REPORT
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In September 2010 the ZEIT-Stiftung in collaboration with the Gerda Henkel Stiftung organized the summer school "History Takes Place – Urban Change in Europe" in Paris. Young historians, art historians, cultural studies and social science specialists, city planners, and architects discovered the French capital as a metropolis that is both vibrant and steeped in history.

Under the directorship of Thomas Kirchner (Goethe-University, Frankfurt am Main) the event added to the series of summer courses in Europe's historical cities Warsaw, Lemberg, Breslau und St. Petersburg.

The concept of the summer school was based on the aim of putting the current discourse on urban development in Greater Paris in the context of the historical development of the city since Antiquity. Another aim was to include the role of architecture and the arts in this context. At the same time these were the media through which the current situation of Paris as an urban environment was to be analysed, examining the widest spectrum of aspects possible.
The itinerary of the summer school followed a circular motion. The programme started with the plans for the Paris of the future that are currently being debated in the political and city planning sphere. This was followed by an examination of the history of the city and its urban structure in centuries past, as well as its population and the role of the arts, before returning to the questions that govern future planning. This structure proved decidedly fruitful as it enabled participants to engage with the individual topics as separate units whilst throwing light on pivotal developments by comparing the present with the past. By taking a historical perspective it was thus possible to describe more clearly key aspects of contemporary society; certain historical phenomena, on the other hand, were thrown into sharp relief through the lens of current problems. The discussions were greatly enlivened by bringing together the participants and Paris-based academies and practitioners. The venue for the summer school was the German Forum for Art History.

At the opening event (on the evening of 6 September) in the German Forum for Art History, the project leaders THOMAS KIRCHNER and ANNA HOFMANN sketched out the two-week programme, and this was followed by the introduction of the participants and their research projects. A guest lecture by the city planner, historian and expert in urban planning, NICOLAS BUCHOUĐ, on "Les enjeux actuels du développement urbain dans la région parisienne", addressed current challenges in city planning in Greater Paris and gave an overview of the present state of planning in the French capital. The evening reception afforded all participants an opportunity to become acquainted and exchange about their research projects.
The first full day of the summer school (7 September) focused on the topic *Paris of the Future*. In the opening lecture entitled "Au Revoir Paris – The Great Nation in Search of a Grand Paris", VESTA NELE ZAREH (*Technical University Berlin*) went in search of new urban images and examined the presentation of the development of Paris as it became "Grand Paris" by looking at the example of the region *Seine-Saint-Denis*. Ms Zareh’s research showed that the realization of the Parisian cityscape cannot be reduced to its historical centre, but must include the other metropolitan areas surrounding it.

In the following lecture on "Les hauts et les bas de la future silhouette de Paris", the speaker, architect SEBASTIAN NIEMANN (*LAN Architecture*, Paris), returned to the topic of the initial lecture by examining how high-rise buildings affect the image of the city of Paris. He was able to show that city planning is increasingly geared to project power to attract investors. The resulting architecture not only does not meet the quotidian requirements of the inhabitants, but also fails to provide concrete visions for urban living.
In the afternoon NOÉMIE GIARD (director, Association Les Promenades Urbaines, Paris) reported on the activities of her charitable organization, which provides city walks with a variety of collaborative partners. There is a regular programme of events not only in the centre of Paris, but also in its suburbs. The organization has thus been able to build up a network of competencies and resources that promote a deeper understanding of the city of Paris, its architecture and urban culture.

MARIE DEKETELAERE-HANNA (director, Paris Métropole) complemented this presentation with her talk on the political aspects of urban project work. Paris Métropole is constituted of around one hundred municipalities, communities, districts, and regions, who together seek to address the acute social, economic and environmental problems of the conurbation.

Day two (8 September) focused on concepts and types of urban modernization in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries under the heading, The Modernisation of the City. The proceedings were hosted by the Atelier Parisien d’Urbanisme (APUR). Representatives of the ‘Atelier’, YANNICK BELTRANDO (director of the sector ‘Metropole’), CHRISTIANE BLANCOT (director of the urban history section), and JEAN-MARIE AUDRY (director of the working group on general research) presented their projects, and engaged in the discussions that followed presentations by the participants. The resulting dialogue addressed the question of whether, and to what extent, concepts of modernity may have contributed to or even exacerbated current problems in the banlieue.

CARLOS LÓPEZ GALVIZ (University of London) then lectured on "Object and Method in Walter Benjamin’s Materialist History: Paris, the Métropolitain and the Ideas of an ever Modern City", and examined Walter Benjamin’s concept of the nineteenth century as an "Offenlegung seines Erwachens“ (an uncovering of its awakening). The speaker focused on the impact of the introduction of the 'Métropolitain' train in Paris, and discussed the challenges and advantages of new rail technologies with regard to the city’s historical spaces. He examined the question of whether the Paris Métro can be viewed as an instrument of modernization.

LISA KÜCHEL (researcher at Weeber+Partner, Institute for Urban Planning and Social Research, Stuttgart) compared French and German urban living cultures in her contribution "Urban Living in Paris – Developments, Trends, Typologies". She traced the particularities of the Parisian understanding of living and urbanity back to the radical city planning undertaken by Baron
Haussmann in the mid-nineteenth century. She demonstrated that inner city areas and inner city life in Paris were not devalued, but that on the contrary, urban living continues to be defined by architectural and social continuity. Here, urban living is not subject to the imposition of suburban patterns on the inner city and its quality is the result of specifically developed urban forms of living.

In the afternoon the architect and urban development specialist FRÉDERIC BERTRAND (Atelier Parisien d’Urbanisme) also examined the high-rise developments of Paris in his lecture on "Habiter la hauteur à Paris". He described the La Défense quarter, which was constructed in 1974, as a forbidding example of high-rise building that to this day has lost none of its chilling effect. The construction of this quarter is perceived as a turning point in the architectural development of skyscrapers and its influence on the planning of 'high' architecture in the French capital is still felt today.

In her lecture, “Staging the Opera. Photographs that show. On the photographs of the construction of Charles Garnier’s ‘Nouvel’ Opéra (1860-1874)”, JOKE DE WOLF (Bauhaus-University Weimar) showed photographs from an album that documented the construction of the Opera Garnier from 1860 as a centre for the new Parisian and shed light on the achievements of the architect and
engineer Garnier. Further photographs demonstrated that France was able to present itself at two world exhibitions as a nation that did not need an Emperor in order to be capable of building on a large scale. The photographs also showed how much competition there was between architects and engineers in the nineteenth century. Garnier entered into the spirit of competition by building an extensive archive of his building projects and thus leaving his legacy not only as an architect but also as an engineer.

JULIE GIMBAL (Université de Rennes II) again took up the subject of high-rise buildings in her contribution on "Le gratte-ciel à Paris durant l’entre-deux-guerres: Modernité et académisme". Following World War One, facing up to the destruction of cities led to a new thinking about 'high' architecture which sparked a wider ideological debate on the relationship between identity and modernity. At the time, architectural journals disseminated sketches of high-rise buildings that had been submitted to design competitions and which elicited a mixed response. In her analysis of these publications, Ms Gimbal was able to outline the nuanced differences in these ideological and at times even dogmatic submissions.

The thematic focus for the following day (Thursday, 9 September) was The history of the City, and the itinerary began with a guided tour through the Marais quarter which was very well received by the group. DANIÈLE COHN (Université Sorbonne, Paris 1) traced the history of the traditionally Jewish quarter and made connections with the current situation of Jewish citizens in Paris.
In the afternoon, and also on the following Friday afternoon, the group was hosted by the German Historical Institute in Paris. Its director, GUDRUN GERSMANN, welcomed the group, which was followed by a guided tour of the building.

In his contribution, “The Politics of Architecture” LEVENTE POLYÁK (Central European University, Budapest) looked at the role of architectural exhibitions in the debate on high-rise architecture, and at the arguments used by its proponents to redefine the ‘European city’.

In her lecture, “Private Streets: Tracing Private Interests in Public Space, 1880-1914” ALEXIA M. YATES (University of Chicago) examined the activities of speculative builders and owners during the period following the end of the Second Empire as well as the uncoordinated projects of private investors. Her focus was on private streets and alleys which were rarely supervised by the municipal
administrations. Ms Yates outlined the complex negotiations between public and private interests that preceded the creation of public space in the modern metropolis.

On Friday (10 September) the topic was The urban development and the structure of the city in earlier times. A guided tour around the Musée Carnavalet, the museum for the history of the city, offered new insights, as did an exhibition of historical city maps dating from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century at the Bibliothèque Historique de la Ville de Paris.

In his contribution, “Survey of Maps Produced in the Period between the Entry of Henri IV to Paris and the Rebuilding of the City under Baron Haussmann in the 1860s” PETER MINOSH (Columbia University, New York) analysed the map collection of the Bibliothèque Historique de la Ville de Paris. This laid the groundwork for an understanding of the complex urban transformations of this period and their underlying social, political and ideological causes. By examining the philosophical concepts and political ideologies that influenced the cartographic process, the speaker was able to trace the transformation of the city of Paris and the intellectual and cultural evolution of its inhabitants.
ILKA LUDWIG (University of Konstanz) also focused her research on the structure of the city, but from a different perspective: from above. In her lecture, "Paris from above" she looked at the first views of Paris from the air as a result of the arrival of ballooning, which 40 years after its invention could for the first time be recorded in photographs. The transition from the imagined to the realized aerial perspective was felt above all as a modification of the observation points. In its wake a new understanding of the geomorphological structures of the city and its embeddedness in the surrounding landscape evolved.

The Friday evening ended with a - non-obligatory - concert of the Orchestre Philharmonique de Radio France in the Salle Pleyel with FRANÇOIS XAVIER ROTH and NATHALIE STUTZMANN.

The following Saturday (11 September) was dedicated to Paris as The city of art and of sciences. In her lecture, "Paris and Its Representation as a Site of Knowledge. An Architectural Survey of the Institutions of Knowledge since Napoleon I", SOPHIE MARES JUNG (producer for contemporary art projects, Berlin) addressed the question as to how far the presentation of knowledge can be facilitated by architecture. She examined the role of architecture in identity formation and showed how buildings can be positioned in an urban environment to promote a sense of belonging. The public services buildings constructed under Napoleon Bonaparte in various ways served as architectural symbols of the French state. Paris became the European capital of knowledge. All citizens had equal access to knowledge and its documentation. This "knowledge for all" to this day remains a cultural achievement and a central issue in the debate about Le Grand Pari(s).
URSULA HENNIGFELD (Albert Ludwig University, Freiburg im Breisgau) engaged with the contemporary novel that has recently rediscovered the Second World War, collaboration and the active role of the Vichy Regime in the deportation of French Jews as its topics. In her contribution, "Paris sous l'Occupation dans le roman français" she expressed the view that one is justified in identifying a change in the collective consciousness and in the approach to these "black years" in France. Ms Hennigfeld presented locations in Paris that hold memories in Patrick Modiano’s novel Dora Bruder and addressed the question as to how far the contemporary novel can preserve the memory of the Shoah, particularly after the death of the generation of survivors.

CARA LIEBIG (Christian Albrecht University, Kiel) also discussed Patrick Modiano and his novels. In her lecture on “Topographie littéraire – le Paris de Patrick Modiano” she explained that Paris as an urban space is one of the protagonists constructed by Modiano. The lecture analysed the function of individual and collective memory with regard to “reading” the capital. Modiano’s fictional literary
topography is underpinned by a collective memory and must be understood as part of an imaginary urbannity which defines the perception of Paris as a literary city.

These presentations by the participants were complemented by a guest lecture on the impact of the French Revolution by FRANCE NERLICH (Université François-Rabelais de Tours). The focus was on the new institutions that sprang up in its wake, in particular the museum as a new centre for culture. GREGOR WEDEKIND (Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz) discussed concepts of modernity in the fine art in the second half of the nineteenth century.

The following Sunday (12 September 2010) was once more devoted to the topic of history and began with a visit to the Crypte Archéologique du Parvis Notre Dame and an exhibition on the history of the city of Paris in Antiquity.

A boat trip on the Seine gave an insight into the importance of the river for the development of Paris and afforded a very different view of the city.

The topic of the summer school on the Monday (13 September 2010) was Paris in the Ancient World and in the Middle Ages.
QUENTIN BORDERIE (Université Paris I Sorbonne) presented the geo-archaeological research project Alpage, which makes use of a geo-information system to analyse the layers of city development before Hausmann's remodelling of Paris. This research is intended to provide data for spatial analysis. This was followed by a visit to an exhibition on the history of the Louvre that centred on its little-known beginnings as a royal residence, before it was transformed into a museum in 1793.
In the afternoon a guided tour by ANDREAS SOHN (Université Paris 13) gave an insight into the Paris of the Middle Ages on the left and right bank of the Seine.
On the following Tuesday morning (14 September 2010), a walk through the catacombs beneath Paris with a guide from the Musée Carnavalet offered a very different perspective. In the afternoon, a topic that had already been touched upon on the first day, The Centre and the Periphery, was once more taken up. KAVEH RASHIDZADEH (University IUAV, Venice) gave a lecture on the spatial dimension of social exclusion and analysed the development of the geographical barriers that to this day separate the city centre from its suburbs. He distinguished four phases of city development that have resulted in certain demarcations. In the pre-industrial age, rivers and fortifications formed barriers, in the industrial age railway lines marked boundaries, in the post-war era motorways sprang up, while the most important barriers today are airports.

TANIA MANCHENO (University of Hamburg) in turn focused her analysis of the spatial history of the Paris region on the social character of urban space. She discussed the concept of the banlieue and described its history in terms of a process of migration, coming to the conclusion that the emergence of the banlieue can be regarded as a part of postcolonial history.

ELENA SOLTE (University of Leipzig) presented a cinematic view of the outskirts of Paris. She described the film banlieue as a genre that shows images of Parisian agglomeration. Its exponents, directors such as Jean-Luc Godard, Eric Rohmer, Mathieu Kassovitz, and Claire Denis, discovered the banlieue as a topographic focus of cinematic storytelling, thereby reflecting urban change.
In her presentation, summer school participant SABRINA BRESSON (*Université François-Rabelais de Tours*) concerned herself with the renovation of the city centre of *Ivry-sur-Seine*, a working-class area in the "*banlieue rouge*" in the south-east of Paris. Its regeneration between 1962 and 1987 was conceived as a social project which encouraged experimentation with new forms of shared living. Its architect, Jean Renaudie, who is well known for his creative ideas for social housing, fought for high-quality living space with a view to achieving a cohesive urban complex which combined various functions such as living, working, learning and services. An assessment of the outcome of this architectural experiment thirty years after its completion was the focus of this contribution.

These reflections on the periphery of Paris, the *banlieue*, necessitated a discussion of *Migrations*, the topic for the following two days. On the morning of Wednesday (15 September 2010) ALBAN BARGAIN (*York University of Toronto*) gave a presentation on the history of Breton migration to Paris during the years 1848-1940. This group settled mostly in the northern suburbs and because of its celtic mother tongue was able to preserve its regional identity more than most. This can still be felt in the Paris of today.

JENS STRECKERT (*University of Hamburg*) examined Latin-American immigration to Paris in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The focus of his reconstruction of Latin-American life in Paris was the period of the Third Republic (1870-1940) during which Paris was the global centre of Latin-American politics and culture. Important traces of its former role can still be found in the urban landscape of Paris. Latin-American street names, squares and monuments show the shifting boundaries in the urban development of Paris during this time: the urban centre shifted towards the west whilst new arrondissements emerged in the periphery.

A visit to the *Cité Nationale de l’Histoire de l’Immigration*, which opened in 2007 in the building of the former *Musée des Colonies* close to the *Porte Dorée*, gave rise to many questions amongst the participants. The underlying concept and presentation style of the museum were seen as a clear indication that there is a growing public debate in France about the history of immigration, but the exhibition did not always successfully deal with the complexity of the topic in aiming for consensus-led interpretations. The participants therefore regarded the follow-up discussion with the academic director of the museum, MARIANNE AMAR, as particularly valuable.
Migrations continued to be the topic on the following day (16 September 2010). CAROLIN STENZ (University Bielefeld / École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales) in her lecture addressed the symbolic presence of the immigration from the Maghreb and gave a presentation on the history of the Grand Mosquée de Paris. This mosque was built after World War One as a sign of appreciation for the sacrifices of the French colonial Muslim soldiers. Carolin Stenz claimed that changes to migration patterns in the course of the twentieth century and the rejection of the building by the majority of recent immigrants precluded the transformation of this “migration site” into a place of remembrance and memorial site.

ALEXIS SALAS (University of Texas at Austin) looked at contemporary Mexican artists in Paris as a starting point for her discussion of the relationship between globalization and art. She attempted to define the role of the artist in the globalized city and described the symbolic exchange between the cultural institutions at the centre of Paris (its museums and galleries) and the Mexican peripheral context for artistic production.
In the afternoon, participants visited the charity Collectif fusion in the deprived area Villiers-Le-Bel.

The work of the artists’ collective surrounding DOMINIQUE RENAUX (project manager), MARTINE DE KONINCK (director); BRAHIM SAAÏ (video film maker), and GUY ROUSSEAU (project developer), showed how the pressing problems in the banlieue can be addressed with social work that is geared towards art projects.

On its last day (17 September 2010), the summer school returned to its original starting point: planning for the future of a Greater Paris. A visit to the Institut d’Aménagement et d’Urbanisme de la Région Île-de-France (IAU) gave valuable insights into the latest research of the urban development of the Île-de-France and new development concepts based on these findings. FRANÇOIS DUGENY (director general), JEAN-PIERRE PALISSE (deputy general director), PAUL LECROART (city planner), and PHILIPPE MONTILLET (department leader for information and documentation) gave a presentation about the work of the institute and afterwards took questions from the participants.
A visit to the planning agency for Orly-Rungis/ Seine Amont in the afternoon looked at concrete projects in the restructuring of an area of the banlieue. The area in question comprises twelve districts in the Departement Val-de-Marne in the south of Paris, a peri-urban zone that is marked by severe fragmentation. Its industrial heritage, weak transport infrastructure and low median income of the inhabitants all pose difficulties for a sustainable development of the region. On the other hand, its proximity to the city centre and a range of natural resources give it potential. For these reasons the area was designated for development under the national development scheme, a clear indication of its importance for the future of the Paris conurbation. Two representatives of the agency, HUGUES LARNAUDIE (director of communications) and FABIENNE HEILBRONN (city planner for the area Ardoines), answered questions raised by the participants, who were then invited to explore the area by bus.
Participants:

Alban Bargain, York University of Toronto, Canada
Quentin Borderie, Université Paris I - Sorbonne, France
Dr. Sabrina Bresson, Université François Rabelais de Tours, France
Joke de Wolf, Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany
Julie Gimbal, Université de Rennes II, France
Jun.-Prof. Dr. Ursula Hennigfeld, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Germany
Sophie Mares Jung, Produzentin für zeitgenössische Kunst, Berlin, Germany
Dr.-Ing., Lisa Küchel, Weeber+Partner, Institute for Urban Planning and Social Research, Stuttgart, Germany
Martin Krechting, École Normale Supérieure de Paris, France
Cara Liebig, Christian Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel, Germany
Dr. Carlos López Galviz, University of London, Great Britain
Ilka Ludwig, Universität Konstanz, Germany
Tanja Manchino, Universität Hamburg, Germany
Peter Minosh, Columbia University, New York, USA
Sebastian Niemann, LAN Architecture, Paris, France
Levente Polyák, Central European University of Budapest, Hungary
Kaveh Rashidzadeh, University IUAV of Venice, Italy
Alexis Salas, University of Texas at Austin, USA
Elena Solte, Universität Leipzig, Germany
Carolin Stenz, Universität Bielefeld / École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France
Jens Streckert, Universität Hamburg, Germany
Alexia Yates, University of Chicago, USA
Vesta Nele Zareh, Technische Universität Berlin, Germany