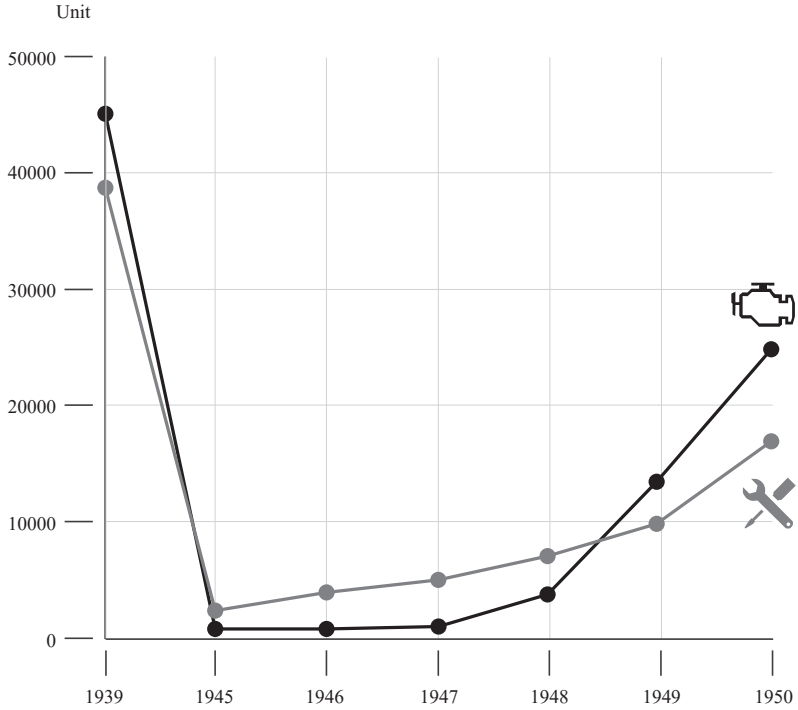
This is the finding of a preliminary survey conducted by American officers, and a study of air photographs shows that it is typical of the whole of the Ruhr industrial area.

Out of 126 large plants examined only three escaped damage. They were the Ford Motor Company works and Courtauld's textile factory, in the northern suburb of Niehl, and the German-owned Bamag Corporation's heavy mining machinery plant in one of the southern suburbs.

The Ford works did not receive a bomb hit, but the administrative offices were damaged by the Germans before their retreat. Courtauld's received two direct hits which slightly damaged the rayon and woollen mills. The Bamag plant was not touched.

Cologne's industry was mainly light machinery and engineering, but it was also largely self-supporting in building materials, food, dyes, and textiles. It also had large railway repair shops.

Source : *The Sydney Morning, 16 march 1945, Industry Dead in Cologne, Harold Austin*



Reboot of Industrial production after war

Source : *Köln 1945 - Zerstörung und Wiederaufbau - Locher GmbHStadt köln*

Poster to promote the reconstruction of the city

Source : *Köln 1945 - Zerstörung und Wiederaufbau - Locher GmbHStadt köln*

04

HISTORY OF

THE PEOPLE

04

HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE

This section is an attempt to explain the characteristics of people not in terms of quantity but in a qualitative sense.

04 . 1

04 . 2

04 . 3

04 . 4

04 . 5

ORIGINS

CATHOLICS

CELEBRATIONS

IMMIGRATIONS

ORGANISATIONS

Origins

Although Cologne was an ancient Roman city, the characteristics of many races were united in a successful blend, bringing people together. In fact, people from more than 180 nations live in this city on the Rhine.
Due to its history as a trading center and a place of pilgrimage, Cologne has always been regarded as a melting pot of different cultures.

Source: *http://www.cologne.de/events/cologne-carnival/cologne-mentality.html*

Catholics

Pilgrimages: The cathedral's main treasure is a golden reliquary containing the remains of the Three wise men of the famous Christmas story fame. These relics and other treasures have made Cologne cathedral a major pilgrimage destination for centuries.

Source : *http://www.sacred-destinations.com/germany/cologne-cathedral*

Pogroms: In the middle ages, jewish people were held responsible for the Black Death. O n the night of Saint Bartholemy (23/24 August) in 1349 a pogrom took place.
On that night an enraged mob entered the Jewish districts and killed most of the inhabitants.

Source : *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Jews_in_Cologne*

In 1943, German bishops debated whether to directly confront Hitler collectively based on the crimes commited against the Jewish community or not, so in 1944 Archbishop Josef Frings fought arbitrary arrests and racial persecutions.

Christian worker's activist and politician Fr. Otto Müller was among those who argued for a firm line from the German Bishops against legal violations of the Nazis.

Source : *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_resistance_to_Nazi_Germany*

CELEBRATIONS

The carnival has been developing since roman times, In the Middle Ages, it was an anarchic celebration and the masquerade often took drastic forms, which was very much to the displeasure of the city council and the church. In 1823 the carnival committee was founded and it became more organized.

Source: *http://www.cologne.de/events/cologne-carnival/2000-years-of-carnival.html*

Nowadays criticizing politics is an essential part of the Carnival. However, religious topics are particularly sensitive and likely to attract protests.

Source: *http://www.dw.com/en/the-political-side-of-carnival/a-16589663*

"Christopher Street day: Cologne stands for *joie de vivre*, cultural diversity, tolerance and optimism. For many years now, Cologne has established itself as one of Europe's centres for gay and lesbian life. Aside from the partying and the fun, there is always a political focus that is illustrated through a new motto each year." *Diversity: to teach, to learn, to live* was the motto of 2015.

Source : *http://www.colognepride.de/colognepride-2015-eng/diversity-teach-learn-live/?lang=en*

Organisations

Members of the *Jungvolk* (Young People) and the *Jungmädel* (young girls) celebrating Hitler's birthday, Garthestraße, 1938.

Complete control through indoctrination of young people was declared the goal of the NS regime. Boys and girls were to be supervised and controlled by the government both at school and during their leisure time in order to be incorporated into the *Führer state* at an early stage in their lives.

Source: *http://www.museenkoeln.de/ns-dokumentationszentrum/pages/*

"The beginning of the Hitler Youth founded in 1926 and from 1931 controlled by the SA as a youth department was more than humble. In Cologne, it had only 70 members in 1927, and in 1931 a total of 2,000 youths in the Cologne-Aachen district."

Source: *http://www.museenkoeln.de/ns-dokumentationszentrum/pages/*

League of German Girls, Cologne, 1930

"In 1930 the Bund Deutscher Mädel (League of German Girls in the Hitler Youth) was formed as the female branch of the Hitler Youth movement. It was set up under the direction of Hitler Youth leader, Baldur von Schirach. There were two general age groups: the Jungmädel, from ten to fourteen years of age, and older girls from fifteen to twenty-one years of age. All girls in the BDM were constantly reminded that the great task of their schooling was to prepare them to be *carriers of the Nazi world* view."

Source: *http://spartacus-educational.com/2WWgirls.html*

Catholic Youth of the Cologne St Agnes Parish in a campfire.

“While the youth groups with a Protestant background were integrated into the Hitler Youth at the end of 1933 based on an agreement between the church and the government, the Catholic youth movement in Cologne, continued to exist under the protection of the Reich Concordat, which was the treaty between the holy see and Germany negotiated during its transition into Nazi Germany.”

Source: *http://www.museenkoeln.de/ns-dokumentationszentrum/pages/*

Catholic Youths as part of the St Paul Parish procession, 1935

Source: *http://www.museenkoeln.de/ns-dokumentationszentrum/pages/*

Cologne's *Navajos*, 1936/1937 with guitars and mandolins

Most cities in western Germany had some form of Edelweiss Pirates group, though some did not use the title. In Cologne, for example, they were known as the *Navajos,* name given by a Hitler Youth leader in Cologne in 1936 defined a Navajo simply as "any young person who wears a colorful, checked shirt, very short pants, and boots with overturned stockings."

Source: *http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/nazi-germany/the-edelweiss-pirates/*

Edelweiss pirates during the “Edelweißpiratenfestival” in Köln, 2005

The Edelweiss Pirates was not a specific movement but rather an association of a number of youth movements that had developed in western Germany in response to the Nazi regimentation of youths.
The Edelweiss Pirates were the opposite of the Hitler Youth movement, which was run on quasi-military lines forming a resistance network against the Nazis. After almost 60 years of neglect by the German authorities, who considered them no better than common criminals they are honored by the creation of their festival.

Source: *http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/germany/1492771/Teenage-rebels-who-fought-Nazis-are-honoured-at-last.html*

Immigration

Immigration and integration are concepts which refer to population groups who (themselves or whose parents or grandparents) emigrated from another country. The above groups consist of foreigners, naturalised citizens and persons with a migrant background.

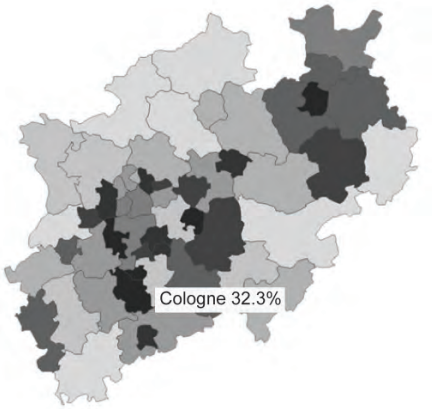
Source: *https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/SocietyState/Population/MigrationIntegration/MigrationIntegration.html*

Graph of Turkish immigration in Germany shows that the amount of Turkish citizens has been declining since the mid-1990s.

Source: *http://eucenter.berkeley.edu/files/sirkeci-understanding-five-decades-of-migration.pdf*

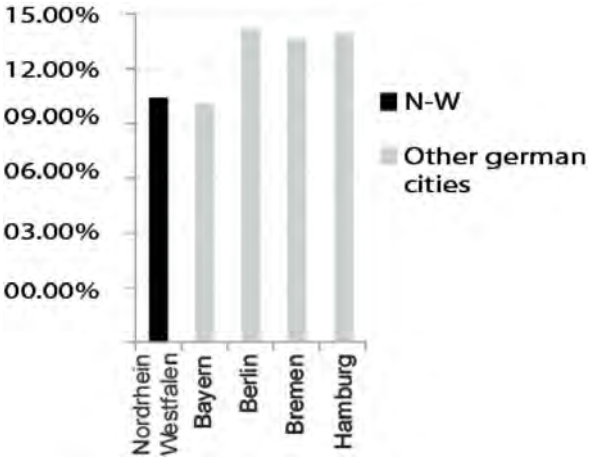
	In percentage		In percentage
		Below 17,5	
	17,5	Down to below	19,6
	19,6	Down to below	21,1
	21,1	Down to below	23,5
	23,5	Down to below	24,5
	24,5	Down to below	26,9
	26,9	Down to below	29
	29	Down to below	31,8
	31,8	And more	

Percentage of immigrant population in the Nordrhein-Westfalen region



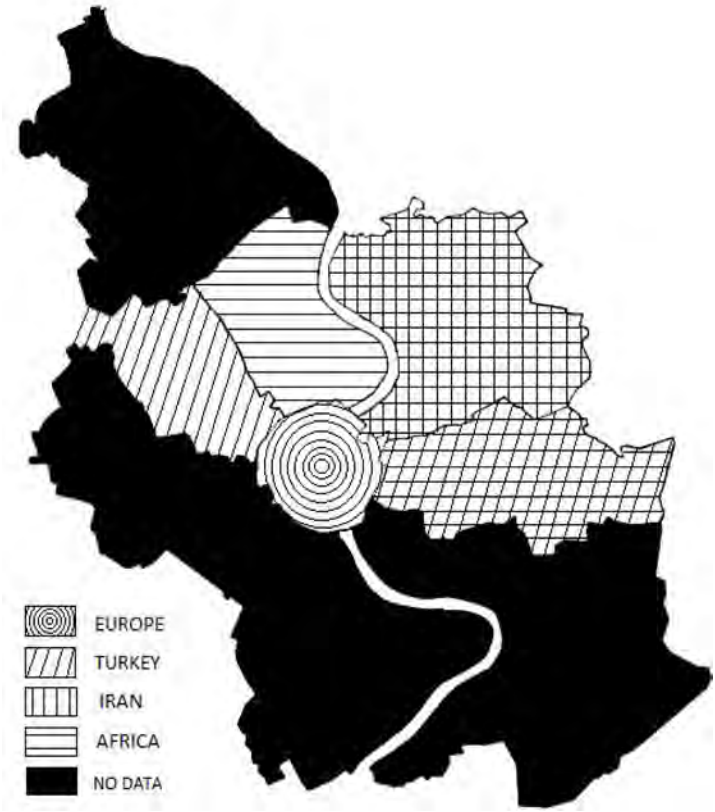
Map showing density of the population group with a migrant background for the Nordrhein-Westfalen region.

Source : *https://ergebnisse.zensus2011.de/?locale=en#MapContent:00,M30,,ma*



Comparison between the Nordrhein-Westfalen region and other regions in Germany showing the percentage of people who live in that region and are not citizens or permanent residents (foreigners).

Source : *http://www.statistik-portal.de/Statistik-Portal/en/en_jb01_jahrtab2.asp*



Map of Cologne showing the predominant immigrant population in the four main districts.

Source: *http://eucenter.berkeley.edu/files/sirkeci-understanding-five-decades-of-migration.pdf*

Proportion of the two main immigrant population groups in Cologne by number of inhabitants.

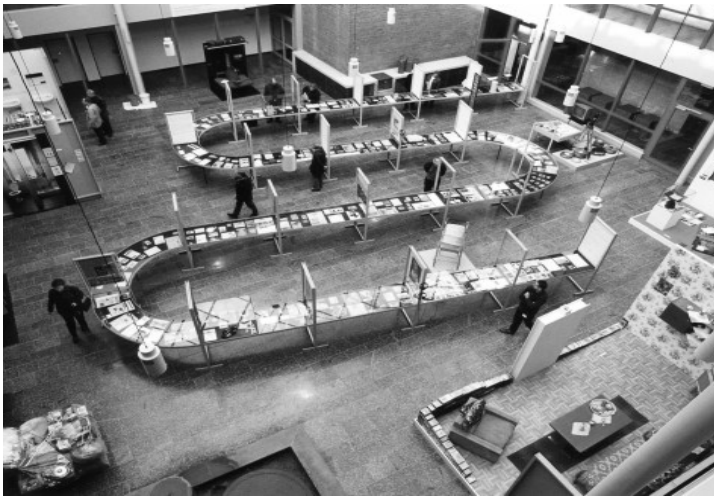
Source: *http://www.stadt-koeln.de/mediaasset/content/pdf15/cologne_facts_and_figures_2013.pdf*

"The amount of Turkish citizens in Germany has been declining since the mid-1990s. Some of this can be attributed to naturalisations while the rest is due to returning immigration."

The one-millionth guest worker, the Portuguese Armando Rodriquez, welcomed in Cologne in 1964.

"In 1960, the Federal Republic of Germany entered into a recruitment agreement with Spain and Greece for foreign workers. At that time, approximately 200,000 Italian workers were already living there . Yet the booming economy required hundreds of thousands of additional workers. *The guest workers*, as the recruited workers were initially called, came exclusively from the Mediterranean countries."

Source: *http://www.germany.info/Vertretung/usa/en/04__W__t__G/02/03/Feature__3.html*



To mark the 40th anniversary of the German-Turkish labor recruitment agreement in 2001, the Documentation Center and Museum of Migration in Germany (DOMiD) developed an exhibition on the history of Turkish immigration to Cologne.

The exhibition relates stories of immigration from the perspectives of the so-called *guest workers*, their neighbors, their friends and their colleagues. It covers a span of thirty years, fro m 1961 to 1991.

Source: *http://www.domid.org/en/ausstellung/40-years-foreign-home-turkish-immigration-cologne*

“Cologne is many-colored.”- Henriette Reker

Born in Cologne, Reker has been mayoral deputy of Gelsenkirchen since 2000, when in 2010 she was appointed a mayoral deputy for social affairs, integration and the environment of the city of Cologne.
At a public event on 17 October 2015, the day before the mayoral election, Reker was seriously wounded when a 44-year old man stabbed her in the neck with a knife, while giving a speech about an *influx of refugees*. As a member of Cologne’s municipal administration, Reker is currently responsible for the housing and integration of refugees. Her aide was also hurt in the attack, as were three other people who had tried to subdue her attacker.

Source: *http://edition.cnn.com/2015/10/18/europe/germany-candidate-stabbing-migration/*

People take part in a march of a grass-roots anti-Muslim movement in Cologne January 5, 2015.
Amid the surge of anti-Islam sentiments in Europe, PEGIDA spokesman Udo Ulfkotte told in an interview that “The movement does not promote xenophobia, but rather tries to prevent Christian culture from mixing with Islamic traditions in a multicultural cocktail.”

Source: *https://www.rt.com/news/222395-pegida-islam-protest-germany/*

The lights went out all over Germany on the night of January 5, 2015
As famous landmarks were in darkness as part of a growing backlash against anti-immigrant protests that have happened recently in the country.
Cologne's Cathedral switched its lights out. The lights were extinguished as part of a coordinated campaign by opponents of the protests to greet them with darkness wherever they tried to gather.

Source:*http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/germany/11326516/Lamps-go-out-all-over-Germany-in-backlash-against-anti-immigrant-protests.html*

05

HISTORY OF

WAR

05 HISTORY OF WAR

We understood war as every violent conflict physical or not between people, ideas, economic and administrative entities.

05 . 1

05 . 2

05 . 3

05 . 4

05 . 5

05 . 6

P R O P A G A N D A

E C O N O M Y

P E O P L E

B O M B I N G S

E X T R E M I S M

B U N D E S W E H R

Propaganda

This is a satirical poster created in order to scare the inhabitants of Cologne: The Royal Air Force heavily bombed Cologne at night, causing considerable damage and killing several hundred civilians.

Source : *Series: World War II Posters, 1942 - 1945 Record Group 44: Records of the Office of Government Reports, 1932 - 1947*

This motivational poster was made in order to promote the participation of Germans in war. It's written: «Working To Victory! Passage to Peace!»

Source : *Une guerre des images 1914 1918 France Allemagne, Benjamin Gilles et Arndt Weinrich*

This propaganda from 1944 was made by the nazis. It represents the threat of encroaching American culture as a composite monster. It's ironically written: « USA would rescue Europe's culture from doom. »

Source : *http://www.tommcmahon.net/worldwar2/*

Economy

Baron Kurt Von Schroeder was a gestapo officer and a German banker in Cologne. He was a member of the nazi party and he financed Adolf Hitler in World War II. On 4 January 1933, Hitler and the former Chancellor of the Reich, von Papen, met at 'Stadtwaldgürtel 35', in the house of Kurt Baron von Schröder, in order to prepare the transfer of power to Hitler.

Source : *http://www.museenkoeln.de/ns-dokumentationszentrum/pages/771.aspx?s=771*

In 2015, the German military spent 32.26 billion euros on its army (France: 31,4 billion euros). This picture shows Ursula von der Leyen, the German Minister of Defense.

Source : *http://www.challenges.fr/economie/20141124.CHA0616/comment-la-bundeswehr-a-discretement-depasse-l-armee-francaise.html*

People

The nazis forced Jewish people to march wearing antisemitic signboards in 1933 in Cologne. The march took place during the economic boycott of the Jewish people. The signs reads: « In response to the malicious propaganda, Germans! Don't buy from Jews. »

Source : *http://collections.yadvashem.org*

This picture shows the rationing of food during World War II. The nazi regime discriminated certain demographic groups especially the Jewish population.

Source : *http://www.museenkoeln.de*

In November 1938, a pogrom against jewish people instigated by the Nazi's was carried out by paramilitary forces. The synagogues in Cologne, along with many other jewish institutions, were sacked and burned by the Nazis in 1938, during what is commonly known as « Kristallnacht » (Night of the Broken Glass).

Source : *http://www.amuseum.org/anti-semitism/page53.html*

1 Fort V: The detention camps created for the jewish people before they were sent to the Deutz train station were situated here.(2).

2 Messe Deutz train station. From here jewish people were deported to different concentration camps.

3 EL-DE Haus: Here, jewish people, political opponents and members of the resistance were tortured.

Source : *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Jews_in_Cologne#Deportation_from_Deutz*

Fort V, Cologne

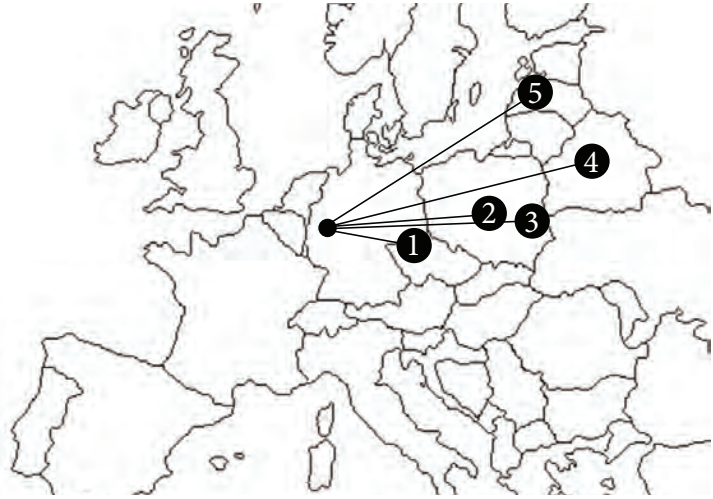
Source : *http://www.stadt-koeln.de/leben-in-koeln/freizeit-natur-sport/ferien-freizeit/mit-dem-rad-auf-den-spuren-des-preussischen-koelns-im-innens*

Messe Deutz train station, Cologne

Source : *http://www.cologne-tourism.com/service/arrival-mobility/trains-to-cologne/koeln-messe-deutz-station.html*

EL-DE Haus, Cologne

Source : *http://www.museenkoeln.de/ns-dokumentationszentrum/pages/715.aspx?s=715html*



The jews from Cologne were deported to several concentration and work camps.

1 Lublin camp

2 Lodz camp

3 Terezin camp

4 Minsk camp

5 Riga camp

Source : *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Jews_in_Cologne#Deportation_from_Deutz*

Bombings

During the Second World War, Cologne was heavily bombed by the Royal Air Force, known as the «1000 bombers raids» that began in 1942. These bombings were both massive and threatening and were used to demonstrate the power of the allied forces.

Source : *Cologne Museum*

1939 1944

BUILDINGS DESTRUCTIONS

POPULATION LOSS

20 000 PEOPLE WERE KILLED

70% OF THE INNERCITY WAS DESTROYED

600 000 PEOPLE LEFT THEIR HOME

The escape of the inhabitants of Cologne during World War II : Approximately 600000 inhabitants fled the city after the bombing raids of 1942.

Source : *http://stukasoverstalingrad.blogspot.fr/2014/05/all-that-she-owns.html*

Extremism

Despite no war on German territory at present, there are some underlying conflicts that provoke violent demonstrations and terrorist acts.

« Patriotic Europeans Against the Islamisation of the Occident », abbreviated PEGIDA, is a German anti-Islamic political movement. The picture shows a demonstration on January 5th, 2015 in Cologne. The signboard means: « United against free violence and religious wars on German soil! PEGIDA. »

Source : *Express.de*

« Hogesa » or « Hooligans against Salafists » is a German street movement mainly originating from right-wing hooligan groups from all over the country. The movement claims to oppose the rise of Salafism in Germany.

Source : *http://www.pi-news.net/2014/10/grosse-video-und-bildernachbetrachtung-von-der-hogesa-kundgebung-und-demo-in-koeln/*

The « Cologne Khalifat » was a group of Muslims which operated in Cologne from mid 80s' up to 2001. The group's political aims were to restore the Islamic Khalifat in the Muslim World. The « Cologne Khalifat » was led by the Turk Mohammed Metin Kaplan. According to German authority there were 12,000 official members in the organization. Nowadays the movement has disappeared and Metin Kaplan has been sentenced to life in prison.

Source : *http://www.jerusalemplus.com/le-traumatisme-du-califat/*

© dapd

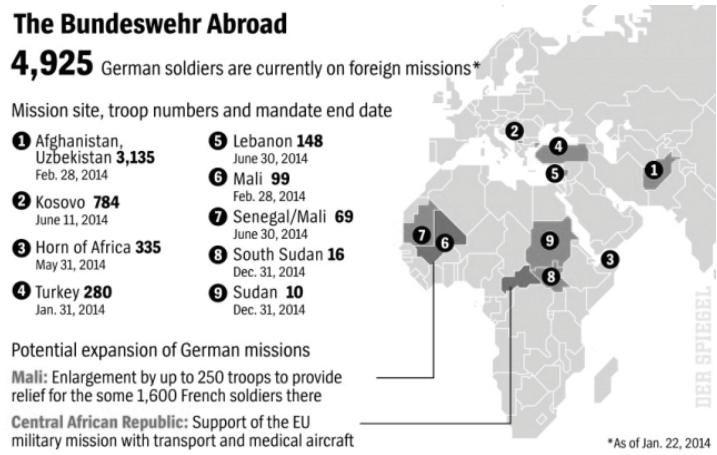
The National Socialist Underground or NSU is a far-right German terrorist group which was uncovered in November 2011. So far, the following crimes have been attributed to the NSU: the Bosphorus serial murders, a series of murders of nine immigrants (eight Turks and one Greek) between 9 September 2000 and 6 April 2006; the murder of a policewoman and attempted murder of her colleague; the 2001 and 2004 Cologne bombings; and a series of 14 bank robberies.

Source : *http://www.dw.com/en/new-allegations-against-german-intelligence-over-nsu-murders/a-17968965*

Bundeswehr

The Bundeswehr founded in 1955 and created in West Germany is the unified armed forces of Germany, their civil administration and procurement authorities. It is a member of NATO. The National Popular Army was created in 1956 in East Germany. In 1990 they were reunited. The German army was a problematic question during the Cold War. The first foreign conflict in which the newborn Bundeswehr was involved in was the Kosovo war in 1999 under the NATO mandate.

Source : *http://www.polenum.com/politik_energie_umwelt_meinung/von-der-leyens-fantastische-bundeswehr-reform-soldaten/*



The deployment of the Bundeswehr : German soldiers currently on foreign missions. The numbers given are those of 2014.

Source : *Der Spiegel*

	France	Germany
Military effectives	**227 700**	**207 247**
Earth	**106 000** (*46,5%*)	**73 823** (*35,6%*)
Navy	**36 500** (*16%*)	**15 822** (*7,6%*)
Air	**44 100** (*19,4%*)	**35 559** (*17,2%*)
Others	**41 200** (*18,1%*)	**82 043** (*39,6%*)

A comparison between the deployment of French and German militaries

Source : *Mémorandum statistique semestriel de l'OTAN, juillet 2011, ministère allemand de la défense, retraitement DAF*

06

HISTORY OF

POLITICS

06

HISTORY OF POLITICS

Cologne was the victim of several changing political regimes. Those will have influenced the territory, according to their ideology

06 . 1

06 . 2

06 . 3

06 . 4

06 . 4

TERRITORIAL CHANGES

POLITICAL TIMELINE

POLITICAL FIGURES

COMPARISON OF POLITICAL SYSTEMS

HISTORY OF THE SDP

TERRITORIAL CHANGES

Frankish Empire

Kingdom of Austrasia, 486

Conquests governed by Franks

Frankish kingdom under other rulers

Treaty of Mersen Divisions
870

East Francia

West Francia

Kingdom of Italy (inc. Papal State)

Treaty of Ribbont Divisions
880

East Francia
West Francia
Kingdom of Italy (inc. Papal State)
Upper Burgundy
Lower Burgundy

Holy Roman Empire
962
(The First Reich)

Holy Roman Empire
1034

Holy Roman Empire
1181

Holy Roman Empire
1534

Holy Roman Empire
1806

Holy Roman Empire

Napeleonic French Empire

Confederation of the Rhine, a client state of Napelonic France
1812

Napoleonic French Empire

Confederation of the Rhine

German Confederation
1815

Prussian Empire

Other German kingdoms

Austrian Confederation

Extent of German confederation (black boundary)

North German Confederation
1866
German Empire (The Second Reich)
1871

Prussian Empire

Other North Confederation states

German states outwith North Confederation

Alsace-Lorraine (annexed in 1871 following Franco-Prussian War)

Highlighted states united in 1871 to from German Empire

German Empire
1914

Germany Proper

German Colonies

Treaty of Versailles 1919

Germany

Ceded territories to other states

Ceded territories forming new states

Nazi Germany (The Third Reich)
1942

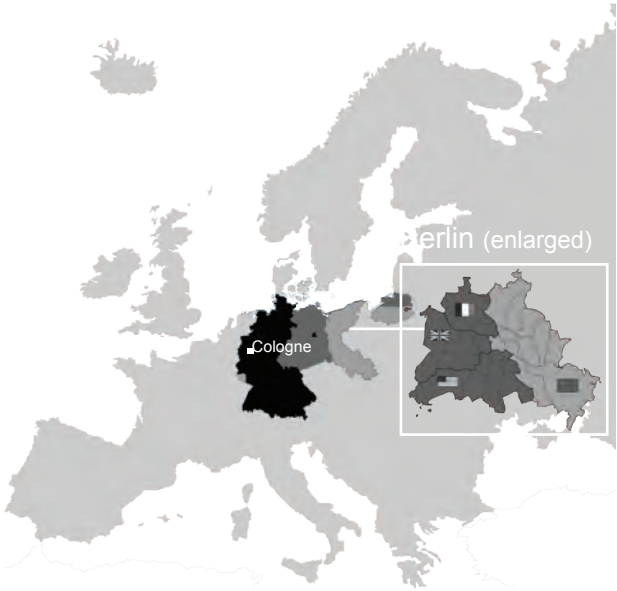
Nazi Germany

Military occupied territories

Allied ‘puppet’ territories

Unoccupied ‘puppet’ territories

Territories reclaimed by Soviets.



Potsdam Conference 1945

Western Allied occupied zones

Soviet occupied zones

Territories ceded to other states

Creation of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic and West Berlin, 1949

FRG (West Germany)

West Berlin

GDR (East Germany)

Reunification of Germany
1990
European Union
2013

Germany

European Union states

Non-EU states in European Economic Area

POLITICAL TIMELINE

50 AD

Founding of Cologne, as a Roman military base

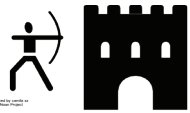
260-76

Temporary capital of breakaway Gallic Empire

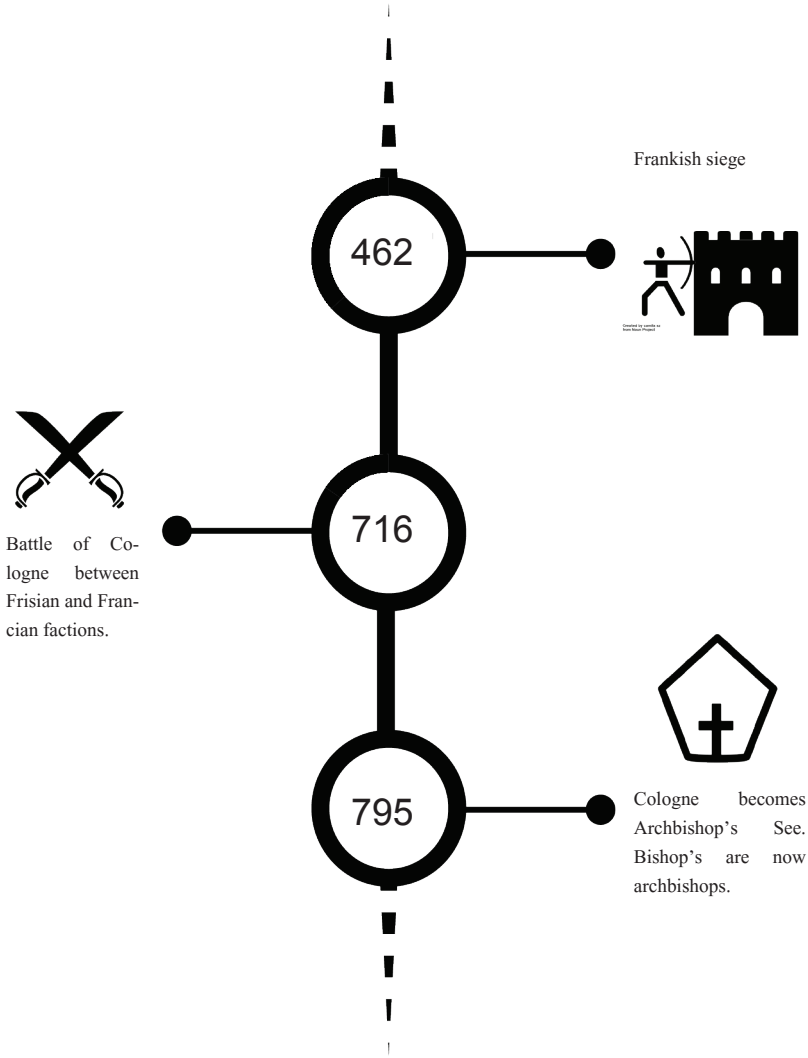
313

Establishment of Catholic Diocese

356



Alemanni Siege


462
716
795
Frankish siege
Battle of Cologne between Frisian and Francian factions.
Cologne becomes Archbishop's See. Bishop's are now archbishops.

881

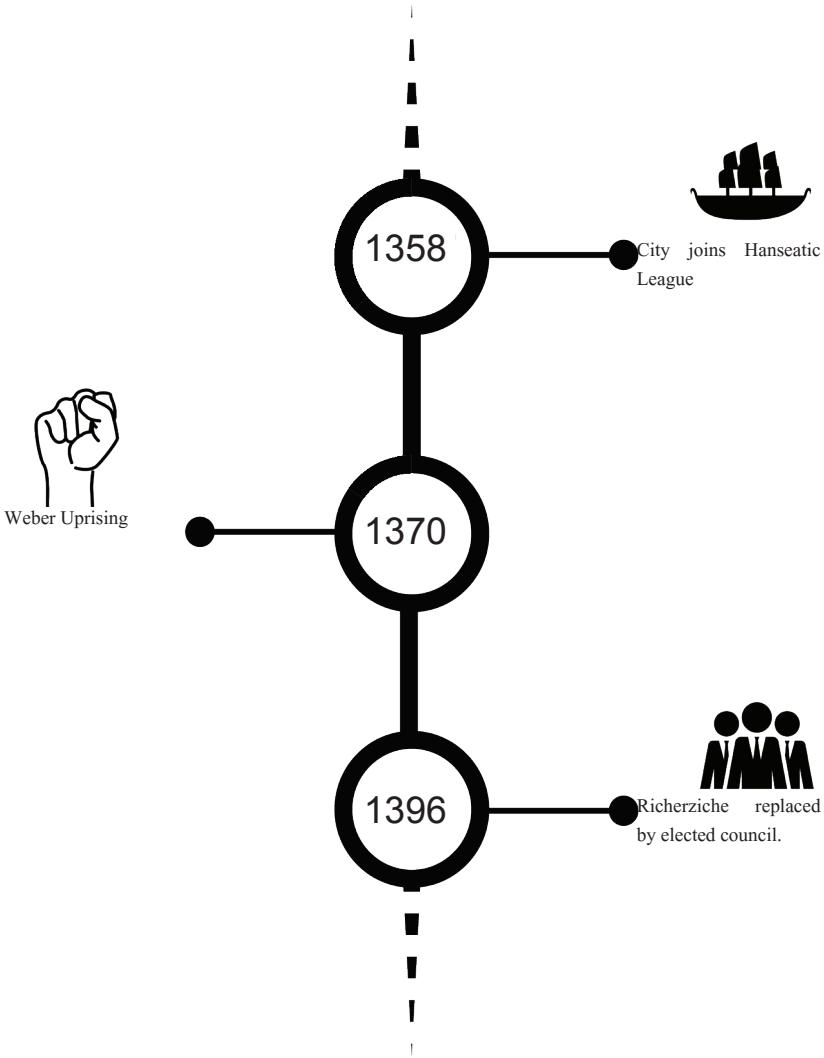
Viking Raids, large parts of city burned down

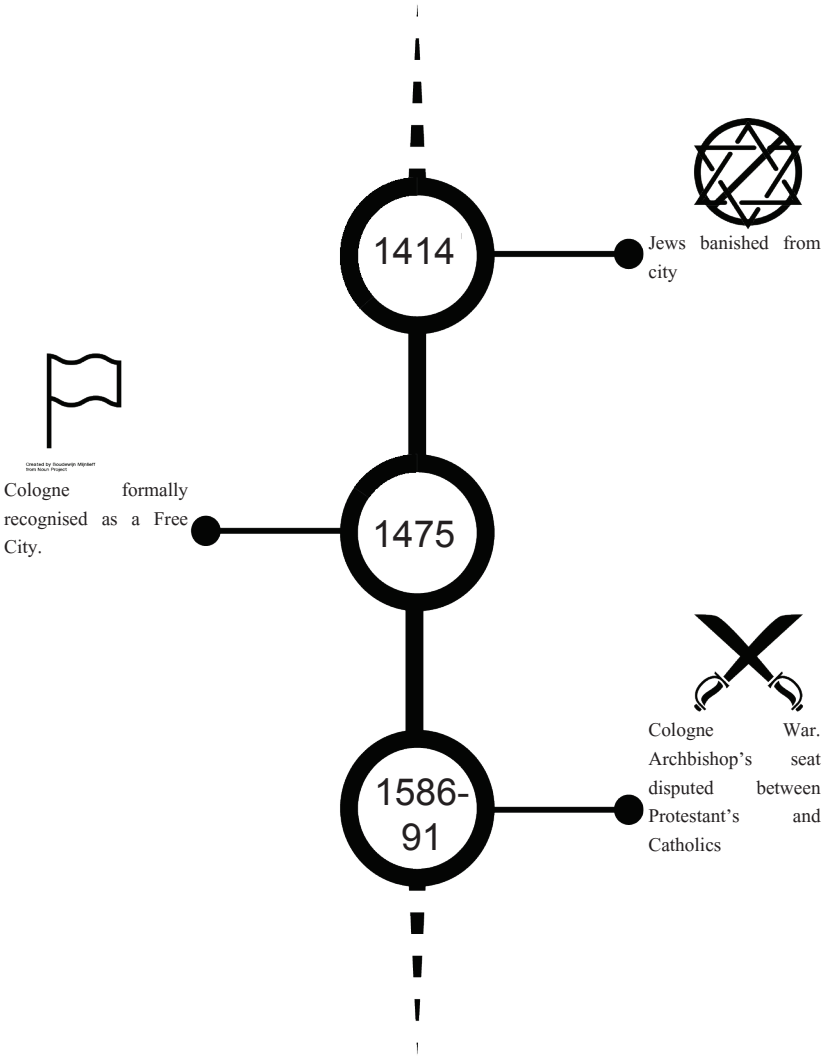
1188

Founding of Richerzeche, Precursor to Council, run by city elites.

1288

Battle of Woringen. City becomes defacto independent from Electorate of Cologne, a pricipality of the Holy Roman Empire.


1358
City joins Hanseatic League
1370
Weber Uprising
1396
Richerziche replaced by elected council.


1414
Jews banished from city
1475
Cologne formally recognised as a Free City.
1586-91
Cologne War. Archbishop's seat disputed between Protestant's and Catholics

1608

Protestant's banished

Napoleon occupation, then annexation

1796

1814

Prussian occupation

1918

Allies occupy Rhineland after First World War

1925

British leave Cologne, Rhineland to remain demilitarised

1933

Nazi's win local elections, political opponents imprisoned thereafter.

1936

Nazi military reoccupy RHineland

1940

Beginning of Allied bombing of city.

1941

Remaining Jews sent to concentration camps

1944

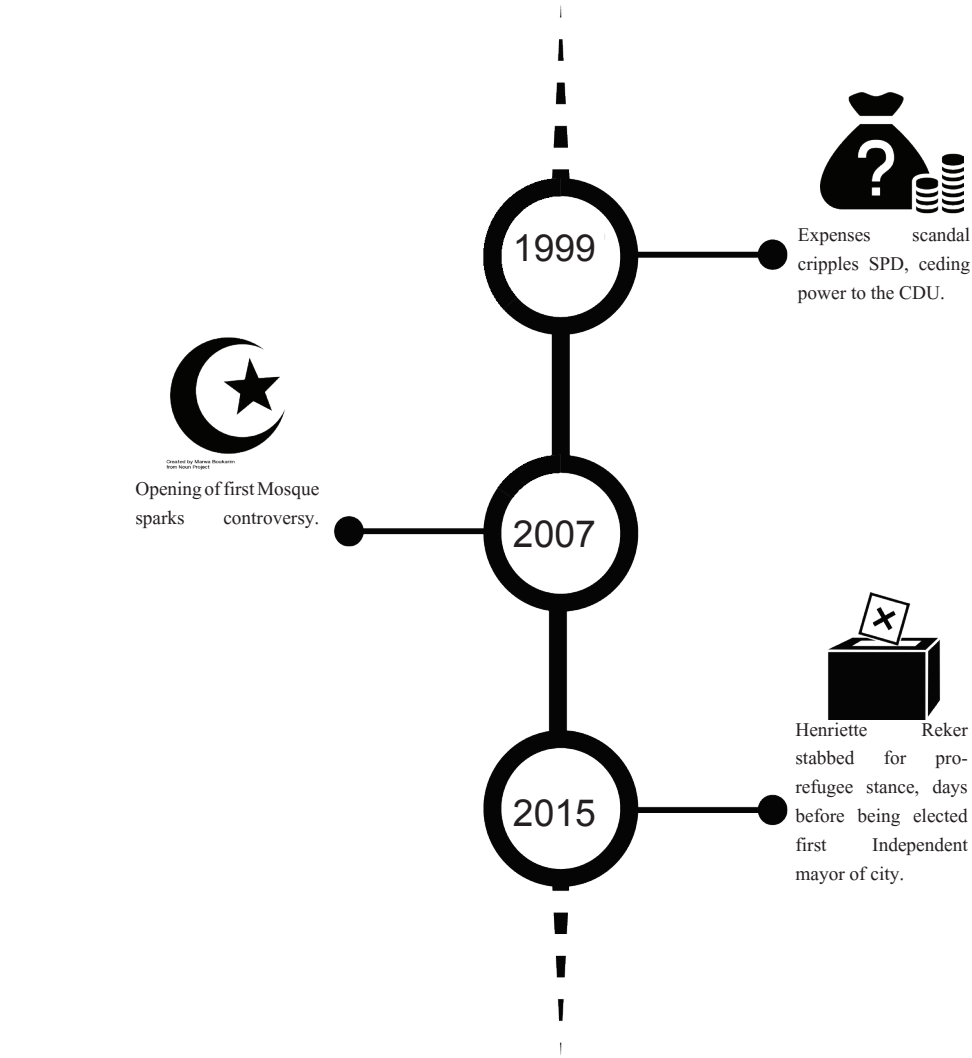
Members of Edelweiss Pirates rebel group hung by Nazi's

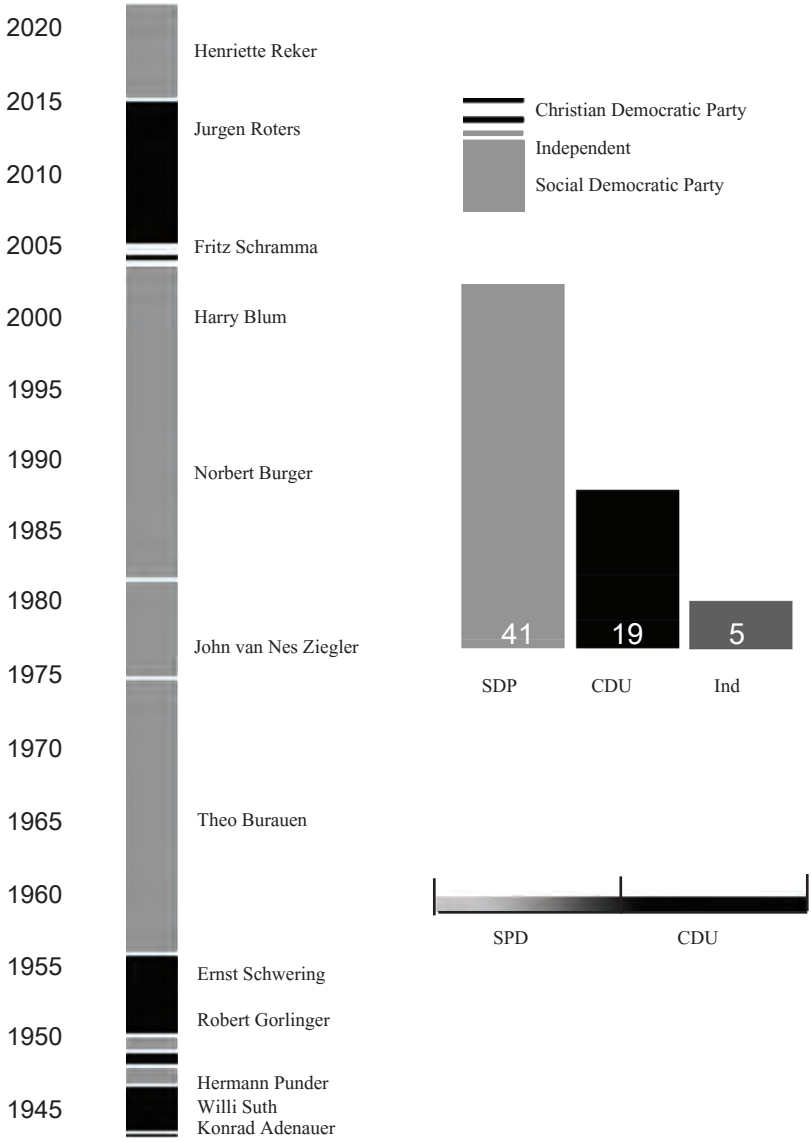
1945

City captured by Allies

1945

Konrad Adenaur, of CPD, becomes post-war mayor.


1999
Expenses scandal cripples SPD, ceding power to the CDU.
2007
Opening of first Mosque sparks controversy.
2015
Henriette Reker stabbed for pro-refugee stance, days before being elected first Independent mayor of city.



Post-war Mayors

Post-war Events

Cologne before war and after 2nd war

Cologne before 2nd war

Cologne before 2nd war

Source : *http://quilestdouxdaimer.free.fr/?p=87*

Like a few other German cities, Cologne was largely flattened during World War II, with 90% of its buildings destroyed by airstrikes. Five of its bridges collapsed into the river, although the cathedral mostly survived.

Source : *http://www.cca.qc.ca/fr/collection/1182-august-sander-cologne-avant-et-apres-les-bombardements*

Cologne after 2nd war

Cologne after 2nd war

Source : *http://quilestdouxdaimer.free.fr/?p=87*

Despite losing much of its prewar architecture, Cologne retained much of its character and joie de vivre following the war.

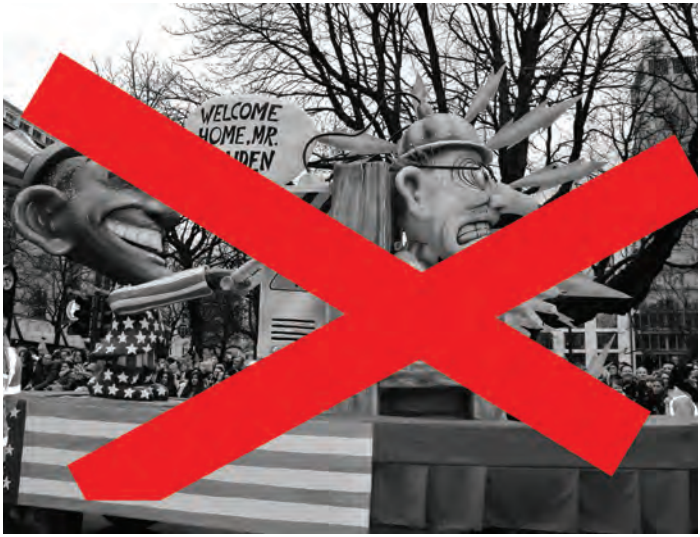
The bombings destroyed 40% of German archives, eight million books stored in libraries (including university theses), thousands of incunabula and parchments dating from the Middle Ages, etc.

However, the majority of German art survived destruction from the Nazi's and the Allies, as they were hidden in bunkers or in mines. But the Soviets plundered part of the German cultural heritage at the end of the conflict.

Source : *http://www.histoire-fr.com/troisieme_republique_seconde_guerre_mondiale_9.*

In 1963, US President John F. Kennedy visited Cologne. During the German Autumn, the Red Army Faction removes September 5th, 1977 Hanns Martin Schleyer, president of the German employers in the Friedrich-Schmidt-Straße to Stadtwald. On 25 April 1990, an attack was perpetrated against Oskar Lafontaine in the Mülheim district town hall.

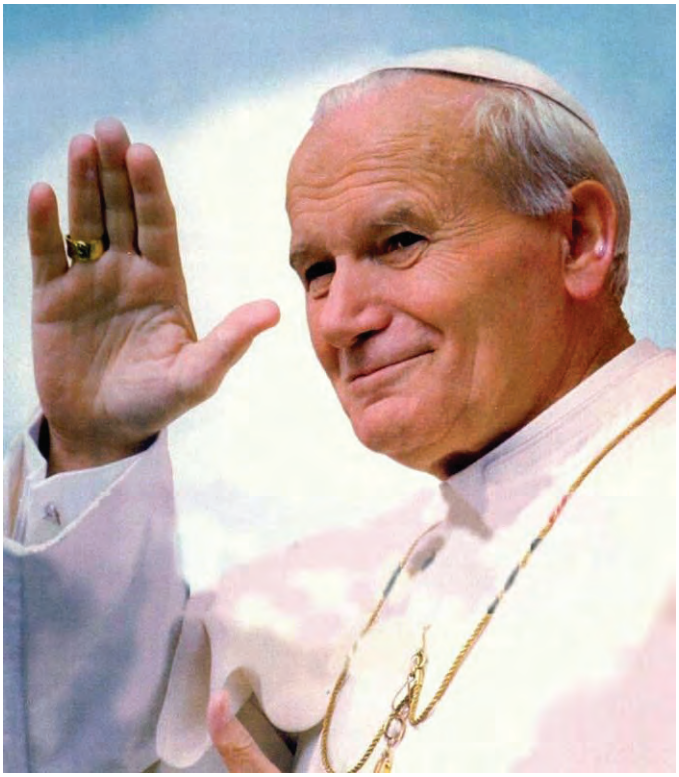
Source: *http://footage.framepool.com/en/shot/203420762-small-flag-john-f-kennedy-division-of-germany-lectern*



The Cologne Carnival is considered the fifth season of the year and is the most important holiday after Christmas. The carnival season begins November 11 at 11:11. The main parades occur in the week before Ash Wednesday the following year, when it comes to a close.

In 1991, the official parade (Rosenmontag) was suspended due to the Gulf War, but an alternative Geisterzug parade took place through the city. The Cologne G8 summit took place in 1999, as did the Council of Europe that year.

Source : *Historische Gesellschaft Köln e. V. (Hrsg.): Geschichte der Stadt Köln. (Histoire de la ville de Cologne)*



In 1980 and 1987, John Paul II visited the city; during his second visit inside the Stadion Müngersdorfer he beatified Edith Stein as a martyr, who he would later award sainthood to in 1998. From August 16 to 21 2005 his successor Benedict XVI went to Cologne as part of XX Weltjugendtag.

Source : *Historische Gesellschaft Köln e. V. (Hrsg.): Geschichte der Stadt Köln. (Histoire de la ville de Cologne)*

In 2003, a Schwarz-grüne coalition was established, a first for a major German city.

Political figures

50
Foundation of city as Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensis, after Aggrapina the Younger, who was born there

509
Clovis I declares himself as king of the Franks

671
Theudebert II loses battle of Toul and Tobiac (near Cologne)

810-876
Louis the German returned Cologne to East Francia

971
King Henri III

King Frederick III formally recognises Cologne's status as Free City

Karl Marx moves to city

1842
Konrad Adenauer, founder of the SPD becomes mayor

1917

Julia Agrippina, also called Agrippina the Younger (15 - 59 AD), mother of the Roman emperor Nero (54–68).

Agrippina was the daughter of Germanicus Caesar and Vipsania Agrippina, sister of Emperor Gaius, or Caligula (reigned 37–41 AD), and wife of the emperor Claudius (41–54). She was exiled in 39 AD for taking part in a conspiracy against Gaius but was allowed to return to Rome in 41 AD. Her first husband, Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, was Nero's father. She was suspected of poisoning her second husband, Passienus Crispus, in 49. Her place of birth was named after her under the name as «Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinenseum».

Source : *http://daniel.derigal.free.fr/Oxygene%202014/Agrippine%20la%20jeune%20(15-59).jpg*

Son of Childeric I, Clovis I succeeded his father as king of the Salian Franks in 481

Deriving from the Merovingian dynasty, he was the son of Childeric I, king of the Salian Franks of Tournai (Belgium), and Queen Basina of Thuringia. As a brilliant military leader, he significantly expanded the small kingdom of Salian Franks he inherited from his father to unify many of the Frankish kingdoms, pushing out the Alemanni and Burgundians and annexed the territories of the Visigoths in southern Gaul.

The St. Gereon church proclaimed him as their sovereign and consequently the king of all the Franks.

Source : *http://daniel.derigal.free.fr/Oxygene%202014/Agrippine%20la%20jeune%20(15-59).jpg*

Thibert I or Théodebert I (Thiodobert, Brillant dans le peuple), 500 - 548 AD, was a Frankish king.

Thibert I became King of Rheims in 534, succeeding his father Theuderic I. He was succeeded by Thibaut following his death in 548. 621

Thibert II was the King of Austrasia from 595, but was embroiled in a bitter conflict against Thierry. In 600 the brothers succeeded in the Battle of Dormelles a decisive victory over their uncle Clotaire II in Neustria, which limited its territory on the land around Rouen, Beauvais and Amiens. The subsequent campaign against the Basques, who had invaded the country, ended in 602 with the establishment of the border between the Duchy Pyrenees and Garonne, later Gascogne.

Source : *http://www.historel.net/moyenage/15e/emp_allem.html*

Louis the German (810-876) was a grand-son of Charlemagne who carried the division of the empire in 843. He was King of Bavaria from 817-843, and subsequently East Francia until his death.

He was the son of Louis I the Pious and Ermengarde Hesbaye. His early years were spent partly at the court of his grandfather, Charlemagne. In July 817, during the lifetime of his father, he received the Duchy of Bavaria in the first division of the Carolingian Empire, following the enactment of chapter Ordinatio Imperii, but he only began to govern in the year 825 because of his involvement in wars east of his duchy.

Cologne returned to East Francia in 876 under Louis the German.

Source : *http://www.historel.net/moyenage/15e/emp_allem.html*

Henry III, 1017-1056. He was crowned King of the Holy Roman Empire in 1046, and within that was King of Germany in 1028, and King of Italy and Burgundy from 1039, carrying all reigns until his death.

Referred to as Henry the Black or the Pious, was a member of the Salian Dynasty of Holy Roman Emperors. He was the eldest son of Conrad II of Germany and Gisela of Swabia and his father made him duke of Bavaria (as Henry VI) in 1026, after the death of Duke Henry V. Then, on Easter Day 1028, his father having been crowned Holy Roman Emperor, Henry was elected and crowned King of Germany in the cathedral of Aachen by Pilgrim, Archbishop of Cologne. After the death of Herman IV, Duke of Swabia in 1038, his father gave him that duchy (as Henry I) as well as the kingdom of Burgundy, which Conrad had inherited in 1033. When his father died on June 4, 1039, he became sole ruler of the kingdom.

Henry III was crowned emperor by Pope Clement II in Rome (1046), whom he had appointed as Pope.

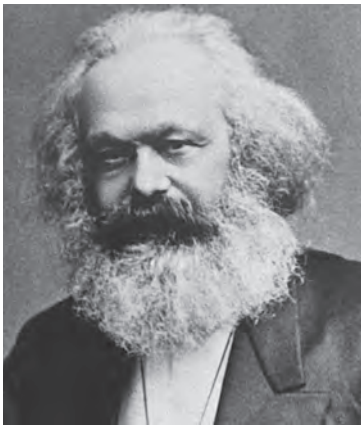
Source : *http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Henry_III,_Holy_Roman_Emperor*

Frederick III (German: Friedrich III), its full name Nicolas Charles Frederick William of Hohenzollern was born October 18, 1831 it was the eighth King of Prussia and the second German Emperor

Despite coming from the very conservative house of Hohenzollern, Frederick acquired liberal ideas growing up, which came in part from his mother, Augusta of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. After studies combining both military training and liberal arts, the young man married, Crown Princess Victoria of the United Kingdom in 1858, which strengthened his progressive ideas.

Emperor Frederick III officially confirmed Cologne's free imperial city status in 1475, a status that had *de facto* existed since 1288.

Source : *http://www.historel.net/moyenage/15e/emp_allem.html*



Karl Marx, the son of Hirschel and Henrietta Marx, was born in Trier, Germany, in 1818. Hirschel Marx was an ethnically Jewish, but abandoned his faith when Karl was a child to escape anti-Semitism.

Karl Marx moved to Cologne in 1841, as Frederick William IV's 'love of loyal opposition' was an opportunity for liberal thinkers to express their views, leading to the formation of the Rheinische Zeitung. Marx profoundly criticised the Rhine Provence Assembly, and he met Moses Hess, a radical who called himself a socialist, and attended his meetings. Members of the group told Marx of the sufferings being endured by the German working-class and explained how they believed that only socialism could bring this to an end. Based on what he heard at these meetings, Marx decided to write an article on the poverty of the Mosel wine-farmers. The newspaper was banned by the Prussian authorities in 1843.

Marx lived in paris and Brussels but moved back to Cologne where worked on the Neuerheinische Zeitung, criticising the monarchist system in place. He was often harassed by police and falsely accused of armed rebellion. As Frederick William IV's government underwent a significant change, the new members sought to expel left-wing revolutionaries. Marx was expelled and spent the rest of his life in London.

Source : *http://www.babelio.com/auteur/Karl-Marx/9108*

Konrad Hermann Joseph Adenauer was born on 5 January 1876 to a Catholic family in Cologne. He was the third of five children of Johann Konrad Adenauer and his wife, Helen.

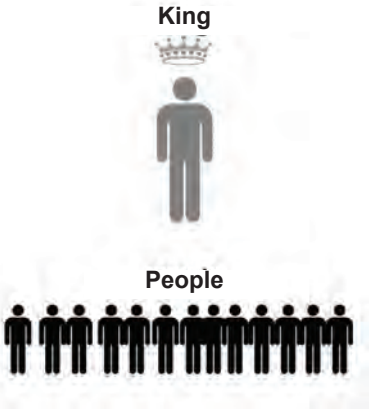
After completing his secondary education he studied law and politics in Freiburg, Munich and Bonn. He finished his university studies in 1900 and he started to work as a lawyer in his hometown. Two years later he joined a law firm headed by Hermann Krausen, chairman of the Centre Party group, the Catholic party of that time, in the city council. Soon, Adenauer also joined the party. He was as elected first Governor of Cologne in 1917, and was the first mayor of the city following the Second World War, representing the Christian Democratic Union of which he was the founder that year.

Source : *http://www.kas.de/wf/en/*

COMPARISON OF POLITICAL SYSTEMS

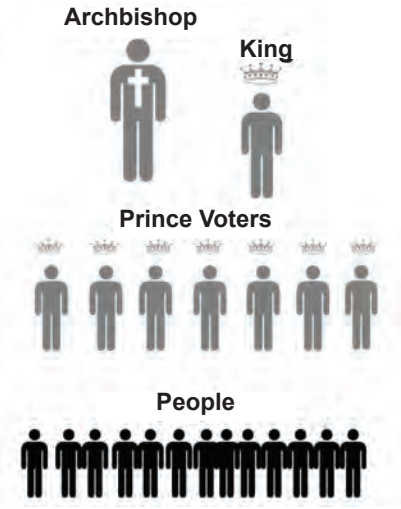
This section talks about the different political systems that existed in Germany Cologne. These systems undertake three main forms and show how Germany was administered throughout history.

Frankish Empire
political system



The people were directed by an emperor who administered the entire German territory

Holy Roman Empire
political system



Since the imposition of Princes Electors in the eighteenth century and until 1803, the archbishop of Cologne was one of the seven princes who elected the Roman king, ruler of the Holy Roman Empire. He was also the temporal lord of the Electorate of Cologne

Post-war political system

The government, led by the Chancellor, makes decisions and may pass them through the federal constitutional court.

The current system which is the system used after World War, is a system based on democracy with different political parties such as:

Social Democratic Party (Centre-left, social democracy)
Christian Democratic Union (Centre-right, liberal conservative)
Alliance '90/The Green's (Centre-left, green politics)
Free Democratic Party (Centre-right, liberal)
The Left (Left-wing, populist, democratic socialist)
National Democratic Party of Germany (Far-right, nationalist)

HISTORY OF THE SDP

Fig 2. Logo of SPD party.

The SDP party was created in 1875 following the merger of the General German Workers Association (est. 1863) and the Social Democratic Worker's Party of Germany (est. 1869) The party structure is based on annual general meetings where important decisionsare made by the delegates, elected indirectly by the members of the party. Internal associations, AG, enable members of the same age group or the same professional sector to get together and exchange ideas within the party.

Source : *http://daniel.derigal.free.fr/Oxygene%202014/Agrippine%20la%20jeune%20(15-59).jpg*

1825
Creation of SPD

1914
Various far-left parties formed in response to SPD supporting war

1933-1945
Prohibition of the SPD

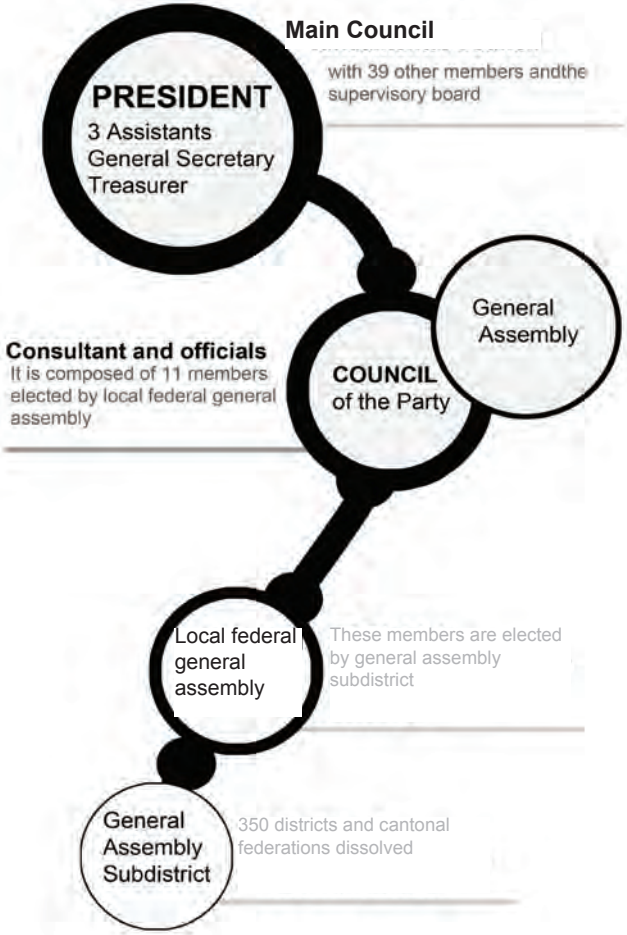
1945-1989
RFA Liberal politic and RFA Social politic

SED SINGLE PARTI

1998-2009
SPD are part of government coalition, with Greens then later CDU/CSU

2005
Internal conflicts lead to the creation of Labour and Social Justice Party - The Electoral Alternative, merged into The Left in 2007

SPD



Source : *http://daniel.derigal.free.fr/Oxygene%202014/Agrippine%20la%20jeune%20(15-59).jpg*

SPD'S POLITICAL IDEOLOGY

«Democracy must become the generally accepted form of state organization because it is based on respect for the dignity of man and his sense of responsibility. [...]

The Social Democratic Party of Germany [...] approves national defense. National defense must be adapted to the political and geographical situation of Germany and thus ensure that the borders be maintained to allow international defense, controlled disarmament and the reunification of Germany. [...]

The consumer choice, free choice of place of work, are the decisive basis while free competition and the free initiative of entrepreneurs are an important part of the social democratic economic policy. The autonomy of the associations of employers and workers in the work of concluding collective agreements is an essential factor of a liberal order.

SPD approves a market economy with free competition is effective.

Source : *http://daniel.derigal.free.fr/Oxygene%202014/Agrippine%20la%20jeune%20(15-59).jpg*

[...] Collective ownership is a legitimate form of public control which no modern state can not renounce. [...] The socialist movement fulfills a historic mission. He was born a natural protest of employees against the capitalist system. The meaning of socialism has always been and remains to eliminate the privileges of the ruling classes and to bring to all people the freedom, justice and well-being. The Social Democratic Party, working-class party has become a party of the whole people.»

POLITICAL BUILDINGS

900-1200
Romanesque churches

1228-1264
Fortifications of Cologne

1441
The Gürzenisch

1596
Cologne Armory

The Holy Roman Empire

The various religious buildings that have existed in Cologne demonstrated the political power of the Germanic Holy Roman Empire between 965-1273

Cathedral of Cologne

The twelve Romanesque basilicas of Cologne:

- St. Andreas
- St. Pantaleon
- St. Aposteln
- St. Ursula convent of nuns
- St. Gereon, necropolis of French kings
- St. Maria im Kapitol, chanoins convent
- St. Georg, dedicated in 1067
- St. Cäcilien, canonesses convent
- Gross St. Martin, Benedictine abbey
- St. Maria in Lyskirchen,
- St. Kunibert, canons monastery
- St. Severin, canons monastery

Cologne Cathedral, built 1248-1880

Source : *http://galleryawesome.com/kolner+dom+cologne*

Cologne Cathedral (German: Kölner Dom, officially Hohe Domkirche St. Petrus, Latin: Ecclesia Cathedralis Sanctorum Petri et Mariae, English: High Cathedral of Saints Peter and Mary) is a Roman Catholic cathedral in Cologne, Germany. It is the seat of the Archbishop of Cologne, currently, since his 2014 transfer from Berlin, Rainer Maria Cardinal Woelki, and of the administration of the Archdiocese of Cologne. It is a renowned monument of German Catholicism and Gothic architecture and is a World Heritage Site. It is Germany's most visited landmark, attracting an average of 20,000 people a day.

Construction of Cologne Cathedral commenced in 1248 and was halted in 1473, leaving it unfinished. Work restarted in the 19th century and was completed, to the original plan, in 1880. The cathedral is the largest Gothic church in Northern Europe and has the second-tallest spires after Ulm Minster. Its two huge spires give it the largest façade of any church in the world. The choir has the largest height to width ratio of any medieval church at, 3.6m high for every meter in width.

Source : *http://www.koelner-dom.de/index.php?id=2&L=1*

St. Andrew's church, consecrated in 974

St. Andrew's (German: St. Andreas) is a 10th-century Romanesque church located in the old town of Cologne, Germany. It is one of twelve churches built in Cologne in that period. Archbishop Gero consecrated the church in 974, dedicating it to St. Andrew, although an earlier church at the site was dedicated to St. Matthew. In the 12th century, the church was rebuilt in the Romanesque style, and was probably completed after the great fire of Cologne in 1220. Since 1947, the Dominican Order has ministered to the church.

Source : *Sacred Destinations:, The Twelve Romanesque Churches of Cologne (accessed 2011-04-17)*

St. Pantaleon, Benedictine abbey, consecrated in 980

The impressive church, in the south west of the inner city, still has extensive parts of the original building. It is one of the oldest sacral buildings in Cologne. The monumental church of St. Pantaleon originated at the middle of the 10th century with the founding of a Benedictine abbey by the Archbishop Bruno. A peculiarity of St. Pantaleon is the baroque furnishings in the chancel. In all other comparable churches in Cologne this was removed in the course of the 19th century.

Source : *http://www.cologne-tourism.com/attractions-culture/romanesque-churches/st-pantaleon.html*

Basilica of the Holy Apostles, consacrated in the 11th century

This church is near the busy Neumarkt. Its main feature is the domed clover leaf chancel, built around 1200, though the building originates from the 11th. The church then faced the direction of Aachen, directly ahead of the Roman city walls at the western main gate, and belonged to the choral diocese, the Archbishop Pilgrim. The Basilica of the Holy Apostles has a Byzantine appearance. In spite of subsequent building modifications and war damage most of the old structures remain.

Source : *http://www.cologne-tourism.com/attractions-culture/romanesque-churches/st-pantaleon.html*

St. Ursula convent of nuns, dedicated in 1050

The Basilica church of St. Ursula was built upon the ancient ruins of a Roman cemetery, where the 11,000 virgins associated with the legend of Saint Ursula are said to have been buried. The church has an impressive reliquary created from the bones of the former occupants of the cemetery, and was designated a Minor Basilica on 25 June 1920. While the nave and crossing tower are Romanesque, the choir has been rebuilt in a Gothic style.

Source : *Sacred Destinations:, The Twelve Romanesque Churches of Cologne (accessed 2011-04-17)*

St. Georg, consacrated in late 11th century

The date of the foundation of St Georg's is unknown, but it was consecrated towards the end of the 11th century. The nave was vaulted in the mid-12th century, the westwerk was added in 1188 and the entrance portal on the north side in 1551. The church was damaged during World War II, resulting in extensive restoration which included the removal of the Baroque extension to the westwerk and replacement with a simple hip roof emulating the original Romanesque style. St Georg's has a trefoil-shaped eastern end typical of other Romanesque churches of Cologne, with its chancel and transepts each terminating in an apse. The nave is unique in Cologne in having its arcade supported on columns rather than piers.

Source : *http://www.cologne-tourism.com/attractions-culture/romanesque-churches/st-georg.html*

St. Cecilia's church, canonesses convent, built 1130-60

The St. Cacilien church is one of the older Romanesque churches; with origins from the 9th century, where a womens home was built, itself on the ruins of a Roman bath house. The simplistic design predates the Romansque style; having no towers or transepts. The northern and southern aisle and the centre of the nave end in a rounded apse, with the former used as a sacristy, built in 1479. In the upper choir of the middle aisle are frescoes; damaged during World War Two. The original, arched wooden roof in the middle aisle remains on the site. The church was renovated in the 12th and 15th century, with the main entrance given a Neo-Romantic makeover in the 19th.

It has housed the Schnütgen Museum of medieval art from 1956, exhibiting artifacts, textiles, stained glass spanning eight centuries.

Source : *http://www.cologne-tourism.com/attractions-culture/romanesque-churches/st-caecilien.html*

Great St. Martin, Benedictine abbey built 960-1172

The Great Saint Martin Church was built on the remnants of a Roman chapel, built on what was then an island in the Rhine. The church was later transformed into a Benedictine monastery. The current buildings, including a soaring crossing tower that is a landmark of Cologne's Old Town, were erected between 1150-1250. The architecture of its eastern end forms a triconch or trefoil plan, consisting of three apses around the crossing, similar to that at St. Maria im Kapitol.

Source : *http://www.cologne-tourism.com/attractions-culture/romanesque-churches/gross-st-martin.html*

St. Maria in Lyskirchen, boatmen church consecrated in 1220

St. Maria in Lyskirchen is the smallest of Cologne's twelve Romanesque churches and the only one to be built as a parish church. It is situated directly on the Rhine, between the Deutz and the Severin Brücke bridges. In the course of its existence, since the early 13th century, it has experienced relatively little change and was the only Romanesque church not to be destroyed in the Second World War.

Source : *http://www.cologne-tourism.com/attractions-culture/romanesque-churches/st-maria-lyskirchen.html*

St. Kunibert, canons monastery, dedicated in 1257

The youngest Romanesque church in Cologne has its impact on the Rhine panorama in the North of the cathedral city. It was completed in 1247, one year before the foundation stone of Cologne cathedral was laid. In St. Kunibert the relatively rich furnishings have been kept from the Middle Ages. Thus altars on the nave pillars indicate the former monastic church character. Of particular note is the proclamation group from the 15th century, marking the former interior chancel.

Source : *http://www.cologne-tourism.com/attractions-culture/romanesque-churches/st-kunibert.html*

St. Severin, canons monastery, dedicated in 1273

This church has its origins from the late 4th century, and has been extended and enlarged several times. On the archaeological dig area under the church, in the middle of a Roman graveyard, the remaining foundations of the original building can be seen. St. Severin still owns rich furnishing: the murals in the crypta, the choral equipment with a part of the medieval floor, the original choir seating and the high altar, behind which the Shrine to the Holy Severin is shown, so that the believers could walk under it.

Source : *http://www.cologne-tourism.com/attractions-culture/romanesque-churches/st-severin.html*

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF COLOGNE

950 to the limits of the old wall that protected an area of 25 ha were pushed to cover 122 ha. After a strong increase in population the wall was extended between 1106 and 1141 for a city of 223 ha between 1180 and 1259 a new fortification again pushed back the limits of the walled city became the largest in the world. A fortification was established by the King of Prussia.

FORTIFICATIONS OF COLOGNE

- The Hahnentorburg (1235-1240)
- The Severintorburg (1228-1248)
- The Eigelsteintorburg (1228-1248)
- The Ulrepforte (1300)

Shortly after the Romans founded Cologne in 50 AD, they built a wall around the city. The wall was first expanded in the tenth century, and again in 1106, but due to the continuing growth of the city a new, 7 meters (23 ft) high wall was built in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

The wall surrounded the city in a semi-circle and bordered the Rhine river at its most northern and southern end. At the time it was the largest city wall in Germany, having twelve monumental gates.

Source : *http://www.aviewoncities.com/cologne/hahnentorburg.htm*

In the nineteenth century, the population of Cologne tripled and the medieval wall had become a major hindrance for the expansion of the city. In 1881 the wall was demolished to make way for a new ring boulevard. Many of the towers and gates were preserved and can still be seen today.

Source : *http://www.aviewoncities.com/cologne/hahnentorburg.htm*

The Hahnentorburg gate, built 1235-1240

The Hahnentorburg has two semi-circular, crenellated towers. The city's coat of arms is depicted above the entrance. The tower was restored in 1890 by the city architect Josef Stubben; a memorial plaque commemorates the architect's construction of Neustadt (new city) between 1881 and 1898 outside the former city walls. The tower was severely damaged during the Second World War, but was later reconstructed.

Source : *http://www.aviewoncities.com/cologne/hahnentorburg.html*

The Severintorburg gate, built 1228-1248

Source : *http://wikigogo.org/ru/228611/*

The Eigeslstein gate, built 1228-1248

The Eigelstein gate tower dates back to the 12th century land is one of three medieval gates that remain from Cologne's fortifications. It was the north-western tower of the Roman fortifications. This was during the time Cologne was surrounded by walls. The "Kolsche Boor" became the symbol for Cologne's farmer who embodied the city's fighting spirit. There is a relief of the farmer on the left tower. In 1873, the gate was owned by the City of Cologne but has been in private ownership since 1983.

Source : *https://www.tripadvisor.com.ph/ShowUserReviews-g187371-d3630009-r314487027.html*

The Ulrepforte, built in 1300

The Ulrepforte is also part of the medieval city fortifications. In the early 13th century it was used as a city gate, but the fell out of use. The gate itself was walled up. At the turn of the century, the renovated tower became a restaurant, but after the Second World War the Roten Funken became owners of the tower and transformed it into a casino.

Source : *http://eventseeker.com/venue/65293-ulrepforte-cologne*

Other political buidings

Kölnisches Armory, built in 1596

Built between 1596 to 1602 as a military arsenal on a Roman building (south side), it was home to the Prussian army from 1815-1919.

Source : *http://www.latlon-europe.com/cologne/fr/monument_T05.htm*

The Gürzenisch building, built 1441-1447

Built by the Gürzenich von Patrician family, the building hosted many distinguished guests such as emperors and members of the Reichstag until 1531.

Source : *http://www.latlon-europe.com/cologne/fr/monument_T05.htm*

07

HISTORY OF

IDEOLOGY

07

HISTORY OF IDEOLOGY

Each city has its specificities and diversity which form its identity

01 . 1

01 . 2

01 . 3

01 . 4

01 . 5

01 . 6

IDENTITY

ECONOMICAL IDEOLOGY

POLITICAL IDEOLOGY

RELIGIOUS IDEOLOGY

GENDER AND SEXUALITY

CARNIVAL

«In every city, there's a large sense of identity», Daniel A.Bell about *The spirit of cities*.

Identity = the set of characteristics by which a thing is definitively recognizable or known.

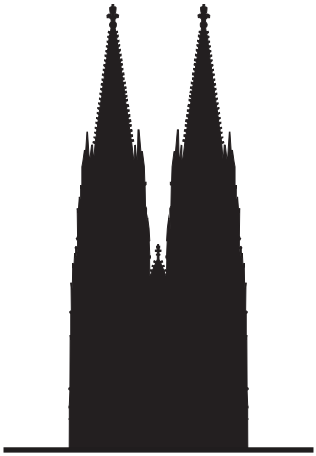
With globalization and capitalism cities tend to be more and more homogenised. Still, cities have their own characteristics that give them their specificity or «spirit» as defined by political theorist Daniel A.Bell.

We suggest in this chapter an analysis of Cologne's different ideologies which are going to help us define the city's identity.

THE CATHEDRAL, AS AN IDEOLOGY

The first thing we think about when we speak of Cologne is its cathedral. In fact, the monument has an important place in the everyday life of the city but also in Germany in general.
Here, we chose to analyse it as a particular ideology and a specificity of the city but also of the whole country.

THE COLOGNE CATHEDRAL



-Most visited landmark of Germany: 6 million visitors each year

-Largest gothic Cathedral of Northern Europe

A SYMBOL OF THE GERMAN UNIFICATION

Painting of Karl Georg Enslen, 1839

In 1842, Frederick William IV launched the church restoration with a gothic style to break with the french neo-classic influence to reaffirm the power of Germany.

During the construction, the monument had become the image of a nationalist movement across the country. In fact funds were coming not only from Catholics but also Protestants.

Source : *http://rouen-musees.fr/fr/oeuvres/der-kolner-dom-von-western*

Poster promoting tourism in Germany with the image of the cologne cathedral in the background

Source : *http://www.posterteam.com*

Cologne, Traffic hub of the West

Source : *http://www.posterteam.com*

ECONOMIC IDEOLOGY

The city of Cologne is one of the most important cities in terms of economy in central Europe.

In this part, we suggest an analysis of the relation of the city with wealth and the image it gives to the world.

THE ROLE OF JEWISH PEOPLE IN THE ECONOMY

TODAY

After the french occupation, jewish people go back to Cologne and the first Sal.Oppenheim bank is founded

1798

Jewish people accused of being responsible of the Black Death are expelled from the city

1414

1096

Period of prosperity for the jewish trade

1010

Presence of the jewish community troughout the history of Cologne

Poster for the Sal. OPPENHEIM bank's 225th anniversary in 2014

Throughout its history, Cologne has been home to a jewish community. In fact, during different periods, under the rule of the archbishops, they were allowed to hold public offices and were trusted by the christian citizens with the direction of public affairs.
This helped with the development of their business and had quite an impact on the city's economy.
In 1789, Salomon Oppenheim founded the Oppenheim bank in Bonn before moving to Cologne in 1798. Today, the bank is one of the most important of Europe.

Source : *https://www.oppenheim.de/deen/index.htm*

FIRST WERKBUND EXHIBITION

Poster for the first Werkbund Exhibition that took place in Cologne in 1914

The Deutscher Werkbund was a German association of artists, architects, designers, and industrialists.

It was more a state-sponsored economic strategy than an artistic movement. In fact, its aim was to increase the competitiveness of German companies in international makets by establishing a partnership between product manufacturers and design professionals.

The first Werkbund Exhibition was held in Cologne in 1914 because of Konrad Adenauer, who was a local politician of the city and a Werkbund member.

The city had spent the considerable sum of 5 million Goldmarks on the event.

THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Poster promoting the automobile industry of Germany.

Source : *https://www.flickr.com/photos/boston_public_library/3530693449/in/photostream/*

Presence in Germany as an important economic city

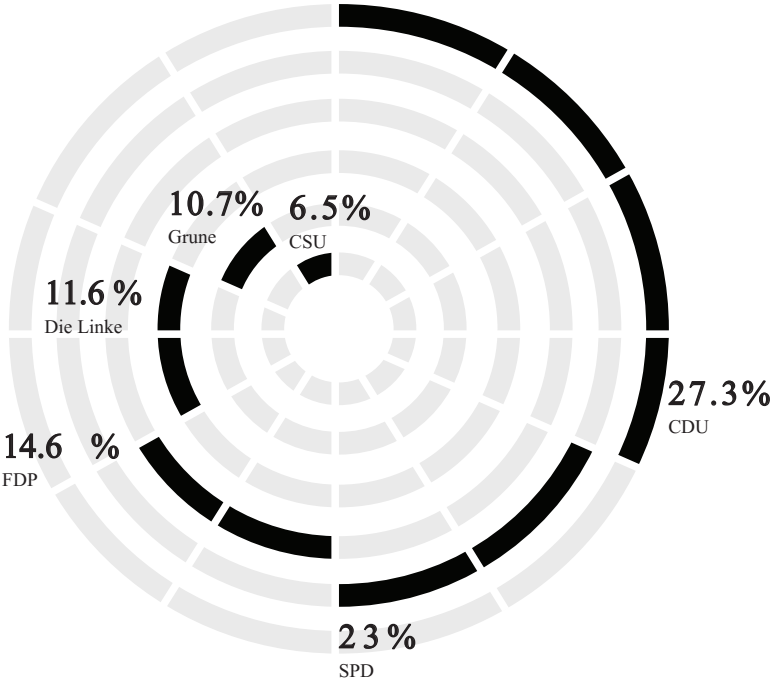
Poster advertising Cologne as a business location in 2011

In the context of the «Germany at its best: Nordrhein Westfalen» campaign, Cologne is presented as an attractive location in Germany for various national and international companies.
In the poster we can see the names of the firms established in the city.

Source : *http://dieprberater.de/en/news/germany_at_its_best_die_pr-berater_campaign_for_cologne*

Political ideology

Political ideology is a system of belief that provides people with a perspective on how the various elements of society should be arranged. What are these ideologies in Cologne, nowadays and throughout history?



Percentage of vote for the election of Bundestag in 2009

Political ideology of the fifth main parties

CDU …….. Christian democracy / Liberal conservatism

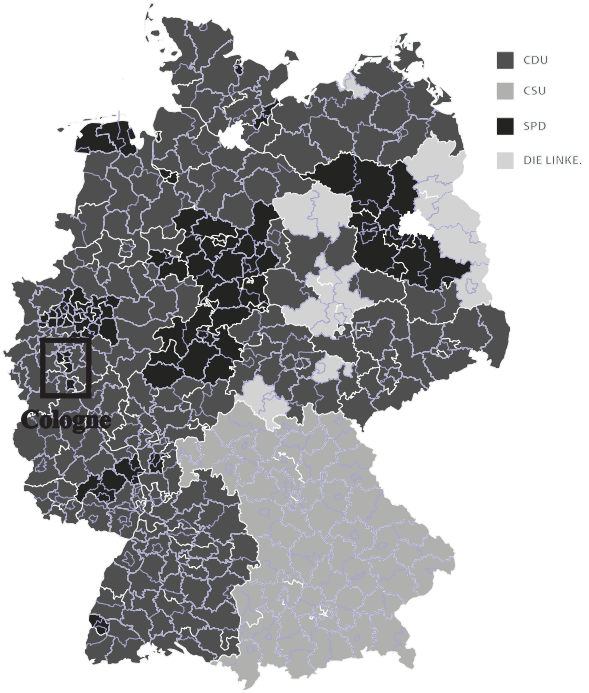
SPD …….. Social democracy

FDP …….. Economic liberalism / Social liberalism

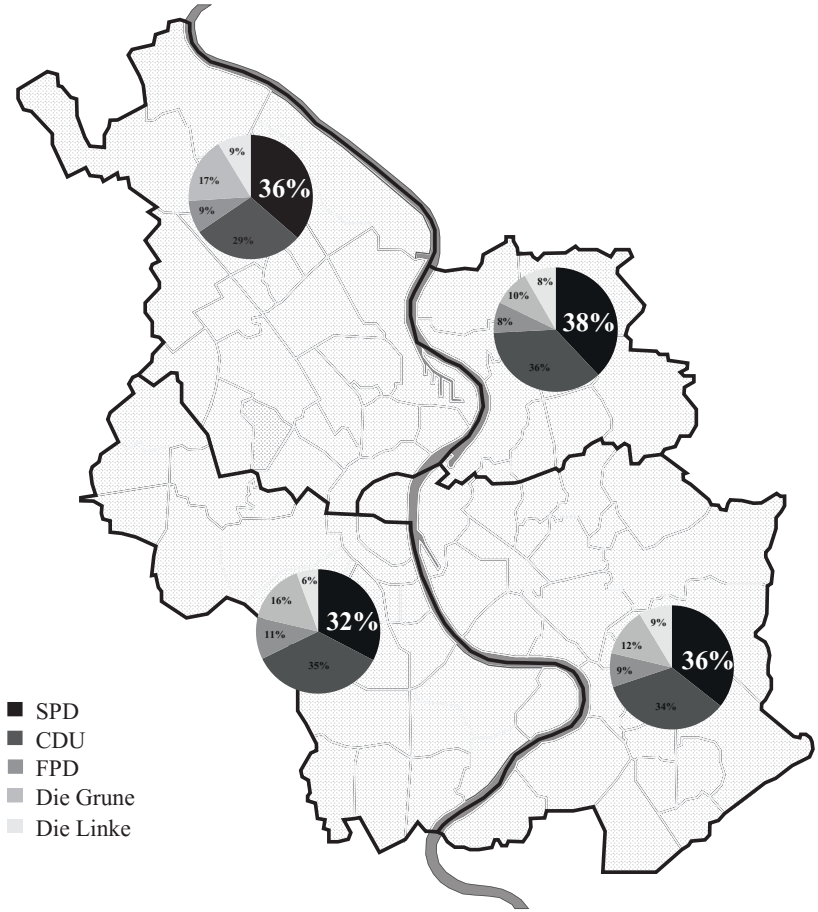
Die Linke …….. Democratic socialism / anticapitalism / populism

Die Grune …….. Christian democracy / liberal conservatism

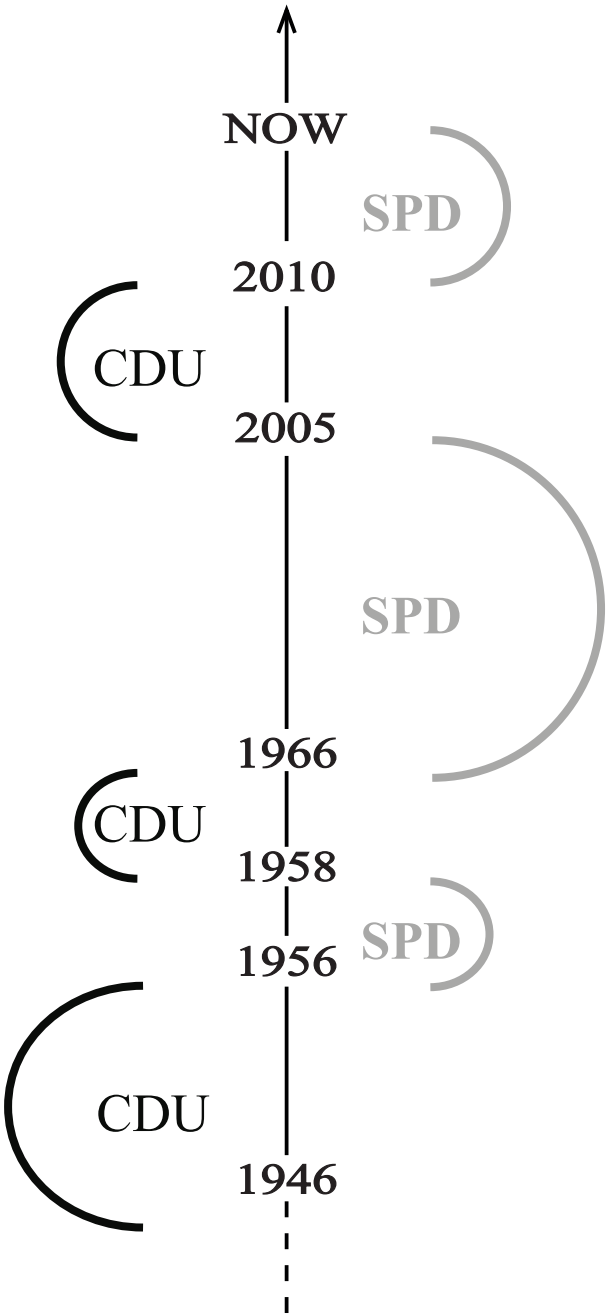
CSU …….. Ecology politic



Results for the first round election for the Bundestag in 2009



Percentage of vote for the main parties in Cologne during the Bundestag election of 2009



Governance of the North Rhine Westphalia since 1946

Socialism definition

Socialism is a left-wing ideology proposing collective ownership of means of production. The socialist thought presupposes the establishment of a socio-economic organization aimed at overcoming social inequalities and where the state becomes the primary development lever. More generally, socialism constitutes a claim for an interventionist state. It offers a production logic based on the development of society whereas capitalism proposed a logic of accumulation and individual profit.

In the Marxist tradition, socialism is a transitional stage between capitalism and communism. According to the first socialists like Proudhon, St. Simon etc... institutional change or universal suffrage are not enough to feed a solution to all the problems of society. Therefore they advocate a proletarian revolution to achieve their goal.

Between reformism and Marxism

Worker movement progressively **divided** by these two ideologies

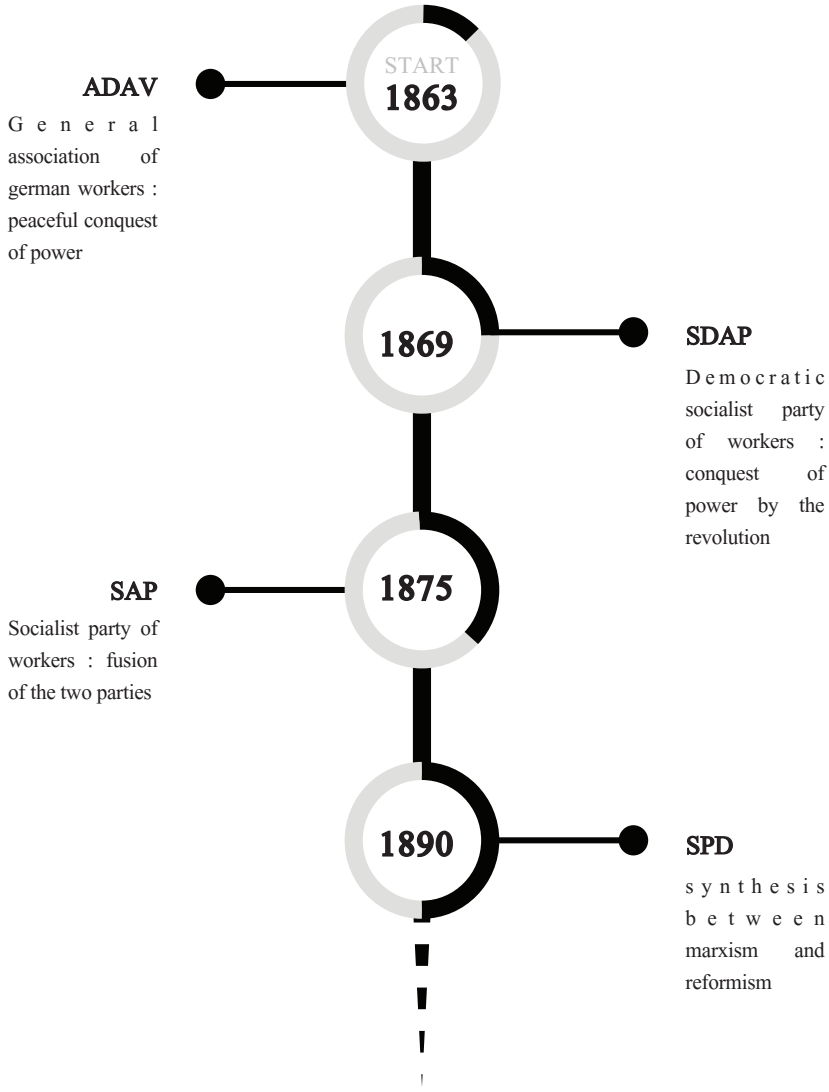
SPD :

The german socialist party encouraged democratic action which would improve the lives of the workers

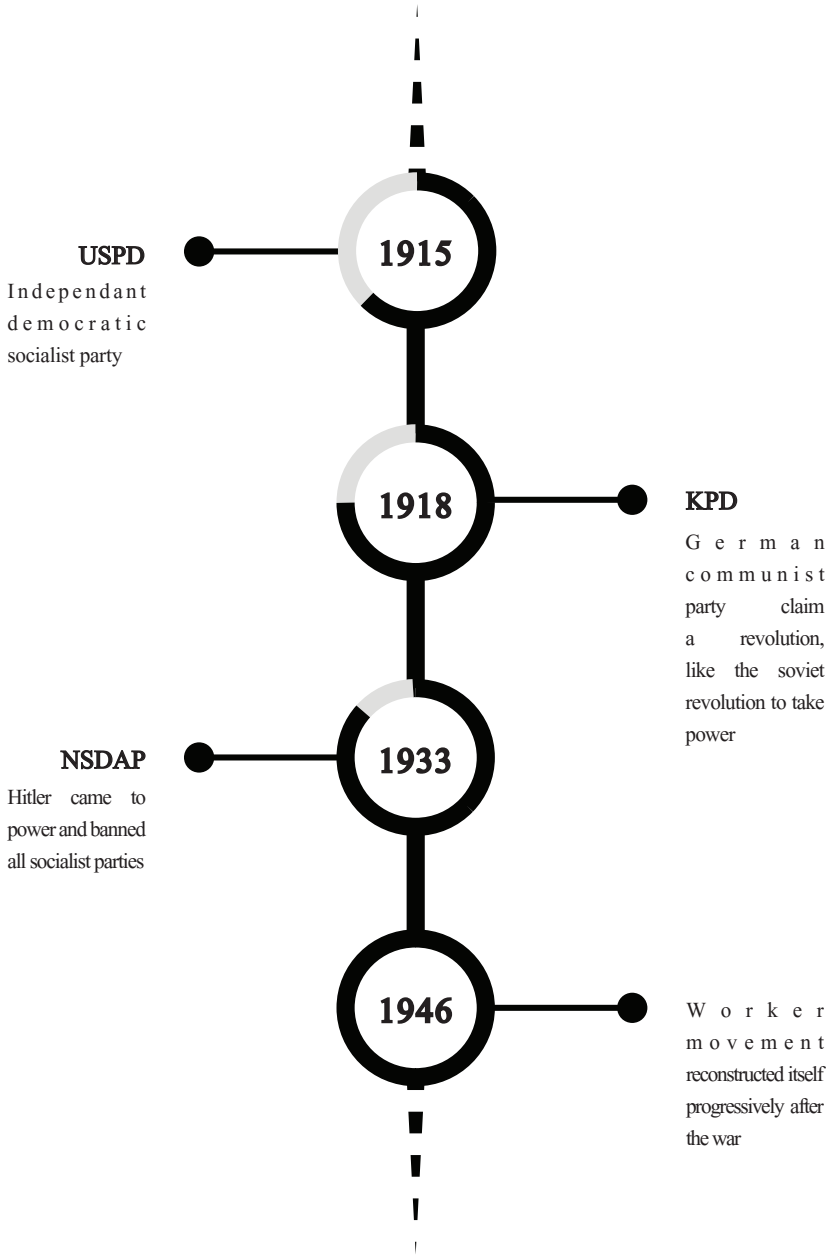
KPD :

The german communist party struggled with the SPD and was considered as a «social fascist party»

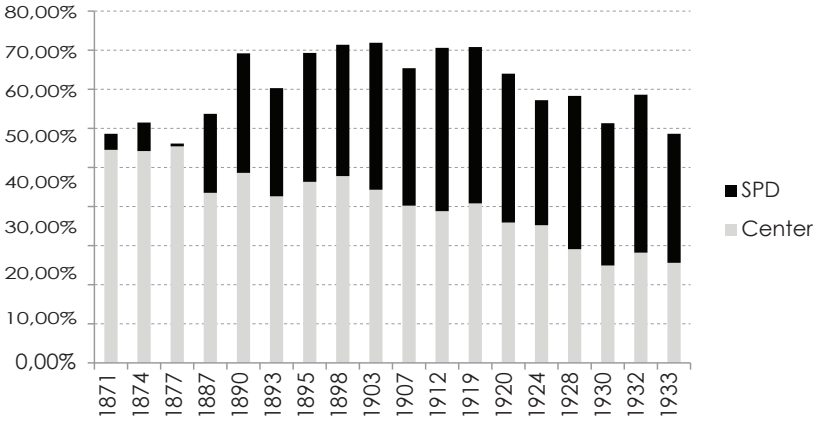
Development of socialism since 1983 to 1946 - Part 1



Development of socialism since 1983 to 1946 - Part 2



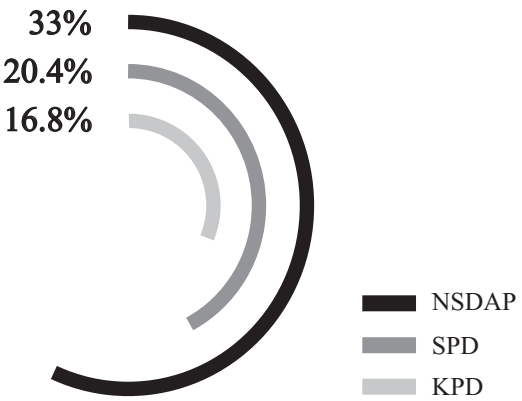
Importance of socialism in Cologne



Percentage of vote for the SPD and the Center in Cologne between 1871 and 1933

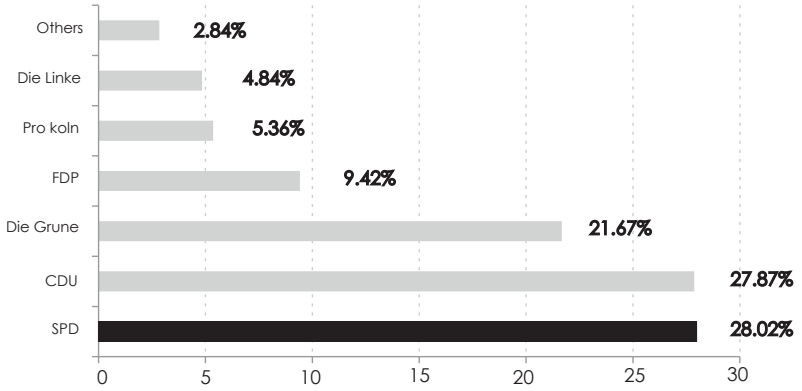
Sources : *https://books.google.fr/books?id=EN-izMKVvnEC&pg=PA73&lpg=PA73&dq=catholics-+workers+club&source=bl&ots=AclMMem1yu&sig=O2Z0lPqUtu4-Vy-YL8qtaczw6Ig&hl=fr&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjk-52NyN7JAhXKtBoKHVC3BQ0Q6AEIlzAB#v=onepage&q=catholics%20workers%20club&f=false*

When the Labour movement met the rise of Nazism



Percentage of votes for the Reichstag's election in 1932
NSDAP became the first party of the Reichstag -

Before the second world war, socialism constitutes as an important ideology . This could represent an uprising against nazism if it wasn't so divided within its walls.

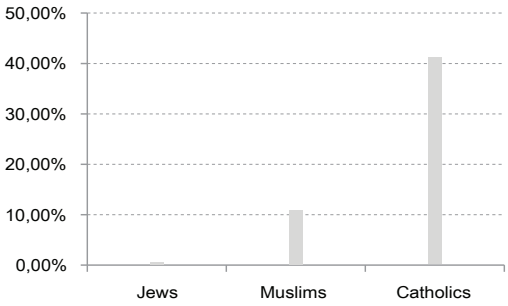


Result of the municipal election in Cologne in 2009

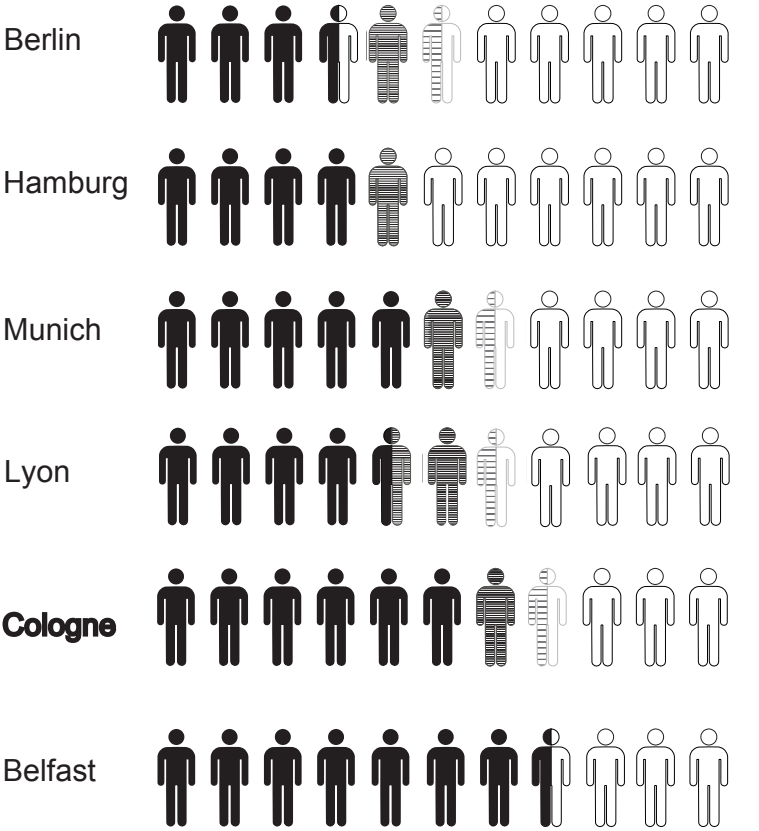
RELIGIOUS IDEOLOGY

Religion is an organised collection of beliefs and cultural systems. Therefore we can speak about «religious ideology». From this perspective, a society will acquire a particular world view and will organise itself in a certain way. In Cologne, the main religious ideology is Catholicism.

The importance of the Catholic community



Proportion of the different communities in Cologne



Comparison of the proportion of believers in different european cities

START
313

Establishment of the Catholic diocese of Cologne

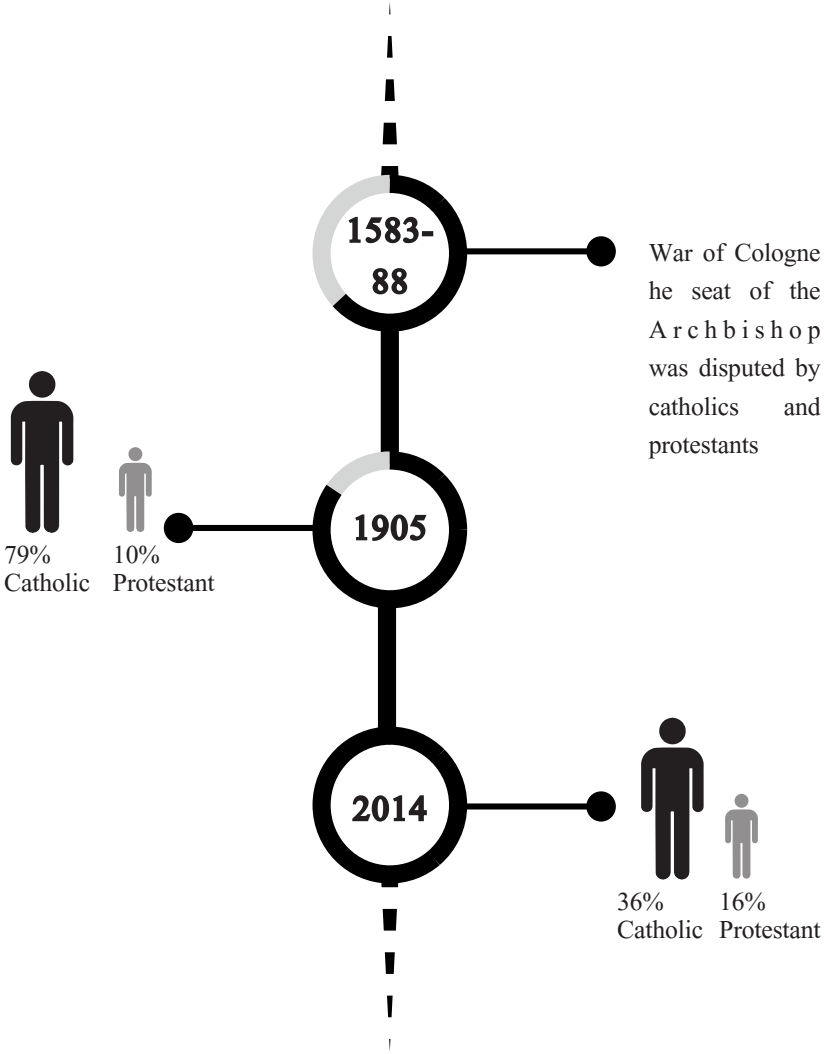
1164

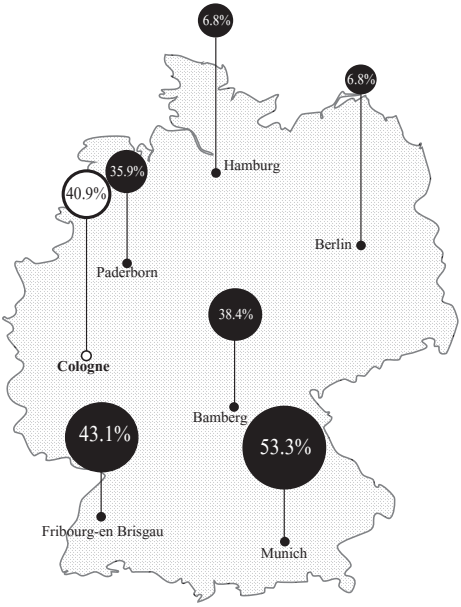
Cologne became Episcopal seat for the Archbishop.

1356

The authority of the Archbishop increases, he becomes one of the seven Electors of the Holy German Empire

Importance of Catholicism - Part 2

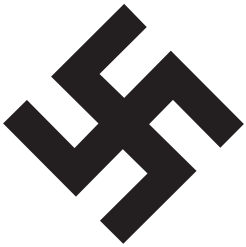




Percentage of catholics in the different archbishoprics of Germany in 2006

With the process of industrualisation, the German catholic church decided in 1885 to found «Catholic workers' clubs».

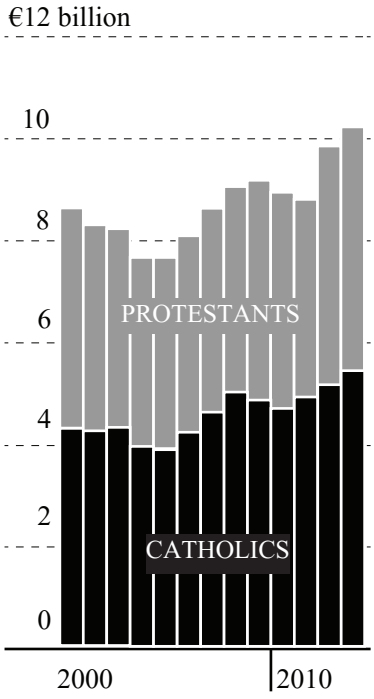
Sources : *http://www.kab.de/kab/geschichte/*



Face to National Socialism

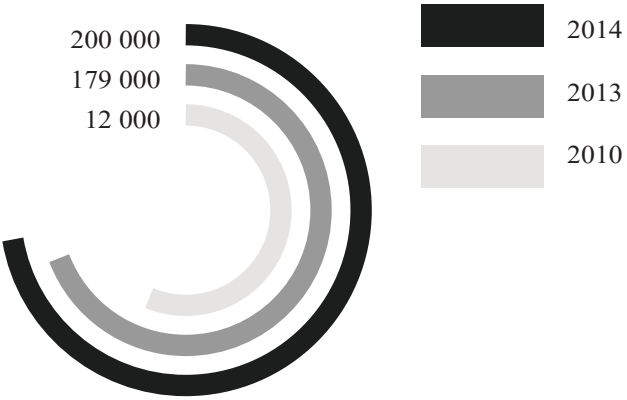
The Catholic ministerial church attempted to maintain room to manoeuvre within the nazi system during the takeover of the party. Its willingness to adapt only faded after 1934 when attacks on the Catholic Church started to increase.

The extra income tax in Germany



Revenue from church taxes

Germany is one of a number of European countries where members of the main organized religions pay a special tax. German church members must pay an additional 8% to 9% of their annual income tax to the church.



Numbers of people who abandonned the Catholic church in 2012, 2013 and 2014

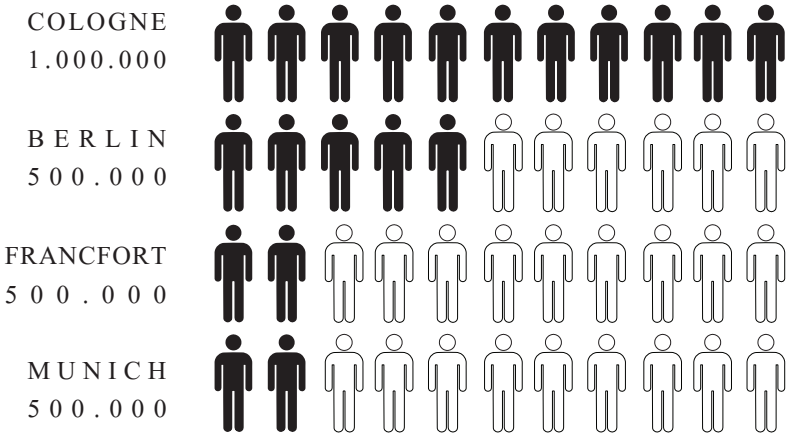
Sources : *http://votreargent.lexpress.fr/impots/en-allemagne-on-renonce-a-sa-religion-pour-des-raisons-fiscales-kirchensteuer_1657526.html*

Gender and sexuality

The Gay pride of Cologne is a physical manifestation within the city, of the so often mentionned «tolerance» and «open-mindness».

Source : *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gay*

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT GAY PRIDE OF GERMANY



Number of people who participated in the different Gay pride of Germany in 2015

Gay pride of Cologne in 2014

Source : *https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cologne_Germany_Cologne-Gay-Pride-2014_Parade-13.jpg*

Gay pride of Cologne in 2014

Source : *https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cologne_Germany_Cologne-Gay-Pride-2014_Parade-13.jpg*

INVOLVEMENT OF POLITICAL FIGURES IN THE EVENT

A member of the CDU at the gay pride in 2014

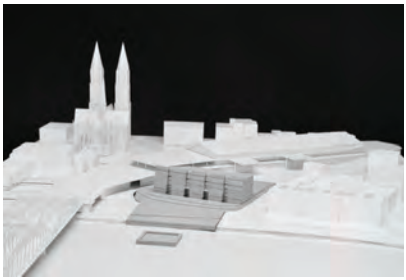
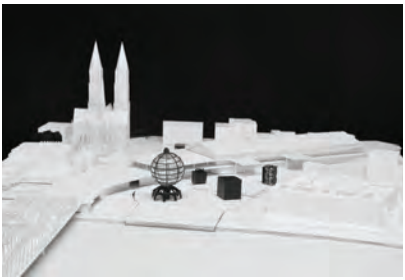
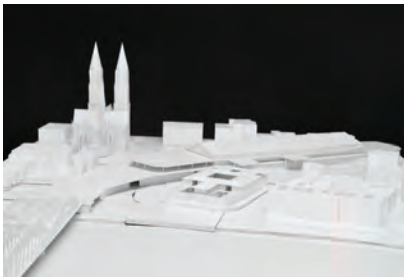
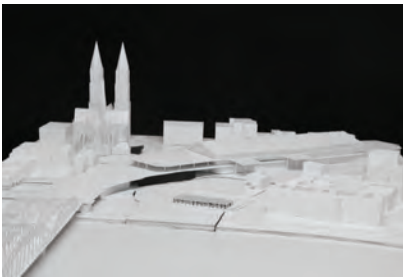
Source : *https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cologne_Germany_Cologne-Gay-Pride-2014*

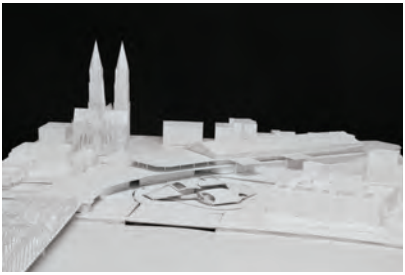
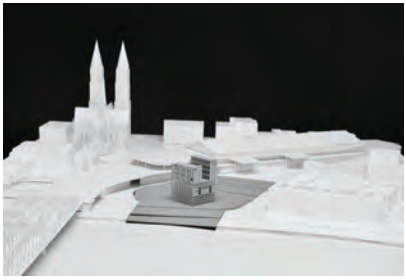
INVOLVEMENT OF POLITICAL FIGURES IN THE EVENT

Members of the SPD demonstrating for the rights of the homosexual community in 2014

Source : *https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cologne_Germany_Cologne-Gay-Pride-2014*

ARCHITECTURE AGAINST WAR

01

GIFT

1924

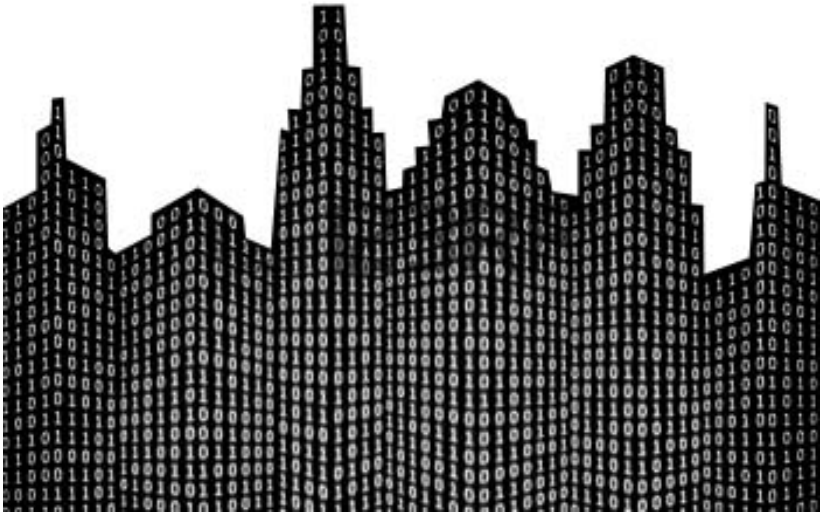
MARCEL MAUSS

ESSAI SUR LE DON

Pourquoi lire encore de nos jours cet essai, que Mauss lui-même reconnaissait comme imparfait, et surtout comment le comprendre ? Dans une introduction essentielle, Florence Weber analyse le travail de Mauss, la synthèse des travaux ethnographiques antérieurs, les réinterprétations théoriques qui en ont été faites, les multiples recherches empiriques qui s 'sont inspirées. « Le lire aujourd hui, c'est prendre la mesure des perspectives qu'il a ouvertes et retrouver à leur racine les principes de l'approche ethnographique des prestations sans marché, un continent mieux exploré aujourd'hui. C'est aussi [...] apprendre à en finir avec le don. »

In the dynamic center of our modern cities, human relationships seem to disappear more and more. Our journeys and destinations are no more than uneventful paths, where the law of movement and flow prevails. Workers are going to work, tourists are taking pictures, everything is in it's own place for an easier and faster world.

Source: *https://raziaka.wordpress.com/2012/10/27/pour-plus-de-securite-routiere-la-nuit-roulons-avec-les-phares-allumes/*



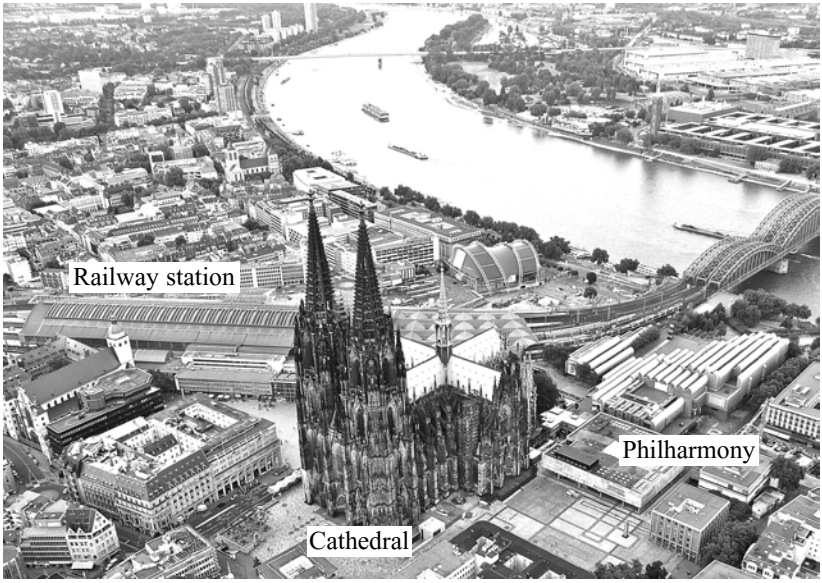
The Network city: decentralization, predominance of the flow.

« The exponential increase of the comunication networks leads to the questioning of the idea of the city itself.»

Marcel HÉNAFF, *La ville qui vient.*

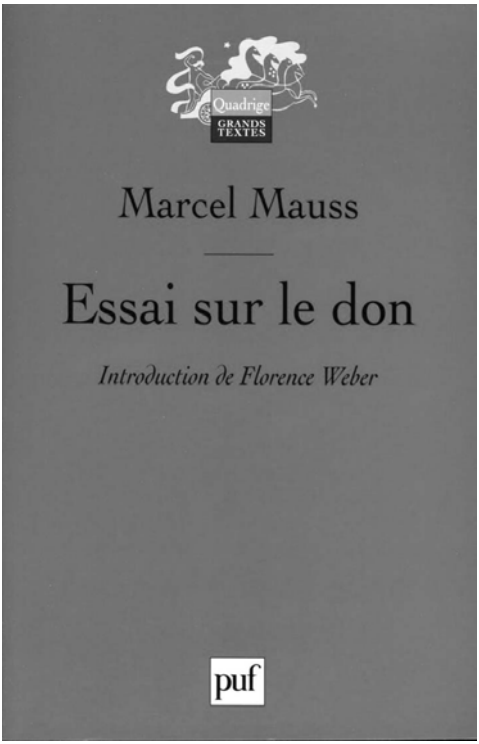
Source : *http://www.tommcmahon.net/worldwar2/*

Cologne isn’t an exeption to the rule and, in it’s center, there are three colossuses staging a huge activity. The railway station and it’s passengers, the cathedral that welcomes tourists and believers, the philharmony and the museum that overhangs the Rhine, but stay closed from the city and the stroller.

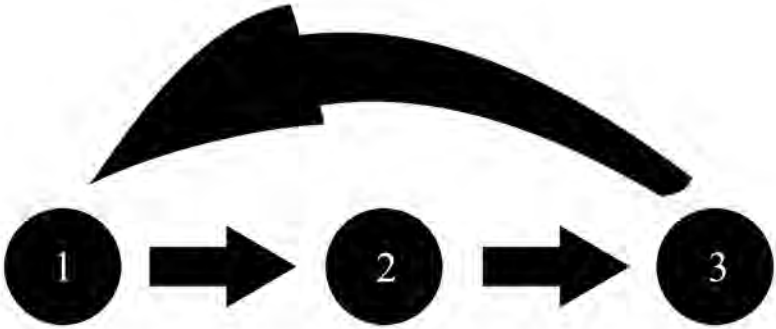


Source: *https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:K%C3%B6lner_Dom002_%28Flight_over_Cologne%29.jpg*

Through the program of an alter center for the urban research, we propose to weave new links between the railway station, the philharmony and the cathedral thanks to a new organization of their spaces in order to create new human interactions.

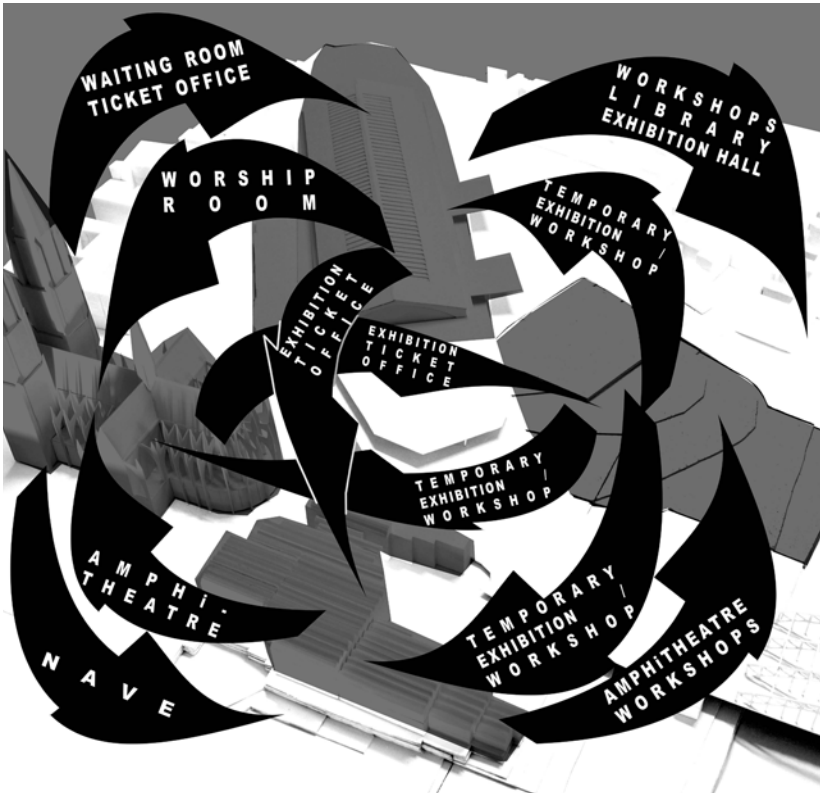


This new organization we want to introduce is explained in the essay « Essay on the gift » from Marcel MAUSS. This text shows the fundamental aspect of the gift in the social interactions of polynesian societies.



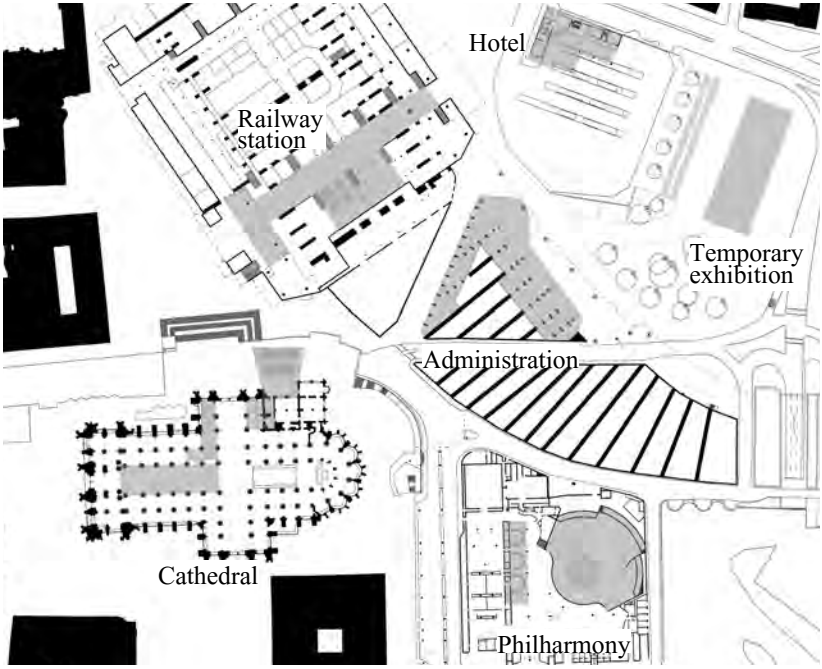
The gift is inhabited by the HAU (the spiritual force of each thing) that keeps the trace of each giver. The thing we are given links us to all its previous owners, and force us to pay back. So if 1 gives to 2 and 2 gives to 3, the gift received by 3 is charged of the 1 and 2's HAU. The gift becomes a contract between different entities creating an interconnected system.

To reintroduce the dialogue between the railway station, the cathedral and the philharmony, to disrupt the flows and create questionning situations, each of them have to give. Not to do simple charity, with only financial involvment, but to create a strong tie, an alliance, a system that engages the givers with each other in order to create a space of exchange or conflict . The resolution of these conflicts would be beneficial and meaningful, « sewing together » this divided site. Architecture would then not only be a built form but also the social interactions that it creates.



The three entities exchange spaces in order to create a system

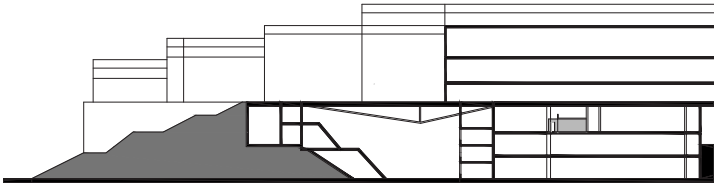
Through their gifts, the railway station, the philharmony the cathedral, and the alter center become an interconnected system. Whether it's a praying room in the railway station, workshops in the philharmony hall or a waiting room in the cathedral, we want to make sure that this new system will allow the city to concern itself with living together once again, in contrast to the capitalist, institutionnal or rationnal vision of the city's organization.



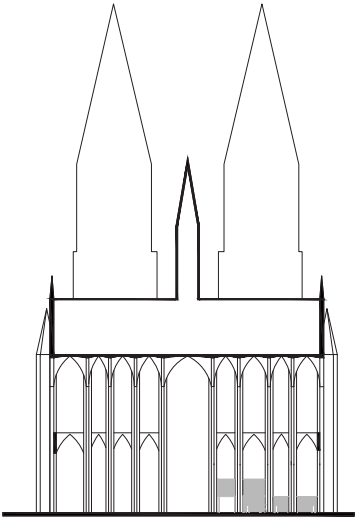
Master plan. Given spaces Existing structures

The railway station, the cathedral, the philharmony exchange spaces, and receive the space given by the Alter Center to these parties.

Railway station section.



Philharmony section.



Cathedral section.

To anticipate the different situations of conflict, we established some rules of a Gift contract to be applied to the system. The system is composed of:

- The railway station, located at the Trankgasse 11th, 50667 Cologne, GERMANY

- The cathedral, located at the Domkloster 4th, 50667 Cologne, GERMANY

- The philharmony, located at the Bischofsgartenstraße 1st, 50667 Cologne, GERMANY

- The alter center, located at the Johannisstraße 35th, 50667 Cologne, GERMANY

THE GIFT CONTRACT

1. - The Gift contract: general rules.

1.1 - The general working of the exchanged spaces system will be organized by a committee representative of each entity that will take place monthly.

1.2 - The organization calendar of the events will be decided by this same committee yearly. It will be possible to modify this planning during the monthly sessions with by vote.

1.3 - The upkeep costs are: cleaning costs; security costs; repairing interventions if it's threatening the stability of the building or its function.

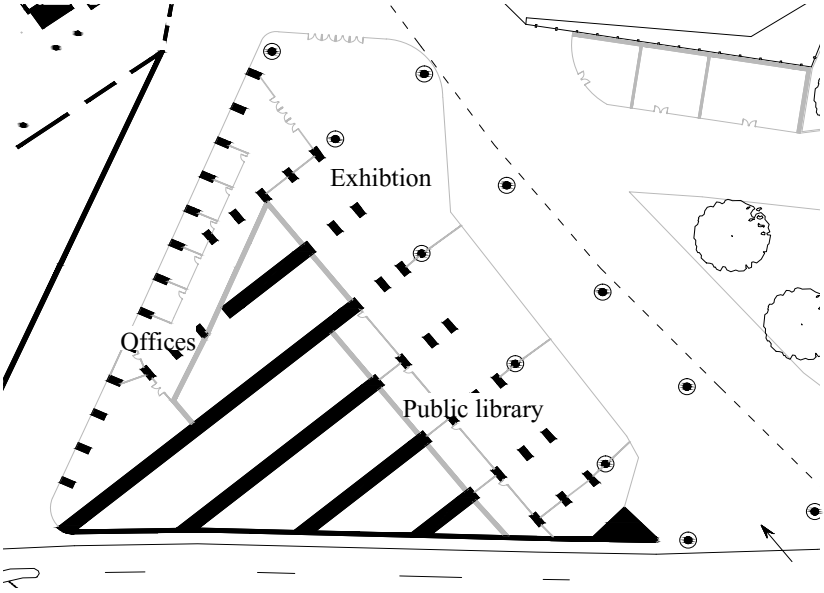
1.4 - The upkeep costs of the whole system are divided between each entity in function of its yearly income. They are also calculated at the ratio of the used surfaces. For punctual events, the organizing entity is in charge of the cleaning costs.

2. - The Gift contract: Alter center.

2.1 - The alter center is the guarantor for the functioning of the system.

2.2 - It organizes the committee meetings.

2.3 - The alter center will place all its works at the disposal of the system.



Floor plan. Alter center's administration

View of the alter center's administration. The head of the center is located in the hinge of the site, in relationship with all the entities of the system.

3. - The Gift contract: Railway station.

3.1 - The station gives some of its commercial spaces for the creation of:

-A worship room that is also used as the amphitheatre which seats 200 people.
-Workshops for the alter center.
-Exposition room.
-The alter center library.

3.2 - The alter center library will be open to anybody accredited by an entity within the system.

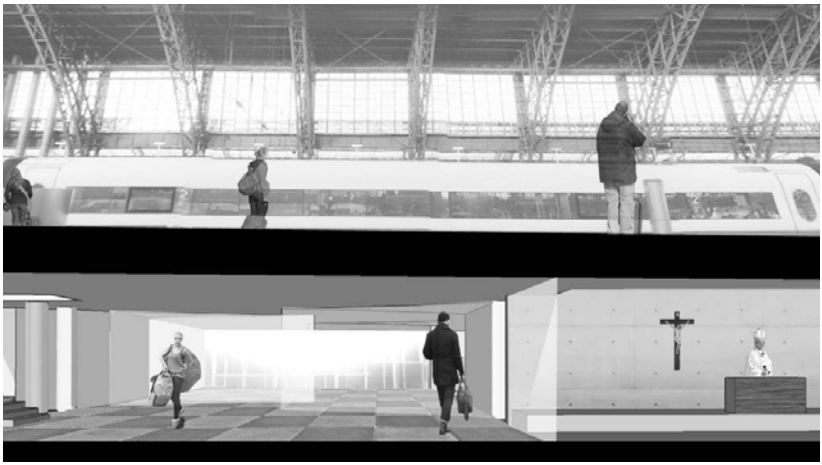
3.3 - The worship room will be open to the public. (24h/24h)

3.4 - The station will stop every announcement during the services of the worship room.

3.5 - The station toilets will be open for everybody to allow easier use of the shared spaces. The cleaning costs will be shared between the three entities.

Floor plan. Railway station.

View of the alter center’s library in the station main hall.



Perspective section of the worship room and the exposition path, during mass.

View of the exposition path while people are crossing the railway station.

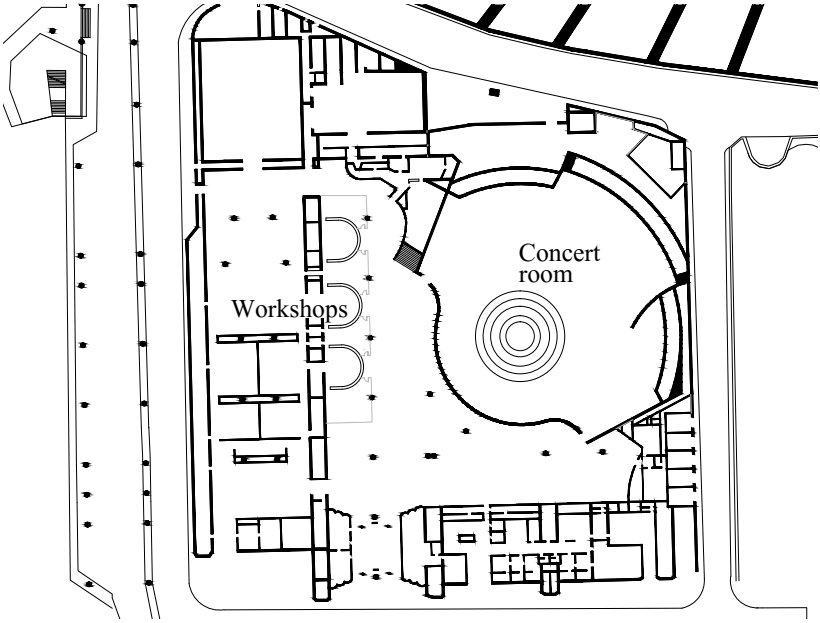
Fresh
Juice

4. - The Gift contract: The philharmony.

4.1 - The philharmony gives its concert room as a shared space exchanged alternately by the different entities.

4.2 - The philharmony gives some of its locker room to be transformed into workshops for the alter center. (500 m^2)

4.3 - The philharmony hall will be open out of the concerts hours for the access of the workshops .
The customers of the workshop will introduce themselves to the janitor to take the keys. (8 AM - 8 PM)



Floor plan. Philharmony.

View of the workshops in the philharmony main hall, during a concert.

5. - The Gift contract: The Cathedral.

5.1 - The cathedral gives 70 m² for the creation of workshops for the alter center.

5.2 - The workshops will be accessible in the opening hours of the cathedral. (6 AM - 9 PM).

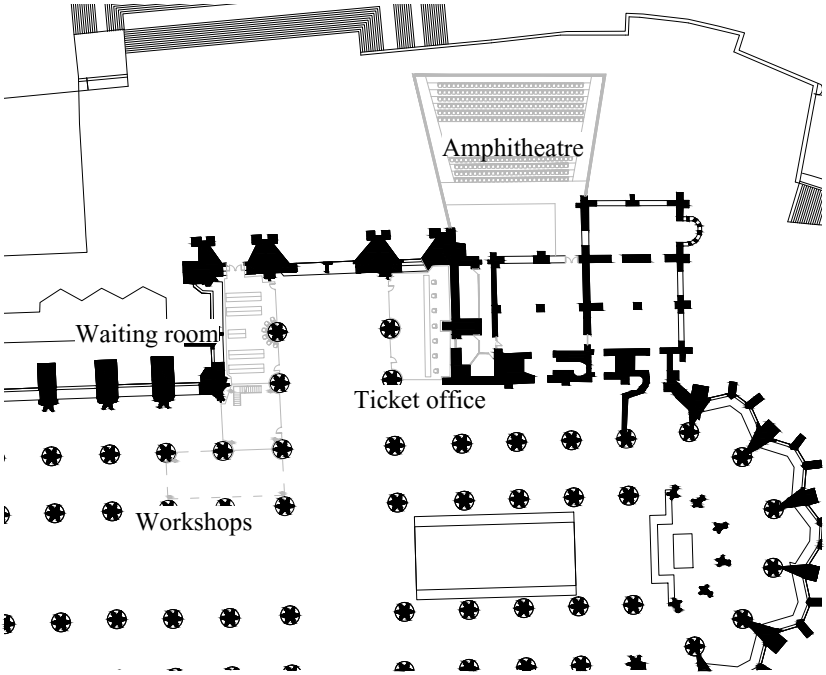
5.3 - The cathedral gives 290 m² dedicated to the waiting room and the ticket office of the railway station.

5.4 - The ticket office is open at the opening hours of the cathedral. Out of this period, ticket machines in the waiting room will assure the sales.

5.5 - The waiting room is open 24/7 and its crossing to the nave will be limited to the openeing hours of the cathedral.

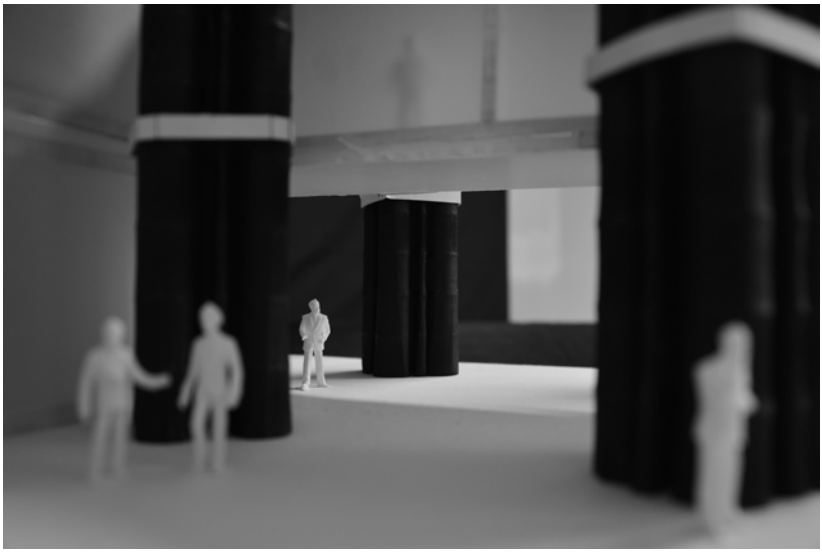
5.6 - The cathedral allows the crossing of the sacristy to the 350 seats amphitheatre.

5.7 - The cathedral gives its nave as an exchanged space alternatively between the different entities of the system.



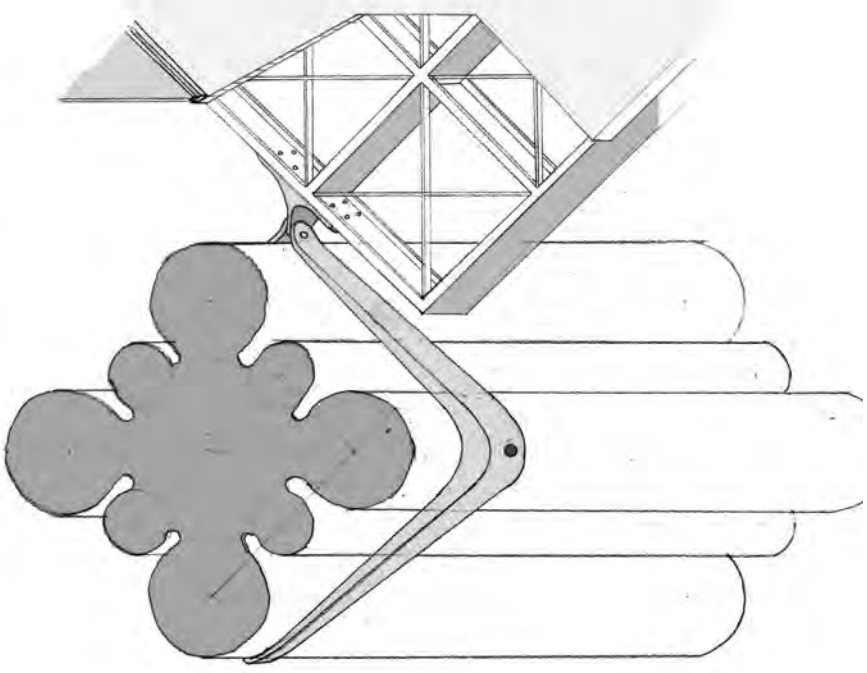
Floor plan. Cathedral.

View of the workshops in the cathedral



Model view of the workshops in the cathedral.

Detail of a floor tied to a pillar in the cathedral. This is an example of the type of our interventions in the existing buildings. The existing structures are strong in their nature therefore we have chosen light structures that are weaving and hanging on it.



View of the sacristy amphitheatre from Bahnhofsvorplatz.

View of the entrance of the sacristy amphitheatre, while people are waiting for enter.

For this project, we tried to implement the meaning of our program in reality, in order to create intersting situations and new social relations, provoking conflicts or questionning. The Gift contract is a way for us to show that an other way to think about the city or architecture is possible. This could be considered as a spatial and urban experiment at a human scale .

The three entities exchange spaces in order to create a system

02

COURTESY

1938

DENIS DE ROUGEMONT

ARTS D'AIMER ET ARTS MILITAIRES

« Donner un style à l'amour », telle est, selon J.Huizinga, l'aspiration suprême de la société médiévale dans l'ordre éthique. « C'est une nécessité sociale, un besoin d'autant plus impérieux que les meurs sont plus féroces. Il faut élever l'amour à la hauteur d'un rite, la violence débordante de la passion l'exige. A moins que les émotions ne se laissent encadrer dans des formes et des règles, c'est de la barbarie. L'Eglise avait pour tâche de réprimer la brutalité et la licence du peuple, mais elle n'y suffisait pas. L'aristocratie, en dehors des préceptes de la religion, avait sa culture à elle, à savoir la courtoisie, et elle y puisait les normes de sa conduite ».

Arts d'aimer et arts militaires,
extrait du livre «Le collège de Sociologie».
p 413

The Courtesy Center

In which
w o r l d
are you
living ?

Courtesy

In a world where Donald Trump won the American elections and the world war he launched a few years after.

In order to control his new world as much as possible, it is divided into a squared, rigid and organized frame. Each district is governed by an international company's boss.

At the European scale, the countries don't exist anymore, and the capitals have changed. In the D7 district, it's now Cologne.

Courtesy

The names of the capitals of each districts have changed.

Courtesy

This world is now led by money and personal interest

Feelings and passion, which used to characterized humans, have moved into politics.

Therefore Trump wants to control human lives and feelings. He had created ministries, each related to one feeling and its expression in your life. Those feelings are not only controlled, but they are frozen and simplified

T R U M P
ministeries

Courtesy

PRIDE

SURPRISE

AVERSION

SHYNESS

HAPPINESS

LAUGH

SHAME

ANGER

SADNESS

CONFIDENCE

ANXIETY

LOVE

Inhabitants of Cologne are trying to keep on living

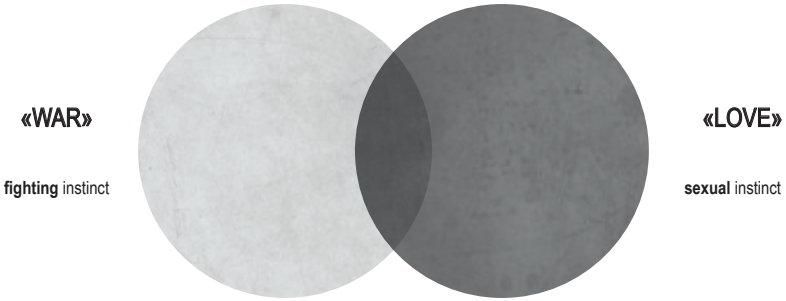
Courtesy

Among all the debris, a text of Denis de Rougemont has been rediscovered

«Arts d'aimer et arts militaires»
1938

There has always been love in war, and war in love. He talks about how those two disciplines are articulated together

Courtesy



, in the Middle Ages, the knights had their code of honor and behaviors expressed in the chivalry. This system appeared because of a deep need in society to canalize its passion.

Sources : *maremurex.net*

The knights were fighting for the kingdom, but also for the be-loved. The courtesy was more about seducing an unreachable woman. The more she was trying to avoid it, the more the man was trying to conquer her.

Sources : *idealmedieval.blogspot.com*

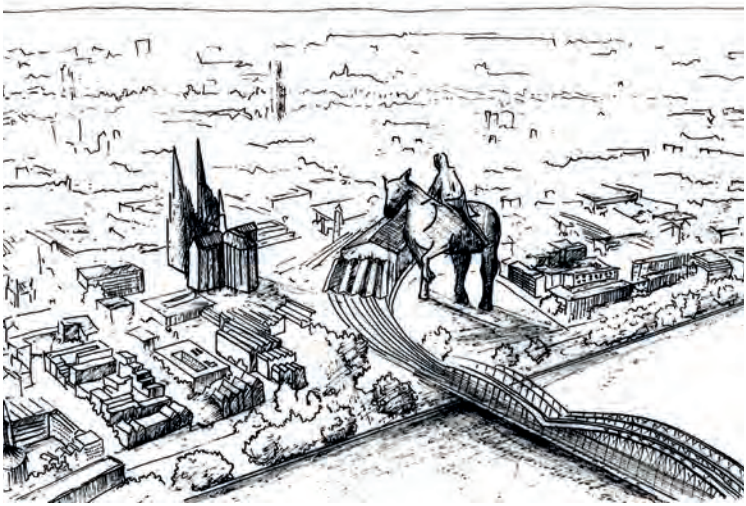
Then he develops the concept of war during the 15th to the 20th. He explains how the war is led by passion but also how throughout history, it becomes ever less human with the introduction of new ways of destruction.The increase of meccanization of war leads to an unhuman war, always more and more violent.

CHILVALRY
Middle Age
XVIII
THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR
THE NATIONAL WAR
XIX
XX
THE TOTAL WAR

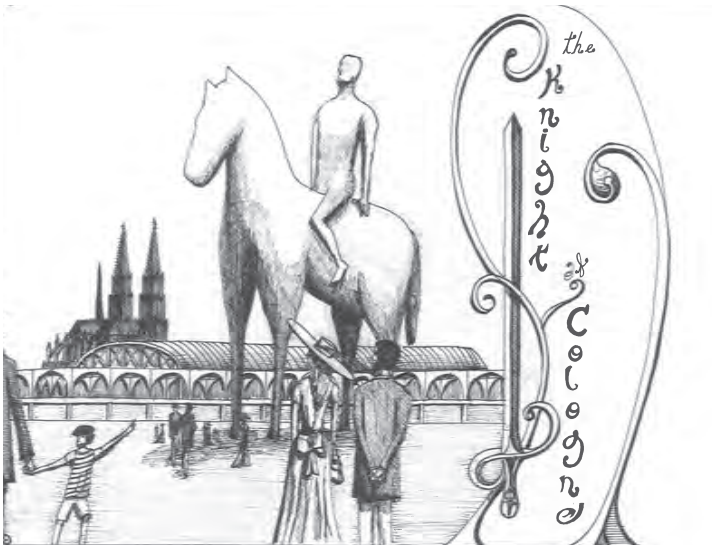
Courtesy

The Dehumanization of war

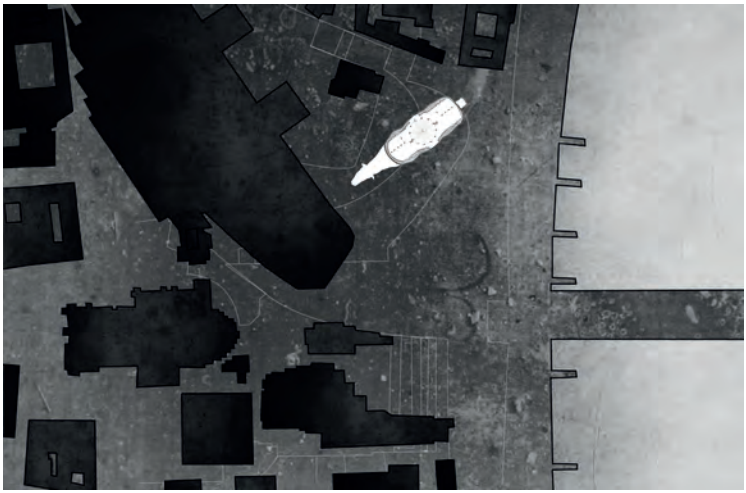
as the RAC company, we want to allow people to feel love again. We believe that by putting on practice this system of courtesy, linked with gallantry, we'll be able, one day, to live in a more human world, that's why we decided to invest our money in new kind of building.



bird’s-eye view of Cologne

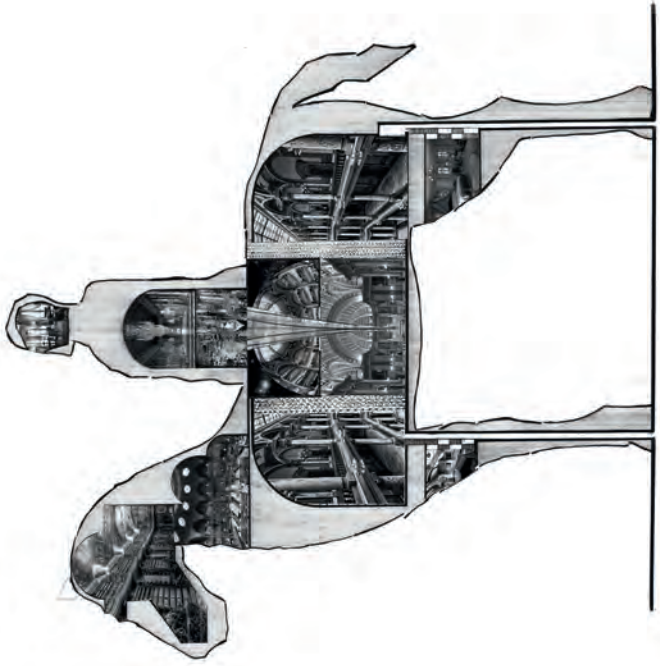


Exterior perspective of the Center of Courtesy

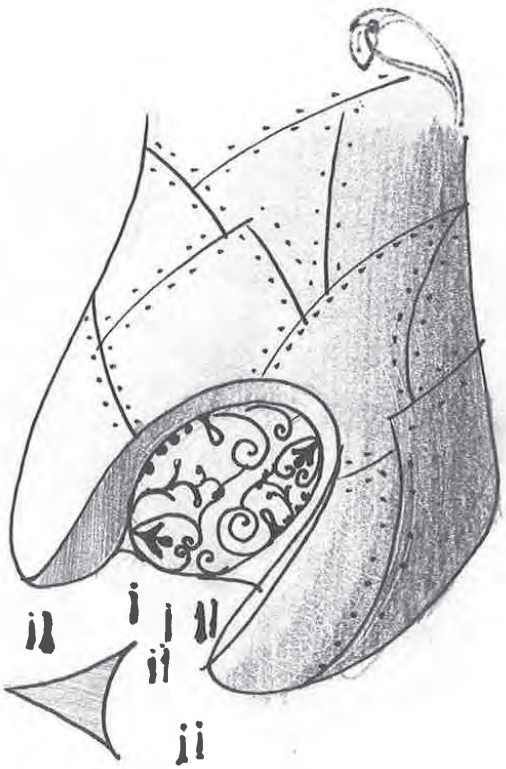


Site plan of the Center of Cologne

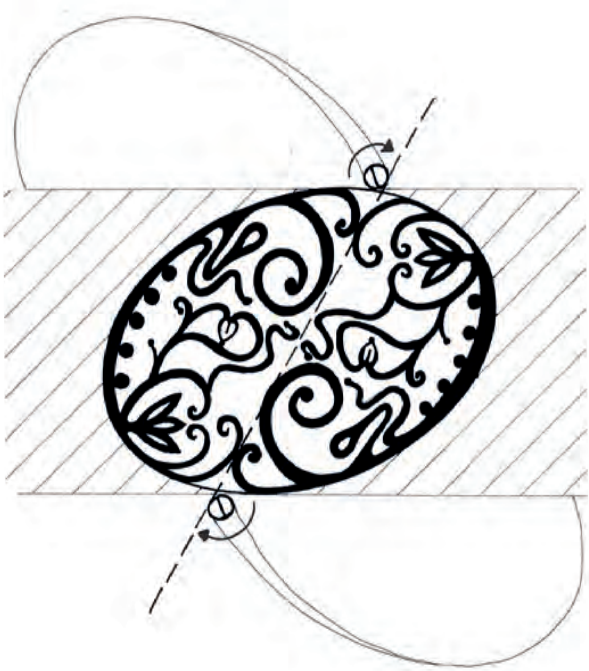
Courtesy



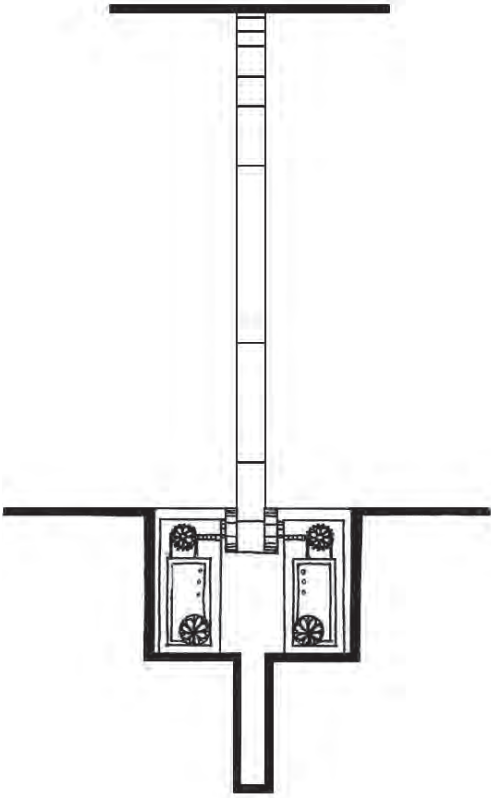
As soon as you enter the building, you'll have to forget what's outside. There is no place like this anywhere else; you will have an unforgettable experience.



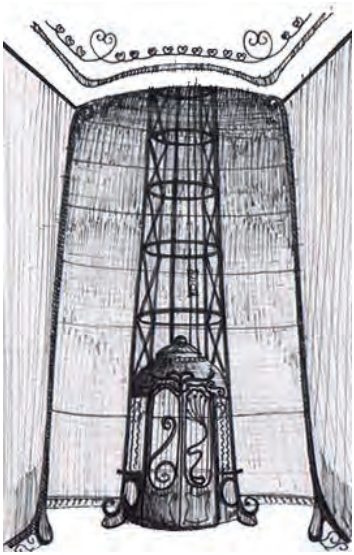
The bowing entrance door



Elevation and system of the bowing entrance door



Sliding system of the bowing entrance door



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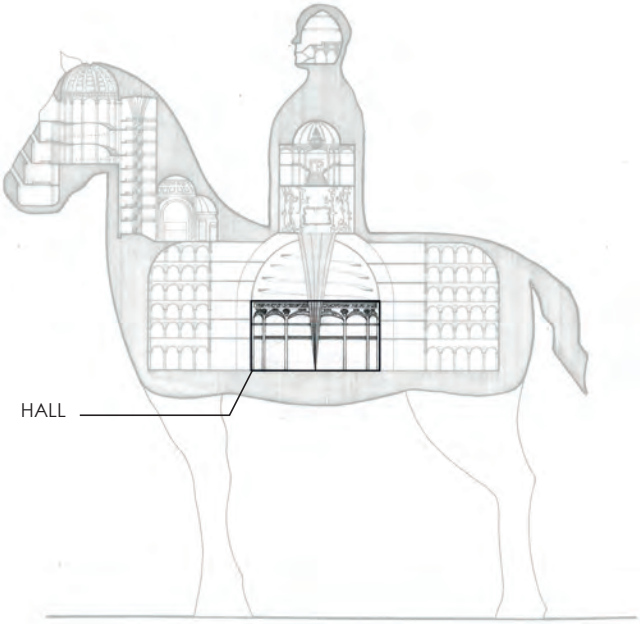
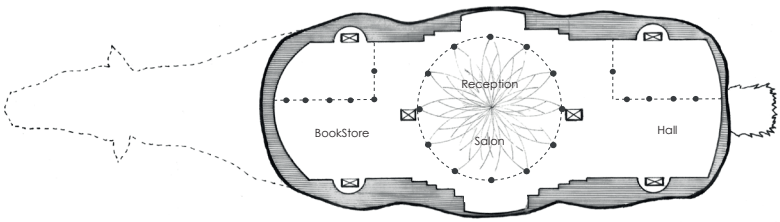
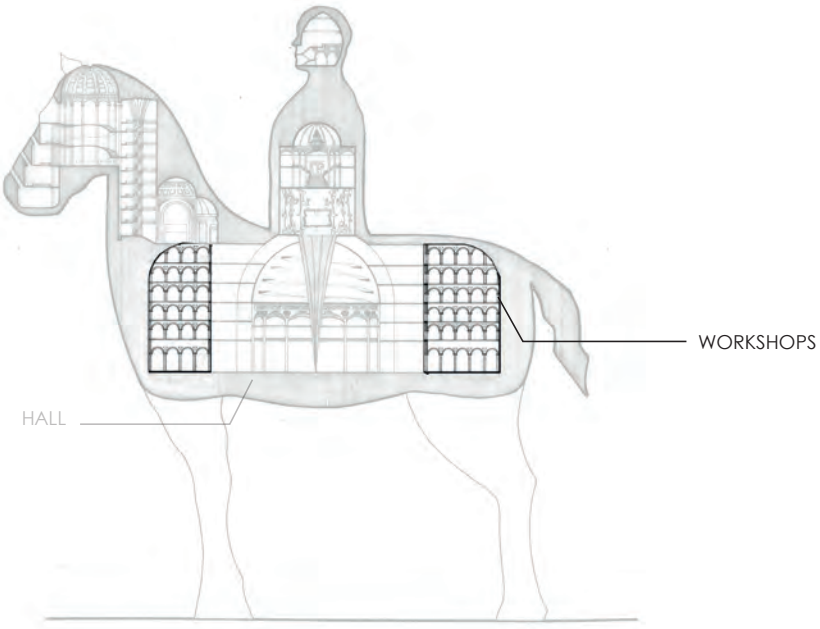
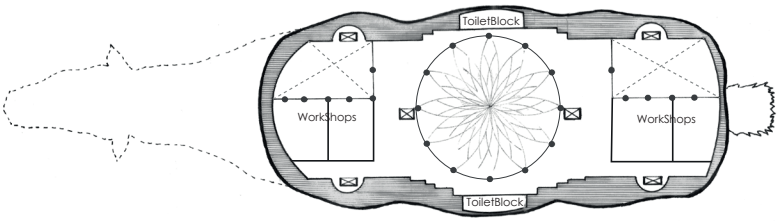




Plan of the hall of the Center of Courtesy

Courtesy





Plan of the workshops of the Center of Courtesy

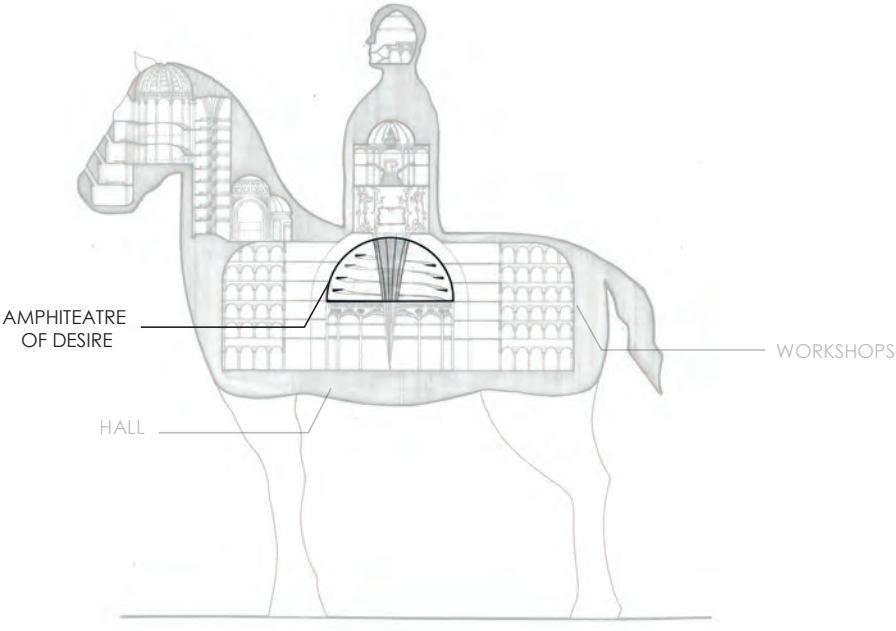
Courtesy

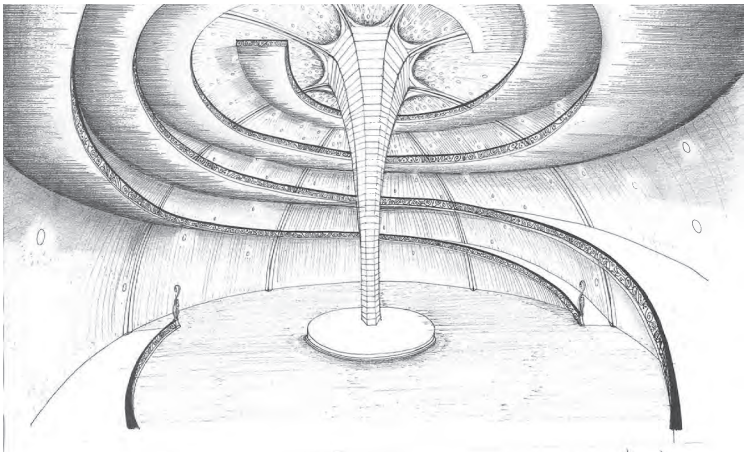
The main spaces of the center are the amphitheaters which are each related to a step in the courtesy ritual. First, you enter in the amphitheater of desire with a stars' ceiling, created by holes in the walls. It mainly consists of two enrolled ramps with steps to seat. One ramp is for men, one for women

Then in the pelvic cavity, you will find the amphitheater of love where you will be in small boats with you be-loved. Close your eyes, think of the movement of your bark floating on the lake of love, an atmosphere of peace and reminding. You will be able to watch a movie, a performance, or a conference.

After that, you can reach in the thoracic cavity, the amphitheater of gallantry. Men and women are in different balconies, and after a play of looks, the couples will go to dance, to continue the courtesy ritual.

Courtesy





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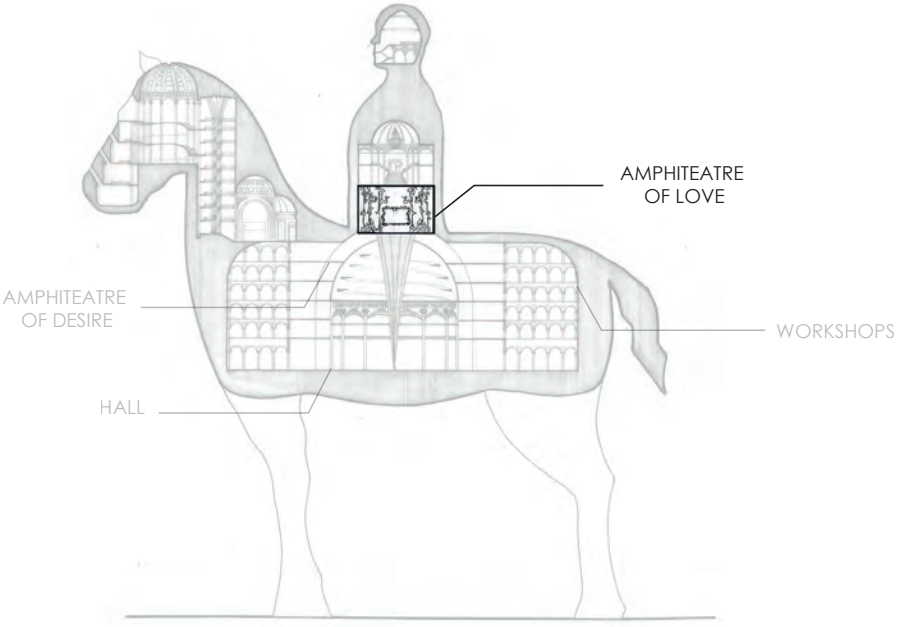
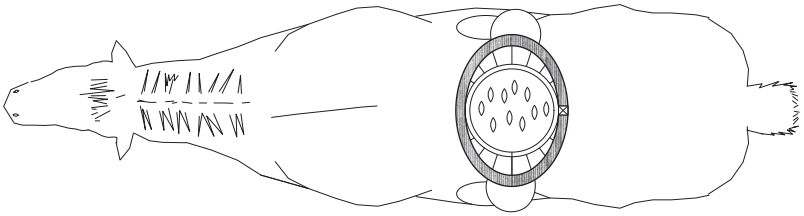
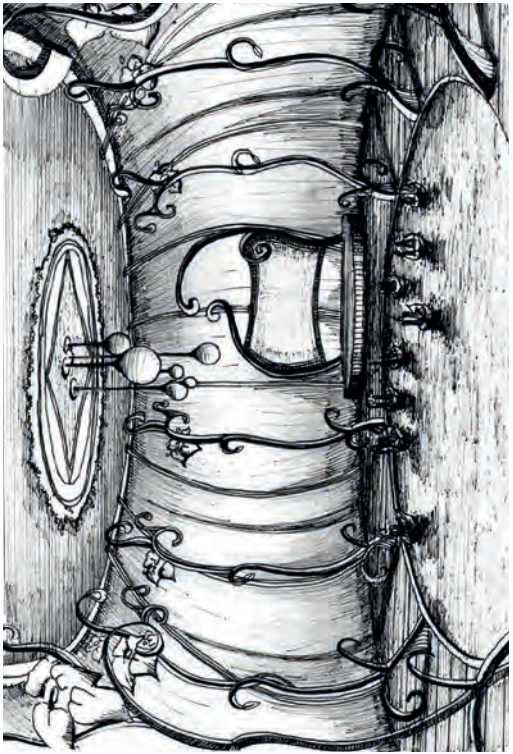
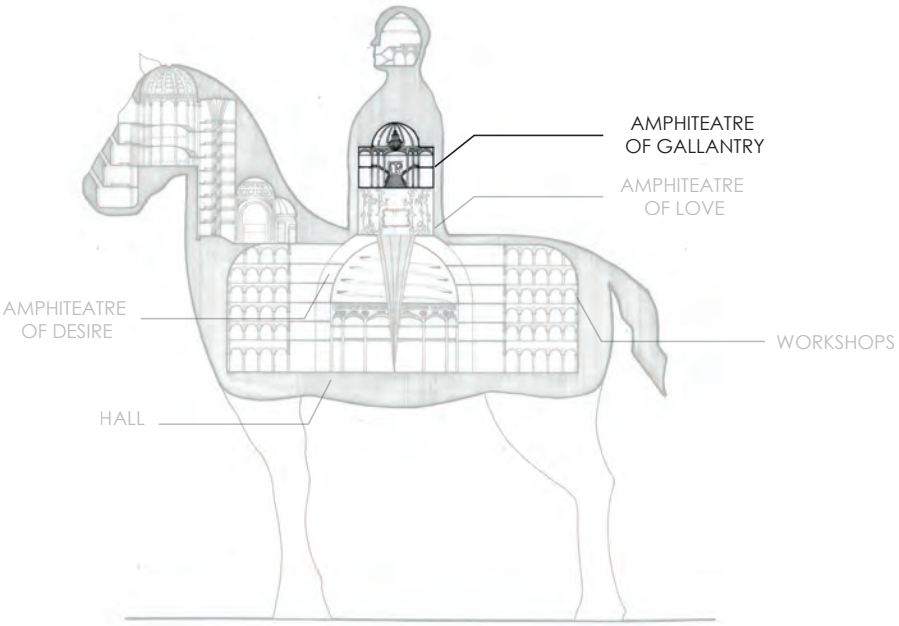




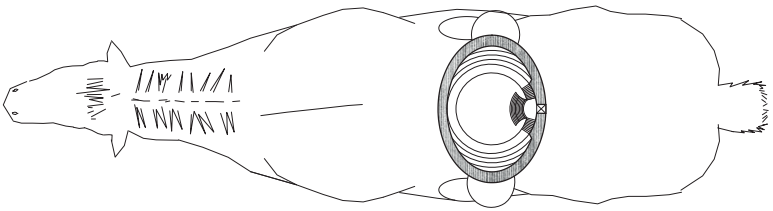
Plan of the Amphitheater of Love

Courtesy

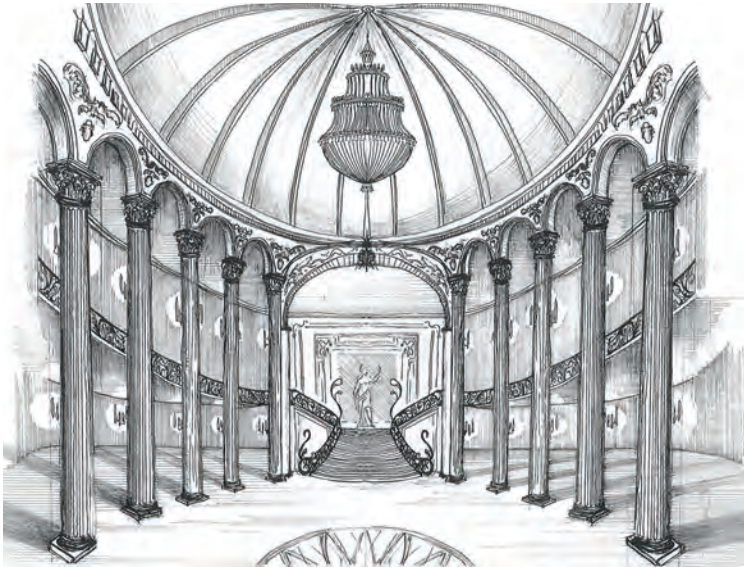


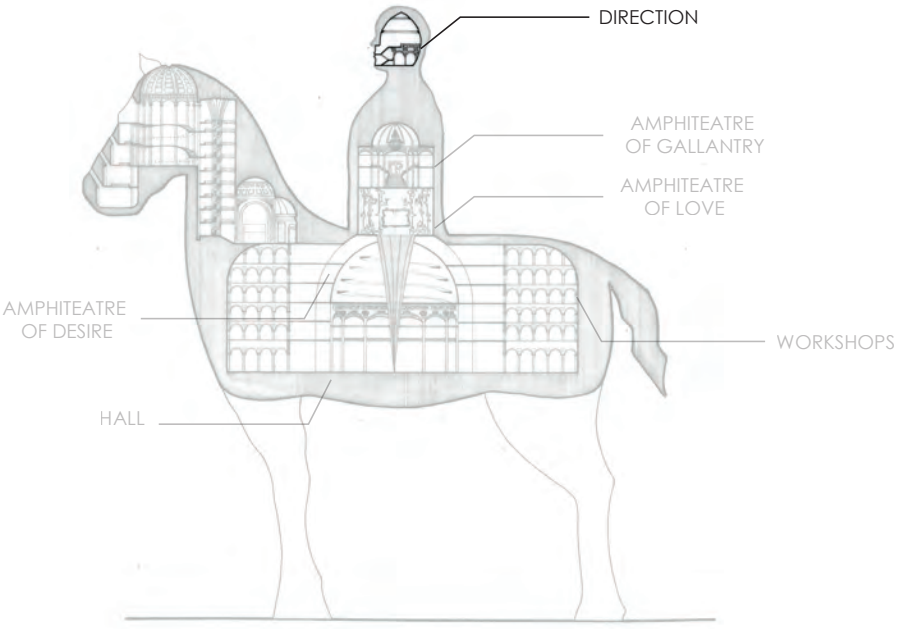

AMPHITEATRE
OF GALLANTRY
AMPHITEATRE
OF LOVE
AMPHITEATRE
OF DESIRE
WORKSHOPS
HALL

Courtesy



Plan of the amphitheater of Gallantry

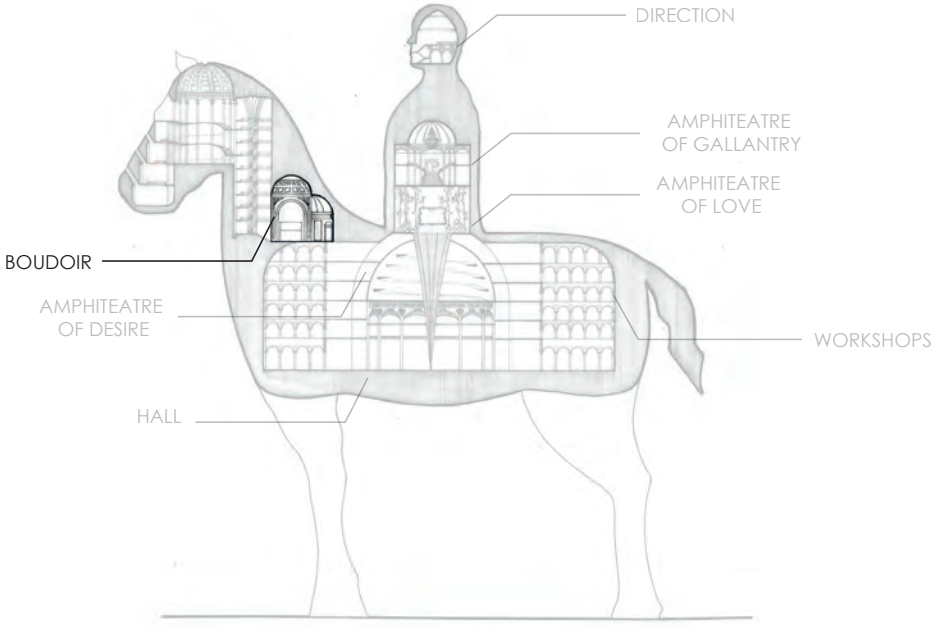


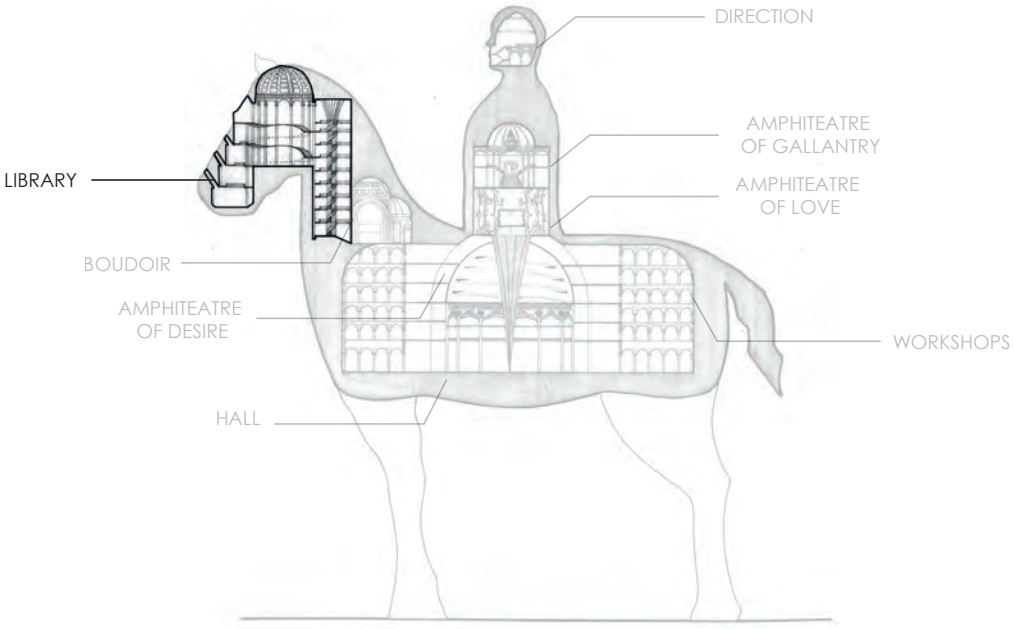


The offices of the head members are just above the amphitheater of gallantry, in the knight's head.

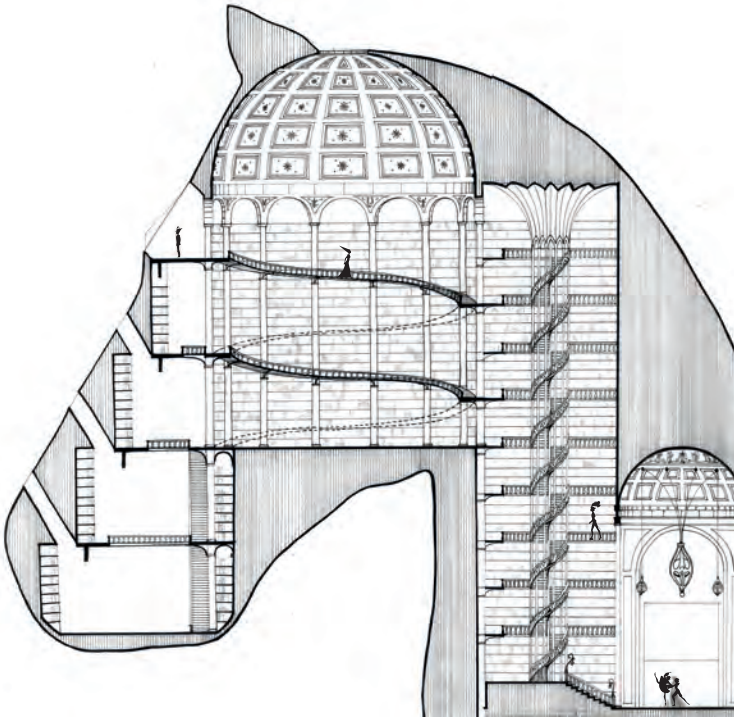
The 2nd part of our building is composed of the head of the horse. You 1st enter in the boudoir, transition between the amphitheaters and the library. The library is situated in the head of the Horse, as a way to express the knowledge from other perspective.

Courtesy


DIRECTION
AMPHITEATRE
OF GALLANTRY
AMPHITEATRE
OF LOVE
BOUDOIR
AMPHITEATRE
OF DESIRE
WORKSHOPS
HALL


DIRECTION
AMPHITEATRE
OF GALLANTRY
LIBRARY
AMPHITEATRE
OF LOVE
BOUDOIR
AMPHITEATRE
OF DESIRE
WORKSHOPS
HALL

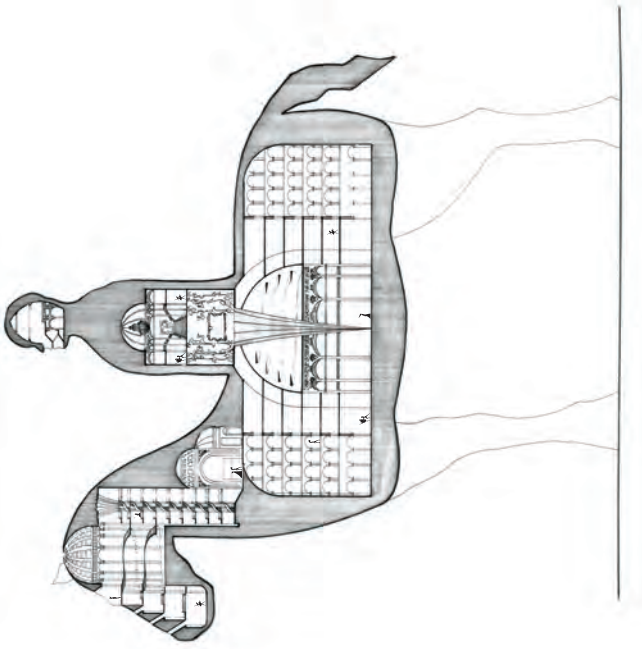
Courtesy

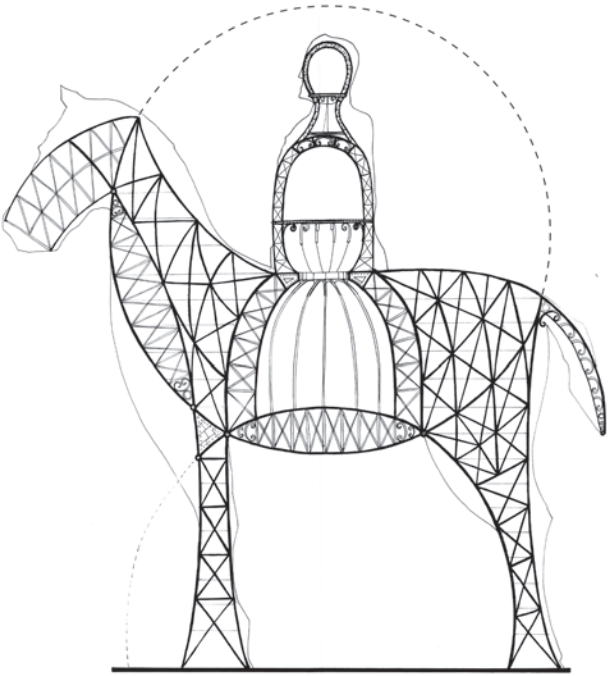


Section of the Library in the head of the horse

Model of the Head of the Horse - Plaster

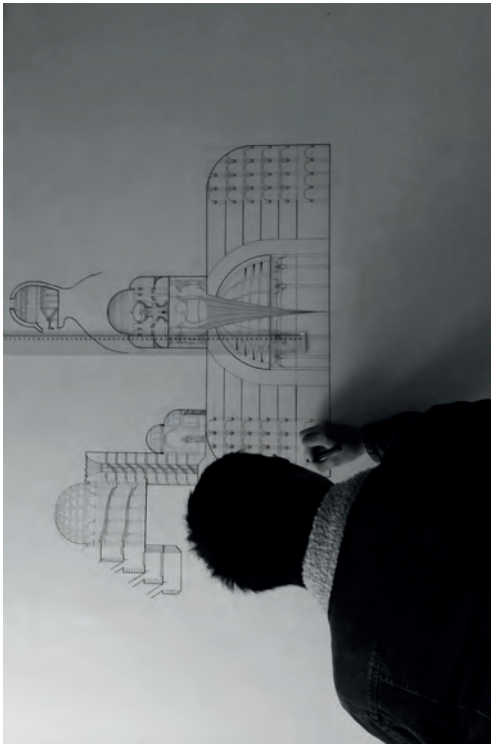
Courtesy

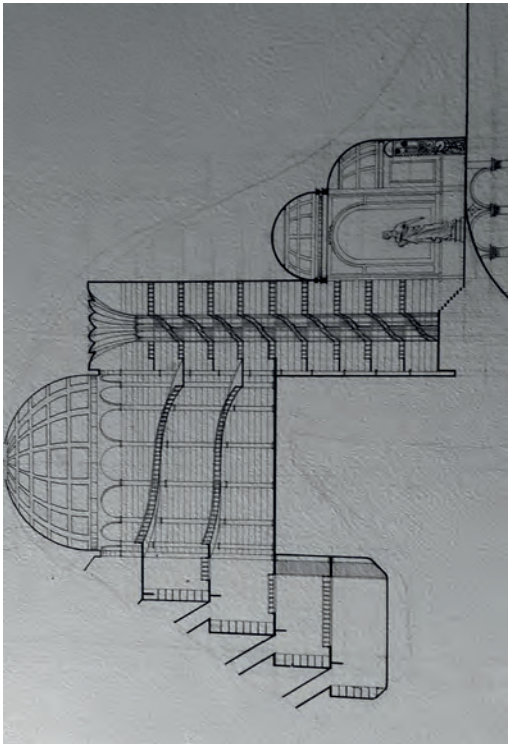




The center of Courtesy of the D7 district is built with panels of glass and metals, fixed on a steel structure, like the Eiffel tower or the Statue of Liberty

Courtesy





it will become another icon in the world, thanks to its shape, sure, but also as the symbol of the reintroduction of feelings in human life.

Christ the Redeemer

Statue of liberty

Colossus of Rhodes

Eiffel Tower

Pisa tower

Courtesy Center

03

REVOLUTION

1947

VIKTOR KLEMPERER

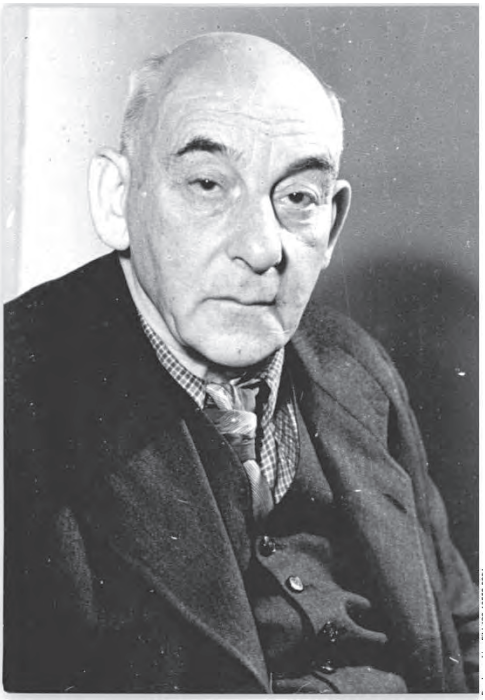
LINGUA TERTII IMPERII

Le philosophe allemand Victor Klemperer s'attacha dès 1933 à l'étude de la langue et des mots employés par les nazis. En puisant à une multitude de sources (discours radiodiffusés d'Adolf Hitler ou de Joseph Paul Goebbels, faire-part de naissance et de décès, journaux, livres et brochures, conversations, etc.), il a pu examiner la destruction de l'esprit et de la culture allemands par la novlangue nazie. En tenant ainsi son journal il accomplissait aussi un acte de résistance et de survie. En 1947, il tirera de son travail ce livre :LTI, Lingua Tertii Imperii, la langue du IIIeReich, devenu la référence de toute réflexion sur le langage totalitaire. Sa lecture, à cinquante ans de distance, montre combien le monde contemporain a du mal à se guérir de cette langue contaminée ; et qu'aucune langue n'est à l'abri de nouvelles manipulations.

LTI

Victor Klemperer

Reclam



Victor Klemperer son of Rabbi and cousin of the famous conductor Otto Klemperer was born in Landsberg in 1881,

Klemperer was ethnically Jewish though Protestant by conversion, and was a philologist and professor at the University of Dresden. He was stripped of his title and forced to work in a factory following the Nuremberg laws in 1935.

He avoided deportation until 1940 as wife was Aryean, but was forced to move to a Jewish house, ensuring constant humiliation and abuse by the Gestapo. He witnessed frequent evacuations of friends.

Klemperer escaped in 1945 to an American controlled zone following Allied bombings of Dresden.

The Language of the Third Reich documents Victor Klemperer's memories of staying in Germany under the Nazi regime. He wrote in 1933 his diary in which he notes day after day handling of the Third Reich.

The discretely kept diary survived the war, with LTI being published in 1957 which was partially formed from diary extracts. The full diary was published in 1995, 35 years after his death in 1960.

fig 1:Hitler speech to the German people

fig 2:influence and handling of Nazi's news

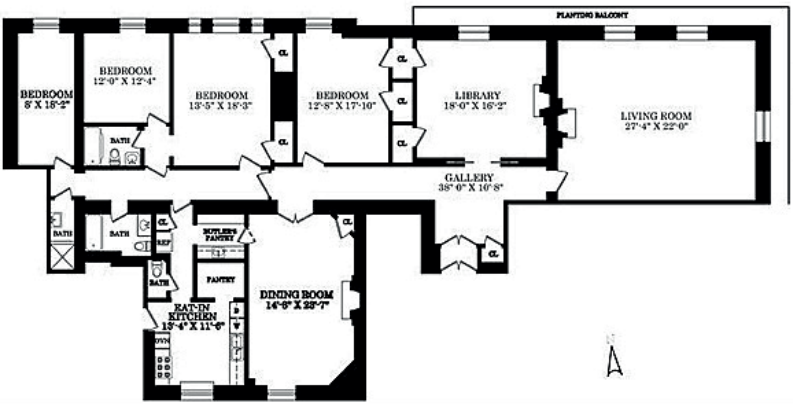
Klemperer details how Nazi thought was transmitted through the use of language. A fundamental part the LTI was an emphasis on certain buzzwords, either reworking the uses of existing words and phrases for propagandistic purposes, or creating new ones. In doing so, the Nazi's effectively simplified the language, and consequently the means of expression. « The language of the LTI is to strip everyone of their individuality » and turn the into herd driven cattle, « atoms in a huge block of stone ». It is the language of « mass fanaticism ».

A key example was a friend of Klemperer, who's nephew was a soldier. Despite « having never read a book in his life », she was familiar with the style as her nephew had been toying with those ideas for years. Klemperer describes it as « language that thinks and writes for you. »

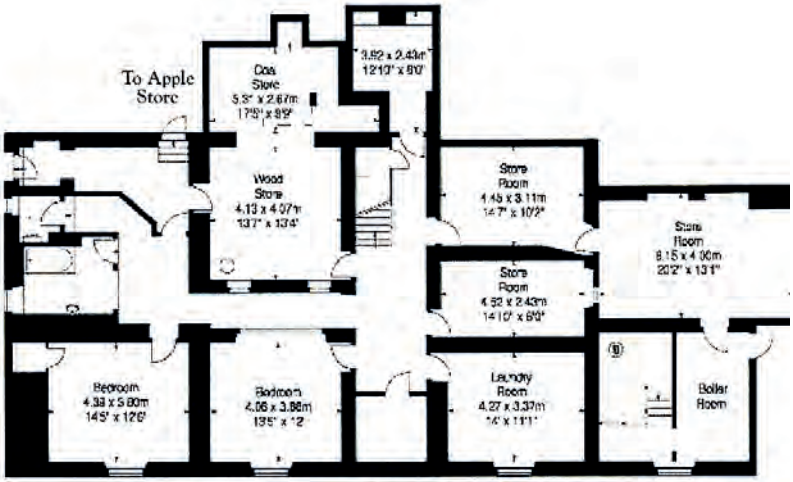
Written material was heavily scrutinised and the writing style had to adhere to the Nazi's strict editorial policy, which tailored lanugage to suliminally convey ideology. This meant heavy censorship and any material that allowed free thinking was removed.

The LTI was designed to control the population with a unified sense of thought. Desginated expressions frequently carried over into everyday conversations in all corners of society, demonstrating the effect.

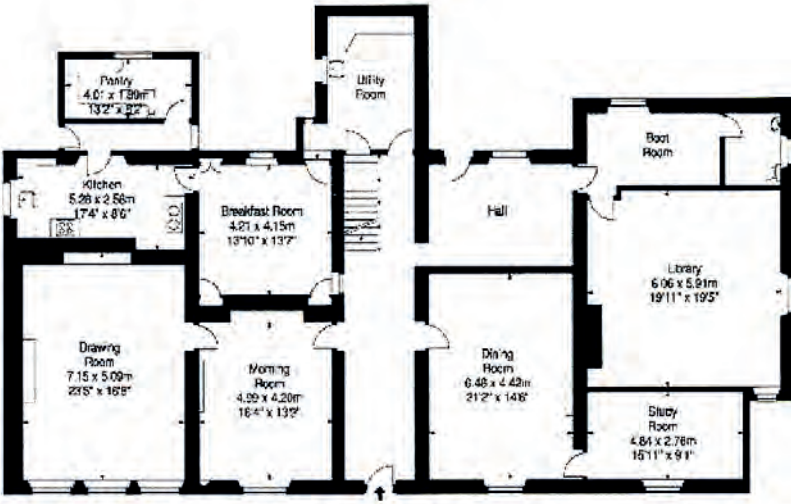
PUTTING WORDS TO SPACES



The Dakota, 19th century house. Prescriptive room uses.



Lower Ground Floor

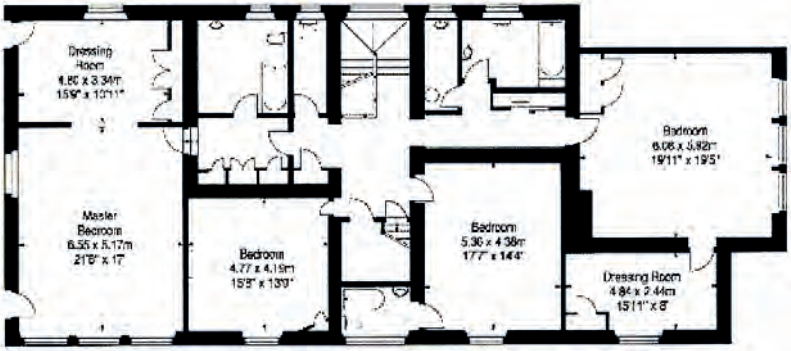


Ground Floor

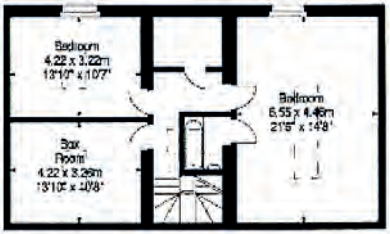
NUNNEY COURT

ross internal area: 7837 Sq Ft - 728.06 Sq M

For identification only - Not to scale



First Floor



Second Floor

Revolution

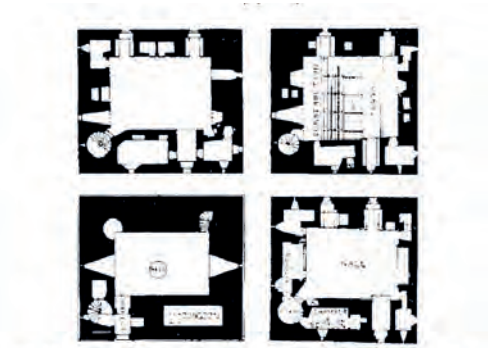
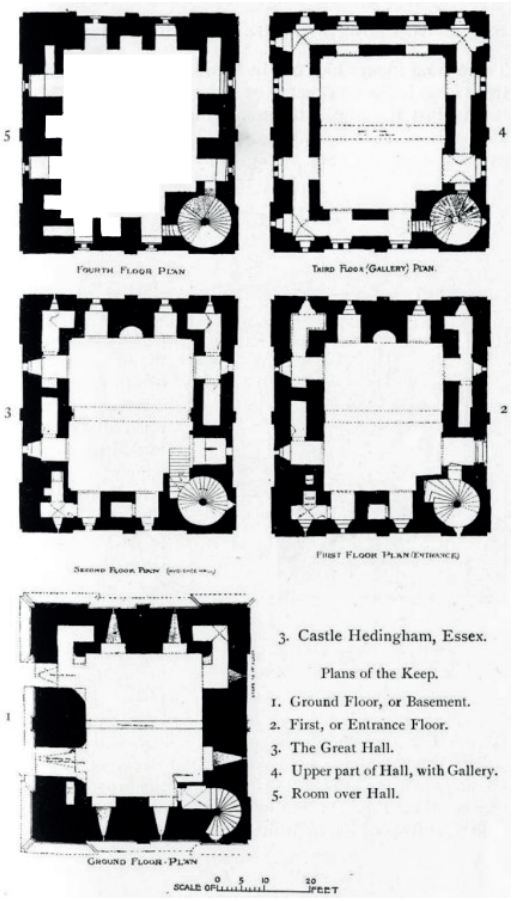


Fig. 2.4: British Castle Floor Plan Sketches by Kahn. *Source: Brownlee, David B., and David G. De Long.* Louis I. Kahn: In the Realm of Architecture. *Los Angeles: Museum of Contemporary Art, Rizzoli, 1991, 68.*

Castle sketches by Louis Kahn.
Designed for fighting sieges, medieval castle room uses are flexible.



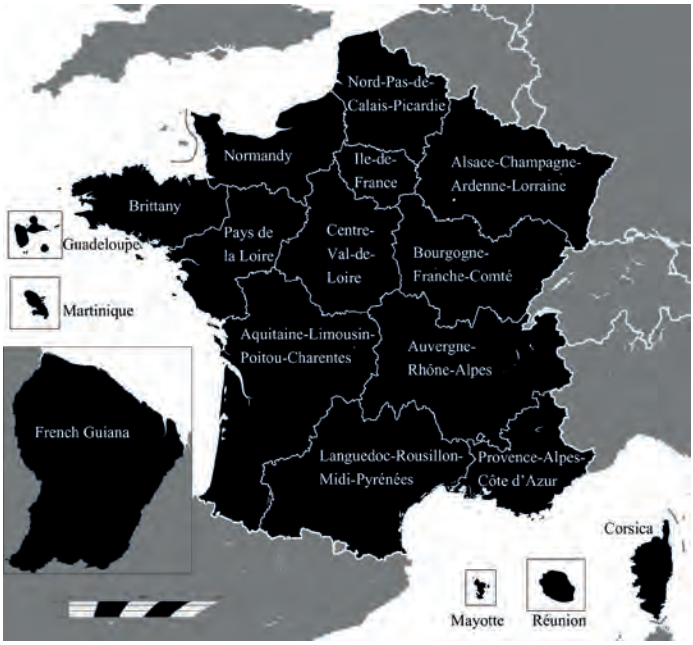
3. Castle Hedingham, Essex.

Plans of the Keep.

1. Ground Floor, or Basement.
2. First, or Entrance Floor.
3. The Great Hall.
4. Upper part of Hall, with Gallery.
5. Room over Hall.

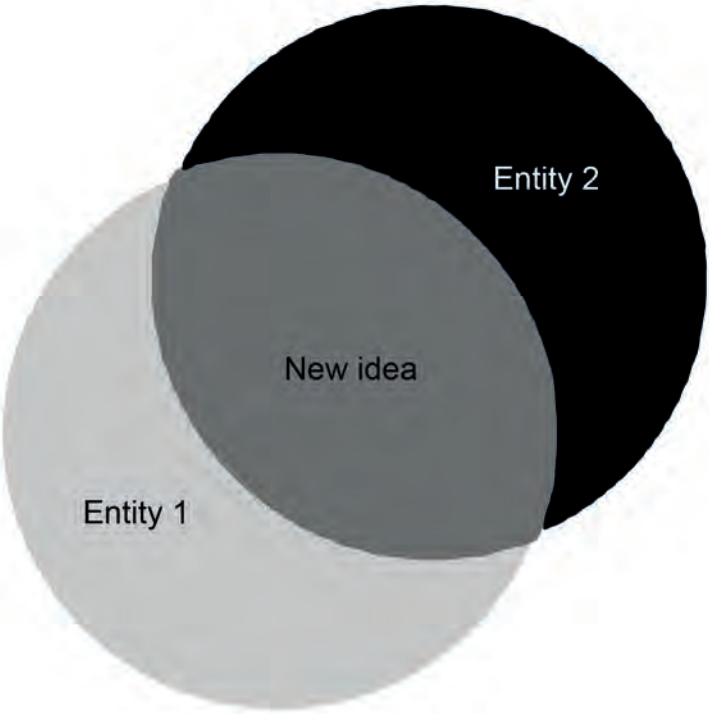
The new French regions

Administrative regions and their names are artificially created, with little regard to their history.



EXPLANATION OF WORDS AND MEANINGS

Fusion of Words



Our project uses the manipulation and fusion of words to create new room ideas, and consequently new lifestyles.

The users will gradually become accustomed to the ideas as they use the building, the basic principle behind «LTI».

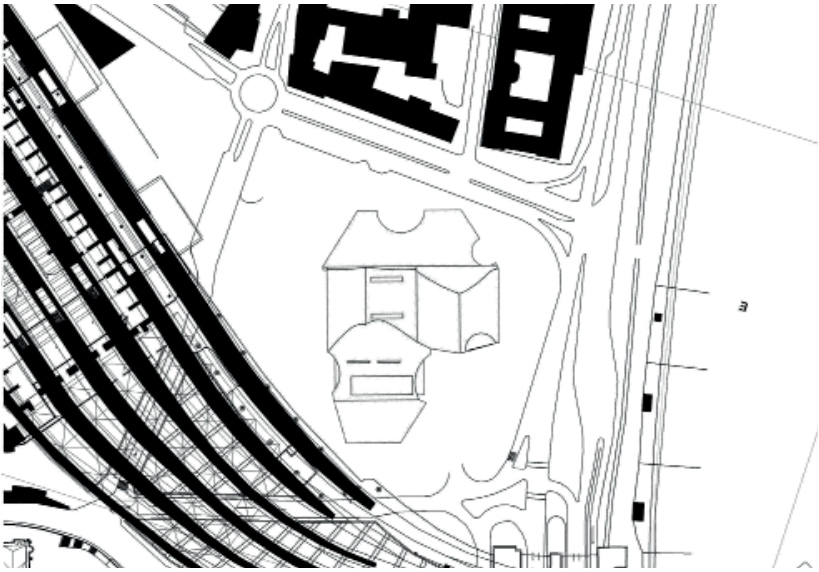
EXPERIMENTAL COLLAGES

library-Amphitheater

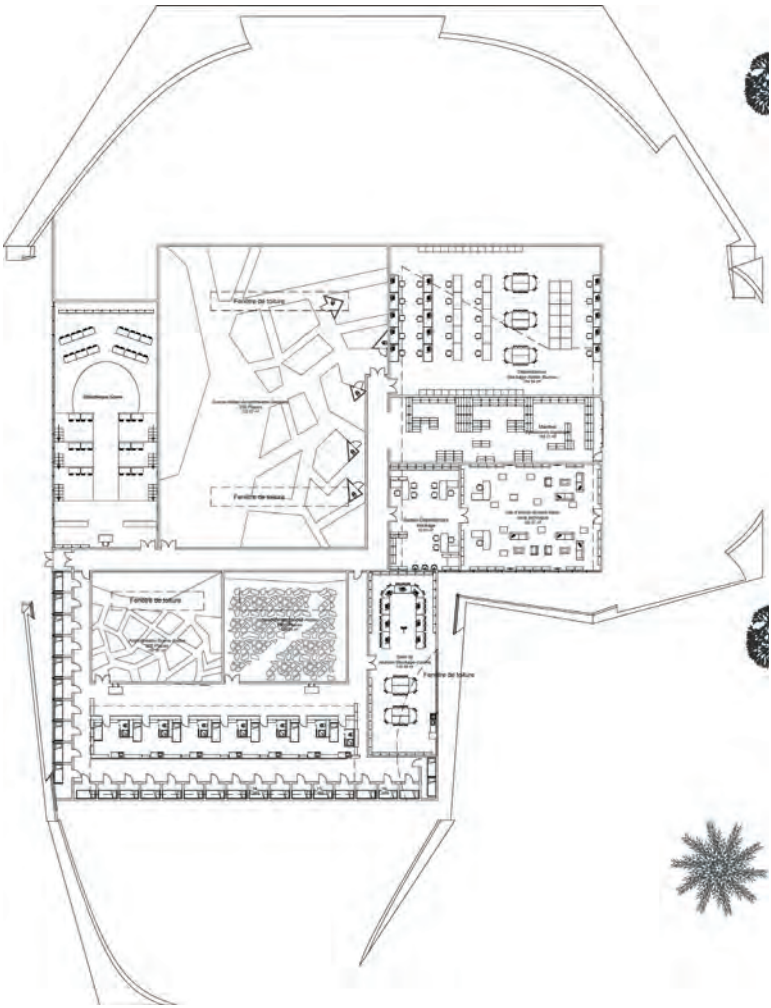
There is a big contrast between these elements, but try to merge them, allows to develop both three positions at the visitor attention, listening, and reading. While the library itself is right in order to take information in and out. Develop a new way of seeing things

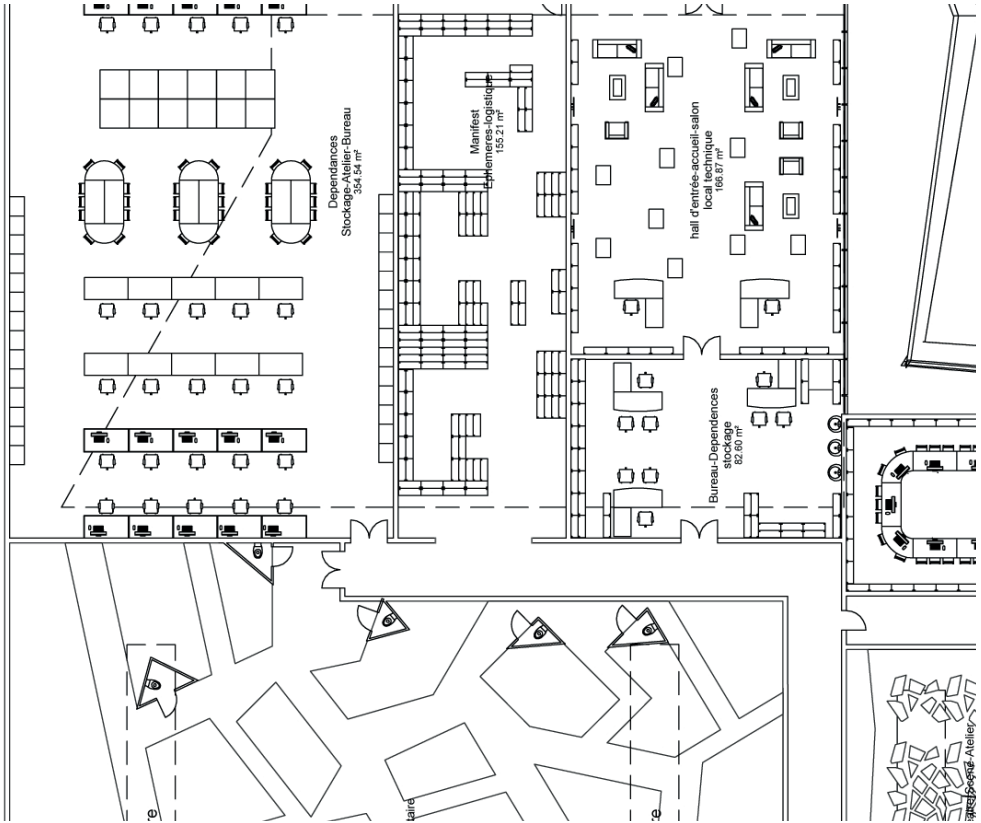
PRESENTATION OF PLAN AND ELEVATION

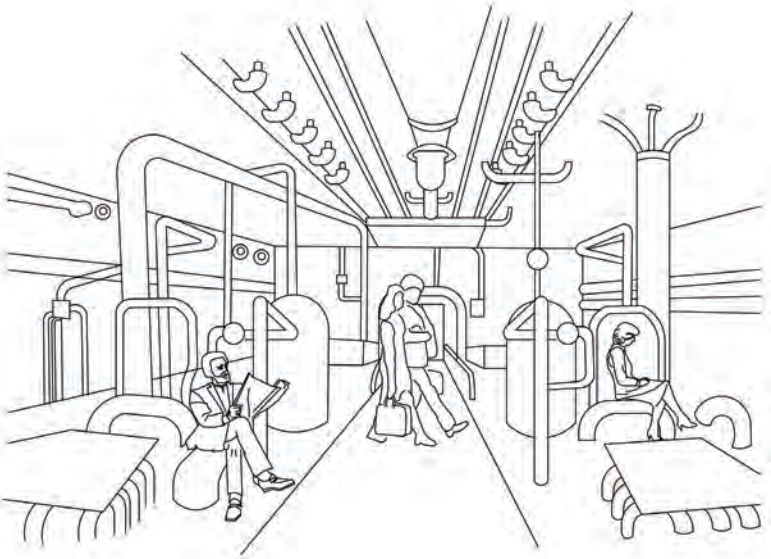
Site Plan 1:1000



Floor Plan 1:200

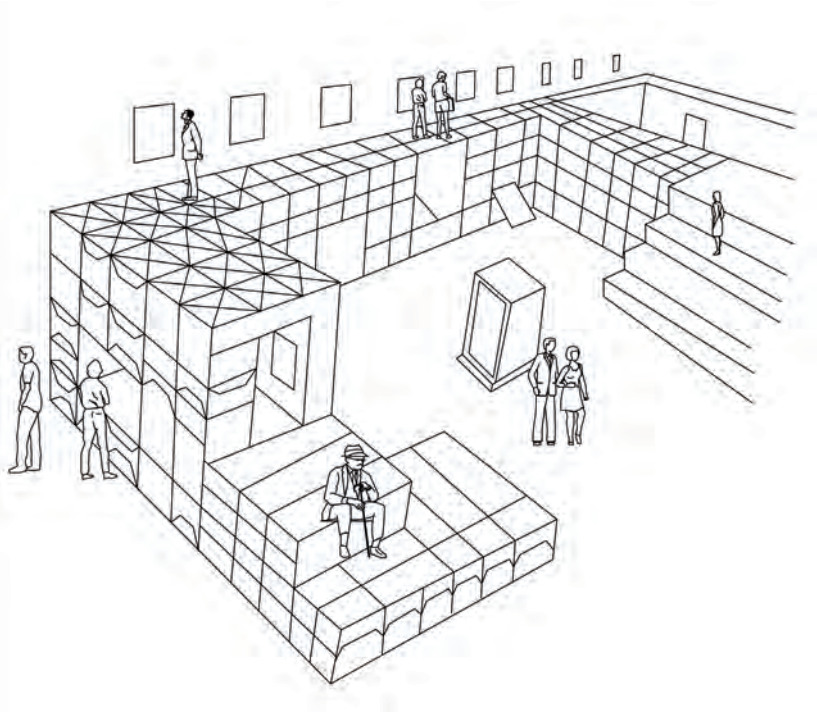



Dependances
Stockage-Atelier-Bureau
354.54 m²
Manifest
Evenement-logistique
155.21 m²
hall d'entrée-accueil-salon
local technique
166.87 m²
Bureau-Dependences
stockage
82.60 m²



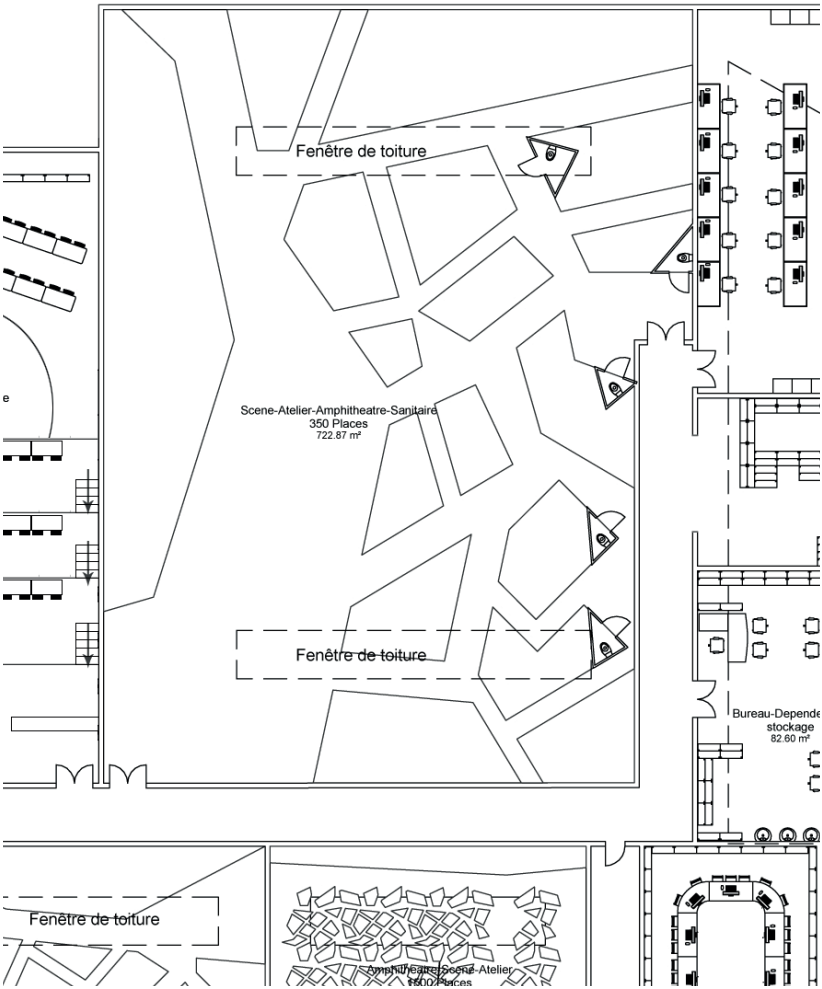
Technical room-Living room-Entrance hall

This combination is trying to develop a new vision on the appearance of plant rooms. Part of the piping is arranged so as to form seats. Allow the user to see the hidden aspect of complexity building. That is to condition the functioning machinist. The turbines and the electric hydraulic operation so repeat and machinist appearance will cause the person to feel the weight of the machine imposed on life itself and in the lobby and lounge. This room is unconsciously will lead to love deeper technology or hate it unconsciously because of the great weight it occupies.



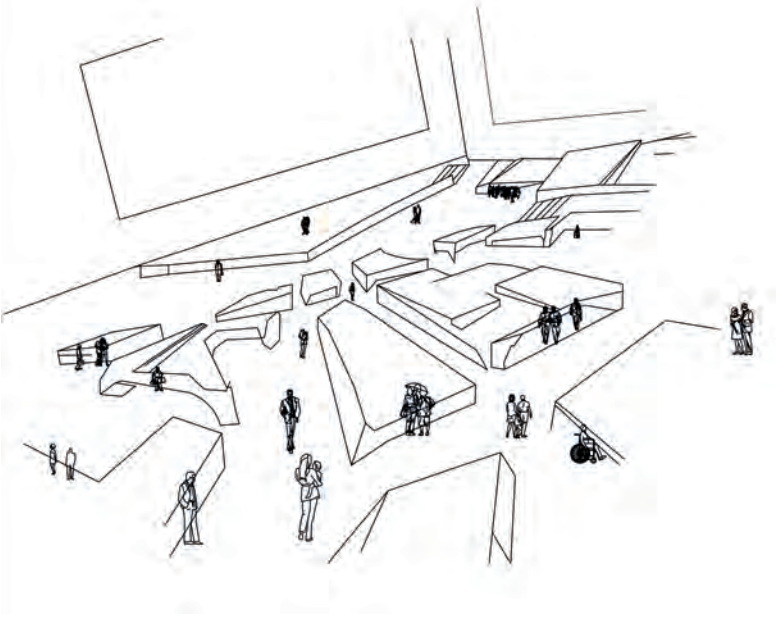
logistic-Ephemeral events

The ephemeral event and logistics combine to give birth to a flexible space. The products logistics structure this space creates seating and half levels of circulation spaces, and creates interior exhibition space which gives birth to a new function,
«logi ephemeral». boxes of logistics can be moved by people. They can themselves create paths. Or showcase exhibition. People become exhibitors and spectators


Fenêtre de toiture
Scene-Atelier-Amphitheatre-Sanitaire
350 Places
722.87 m²
Fenêtre de toiture
Bureau-Dependa
stockage
82.60 m²
Fenêtre de toiture

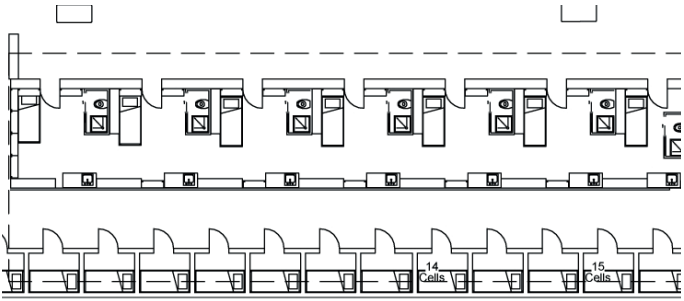
Revolution

Fenêtre de toiture
Fenêtre de toiture
Amphithéâtre-Scène-Atelier
200 Places
181 m²



Amphitheater-Scene- Workshop

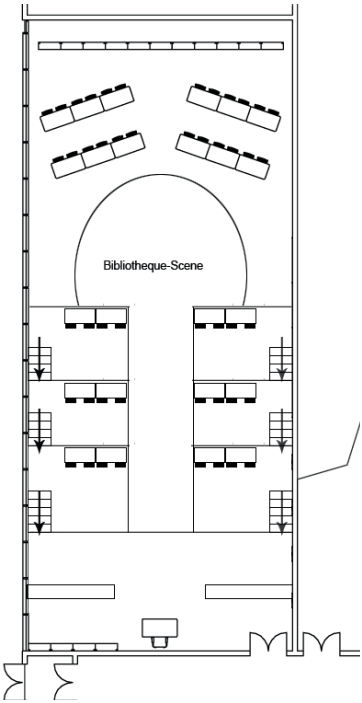
The layout of the amphitheatre is designed to create an atmosphere of work and concentration. The landscaped tables allow groups of people to work together, but their irregular shapes force people to concentrate when circulating and positioning themselves. The four gigantic screens positioned on each wall allow maximum visibility of the stage, and a toilet is placed behind some of the tables. The concept is to create bizarre layouts that people will eventually become accustomed to.



Library dormitory

Library dormitory

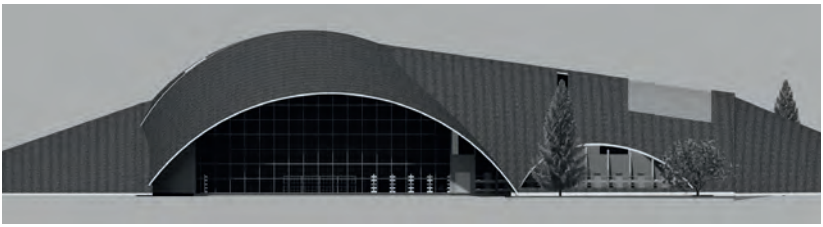
The books in the library are arranged to structure the entire space. People can freely exchange books or go from one section to another to get a book and relax. The goal is to condition the people to believe that the intellect is the only reason to live consciously, by living and sleeping in a place surrounded by books. The beds are integrated between the bookshelves, and people access their beds with a ladder for sleeping.


Bibliotheque-Scene

Bibliothêque scene bureaux

This merger creates the bleachers where offices will be arranged towards the stage. The created bleachers will house the books in the libraries.

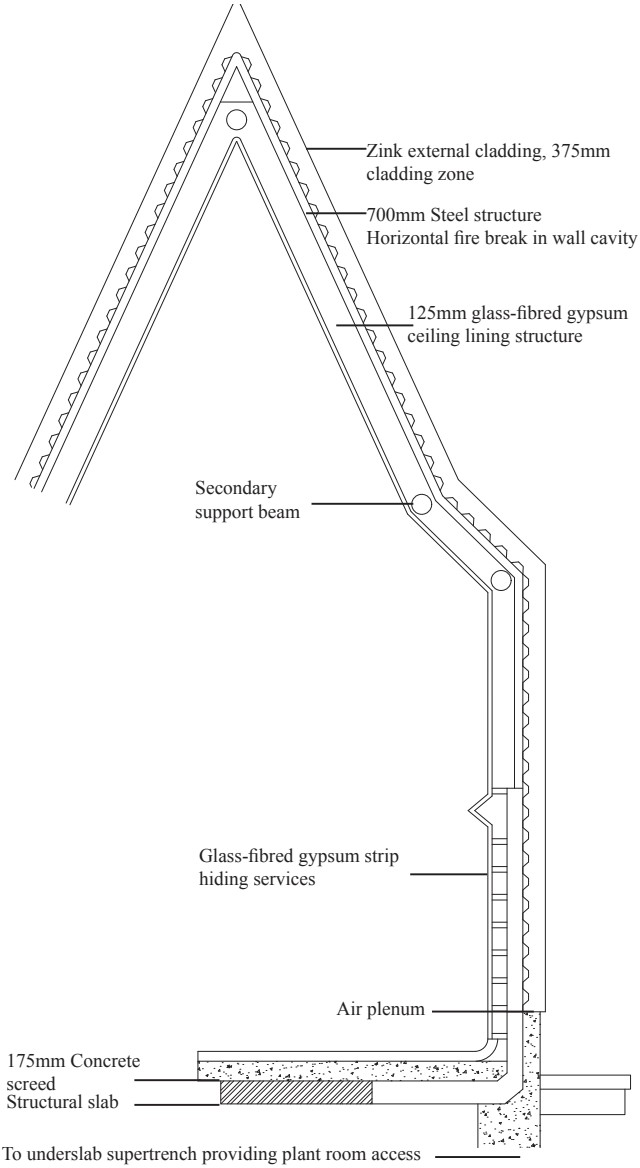
Elevation



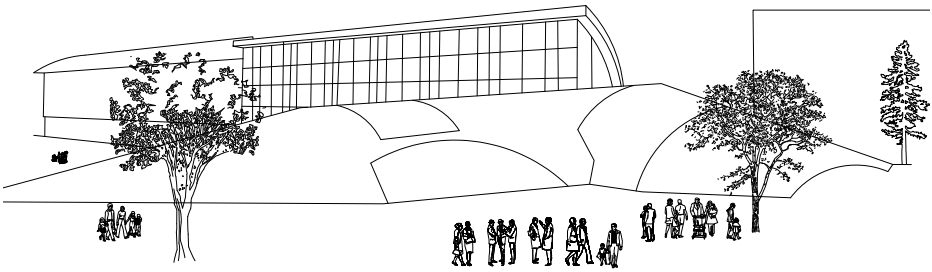
Section

Merging the functions, building, roofing, walls, floor, garden, openings, lead to the formation of a single entity, and create relationship and connection between inside and outside. thanks to transparency and the side openings.

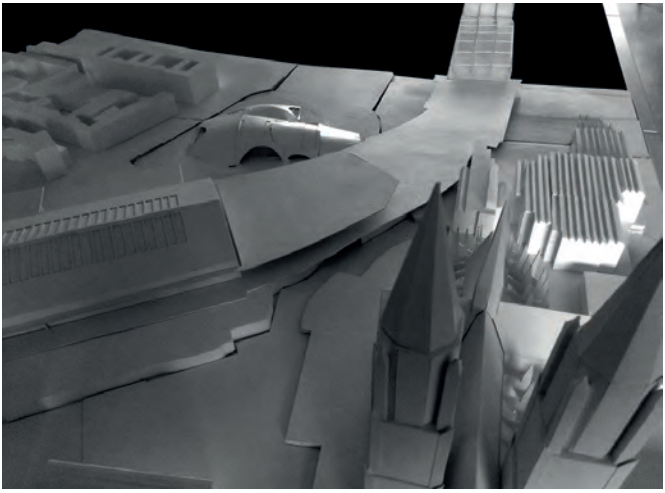
Section 1:20

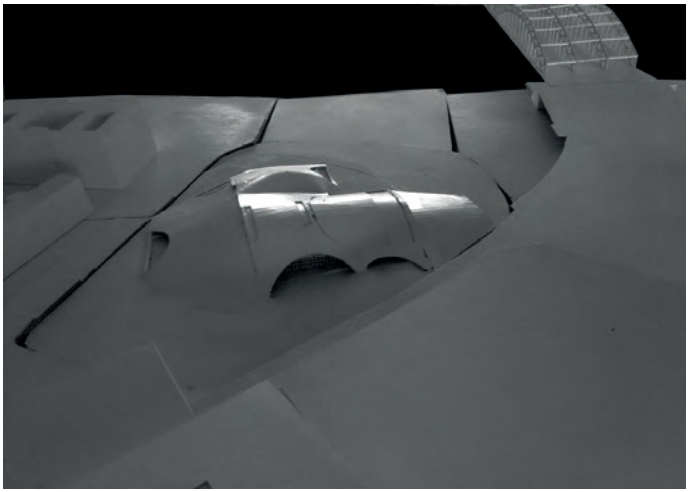

Zink external cladding, 375mm
cladding zone
700mm Steel structure
Horizontal fire break in wall cavity
125mm glass-fibred gypsum
ceiling lining structure
Secondary
support beam
Glass-fibred gypsum strip
hiding services
Air plenum
175mm Concrete
screed
Structural slab
To underslab supertrench providing plant room access

Perspective

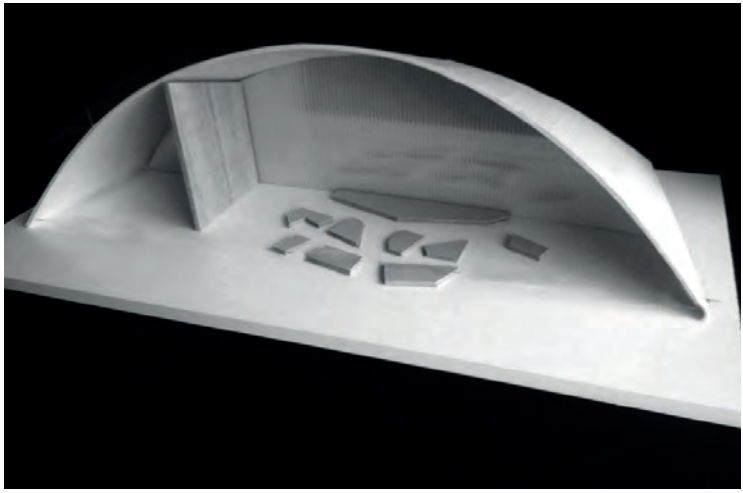


Model: 1:500e

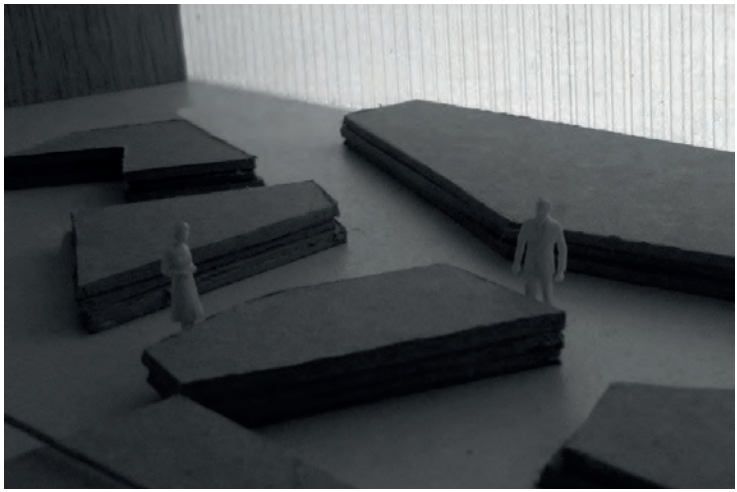




Section Model: 1:50e



Interior Model: 1:50e



04

THE SAND CASTLE

2003

GEORGES DIDI HUBERMAN

IMAGES ET MALGRÉ TOUT

Of one and a half million surviving photographs related to Nazi concentration camps, only four depict the actual process of mass killing perpetrated at the gas chambers. Images in Spite of All reveals that these rare photos of Auschwitz, taken clandestinely by one of the Jewish prisoners forced to help carry out the atrocities there, were made as a potent act of resistance.

Available today because they were smuggled out of the camp and into the hands of Polish resistance fighters, the photographs show a group of naked women being herded into the gas chambers and the cremation of corpses that have just been pulled out. Georges Didi-Huberman's relentless consideration of these harrowing scenes demonstrates how Holocaust testimony can shift from texts and imaginations to irrefutable images that attempt to speak the unspeakable. Including a powerful response to those who have criticized his interest in these images as voyeuristic, Didi-Huberman's eloquent reflections constitute an invaluable contribution to debates over the representability of the Holocaust and the status of archival photographs in an image-saturated world

"It is little, it is a lot. The four photographs from August 1944, of course, don't tell 'all of the truth' (it would be very naïve to expect this from anything at all – things, words, or images): they are tiny extractions from such a complex reality, brief instants in a continuum that lasted five years, no less. But they are for us – for our eyes today – truth itself, meaning its vestige, meager, shreds: what remains visually, of Auswitch."
(…)
"Unbearable and impossible, yes. But 'one must imagine,' Filip Müller insists nontheless. To imagine in spite of all, which calls for a difficult ethics of the image: neither the invisible par excellence (the laziness of the aesthete), nor the icon of horror (the laziness of the believer), nor the mere document (the laziness of the learned)."

Images in spite of all, p 38-39

This is not the past, this is our future.

Source : *http://worldwartwo.filminspector.com/2014/07/shootout-at-cologne-cathedral.html*

«*Before her prayer was ended, torpor seized on all her body, and a thin bark closed around her gentle bosom, and her hair became as moving leaves; her arms were changed to waving branches, and her active feet as clinging roots were fastened to the ground. Her face was hidden with encircling leaves.*»

Ovid, Metamorphoses. Bk I:525-552 Daphne becomes the laurel bough.

The following translated lines from his book 'The metamorphoses' tell the story of Apollo and Daphne. Cupid shoots two arrows in retaliation. The first arrow causes Apollo to fall in love, and the second arrow makes his Daphne the object of his love. Apollo pursues Daphne, but she rejects him. Apollo pleads and persists, and Daphne cries out to her father for help. He responds by transforming her into a laurel tree.

Source : *http://www.theoi.com/Text/OvidMetamorphoses1.html*

«Omnia mutantur, nihil interit»

Everything changes, but nothing ever really disappears

Source : *https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Daphne_Changed_into_a_Laurel_Tree_LACMA_54.70.1j.jpg*

George Didi-Huberman

The Ovid transformation is about changing without disappearing, according to this myth we chose the book ‘Images in spite of all’ as a good reference to build our project further, it proves that ‘nothing really disappears’.
Written by George Didi-Huberman, a French philosopher and art historian who was born in Saint-Etienne in 1953. He creates his work solely through the iconography and iconology of the artwork. He also builds on the work of great thinkers of the art theory like Georges Bataille.

The book ‘Images malgré tout’ is written in 2004. It is about the only 4 pictures of Auswitch, called ‘the survivors’, taken by the Jewish prisoners, the Sonderkommando, as an act of resistance.

Source : *Didi-Huberman, G.(2003). Images malgré tout. France, Paris: Les Editions de Minuit.*

Image 1: Cremation of corpses that have just been pulled out

Source : *http://www.franceinter.fr/blog-autopsie-dune-photo-quatre-bouts-de-pellicule-arraches-de-l-enfer*

Image 2: Cremation of corpses that have just been pulled out

Source : *http://www.franceinter.fr/blog-autopsie-dune-photo-quatre-bouts-de-pellicule-arraches-de-l-enfer*

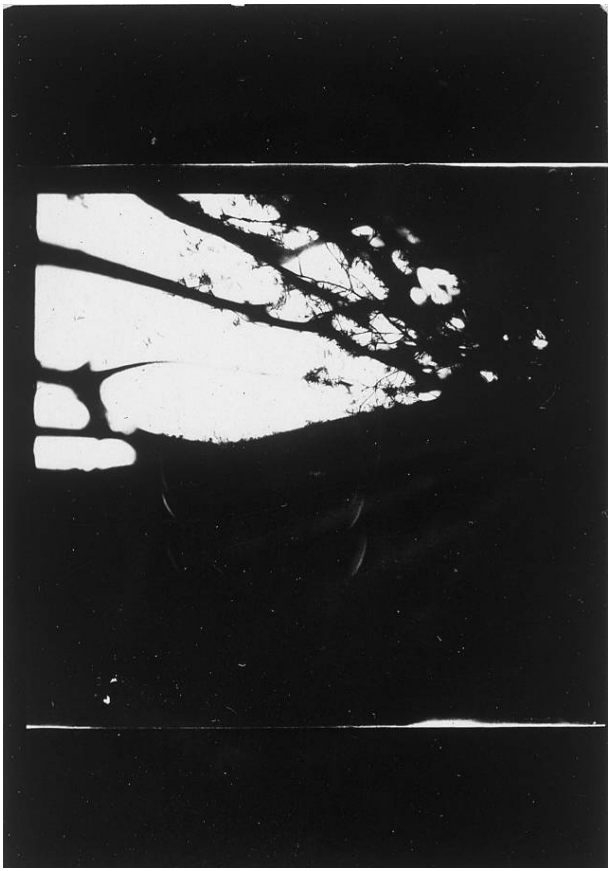
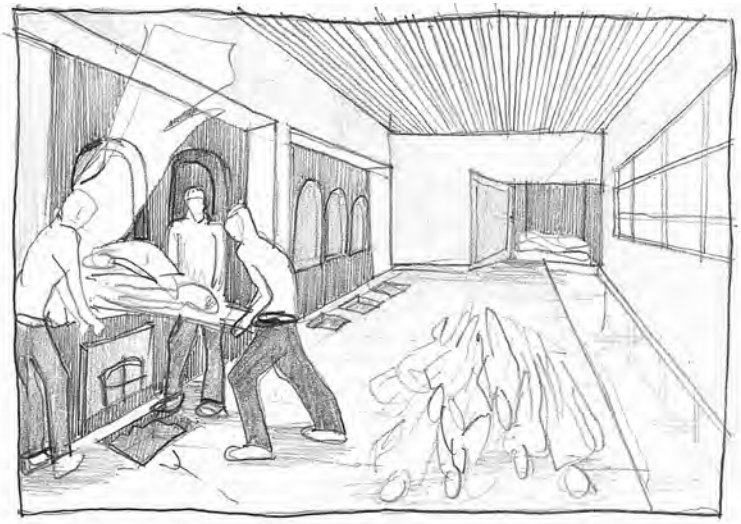


Image 3

Source: *http://www.franceinter.fr/blog-autopsie-dune-photo-quatre-bouts-de-pellicule-arraches-de-l-enfer*

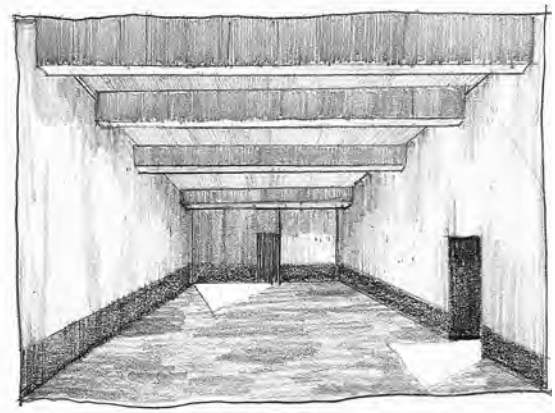
Image 4: Group of naked women being herded into the gas chambers

Source: *http://www.franceinter.fr/blog-autopsie-dune-photo-quatre-bouts-de-pellicule-arraches-de-l-enfer*

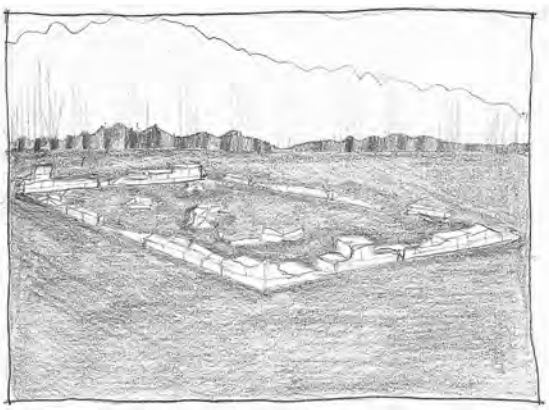


The ‘Sonderkommando’, also called ‘Special commando’ is a squad of selected Jewish members in Aushwitz-Birkenau who managed the destruction process of their equals. It remains uncertain as to when the Nazi leadership decided to implement the ‘Final Solution’, the plan to annihilate the Jewish people of Europe.
The ‘double erasure’ indicates the erasure of the process of the erasure of the people. Like we see on the next page were bunker II, also called the «killing centre», was razed to the ground.
Didi-Huberman opens the discussion as to whether we should see those images. Are we are able to interpret them right? He claims that those images are useful, because they are real evidence, he
writes: «it is an imagination, when you believe the history is not imaginable».

Source : *http://exposing-the-holocaust-hoax-archive.blogspot.fr/2010/05/sonderkommando.html*



Gas Chamber Aushwitz-Birkenau



Ruins of Bunker II

Source : *http://shoah-solutionfinale.fr/commandosfours.htm*
http://regards-orleans-tours.blogspot.fr/2014_03_01_archive.html

How fragile can reality be?

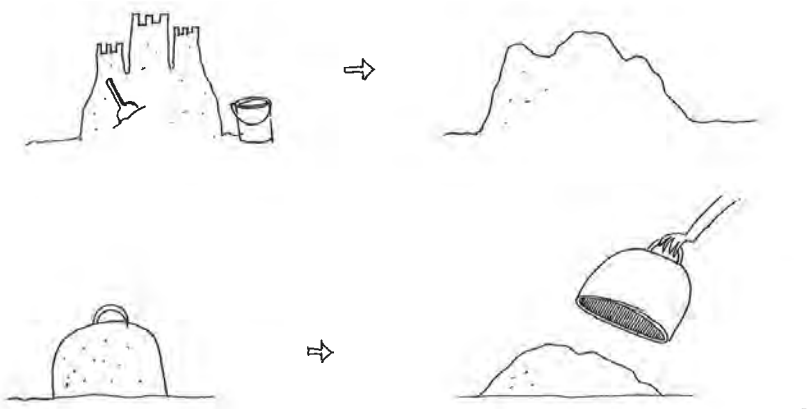
‘Images in spite of all’ deals with the fact that those four images are the only existing evidence that depict the cruelty of the tasks carried out by the ‘Sondercommando’.
The author writes about destruction without ruins.
We asked ourselves how fragile can reality be?

How stable is the world?

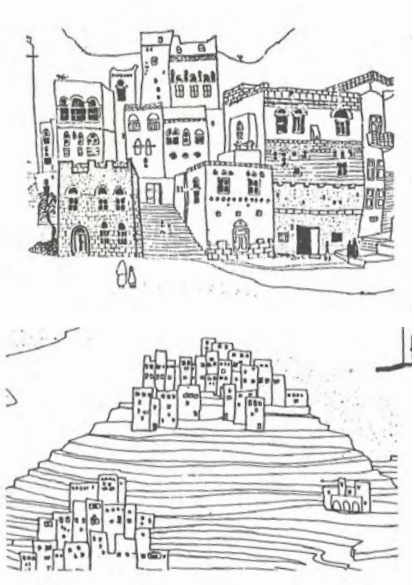
We will try to demonstrate that even architecture, built for eternity, is fragile. We have to be truthful about architecture and admit that a building is constantly changing.
We were asked to do a research center for future cities in Cologne. Therefore we reconsider the way cities are built.

Starting with the essence of ‘Images in spite of all’, which stands for the fear to be forgotten, we arrived at the idea of the sandcastle, which stands for the fear of disappearing. The feeling of loss a child will experience when his sandcastle is confronted by the tossing sea that with every wave takes all his playful work with it.

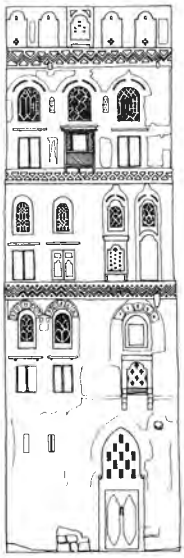
Source : *http://lincolncitybeachretreats.com/sandcastle/*



Sand can be solid, like architecture claims to be, but only in a mold.
Actually it is very fragile at the same time.



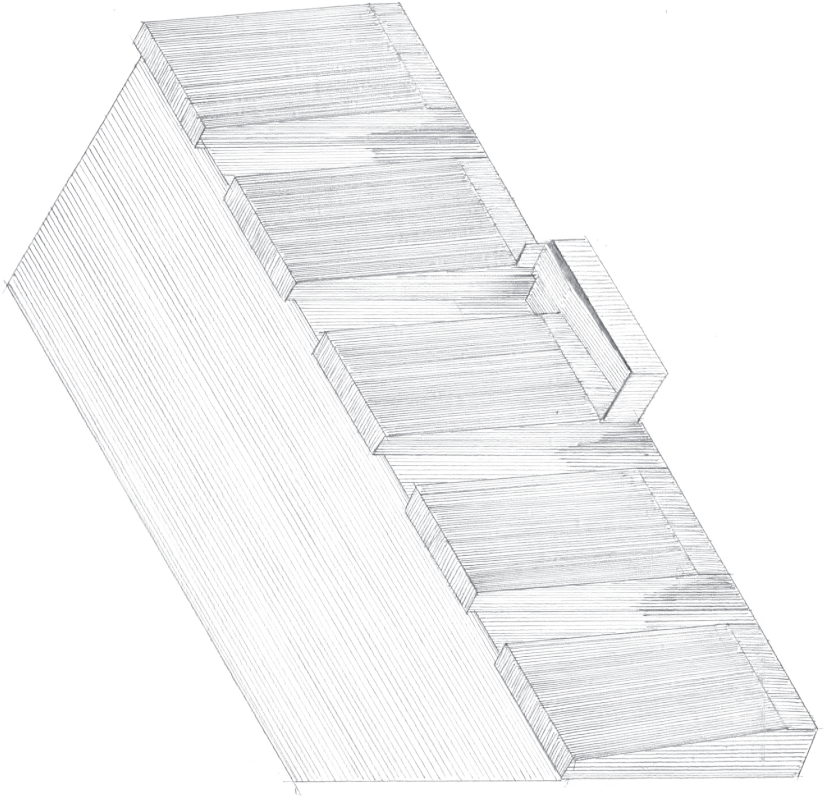
Source : *Bonnenfant P.,(1995-2002). Sanaa Architeture domestique et société. Paris, CNRS EDITIONS.*
Hirschi, S. et Hirschi M. (1983). L'architecture au Yemen du Nord. France, Paris: Berger-Levrault.

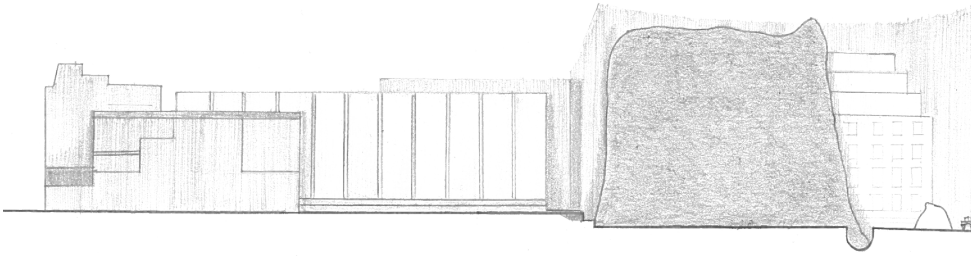


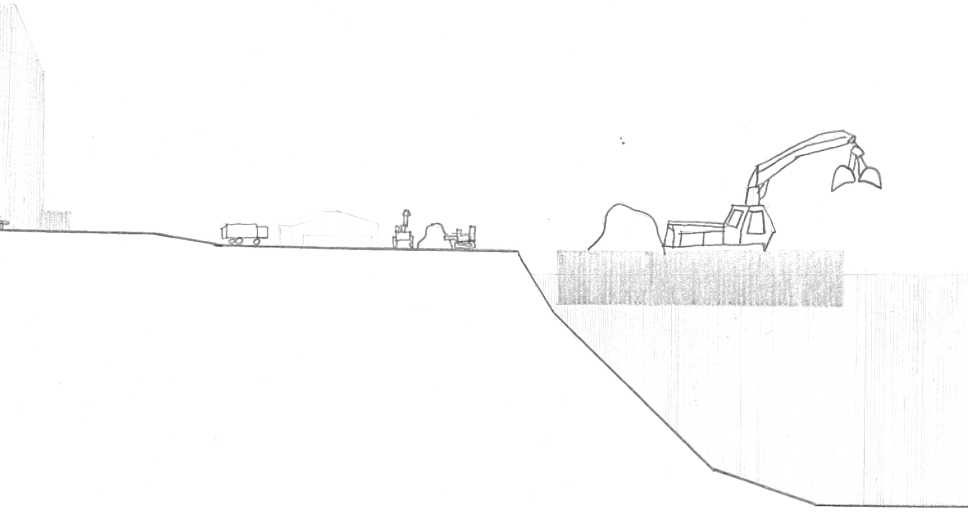
We will make a building out of earth, based on the literal sand-architecture of Yemen.

Source : *Bonnenfant P.,(1995-2002). Sanaa Architeture domestique et société. Paris, CNRS EDITIONS. Hirschi, S. et Hirschi M. (1983). L'architecture au Yemen du Nord. France, Paris: Berger-Levrault.*

The literal sand-architecture

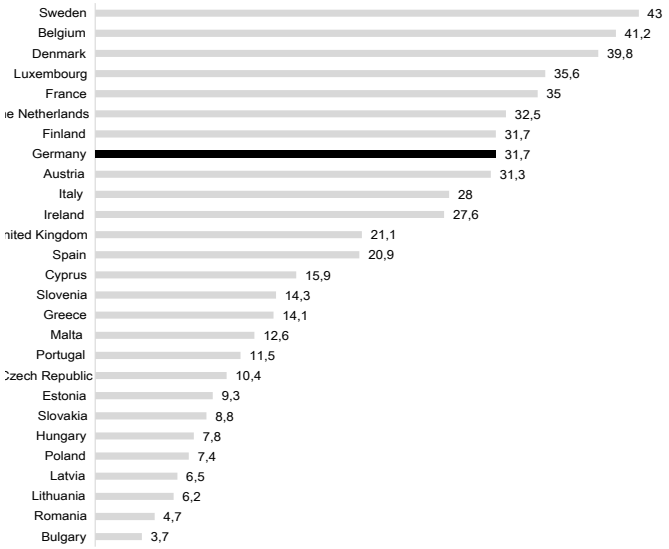






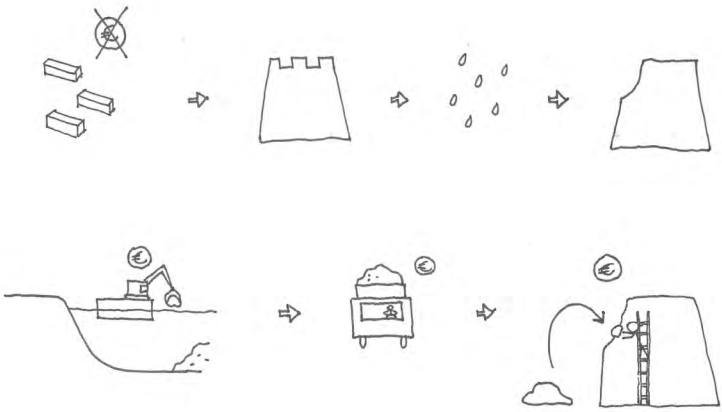
The Alter Center is made of earth on a German site where it often rains, the rain will erode the construction step by step so it will need constant care. Actually the building will never be completely finished.

We make a statement of true architecture that works by the movement of nature and where the materiality speaks for itself in addition to gravity.



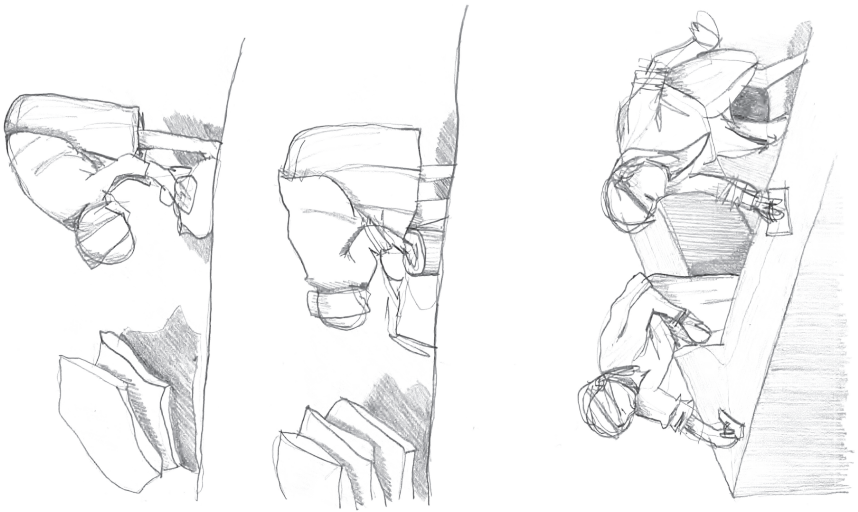
Average income per hour for worker in Germany

Source : *https://www.destatis.de/DE/PresseService/Presse/Pressemitteilungen/2014/05/PD14_164_624.*

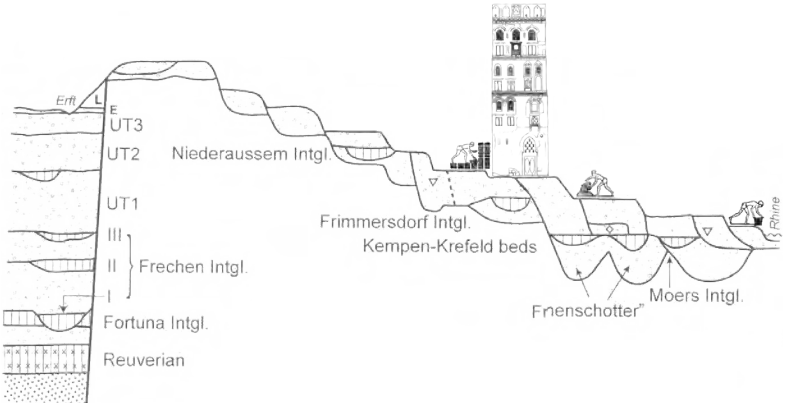


We confirm our architectural statement by making an economic transformation. The German labour costs will play the most important role in this project, instead of the building materials.
By using very cheap material but a labour-intensive never ending restoring-process, we want to make this project part of the society.

Labour-intensive never ending restoring-process

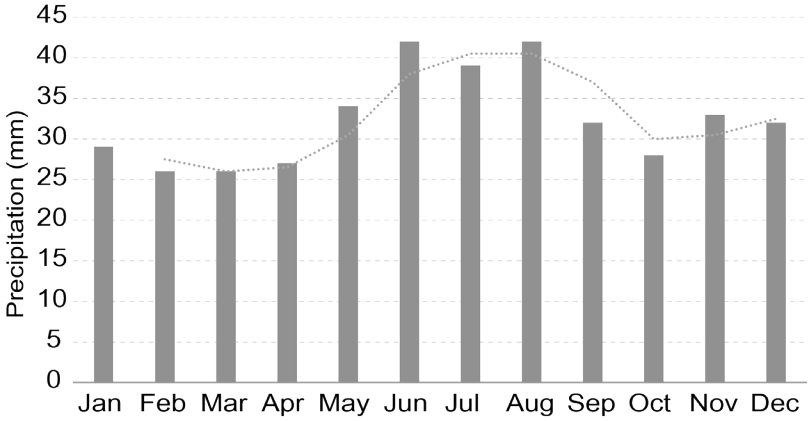


Presence of clay, silt and sand



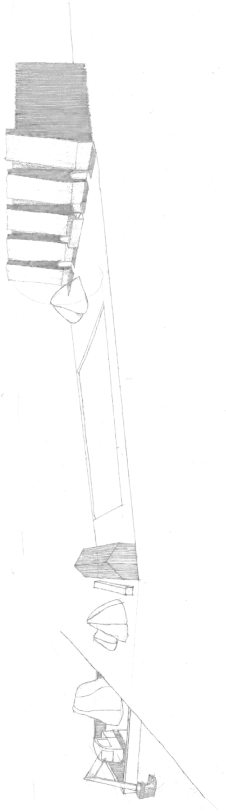
We will construct our building from natural material: the mudbricks consist of clay, silt and sand. The soilmap of Cologne indicates the presence of these components on site.

Source : *Dissertation_Fischer.pdf*



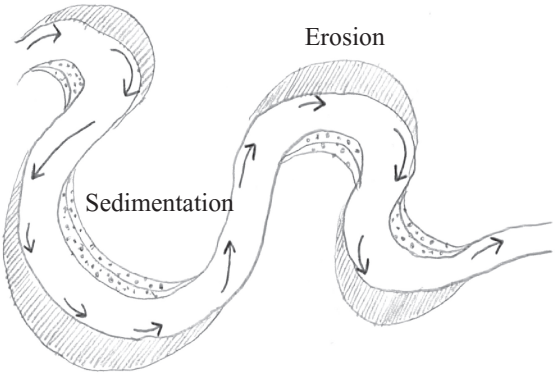
The diagram above is used to visualise the fragility of the Alter Center. The rain will erode the mud bricks, in particular during the rain seasons June, July and August in Cologne.

Source : *https://weather-and-climate.com/average-monthly-Rainfall-Temperature-Sunshine,Cologne,-Germany*



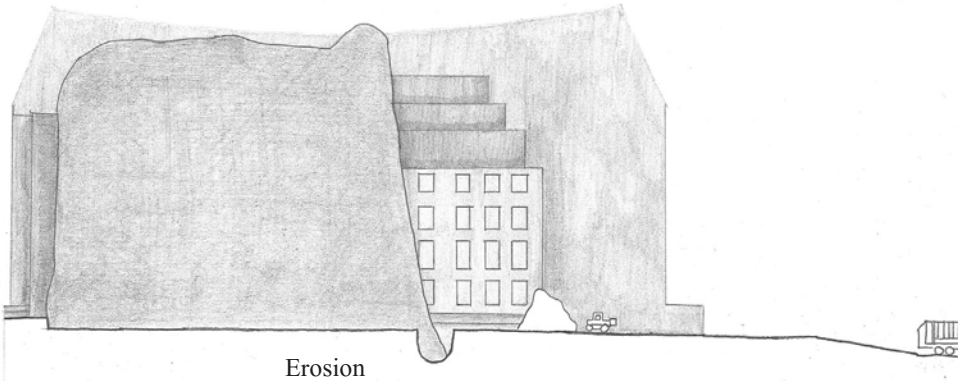
To be able to make and restore the building on a regular basis after the rain damage. We will need clay and sand, the soilmap indicates the presence of these components. In particular we will find them in the fine-grained sediments of the Rhine, which are deposited in the impounded section of the Upper Rhine.

Source : *https://www.stormfront.org/forum/t437707-3/*

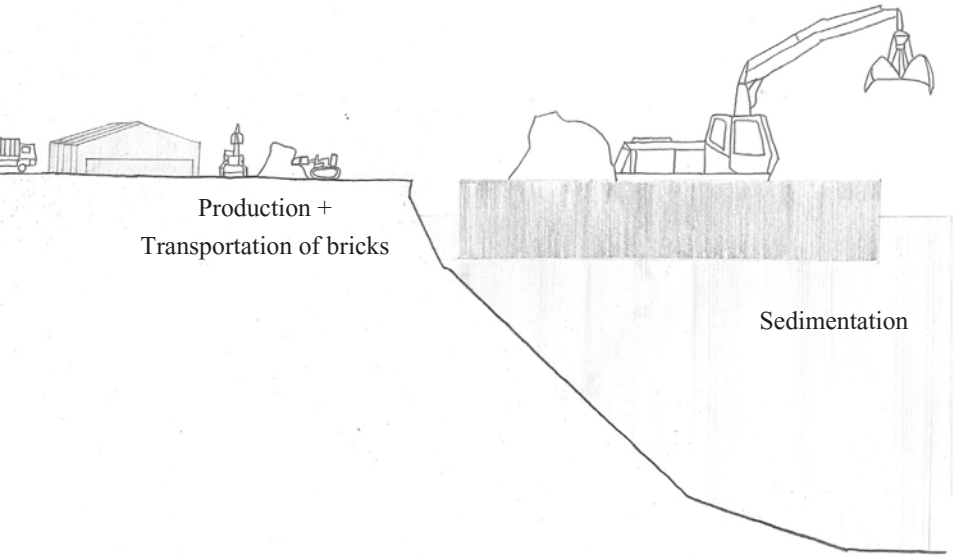


To maintain high flood discharge capacity and to ensure the security of the dykes, these sediments have to be removed from time to time. Erosion processes that are closely linked with sediment transport influence the morphology of the riverbed and thus the navigability and the ecology of the rivers, so that cost-intensive dredging are necessary at many sites to stabilize the riverbed and to preserve the functionality of the drainage and the safety of navigation.

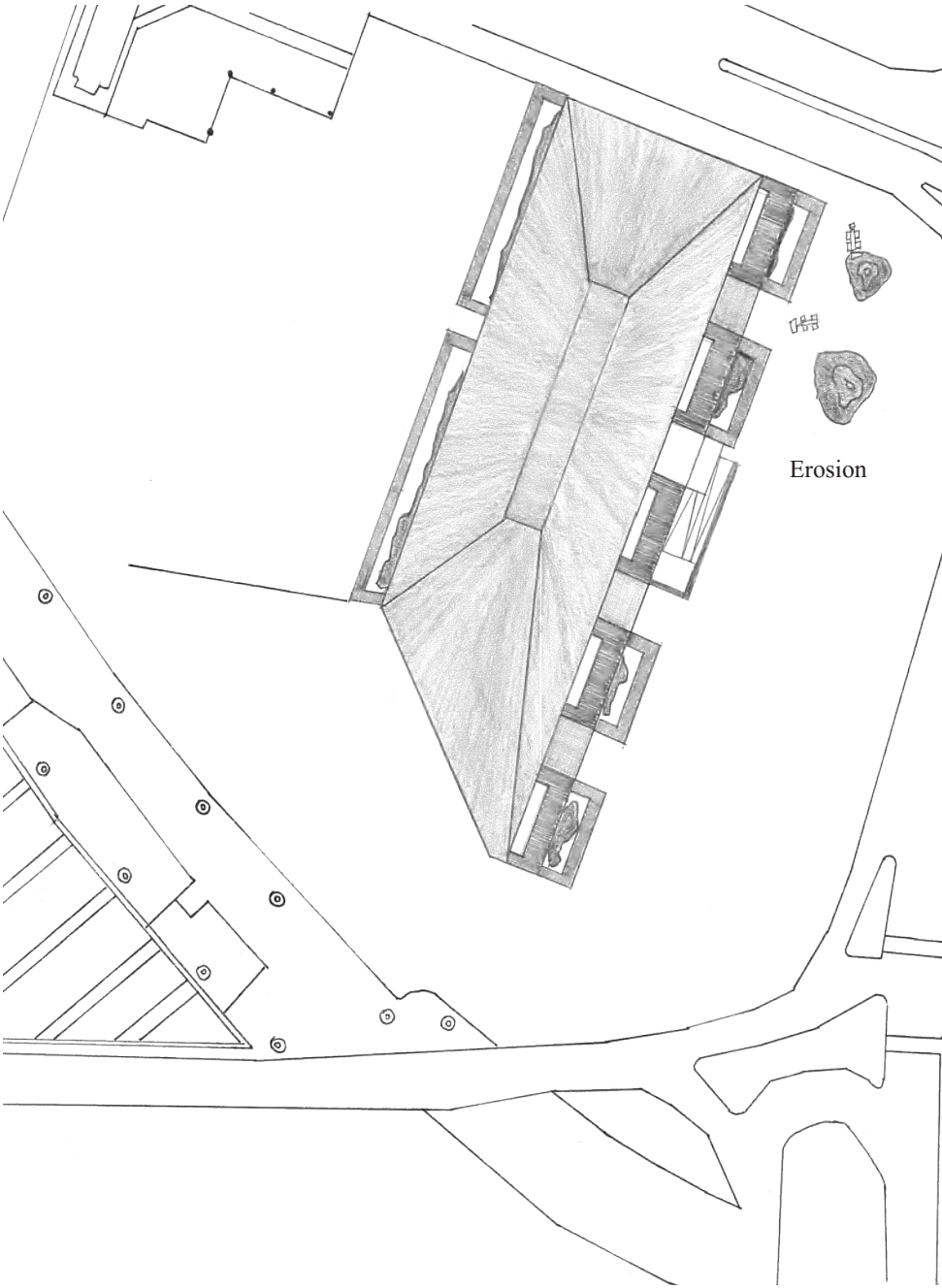
Source : *http://www.tulane.edu/~sanelson/Natural_Disasters/riversystems.htm*



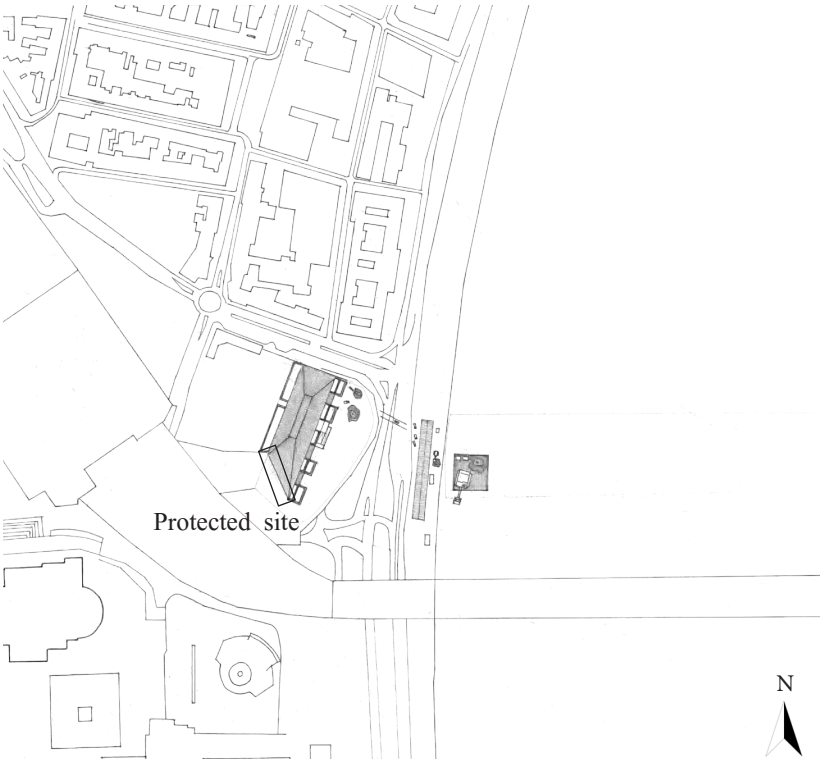
Erosion

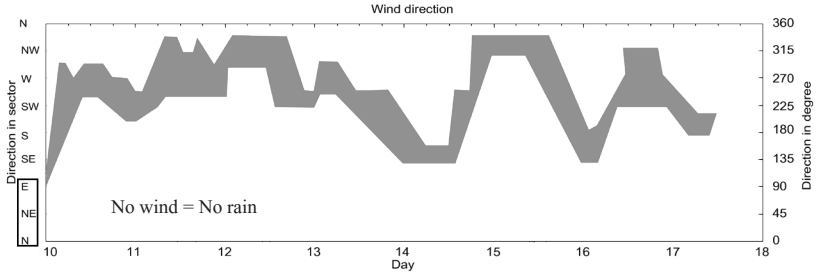


We designed a conservatory to dry the bricks made of the Rhine sediment. A road for trucks is laid out to transport the new bricks to the building and to bring back the eroded materials.


Erosion

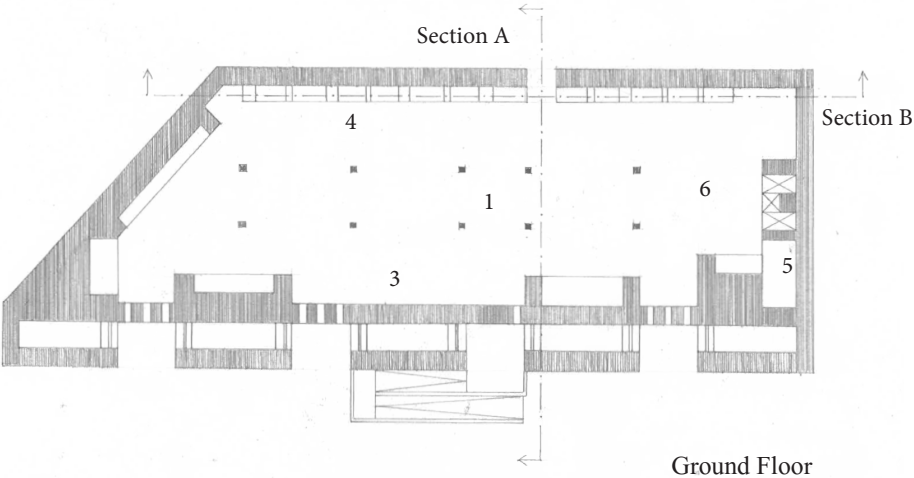
Production +
Transportation of bricks
Sedimentation
N


Protected site
N



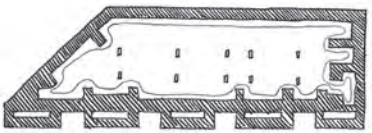
We investigated the direction of the wind in order to be able to orientate the building according to the program; there is no wind therefore no rain in the North-Northeast direction. The building is orientated towards the Rhine as an expression of gratitude.

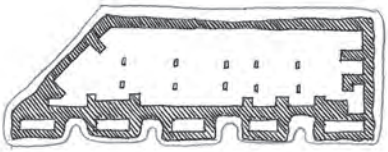
Source : *http://gop.meteo.uni-koeln.de/~lind/wcwind.htm*



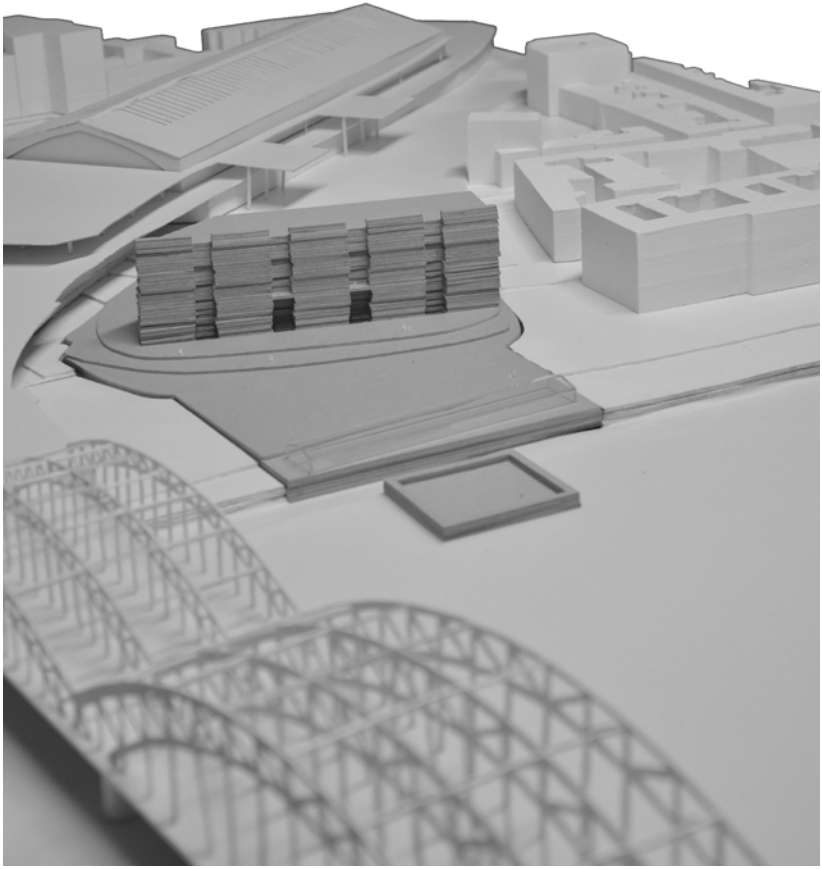
Ground Floor
1. Receptian hall
2. Library
3. Meeting room
4. Offices
5. Sanitary + Cloakroom
6. Exhibition room

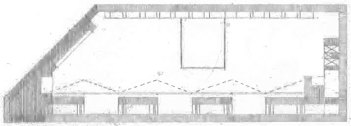
To confirm the destruction even more the slanting side of the building is orientated towards the rain sides, in particular the most important public spaces like exhibition-room, library and meeting room are located there, in order to show the restoring-processes to the visitors.



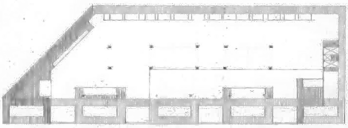


The thickness of the walls allow us to create rooms within them.

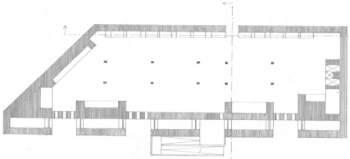




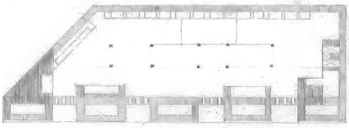
Floor -2 Amphitheater 1500 places



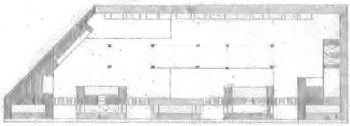
Floor -1 Library/Exhibition/Ateliers



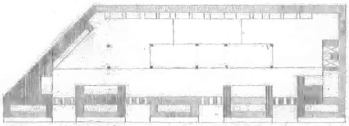
Ground Floor



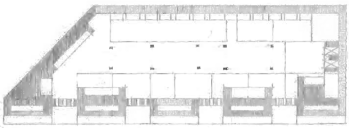
Floor 1 Amphitheater 200 places/Ateliers



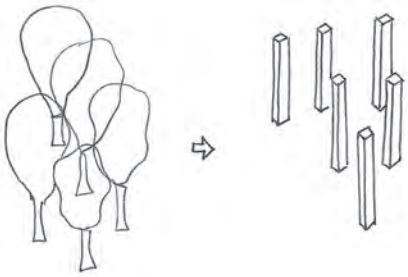
Floor 2 Kitchen/Lunchroom/Manifestation-room



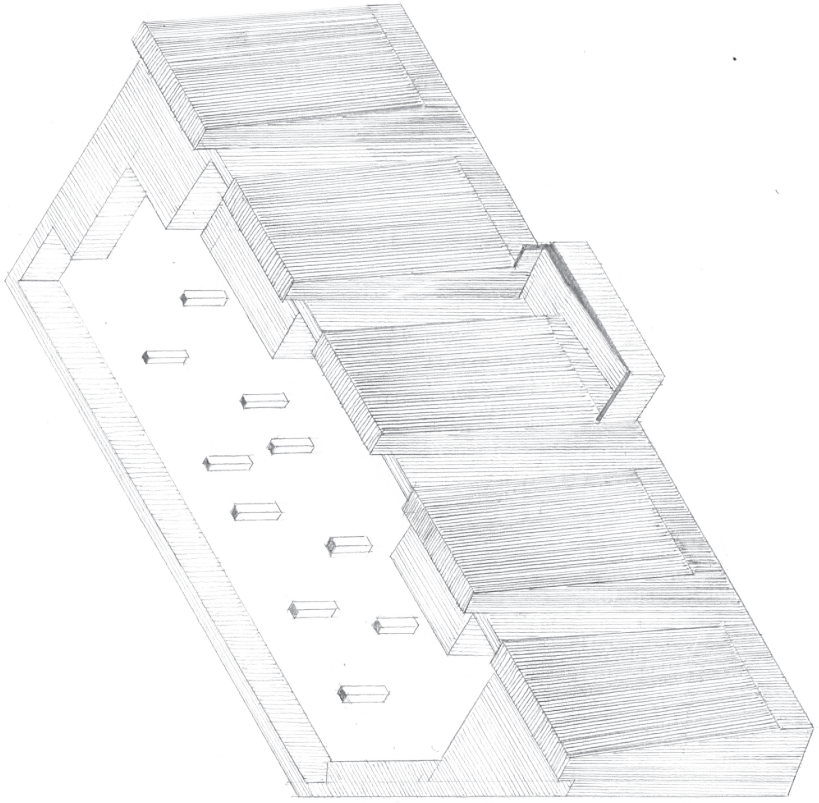
Floor 3 Amphitheater 350 places/Ateliers

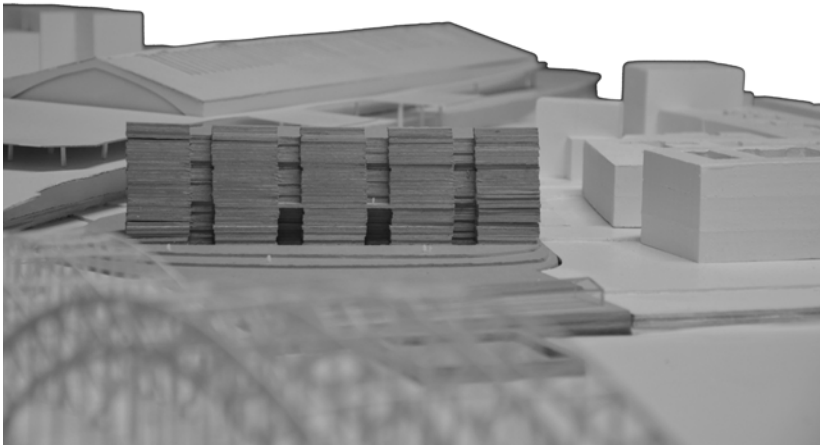


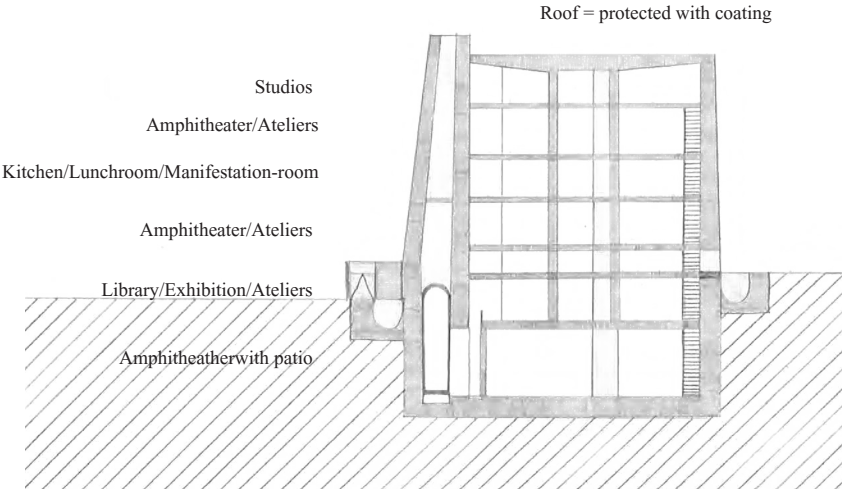
Floor 4 Studios



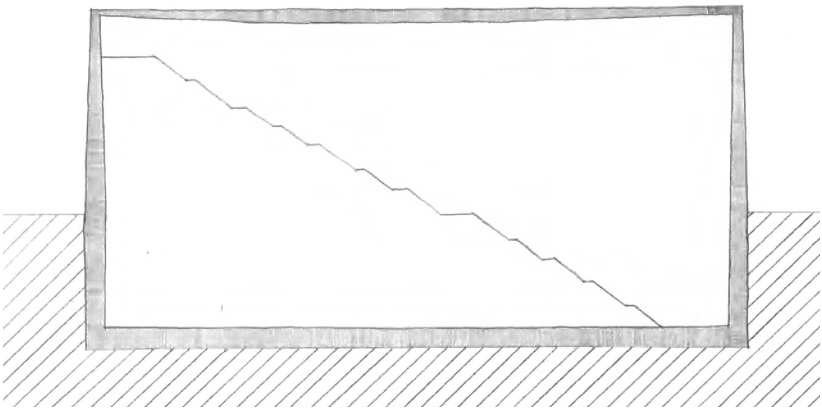
Putting all the functional spaces within the walls creates a multifunctional open space. Columns, placed like trees in a forest, support the roof.





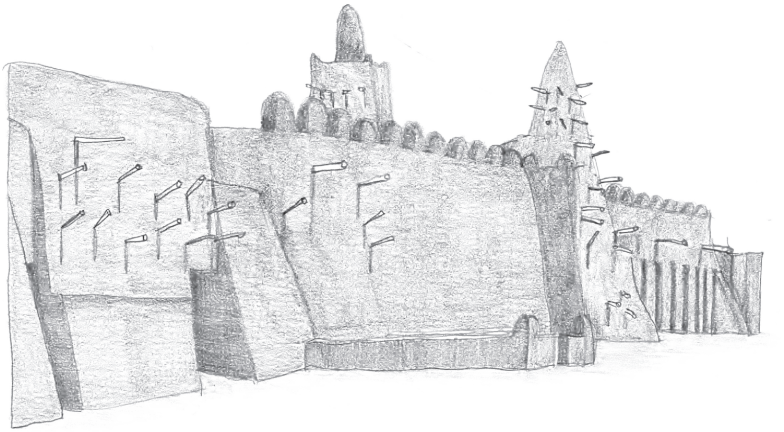

Roof = protected with coating
Studios
Amphitheater/Ateliers
Kitchen/Lunchroom/Manifestation-room
Amphitheater/Ateliers
Library/Exhibition/Ateliers
Amphitheatherwith patio

Section A



Section B

An impressive staircase connects all the different floors.

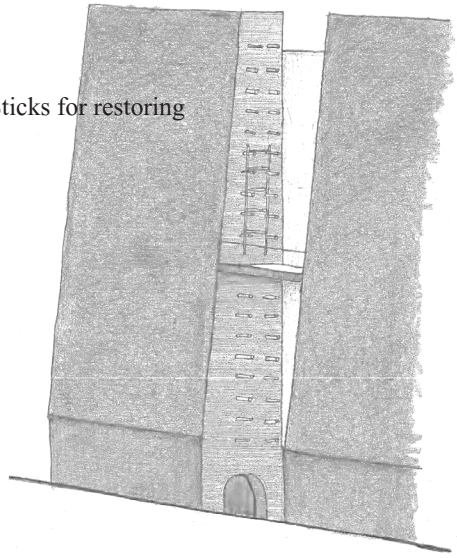


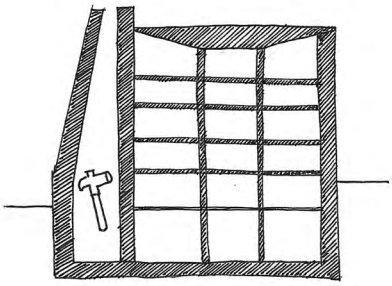
The Djinguereber Mosque, West Africa

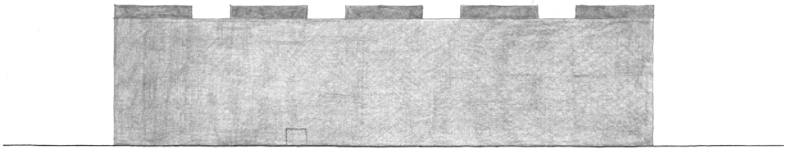
An architectural consequence of this restoring process is a permanent scaffolding attached to the facades. We based our idea on the original system of the sticks of Yemen.

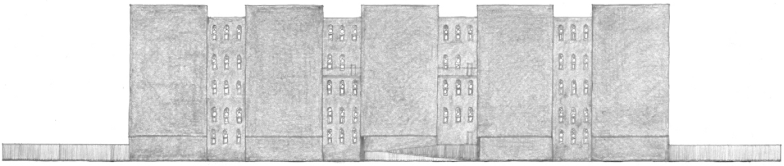
Source : *http://www.touropia.com/amazing-mud-brick-buildings*

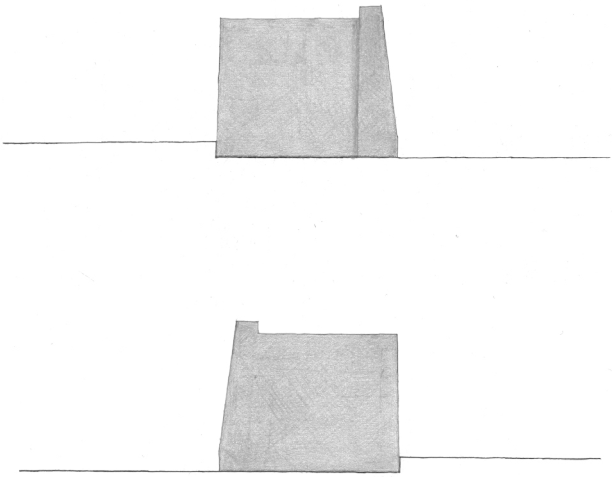
Sticks for restoring





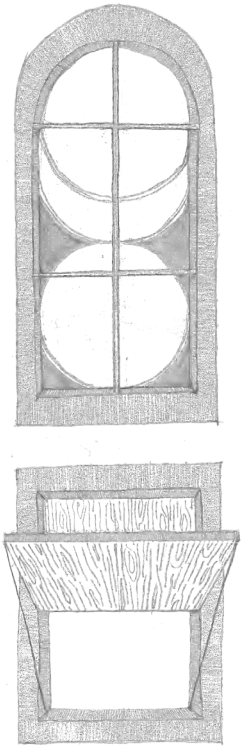




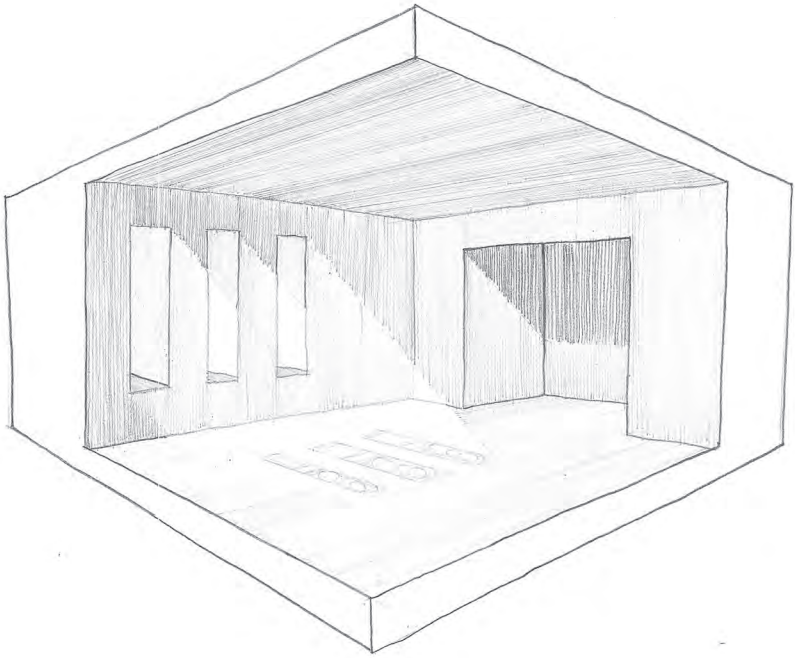


The elevations confirm the sandcastle architecture.

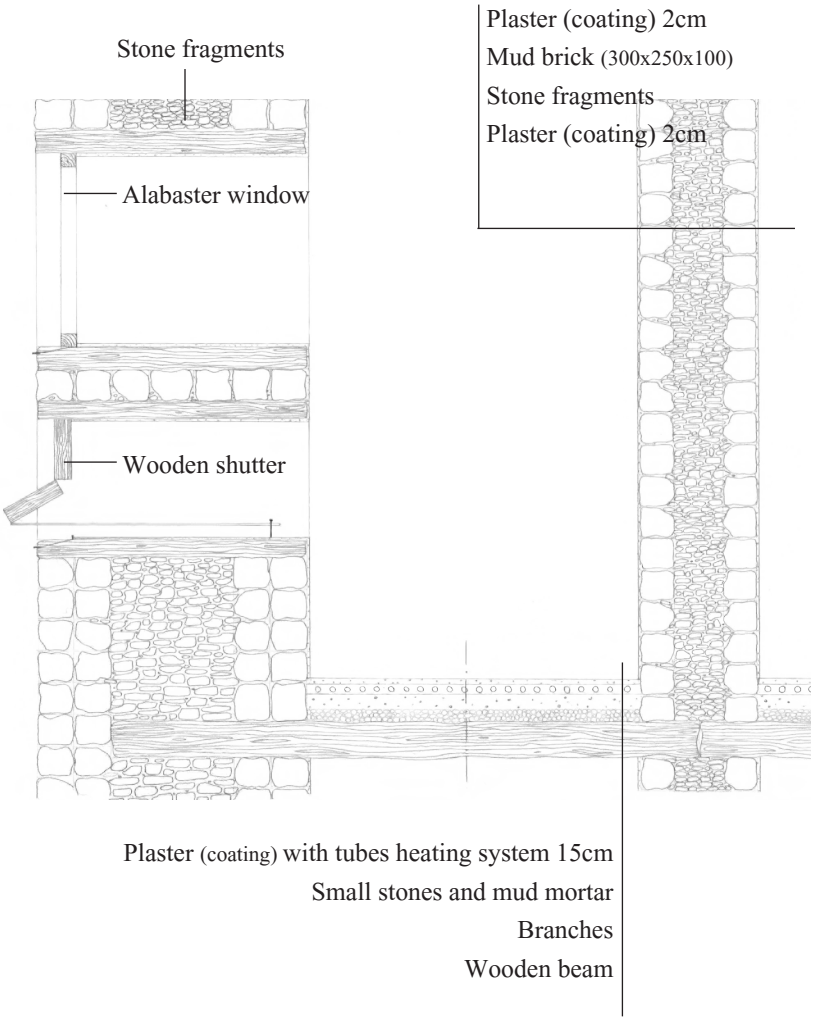
Source : *http://www.alabasterlight.com/DisplaySectionDetail.aspx?ID=75*

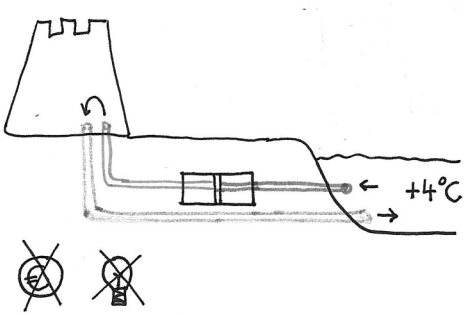


The windows are just openings, lockable with shutters and a decoration of alabaster.

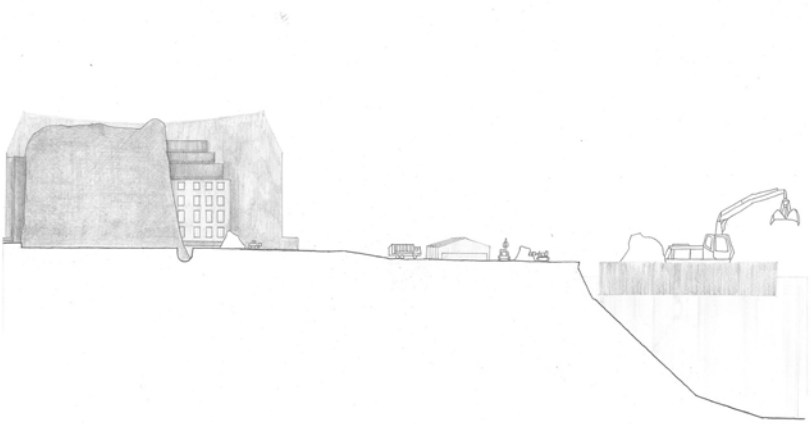


A mystical atmosphere inside the building is given by the aesthetic of the windows.

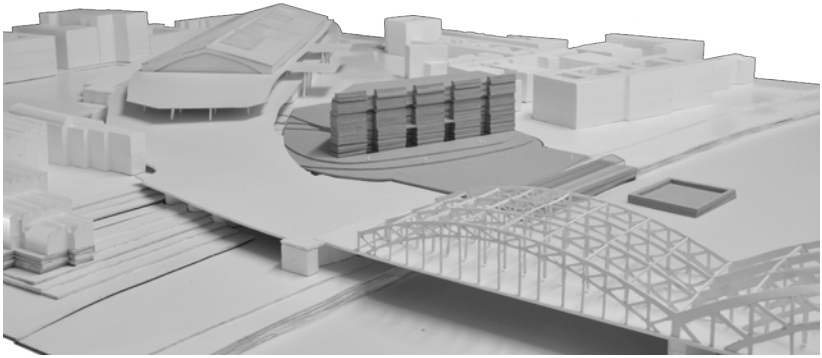

Stone fragments
Alabaster window
Wooden shutter
Plaster (coating) 2cm
Mud brick (300x250x100)
Stone fragments
Plaster (coating) 2cm
Plaster (coating) with tubes heating system 15cm
Small stones and mud mortar
Branches
Wooden beam

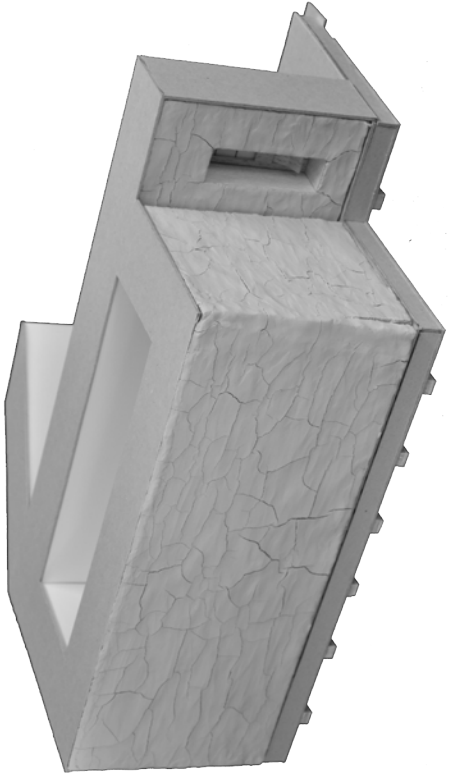


In order to keep the building's interior climate comfortable because of the open windows, we opt for a specific system that pumps the water of the Rhine through a heating system with a filter and discharges it back afterwards.
The efficiency is relatively high as a river never comes to a temperature below 4°C. There is little electricity necessary for the circulation of the water and the medium cannot be exhausted because it is replaced continuously.



This project is about reconsidering the eternity of architecture, visualized by a fragile sandcastle building, which is in a constant restoring process.





05

CITY LABORATORY

2009

BERYL SATTER FAMILY PROPERTIES

« The "promised land" for thousands of Southern blacks, postwar Chicago quickly became the most segregated city in the North, the site of the nation's worst ghettos. In this powerful book, Beryl Satter identifies the true cause of the city's black slums and the ruin of urban neighborhoods throughout the country: a widespread institutionalized system of legal and financial exploitation.

Part family story and part urban history, Family Properties is the riveting account of a city in crisis, involving unscrupulous slumlords and speculators pitched against religious reformers, community organizers, and an impassioned attorney the author's father who launched a crusade against the profiteers. Satter shows the interlocking forces at work: the discriminatory practices of the banking industry; the federal policies that created the country's shameful "dual housing market"; the economic anxieties that fueled white violence; and the tempting profits to be made by preying on the city's most vulnerable population.

A monumental work, this tale of racism and real estate, politics and finance will forever change our understanding of the forces that transformed urban America. »

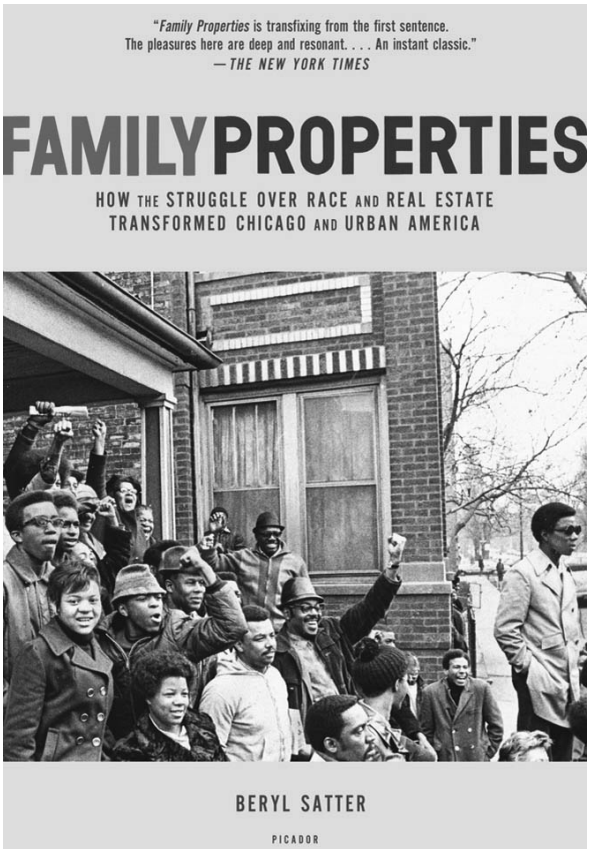
IS THERE A SOLUTION TO LAND SPECULATION?

BY 2050, 3/4 OF THE EARTH'S POPULATION WILL LIVE IN CITIES

In the near future, more and more people will be in need of housing, which will result in a greater real estate shortage.

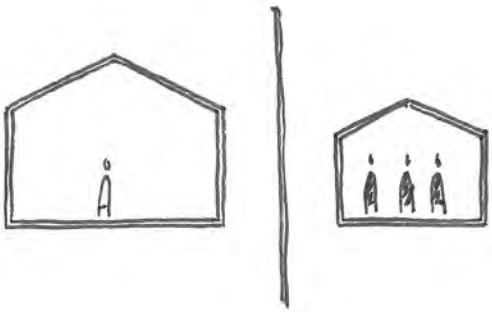
For example in Paris today, there are more than 100,000 homeless people.

How is this situation going to evolve considering the growth of the city's population while the housing supply is decreasing ?



BERYL Satter, *Family properties*, 2009

Through Beryl Satter's book, we could see the example of Chicago during the 1950's where, following an important immigration wave of African-Americans from the south, a spatial segregation in the city developed.

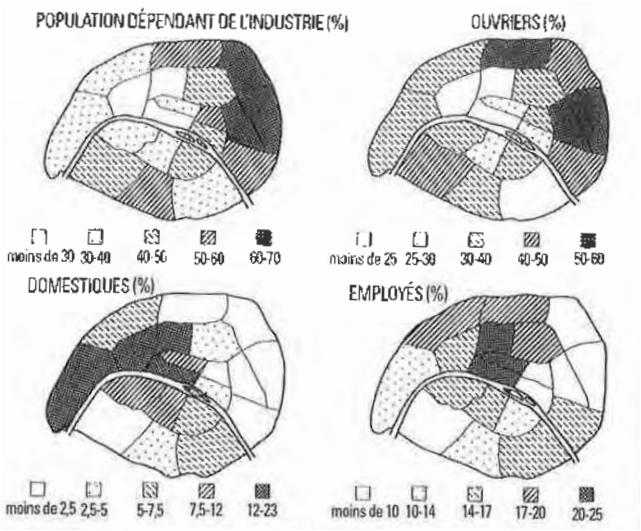


The Chicago segregation in the 1950's was mainly encouraged by laws established by the white people who took advantage of the immigrants' instable situation, provoking at the same time a huge phenomenon of land speculation in the region.

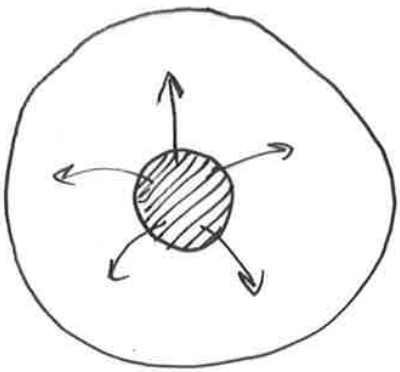
Source: *https://joepasqualewantstobetakenseriously.wordpress.com/2014/07/*

Paris's organisation was based on a social diversity, hosting people of different social status in the same space.

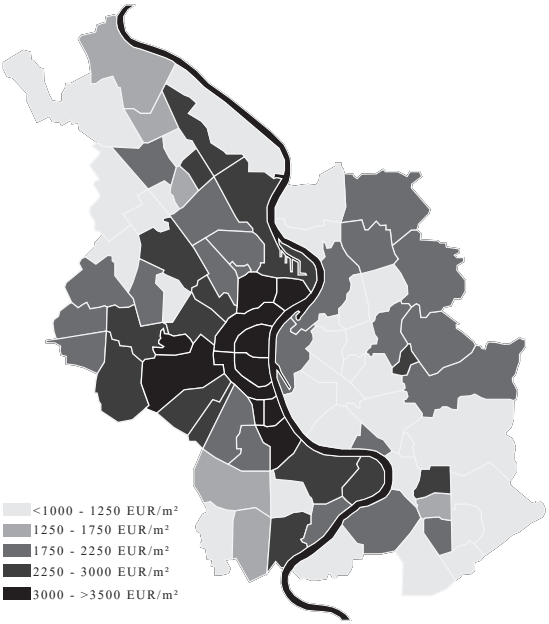
Source: HARVEY David, traduit par GIROUD Mattieu, *Paris, capitale de la modernité*, 2012



Maps showing the distribution of the population in Paris



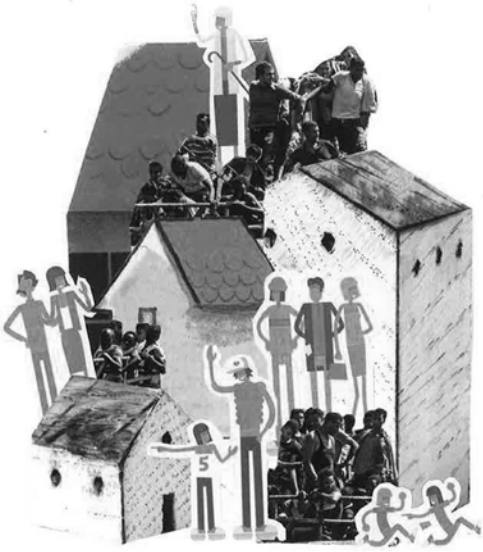
After the important work of Haussmann in the city in the 1850's, Paris was transformed into a segregated city, pushing out to the suburbs the poor and the working class by increasing the rental fees of the city center.



Land prices according to the location

Spatial segregation is a common phenomenon to the majority of European cities. It is also applied to the city of Cologne.

Source: *http://www.stadt-koeln.de/*



How can we imagine the future of our cities if we don't think about the housing problematic?

That's why, we consider that the housing question associated with land speculation must be in the center of the researches on the urbanistic future.

Stadskantoor - Rem Koolhaas

Cité Radieuse - Le Corbusier

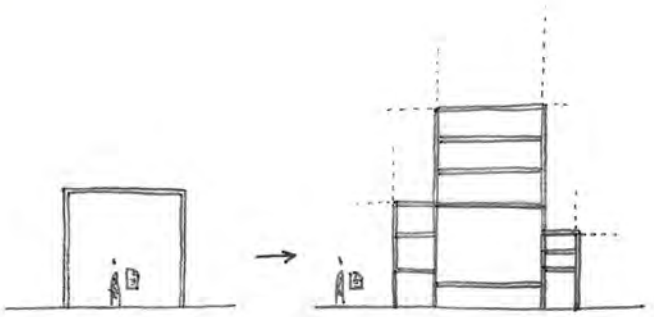
Container City - Nicholas Lacey &Partners

Nagakin capusle tower - Kisho Kurokawa

Narkomfin - Moïsseï Ginzbourg

Silodam - MVRDV

The work on housing and density, linked with the cost of construction is still a major question in the architectural research field. Many projects, with a utopian tendency, have been developed by architects and are still today innovative and inspiring ideas trying to respond to these problematics. What we developed around the alter center is a simple participation to this work.



The Alter Center is considered as an experimentation at a large scale. The building in itself is a moving space, a laboratory to test the city, a city in the city. While the researchers work is done in parallel outside the building, the Alter Center is a formal and concrete expression of their hypotheses and evolves as their work progresses.

The building's form is not definitive. It will be dismantled, reconstructed and modified with every new hypothesis.

This work is, at its scale, a way to “re-question” society and the existing economical system, in order to bring to light the contemporary problem that is land speculation.

How do we give the opportunity to people to access housing in the heart of the city ?

SPECULATION

hypothesize on profit while investing in stocks,

property, etc. but without firm evidence

We considered two different ways to counter speculation:

NOTHING IS PREDICTED

remove all logic on which a hypothesis could be based

OR

EVERYTHING IS PLANNED

remove all possibility of making assumptions and reinvestment

The project will be developed following this second premise.

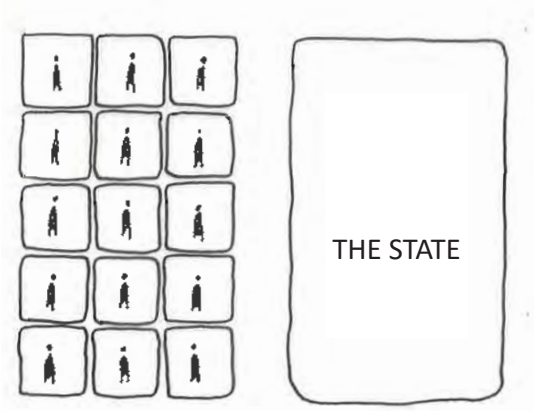
Considering this hypothesis, while having a first attempt working on the project, we made a table with the factors of land speculation and tried to figure out different ways to counter them. This work helped us to develop rules through which we could develop a coherent project.

This project it is about establishing new rules and imagining a new autonomous system, breaking with the actual speculative logic. To exist it needs to be developed under a precise plan where everything is regulated, so that there is no place left to the unpredictable.

RESEARCH TABLE ON SPECULATION
FACTORS AND HOW TO COUNTER THEM

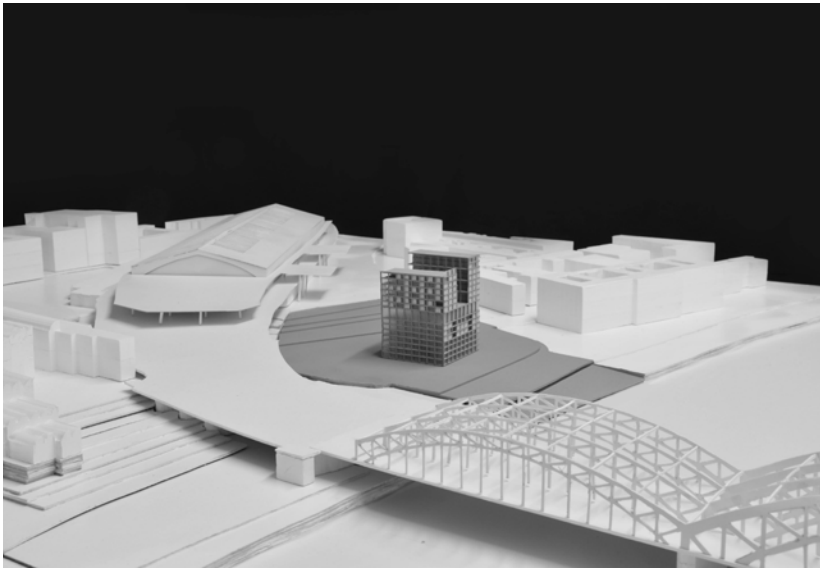
FINANCE	LAND / SURFACE	PROPERTY	SPACE ORGANIZATION	BUILDING
No discrimination based on social status	Surface considered as a whole, managed by one community	Disassociate land property from the building	Mixing activities	Vertical construction, but with height limits
No land value	Limit the city sprawl to counter horizontal segregation	No private property, only tenants	Social mix to counter gentrification	The building evolves with the growth of its inhabitants: evolving structure
Freezing rents, proportionnal to the individuals' salary	Use density to counter the city sprawl and the decreasing of land surface	Property of the walls and not the land or ground		Density control: one surface per person
		No more property taxes		
		No possibility of subleasing		

It seemed for us necessary to the project to be functional, to be in a free zone, outside the existing economical system.

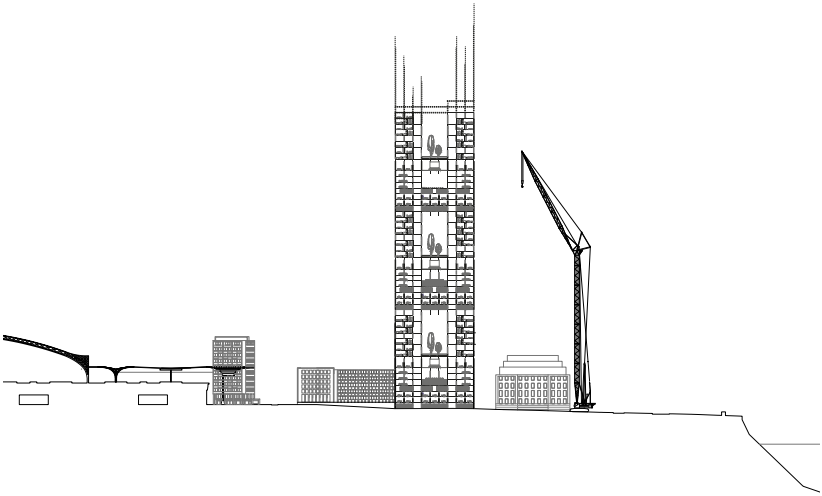


The first action would be to change the land property legislation: the state should be the only possessor of the total land surface.
The idea of land value in itself is deleted and there is no more private property.

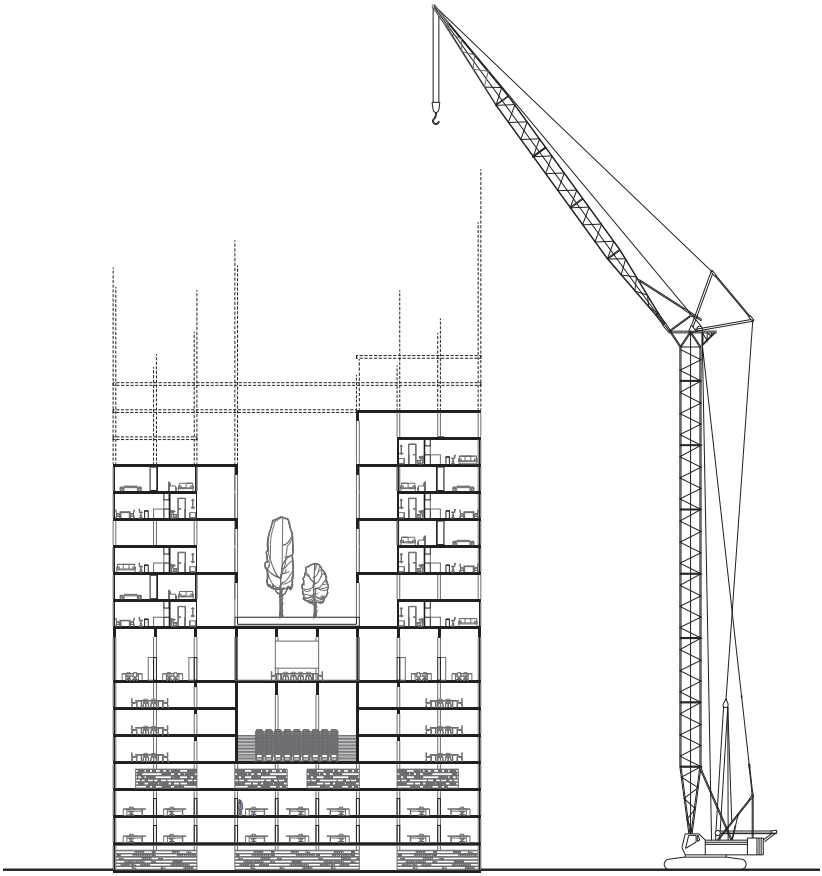
The project is thought as an independent system, a decentralized plan to break the classic typology of segregated cities organized with a center and suburbs. Knowing that the land surface is not inexhaustible, it seemed coherent to develop the project through height. The city will be organised in a vertical manner.



Site plan



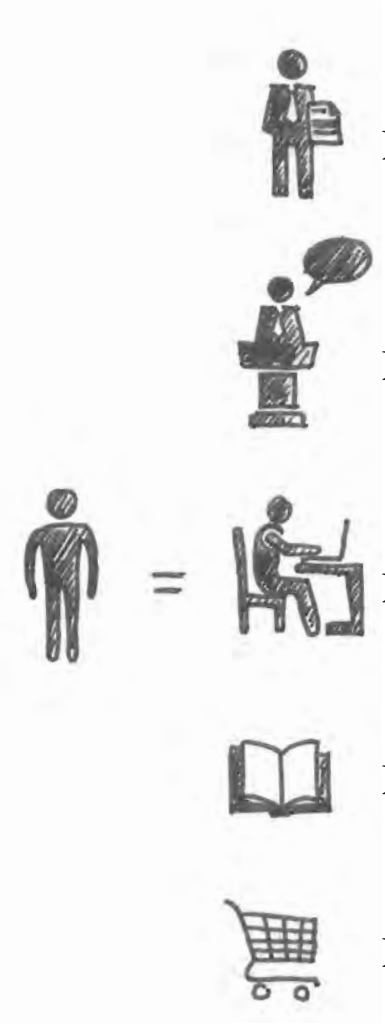
Main section

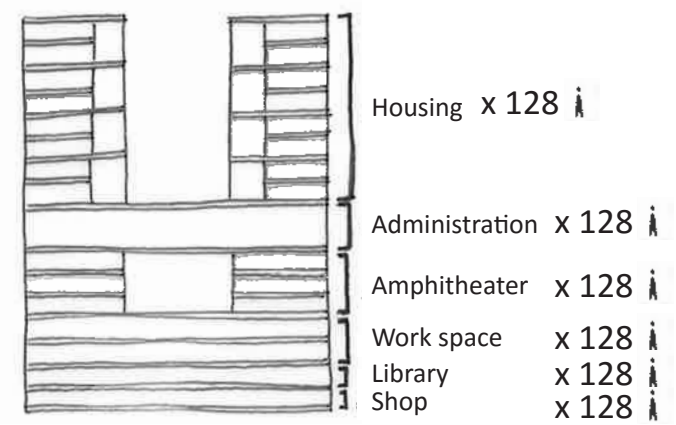


The building evolves with the growth of its inhabitants and their needs. Each new space has a precise function.

The internal organisation of the tower is done in a way to meet the inhabitant's needs and gathers activities that can be found in a city like: shops, libraries, offices, studios, amphitheaters and administrations.

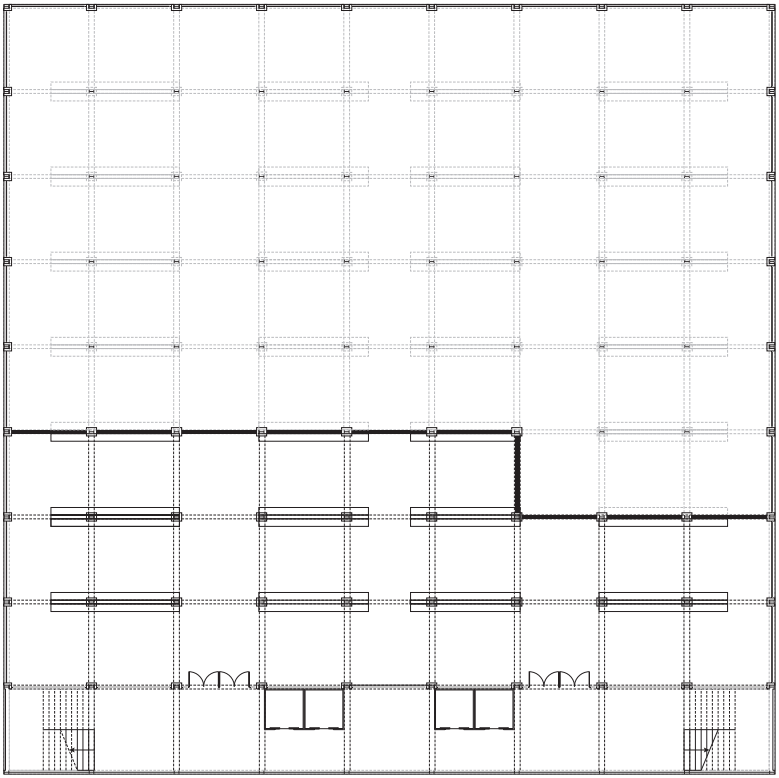
For each person there's a space to work, to debate, to learn and to eat. These spaces have been created and integrated into the housing program.


= x 1 Administration
x 1 Amphitheater
x 1 Work space
x 1 Library
x 1 Shop

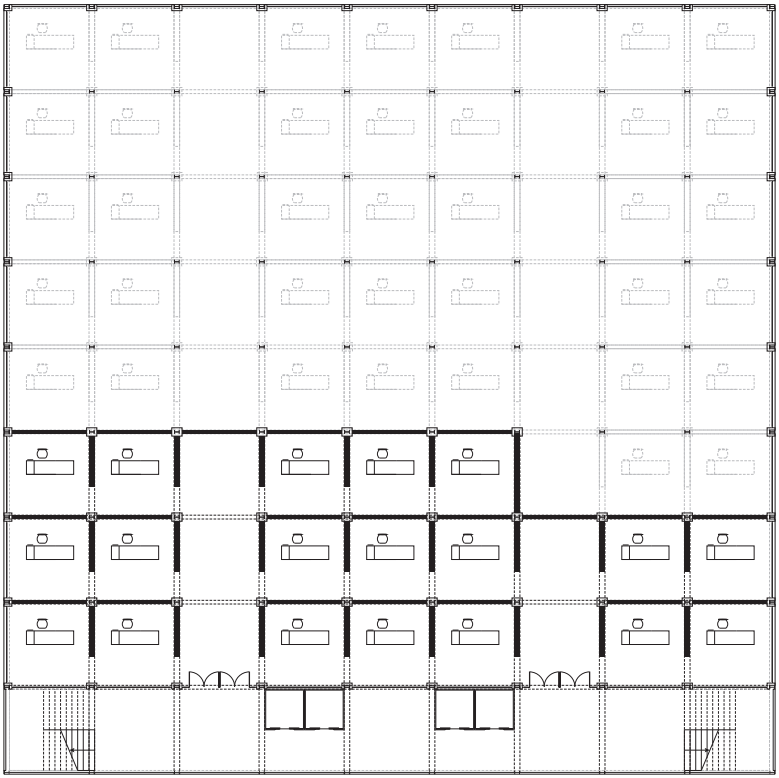


The surfaces are proportional to the number of persons.
For example, here we worked on units with 4 levels of housing that can host 128 adults. So, to that is associated levels of activities that can host 128 persons each.

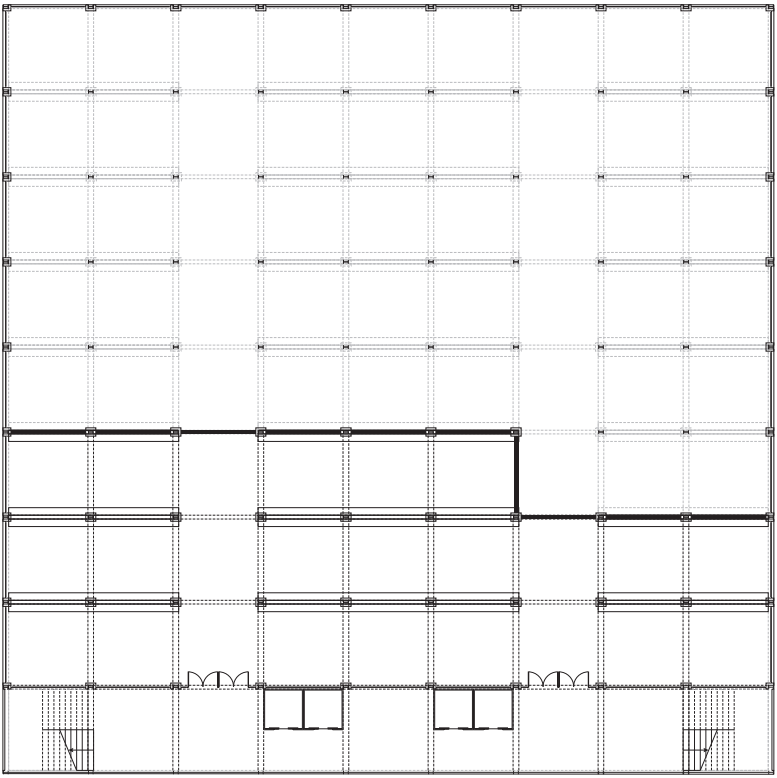
The levels of public spaces evolve with the growth of the inhabitants. They are empty at first and will be completed over time, adding a new surface with the arrival of every new person.



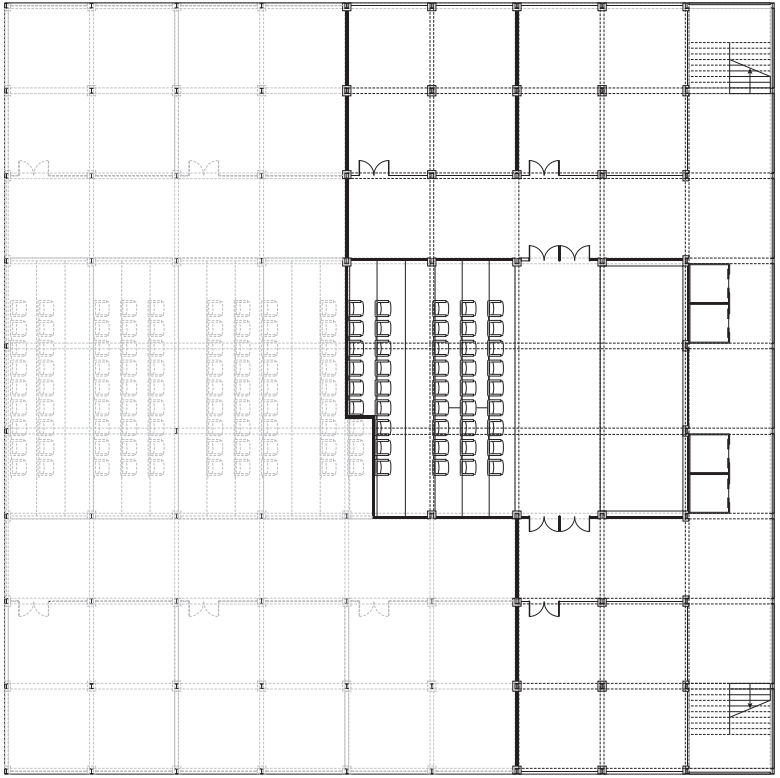
Level 1 : Shop



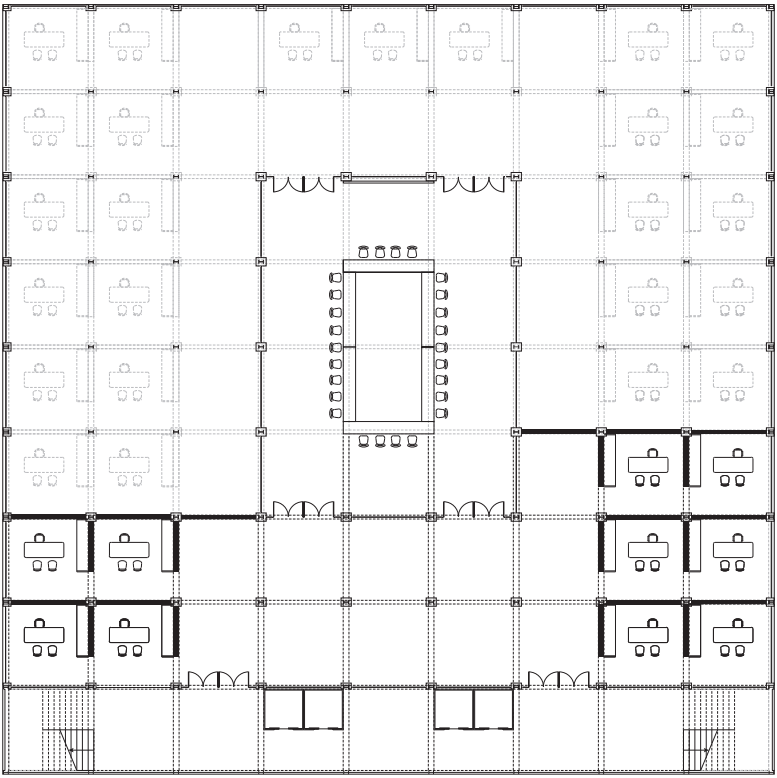
Level 2 : Offices



Level 3 : Library



Level 4 : Amphitheater & Studios

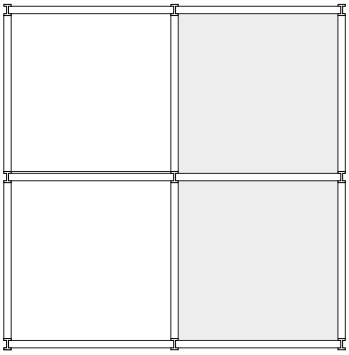


Level 5 : Administration

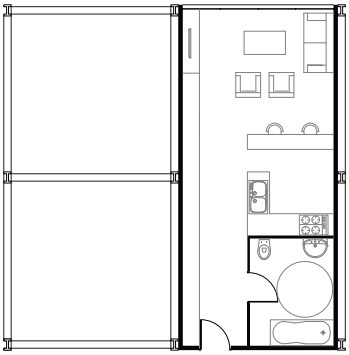
Level 6 to 10: Housing

The housing can also evolve. Each individual is provided with a principal module, to which they can add small modules depending on the growth of the family.
The module starts to evolve in the horizontal plane, however can be extended vertically depending on individual requirements.

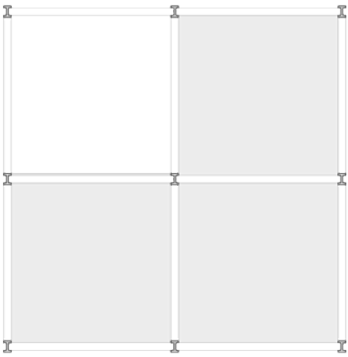
First floor



Ground-floor

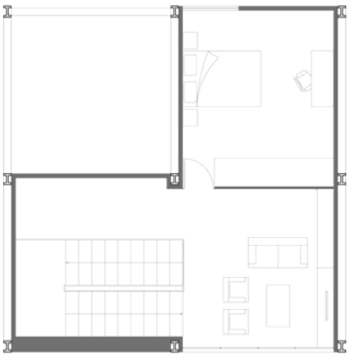


First floor



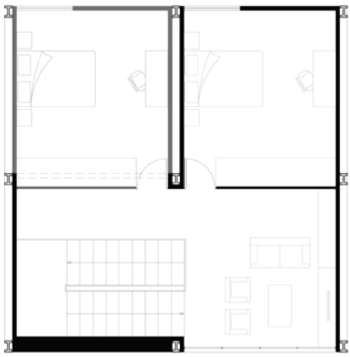
Ground-floor

First floor

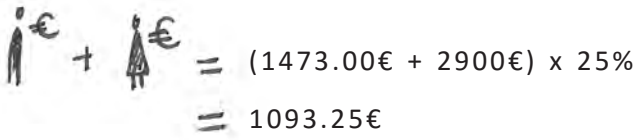


Ground-floor

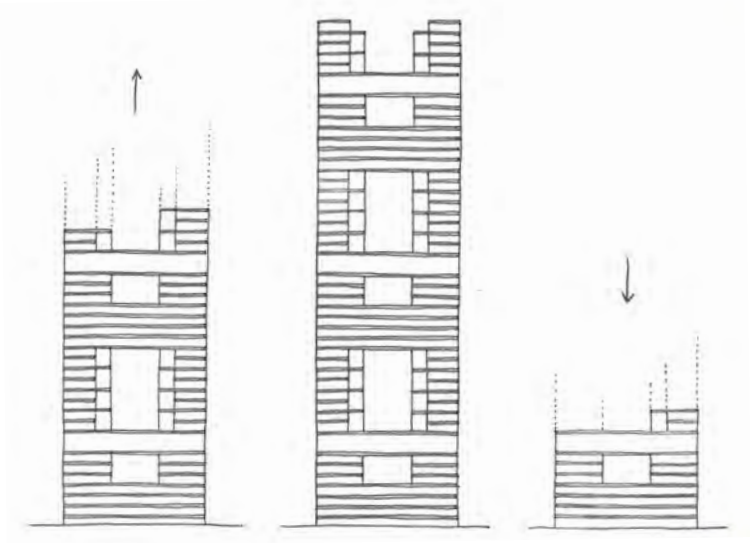
First floor



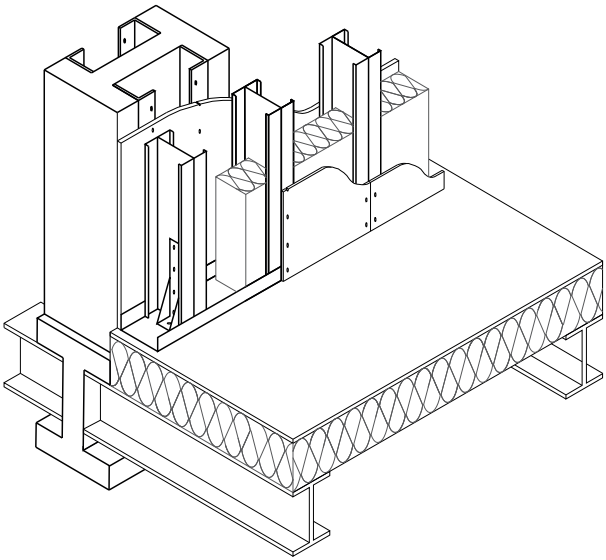
Ground-floor



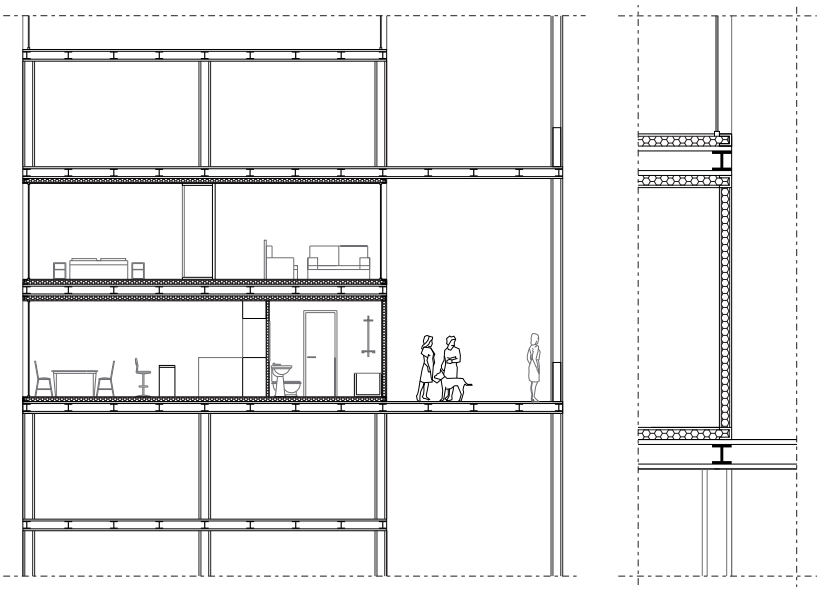
Each person is considered a tenant and pays for the total surface he occupies, according to his situation. A rental fee proportional to his salary will be implemented to counterbalance any disparities.
Today, 25 to 30% of the households' income is dedicated to their housing fees. We decided to keep these proportions.



The building is supposed to evolve with the growth of its inhabitants and their needs. That's why it is based on a steel structure that can be easily assembled and dismantled.

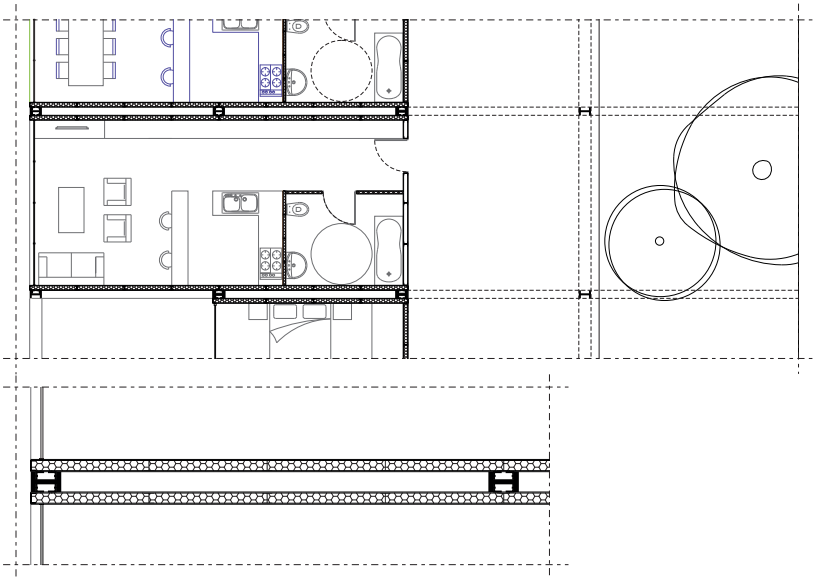


The housing modules are made of steel panels that can be fixed on both sides of the structure.

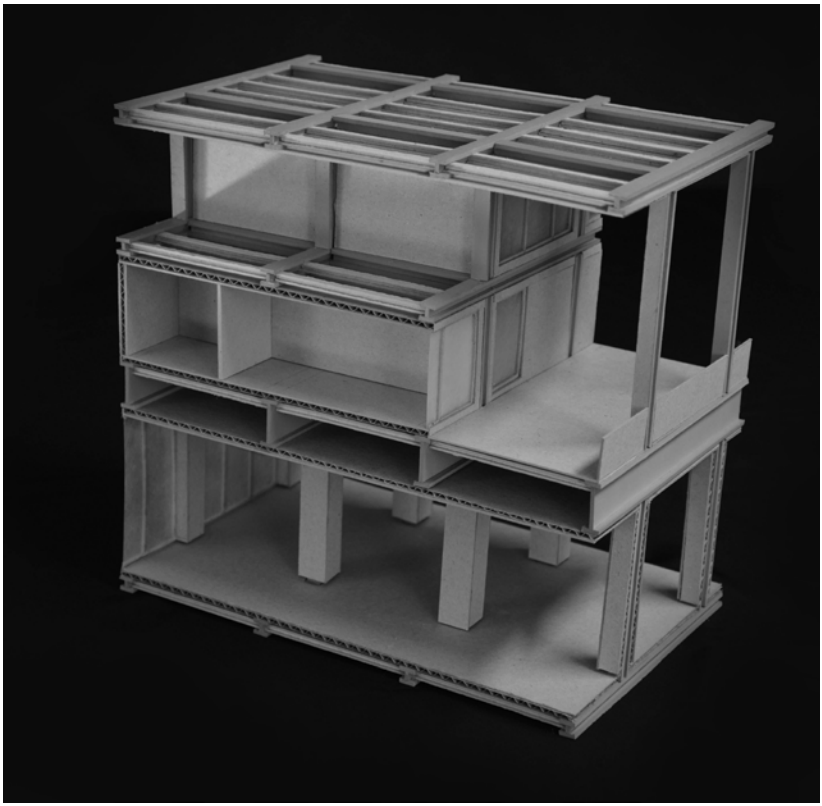


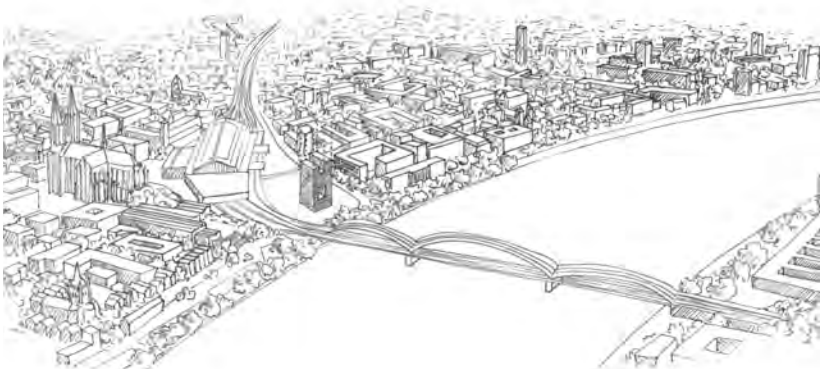
Detail, section

Insulation is internal to keep the autonomy of each element added to the structure.



Detail, plan





The Alter Center we developed is not a final answer but an open question on the land speculation problem and its role in the future of the city.
How can a building participate in the construction of the city and become an actor in this reflection on its future?

Speculation

06

ORDER

2013

PIERRE CAYE

CESAR PENSEUR DE LA TECHNIQUE

«Buildings constitute the help supposed to reinforce and guide human beings faced by the exteriority of the world and support the confrontation against Fortuna».

Pierre Caye.

The world is falling apart. The world is in war. Terrorism is growing, civil wars are dragging on, migrants are fleeing their country, slums are expanding. The disorganization of the world is in progress. Something needs to be done.

Beginning	War/Conflict	Number of deaths
2003	Darfur war	300 000
2004	Northwest Pakistan war	54 492
2004	Houthi rebellion in Yemen	25 000
2006	Mexican drug war	120 000
2009	Jihadist insurgency in Nigeria	15 000
2011	Syrian civil war	340 000
2011	Inter-Sudanese conflict	15 000
2011	Second Iraqi civil war	26 631
2013	Third Central African Republic civil war	7 472
2013	South Sudanese civil war	50 000
2014	War in Donbass	9 000
2014	Second Libyan civil war	3 500
2015	War in Afghanistan	10 000

Source : *https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liste_des_guerres_contemporaines*

Syrian civil war.

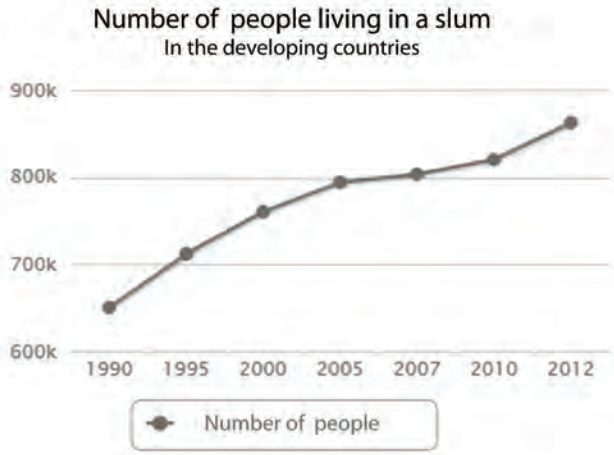
Source : *http://www.rtl.fr/actu/international/la-guerre-en-syrie-a-fait-plus-de-200-000-morts-en-quatre-ans-7775702251*

Closed borders for migrants.

Source : *http://www.rfi.fr/europe/20150915-hongrie-confirme-strategie-forteresse-roumanie-refugies-migrants-serbie*

Caracas slum, Venezuela.

Source : *http://dschwaz.com/*

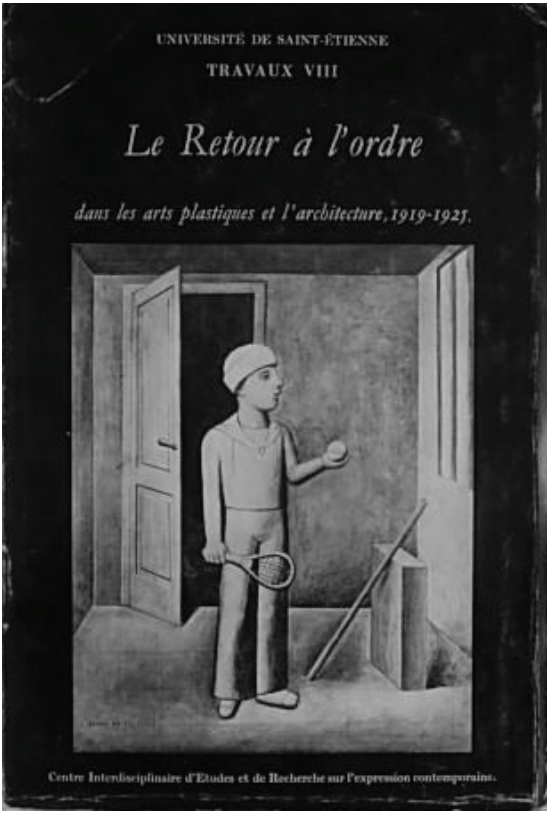


Number of people living in a slum in developing countries.

Source : *http://www.inegalites.fr/spip.php?article1049*

We propose to introduce a notion of order in architecture.

Our approach returns to the antique model of architecture greatly studied by Andrea Palladio, the most influential individual in the history of architecture. Our project has used the article, «Caesar, thinker of techniques. Architectural lectures of Cesarian corpus during the renaissance (Alberti and Palladio)» by Pierre Caye. This article is taken from the book «Architectures of war and peace, from the antique military model to the civilian modern architecture», under the direction of Orgeix Émilie and Medvedkova Olga.



The return to order was a European art movement that followed the First World War, rejecting the extreme avant-garde art of the years up to 1918 and taking its inspiration from traditional art instead. The movement was a reaction to the War. The return to order also influenced architecture with artists such as Picasso, Braque, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe.

Source : *http://www.abebooks.fr/C.I.E.R.E.C-Retour-lordre-arts-plastiques-larchitecture/9524107338/bd*

We studied the book «War and peace architectures» including the article of Pierre Caye «Caesar thinker of the technique. Readings Caesarian architectural corpus (Alberti and Palladio)».

Source : *Architectures de guerre et de paix, du modèle militaire antique à l'architecture civile moderne, sous la direction d'Olga Medvedkova et Emilie d'Orgeix, Novembre 2013, 224 pages*

Pierre Caye born in 1958, is a French philosopher and the director of research at CNRS. He questions the technique during the Renaissance of the Enlightenment. He also conducts research on «De architectura» of Vitruvius and architectural theory of the humanist and classical age.

Source : *https://lejournal.cnrs.fr/auteurs/pierre-caye*

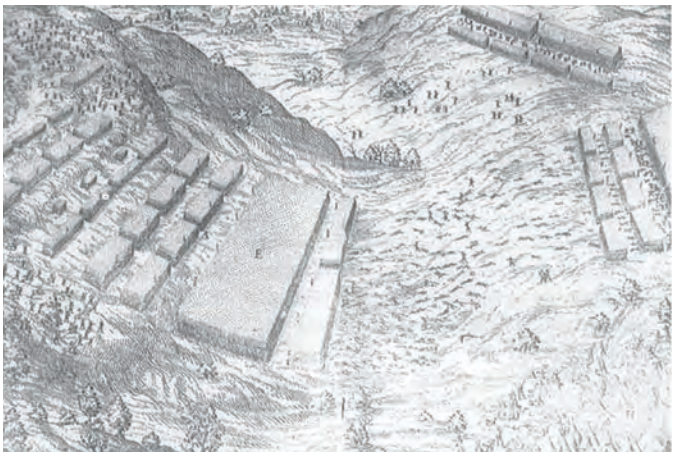
The article speaks about *Virtus & Fortuna* at the Roman time.

Virtus carries connotations of valor, manliness, excellence, courage, character, and worth, perceived as masculine strengths.

Fortuna is the inexorable fate that rules both gods and men in Roman and Greek mythology.

Caesar tried to avoid *Fortuna* with castrametation (the art to dispose a camp) and poliorcetic (the art to besiege cities).

Source : *https://suite.io/isaac-m-mcphee/mfb2y0*



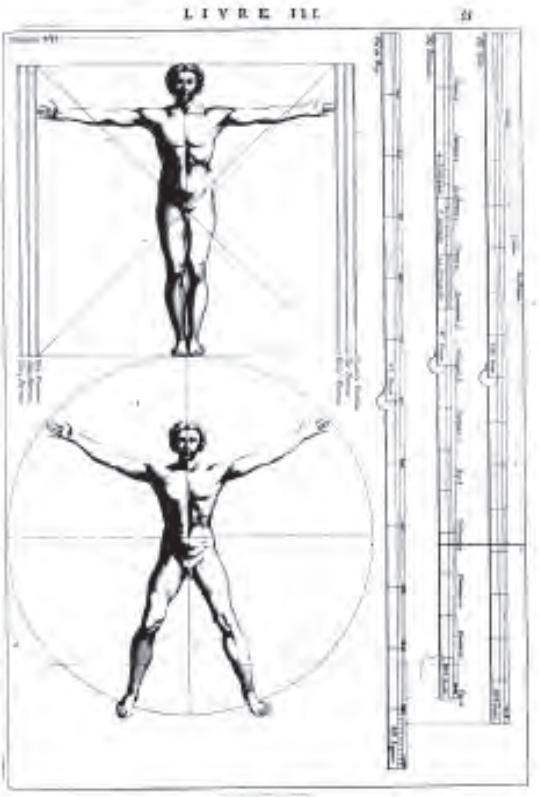
Casear Commentaries

Castrametation	Poliorcetic
Castra = camp	Poliorkéo = besiege
Metari = measure	Polis = city
art to dispose a camp	art to besiege city

Source : *Architectures de guerre et de paix, du modèle militaire antique à l'architecture civile moderne, sous la direction d'Olga Medvedkova et Emilie d'Orgeix, Novembre 2013, 224 pages*

«Buildings constitute the help supposed to reinforce and guide human beings faced by the exteriority of the world and support the confrontation against *Fortuna*». Pierre Caye.

Source : *Architectures de guerre et de paix, du modèle militaire antique à l'architecture civile moderne, sous la direction d'Olga Medvedkova et Emilie d'Orgeix, Novembre 2013, 224 pages*



Vitruvius was the military engineer of Caesar. He lived in 90 B.C - 20 B.C. He was also a thinker of the technique.

Source : *http://serge.mehl.free.fr/base/corps_hum_vitruve.html*

Vitruvius states six formal operators for the architectural conception:

- ordinance

- disposition

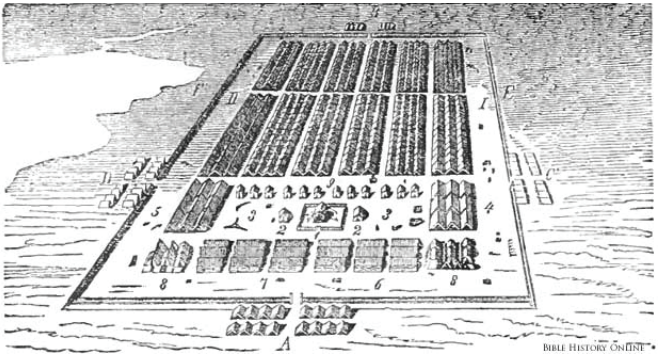
- symmetry

- eurythmy

- ornament

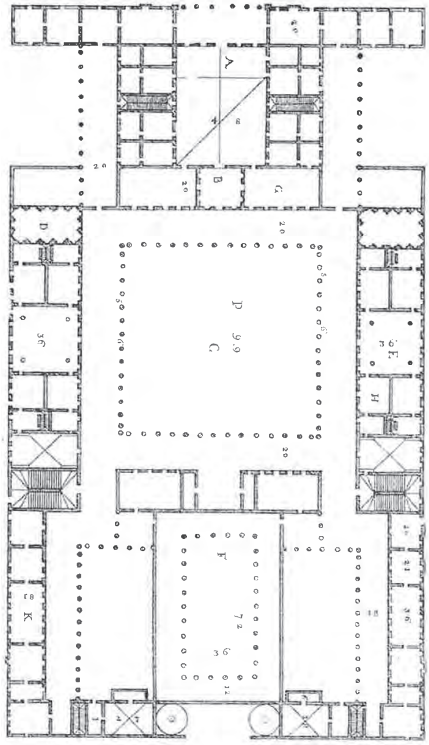
- distribution

Source : *Architectures de guerre et de paix, du modèle militaire antique à l'architecture civile moderne, sous la direction d'Olga Medvedkova et Emilie d'Orgeix, Novembre 2013, 224 pages*



To understand the military logic of the antique model of architecture, we attempted to form a relation between a Roman camp and a plan made by Palladio.

Source : *http://www.bible-history.com/archaeology/rome/legion-camp.html*

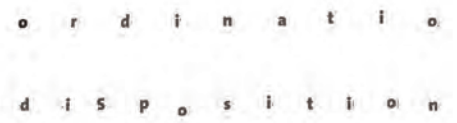


Palladio's task was to transpose the organization of ancient armies and their battle orders through architectural conception of Vitruvian schemes that were the principle driving force of efficiency. He wrote The Four Books Of Architecture in 1570.

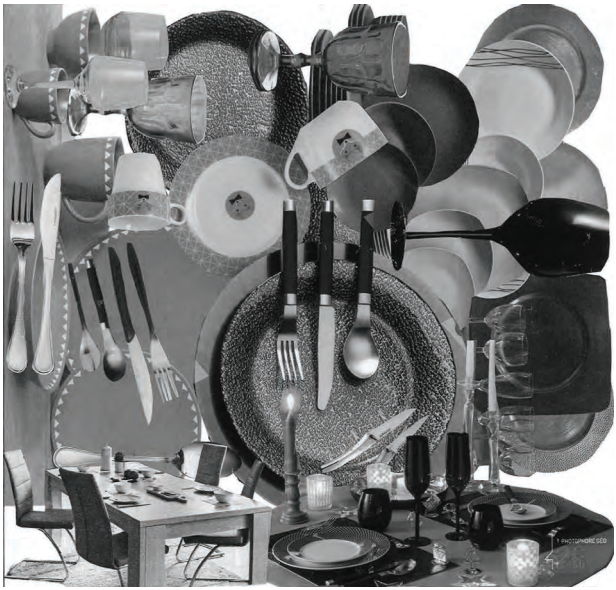
Source : *The four books of architecture / Andrea Palladio ; with a new introduction by Adolf K. Placzek, 1965*

Is «order» something that allows organization or is «order» something that prohibits different ways of thinking by forcing people to obey a rule ?

In other words, is the logic of military architecture something that can help us in the reorganization of the world, or is the logic of military architecture something that conducts us to totalitarism ?



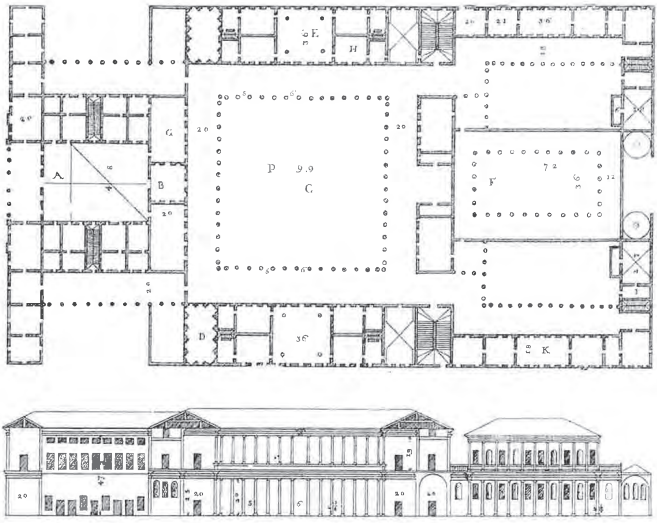
We made a collage to express a metaphor between the art of disposition in war, architecture and the structure of words.



This collage expresses the notion of order through the art of setting the table.

We use the idea of the art movement «Ready Made» created by Marcel Duchamp. It involved giving a new function to an object by putting it in a museum.

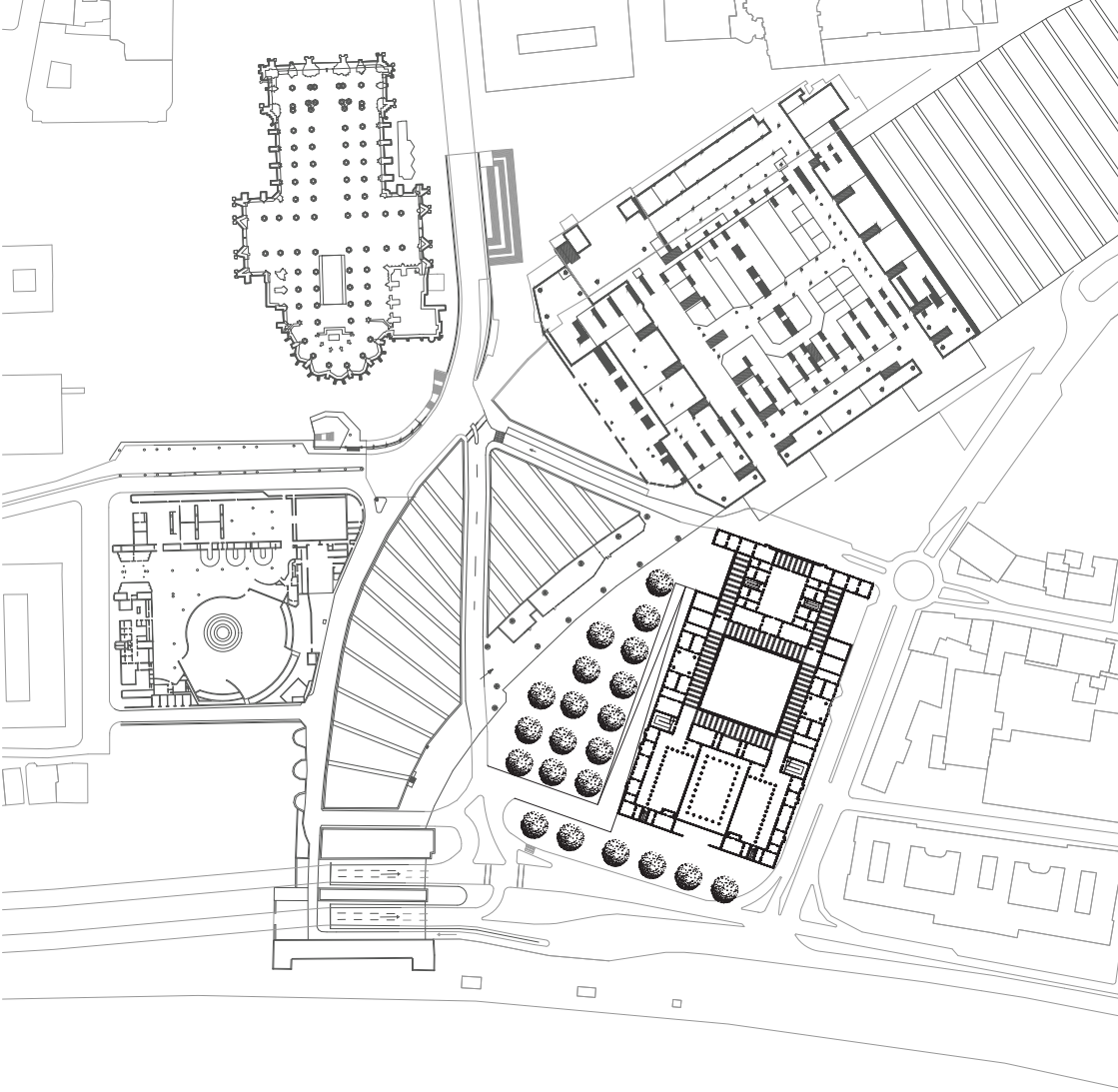
Source : *http://kartavoir.blogspot.fr/2015/06/n192-porte-bouteilles-egouttoir-sechoir.html*



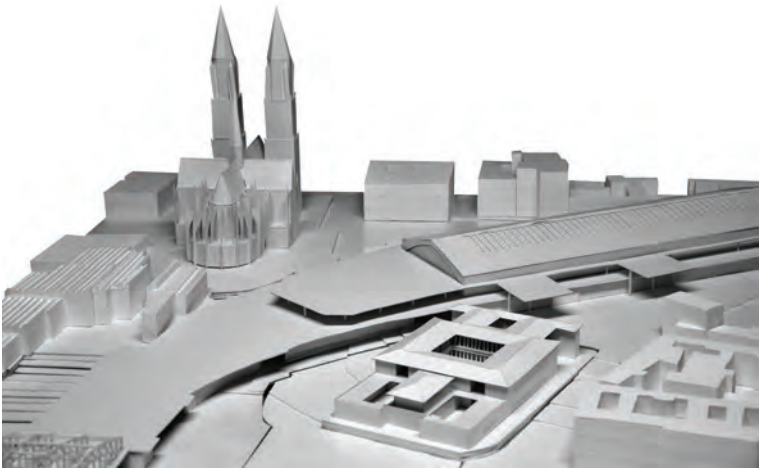
We use an ancient Roman villa redesigned by Palladio as our «ready-made». We tried to question this plan by giving it a new implementation, a new function and a new signification.

We propose to transport the program of the Alter Center into this building. The Alter Center is a research center designed to develop a space for reflection, discussion and debate on the future of cities. This will be realised by workshops, conference rooms, and amphitheaters. The process itself is a way of questioning urbanity and architecture, reusing a project that is already developed.

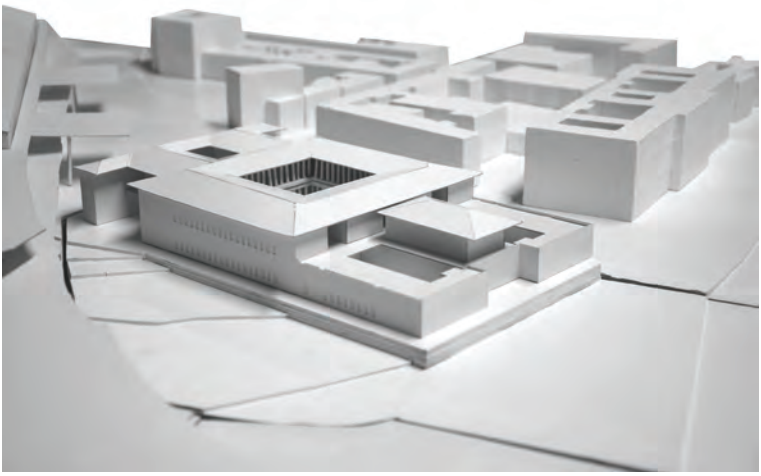
Source : *The four books of architecture / Andrea Palladio ; with a new introduction by Adolf K. Placzek, 1965*



The site plan shows the implementation of the project.



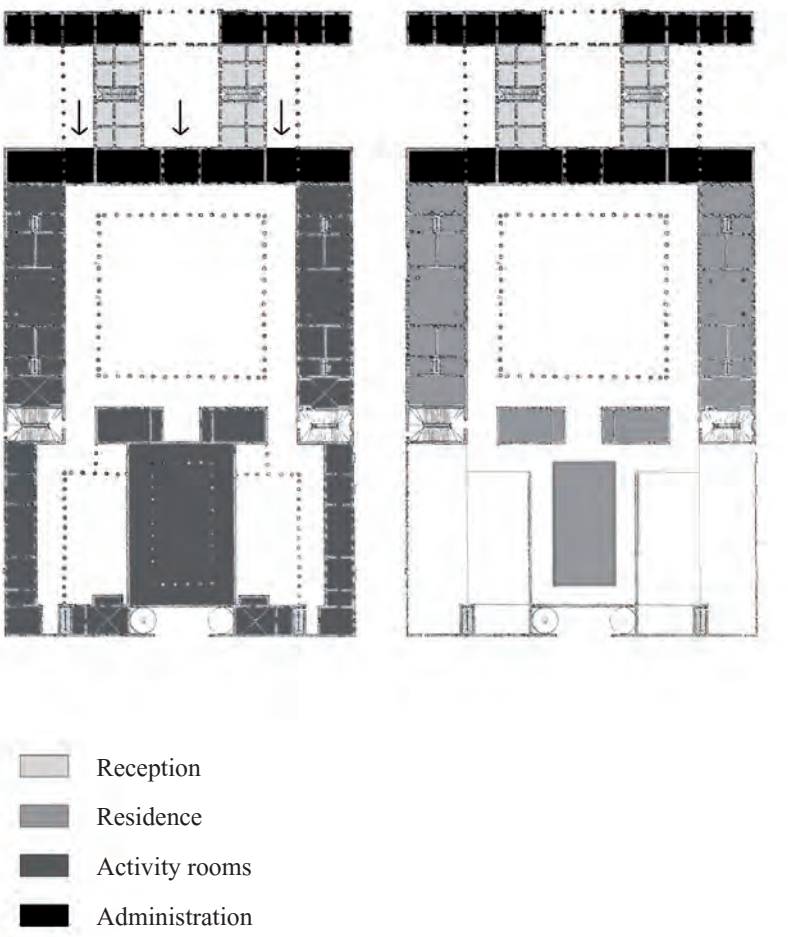
The project is located next to three large entities, the cathedral, the train station and the philarmony. The building will become another entity for elaborate planning on the development and construction of cities.



This picture shows the dimension of the project in relation with buildings near to the site.

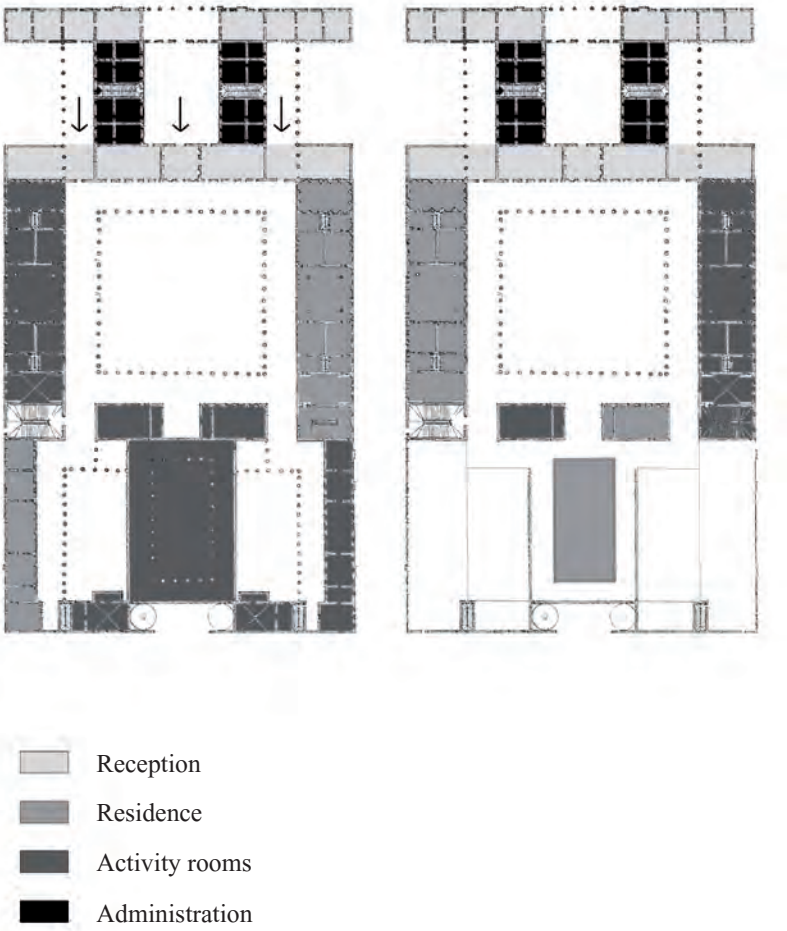
The process is to try and analyse the form and function of the building in order to form an understanding of «order» and the logic of war.

Does the logic of war influence architecture ?
or
Is it architecture that defines the logic of war ?



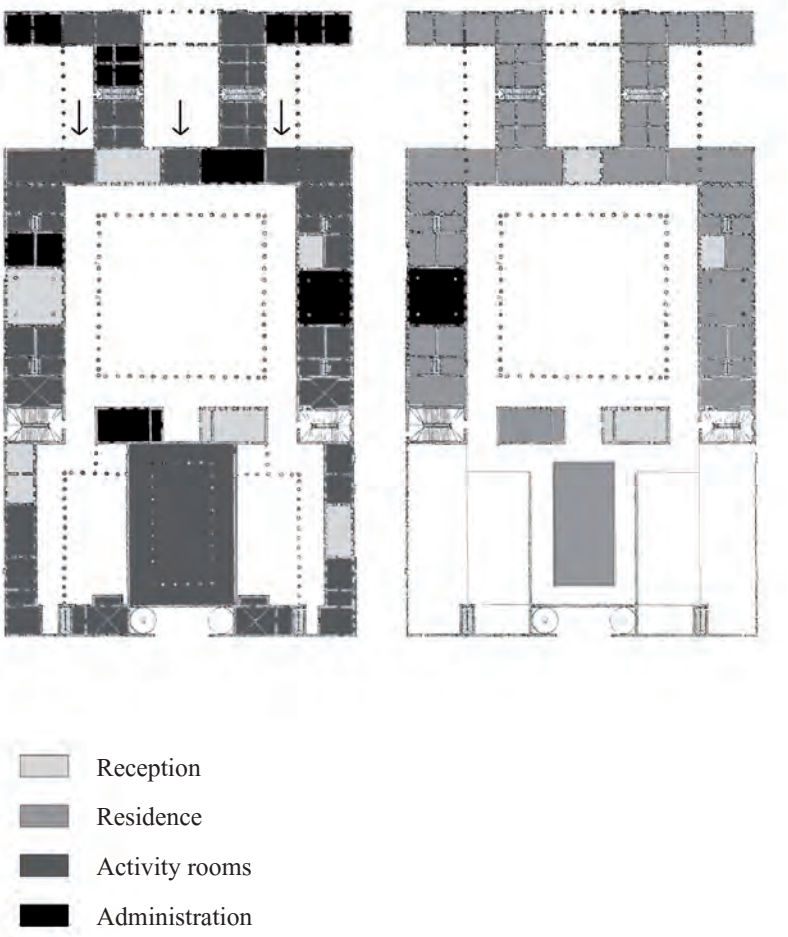
We made three propositions. The first questions functions and uses which are closed and separated from each other. In this disposition, does exchanges between people be promoted?

Is there a logic of war in the way to enter the building? What does it mean if the entrance is occupied by the administration?



Our second proposition mixes functions and uses subtly. Does exchanges and free circulation be promoted in this disposition?

Is it more efficient to enter the building by the reception?



The third proposition mixes functions and uses in such a way that people are forced to exchange with each other. This excludes the residence that is located on the first floor because of its' private status.

Does it make sense if we enter the building by the workshop?

The Project must be:

«in the order of the real, the fruit of the ingenuity and industry of men, and that this art designs and manufactures bodies that are not substantial but harmonic, composed of distant elements, like that of an army.» Pierre Caye.

Source : *Architectures de guerre et de paix, du modèle militaire antique à l'architecture civile moderne, sous la direction d'Olga Medvedkova et Emilie d'Orgeix, Novembre 2013, 224 pages*

How could equilibrium between *Virtus* and *Fortuna* be reached?

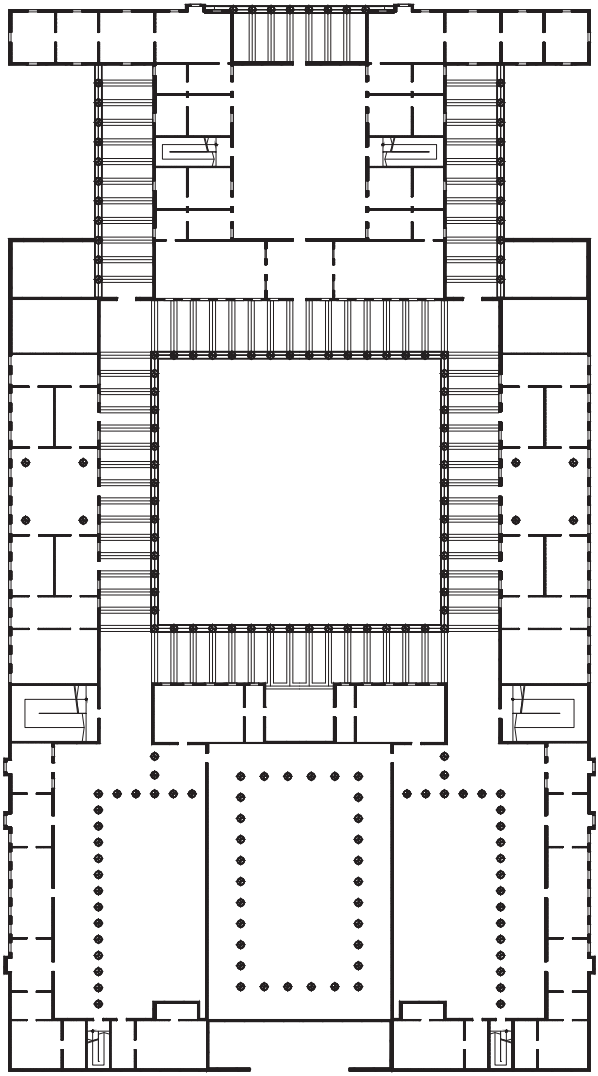
It could be about the circulation in the project and how we move from one space to another. The peristyle and antechambers allow circulation within the building and promote exchanges while nourishing life in the project.

The peristyle is a space for waiting.

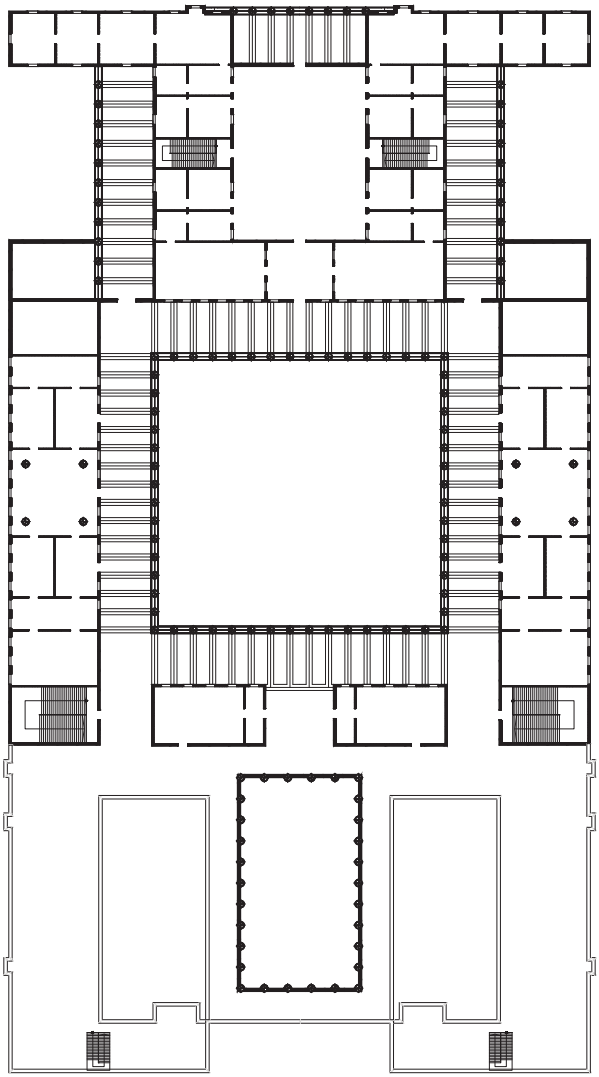
It’s also a space for circulation.

The peristyle is a space for meeting.

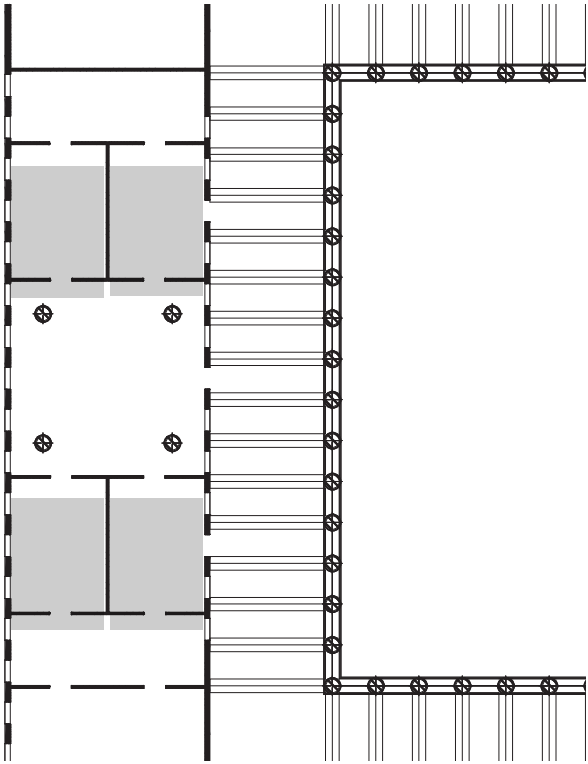
It’s also a space for discussion.



As we can see in the ground floor plan, the peristyle is located in the center of the project. People can easily walk through the peristyle or cross the courtyard to go any room they want.

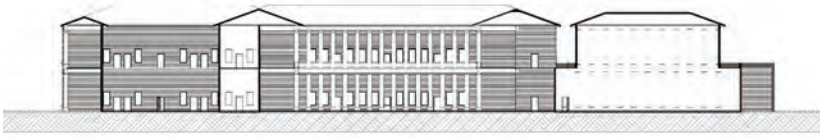


In the first floor there’s the same logic of circulation.

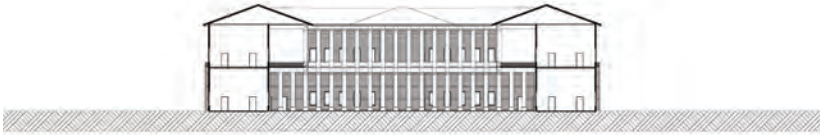


Combined with the peristyle, antechambers make circulation possible in the building.

They could be designed as waiting space in order to enter in the rooms.

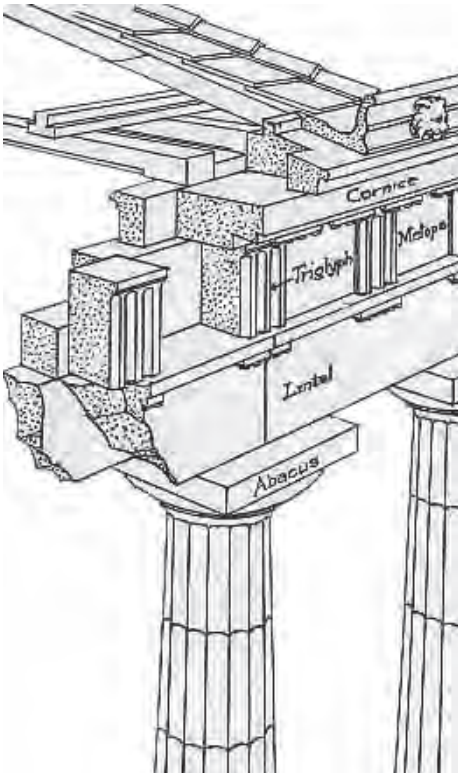


Longitudinal section.



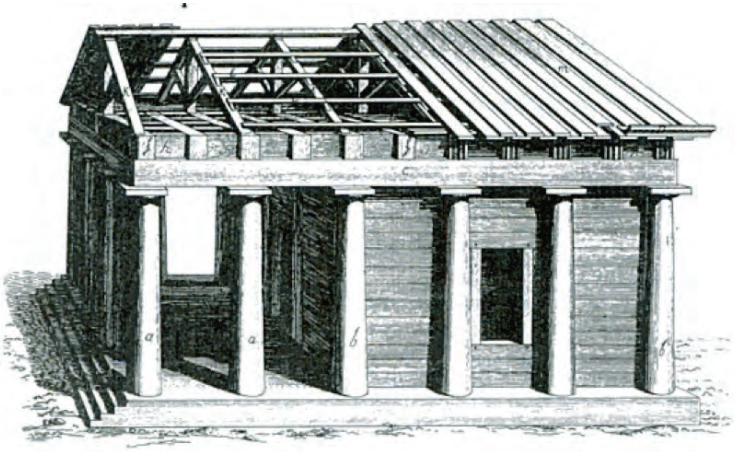
Transversal section.

Sections give the importance of this peristyle to orientate people in the building.



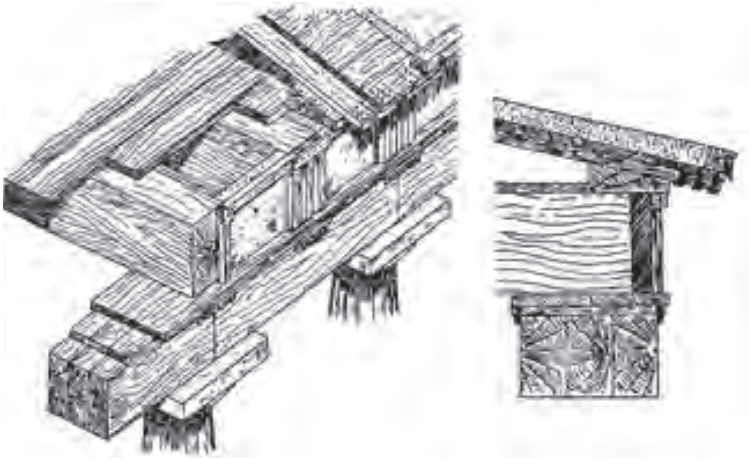
During the Renaissance, Palladio used stones to build triglyphs and metopes as ornaments.

Source : *http://buffaloah.com/a/DCTNRY/doric/how/howto.html*



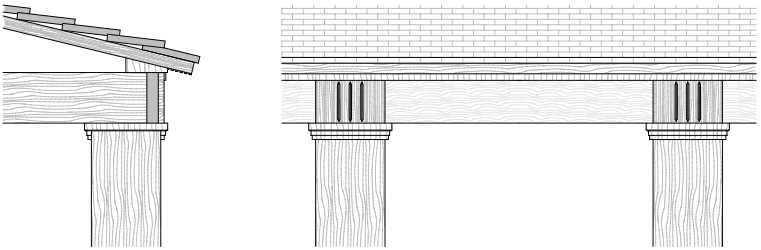
We choose to return to the origins of architecture using the wood and affirm triglyphs and metopes alike technical necessity.

Source : *http://digi.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/diglit/hirt1809bd2*



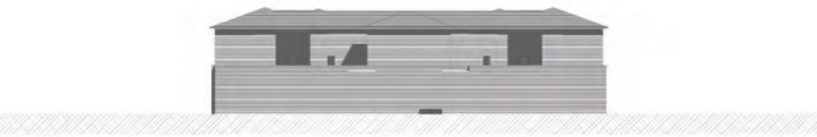
The wood also allows the ease of technical assemblage.

Source : *http://woodlooking.blogspot.fr/2014_03_01_archive.html*

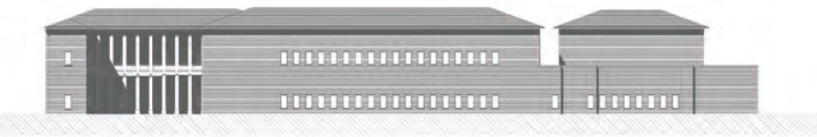


This is a technical detail of the wooden structure.

North elevation.



East elevation.



South elevation.

West elevation.

The facades show a technical conception and not an ornemental conception.

The model is made by putting a mirror in order to affirm the symetry of the project.

This zoom on the model use the human scale to question the dimension of the building.

Is the notion of order something that is necessarily massive and impressive?

Is the notion of order something that reduces the way to expressing feelings, emotions?

07

TREWTH ISLAND

2014

EYAL WEIZMAN

FORENSIC ARCHITECTURE

Forensics originated from the term "forensis" which is Latin for "pertaining to the forum." The Roman forum was a multidimensional space of negotiation and truth-finding in which humans as well as objects participated in politics, law, and the economy. With the advent of modernity, forensics shifted to refer exclusively to the courts of law and to the use of medicine, and today as a science in service to the law. The present use of forensics, along with its popular representations have become increasingly central to the modes by which states police and govern their subjects.

By returning to forensis this book seeks to unlock forensics' original potential as a political practice and reorient it. Inverting the direction of the forensic gaze it designates a field of action in which individuals and organizations detect and confront state violations.

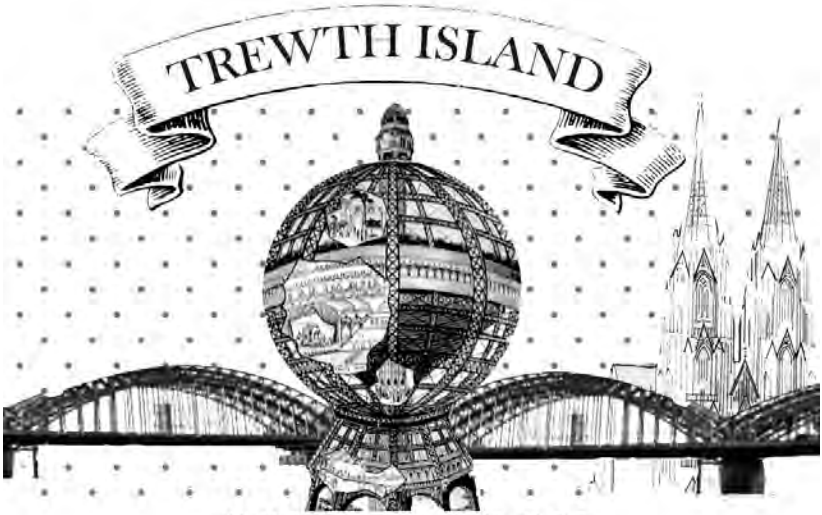
The condition of forensis is one in which new technologies for mediating the "testimony" of material objects bones, ruins, toxic substances, landscapes, and the contemporary medias in which they are captured and represented are mobilized in order to engage with struggles for justice, systemic violence, and environmental transformations across the frontiers of contemporary conflict.

This book presents the work of the architects, artists, filmmakers, lawyers, and theorists who participated directly in the "Forensic Architecture" project in the Centre for Research Architecture at Goldsmiths University of London, as well as the work of associates and guests. It includes forensic investigations undertaken by the project and its collaborators aimed at producing new kinds of evidence for use by international prosecutorial teams, political organizations, NGOs, and the UN. It also brings together research and essays that situate contemporary forensic practices within broader political, historical, and aesthetic discourse.

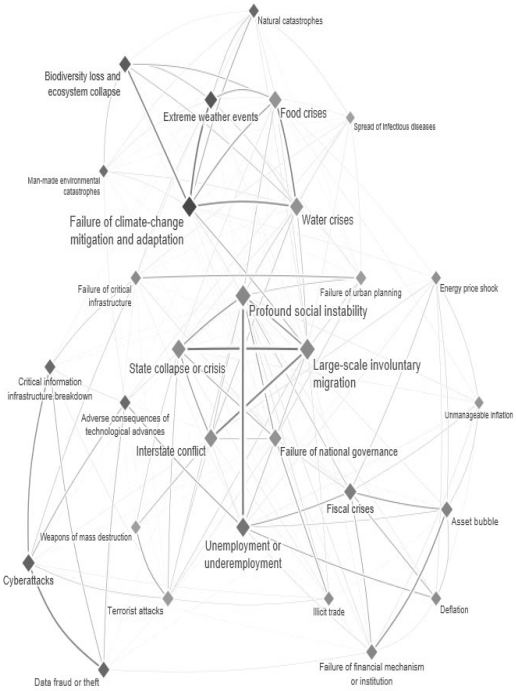
Forensic Architecture refers to the work of expert witnesses who present structural analysis in a legal context. Their practice combines the principles of property surveying, structural engineering, the physics of blast forces, and the chemistry of composite materials. In that sense, Forensic Architecture is the archaeology of the very recent past, but it must also be a form of assembling for the future. The latter is a projective practice engaged with inventing and constructing the forums yet to come.

In war-crime investigations, the evidence most often precedes the forum. It is around found evidence –the thick surfaces of mass graves in Rwanda, Guatemala or Bosnia, for example- that new forums assemble. The forum will emerge around the building that is destroyed. But the forum is not a given space; rather, it is produced through a series of entangled performances.

Each of its expansions is also a transformation.



COMING SOON
COLOGNE, GERMANY



World Economic Forum, Global Risks 2016 Report

In January 2016, The Wold Economic Forum released the above document. This document compiles World problems of growing concern in 2016.

http://reports.weforum.org/global-risks-2016/global-risks-landscape-2016/#risks///

How can architecural thinking be applied in confronting and resolving such problems?

Eyal Weizman

Source: *http://gfx.0047.org/images/event/eyal_weizman.jpg*

Eyal Weizmann is the Professor of Visual Cultures at Goldsmiths, University of London, he leads many collaborative research projects. These include; ‘Decolonizing Art Architecture Residency’ based in Palestine and ‘Forensic Architecture’.
His book ‘Forensic Architecture’ published in 2014 describes the essensce of his work in detail, depicting how through research and analysis of a destroyed built environment, truth can be brought to the surface. In the case of Gaza, he uses the ruins of civil housing to determine if humantarian law has been violated. He uses this architecture of destruction as evidence in the court of law.

Our project has been constructed around this notion of truth. We believe that by marrying architecture and research that truth will reveal itself.

№062

Eyal Weizman

Forensic Architecture, Eyal Weizman

«Forensic Architecture is the archaeology of the very recent past but it must also be a form of assembling for the future.»

Source : Weizman, E. (2012). Forensic Architecture: Notes from Fields and Forums. Kassel, Germany: Hatje Cantz

This Collage depicts the intent of our project. How through experimentation and research, we can find truth.

We see Truth Island as a heterotopia: a space of otherness, it is neither here nor there, it is simultaneously physical and mental. The project is a collaboration of pavilion like structures. Each one of them embody an ideological question related to a diferent field of study that attempt to bring truth to our world.

Site Plan

This site plan depicts the usage of each building in line with the programme.The island has been designed in line with a cartesian plan, whereby the buildings have been located in such a manner that they interact with the ideologies embedded within the surrounding context.

1. The People's Taste (Sociology)
   Residences

2. The Governor (Politics)
   Administration

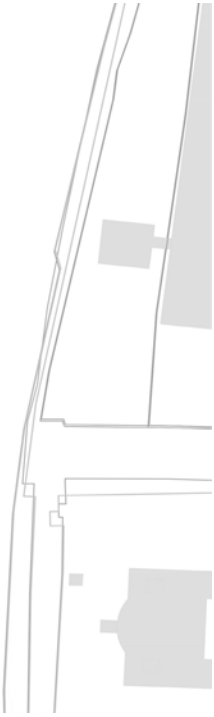
3. One Dollar Building (Economics)
   Research Facilities

4. The Engineer's dream (Engineering)
   Research Facilities

5. Beauty is Truth, Truth Beauty (Arts)
   Exhibition rooms

6. F.E.A.W. (Science)
   Research Facilities

7. What is there and what is it like (Meta physics)
   Amphiteaters



The People's Taste

The Governor

One Dollar Building

The Engineer's Dream

Beauty is Truth, Truth Beauty

F.E.A.W.

What is there and what is it like

The people’s Taste

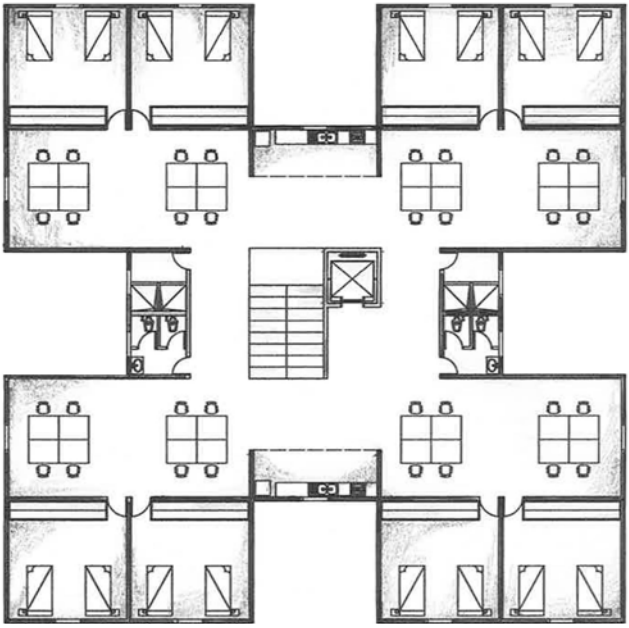
What is Society?

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Ocober 31, 1987

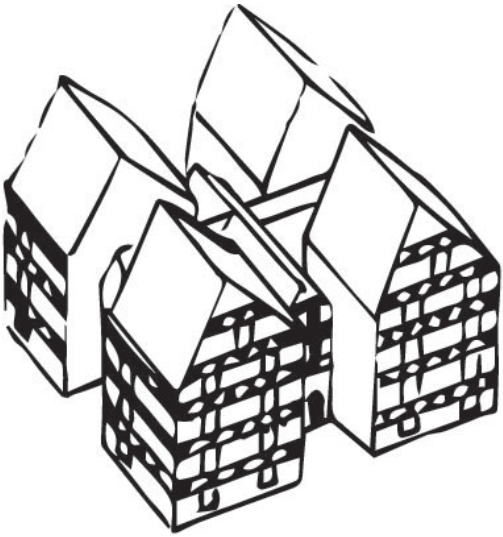
«There is no such thing as society. There are individual men and women, and there are families»

Source : *http://www.margaretthatcher.org/document/106689*

This building is the physical manifestation of society as from the exterior it appears as 4 separate buildings. However, from the interior we can see the interconnection between the spaces through the shared use of the kitchen, stairway, bathroom and dining area.

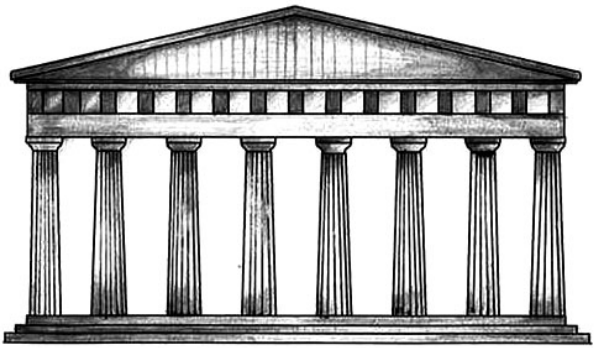


Floor Plan



Axonometric Drawing

We have taken a traditional german house, something seen as a private entity and made it something that becomes a shared social space. Its purpose is to serve as a residency for the researchers that will work in the different buildings.

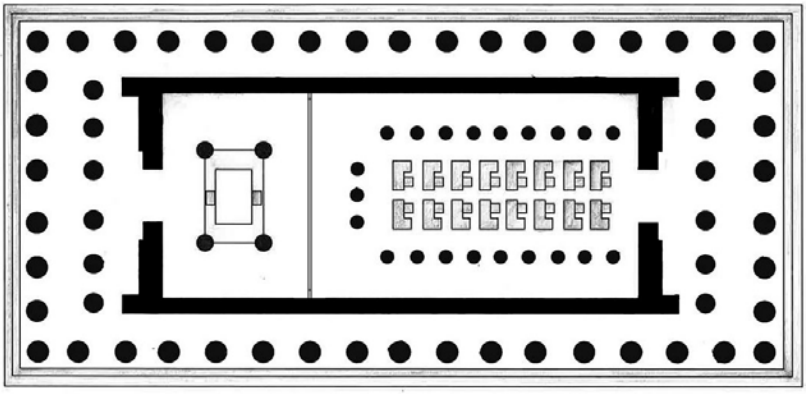


The Governor

How can Architecture be a governor?

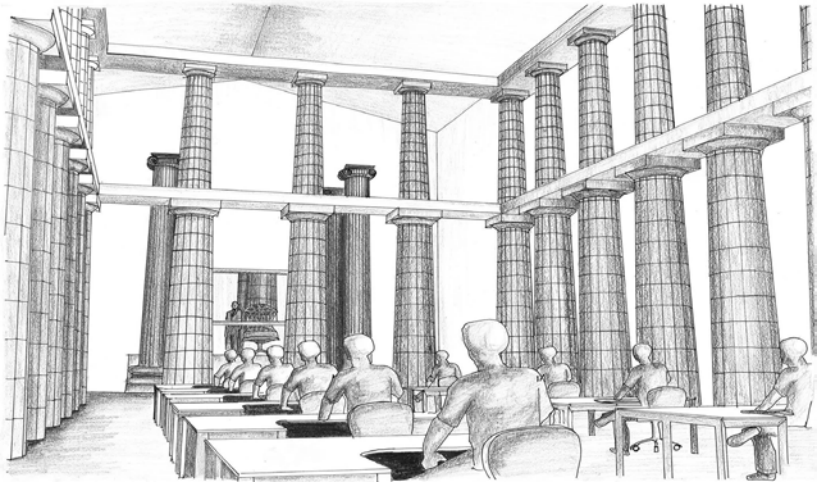
Our administration space will be situated in “the Governor” this building takes reference from greek architecture, a prime example of how power can be demonstrated through scale and proportion.

Above all this building poses the question as to what political truth might be and how politics is used within our built environment as a measure of control.



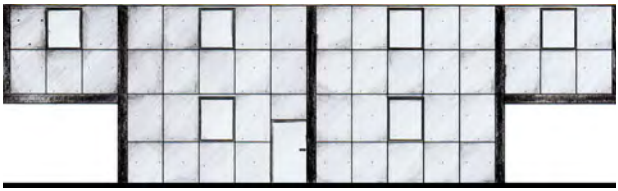
Floor Plan

From the plan we can see the order and symmetry expressed through architectural elements.



Perspective of administration block

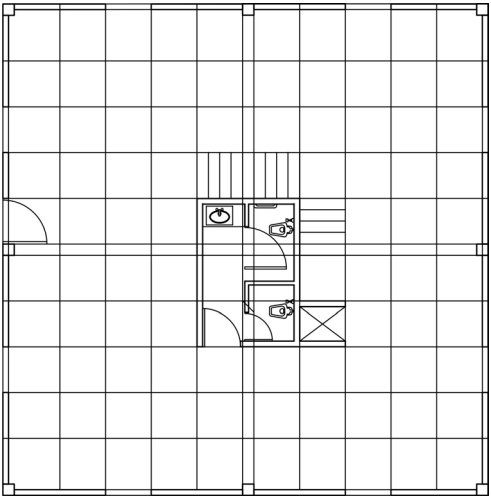
This interior render depicts the administrative body operating within the space.



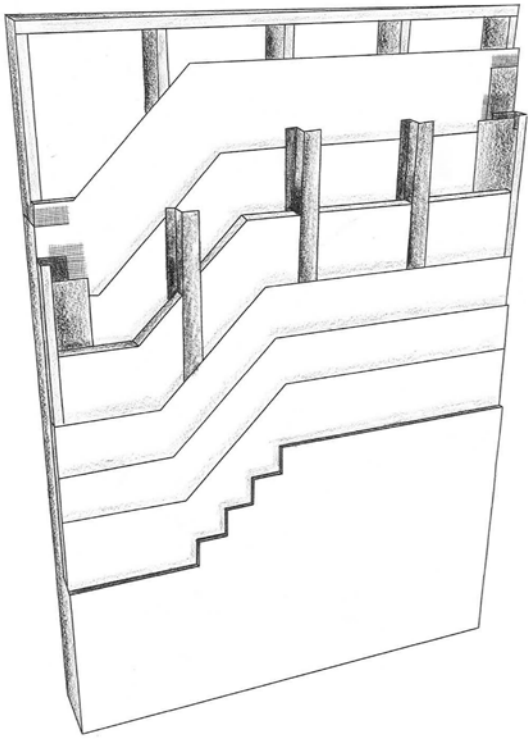
One dollar building

How economical can Architecture be? How much is enough?

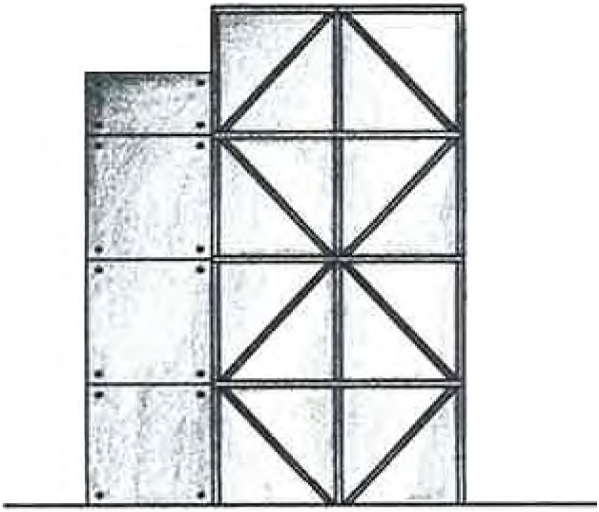
In search of a way as to how Architecture could be minimal concerning its spatial qualities as well as the construction cost, the design attempts to be simple but efficient.
The use of a prefabricated wall system lowers labour costs, allowing us also to give the dimensions of the building based on its standard measures.



Floor plan



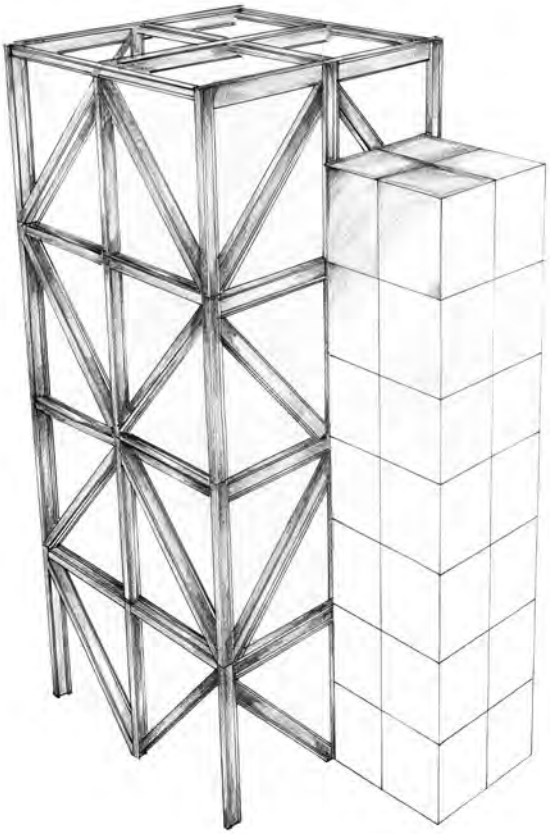
Detail of modular walls



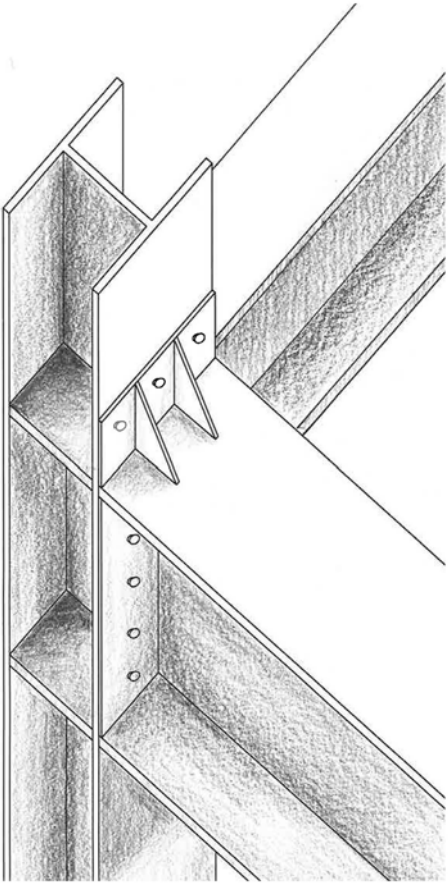
The engineer’s dream

What is structural truth?

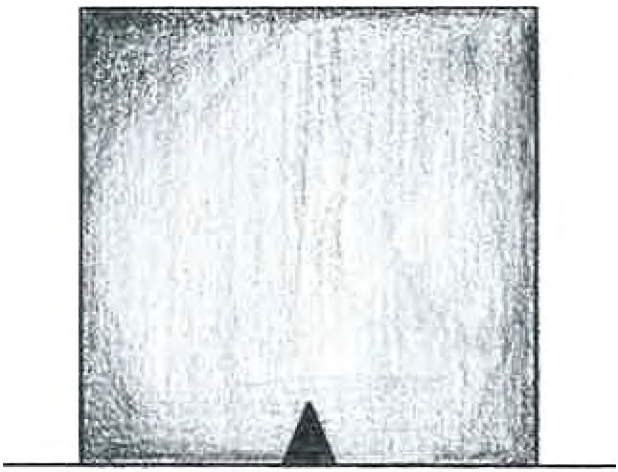
This building is derived from a constructive and engineering perspective whereby the structure solely concerns itself with orthogonal and structural elements, asking the question as to what constructive truth is and how much can a building rely in construction to be truthful.



Exterior perspective



Constructive detail



Beauty is Truth, Truth Beauty

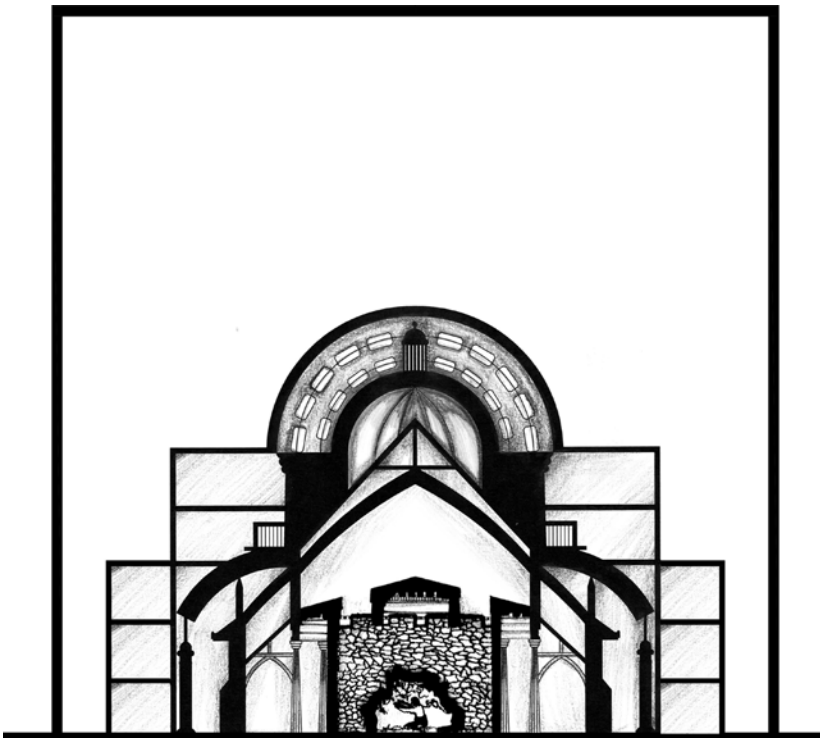
What is Aesthetic and Arristic Truth?

Beauty is a very fickle thing, throughout the years what we as humans understand as beautiful has transformed. This building itself integrates past architectural styles, whom in their era where seen as a beautiful. This space will become the exhibition space for our island and through this collage of architectural styles we believe consider truth itself as abstract as it is will be found within these walls.

John Keats January 1820, Annals of the Fine Arts

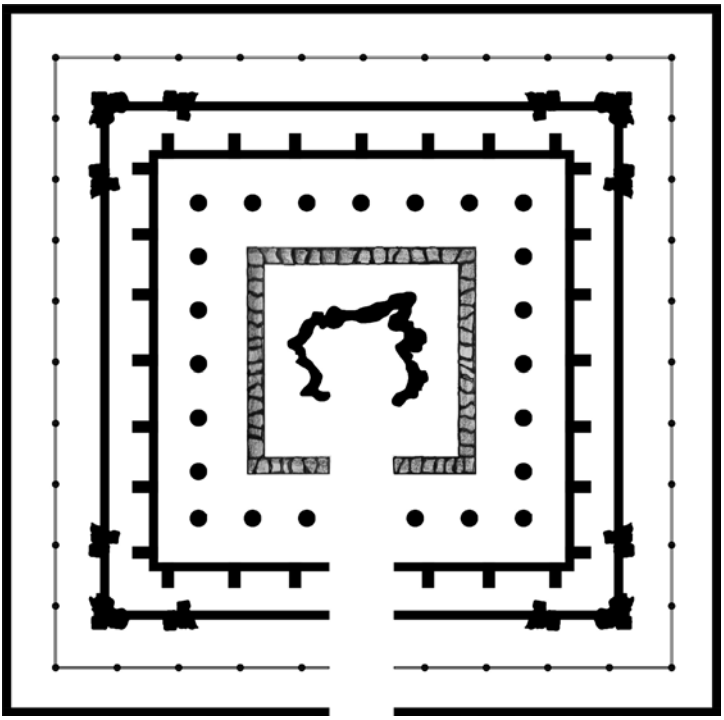
«Beauty is truth, truth beauty, that is all ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.»

Source : *http://www.poetryfoundation.org/poem/173742*



Section

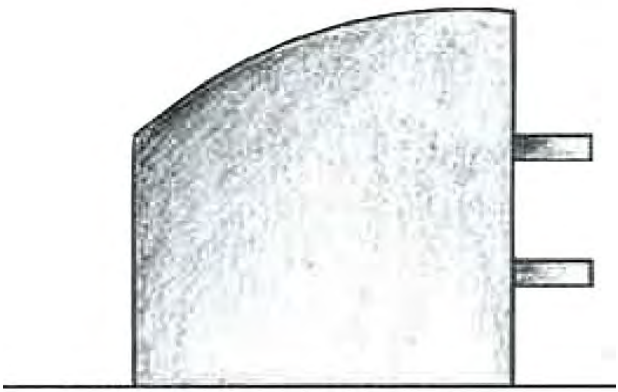
The concentric walls within in this structure act as a physical timeline starting with that of medieval architecture and as we progress towards the skin of the building we approach architecture as it is today.



Floor plan

Detail

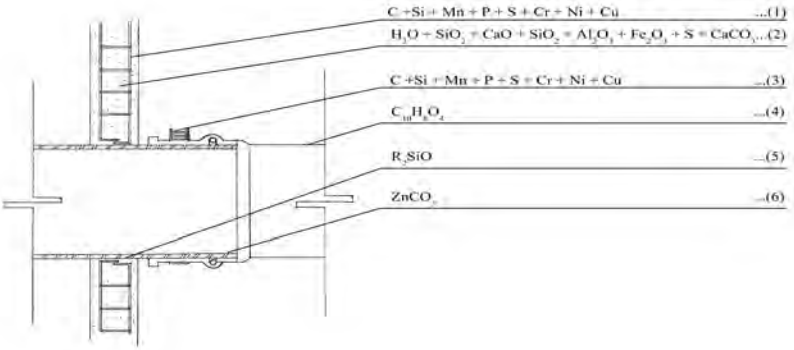
Constructive detail showing the joint between diferent architectural styles.



F.E.A.W. (Fire, Earth, Air and Water)

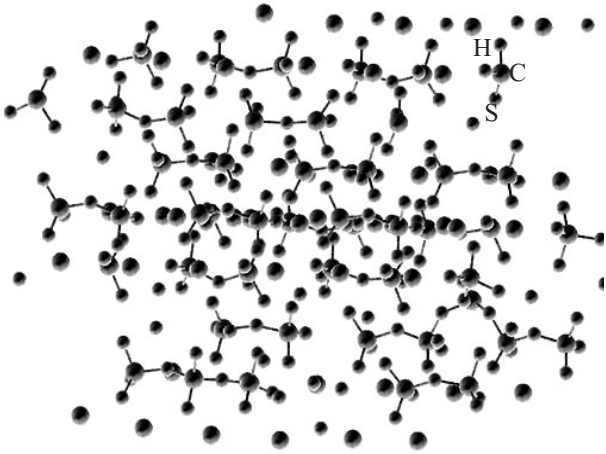
A question of scientific truth. What is it made of?

This building will be the product of a collaborative research of sciences. In order to provide spaces that aim to improve scientific research we have created different offices and laboratories in a way that attempts to show the scientific truth inscribed in the building itself.



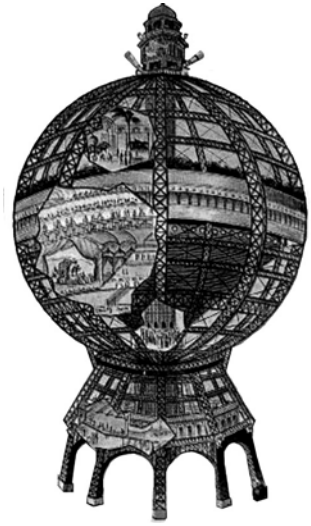
Detail

This detail here depicts the join between the wall of the building itself and the ventilation chimneys showing each element by their chemical components.



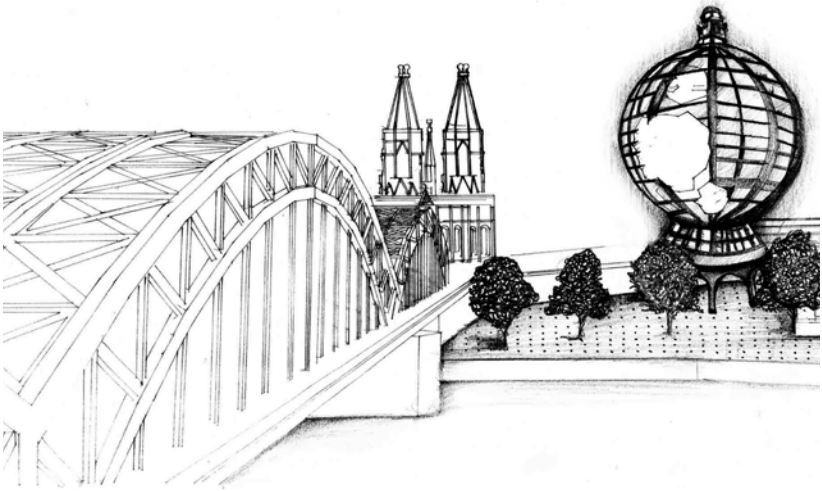
Microscopic detail of concrete

Source:*http://www.worldcement.com/the-americas/30092014/The-study-of-concretes-atomic-structure-could-improve-its-mechanical-properties-576/*

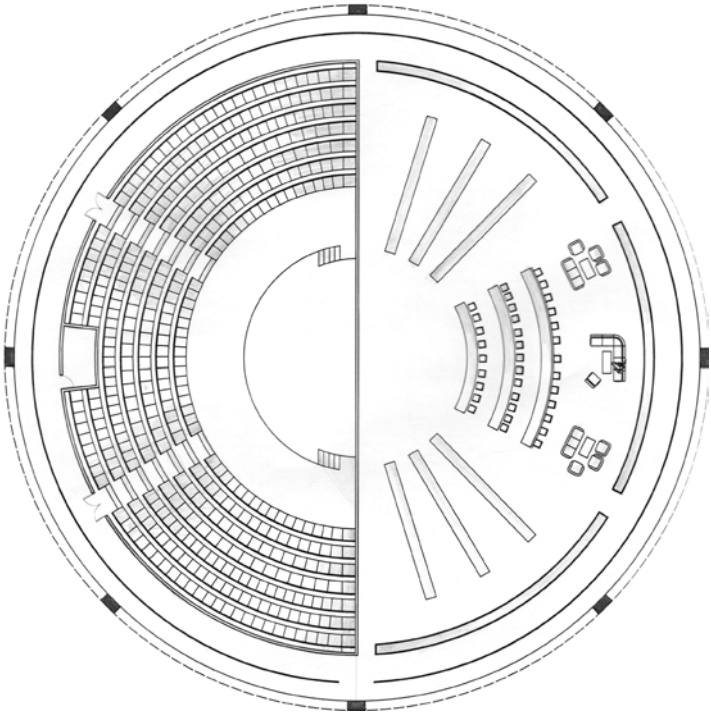


What is there? What is it like?

What is Metaphysical Truth?

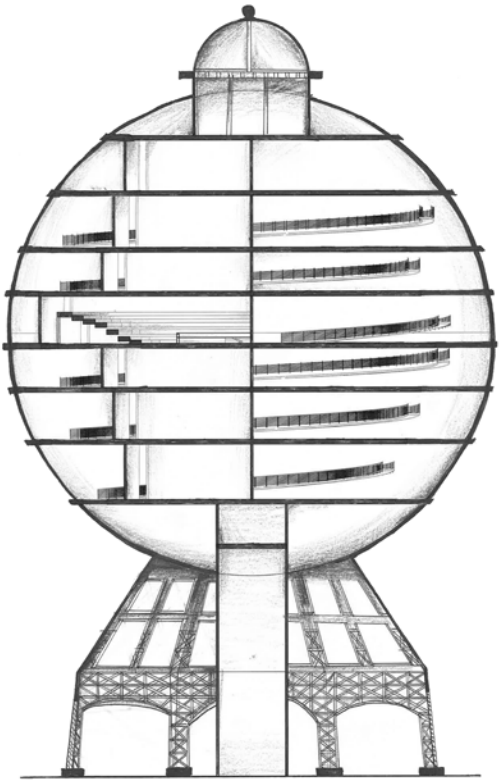


Perspective view of metaphysical building on site.

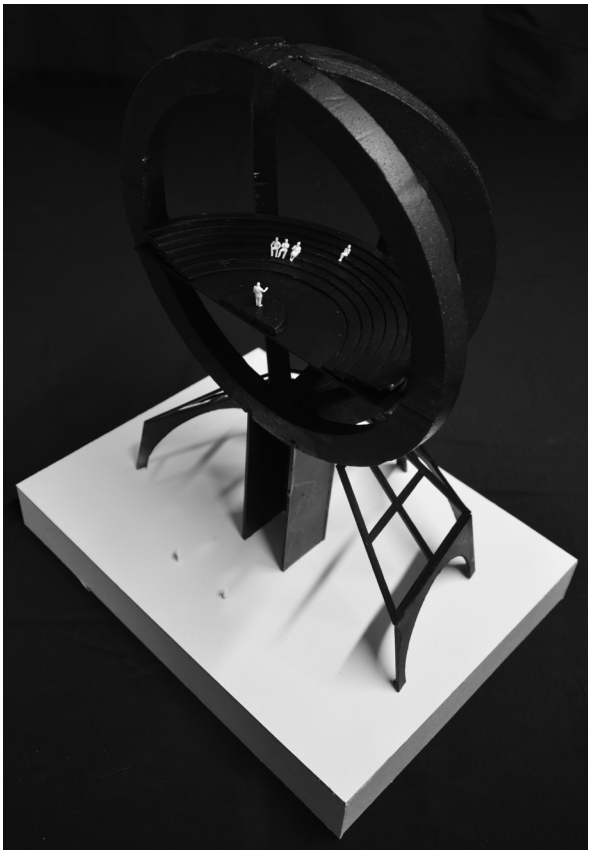


Floor plan of main Amphi-theatre and library

This building will take the form of the unbuilt Globe tower that was expected to be built in 1906. It will be a place for discussion and collaboration between all the other disciplines, having an amphi-theatre and a library in each one of its levels.



Section

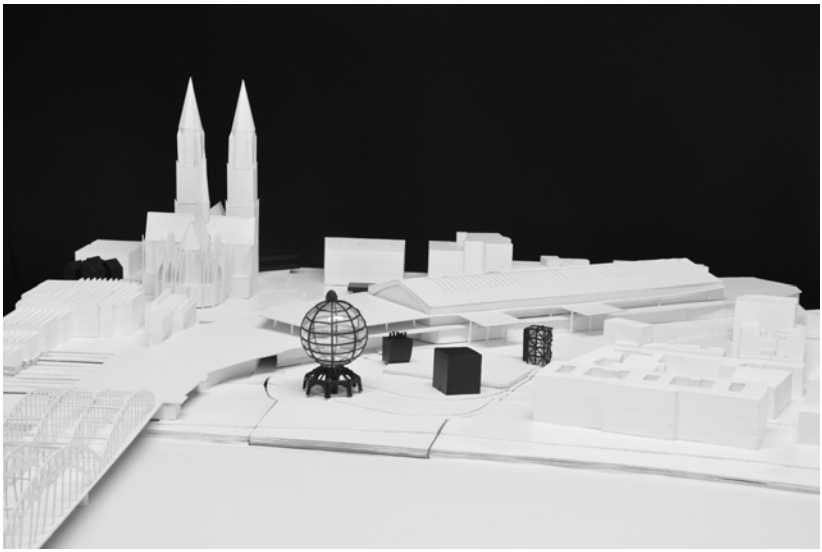


Picture of the model

Picture of the model (detail of amphi-theatre)

We believe that through directly involving Architecture and Research, Trewth Island can contribute to society and help solve the main problems of the world and bring truth to our built environment.

Site plan of the project



Aerial view of the project scale 1:500

THANKS TO

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