

politische landschaften. übersetzt.

Die Sprachen teilen sich auf. Die Sitze sind verteilt.
Wir beginnen mit einigen Informationen. Die Verteilung der Information.
Es gibt jetzt für ein paar Stunden kein Sonnenlicht.
Es gibt Kaffee.
Toiletten sind unten.
Die Ideen sind oben.

WILLKOMMEN. BIENVENUE.

Politische Landschaft als Metapher.
Ausgangspunkt: 1933 - 1945, die Zeit der Partisanen.
Dazu dann aktuelle Informationen (Anschauungen).
Der Versuch: Vernetzung mit dem lokalen Wissen.

Nächstes Jahr dann die Kunstwerke, in 3 verschiedenen Editionen.

- In Graz.
- Hier.
- im Museum der Region...

Außerdem eine Katalog-Edition.
Es folgen die Namen und die Arbeit und die Geographie.

Es wird langsam kalt...
(Die Lüftung der Beamer wird uns wärmen.)

Jetzt der echte Beginn.

google translate sagt:

political landscapes. translated.
The languages split up. The seats are distributed.
We start with some information. The distribution of the information.
There is now no sunlight for a few hours.
There is coffee.
Toilets are down.
The ideas are up.

WELCOME. WELCOME.

Political landscape as a metaphor.
Starting point: 1933 - 1945, the time of the partisans.
For this purpose, then the latest information (beliefs).
The experiment: networking with local knowledge.

Next year, then the works, in 3 different editions.

- In Graz.
- Here.
- In the museum in the region ...

In addition, a catalog edition.
The following are the names and work and geography.
It's getting cold ...
(The ventilation of the projector is warming us.)
Now the real beginning.

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*we will have to stop using google translate now, if you don't mind...
the network is too weak - and sometimes it doesn't make sense...
so there are two texts now, one is trying to catch some meaning and translating it
into english, the other one creating something else...
be aware that we are no professionals. not at all.*

Geschichte der Region.

Vortrag 1

Günther Marchner: Einführung zur Region Ausseerland-Salzkammergut, Bad Mitterndorf und Salzburg

Die Arbeiter
Die Bürger
Der Bauer

Die Arbeiterin
Die Bürgerin
Die Bäurin

Alles ist erfunden. Ohne die Ideen des Wiener Bürgertums gäbe es diese Landschaft nicht.

Aus Literatur wird Werbung.
Aus einer Idee wird Tourismus.
Aus einem Hammerwerk wird eine Therme.
Aus Holz wird Bau.
Aus Spaß wird Sprungwettbewerb.
Aus Erfundenem wird Erinnerung.

Die Städte scheinen weit entfernt zu sein. Alles wird dünner - nimmt ab - speckt sich weg.

Die Gäste haben Zeit. Sie haben Themen gebracht. Einer wird über die Zeit wachen.

Die Provinz dünnt aus. Der Wind weht die Wolken weg.

Lecture 1

Günther Marchner: Einführung zur Region Ausseerland-Salzkammergut, Bad Mitterndorf und Salzburg

Keywords about SALZKAMMERGUT.

There is more than 1 center, a divided region.
“concentrated Austria” ... all the elements, that make Austria:

conservatives, social-democrats, bourgeois-liberal (deriving from the ancien tourism-tradition) -

“invented and tamed landscape” - landscape as a construction by bourgeoisie from vienna, elements of urban culture...
“stage behind the back...” - term, used by touristic marketing.

120 years ago, it wasn't touristic.
looking at history, there is always crisis/ changes.

in this very valley, iron-industry.
wood-industry is very connected to this region as well,

100 years ago, “tourism” as we know it, appeared.
in the 60s, thermal tourism came up.

even the region itself “thinks” of it self as always being touristic from the very beginning... the future will show some difficulties...

It is far away from urban centres, a bit “disney” -
90 min. distance to all the cities.

<p>Viele ziehen an der Salzregion. Die Provinzen haben Wünsche. Die Metropole verlangt.</p>	<p>demografic changes, brain-drain, lack of high-educated jobs, local structures (schools, kindergardens) are getting weaker. the communities lose (political importance).</p> <p>so the plan ist, that there is about 30 min. for each lecture and then 30 min. for discussion.</p>
<p>(((((((Christian Dirninger))))))))</p> <p>Vortrag 2</p> <p>Christian Dirninger, Wirtschafts- und Regionalhistoriker, Uni Salzburg</p> <p>Bob Dylan betritt die Bühne. Er hat eine Photographie mitgebracht. Der (italienische) Photograph ist tot. Der Gegenstand seiner Photographie wurde von ihm mitgeschaffen. Hier wird in die Landschaft gesehen.</p> <p>Ausseerland, Bad Aussee waren die salzigen Zentren. Auch in der Provinz gibt es das Konstrukt der Metropole. Ein Herz, durch das das Blut der Peri gepumpt wird.</p> <p>Die Idee des Herzens wirkt bis zum Boden der Einzelnen. Die Idee des Herzens strukturiert das gesamte Leben. Die Grenzen bleiben unsichtbar. Wer weiß schon, ab wann du wirklich dazugehörst.</p> <p>Zwei Fragen stehen im Wald: 1.) Was ist das Salzkammergut? Ein Blick ins Ungewisse. - Identität: Grenzen und Zugehörigkeit - das Zentrum - die Gemeinsamkeit</p>	<p>Lecture 2</p> <p>Christian Dirninger, Wirtschafts- und Regionalhistoriker, Uni Salzburg</p> <p>Mystic Garden...</p> <p>Trying to mix languages...</p> <p>Luigi Giri(?), 1991 died Italien fotographer. captured the “mystique” atmosphere of the region.</p> <p>let’s call it “looking into the SALZKAMMERGUT, looking into the unknown/ uncertain...”</p> <p>I AM FROM BAD AUSSEE – from 15 min. from here... this region is called “Hinterberg” which is “behind mountain” literally.</p> <p>Between those thwo towns there is a long history, with a lot of tension.</p> <p>Bad Aussee used to be the center of salt production. starting in the middle-age.</p> <p>relation between the center and the peripheric region, that had to deliever food, wood, ...</p> <p>socially: this diference caused hierarchy that is still here.</p>

<p>Wir widmen uns der Karte, wir widmen uns der Geographie. Die Karte verrät uns viel über den Kartenmacher. Die Karte verrät uns viel über den Blick. Die Karte verrät uns viel über die Verhältnisse.</p> <p>Verstehen = Tiefenstruktur (historisch, symbolisch)</p> <p>Es gibt zwei Salzkammergüter: 1.) Die alte Salzregion: eine administrative Angelegenheit. 2.) Die Touriregion</p> <p>Vom Administrativen zum Beschaulichen. (19. Jhd.) Vom Salzbauschwitzen zum Powerwalk.</p> <p>Die Ordnung der Dinge: Das Zentrum und das Umland. Das Herz pumpt und pumpt und hält die Kreisläufe am Laufen. Das Herz überlebt die Zeit. Das Herz akzeptiert kein Herz neben sich.</p> <p>Klarer Fall von Klassenkampf.</p> <p>Der ehemalige Arbeiter wird zum Bürger und hasst weiterhin seine ehemaligen Peiniger. (Die Besucher hatten den Arbeiter zum Bürger werden lassen.)</p> <p>Drei Sommerfrischler - der Ausseertyp: Erzherzog Johann (ca. Reformer: Modernisierer der Landwirtschaft, Heirat mit einer Bürgerlichen - Anna Plochl) Künstler</p>	<p>friendship between günther and me is a special thing (not very common). Mondsee - Wolfgangsee...</p> <p>We are at the edge of SALZKAMMERGUT, which is still controversial, where it is (the border).</p> <p>If you ask in pubs: where is the boarder/center from SALZKAMMERGUT? you get 20 different answers, it is a complex discussion, which region forms part of it or not...</p> <p>historical reasons...</p> <p>2 general questions: what is the SALZKAMMERGUT? how does it work as a social system?</p> <p>an enigma, a look into the unknown.</p> <p>3 criterias for the uncertainty: borders, questions of who takes part of it, what is the center?</p> <p>is there a common feature?</p> <p>★ world-cultural heritage SALZKAMMERGUT...</p> <p>map's perspective is from north to south, because the center of tourism was in Upper Austria. "Verein der Kurorte im Salzkammergut" - founded 1891, the headquarter was in Gmunden.</p> <p>Old "relikte" from NS-times, dumped in the lake...</p>
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<p>- der Bad-Ischl-Typ: Kaiser Franz Josef (unterschreibt in Bad Ischl die Kriegserklärung)</p> <p>- der Gmundentyp: das Wirtschaftsbürgertum</p> <p>Die Unsichtbaren fallen aus der Betrachtung.</p> <p>Und dann schlägt das Herz der Alpenfestung. Die Funktion des Natur- und Erholungsraum wird in die Zeit nach dem 2.WK transportiert. Der Tourismus nimmt die symbolischen Fäden wieder auf: der Mythos des Widerstands und des Rückzugs.</p> <p>Mischmasch der Erinnerung: Wir bauen aus dem Gefälligen eine gutwillige Erinnerung, ein gutwilliges Leben, eine gutwillige Gegenwart, einen uns gewogenen Sinnzusammenhang.</p> <p>Die Links-Katholisch-National-Fragmentierung beginnt im 19. Jahrhundert. In der Krise werden die Ränder stärker. Die Fliehkräfte der Not.</p>	<p>as historian it's important, that the profound structure is important to understand the region/ their social identity.</p> <p>there is 2 different SALZKAMMERGUTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. the old salt-region. an administrative region. "KAMMERGUT" is a term, used by the bureaucracy in absolutism. KAMMER=CHAMBER. salt was a crucial economical factor.2. SALZKAMMERGUT as a touristic region. same name, different content. - transformation of meaning, happening in the middle of the 19th century. mixing of meanings in contemporary understanding and identity of the people. <p>some insights into the old salt region:</p> <p>used to be sthg like an economic cluster. centers of production and peripheric regions. (centers: aussee, ebensee, b. ischl...) the chain of productions causes structural hierarchies between center of production, administration, peripheric regions that are depending on the centers and vice versa.</p> <p>Hierarchy survives till the present.</p> <p><i>Regional development</i> will always face those questions: who is the center, where are the main locations, - still causing tensions, problems.</p> <p>(additional tension: fusion of communities, which is impossible, due to political circumstances, historical gaps) example: some years ago: attempt to found a common institution f. tourism "hinterberg-ausseeerland" _ BAD AUSSEE saw themselves as the proper center, the maire of b. mitterndorf quoted: <i>that would make us their servants of them (BAD</i></p>
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	<p><i>AUSSEE) again"</i></p> <p>2nd example: GMunden - Ebensee. Ebensee: Saline (salt refinery), in Gmunden the center of administration. there is a road at the Traunsee Lake, argument of construction/ financial support for the road, that took extremely long... 2009: communal elections, and regional elections. Town maire of Gmunden put a big Board, saying: <i>"This is the heart of the Salzkammergut"</i></p> <p>Town maire of Ebensee removed the table, put it to waste. Industrialization, when railway was constructed, the region was opened for tourism, regional economy could reach huger markets, important for agriculture, wood-industry, periphery reached economical emancipation (independence from old centers)</p> <p>agriculture and lumber-industry is part of regional pride, still.</p> <p>tourism, coming through railway, is a new economical factor, the region increases. the former salt-administration was not important anymore, the region is more and more defined by travellers, writers that come from vienna.</p> <p>about 1900, the "Sommerfrische" (ancient word for holiday).</p> <p>different types of Sommerfrische.</p> <p>1. Ausseer-Typ. E.g. Erzherzog Johann, Duke from Styria, founder of many institutions, important for modernization of agriculture, brother of Emperor Franz I, married to a bourgeois girl from Bad AUSSEE, (ANNA PLOCHL, daughter of the postman - became noble afterwards - Duchess of Meran). Society of Writers/ Literates/Artists: Hofmannsthal, Schnitzler, Strauss,</p> <p>Idea of Salzburger Festspiele was created here.</p> <p>2nd type: BAD ISCHL.</p>
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	<p>summer-residence of emperor FRANZ JOSEPH and his wife SISSI.</p> <p>declaration of war 1914 was written there. (watch the desk!)</p> <p>3rd type: GMUNDEN. bourgeois, wealthy classes.</p> <p>hierarchy between the 3 types?</p> <p>center is BAD ISCHL, BAD AUSSEE: intellectual elite & ERHERZOG JOHANN standing for resistance against old Habsburg Regime.</p> <p>GMUNDEN: economy.</p> <p>- hierarchy fitting to times of monarchy, but still used in tourism/ marketing...</p> <p>time of National-Socialism, all the traditions were instrumentalized. Economical structure of NS - divided into economical spaces - recreation space (which was SALZKAMMERGUT)</p> <p>“Alpenfestung” - fortress in the alps, idea of the mountains as a shelter for the political leaders, at the end of the war, many leading NAZIS were arrested here or hiding here. we will see some of the places.</p> <p>★ those NS-mystifications were transformed and taken into present area.</p> <p><i>resistance vs. fortress in the alps,</i></p> <p>both was present here.</p> <p>ambiguity is a part of self-representation of the region.</p>
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	<p>cultural society was very much influenced by jewish intellectuals/artists, which was eliminated by the NS, but immediately afterwards, the region still referred to them for marketing-reasons (though none of them would get back their houses). T. Herzl, "the jewish state" was written in Bad Aussee.</p> <p>mixture of elements of identity, memory-culture as a key.</p> <p>(Religious) Reformation vs. Counter-reformation?</p> <p>Counter-Reformation had huge impact here, but economics were too important first, now in terms of identity it doesn't play as much of a role as in Upper Austria.</p> <p>Idea of a shelter, protection from danger etc. is still value,</p> <p>many events that refer to fin de siècle-culture, celebrating the survival of the unique culture (last century) - conserving the old "order".</p> <p>mixture, that you have to approach with artistic strategies. Very hard to grab it historically.</p> <p>Political fragmentation starts in 19th century. christian-conservatives (now ÖVP), social-democrats (SPÖ), german-nationalis (now FPÖ)</p> <p>in times of crisis, they go into the extremes (19th century, decline of salt production) - between the wars, economical crisis, huge unemployment problems - after 1945, it remains...</p>
<p>Vortrag 3 Es folgen Ausführungen über hallstatt.</p> <p>Fritz Idam, HTBLA Hallstatt, Welterbe, Historische Baukultur, Salinensystem, Hallstatt</p> <p>„hall“ = „Salz“</p>	<p>Lecture 3</p> <p>Fritz Idam, HTBLA Hallstatt, Welterbe, Historische Baukultur, Salinensystem, Hallstatt</p> <p>HALLSTATT. world-cultural heritage, historical architecture, "Salinensystem" - salt production.</p>

<p>Am höchsten Berg verläuft die Grenze. Jeder will den Berg. Jeder will seine höchste Stelle.</p> <p>Am Fuß des Berges befinden sich geformte Landschaften. Die Ordnung der Dinge schreibt sich in die Landschaft ein. Das Benötigte verlangt Methoden. Kohle kommt.</p> <p>Die Energiequellen wechseln.</p> <p>Die Minen haben eine Vergangenheit.</p> <p>Die Minen haben die Eisenzeit gesehen. Überall Tote. Eine Stadt der Toten.</p> <p>Die Eisenzeit produziert Schweine. Die toten Schweine gehen nach Hallstatt und kommen als gesalzene, tote Schweine zurück. So halten die Schweine länger.</p> <p>Das Doppelvogelsymbol der Alten in den Gräbern.</p> <p>Die Eisenzeit ist klassenlos.</p> <p>Das Salz kann nicht alles konservieren.</p> <p>Holzstiegen bleiben erhalten. Verhältnisse driften.</p> <p>„Heute um 11:00 ins Büro – keine Arbeit vorgefunden“, schreibt Grillparzer.</p> <p>Aus einem Archiv wird ein Literaturmuseum.</p> <p>Aus einem Loch wird ein Stollen.</p> <p>Aus einem Stollen wird Bohrloch.</p> <p>Die Arbeiter schlafen in ihren Fabriken: 6 Stunden Arbeit 6 Stunden Schlaf 6 Stunden Arbeit 6 Stunden Schlaf 6 Stunden Arbeit 6 Stunden Schlaf 1 Stunde Gottesanbetung</p> <p>Die gesamte Landschaft eine Industrielandschaft.</p> <p>Die Bäume, die brennen.</p> <p>Die Löcher, die das Salzwasser spenden.</p> <p>Die Röhren, die das Salzwasser transportieren.</p> <p>Die Kriegsschiffe, die gegen andere kämpfen werden.</p> <p>Die Dämme, die den Booten genug Wasser geben.</p>	<p>“Hall” - old celtic word - “salt”.</p> <p>“Saline” - production plant, “salt garden near the ocean”, SALINE is also a salt-corporation.</p> <p>top of Dachstein is the boarder between Upper Austria and Styria.</p> <p>National Anthem of Styria: “Hoch vom Dachstein an” 3000 m approx.</p> <p>Hallstatt , a little village between the mountain and the lake, now on the world heritage-list, for both village and landscape (formed by humans).</p> <p>1966: end of salt production in Hallstatt .</p> <p>Inside mountains, there is mixture of salt, clay, other materials, so they put water inside to solve out the “brine”, which is boiled then, wood used to be the crucial energy to boil it. later in 19th century coal could be brought (through railway) - important structural change...</p> <p>oldest mine of the world.</p> <p>3500 before christ, prehistorical salt-production started, 500 before christ, Hallstatt was the European center of Salt, 2000 graves were found (“Nekropolis”) - <i>Hallstatt -Time</i></p> <p>Division between central production and marginalized production started in that time...</p> <p>Pork-industry in Bad Mitterndorf, Park was transported to Hallstatt , and conserved through salt.</p> <p>old cup that carries dif. sort of ancient symbols (swastika, doublebird-barchs)-</p> <p>also very hard working (poor) people could have very <i>rich</i> graves.</p> <p>1400 before C.: the eldest staircase of Europe, very sophisticated construction, could</p>
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<p>Die Schleusen, die 500 Jahre funktionieren. Die Liebe, die Bauwerken entgegengebracht werden kann.</p> <p>Zwei konkurrierende Kirchtürme zeigen nach oben. Ein netter Despot erlaubte das. Er nannte es „Toleranz“.</p> <p>Einer der Kirchtürme wird dann auch noch schon vor den Nazis Probleme mit den Nazis bekommen. Einige Kirchtürme werden auswandern.</p> <p>Und dann schließen sich auch andere zusammen. Die Kinder bekommen Heime. Die Arbeiter billiges Essen. Usw. „Kommst du aus Österreich?“, fragt der Eingeborene den Eingeborenen.</p>	<p>be used in different angles.</p> <p>They can date the age of wood very exactly by “dendrochronology” - from now to 3000 before C.</p> <p>Hofkammerarchiv - archive of imperial court chamber, rich collection of old goods, now it's not accessible anymore. Writer F. Grillparzer was director. Grillparzer's Diary: “11pm back in the office. No work there”</p> <p>Salzkammergut was private property of the Habsburgs.</p> <p>since middleage, they established the water-method to solve the salt,</p> <p>so called “laugwerke” , making little wholes in the mountains, filled with water,</p> <p>they now drill holes in the mountains, using...</p> <p>1.5 millions m3 brine per year is produced. also the oldest still-in-use pipeline.</p> <p>workers sleeping in the salt-magazin, 6 hours shift, no breaks but 6 hours of sleeping, 6 days per week.</p> <p>18.000m2 wood every year was burnt in the production.</p> <p>in Hallstatt : 2000 people employed. Today: 15.</p> <p>In Hallstatt , also war-ships were constructed, e.g for conquerers (duke of Marlborough - 1st halt of the 18th century,) 10 ships/boats per day were built, (strange austrian names....)</p> <p>Attempts to take profit of the nature, by building damms to close the river and open when needed for boats (<i>Seeklause - still in use - part of the cultural heritage</i>)</p>
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	<p>cultural landscape as symbiosis of natural and cultural constructions.</p> <p>Thermal springs here, btw, are not salty. (15 minutes to go)</p> <p>Catholic church in H. - protestant church, built in 19th century.</p> <p>before, protestants were prohibited to really build churches that would look like ones, in 1781, the so called "toleranzpatent" gave them legal right to do so.</p> <p>Counter-reformation was not as strong here as in other parts of the country, for the protestant workers were needed for the production.</p> <p>Between 1918 and 1938: 1st Republic, austro-fascism, oppression against protestants, then the protestants started to focus on Germany, relation between protestantism and NS, also protestantism and social-democrats, social-democrats to national-socialism,</p> <p>relations that can be observed still in present elections.</p> <p>Salzburgian part of salzkammergut was always catholic, protestants emigrated from there (to Prussia, to Georgia...)</p> <p>Hallstatt as a laboratory for social experiments. 1st saltmine very early industry, very early social system (ancient retirement-home, orphanage, kindergarden, workers cooperatives - "Konsumverein")</p> <p>there is a Hallstatt -Copy in China.</p> <p>Hallstatt - Bad Aussee</p> <p>strange relation,</p>
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	<p>competition on the salt-market 16th century: 80 % of the national budget was made by salt-taxes, needed for conservation of food,</p> <p>Did Bad Aussee produce as much as Hallstatt ?</p> <p>When Habsburg conquered Hungary and Bohemia, the salt-market increased, Hallstatt did not produce enough...</p> <p>There is no urbanization without salt. there is lunch now. ty.</p>
<p>Vortrag 4 Der Markus spricht</p> <p>Markus Plasencia, Jugend- und Regionalentwicklung, Bad Mitterndorf und Graz</p> <p>Es gibt junge Menschen in der Region. Die jungen Menschen leben in einem Freilichtmuseum. Einige Jungspunde kassieren Eintritt. Andere gehen in die Stadt. Die Stadt verspricht Liebe in Form von neuen Menschen. Die Stadt verspricht die Erfüllung der Träume. Nachdem die Jungspunde gegangen sein werden, werden nur noch die Alten übrigbleiben. Auch alte Menschen müssen irgendwann mal sterben. Vielleicht werden Tiere in unsere Häuser ziehen. Vielleicht werden Bäume und Büsche in unseren Wohnungen wohnen.</p> <p>Manche kommen zum Sterben. Manche kommen zum Arbeiten.</p> <p>Die Heimatmaschine wird die Jungspunde halten, so die Hoffnung des Wissenschaftlers. Oben kommen die Jungspunde rein, unten kommt dann Heimat raus. „Heimat“ heiße hier etwas anderes, so der Wissenschaftler. „Heimat“ sei hier nicht nur Nazisprech.</p>	<p>Lecture 4</p> <p>14:39 Markus Plasencia, Jugend- und Regionalentwicklung, Bad Mitterndorf und Graz</p> <p>Youth & regional development in styrian salzkammergut.</p> <p><i>(somebody left his Iphone in room nr. 12)</i></p> <p>markus, talking in german to give us work.</p> <p>many informations derive from participation-processes and conversations with young people in styria, seem to live in sthg like an open air-museum, caused by tourism.</p> <p>some of them want to use this “museum” as a field of activity, others tend to leave the region.</p> <p>there are huge challenges for politival structures, young people tend to move to the centers, important: “marriage-market” city. many fall in love in the cities...</p>

<p>Die Heimatmaschine würde alle Bedürfnisse erfüllen. Die Eltern geben ja Taschengeld. Der Jungspund hat vielleicht einen Ferialjob. Der Jungspund ist ein genügsames Wesen: Wir haben zu viel Natur. Wir haben aber kein Kino.</p> <p>Der Herr Bürgermeister versteht die Jungspunde nicht. Jungspunde haben ab und an Träume: Kino, Shopping Center, Schwimmbad, lecker Eis essen. Manche Jungspunde wollen arbeiten. Dann kommen sie in die Bildung. Sie levitieren sie nach oben und finden in der Heimat keine entsprechende Anstellung.</p> <p>Jungspunde wollen weiterkommen. Die Heimat hat keine Aufstiegsstufen. Wo ist das Stiegenhaus?</p> <p>Heute ist die Heimat grün und sehr gesund. Sie riecht nach Nadelholz und nach gut belüfteten Gemeinschaftsbüros. Heute wird Kultur in die Heimat importiert. Ein LKW mit z.B. Mottopartys parkt vor der Diskothek. Manchmal passiert es, dass sich Jungspunde einfach so im Öffentlichen treffen. Sie sitzen auf einer Bank. Alte sitzen auch auf Bänken. Als die Bank weggekommen war, stellten die Alten solange einen Baum auf, bis die Bank wieder rückgeholt wurde.</p> <p>Andere Jungspunde wollen ein Schwimmbad. Der Herr Bürgermeister ist ob der übermäßigen Forderung sehr erschüttert. Dabei wollten sie doch nur mit Bus zum Schwimmen gebracht werden.</p> <p>Das Moped ist das A & O. Das Moped ist der Garant des Eskapismus. Auch der Saufbus verkehrt zwischen den Diskos.</p> <p>Folgender Punkt: Die lokale Aktionsgruppe soll alles richten. Die Jungspunde sind aber nicht repräsentiert. Niemand spricht mit den Jungspunden. Der Jungspund hat die Arschkarte gezogen. Der Wissenschaftler will ein Projekt entwickeln, das den Jungspunden die</p>	<p>tendency all over europe: “multiproblem-sit.” - tourism alone cannot use the problem, many people don't find jobs in tourism,</p> <p>city is a “room of desire” - not only the metropolises, but also the small cities arround (liezen, etc).</p> <p>employment, infrastructure, etc...</p> <p>keeping shops, etc. is a matter of regional development.</p> <p>over-aged population. graz: 40 years average, here: about 50.</p> <p>regions get used to it: a lot of optical doctors (?), old people-care (?),</p> <p>what comes next? scenario: “lost places” - structures that will not be renewed, animals and nature takes back it's place....</p> <p>ten years ago, about 2001, the fall begann. SKG consists of 6 comunities in my definition.</p> <p>there is also immigration (tourism, economy, construction),</p> <p>people who used to come for holidays, now come here to spend the last years of their lives, retirement....</p> <p>what do we need in order to be interesting four young p.?</p> <p>how can we produce “HEIMAT” - homeland? heimatmaschine, that generates a home for young people and their desires & needs.</p>
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<p>Arschkarten entzieht.</p> <p>Der Fremde wird nie ein Eingeborener werden. „Ja, deinen Knödel nehmen wir, aber wir werden nicht an deinem Grab leiden. Ohne deine Fremdheit können wir das ganze hier nicht am Laufen halten.“</p> <p>Die Heimat ist eine Trachteninsel.</p> <p>Die Heimat hat eine große Peitsche. Die Peitsche reicht bis in die Stadt. Man kann sich dort z.B. hinter Spielautomaten verstecken und Kinder bekommen.</p> <p>Zusammen gehen dann alle irgendwie auf Reise. Zusammen ist irgendwie nicht ganz allein. „Zusammen“ ist eben ein sehr schönes Wort. Es passt in jeden Mund und schmeckt nach Erdbeeren. Auch beim Schlucken reißt es keine Kehle auf.</p> <p>Ich muss gestehen, dass ich am Wochenende heimlich zur Blasmusikprobe fahre.</p> <p>Im Vulkanland werden Einladungen ausgesprochen, aber – und nun totally frank! – ich befürchte, dass sie irgendwelche Lebewesen in den Krater werfen. In schwarzen oder hellgrauen Zeremonien irgendwelche Organismen opfern. Ja, und die Opferzeremonien werden von Blasmusiken eingeleitet und begleitet. Und wenn die dicke Tuba kommt – also am Höhepunkt der ganzen grauenhaften Schau – wird das Opfer in den Schlund gestoßen. Die Gebeine werden hiernach den Hirschen, Hasen und Wildschweinen überlassen, die sich an den Überresten laben. Die Tuba sitzt zu diesem Zeitpunkt bereits in einem Gasthaus, in dem sie sich zufrieden an etlichen Schnäpsen wärmt.</p>	<p>heimat as a controversial term (sounds a bit like nazi...) &</p> <p>using it in a positive way (quality of living) -</p> <p>economical aspects socio-cultural aspects nature</p> <p>how does the region apply to those needs?</p> <p>young people don't worry too much... (parents take care for economical affairs, we get used to our sociocultural environment, ...)</p> <p>asking them about the region. “we have a lot of nature, economical deficits (not enough jobs), lack of leisure, entertainment, etc...)</p> <p>asking town-maires: “they need jobs, sport-venues, and: it's so beautiful!”</p> <p>young people's needs are very diverse.</p> <p>fulfilling their dreams, (pools, shopping-centers, cinemas, etc....)</p> <p>at the end it often comes down to: a job, a family, a house.</p> <p>jobs that fit their educational level, the better they are educated, the fewer chances they have for jobs, that apply to their standards.</p> <p>high-price region (due to tourism), wages in tourism are not high enough, compared to other fields, jobs are not very safe, it's not easy to switch jobs, there are not so many employers.</p> <p>education: the career-chances are limited,</p>
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	<p>TOURISM, HISTORY have good options, other interests meet more difficulties... (more marginalized subjects...)</p> <p>people appreciate good jobs more than healthy environment. when people move to graz (vienna9, they sometimes move back to the sub-urbs, but not back here.</p> <p>art & culture: a lot of traditional culture, imported culture, but young tend to need more contemporary events, (theatre, music,) most events are linked to gastronomy & tourism,</p> <p>there is few venues to meet (in public space) without obligation to consume. example: park-bench in publik space, where youngsters met, - bench was removed, in order to prevent them from meeting there - old people intervened in favour of the youngsters.</p> <p>e.g.: youngsters meeting next to an ATM. reason: there was free WIFI in the bank...</p> <p>lack of participation, open processes. * e.g.: little community, youngsters wanted a swimming pool, solution: cheap bus taking them to a lake nearby. --- * mobility impossible to move without having parents with time & car, public traffic is not very good, youngsters need to have motorcycle (posible at 14) and then a car.</p> <p>“disco-bus” taking people from the whole region to the discotheke, co-financed by the venues that sell alcohol to them.</p> <p>non-commercial activities are more difficult to reach.</p>
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	<p>★</p> <p>EU-programs, supporting regions maintaining their life-quality.</p> <p>only now, EU started to also think about young p. in those programs (LIDA - european programm for regional development)</p> <p>“local action-forces”: groups of people from institutions, authorities, associations, etc. - without any young people nor representatives (social workers, teachers...)</p> <p>they should be a active part of the planning processes.</p> <p>★</p> <p>they need...</p> <p>space</p> <p>space in the politician’s head to make young people participate!</p> <p>dialogue between politics and young p.</p> <p>collaboration between the generations,</p> <p>new work/life-models,</p> <p>(not trying to make all stay, but also make new people move here)</p> <p>immigration/ inclusion:</p> <p>there is a tradition of stereotypes and resistance against strangers</p> <p>depends on the perspective...</p> <p>welcome-culture is here (touristically) -</p> <p>but there is always a certain distance between “stranger” and autochtone people,</p> <p>even long-time tourists will never be considered locals...</p> <p>strangers are received friendly as long as they remain strangers.</p> <p>“we are the island of traditional cloth (Tracht)” - which is socially and touristically constructed,</p> <p>tourists★ started to research on the local traditions (music, clothes etc.) - that’s how the “old” knowledge got preserved.</p> <p>★referring to intellectuals, that were really highly educated and interested in the area</p>
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	<p>("sommerfrischler")</p> <p>★</p> <p>folkloristic clubs/associations...</p> <p>"heimat"</p> <p>is there sthg special about young people in terms of moving to cities? how are the young people?</p> <p>social control is always higher in rural areas. (btw. Conchita Wurst is from Bad Mitterndorf)</p> <p>many youngsters want to stay, but feel they cannot for economical reasons. hard to start projects...</p> <p>dialogues in order to work towards their own visions, empowerment to find them. (profound needs beneath the surface)</p> <p>increase the perspective...</p> <p>(there are a lot of small projects, we need to think in wider frames) . there are visions by federal government, but there are strict limits to collaborations between the communities...</p> <p>4 min. left...</p> <p>region needs to get courageous</p> <p>salzburg was boring... we were not satisfied with what we were offered. some jobs remain vacant also in this region, companies need to leave the region...</p> <p>cities cannot solve problems of rural areas. some people who moved to vienna, but came home every week-end, for they missed their home towns.</p>
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	<p>clubs, associations, creating identity... are important issues, but individuality and mobility are modern trends, that we can't stop.</p> <p>there are other regions, that do invite people to move there (e.g. VULKANLAND, southern styria) - are more open minded, supportive for start-ups etc., new models of schooling & living... that's it- sorry for all the blurry sentences.</p>
<p>Vortrag 5</p> <p>Karin Hohegger: Naturschutzgebiete, Landschaft Salzkammergut, Bad Mitterndorf</p> <p>Europaschutzgebiete Steirisches Salzkammergut</p> <p>Braingain Die Hirne kommen zurück. Auch der Naturschutz braucht das Hirnschmalz. Die Gesellschaft wird aber blöder. Der Jungspund liest kein Buch und kommt mit Vorurteilen nach Hause.</p> <p>Die Fremden, die kein Geld bringen, sind unsichtbar. Sie arbeiten in den Küchen, in den Kellern.</p> <p>Eine Karte wird aufgefahren. Alles scheint geschützt zu sein. Die Bauern verstehen die Naturschützer nur selten. (Wenn mir die Wiese gehört, erzählt mir niemand, was ich mit meiner Wiese machen soll.) Im Herz des Toten Gebirges finden wir keine menschlichen Hinterlassenschaften. Nur Biodiversität. Viele Tier, viele Pflanzen widerstehen dem Namen. Der Stein ist weich und brüchig. Die Forstwirtschaft ist verboten. Kommt aber der Käfer, so werden die Hubschrauber die Bäume retten.</p>	<p>the last story of this afternoon:</p> <p>Lecture 5</p> <p>Karin Hohegger: Naturschutzgebiete, Landschaft Salzkammergut, Bad Mitterndorf</p> <p>“europaschutzgebiet” region of environmental protection - nature conservation.</p> <p>there will be an improvised english-lecture.</p> <p>feeling strange here after coming back, brain-gain (instead of brain drain) is a necessary element for a region.</p> <p>In charge of nature-conservation for the governement, looking after some areas.</p> <p>controversial field, arguments with local farmers...</p> <p>as long as we are authentic, it doesn't matter if we are strangers or not...</p> <p>society seems to get more and more stupid.</p> <p>authentic culture is more and more eroding. why? laziness, globalization, mass media...</p>

<p>Etliche Wälder werden verkauft. Die Hälfte des Landes gehört allen. Die andere Hälfte gehört einzelnen.</p> <p>Der Auerhahn wird in der Brunft erschossen. Gerade in dem Moment in dem er sich liebesblind aufbläst, dringt eine Kugel in seine Brust.</p> <p>In den Wiesen sind von Zeit zur Zeit Löcher, in die Kühe fallen. Nur das Wasser ist schuld.</p> <p>Das Schießen war nur dem blauen Blut vorbehalten. Jetzt schießen die, die es sich leisten können.</p> <p>Ein künstlicher Wald wird von einem Wind dahingerafft. Seine monokulturelle Aufstellung hat ihm ein Bein gestellt.</p> <p>Die Bäume müssen dünn sein, damit sie der Schnee nicht fällt.</p> <p>Im Moor ist der Übergang fließend.</p> <p>In Mulden bleibt der Schnee liegen. Wir nennen sie Kare.</p> <p>Weder die Wiesen noch die Mulden werden gemäht.</p> <p>Im Winter hatte ein Bär etliche gefangene Rehe ermordet, danach haben viele Bauern seinen Kopf gefordert.</p> <p>Neben den Problembären gab es auch Problemkünstler, die ihre Pianos auf einem Gipfel verrotten lassen wollten. Es gibt keinen Problemwolf.</p>	<p>there are a lot of practical skills here, intellectual education is more poor, many stereotypes & prejudices, there is a foreign community that is completely invisible, in tourism there are also workers from (east)germany, some biologists,</p> <p>foreigners still stick to their roots, even after 3 generations, often marry in Bosnia, which makes it very different to settle here,</p> <p>it's not really their home (heimat).</p> <p>we don't know how many of them live here, a lot of them moved back home, but the really cheap works is not done by austrians, but by hungarians, russians, bosnians.</p> <p>once they are here, why not really settle here? seems to be very hard still...</p> <p>map of protected areas, different degrees of protection (styria, EU)</p> <p>law based on old laws of 52, but also recent new laws,</p> <p>"Totes Gebirge" -area plans for protections were widely rejected, farmers and locals do not react very friendly,</p> <p>feel dispossessed, though they still can use the areas, farmers are frustrated by regulations, land-property is an important status-thing here, people don't appreciate getting orders,</p> <p>but: there is missmanagement. there is 24 000 h without infrastructure, 12-hours walks without encounter with anybody. farmers would like to have roads to their alps, the landscape-management has not changed for 3000 years (on Dachstein) -</p>
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	<p>hotspot for bio-diversity, a very special habitat for plants and animals on the plateau,</p> <p>why "totes gebirge"? ("dead mountains") - maybe because there is no salt compared to here.</p> <p>ideally there is no forestry, but there are exceptions.</p> <p>2 parts: 1 is owned by the Austrian state, the other one was sold last year to a german private owner.</p> <p>that makes it more difficult to access (mountain-biking etc.),</p> <p>(list of animals' names, that are protected) - argument about hunting or not.</p> <p>★</p> <p>the alps: still authentic way of dealing with animals and landscape there, a lot of wisdom there, also the animals have to get used to "dولين" - (holes, where they can fall in)</p> <p>huge effort to preserve them, animals have an important function to prevent mountain pines.</p> <p>income from hunting (noble families rent areas, 100h minimum).</p> <p>hunting is necessary, sometimes there are conflict with nature conservation, hunters also have people paid to take care of the area.</p> <p>forests are about 200 years old, when coal came (replaced wood as energy-source), area was reforested, so storms can cause damages now,</p> <p>we don't know how an entirely natural forest would look now.</p>
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	<p>tourism is an income-source, a little skiing-area,</p> <p>DACHSTEINPLATEA-Area has approx. the same situation and problems.</p> <p>there are swamps, but you will not see them.</p> <p>it is not easy to tell, where human influence begins.</p> <p>there are areas with natural grasslands, other with secondary grasslands,</p> <p>there is influence from cows and also of wild deers...</p> <p>2 years back, there was an issue: bear entered the deer's area, killed 10 deers (out of 120) - so farmes were going to shoot the bear, who came from WILDALPEN-area, and disappeared...</p> <p>Whatever human intervention needs to have permission... there are lynx's, maybe 1 wulf, you'll meet a shepard (woman).</p> <p>time is running...</p>
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<p>Tag 2 Keine Zeit zu verlieren</p> <p>Alexander Prenninger Wolfgang Quatember Anton Strobl</p>	<p>politische landschaft, Day 2.</p> <p>yesterday we went to a local disco, it was nice... there was a foam-party, but eventually we didn't join. but: wasn't it a great practical research.... by the way... okay...</p>
<p>Vortrag 6</p> <p>Alexander Prenninger (Ludwig-Boltzmann-Institut): Allgemein zu NS, politische und soziale Kontexte, Salzburg</p> <p>Niemand kennt den genauen Zeitpunkt des Endes des Krieges.</p> <p>Manche denken beide Großkriege zusammen. Sie denken sie als einen Riesenkrieg.</p> <p>Die Zerstörung war im Osten größer als im Westen. Der Aufbau im Westen ging schneller voran. Es gibt eine eindeutige Verbindung zwischen beiden Sätzen.</p> <p>Es werden einfach Bevölkerungen ausgetauscht.</p> <p>Die Macht der Karte. Am Ende kriechen alle Reiche in ihre Herzen.</p> <p>Wenn alles vorbei ist, weiß kaum einer wie das ganze dann weitergehen soll. Was schneiden wir weg? Was fügen wir hinzu? Welche Beschreibungen lassen wir zu? Wer ist wer?</p> <p>Um die Erzähllinien zu brechen, erklärt man sich unabhängig.</p>	<p>good morning</p> <p>lecture 6</p> <p>Alexander Prenninger (Ludwig-Boltzmann-Institut): Allgemein zu NS, politische und soziale Kontexte, Salzburg</p> <p>context. last years of the NS (in the region) contemporary history – museum in Ebensee (concentration camp) agglomeration - density – concentration...</p> <p>historical social sciences</p> <p>“a brutal piece” (1943 – 1949)</p> <p>there's no clear cut in 1945, but a transformation.</p> <p>WW2 primarily as a civil experience, esp. in this area (there was no fighting here),</p> <p>WW2 as part of a larger conflict (“european civil war” - combining WW1 and WW2 from 1914 to 1945)</p> <p>series of (small, civil) wars between WW1 and WW2 (poland, spain, austria)</p> <p>WW2 as a social revolution.</p>

<p>Zuvor hatte man sich einen Mythos in die Alpen gebaut. Zwischen den Zacken der Berge würde man Schießbeisen legen, so der Mythos. Als der Andere auf der Matte stand, vernagelte man die Tür mit dem Mythos. Später würden manche Spezialisten gar von UFOs und Wunderwaffen sprechen.</p> <p>Kurz nachdem die so genannten Freunde kamen, würden auch schon die ersten Lager eröffnet. Die so genannten Freunde verdienten sich mit den Ziegeln eine goldene Nase. Die Ziegel rochen ziemlich nach Tod.</p> <p>Die gesamte Kriegsindustrie lockte mit großen Scheinen. Und wenn nicht am Tag gebaut werden konnte, so musste es unter Tag nachgeholt werden. Die Stollen waren gefüllt mit Stahl und Menschen, die Stahl formten.</p> <p>Jedes illegal geschlachtete Schwein, jeder Schwarzhandel, jedes Kleinvergehen wurde schwer bestraft. Die Bäume – ganze Wälder – trugen seltsame Früchte.</p> <p>Die Schutzwälle wurden von Blut zusammengehalten. Die, die den Wallbau überlebten, wurden in die Lager getrieben. Die Dörfer halfen.</p> <p>Kurz nach dem Krieg werden AntiFaDenkmäler errichtet, mit dem Beginn des Kalten Krieges nur noch Kriegerdenkmäler.</p> <p>Wir sehen eine Briefmarke: In der österreichischen Landkarte steckt ein deutsches Schwert. Der Stephansdom trägt eine Dornenkrone. Die österreichische Landkarte steigt als Phönix aus der Asche.</p> <p>Die Entnazifizierung schlägt fehl. Alle verstecken sich unter Sissis Rock.</p>	<p>transformation of the social landscapes of europe. population transfer, demographic changes...</p> <p>material destruction (not so strong in this area) eastern Europe was much more damaged than western E.</p> <p>human losses (millions of soldiers died, persecutions...) caused changed in man-woman relation, lots of orphans, widows...</p> <p>1938 – 1949 large population exchange, first stage in early nazi-germany, 2nd wave: expulsion of german population from Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary...</p> <p>... “rebirth” of the national state after 1945. nations are more homogenous, less minorities.</p> <p>austria and Czech Republic was part of the still german part at the times at the end of war (after 1943* - liberation of Stalingrad by red army) – practically no fighting here.</p> <p>in the last days of war, in Czech Republic there was militant resistance against Nazis, not so in Austria.</p> <p>allied plans concerning austria:</p> <p>nov. 1943 (moscow conference)– allies agreed in the re-institution of Austria as an independent state – (important reference for austrian postwar-politics)</p> <p>dez. 1943: Teheran Conference. churchill's plan to split german empire in dif. “regions” - stalin preferred a small austrian state.</p> <p>after liberation, there were no clear concepts of how to occupy.</p> <p>1945: soviet march against austria. 1945:</p>
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	<p>first units of red army cross the boarder,</p> <p>15.4.1945: conquest of viena 27.4. 1945: declaration of independenc 5.5.1945: liberation of concentration-camp Mauthausen by western forces..</p> <p>Karl Renner: important austro-marxist, chancellor of the 1st republic, also founding father (later president) of the 2nd republic.</p> <p>★</p> <p>Myth of the alpine fortress - retreat for the NS.</p> <p>there were concrete ideas to build fortifications in southern part of the alps (towards Italy)... gauleiter Hofer (Tirol) requested the building of fortification in 1944. there is still myth & legends about the alpine fortress (right-wing web-pages...) hitler had his alpine retreat in Berchtesgarden (Obersalzberg) - his 2nd center of power.</p> <p>★</p> <p>mauthausen concentration-camp, built shortly after the annexation from austria to german empire.</p> <p>SS had become a business company (stone, bricks) for the german empire and it's buildings, using prisoners of the camps.</p> <p>1936 there had been "reorganization" - concentration camps in each region of the empire camp Mauthausen for the "Ostmark".</p> <p>during war, camps were populated by war-prisoners from the conquered territories.</p> <p>after 1942, lack of work-force in germany, led to deportation of laborers from the occupied territories (eastern).</p> <p>war-industrie was moved into tunnel-systems.</p>
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	<p>all the camps were linked to military and political events. maps of deportation-routes.</p> <p>“endphasenverbrechen” - endtime-crimes.</p> <p>I. Kershaw: “terror turns to inside”</p> <p>after the turn of the war (1943) – more and more activities were criminalized here (illegal slaughtering, listening allied radiostations...) and more heavily persecuted. short before liberation, those tendencies culminated. massacres, executions.</p> <p>executions as propaganda to german population</p> <p>march 1945 hungarian slave-laborers were murdered in Rechnitz (Burgenland)</p> <p>1944: a mass flight from soviet prisoners in Mauthausen. about 500, only 12 survived. civilians collaborated in hunting them down. (“Mühlviertler Hasenjagd”)</p> <p>death-marches: slave-laborers through austria (needed to build walls), heading towards concentration camps, the eastern part of austria is full of (mass)graves</p> <p>big debate about the intention of the “death marches” - killing people or have them for negotiation later?</p> <p>Himmler tried to negotiate with the allies, offering liberations of thousands of prisoners, - allies would only accept unconditional surrender.</p> <p>early post-war years: attempts to find missing people and graves, many bodies were transferred to cemeteries, 10 000 were re-buried in mauthausen concentration-camp.</p> <p>politics of memory</p> <p>“never forget” -</p>
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	<p>antifascist memorials till 49, after 49: war-memorials.</p> <p>memory changed with the cold war.</p> <p>victim-myth was created. (referring to moscow-declaration in 1943).</p> <p>declaration of independence carries the myth (no austrian would ever want, forse... the war...)</p> <p>similar tendencies all over europe, till late 80s...</p> <p>only in 80s, public opinion started to accept, that austria was not (only) victim, but also perpetrator.</p> <p>but victim-theory is still alive, and active.</p> <p>45 to 55: allied occupation, re-education, failed denazification.</p> <p>“spirit of the camps” - conservatives and socialists had been imprisoned together (after fighting each other in early 30s) - spirit of collaboration, consensus.</p> <p>early fifties: back to monarchy-memory. (Sissi-Movies, carrying traditional values like family etc... - re-establishment of strong, active male roles)</p>
<p>Vortrag 7</p> <p>Wolfgang Quatember (Zeitgeschichte-Museum Ebensee), NS-Zeit in der Region, politische und soziale Geschichte des Salzkammerguts, Ebensee</p> <p>Ebensee besitzt ein Museum. Ebensee besaß ein Lager. Ebensee besaß Kriegsindustriestollen.</p> <p>Peter Kammerstätter war Kommunist und Widerständler. In den 60ern kam er ins Salzkammergut und führte viele Interviews. Der Vater der Oral History im</p>	<p>Lecture 7</p> <p>Wolfgang Quatember (Zeitgeschichte-Museum Ebensee), NS-Zeit in der Region, politische und soziale Geschichte des Salzkammerguts, Ebensee</p> <p>2nd lecture</p> <p>Ebensee, 2001: foundation of a museum of contemporary history focus on local history, connected to “big” history</p>

<p>Salzkammergut.</p> <p>Sag mir was Widerstand ist! Nicht nur Schießen ist Widerstand. Jeder Versuch „anständig“ zu sein, sei schon Widerstand, so ein Wissenschaftler – privat, gruppentechnisch, religiös. Im Salzkammergut fiel kein Widerstandsschuss. Eher widerborstig als widerständig. „Ich gehe in den Widerborst.“</p> <p>Die Vorvergangenheit: Kooperativen Esperanto in Bad Ischl Bürgerkrieg in Ebensee Juliputsch der Salzkammergutnazis Widerstand gegen den Austrofaschismus (die Kommissare treffen sich auf Almen) Kommunistischer Jugendverband in Bad Ischl – Sabotage in den Fabriken, keine HJ für die Kinder – Flugblätterproduktion – 1941 alle verhaftet, Gefängnis, KZ – alle überlebten</p> <p>Eine Dreiergruppe flieht aus unterschiedlichen Lagern und entscheidet sich in die Berge zu gehen. Sie erfinden den Igel. In den Bergen sind keine Frauen erlaubt. Die Frauen versorgen die Männer. Die Frauen bleiben unerwähnt.</p> <p>Sie leben in einer Art Höhle. Ein Ofen, ein Radio – trocken und warm. Fußspuren hinterlässt man nur bei starkem Schneefall. Die Eifersucht treibt einen ins Tal.</p> <p>Die meisten waren Kommunisten.</p> <p>Kaltenbrunner hat erwartet, dass er abgeholt werden würde.</p> <p>Göbbels sollte entführt werden: Fallschirmspringer versprangen sich. Sie verloren ihre Ausrüstung. Sie landeten im hohen Schnee. Eine Hüttenbesitzerin erstattete einschlägige Meldung.</p>	<p>resistance against austro-fascism and against NS.</p> <p>Ebensee was a sub-camp of mauthausen, building underground-tunnels, rockets, parts of tanks, fuel, more than 8thousand lost their lives there.</p> <p>information about resistance.</p> <p>Peter Kammerstätter (~1912 +1983) communist, prisoner in Buchenwald, liberated after the war, dedicated to documentation, interviewing people from the resistance in the region (from 60s on) with tape-recorder, ● “father of oral history”</p> <p>in the 80s typo-scripts were published (digital version available)</p> <p>*</p> <p>sorry for the differences in typing (capital letters...) that's what the computer does....</p> <p>*</p> <p>RESISTANCE</p> <p>definition from 70s, Prof. Stadler. ~Due to pressure of persecution of the NS, every attempt to remain a decent human can be called resistance”</p> <p>many different ways of resisting...</p> <p>(in the south, there were partisans, fighting with weapons,)</p> <p>poor region over centuries, in the middle of 19th century, an anti-clerical school was founded by an autodidact,</p>
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<p>1946 erscheint ein Buch, das alle Widerstände sammeln sollte. Der Salzkammergutwiderstand wurde nicht erwähnt.</p> <p>Die Selbstbeschreibungen: „Vom Ebro zum Dachstein.“ „Der Sprung in die Freiheit.“ „Partisan der Berge“ (DDR) „Gefährliche Fahndung“ (DDR)</p> <p>Die Rote Wand ist völlig unpolitisch.</p>	<p>people started to take action for workers life and working conditions.</p> <p>quote from a resistance-fighter: “people here are ~ stubborn, against the grain”</p> <p>1868 educational societies for workers were founded “Arbeiterbildungsvereine” also consume-cooperatives.</p> <p>after WW1 in Bad Ischl there was a strong Esperanto-movement.</p> <p>civil war: feb. 1934 socialists tried to rescue democracy. workers movement here in Ebensee, where more workers were.</p> <p>Juli 1934: “Juli-Putsch” (~coup) of the Nazis.</p> <p>controversial question about how many NS-sympathizers were here. in the late period, many high-ranked Nazis were here (with their villas etc.)</p> <p>Resistance against austro-fascism in the 30s. comunist movement in 1936, gathering in the mountains, “Heusenrath-Alm” conspirative meeting, there was a razzia, and all them were imprisoned.</p> <p>“kommunistischer Jugendverband” comunist youth-society in Bad Ischl, teenagers, working with leaflets, trying to sabotage in the companies, influence education.</p> <p>problems of production (paper, copy-machine). copy-machine at the railway-station, employe there collaborated. papers were left in empty trains.</p> <p>~10 members, all imprisoned in 1941. all survived. one of them (J. redtenbacher) pretended to be mentally disabled, was sent to an euthanasia-program, survived as a shoemaker there...)</p>
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	<p>★</p> <p>“Willifred” - group. three people, who managed from gestapo-prisons or concentration-camps. met in 1943 in Bad Ischl and decided to hide in the mountains. created the “eagle” ~10 to 15 people gathering there. started in spring 1944. they were supported by women of the region, who were never mentioned (afterwards).</p> <p>thesis in the 80s: “ the female resistance”</p> <p>Straubinger: fled already in summer 1942, had to hide ~3 years.</p> <p>there were more trees then, (15 years ago there was a tunderstorm) .</p> <p>they were definitely there in snow-times, though it was dangerous because of the traces.</p> <p>ISCHLERHÜTTE-cabin was quite closed, there were nazis. the sun of the hunter was a deserter, so he let them go there.</p> <p>Karl Feldhammer (comunist), went down, was shot by SS. “das ende des langen winters” - movie about his funeral.</p> <p>at the end, there were not only comunists there.</p> <p>a priest also supported them.</p> <p>★</p> <p>*Nazi Kaltenbrunner asked the hunters for a secure place, was directed to “Wildenseealm”- was found in May 1945 by Americans, brought to Nürnberg-Trials.</p> <p>“der Weg zum Ödensee” - novel about him by Franz Kain.</p>
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	<p>★</p> <p>4 deserters, who tried to catch J. Goebbels using parachute, started with a plain in Italy, jumped down at “Ausseer Zinken” in a foggy night, missed the villa, were spread over an area of ~ a kilometer, Goebbels was not there anyway - they went to a cabin “Riederhütte”, the woman there was Nazi.</p> <p>★</p> <p>there was individual resistance...</p> <p>e.g. a Jehova's witness, deserting and hiding in the woods.</p> <p>After 1945.</p> <p>“rot-weiß-rot-Buch” published in 1946 in order to prove that there was resistance in Austria, which was a condition for Austrian Independence (Moscow declaration).</p> <p>most of the communists were not mentioned anymore afterwady (anti-communist politics),</p> <p>in 80s situation/ consciousness changed a bit...</p> <p>1946-1948 some autobiographies were published “Vom Ebro zum Dachstein” “Der Sprung in die Freiheit” (also concerning art-treasures)</p> <p>probably they didn't write them by themselves. there was a probable Ghostwriter Heinrich Daumann.</p> <p>In GDR, the book of Plieseiss (“Vom Ebro...”) was published again as “Partisan der Berge” a TV-production was made: “Gefährliche Fahndung” - ~7 episodes.</p>
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<p>Vortrag 8</p> <p>Anton Strobl, NS-Zeit & Kriegsende im Ausseerland, St. Gilgen</p> <p>Von Selbstgleichschaltung zu Selbstbefreiung</p> <p>Wissenschaftler mögen überschaubare Gebiete.</p> <p>Manche Mythen zeigen sich als Geschichte, manche als Unterstellung.</p> <p>1932/33 formieren sich die Braunen. Startschwierigkeiten. Die Braunen werden verboten. Die Braunen arbeiten illegal weiter: Vandalismus, Bombenanschläge. Als Höhepunkt organisieren die Braunen den Juliputsch. Der Putsch misslingt. Die neue Strategie: unterlaufen. Faschisten unterlaufen Faschisten. Nationalsozialisten unterlaufen Klerikalfaschisten.</p> <p>Um 19 Uhr wird ein Code gesendet. Die Nazis wissen, um die Zweideutigkeit. Die Institutionen werden übernommen und die ersten Verhaftungen durchgeführt. Schon bevor die Wehrmacht kam, hatten die Nazis die Macht übernommen. Die Salzkammergutnazis warteten sechs Tage auf die Truppen. Sozialdemokraten (vermeintliche) Kommunisten, Juden und hohe Austrofaschisten werden verhaftet.</p> <p>Das Ganze zeigt sich im Kleinen.</p>	<p>Lecture 8</p> <p>Anton Strobl, NS-Zeit & Kriegsende im Ausseerland, St. Gilgen</p> <p>~ “from conformity to emancipation”</p> <p>ausseerland in NS-times</p> <p>(“gleichschaltung” - usually used to describe measures of the NS to control all the media & institutions ideologically)</p> <p>the lecture is in german, (not prepared for english-version), we will summarize some parts</p> <p>reflection of NS-history is not very widespread.</p> <p>small villages with a lot of dense social relations, victims and perpetrators live door-to-door (even after the war).</p> <p>Ausseerland as a “density”-zone, a lot of events in a small space, diverse aspects of NS can be observed here.</p> <p>a lot myths about history here, esp. about events at the late time of war, myths, legends are still alive, some of them have true base, some not...</p> <p>some of the aspects:</p>
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<p>Die Sommerfrische ist nur für Arier. Villen werden enteignet: Die Villen müssen um einen Spotpreis (zuzüglich Entjudungssteuer) „verkauft“ werden.</p> <p>Kraft-durch-Freude-Sommerfrische Die Villen locken die Nazielite. 1942 geht der Nazitourismus zurück. Stattdessen kommen Bombenflüchtlinge. Hotels werden zu Lazaretten. Die profaschistischen Regierungen Europas (Ungarn, Tschechien, Albanien, Griechenland, etc.) kamen ins Salzkammergut. Auch Teile der Wehrmacht zogen sich im Salzkammergut zurück. Die Bevölkerung schwoll aufs Dreifache an. Die Versorgung gestaltete sich schwierig.</p> <p>Die Widerstandsgruppen spielten in der Übergangsphase eine wichtige Rolle. Die Ortsgruppenleiter wurden vom Widerstand festgesetzt. Eine verlassene Sendestation wurde besetzt und Falschmeldungen abgesetzt. Das Salzkammergut wurde kampfflos übergeben. Als absehbar war, dass alles verloren war, konvertierten etliche zum Widerstand.</p> <p>Der Mythos des Nazigolds im Toplitzsee.</p> <p>Das Militär schießt auf eine Felswand. Das Militär sprengt unter Wasser. Unter dem Blick der Wissenschaftler. Am Ende werden nicht nur all die Instrumente, sondern auch Falschgeld im See versenkt. Das Loch Ness Österreichs.</p> <p>Kunst muss geschützt werden. Bomben fallen selten in Stollen. So füllen sich die Ausseer Stollen mit Raubkunst. Die verbrannte Erde verlangt nach der Zerstörung. Arbeiter retten nicht nur die Kunst, sondern vor allem ihren Stollen und sprengen nur den Eingang.</p> <p>Am Schluss will jeder die Kunst gerettet haben.</p>	<p>NSDAP (NS-party) in ausseerland</p> <p>Juli-Coup in 1934</p> <p>annexation</p> <p>persecution</p> <p>traditional touristic region</p> <p>Toplitzsee-Lake events</p> <p>Art-treasure in Salzberg</p> <p>resistanc</p> <p>mythology</p> <p>*</p> <p>NSDAP-local groups were founded here, but had difficult conditions, one exception (Bad Aussee), most of the election they lost.</p> <p>reason: traditional strength of leftists workers movements. “approx. 70 % of the population left-wing”</p> <p>in krems there was a terror-attack on policemen, then NSDAP was prohibited, remained and re-founded underground/ illegally,</p> <p>following a revolutionary plan towards the annexation (plan of the german party-leaders).</p> <p>measures: terror-attacks, attempt on a journalist#s gathering, was prevented</p>
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	<p>eventually.</p> <p>peak of this revolutionary path:</p> <p>july-coup 1934, chancellor Dollfuß in vienna was murdered, blood was shed here in aussee also, clashed between NS and police, 6 victims (nazi-oposers),</p> <p>leader: josef pohnert, fled to germany, was convicted after the war. high conflict-potential between violent nazis and their enemies.</p> <p>★</p> <p>after this coup, they decided to leave the “revolutionary path” and switched to “evolutionary” path to fight the “ständestaat” (corporate state system, austro-fascism) local groups remain in existence, trying to subvert and infiltrate society, executive, administration. (from 1934 there was austro-fascism)</p> <p>pressure from NS-Germany towards the annexation.</p> <p>Juli 1936: obligation to make “german” policy, make “national opposition” participate in power. de facto-legalization of NSDAP, Seyß-Inquart got minister of the Interior (NS-sympathizer) chancellor Schuschnigg decided to make a public vote for/against annexation, was going to be on march 13 1938. hitler didn't trust in austrian electors,</p> <p>MARCH 11: schuschnigg (austro-fascist chancellor) resigned,</p>
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	<p>seyß-inquart took his place and gave the start for the NS taking over the power – speech on radio, saying “national order has to be maintained with the support of the NS”</p> <p>from 7.pm</p> <p>NS-troups (paramilitary) marched to police-stations, that had already been infiltrated, occupied administration-buildings, authorities, etc.</p> <p>at 9. pm they had taken over the power entirely.</p> <p>MARCH 12: german “wehrmacht” (military force) crossed the border. in Ausseerland, people get arrested very fast. we talk about an annexation on three levels: pressure from outside pressure from politics (infiltrated) pressure from population (bottop up)</p> <p>★</p> <p>graz: “stadt der volkserhebung” - ~ city of the people's rise, NS-flags on the street on the 11th of March.</p> <p>★</p> <p>austro-fascism had already done part of the work (prohibition of socialists, many political arrested already)</p> <p>★</p> <p>6 days before german troups showed up here, nazis already were in power.</p> <p>★</p> <p>after that, April 10, there was a vote: 99% in favour for the annexation. within two weeks, the juveniles had their NS-uniforms.</p>
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	<p>in the night of the 11th, bends and flags were sewed... persecution.</p> <p>valentin tarra (opposed to NS. social democrat) was arrested on march 11, within 1 week, 10 arrests in the area (alleged comunists, social-democrats, 1 jew, representations of the austro-fascist system)</p> <p>people were sent to concentration camps very easily. somebody who called SA "lausbuben" (brat) - enough to be sent to c.c.</p> <p>writer hermann broch was arrested but eventually not sent to a camp for he was very sick.</p> <p>"unrechtsstaat" can be observed in this small micro-cosmos.</p> <p>arrested: 12(less then 3 month), 30 (über 3 month), 16 death-victimes (9 of them through euthanasia).</p> <p>"sommerfrische" - esp. austrian term for holiday in the summer, including family, servants...</p> <p>ausseerland was traditionally frequented - effects on NS-era-</p> <p>"arisation" : many of the visitors were wealthy Jews. Their houses/villas were empty.</p> <p>20th of may: "kurkommission" - the administration - declared, jews were not allowed in the region anymore.</p> <p>special status for salzkammergut:</p> <p>"urlaubsgau" - (holiday region)</p>
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	<p>empty houses could be dispossessed,</p> <p>76 dispossessions in the region, furniture was taken away before (taken to a local museum called "heimathaus")</p> <p>local jews, who permanently lived here: different destinies.</p> <p>e.g.: Anna Mauthner, owner of a traditional-clothes fabric, she was dispossessed, her property was sold to a very cheap price to the NS-maire of Bad Aussee, he tried to continue her business, didn't work, her business went down, she had to flee and survived war, but never was restituted.</p> <p>e.g. Christine Kerry (relative of US-foreign Minister) living in Alt Ausee with her mother, owning a house and a Villa, survived here, she was under protection from "Gauleiter" Armin Dadieu ("Gouverneur of the Region")-</p> <p>in the Kerry-Villa Nazi Ernst Kaltenbrunner (Chief of Gestapo) lived at the end of the war.</p> <p>There was a bomb-attack on her house, but it failed.</p> <p>Kerry was not sympathizing with NS (as a Jew).</p> <p>★</p> <p>Jewish guests were important economical factor. Quote of police-chronicle: "before, wealthy jews came here with their families, spent their money here, which was not happening in 38. during seasons, there were only 3 female jews in the whole district"</p> <p>NS-elite decided to send germans to the holiday in "KDF-programs" ("strength through joy")</p> <p>high ranked Nazis came here, bought villas.</p>
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	<p>Goebbels, his children even visited school here. Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Frick (Minister of Interior) Rosenberg (chief-ideologists) Eichmann during the end of war,</p> <p>~ 1942, also NS-tourism started to disappear. it turned to a Refugee-Region.</p> <p>no military targets here, but: enough accommodation, infrastructure,</p> <p>allies focused their attacks on military targets (industry), holiday regions were not that important.</p> <p>refugees from bombed cities vienna, berlin, etc...</p> <p>Many hospitals were established here (in pubs, schools) during war.</p> <p>pro-fascist governments from southern and eastern-europe fled here after being beaten by red army. e.g. albania, greece, hungary, etc.</p> <p>population-growth at the end of war: 300%. huge challenge for the region, that doesn't produce food by itself, many of the refugees wanted to stay as long as possible, after the war.</p> <p>“myth” of the alpine retreat: parts of the military were here, some SS-units, - higher risk of being target of US-artillery, plans to defend the “pötschenpass” . resistance-movement played an important role to surrender without fight.</p>
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	<p>during the last month of war, resistance took action: arresting high-ranked local Nazis (who didn't want to capitulate) in a cabin.</p> <p>(before arrival of US-troops) conquered a NS-broadcasting-station, making fake-reports of partisans coming...</p> <p>at the end, the network of communication grew. when US-troops arrived, there was no combat anymore, thanks to the resistance-movements. (red army didn't come). in the last periods, there were people who just switched sides, facing the NS- defeat. time of opportunism...</p> <p>10 minutes left.</p> <p>Myth of the Nazi-Gold in the Toplitzsee-Lake.</p> <p>from 1941, there was artillery-training there, in 1942, another artillery-unit tried new munition there; in 1943 the lake was of interest for chemical research: underwater- explosions, the lake fit ideal for experiments.</p> <p>in "Villa Roth" , scientists lived there, underwater-rockets and explosions, almost till the end of war. spring 1945 remains were destroyed and dumped in the lake, some precious materials were given to the soldiers that we're going to flee.</p> <p>May 1945: a SS-unit showed up at Villa Roth, coming from KZ Sachsenhausen, carrying boxes with printing materials and fake-money (english pounds) - they wanted to make disappear, with their trucks they couldn't access the lake, so they woke up local people</p>
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	<p>to make them bring the boxes to the lake and dump them - that is how the myth & rumour of dumped gold in Toplitzsee came to life -</p> <p>postwar: many people tried to find it, divers, some of them even lost their life (postwar) in 1959 they rescued the boxes with the fake-money.</p> <p>The art-treasure in the Salzberg. already 1933 measures were taken to protect artworks from attacks. when bombing got stronger, salt-mountains were suggested to bring art from Vienna, 1943: 1200 m of wood was used to build shelves, floors, walls inside the mountain (during the winter, special trucks had to be ordered...) art from the most important Austrian museums but also collections from entire Europe (the occupied territories). ironically, doctrine of "burnt soil" - meaning, nothing shall be conserved to the allies, as much as possible should be destroyed (infrastructure, art, etc...). one Nazi-leader transported boxes with bomb inside the mountain in order to destroy them (without telling the employees) - eventually, employees were against it, bombs were removed, just the access was bombed, when US-army had arrived, the tunnels were opened again, allies started to get back the art-treasure to museums and former owners. still controversial, which role the resistance played in that affair... resistance-fighters claimed in their autobiographies the credit for saving the art,---but there are several versions...some tunnels were active, but not the ones, they used for the art-treasure.</p>
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