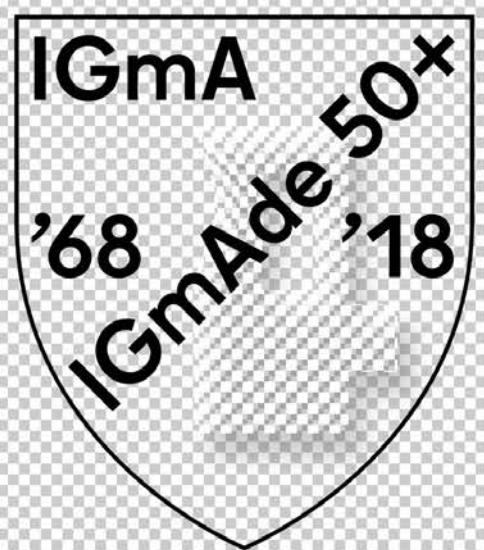
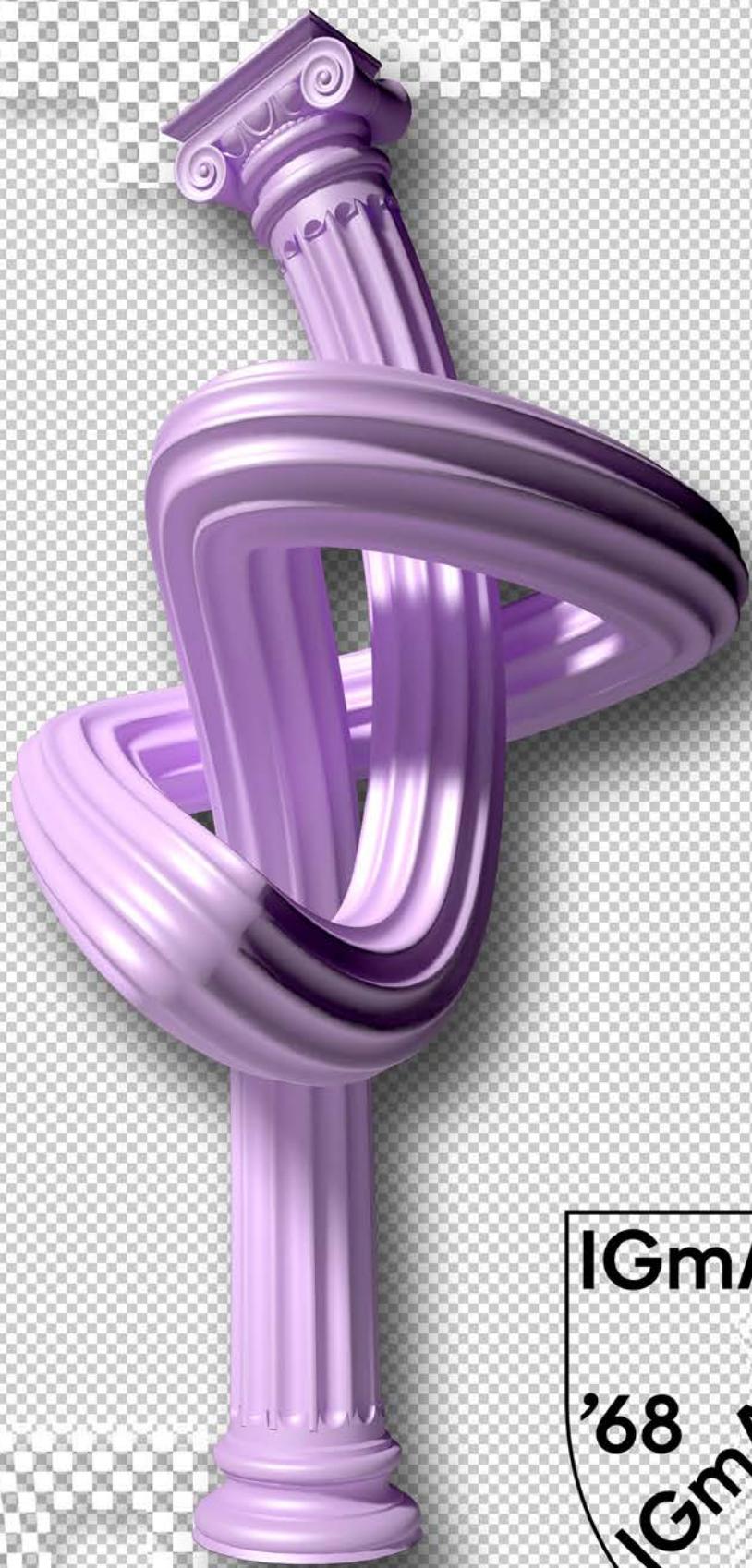


44. IGmA-Promotionskolloquium



DONNERSTAG, 13. Februar 2020 (KI, Raum 6.04)

13.30 - 14.30:

Martin Murrenhoff (TU Berlin):

„Die Tiefe Stadt. Geschichte einer invertierten Architektur“

14.30 - 15.30:

Uta Leconte (TU München):

„World Trade Centerness. Repercussions of the Twin Towers“

15.30 - 16.00: Pause

16.30 - 17:30:

Prof. Adina Hempel (Zayed University Dubai):

„The Majlis – Participatory urban development in the Arab World“

17.30 - 18.30:

Zsuzsanna Stánitz (IGmA):

„An Architectural Cross-Selling Business: The Case of OMA/AMO“

18.30 - 19.30:

Keynote Prof. Dr. Dietrich Erben (TU München):

„Zerstrittene Nachbarn: Architektur und Politik“; anschl. Diskussion

FREITAG, 14. Februar 2020 (KI, Raum 6.04)

9.00 - 10.00:

Dasha Kuletskaya (RWTH Aachen):

„The Politics of Housing“

10.00 - 11.00:

Elad Horn (Technion Haifa):

„Architecture and Economy: Economic Changes and Residential Architecture in Tel Aviv-Jaffa 1977-1991“

11.00-11.30: Pause

11.30-12.30:

Elena Markus (TU München):

„Dirty Realism: Zur Geschichte eines kurzlebigen Begriffs“

12.30-14.00: Pause

14.00-15.00:

Sandra Oehy (IGmA):

„In the End: Architecture. 50 Years of ARCH+ - Project and Utopia“

15.00-15.30: Farewell

Martin Murrenhoff (TU Berlin; Promotion an der TU München):

DIE TIEFE STADT. ARCHITEKTUR- UND INFRASTRUKTURGENESE IN PARIS UND MÜNCHEN. EINE MODERNISIERUNGSGESCHICHTE

Die „historischen“ Zentren europäischer Städte unterliegen im Verlauf des 20. Jahrhunderts einer weitestgehend unsichtbaren Transformation. Im Querschnitt betrachtet zeigen sich ihre Anlagen als nahtloser Zusammenschluss historischer und moderner Strukturen. Unterirdische Infrastrukturen – Bahnhöfe des Nah- und Fernverkehrs, Parkhäuser, technische Anlagen zur Ver- und Entsorgung und weit vernetzte Untergrundpassagen – gehen eine vielschichtige Verbindung mit der historischen Substanz ein. Das Dissertationsprojekt untersucht, wie die hybriden Komplexe entstanden sind und wie sich die historische Stadt im Zuge ihrer Entwicklung veränderte. Die These ist, dass die moderne die historische Stadt unterwandert hat. Unter dem Einfluss restriktiver Baugesetzgebung führten Wachstums- und Modernisierungsprozesse zu einer weitgehend unbemerkten, inwendigen Expansion architektonischer wie infrastruktureller Dimensionen, und damit zu einer tiefgreifenden Veränderung der Zentren. Die Arbeit verfolgt diese allgegenwärtige, bisher jedoch weitgehend undokumentierte, Entwicklung vergleichend am Beispiel der Städte Paris und München. Während Architektur- und Städtebaudiskurs sich in der Regel mit dem Hochbau befassen, geht es im hier vorgestellten Promotionsvorhaben um die Beziehung von Stadt, Architektur und Infrastruktur, das Verhältnis von Gestaltungs- zu Ingenieurdisziplinen, die Dimension des Unsichtbaren und letztlich um die Verhandlung von Bewahrung und Veränderung.

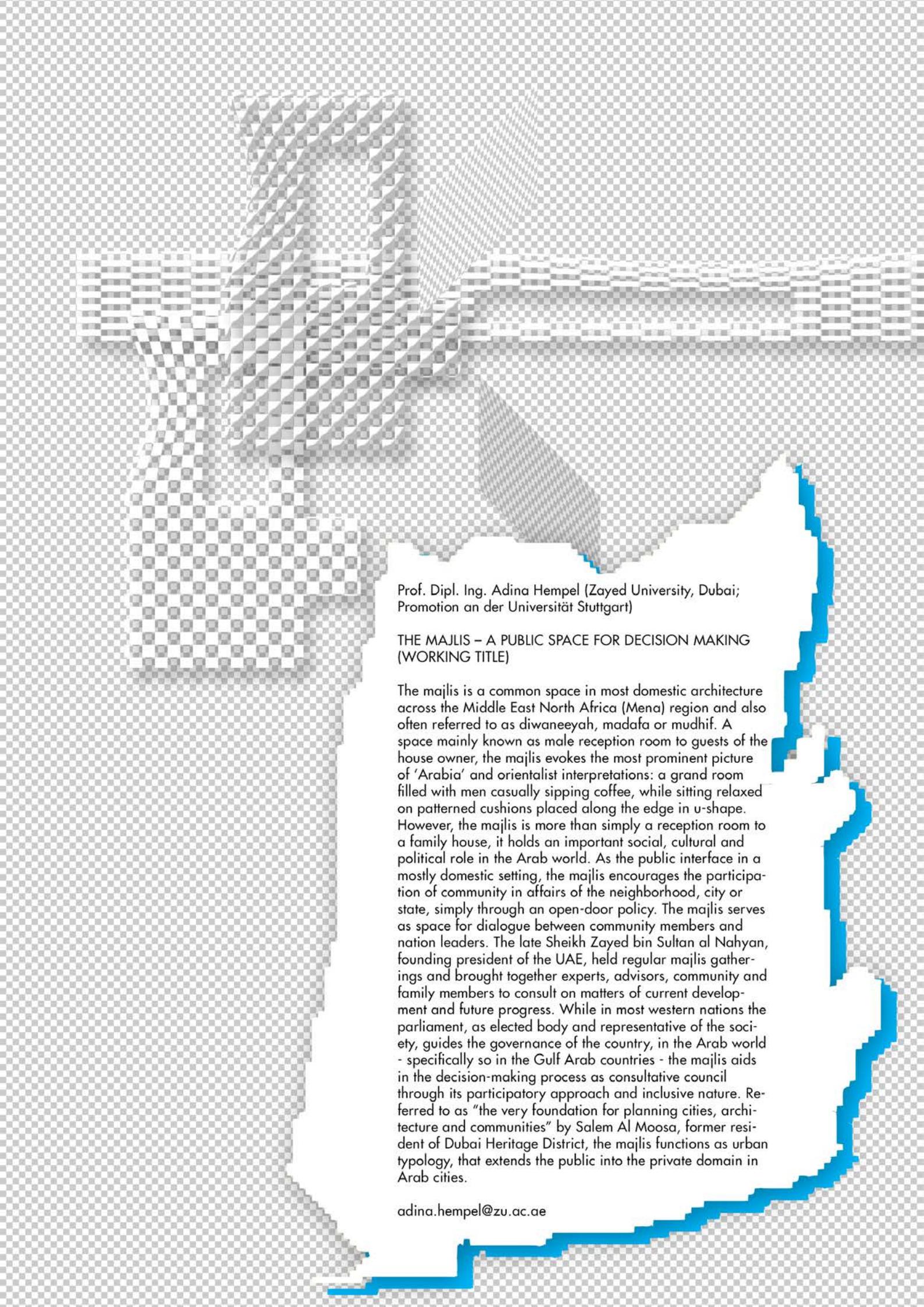
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Uta Leconte, M.A. (Promotion an der TU München)

WORLD TRADE CENTERNESS. REPERCUSSIONS OF THE TWIN TOWERS

Almost 18 years after their destruction, the World Trade Center Twin Towers in New York remain one of the most iconic building symbolizing world trade. This research investigates the interrelation between the Twin Tower buildings and the global organisation of the World Trade Centers Association, a spin-off from the Twin Towers' original development organisation. By describing the phenomenon of 'World Trade Centerness', it refers to the representation of world trade by the World Trade Center Twin Towers and their instrumentalization by the World Trade Centers Association. In an effort to multiply the effect of Worlds Trade Centerness, the World Trade Centers Association has, throughout the past decades, developed hundreds of World Trade Center buildings worldwide under their license. This research argues, that the Twin Tower buildings represent not only global trade, but the global system itself, and takes the timely coincidence of the economic paradigm shift in the early 1970s and the completion of the World Trade Center Twin Towers as support. It further claims that this phenomenon is being utilized by the World Trade Centers Association, thus providing an example of how the global system and its organisations interrelate by constructing and utilizing narratives to stabilize an economically unstable system. It is the objective of this research, to describe, analyze and contextualize the interrelation of building, global organization and the phenomenon of World Trade Centerness and, by synthesizing these findings, to identify and describe elements of World Trade Centerness.

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Prof. Dipl. Ing. Adina Hempel (Zayed University, Dubai;
Promotion an der Universität Stuttgart)

THE MAJLIS – A PUBLIC SPACE FOR DECISION MAKING (WORKING TITLE)

The majlis is a common space in most domestic architecture across the Middle East North Africa (Mena) region and also often referred to as diwaneeyah, madafa or mudhif. A space mainly known as male reception room to guests of the house owner, the majlis evokes the most prominent picture of 'Arabia' and orientalist interpretations: a grand room filled with men casually sipping coffee, while sitting relaxed on patterned cushions placed along the edge in u-shape. However, the majlis is more than simply a reception room to a family house, it holds an important social, cultural and political role in the Arab world. As the public interface in a mostly domestic setting, the majlis encourages the participation of community in affairs of the neighborhood, city or state, simply through an open-door policy. The majlis serves as space for dialogue between community members and nation leaders. The late Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahyan, founding president of the UAE, held regular majlis gatherings and brought together experts, advisors, community and family members to consult on matters of current development and future progress. While in most western nations the parliament, as elected body and representative of the society, guides the governance of the country, in the Arab world - specifically so in the Gulf Arab countries - the majlis aids in the decision-making process as consultative council through its participatory approach and inclusive nature. Referred to as "the very foundation for planning cities, architecture and communities" by Salem Al Moosa, former resident of Dubai Heritage District, the majlis functions as urban typology, that extends the public into the private domain in Arab cities.

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Zsuzsanna Stánitz, M.A. (Universität Stuttgart, Promotion an der TU München):

AN ARCHITECTURAL CROSS-SELLING BUSINESS: THE CASE OF OMA/AMO

The argument of the thesis is that the foundation of AMO - OMA's research agency - signals a trend for the future operation of architectural practices. It was established in a climate (1990s) when not only the disciplinary boundaries of architecture were questioned, but when the notion of immaterial labor (Lazzarato) and the economic category of the creative industries started to become topics of discussions. Architecture as a discipline has started to engage with these discussions only in the last decade though, as the publications "Spatial Agency" (2011); "Future Practice" (2012); "The Other Architect" (2015) or "The Architect as Worker" (2015) suggest.

AMO represents itself as an agency with the expertise of branding, marketing, research, exhibition design and policy making. All this doesn't only create a new identity for the office, but more importantly, through entering these new terrains, it brings in new clientele and throughout, new commissions beyond the conventional architectural brief. If OMA's aim is to re-balance its operation and throughout, its profit by 50% OMA and 50% AMO commissions, what does it say about the future of architectural practice?

Dasha Kuletskaya, M.Sc. (RWTH Aachen; Promotion an der Universität Stuttgart)

THE POLITICS OF HOUSING: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL HOUSING STRATEGIES AND MECHANISM IN EUROPE 1910-1980

Under the pressure of global financial markets and corporations housing is being increasingly treated as commodity, a means of accumulating wealth and often as an object of speculation. Much of the financial sector growth, which by now far surpasses the real economy, is accounted by housing. Although being deeply national by nature, housing markets are becoming increasingly intertwined and affected by global markets. Global financial crises of 2008 has caused displacement and evictions at an unparalleled scale. States' abandonment of national social housing programs and reliance on homeownership and solutions provided by private markets increases inequality in the access to housing. Low-income groups are being increasingly limited in their right to adequate housing, while high-end residential estate sector continues to grow. As proclaimed by UN, housing is a fundamental human right, deeply interdependent with the right to equality and non-discrimination and the right to life. Being recognized as such a paradigm shift in the approach towards housing and land is needed, through which they will be treated as social goods rather than a commodity for the accumulation of wealth. States must actively direct and regulate private actors and financial sector and adopt appropriate governmental programs and policies in order to ensure the right for adequate housing. This research investigates social housing programs and policies, that have emerged in Europe between 1910 and 1980. Different political systems, ranging from welfare capitalism to communism, produced in cities like London, Paris, Vienna, Zürich, Belgrade and Moscow various forms of social housing. Diverse policies and legislative mechanisms regarding use and ownership of land; planning, construction and use of housing were adapted and produced great diversity of architectural projects. These projects were not only being formed by, but could also be seen as productive of political-economic formations. The objective of this research is to investigate and systematize various mechanisms and tools, that were used for production of social housing and their interconnection with architecture.

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Elad Horn, M.A. (Technion Haifa)

**Architecture and Economy:
Economic Changes and Residential Architecture in Tel
Aviv-Jaffa 1977-1991**

This research examines the interplay between economic networks, regulation, and architecture by revealing their various ties to residential construction in Tel Aviv-Jaffa from 1977 to 1991. The relationship between economic fluctuations and the construction product has not yet been examined quantitatively and systematically as part of the historiographical study of Israeli architecture. This study aims to identify the gaps and similarities between changes in the economic and construction domains and propose data-based hypotheses to outline the economic sources that caused or enabled new architectural developments. This is accomplished by creating a joint quantitative, economic and geographical database which is analyzed in a historical digital environment (Historical GIS). The research further examines how the residential construction sector is reorganized after significant regulatory and economic changes. Tel Aviv, the state's financial and cultural center will serve as a test case, as it has developed unique motifs for real estate expansion and financing methods which were heavily influenced by the new capitalist economic order after 1977.

Dipl. Ing. Elena Markus (Promotion an der TU München)

"ANALOGUE ARCHITEKTUR 1983-1987: (DIRTY) REALISM"

Political protests or calls for social change were rare in Switzerland before the youth protests in Zurich, a protest movement of the post-punk generation beginning around 1980. Its rebellious spirit also affected a young generation of Swiss architects, and in particular, a group of students and young architects at the ETH studio led by Fabio Reinhart, Luca Ortelli and Miroslav Sik. Their teaching approach, latterly called Analogue Architecture, was represented by large-scale crayon perspective drawings; with the travelling exhibition of the same name, for a short time the images enjoyed much resonance within the European architectural discourse.

From today's point of view the "post-punk spirit" of Analogue Architecture should be considered in the meta-context of dirty realism, a concept defined by Bill Buford in 1983 in relation to the then-new American literature which was seen as not being "heroic or grand" but rather referring to "the belly-side of contemporary life." Only a few years later Liane Lefèuvre applied the concept to the built examples of renowned architects and Josep Lluís Mateo to the cinematic art and urban environment. Dirty realism appeared to be a response to the demand for an objective reproduction of reality in the 1980s instead of idealistic architecture concepts of the previous decade.

Similar to the literary representation of dirty realism, achieved through the conceptualization of everyday life in the form of artificially constructed everyday language, the Analogue Architecture images represented a particular architectural concept visualizing the fragile dirty reality of post-industrial society, taking into consideration the unique urban reality of Switzerland. The oppressive photorealistic cityscapes with oddly backward-looking buildings were considered by the proponents as exercices de style, in which a wide range of "difficult" image references – such as reform architectures, Biedermeier or Nordic Classicism as well as everyday structures and popular culture images – were assembled and transformed into a hybrid of complex configurations. The Analogue drawings not only differed from ordinary architectural design, but also from the common modern and postmodern types and forms. Thus they demonstrated a critical architectural practice: an "estranged" architectural universe as critique of the "depthlessness" of postmodern architectural structures.

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Sandra Oehy (Universität Stuttgart)

IN THE END: ARCHITECTURE. 50 YEARS OF ARCH+ - PROJECT AND UTOPIA

ARCH+ wurde 1967 an der Universität Stuttgart gegründet und bestimmt seitdem maßgeblich den deutschsprachigen Architekturdiskurs. Sie ist ein Spiegel der diskursiven Entwicklungen einerseits und deren Rückwirkungen auf die Architekturpraxis andererseits. Das vom BBSR (Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung / Initiative „Zukunft Bau“) und der Universität Stuttgart finanzierte IGmA-Forschungsprojekt „50+ Jahre ARCH+ – Architekturdiskurs und Innovationsgeschichte“ untersucht die ARCH+-Ausgaben der letzten 50 Jahre hinsichtlich ihres Innovationsgehaltes undbettet exemplarische Themenkomplexe in eine breitere Diskurslandschaft deutschsprachiger Architekturzeitschriften und des (inter-)nationalen wissenschaftlichen wie technischen Forschungsstandes ein. Im Rahmen der Recherche werden Zeitzeug*innen und Protagonist*innen, Autor*innen und Expert*innen aus dem erweiterten Umfeld der ARCH+ zusammen gebracht, um über die historische Herausbildung der Diskurse der letzten fünfzig Jahre sowie der daraus abzuleitenden aktuellen Fragestellungen hinsichtlich vier großer Themenkomplexe (Moderne, Soziale Fragen (Stadt/Wohnen), Ökologie, Digitalisierung) zu diskutieren, die die Architekturpraxis heute mit bestimmen. Welche Themen wurden unter welchen gesellschaftlichen Bedingungen jeweils in den Vordergrund gerückt, welche Dispositive und Diskurse spielten für die Architektur eine Rolle? Mit welchen Innovationen reagierten Architekt*innen jeweils auf die Herausforderungen ihrer Zeit?

Anlässlich des 80. Geburtstags von Nikolaus Kuhnert, der als Herausgeber die Zeitschrift Jahrzehnte lang geprägt hat, findet im Rahmen des vom BBSR (Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung) und der Universität Stuttgart finanzierten IGmA-Forschungsprojekts Innovationsgeschichte im Spiegel der Zeitschrift ARCH+ eine zweitägige Konferenz statt, die vom IGmA und von der ARCH+ veranstaltet wird. Zeitzeug*innen und Protagonist*innen, Autor*innen und Expert*innen aus dem erweiterten Umfeld der ARCH+ werden zusammengebracht, um über die historische Herausbildung der Diskurse der letzten fünfzig Jahre sowie daraus abzuleitende aktuelle Fragestellungen hinsichtlich vier großer Themenkomplexe zu diskutieren, die die Architekturpraxis heute bestimmen.

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