





Intermediaries

- arts and cultural councils
- policy networks
- economic development agencies
- foundations and unions to arts collectives
- cultural centres
- creative industries incubators
- festivals
- tradeshows

Festivals







Edinburgh Festivals



17 Festivals including:

- Edinburgh International film Festival
- Edinburgh International Science Festival
- Edinburgh Mela
- Edinburgh's winter Festivals (Hogmanay and Capital Christmas)
- Edinburgh Easter Festival
- Ceilidh Culture
- International Storytelling Festival

Value added

	Edinburgh	Scotland
Output (for busineses in area)	€206 million	€222 million
New income (generated by festivals)	€49 million	€62 million
Employment (jobs for 1 year)	3200	3900

Structure

1. Carnival: origins and characteristics

2. Invention and reinvention

3. New Orleans, Katrina and Mardi Gras

Venetian Carnival





The Nature of Carnival

carnelevarium (C11-12th Latin)
'the putting away or removal of flesh (as food)'

carne lasciare (Italian)
"leaving or forsaking meat"

and other variants





Binaries

tradition-modernity

sacred-secular

order-transgression



Carnival









American Carnival includes:

Mardi Gras at Mobile, Alabama (1703) and New Orleans (1718).

St. Patrick's Day Parades: Boston (1761) and New York's (1762)

Mexican fiestas: San Antonio (1891); Brownsville TX (Charro Days, 1938)

Gay Pride: New York City (1970)

Revenue sources

- San Antonio Fiesta has an annual economic impact of \$284 million.
- St Patrick Day parades are calculated to generate c.\$4 billion spending a year.
- In 2006, the Gay Pride Festival in Hillcrest, CA yielded "just over \$1 million," including ticket sales, vendor rents, parade entry fees, sponsorship fees and beverage sales.

St Patrick's Day parades







Seattle

Founded in 1972

 Reason: the Seattle Irish community's response to what had happened in Northern Ireland two months earlier, when a civil-rights march left 13 protesters dead on "Bloody Sunday."

New York, 1982-3











Economic significance

Tulane University study (2009)

Direct economic impact of \$145.7 million Indirect economic impact of \$322 million on city of New Orleans

City estimates (2008)

Between \$750-800 million a year in spending, which yields \$55 million in state, city and parish revenues.

Impacts include

Cultural tourism and year-round festivals

 Direct stimulus to city's souvenir and arts industry, music and food sectors

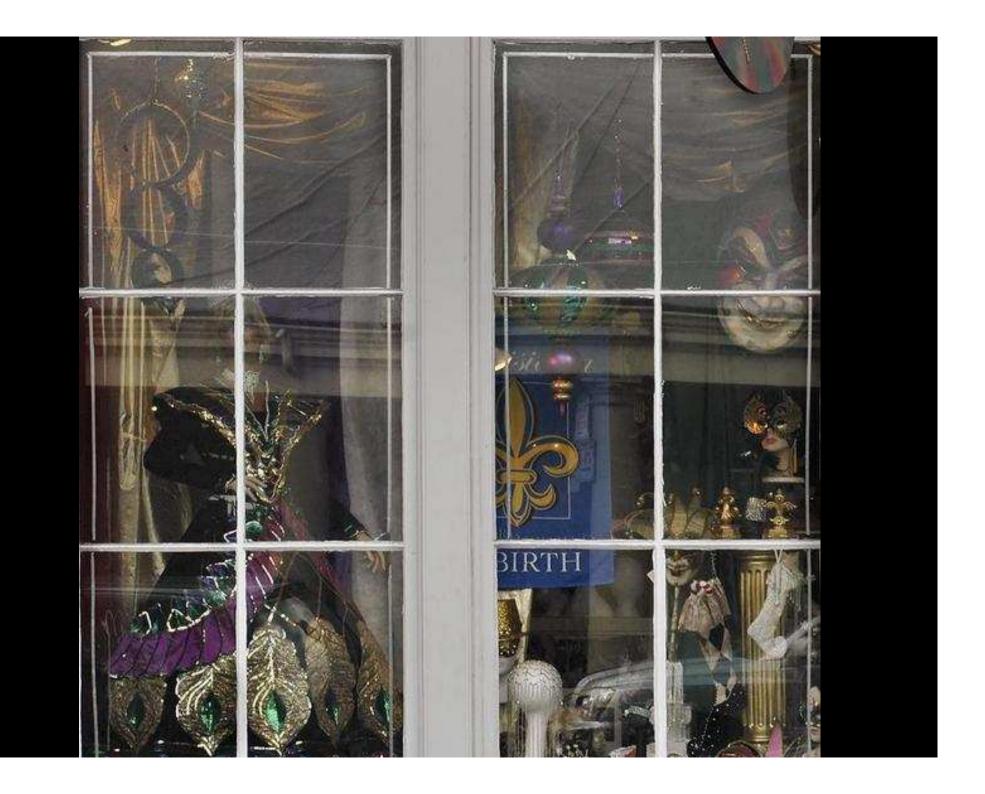
 Intangible benefits e.g. continuing boost for city's reputation for artistic tolerance



Questions

- 1. whether or not it was possible to rebuild the city's traditional cultural infrastructure and ethos
- 2. whether it was right to stage the Mardi Gras in 2006 so soon after an event that had wrought such devastation





Sal Mannino (2006)

Much like New York continued after 911 with New Year Eve's celebration in Times Square, Mardi Gras has to take place in New Orleans. We cannot allow Katrina to stop the parade. Our tourism industry directly employs over 85,000 workers...and Mardi Gras is vitally important to the tourism economy. Consequently, having Mardi Gras take place even with some surrounding neighbourhoods still devastated, directly will help bring locals back to their jobs...back "home".











"AMERICA 'S WORST CATASTROPHE"

"An eyewitness account of the events surrounding the most devastating natural - and man-made - disaster on American soil! We'll drive past an actual levee that "breached" and see the resulting devastation that displaced hundreds of thousands of U.S. residents."

