

BISHENG HONG
SELECTED WORKS IN GSAPP
2021-2022

The Soviet Terminal in New York

the exhibition center of the Ford Foundation's educational programs



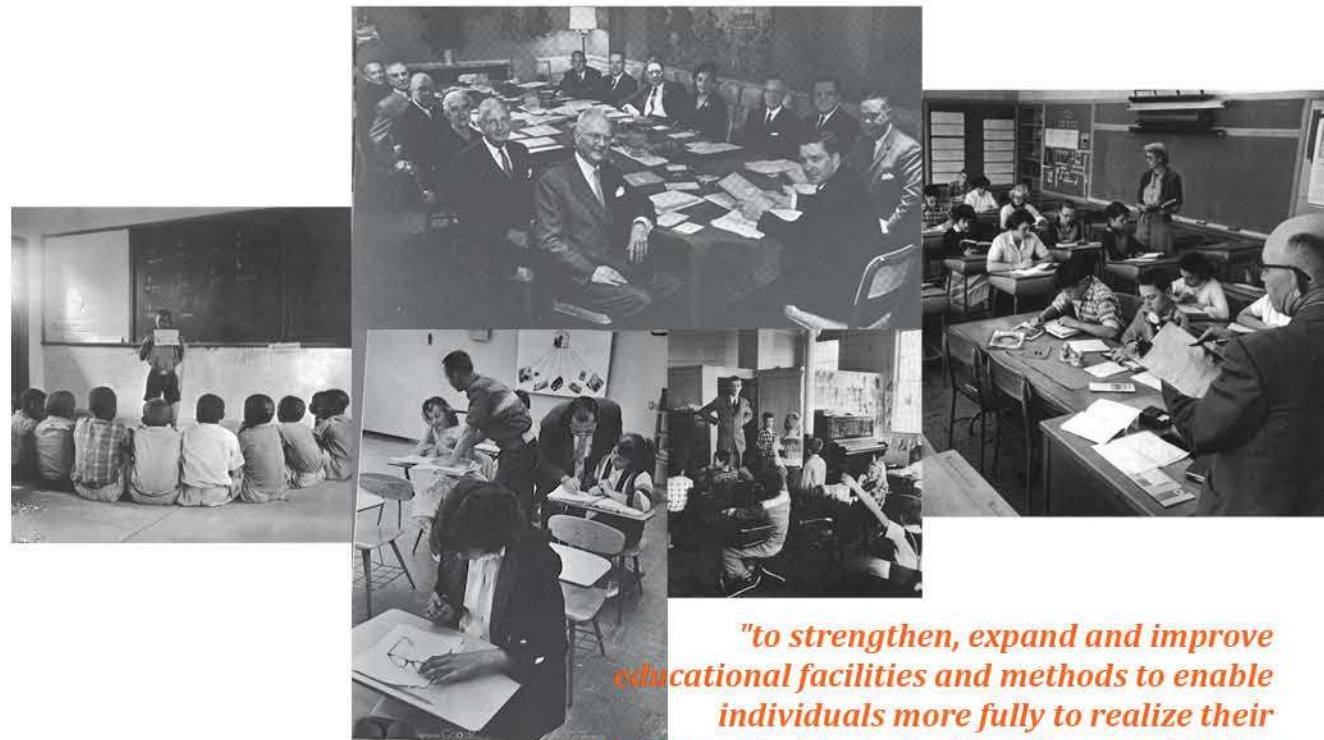
REVERSION, BASED ON FORD'S LOGIC



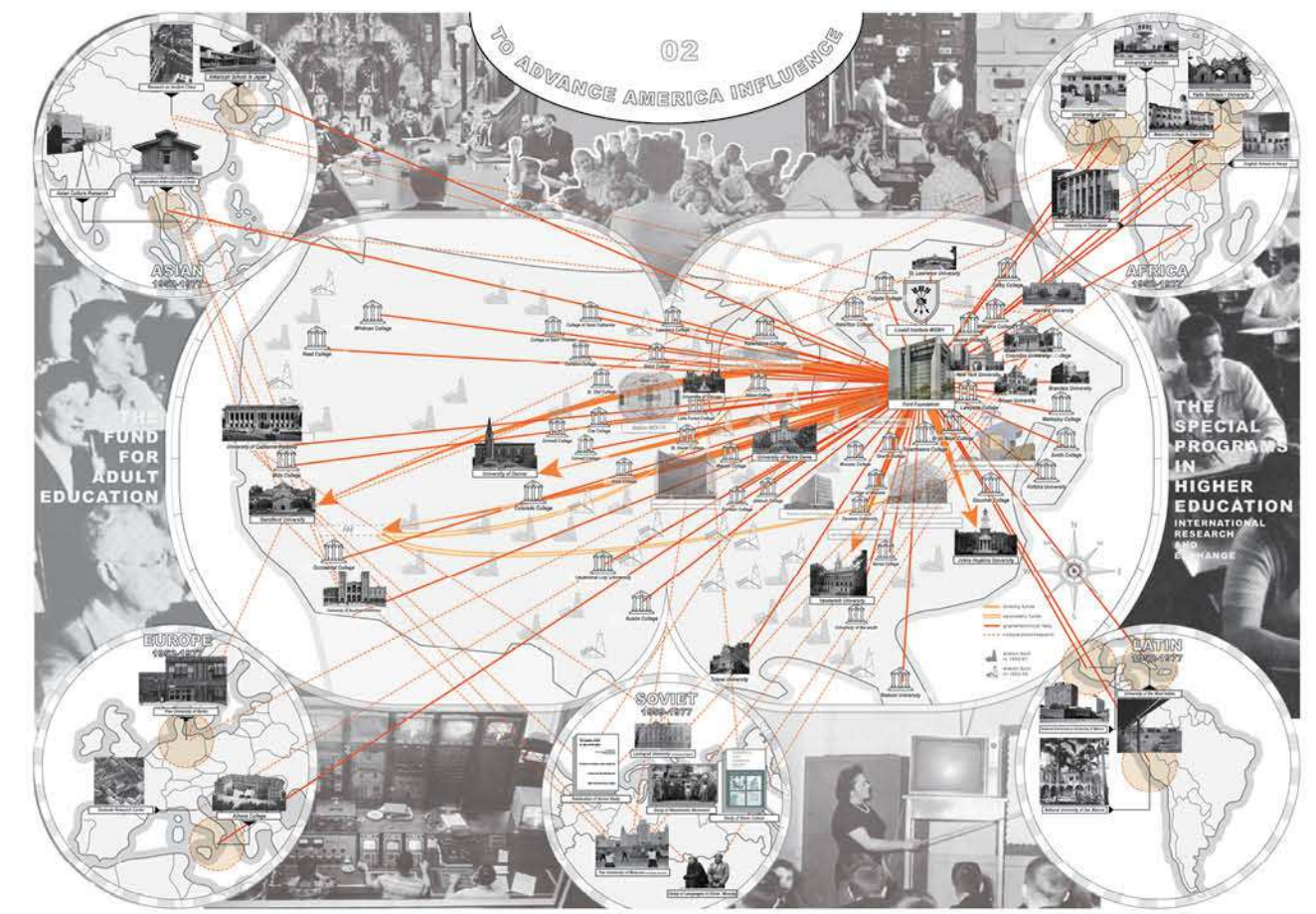
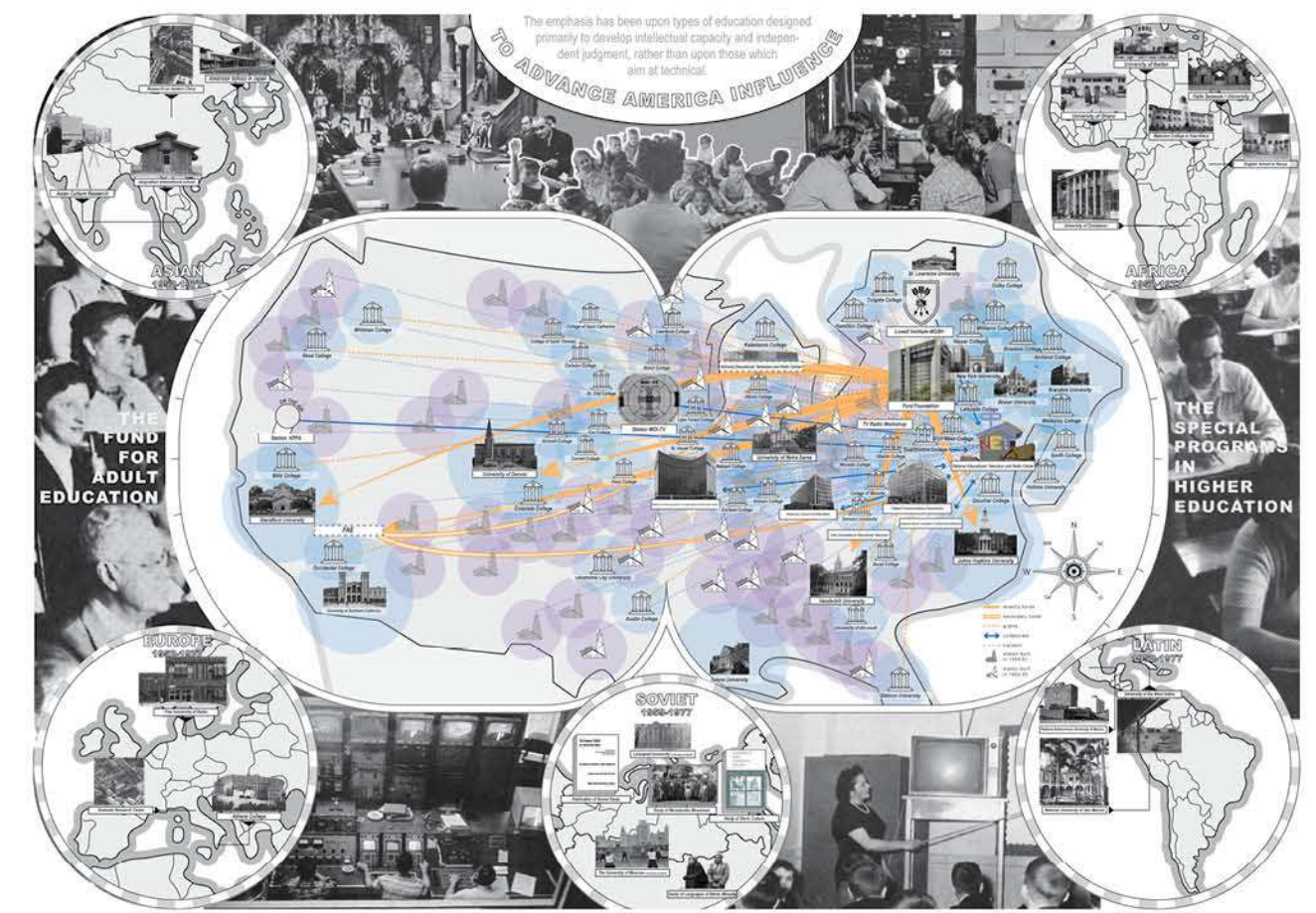
An "EMPIRE" that propagates the "Empire"

FIVE AREAS FOR ACTION

- 01
To contribute to the establishment of peace
- 02
To strengthen democracy
- 03
To strengthen the economy
- 04
To strengthen, improve and expand education
- 05
To increase knowledge of individual behavior and human relations



"to strengthen, expand and improve educational facilities and methods to enable individuals more fully to realize their intellectual, civic and spiritual potentialities; to promote greater equality of educational opportunity; and to conserve and increase knowledge and enrich our culture."

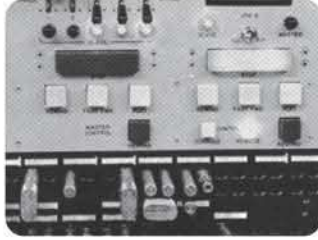




01 Recording programs discussing political issues



02 Academic programs made by famous professor



03 Broadcast through local educational television stations

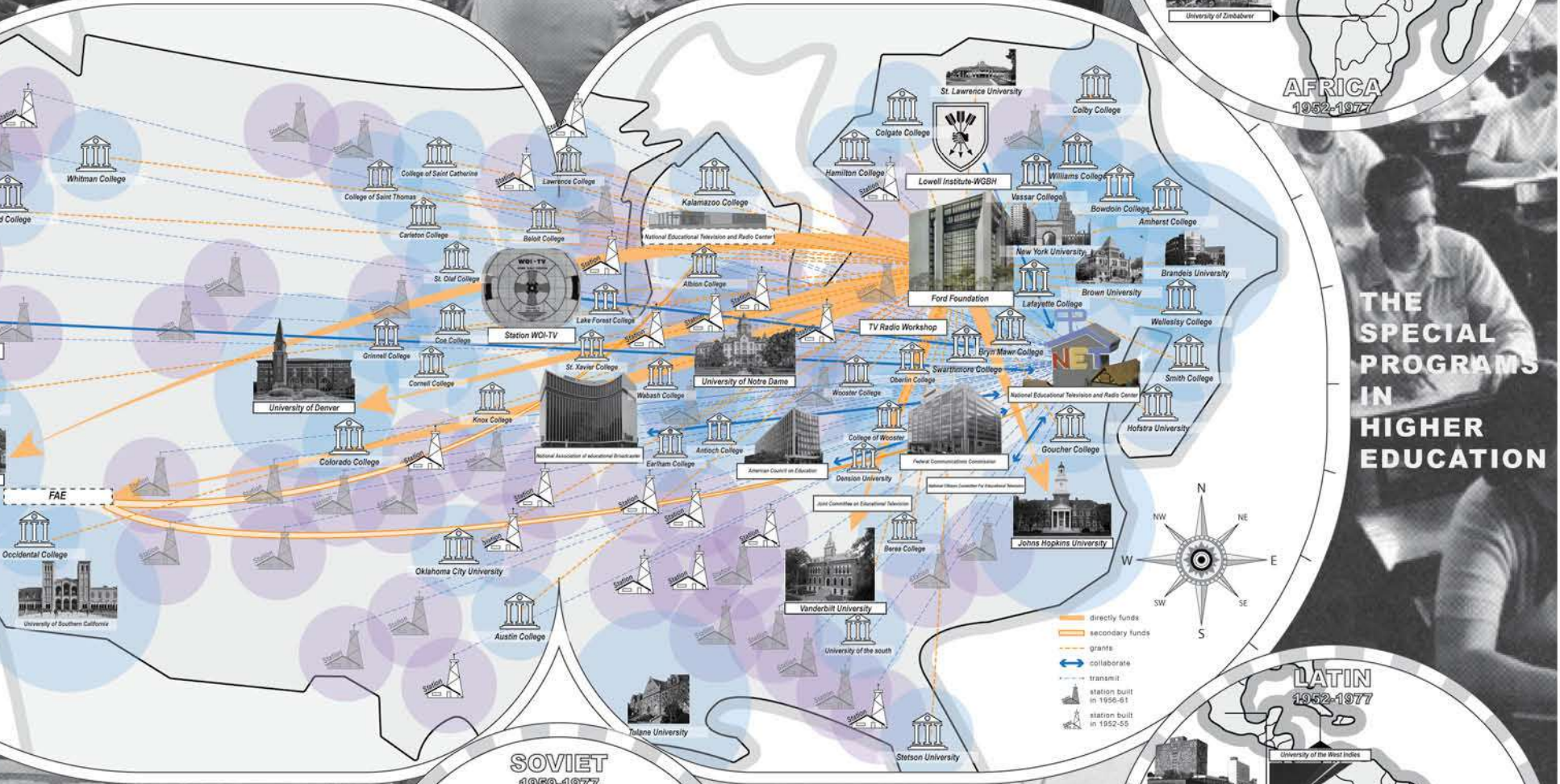
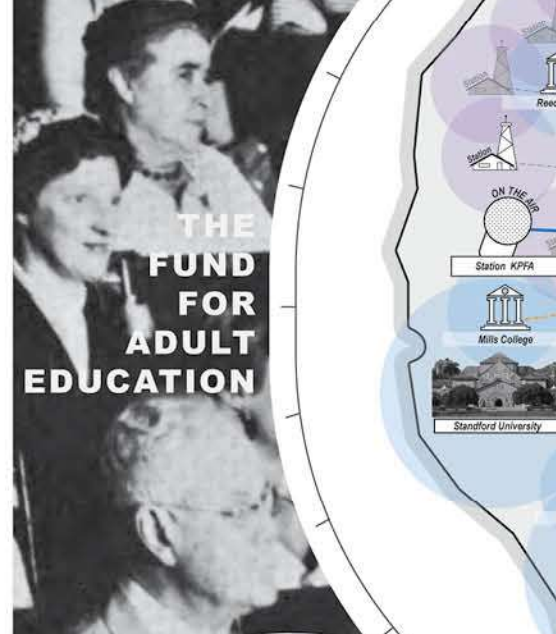


04 Accessible to watch even for people in remote area



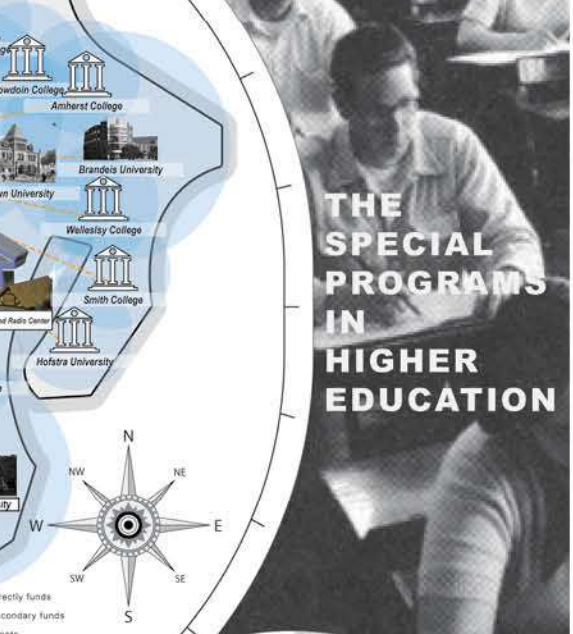
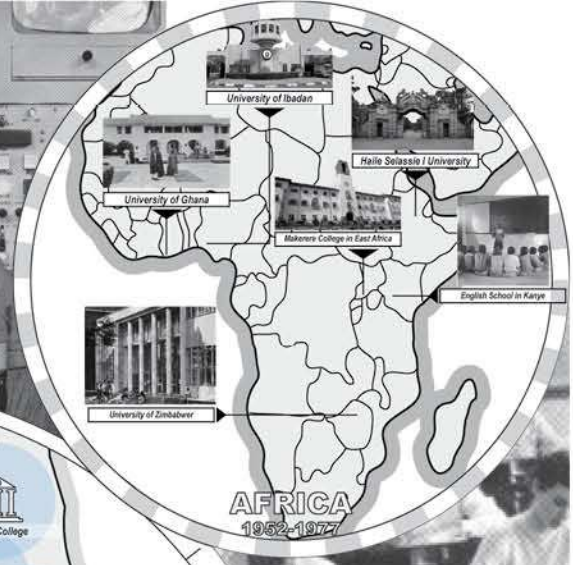
05 Provoke discussion for the community discussion project

for public education



EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

01 TO ADVANCE AMERICA INFLUENCE



01 Recording programs discussing academic works



02 Academic course programs taught by famous professor



03 Broadcast through local educational television stations



04 Accessible to college student /high school students



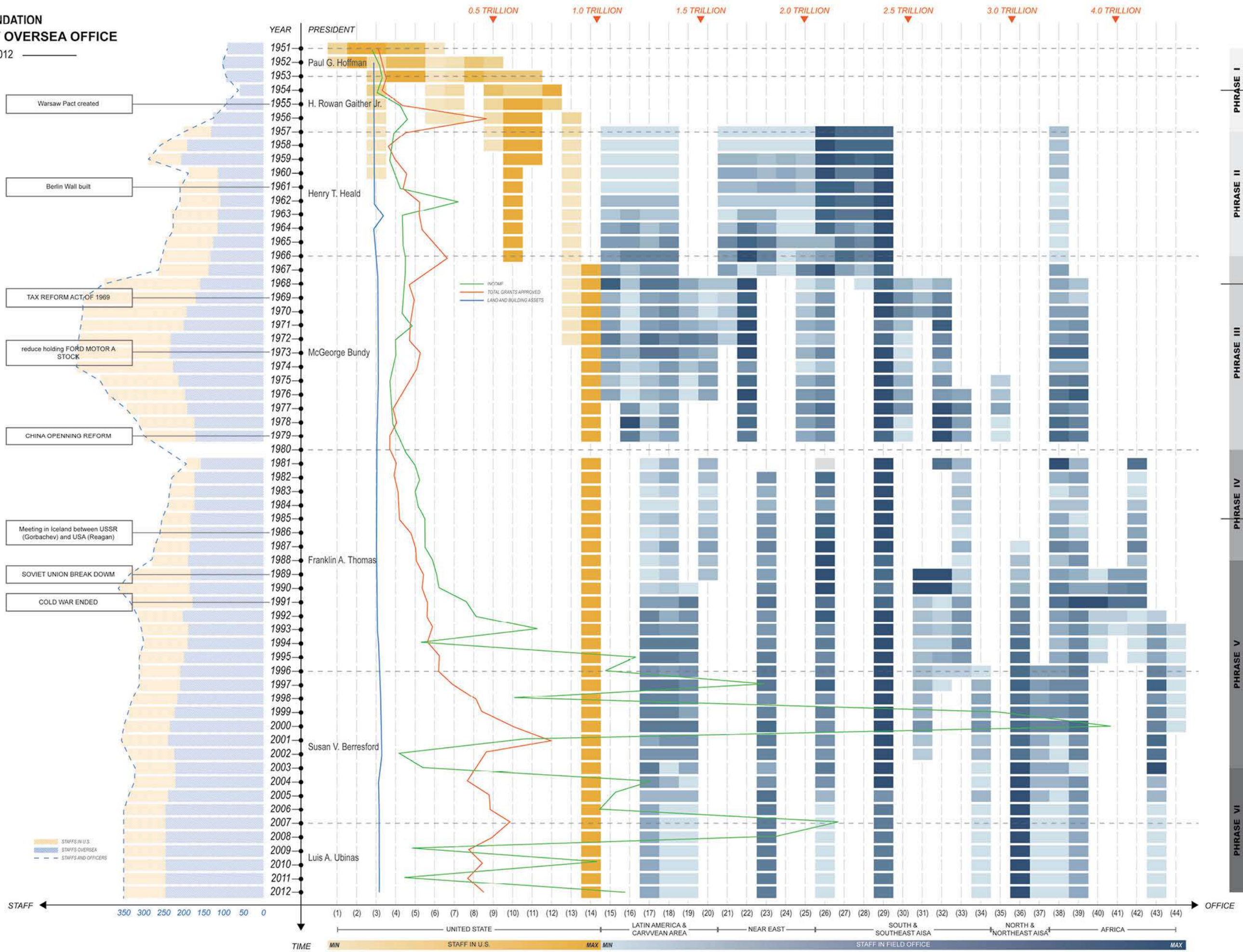
05 Even accessible for primary students /children

for formal education

FORD FOUNDATION INFLUENCE BUILT BY OVERSEA OFFICE

1951-2012

- UNITED STATE**
- (1) Buhl Building, Detroit, Michigan
- (2) 914 East Green St. Pasadena 1, CA
peace
strengthening the free institution
education
the fund for adult education
- (3) 655 Madison Avenue, New York, New York
peace
strengthening the free institution
education
the fund for adult education
(1954)
the fund for advancement education
- (4) 575 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N.Y.
the fund for advancement education
- (5) 980 San Pasqual Street, Pasadena 5, California
the fund for advancement education
- (6) 10 East Forty-fourth Street New York 17, N.Y.
the east european fund
- (7) 2 East Sixty-first street, New York 21, N.Y.
International Publications, Inc.
- (8) 595 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.
the fund for adult education
- (9) 1145 19th street N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
Resources for the future, Inc. (strengthening the economy)
- (10)** 477 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
international programs
behavioral sciences
economic development and administration
public affairs
- (11) 3331 Greenfield Road, Dearborn, Mich
international programs
behavioral sciences
economic development and administration
public affairs
- (12) 1444 Wentworth Avenue, Pasadena 5, California
the fund for adult education
- (13) New York
the fund for adult education
- (14)** 320 East 43 Street, New York, N.Y. 10017
- LATIN AMERICA & CARVVEAN AREA**
- (15) Bogota, Columbia
- (16) Buenos Aires, Argentina
- (17) Mexico City, Mexico
Emilio Castelar 131, Colonia Polanco, 11500 Mexico D.F.
- (18) Rio De Janeiro, Brazil
Caixa Postal 49-20-00, Rio de Janeiro, R.J., CEP 20001-970 Brazil
- (19) Santiago, Chile
Marang Sanchez Fortulca 210 Pao 14, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile
- NEAR EAST**
- (20) Lima, Peru
- (21) Ankara, Turkey
- (22) Beirut, Lebanon
- (23) Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt
Taylor Building 1, Cairo Street, 7th Floor Garden City Cairo, 11511
- (24) Tehran, Iran
- (25) Tunis, Tunis
- SOUTH & SOUTHEAST AISA**
- (26) Jakarta, Indonesia
Sepuh Center, 11th Floor, Jl. Jend. Sudirman 71, Jakarta 12190, Indonesia
- (27) Karachi, Pakistan
- (28) Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- (29) New Delhi, India
55 Lodi Estate New Delhi 110 003, India
- (30) Islamabad, Pakistan
- (31) Manila, Philippines
- (32) Bangkok, Thailand
P.O. Box 11-1056, Nana Plof Office, Bangkok 10112, Thailand
- (33) Dhaka, Bangladesh
- (34) Hanoi, Vietnam
Sales 1502-1504-15th Floor Vietnambank Tower 198 Tran Quang Khai Street, Hoan Kiem District, Hanoi, Vietnam
- NORTH & NORTHEAST AISA**
- (35) Japan
- (36) Beijing, China
International Club Office Building Suite 501, Jianguomenwai Dajie No. 21, Beijing, China 100000
- (37) Moscow, Russia
Pushkin Plaza, Tverskaya Ulitsa 142, 5th Floor 103009 Moscow, Russia
- AFRICA**
- (38) Lagos, Nigeria
Ten 105 Close Baraka Island, Ibeju-Lagos, Nigeria
- (39) Nairobi, Kenya
Rahimullah Towers, 12th Floor Upper Hill Road, Nairobi, Kenya
- (40) Harare, Zimbabwe
- (41) Khartoum, Sudan
- (42) Dakar, Senegal
- (43) Johannesburg, South Africa
5th Floor, Braamfontein Centre 23 Jorissen Street, Braamfontein 2001, Johannesburg, South Africa
- (44) Windhoek, Namibia



* Ford Foundation's Headquarter



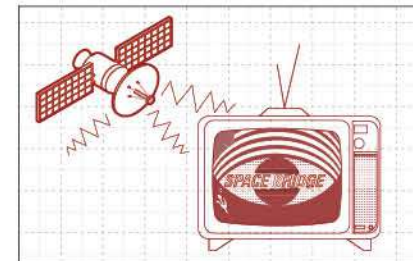
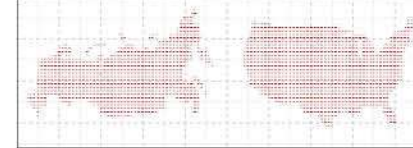
....the mass media play a profound role in the general education of youth and have an effect in many instances far more powerful than that of our schools themselves.... Cooperation with non-commercial organizations concerned with mass communication offers promise.... The Ford Foundation should support activities for more effective use of mass media, such as the press, the radio, and the moving picture and of community facilities for nonacademic education and for better utilization of leisure time for all age groups.



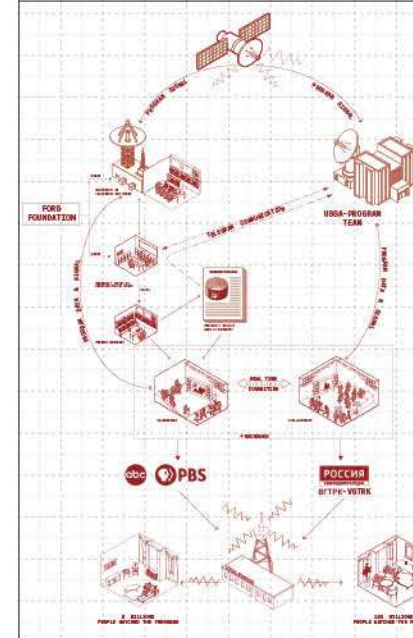
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS & OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

U.S. - SOVIET SPACE BRIDGE [1985]

FORD — PART OF \$100K — THE DANIEL J. PATRICK CENTER FOR AMERICAN POLICY STUDIES



PUBLIC RESPONSE:
A DAY IN THE LIFE OF U.S. AND SOVIET UNION HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
WORKER, HOME, AND WORKPLACE
NEW SCIENCE SYSTEM REFLECTS HIGH SOCIETY'S VIEW OF FUTURE
REMEMBERING WAR
KEEP THE FOOD



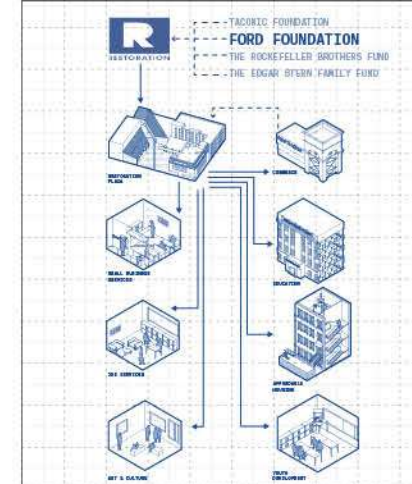
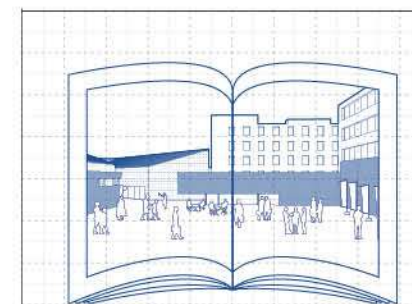
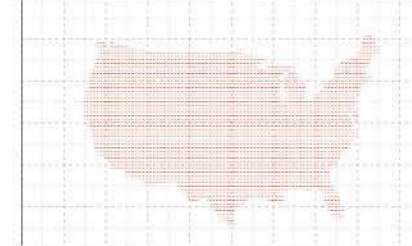
01



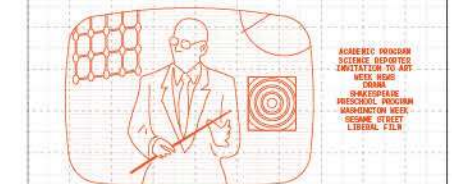
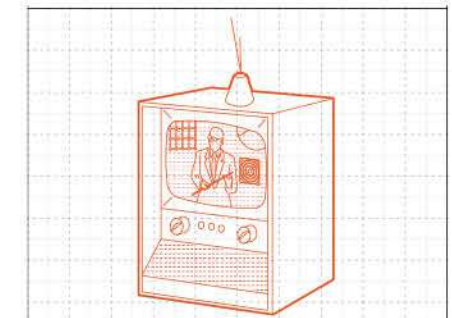
EDUCATION & RESEARCH

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION [1954]

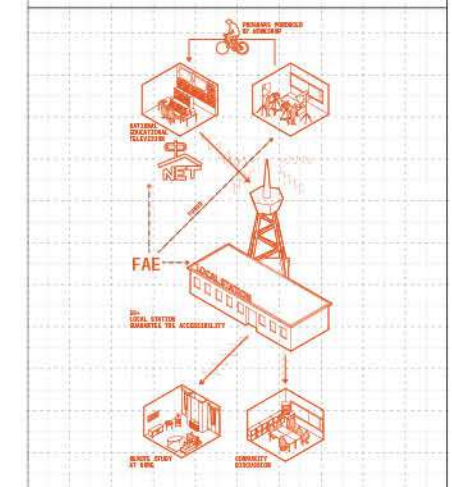
FORD — \$18M — THE FORD FOR HEALTH EDUCATION — NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION



02



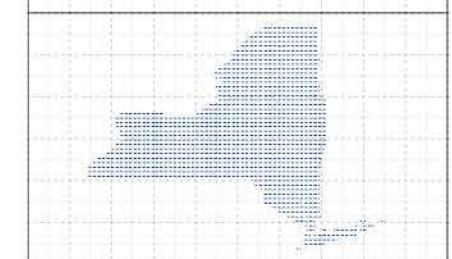
ACADEMIC PROGRAM
SCIENCE REPORTS
EXPERIMENT TO ART
NEWS NEWS
NEWS
DISSEMINATE
INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT VIDEO
FORMING SOCIETY
LIBERAL FILE



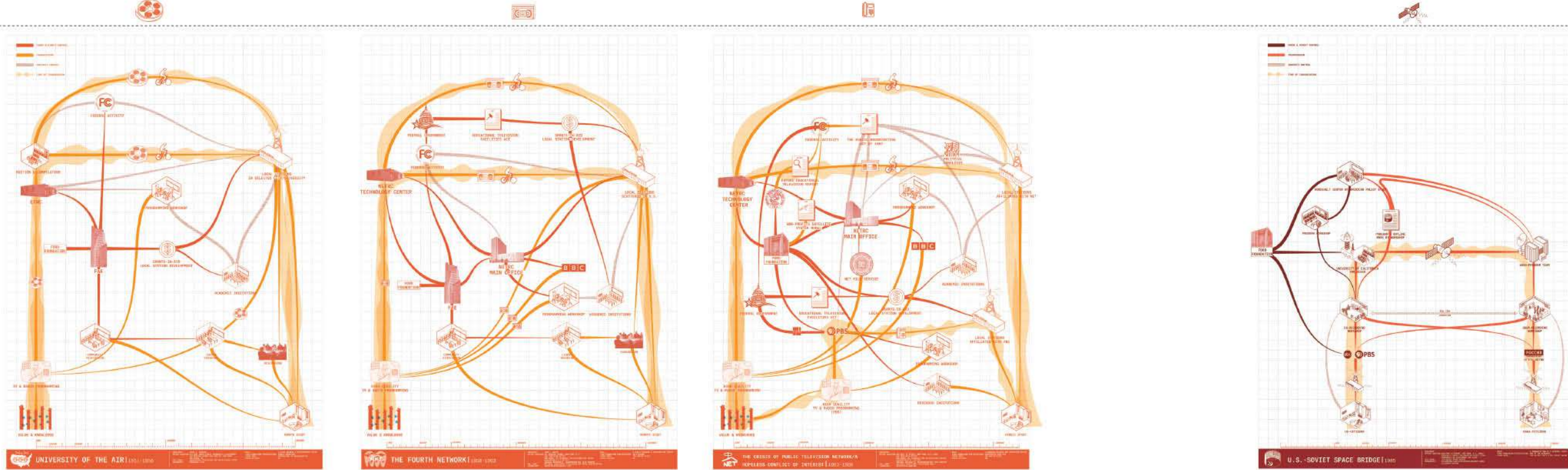
POVERTY & URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

BEDFORD-STUYVESANT RESTORATION CORPORATION [1967]

FORD — \$750K — BEDFORD-STUYVESANT RESTORATION AND SERVICES CORPORATION



03



Operation Map



Period

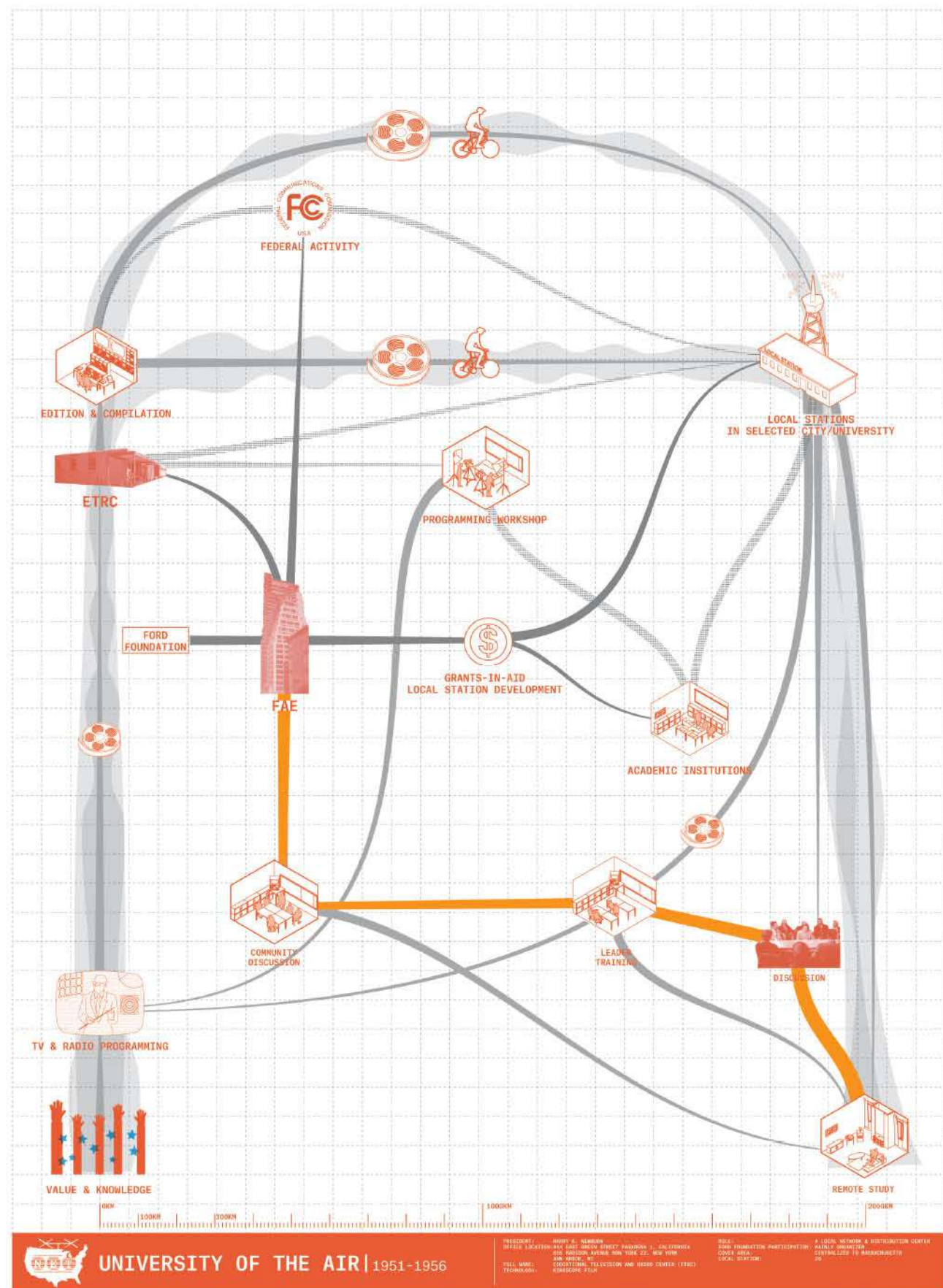
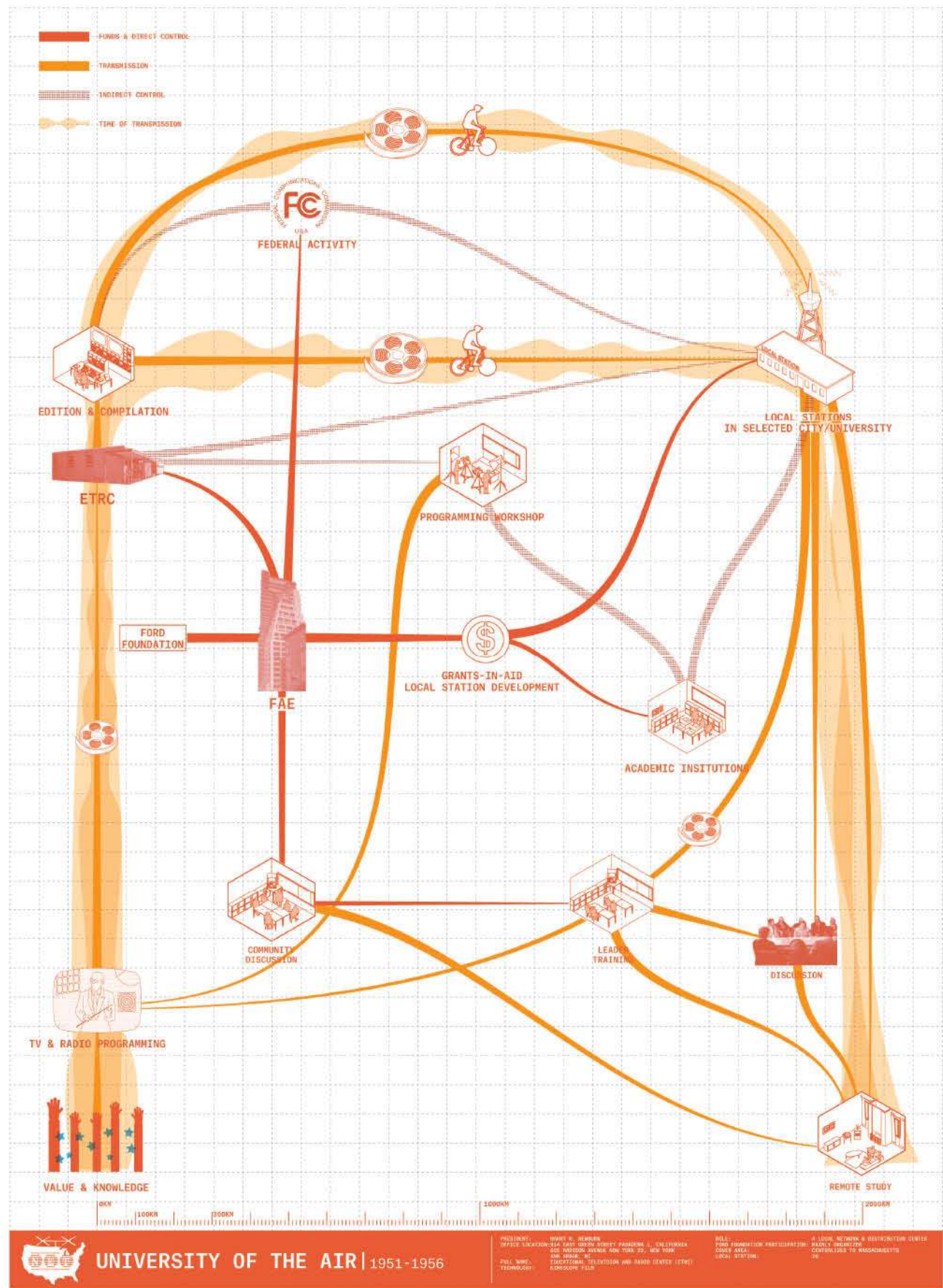
Logo Change

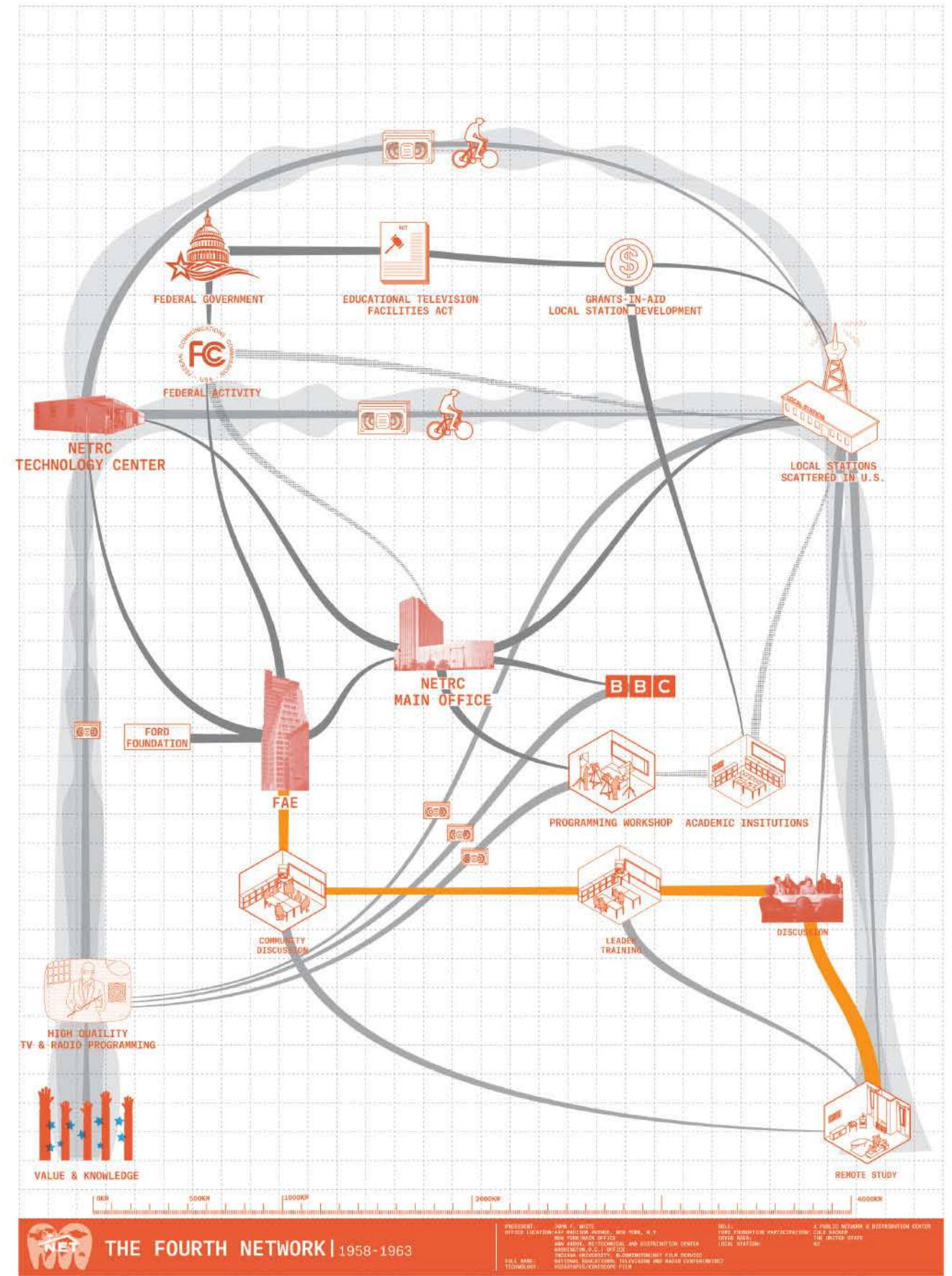
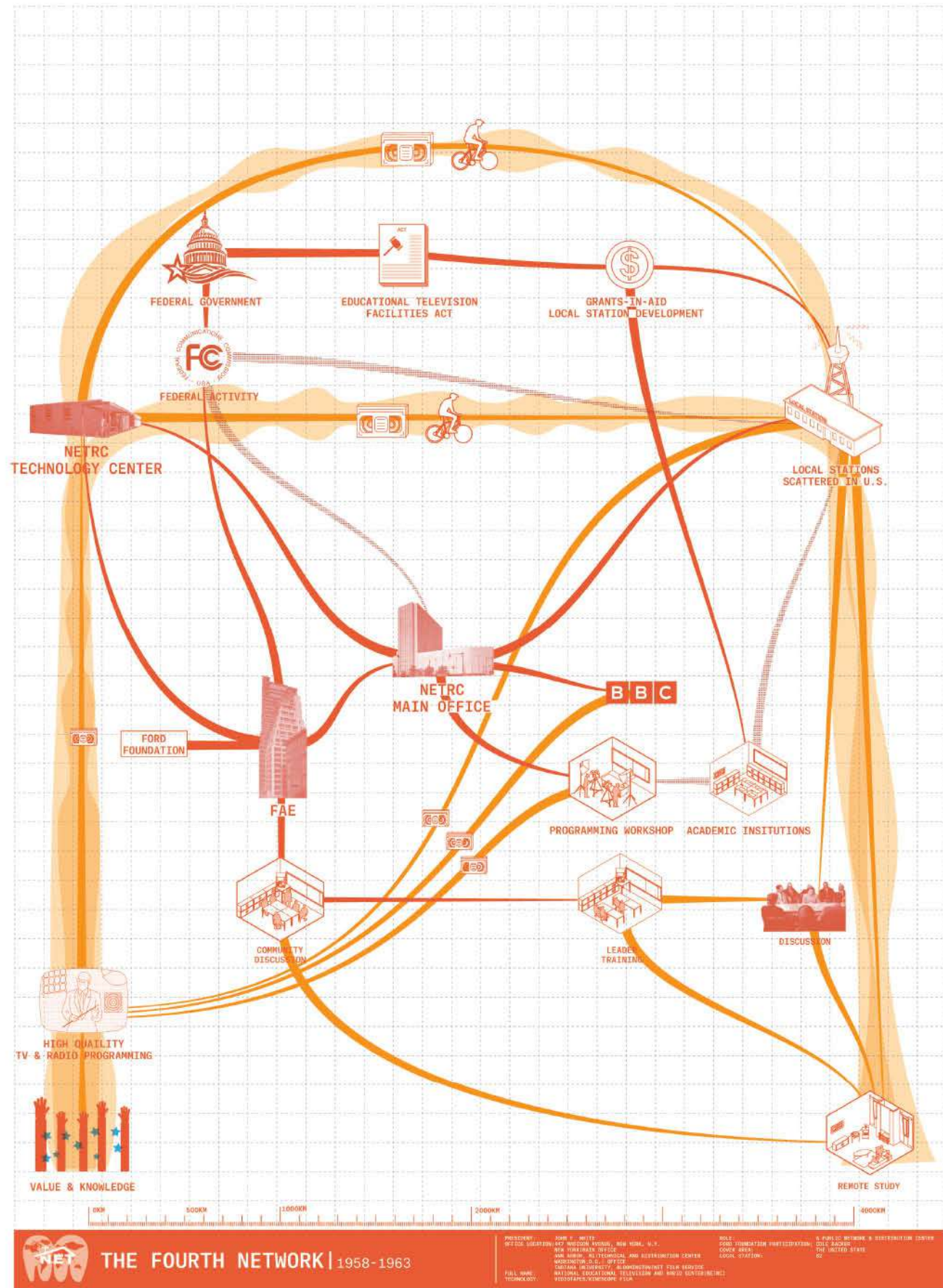
Name Change

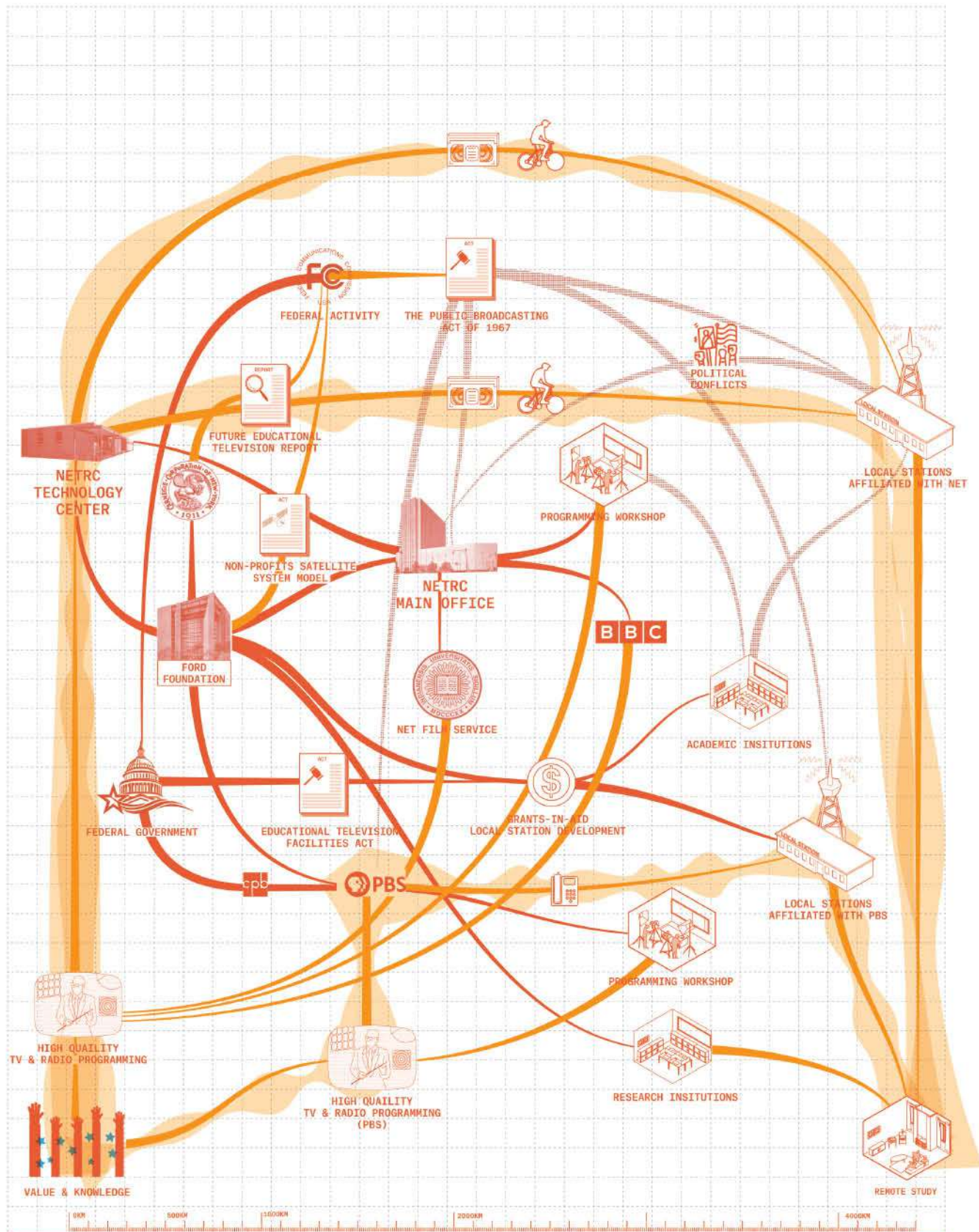
Relevant Project

Events

<p>Logo Change</p> <p>ETRC</p> <p>NET</p> <p>NETRC</p> <p>NET</p> <p>WNET</p> <p>PBS</p>	<p>Name Change</p> <p>ETRC</p> <p>NET</p> <p>NETRC</p> <p>NET</p> <p>WNET</p> <p>PBS</p>	<p>Relevant Project</p> <p>Events</p> <p>Ford Foundation becomes both educational radio and educational television's greatest benefactor.</p> <p>The Joint Committee on Educational Television (JCET) formed, and the Fund of Adult Education supported the JCET from 1951 to 1955.</p> <p>Fund for Adult Education created the Educational Television and Radio Center (ETRC); November 1952 with C. Scott Feltner as temporary president; the Fund provided \$3 million.</p> <p>Moved to Ann Arbor, MI; 1954 - Harry K. Neuhorn first full-time president.</p> <p>ETRC had 22 affiliated stations, expected to grow to 26 by March 1957.</p> <p>John F. White succeeded Neuhorn as president.</p> <p>ETRC assumed Broadcasting Foundation of America.</p> <p>The Fund for Adult Education contributed almost \$12 million for the development of educational television in the following categories: approximately \$4 million for station equipment for 33 stations; approximately \$6 million for programs (chiefly to NET); and roughly \$2 million for activities of NAEB, JCET, NCJET, etc.</p> <p>ETRC assumed support of the Educational Radio Network for the development of educational television in the following categories: approximately \$4 million for station equipment for 33 stations; approximately \$6 million for programs (chiefly to NET); and roughly \$2 million for activities of NAEB, JCET, NCJET, etc.</p> <p>Ford Foundation announced it would not be sole backer of network services.</p> <p>Discontinued radio services and instructional television services and changed name to National Educational Television (NET); July 1963.</p> <p>Continued as primary producer of programming.</p> <p>NET Television, Inc. created out of previously held Ann Arbor assets; November 1963.</p> <p>NET's position as a combined network and production center came into question when President Lyndon Johnson announced for the Carnegie Foundation to conduct a study on future of educational television.</p> <p>NET's viability came into question when the Ford Foundation decided to begin withdrawing financial support because of NET's continual need for additional funding.</p> <p>NET's affiliated stations tried to keep the network alive by developing a reliable source of revenue.</p> <p>Failed to call for Nonprofit Satellite System.</p> <p>A further barrier to full development of public television was the fact of their mixed cable television status. NET distributed programs through television stations, but these stations were not affiliated with NET as such. This was a problem because each station was available to pre-empt NET programming.</p> <p>The Carnegie Commission released its report in 1967, recommending that public television be licensed to "public trustees". The one suggestion was to establish the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) as a non-profit organization, funded by the federal government and receive funding from the government and other sources. CPB's job, then, would be to distribute and subsidize stations with independent production centers - which is what CPB eventually did.</p> <p>The plan called for a nonprofit corporation to own and operate a satellite network. The corporation would have been a public utility and would have been a public utility in the sense that it would be subject to public utility regulations. The satellite would provide educational television services with the corporation.</p> <p>The CPB continued to be FCC for several years, eventually, the Foundation would not be subject to FCC.</p> <p>The Nonprofit Satellite System (1968)</p> <p>The Foundation first established the CPB to give them that status so that the satellite would be subject to a report by the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television. The corporation had been organized in 1965 by the Carnegie Corporation to conduct a three-year study of public television. Its report, issued in 1967, called for a nonprofit satellite system. The satellite system would be a nonprofit corporation, and its assets would be subject to the same provisions and restrictions that apply to public utility.</p>
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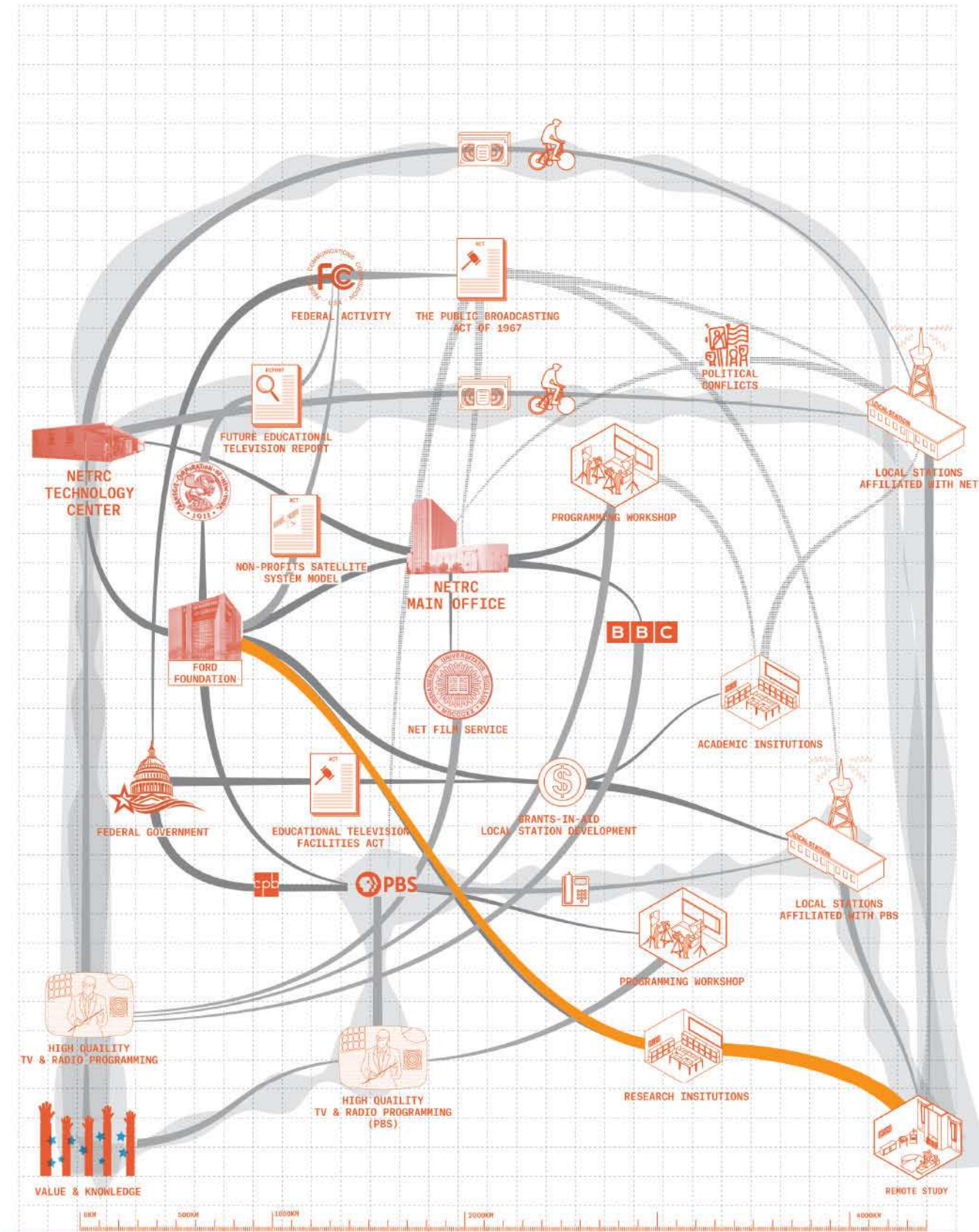






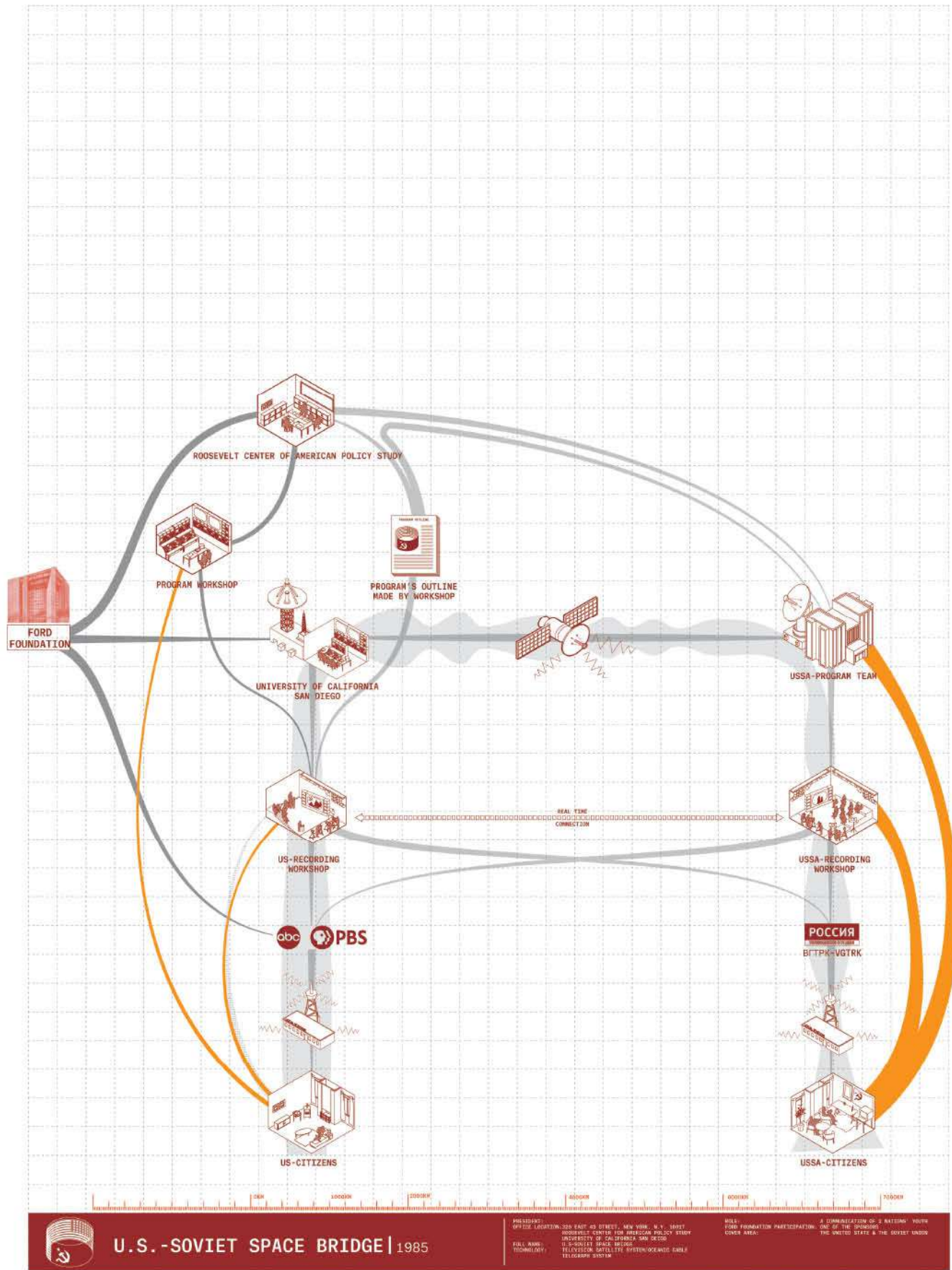
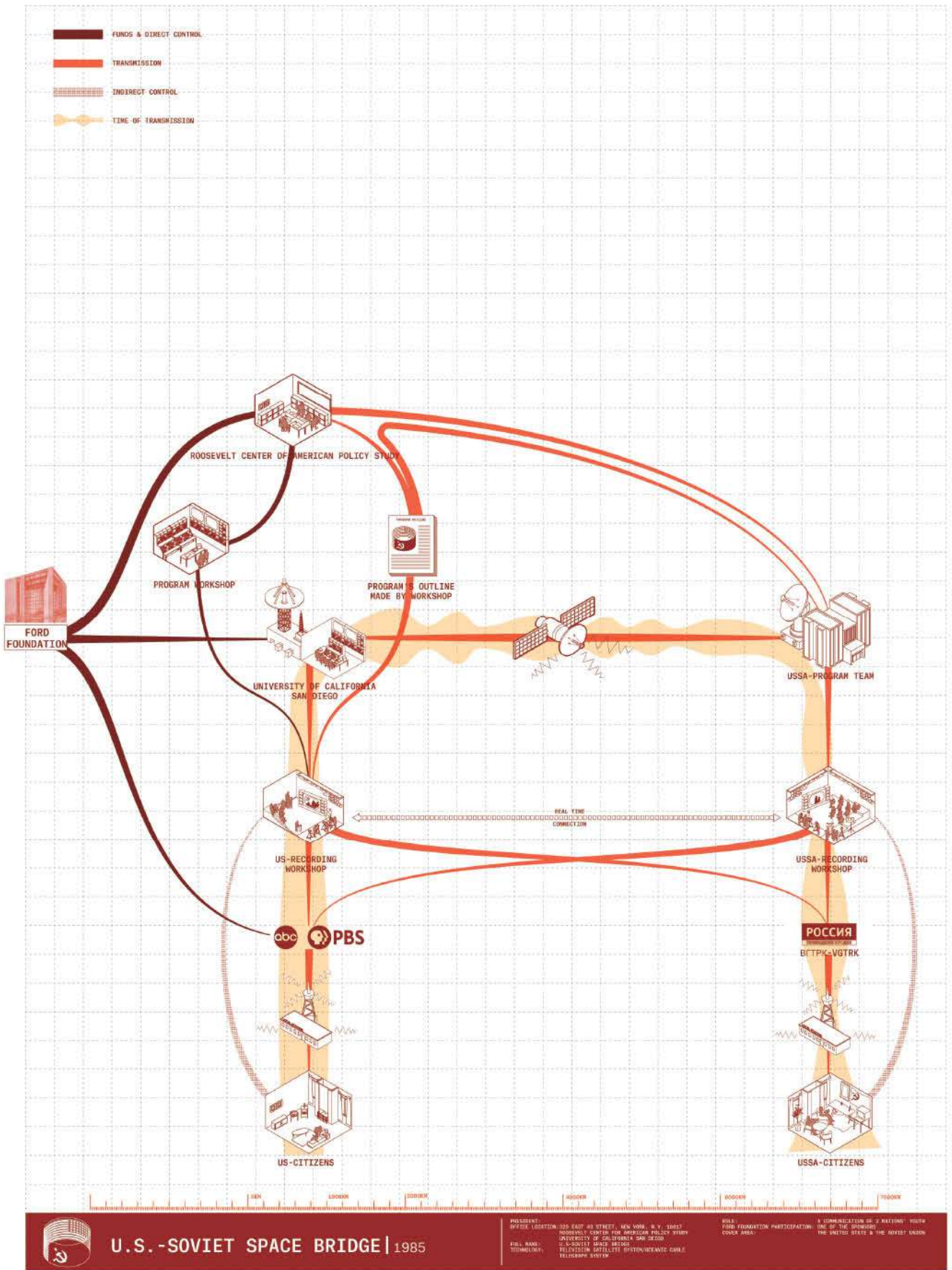

THE CRISIS OF PUBLIC TELEVISION NETWORK/A
 HOPELESS CONFLICT OF INTEREST | 1963-1968

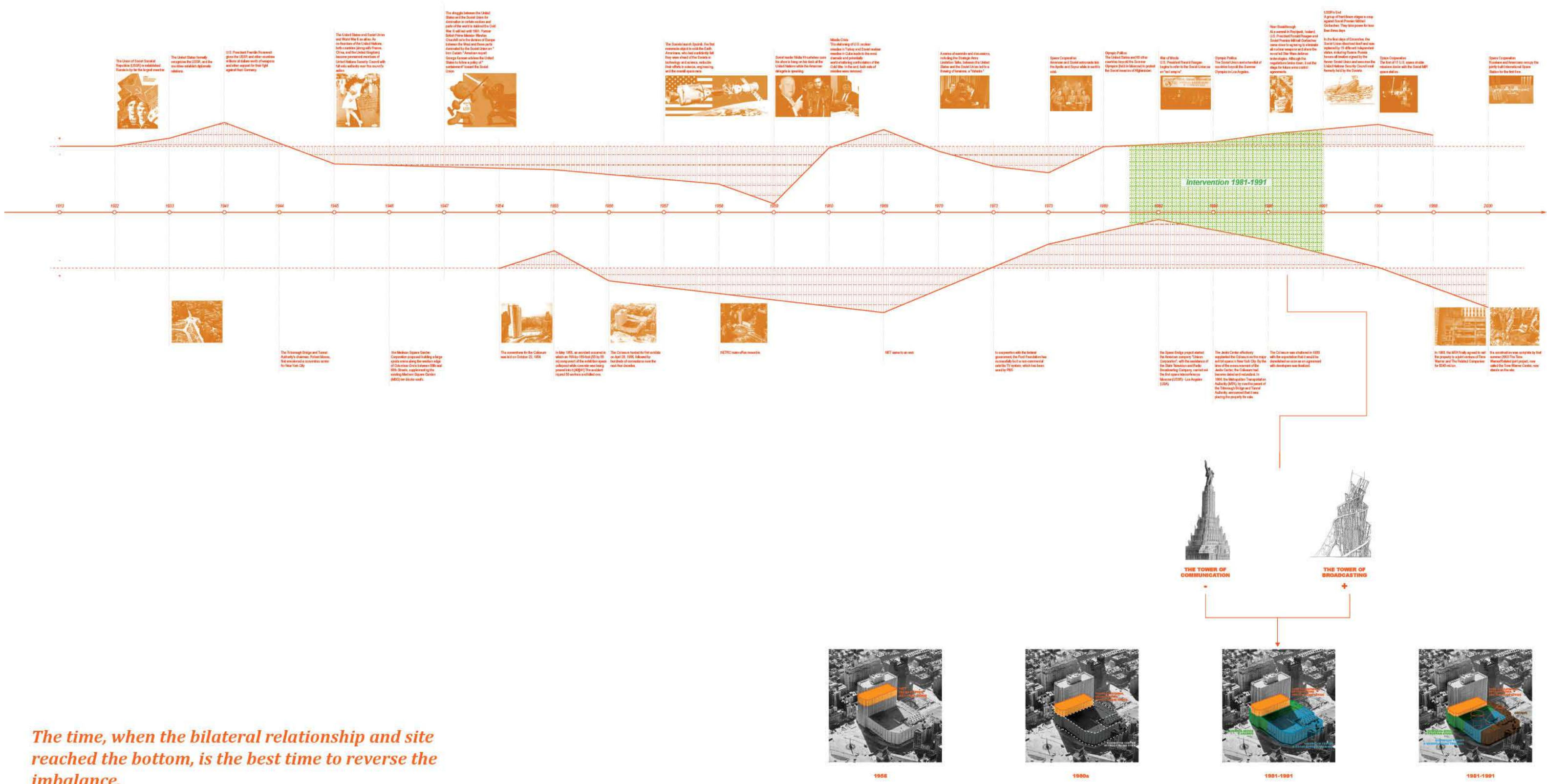
PREVIOUS: 35720 LOCATION: 200 EAST 43 STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
 FILE NAME: TECHNOLOGY
 TITLE: NETRC MAIN OFFICE
 SUBJECT: POLITICAL CONFLICTS, FUTURE EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION REPORT, NON-PROFITS SATELLITE SYSTEM MODEL, NETRC TECHNOLOGY CENTER, NETRC MAIN OFFICE, NET FILM SERVICE, BBC, PBS, FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION FACILITIES ACT, GRANTS-IN-AID LOCAL STATION DEVELOPMENT, ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS, RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS, PROGRAMMING WORKSHOP, LOCAL STATIONS AFFILIATED WITH NET, LOCAL STATIONS AFFILIATED WITH PBS, HIGH QUALITY TV & RADIO PROGRAMMING (PBS), HIGH QUALITY TV & RADIO PROGRAMMING, POLITICAL CONFLICTS, FUTURE EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION REPORT, NON-PROFITS SATELLITE SYSTEM MODEL, FEDERAL ACTIVITY, THE PUBLIC BROADCASTING ACT OF 1967, VALUE & KNOWLEDGE, REMOTE STUDY



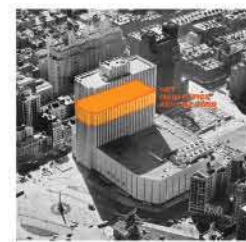

THE CRISIS OF PUBLIC TELEVISION NETWORK/A
 HOPELESS CONFLICT OF INTEREST | 1963-1968

PREVIOUS: 35720 LOCATION: 200 EAST 43 STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
 FILE NAME: TECHNOLOGY
 TITLE: NETRC MAIN OFFICE
 SUBJECT: POLITICAL CONFLICTS, FUTURE EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION REPORT, NON-PROFITS SATELLITE SYSTEM MODEL, NETRC TECHNOLOGY CENTER, NETRC MAIN OFFICE, NET FILM SERVICE, BBC, PBS, FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION FACILITIES ACT, GRANTS-IN-AID LOCAL STATION DEVELOPMENT, ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS, RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS, PROGRAMMING WORKSHOP, LOCAL STATIONS AFFILIATED WITH NET, LOCAL STATIONS AFFILIATED WITH PBS, HIGH QUALITY TV & RADIO PROGRAMMING (PBS), HIGH QUALITY TV & RADIO PROGRAMMING, POLITICAL CONFLICTS, FUTURE EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION REPORT, NON-PROFITS SATELLITE SYSTEM MODEL, FEDERAL ACTIVITY, THE PUBLIC BROADCASTING ACT OF 1967, VALUE & KNOWLEDGE, REMOTE STUDY

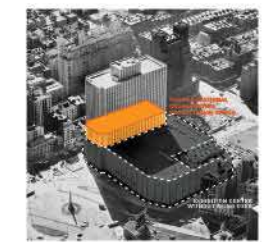




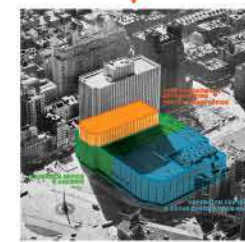
The time, when the bilateral relationship and site reached the bottom, is the best time to reverse the imbalance.



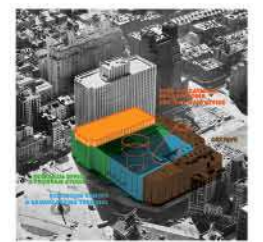
1958



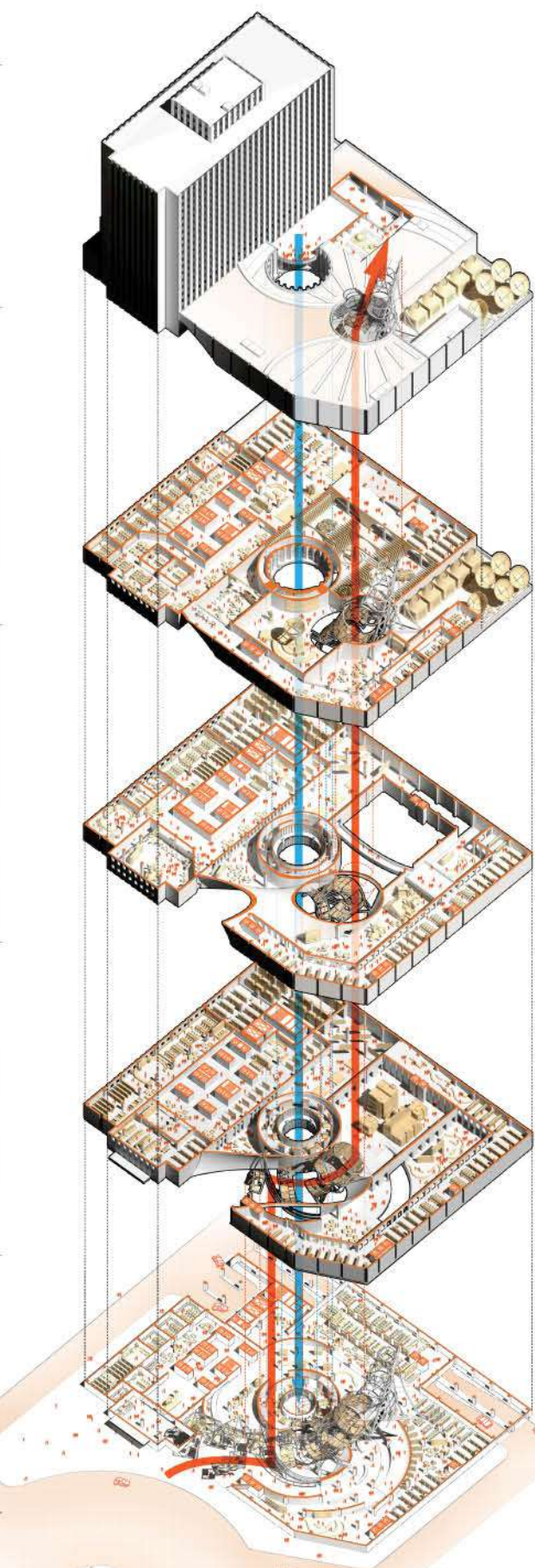
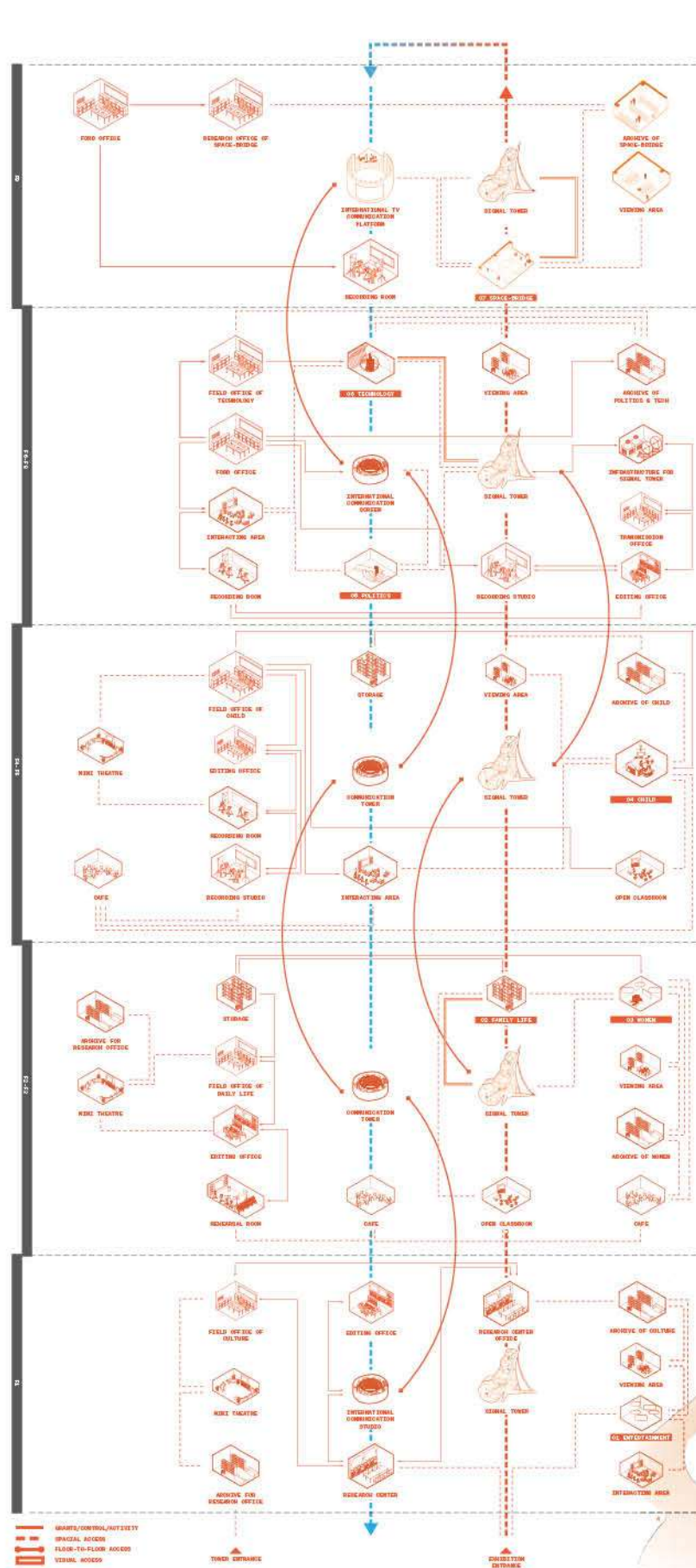
1980s



1981-1991



1981-1991



07 space-bridge



Television bridge of journalists of the USSR - USA



Telemost Atlantic studio



space bridge memory



07 Space - Bridge

06 technology



Atlas Soviet telefilm science fiction film



The nuclear explosion in USSR Soviet technology documentary



In the footsteps of great discoverers Soviet technology theme show



06 Technology

05 politics



USSR - a country without tears Soviet political propaganda



Atlas Soviet political documentary



International panorama Soviet international political show



05 Politics

04 Child



Light and shadow Soviet children's educational show



World American series



Interview with thoughts Soviet interview with children



04 Child

03 Women



Happy women Soviet female-themed show



Sex and politics Soviet female-themed show



Interview with Iva Vukanovic Soviet interview with female



03 Women

02 Family Life



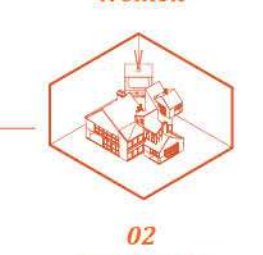
Mercy and love popular Soviet interesting show



Moscow in 1920 Soviet documentary



Life in the family Soviet television drama series



02 Family Life

01 entertainment



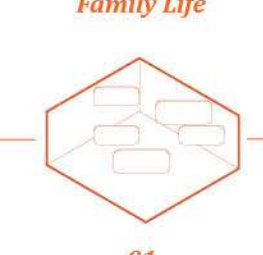
'Sex show' from the movie 'The Victim' 90s popular Soviet rock video



Minus eleven Soviet music

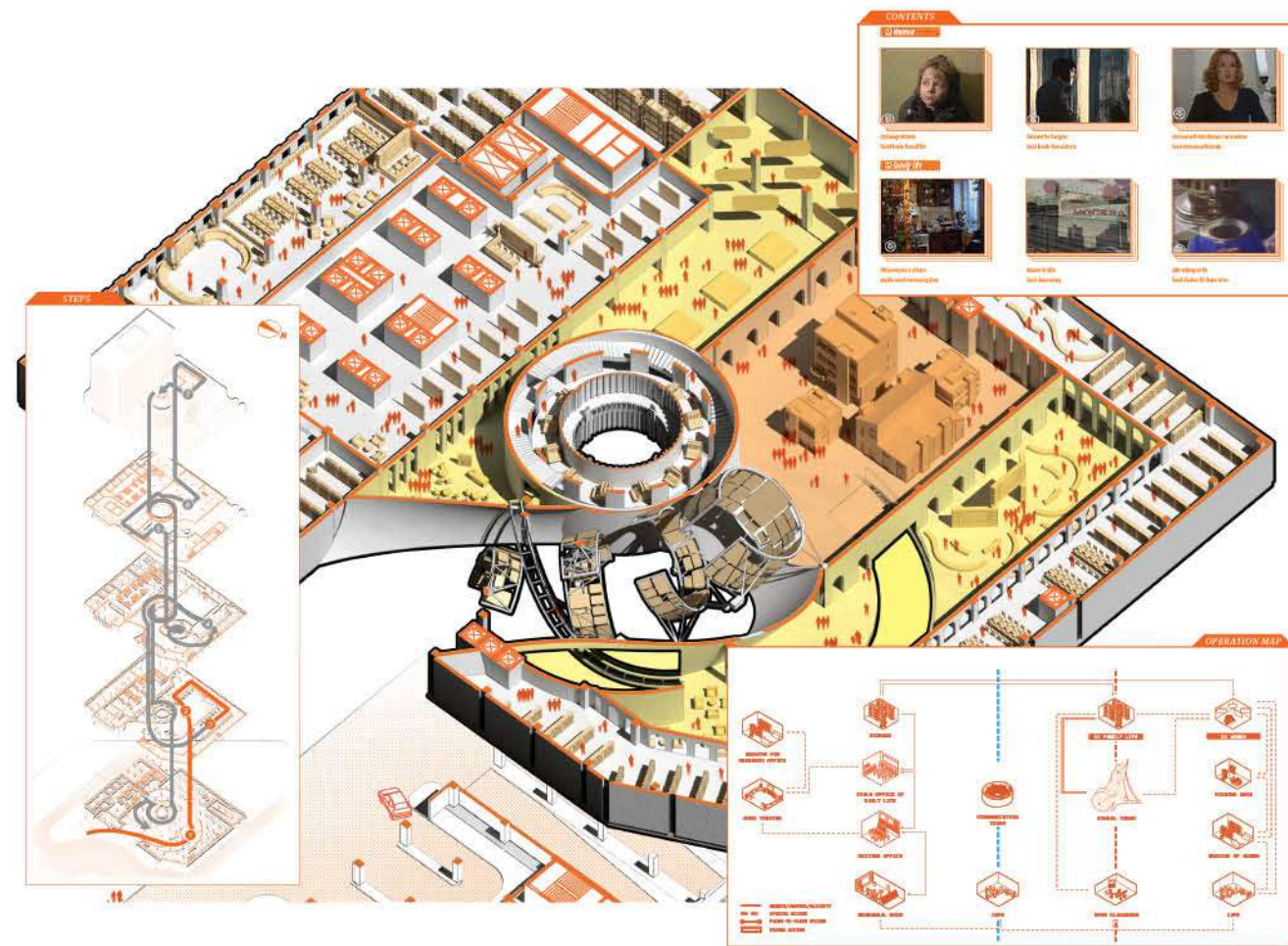
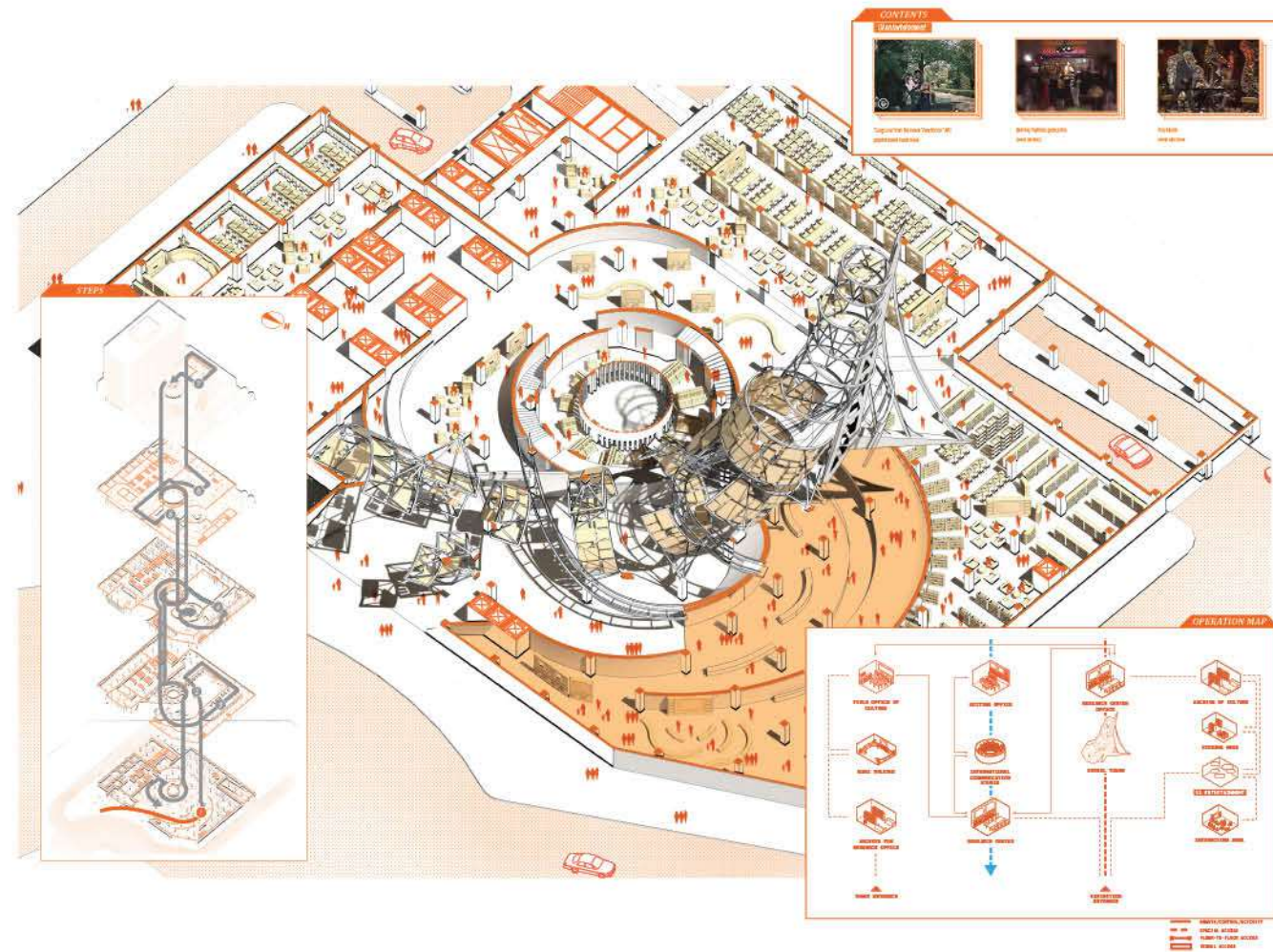


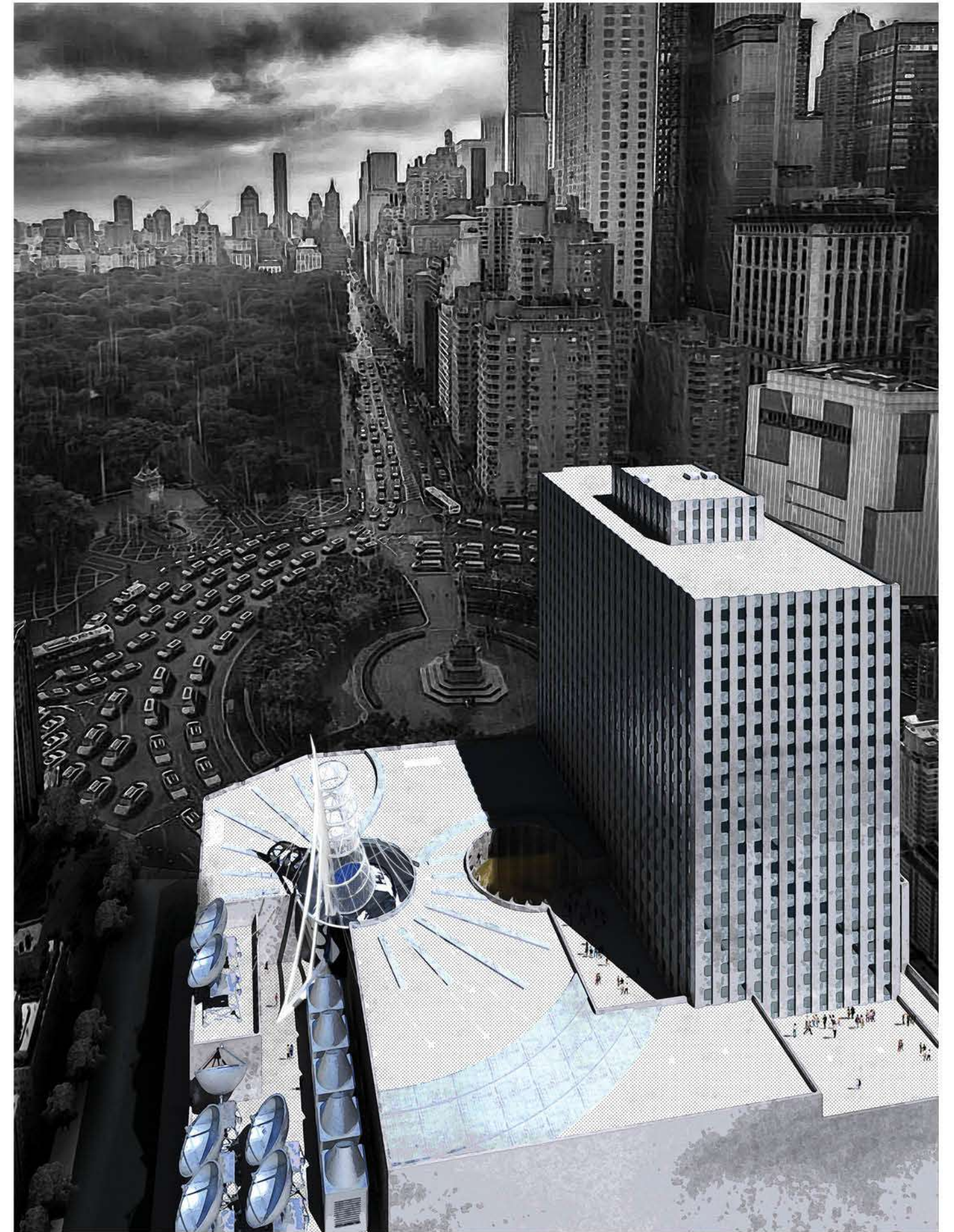
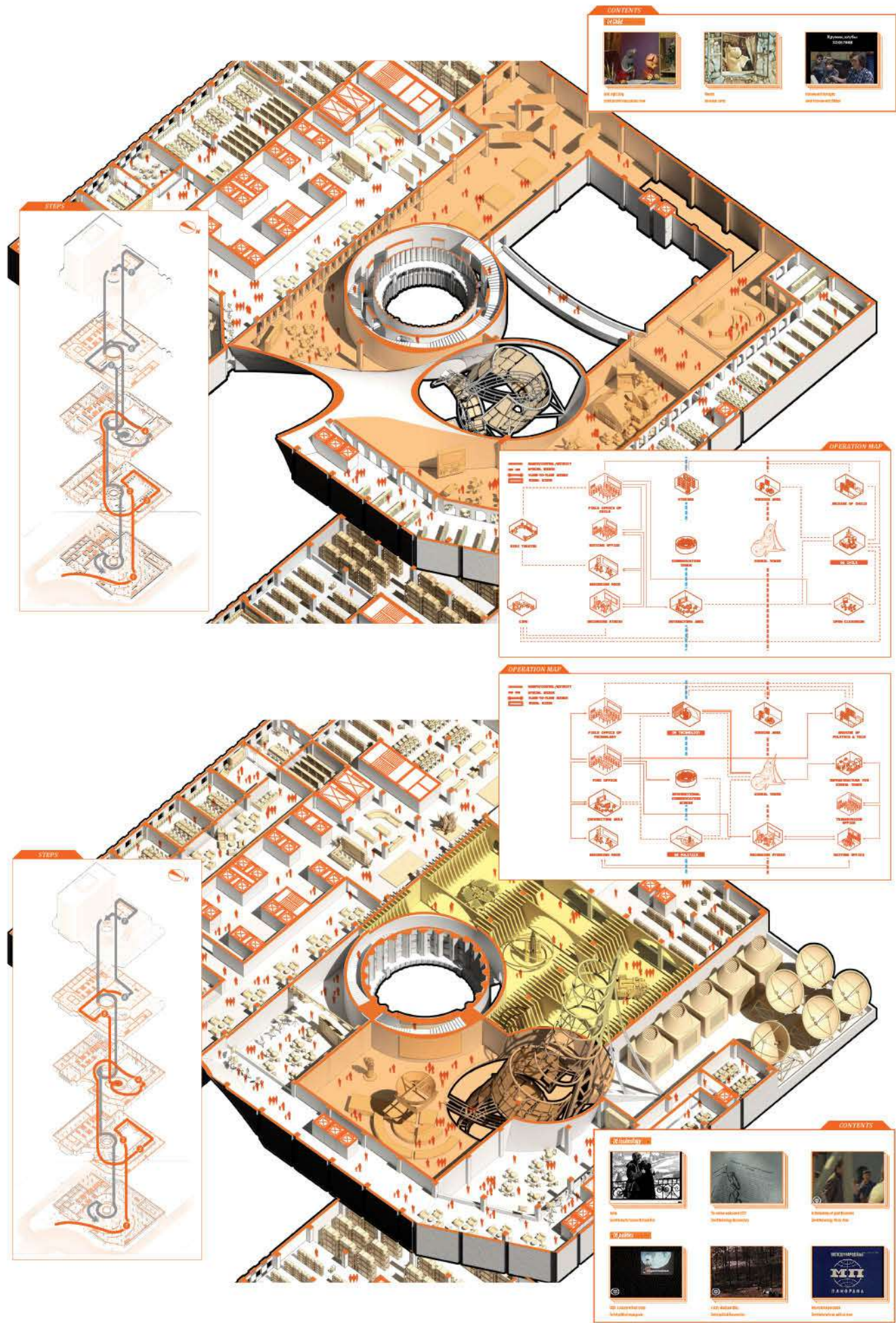
Three minutes Soviet talk show

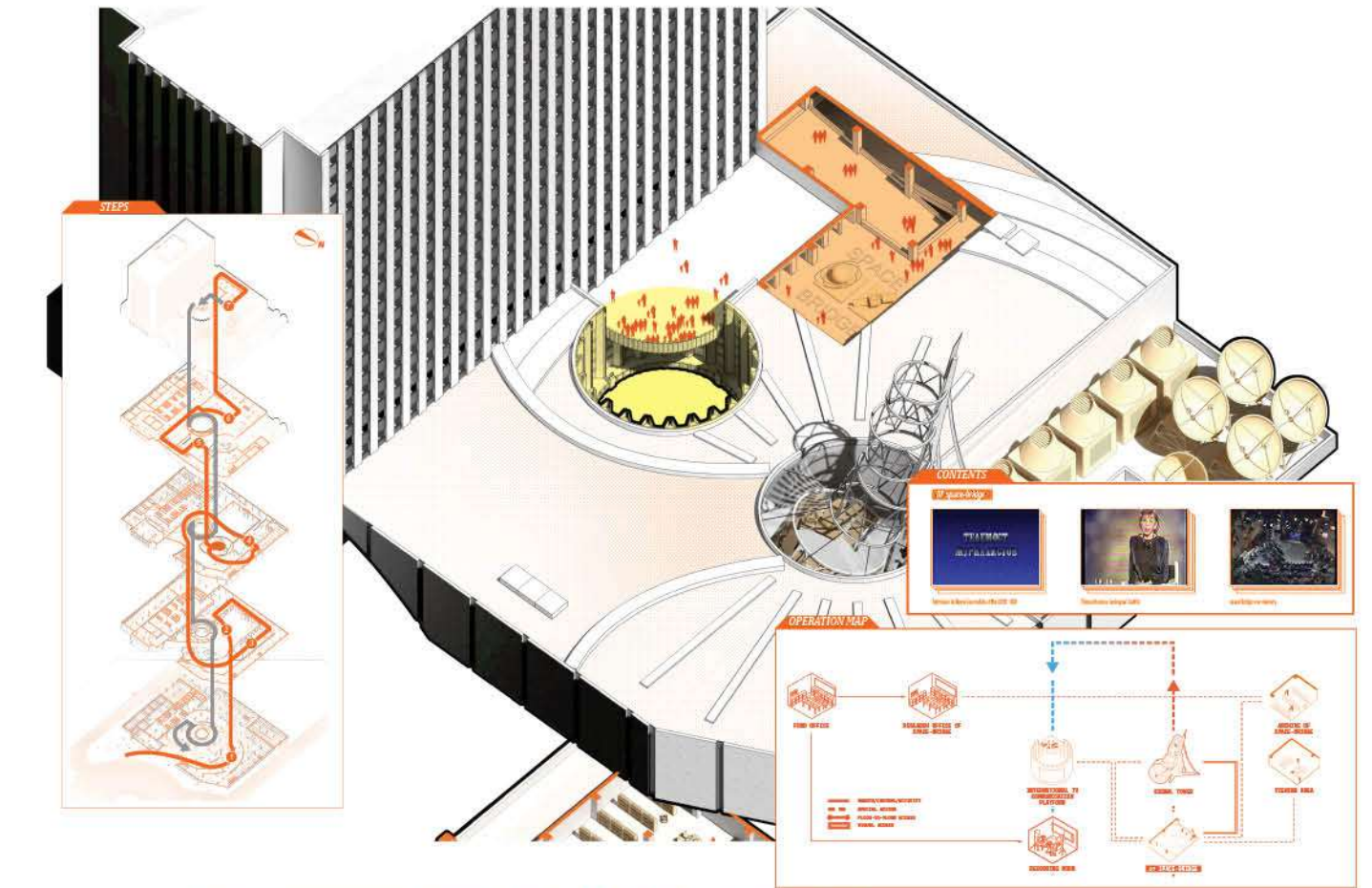
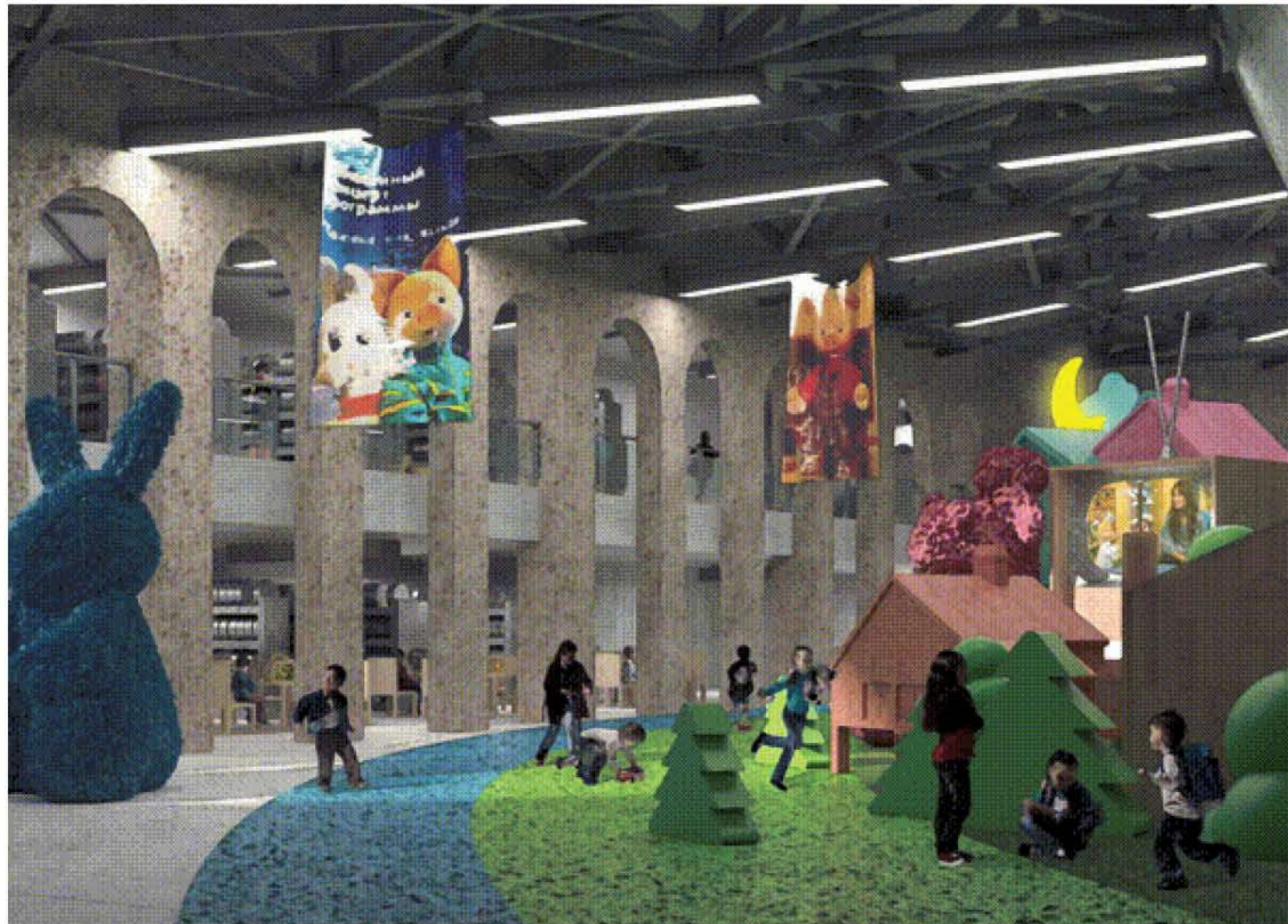


01 Entertainment

Re-organizing the Ford's operation map
Choosing the TV programs under the American taste







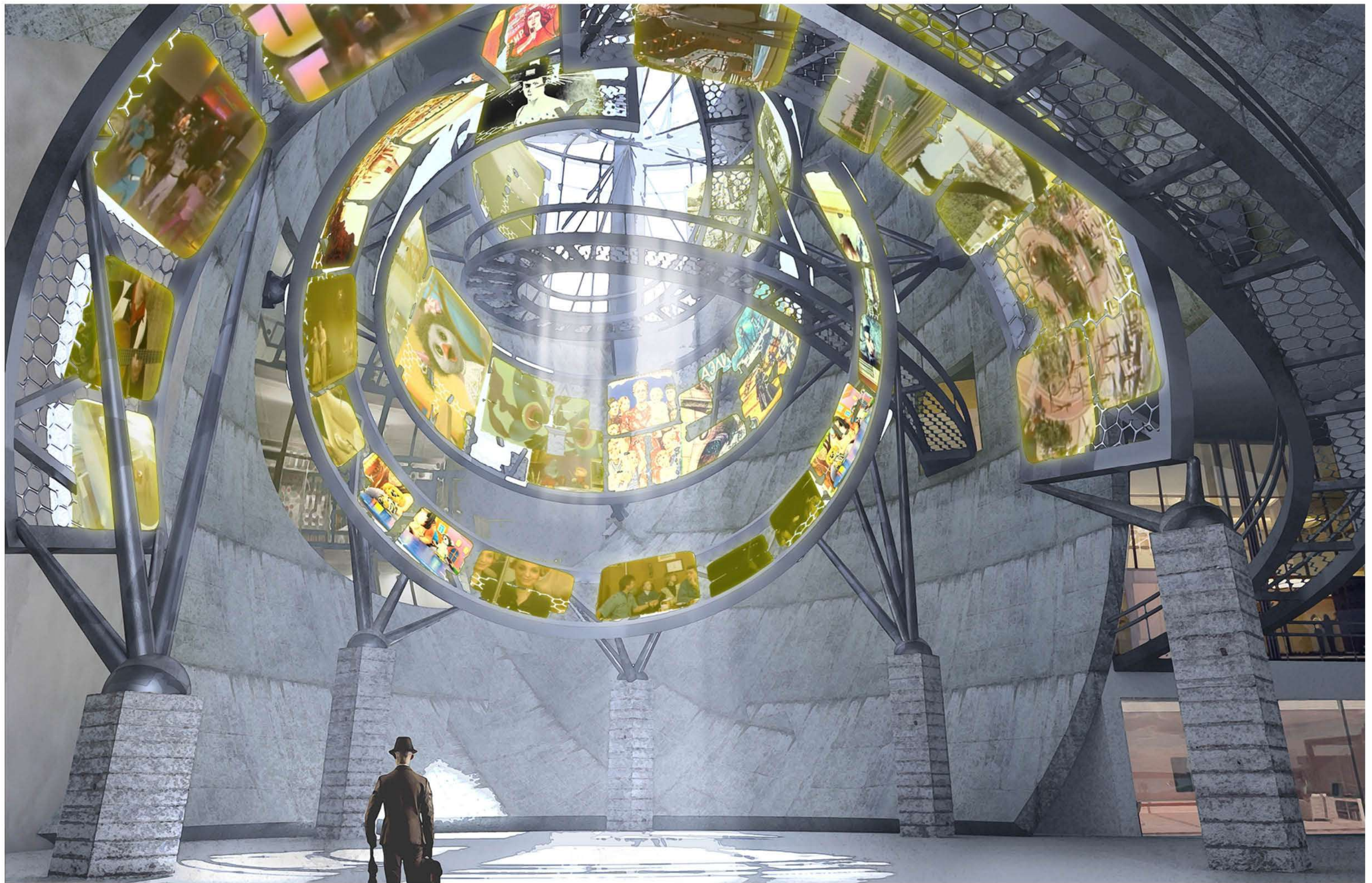




fig.1 current situation of first-floor non-functional space.
screen-capture from video Nantes School of Architecture, Lacaton & Vassal Architects

The Inconvenience and Chaos Brought by Adaptability

Nantes School of Architecture: Lacaton & Vassal

Bisheng Hong, July 2021

As an innovative practice for architectural adaptability and sustainability, the Nantes School of Architecture, with a twin-structural system design, offers a method simultaneously keeping maximum possibility and minimum renewal cost. This project solves the complex and massive demand of school, and provides exceeding space for future development. **However, from the specific aspect of community, aesthetic, economy, structure, and utility, the ultimate pursuit of adaptability brings not only possibility and flexibility, but also inconvenience and chaos.**

From my point of view, "trans-scalar" could be dissolved into 2 parts - "trans" means across, while "scalar" means area and discipline. A transscalar architectural design should involve multiple disciplines' considerations, which have mutual influences on each other and will follow a characteristic priority order. The final result is an integrated output of historical context, time, and interdisciplinary influences, and thus I will unfold the case's argument from top-3 areas.

Segregation brought by Openness | The community connection

Lacaton&vassal chose transparent and mobile facade panels and open outdoor slopes for direct links with the community and maximum openness. Unfortunately, this openness only stays at the visual-perception. Influencing by the elements ignored at the beginning(such as, the operation mode, the security consideration, etc), the school's mobile facade is frozen, and the slope is equipped with temporary fences and gates, which became an obstacle to connecting to the community. The clash between visual perception and reality, ironically, strengthens the gap between the school and its surrounding community. (fig.2)



fig.2 the design imagination and current situation of the entrance,
Nantes School of Architecture, Lacaton & Vassal Architects



fig.3 the exceeding space without usage,
Nantes School of Architecture, Lacaton & Vassal Architects

sociology

equipment

machinery

aesthetic

transportation

utility

transparency

interaction

culture

local

SCALAR

Misapprehension brought by Minimalism | The aesthetic style

The minimalist aesthetic style weakens the architectural characteristics, and thus, the building can be defined as vague and blurred cognition, with adaptability for function and image changes. The minimalism ignores details (doors and windows, size, color, etc.) and makes people's cognition of architecture lose the standard. When architecture actively abandons paradigms and conventions - that helps form psychological cognition of a building - to ensure maximum variability, it is easy for people to misapprehend the building's real meaning - It's hard to judge whether a building, with all-glass facades, is an office building, or a factory, or a school. (fig.4)

Discomfort brought by Vitality | The utility experience

The range of functional change and the depth of functional mixture is defined by support elements, such as pipeline, equipment, and surrounding rooms, etc. The school's low-cost design and construction standards make it impossible to utilize non-functional space as all-functional space. Based on limited infrastructure, these spaces could only be used as exact multiple functions, with a non-ideal acoustic environment and the inconvenience of electric devices' movement. (fig.1)

The result of trade-offs

Adaptability should be a "relatively appropriate" solution after dialectically considering and evaluating the pros and cons of all aspects. After considering all the restrictions and conditions from every discipline, the Nantes school of architect made a decision that maintains the maximum possibility and flexibility via a low-tech and concise design. It is undeniable that the double-system structural design, mobile facade, and undefined programs all brought the possibility of vitality to the school, which was the optimal solution in the case of a low budget at that time. However, when our re-evaluation of this project is detached from the specific budget constraints and historical context, we will find that, to some extent, the ultimate pursuit of adaptability has a negative effect. Only when we face up to these negative effects, and make a rational analysis from the current context, can previous projects help architects to judge what kind of choice is more appropriately adaptive for the changing future. (fig.3)



fig.4 the all-glass facade,
Nantes School of Architecture, Lacaton & Vassal Architects

FUTURO

Do we need another architectural alienated experiment?

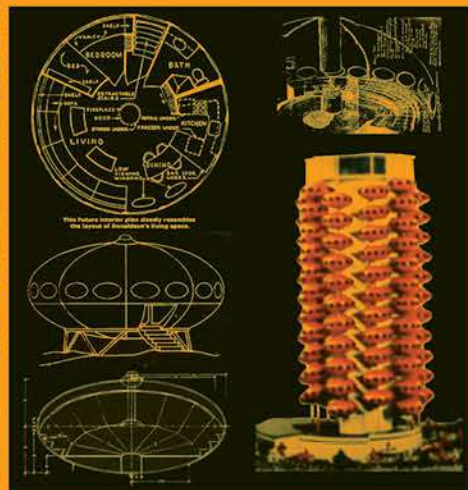


The FUTURO with FRP material

fig.1 Finnish ski chalet design model, 1968, Matti Suuronen
fig.2 The fancy imagination of future, Cover of the Amazing Stories, March 1935. & design drawings of first case of the FUTURO

Unlike craftsmen, architects' work is full of creativity, which makes architects always have the instinct to pursue "being different". However, Futuro, as an ultimate embodiment of "being different", alienated shape and innovative construction materials, finally failed. **This makes me question whether we need to be different/alienated? Especially under the modern background of the climate crisis, racial opposition, class solidification, and resource shortage.**

Alienation is a transcend-human science-fictional imagination



Under the encouragement of optimism after World War II, alienation is the ultimate pursuit of "being different". "Being different" is essentially the public's rebellion against the high-pressure political experience of the war, hoping to deviate from human life. This transcendent-human/alienated pursuit eventually evolved into the emergence of FRP architectural prototypes. Represented by Futuro's flying saucer appearance, alienation is a life imagination far away from tradition and is a transcend-human science-fictional imagination.

Futuro's failure is determined by the unique context from 1960 to 1970, which is unrepeatably. Therefore, discussing the feasibility of the alienated architectural experiment must not be isolated from the time. As Zaha Hadid's dazzling and popular architecture shows, alienated/ FRP architecture, as a luxury, exclusive symbol, has a revival trend. The next alienated architectural experiment is feasible, even with capital support. However, if it continues to become the manifestation of consumerism and reappears in an uneconomic attitude, it will not be expected. It is an arrogant return of capitalism and consumerism.

Does Futuro's failure indicate the infeasibility of alienated architecture?

Stop making futuristic design, but design for future life.

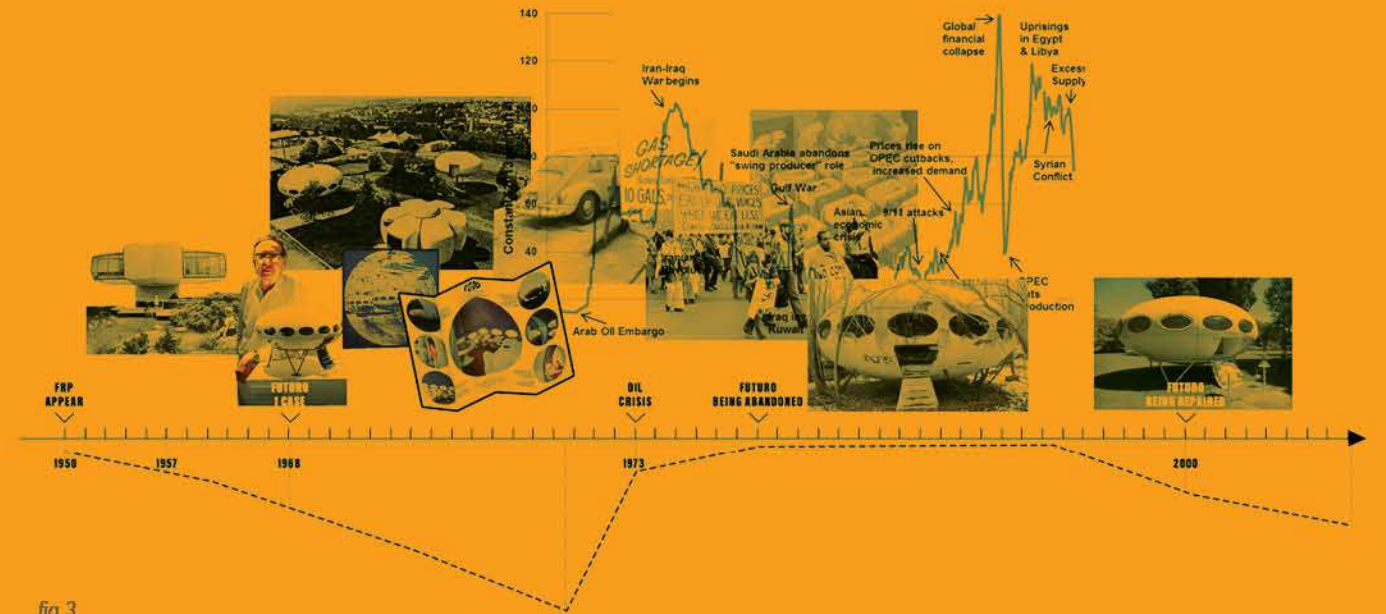


fig.3

In social evaluation, the alienated/non-human elements of architecture are always regarded as symbols of luxury. Under the influence of historical fluctuations, this symbol of consumerism and luxury is constantly strengthened. Futuro's design reflects a beautiful imagination of future life in economically developed western countries, in which everything is neat, exquisite, and beyond reality. The high cost of FRP materials, the leisure design, and the independent infrastructure make Futuro exclusive. This alienated and beautiful image of the future is a betrayal of the underdeveloped non-western regions. In recent years, the revival of alienation and the innovation of FRP architecture are strengthening this symbol of consumerism and luxury. Three times the price of concrete, binding FRP materials with luxury. Is it worth spending a lot of money, oil, and carbon emissions in exchange for fancy alienated buildings?

A symbol of luxury



fig.4

fig.3 the historical timeline of the FUTURO project
fig.4 Futuro's luxurious life imagination is a betrayal of the life in poor areas at the same time

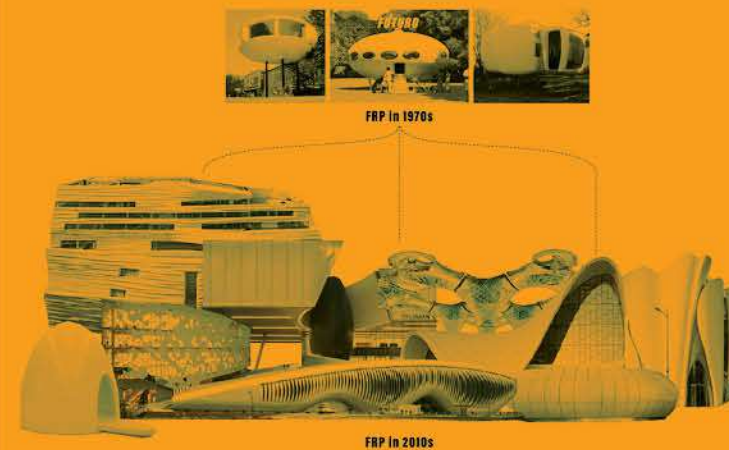


fig.5 developed from the FUTURO experiment, the FRP architecture in 2010s shows different alienated appearances

Although the repair of abandoned Futuros can be regarded as the public's re-acceptance and revival of alienated design. The entangled environment to be faced in the future, such as global warming, oil shortage, climate crisis, racial antagonism, social injustice, and class solidification, may form non-optimistic influences and continue to strengthen the luxury symbol of alienated buildings. Based on the context of future environmental crises, response to the complex environment should take priority over alienation. We should stop making exclusive futuristic designs but inclusively design for future life, which could better alleviate the conflict between humans and the environment.

CAUTION!
CAUTION!
CAUTION!



Fig.1 the highly artificial environment built for better agricultural production, image from Pieter van Velden

Caution! The modernization invasion in the countryside

The question about the future imagination shown in “countryside, the future” - the Samir Bantal’s argument section

Bisheng Hong

In recent years, modern high-tech technologies, such as automatic irrigation systems, unpiloted farming machines supported by GPS, AI-driven digital transportation systems, and so on, are not limited to the urban environment, but begin to emerge in the countryside. The countryside is moving towards modernization and cyborg's future at a high speed beyond people's imagination. Both AMO and Koolhaas expressed optimism about the modernization and cyborg's future. But my doubt is, *is the intervention of “modernization” in the countryside positive and taken for granted? As architects and planners, how should we evaluate and choose the intervention of “modernization” in the future countryside setting?*

Modernization is irresistible and irreversible

Most of AMO's studies focus on the modernization of future villages (involving industry, transportation, agriculture, husbandry, etc.), which shows that the imagination of future countryside cannot be isolated without “Modernization”. [1] “Modernization” is the inevitable trend of human life iteration, and any attempt to violate this historical trend of modernization and stick to the tradition is meaningless and futile. “Modernization” has brought positive improvements to both urban and rural life. The hydroponic tomato planting lab container placed at the exhibition entrance of “countryside, the



fig.2 Industrial tomato-grow container “Countryside, The Future,” 2020, Guggenheim Museum, New York

future” in Guggenheim museum shows that the modern planting technology helps farmers realize crop production with high quality and high success rate. *fig.2* Similar modernization patterns in transportation, construction, production, agriculture, and other fields can effectively, significantly, and radically improve the quality of rural life and eliminate the absolute gap between cities and the countryside. The huge development gap between existing cities and countryside is the biggest internal reason for the one-way migration to the cities. The unbalanced development makes the countryside, which is called “forgotten areas” by Rem Koolhaas, completely lose its competitiveness and persuasion. [2] Modern technologies (such as automation, AI, database, and networking) can effectively resist and even subvert this competitive balance in a short time.

Modernization can not only eliminate the imbalance between cities and countryside but also create interesting possibilities for a rural development—a new type of future countryside that is simultaneously non-countryside and non-urban. The modern network technologies shown in the exhibition by AMO, such as rural Taobao, Kuaishou, and so on, have brought interesting changes to China's countryside. “Modernization” elements have built a new connection between rural youth and the integrated community, making the countryside regain its voice and importance in the economic and political network. In these cases, “modernization” helps the countryside to form its unique life mode without being attached to the city.

“Modernization” can improve the quality of rural life, but the intervention of modern technology should be considered and selected more carefully and elaborately. Embracing the paradigm of “modernization” without restraint may bring negative consequences. In Koolhaas' words, “modernization” is delicate, and we should face its negative consequences directly. [3]



fig.3 the greenhouses in United State

The “modernization” that killing the countryside

The unlimited intervention of “modernization” technology in the countryside may lead the countryside to an end similar to Urbanization – a place with efficiency-driven development and construction logic. Under this setting, “modernization” will destroy and kill the uniqueness of the countryside from many fields such as architecture, economy, geomorphology, society, and so on. Instead of embracing “modernization” blindly, which will gradually kill the countryside and create a “countryside flavor” town, the Countryside's acceptance of “modernization” should be relatively appropriate and reasonable decisions made after a complex and comprehensive evaluation, to use “modernization” to upgrade the countryside's iteration to meet the changing needs.

Modern technology not only greatly improves rural production efficiency, but also hides the possibility of transferring the countryside from mankind-oriented to non-living-oriented. This trend is obvious and imaginable, not only in the physical aspects of the countryside's construction, planning, and topography, but also in the non-physical aspects of production and community connection.



Fig.4 Electric Tractor Facilitating Rural Mobility In Sub-Saharan Africa, AMO And Volkswagen

The change in physical aspects is intuitive - the X-Y-Z system of industrialization will directly control the development and construction of the countryside. Amazon's fully automated warehouse shows that X-Y-Z's industrial logic is extremely efficient, whose advantage can also be extended to high-tech agriculture, mechanized husbandry, and automated transportation in the countryside. When a large number of automated modern technologies are introduced into the countryside in the future (for example, automatic transportation systems, AI electric tractors, the unpiloted farming system with GPS, data-based forest protection system, etc.), the countryside's elements, such as roads, houses, farmland will be straightened into X-Y-Z's grid system. The highly automated agricultural process will also transform traditional rural houses (full of the uncertainty of manual technology and response to human activities) into industrialized, non-living-oriented construction logic, just like the completely dark Amazon warehouse. It can be predicted that this homogenization, industrialization, and modernization will be reflected in construction, street grid, and terrain. Can you imagine a homogeneous X-Y-Z grid dominating all the construction and development of the countryside? Considered as a countryside version of the American suburbs, the homogeneous future sounds boring.



Fig.6 highly automatic and unpiloted planting system supported by the GPS technology

Similarly, modern technology will also fundamentally alienate the relationship between man and nature by changing the production network. The Dutch agricultural greenhouse studied by AMO is a good example, which clearly shows how high-tech planting technology can separate human activities from the natural environment. [1] Trying to cultivate and produce crops in a completely artificially controlled environment is a pursuit of escaping natural interference. High-tech planting technology makes it possible to plant summer crops in winter, which also alienating and cutting off the

interaction between humans and nature. The high-tech planting greenhouse that ignores the laws of nature is more like a factory producing agricultural products, which deviates from traditional agriculture; Similarly, the automated and industrialized husbandry also makes the cows more like workers in the square grid, showing the efficiency-first value of Taylorism. This extreme and negative conjecture about the future countryside shows a kind of industrialization logic hidden behind "modernization", which makes the countryside deviate from its essence closely connected with nature. And eventually, this logic will push the countryside to develop into a fake town with a countryside appearance. Compared with becoming a factory supporting the city, the countryside (with free-running cows, a life that will be adjusted under natural interference, non-linear building settlements due to human activity needs) sounds more attractive.

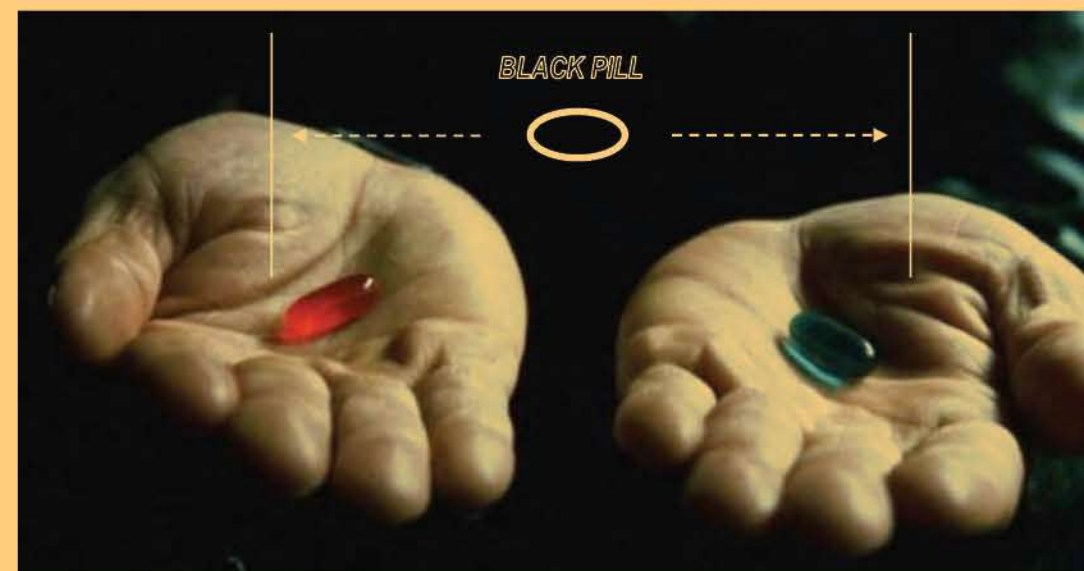


Fig.6 the red pill and blue pill in The Matrix

The entangle "black pill"

AMO pointed out that the future countryside will face more complex fluctuation factors, which makes the future countryside no longer a stable and "romantic" landscape, but a solution to the problems of Globalization (food shortage, climate crisis, public health events, global migration, etc.). The future countryside will be a sophisticated existence beyond the Cartesian system. [3] AMO also recognizes the two-sided feature of "modernization", that is, "modernization" can not only bring convenience to the countryside but also cause irreversible negative effects. But on the whole, AMO has an optimistic attitude towards "modernization". Koolhaas believes that the Chinese rural development strategy with comprehensive goals and integrated planning is an appropriate way to deal with sophisticated problems. [3] However, we need to be vigilant that behind the integrated approach, there is a strong colonialism mindset - the homogeneous development strategy decided by higher-level external power rules the characteristics countryside. The integrated development strategy can quickly and widely promote the upgrading and construction of rural areas, which is highly feasible, but also controversial and authoritarian. Taking China's countryside development strategy as an example, the government tries to build a large number of homogeneous modern villages to replace the traditional natural villages. In these new settlements built by the government, you can hardly distinguish the differences in organization patterns between a southern one and a northern one. Architects living in the city use the logic of the city to assume the life mode of the countryside, and unconsciously apply the modernization paradigm to colonize the natural countryside, more extremely, which will kill the natural countryside's identity. Local villagers express their resistance to the top-down development logic by refusing to move into the new community. As an ontology with self-consciousness and autonomy, the countryside should have a voice in the rural development strategy, which is the key to the rational use of modernization in the future countryside.

The intervention of modernization in the countryside should also follow a new countryside logic. Compared with the homogeneous top-down planning strategy, the bottom-up feedback should also be

preserved and have the same voice in the overall development mechanism. The maintenance of locality in the countryside development system is sophisticated and indispensable. I once participated in an interesting countryside case in Henan, China—a tourist center spontaneously controlled by local villagers with the help of architects. In the construction stage, the design team subconsciously followed the common sensitivity and experience of the city and purchased the closest toilet for the washroom of the tourist center. However, these toilets, like monsters, were blocked by villagers and refused to be installed, because of the conflict with the local living habits. Finally, after a discussion among all the villagers, the toilet, as a concrete symbol of “modernization”, was abandoned by the villagers. This drama is a vivid case, revealing the unique self-consciousness and locality of the countryside. Thanks to the fact that the project of Zhoushan village is dominated by villagers, the local orientation and choice can be reflected in the construction project. When we enlarge the scale of thinking, maintaining rural self-consciousness and voice power in an integrated countryside development is more complex and subtler. In short, the logic of countryside development should respect the locality - that is, villagers should have the right to say no.



Fig. 7 a bottom-up construction case that reveal the self-consciousness of the countryside, House of Dreams: the tourist center in Henan, China, designed by Kou Jze Yi, 2017

Generally speaking, the future countryside modernization development should maintain both top-down development logic and bottom-up local expression. This is a game process, often accompanied by conflict and debate. As architects, specifically, people affected by western urbanization experience should be humbler in their choice of modernization in the future countryside and pay more attention to the characteristics of the countryside. In the face of new modern technology, we should still follow and extend the traditional countryside development to form a new iteration, rather than radical embrace all “modernization”. This means that the “black pill” mentioned by Samir Bantal is not a stable choice, but a swinging, entangle range. [4] The pill will self-correct according to specific influencing factors. Sometimes it changes as a mixture of red and black closer to the traditional countryside logic; Sometimes it’s blue and black closer to the logic of modernization.

In short, be cautious of the colonialism mindset, and be cautious of the efficiency-driven modernization. Architects should make the countryside better, not kill it.

[1] *Countryside, The Future*, OMA & AMO, Guggenheim Museum, New York, 2020

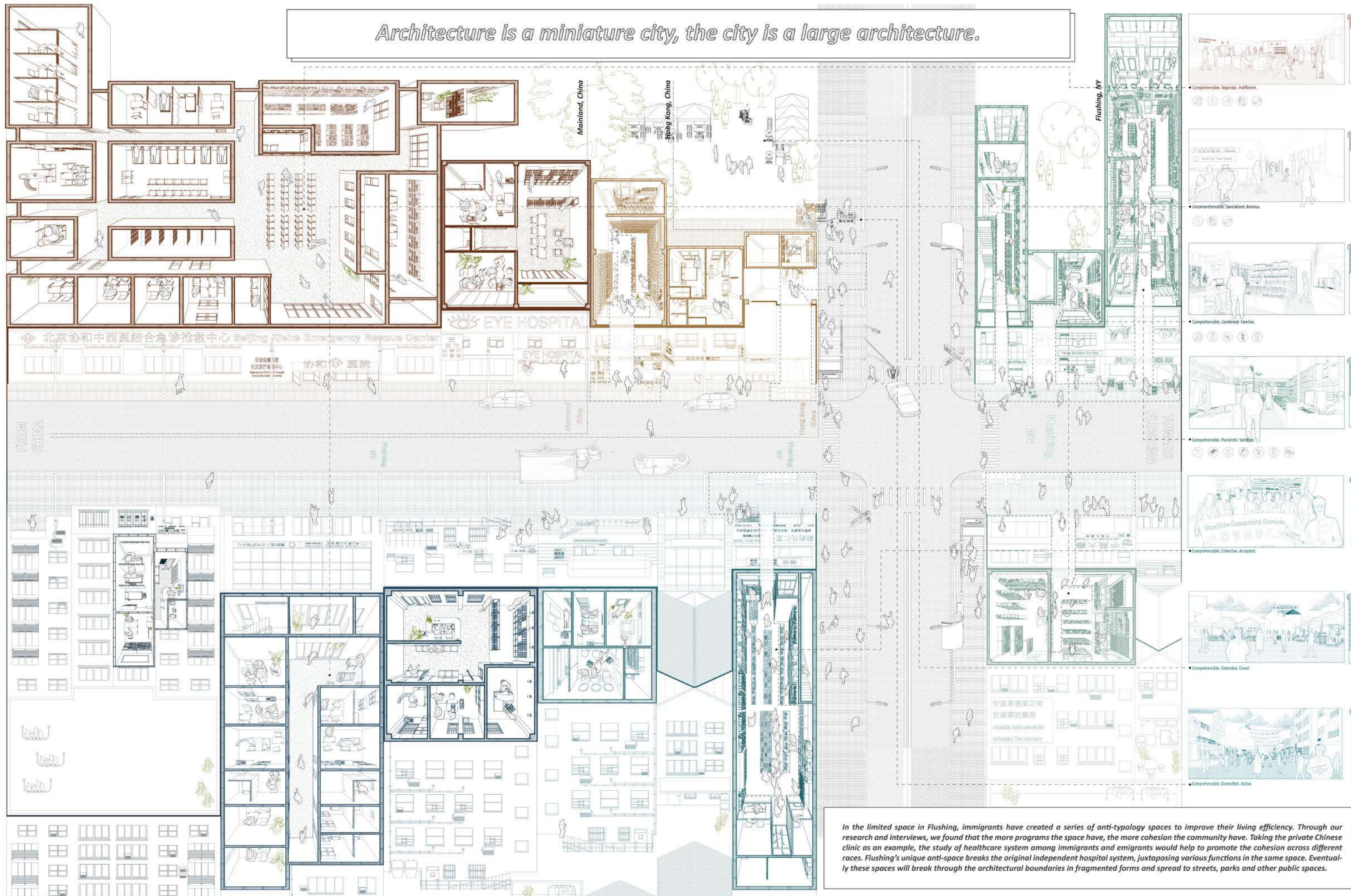
[2] *Countryside, A Report*, AMO & Rem Koolhaas, GUGGENHEIM & TASCHEN

[3] Exclusive interview with Koolhaas: *Rural Possibilities*, Xingrui Weekly Newspaper, 2020/04/13

[4] *Finding the Future in the Countryside With AMO and Samir Bantal*, Thom Bertrige in Art, 2020/07/02

[5] See *Countryside, The Future at the Guggenheim*, AMO & Rem Koolhaas, video

Architecture is a miniature city, the city is a large architecture.



In the limited space in Flushing, immigrants have created a series of anti-typology spaces to improve their living efficiency. Through our research and interviews, we found that the more programs the space have, the more cohesion the community have. Taking the private Chinese clinic as an example, the study of healthcare system among immigrants and emigrants would help to promote the cohesion across different races. Flushing's unique anti-space breaks the original independent hospital system, juxtaposing various functions in the same space. Eventually these spaces will break through the architectural boundaries in fragmented forms and spread to streets, parks and other public spaces.

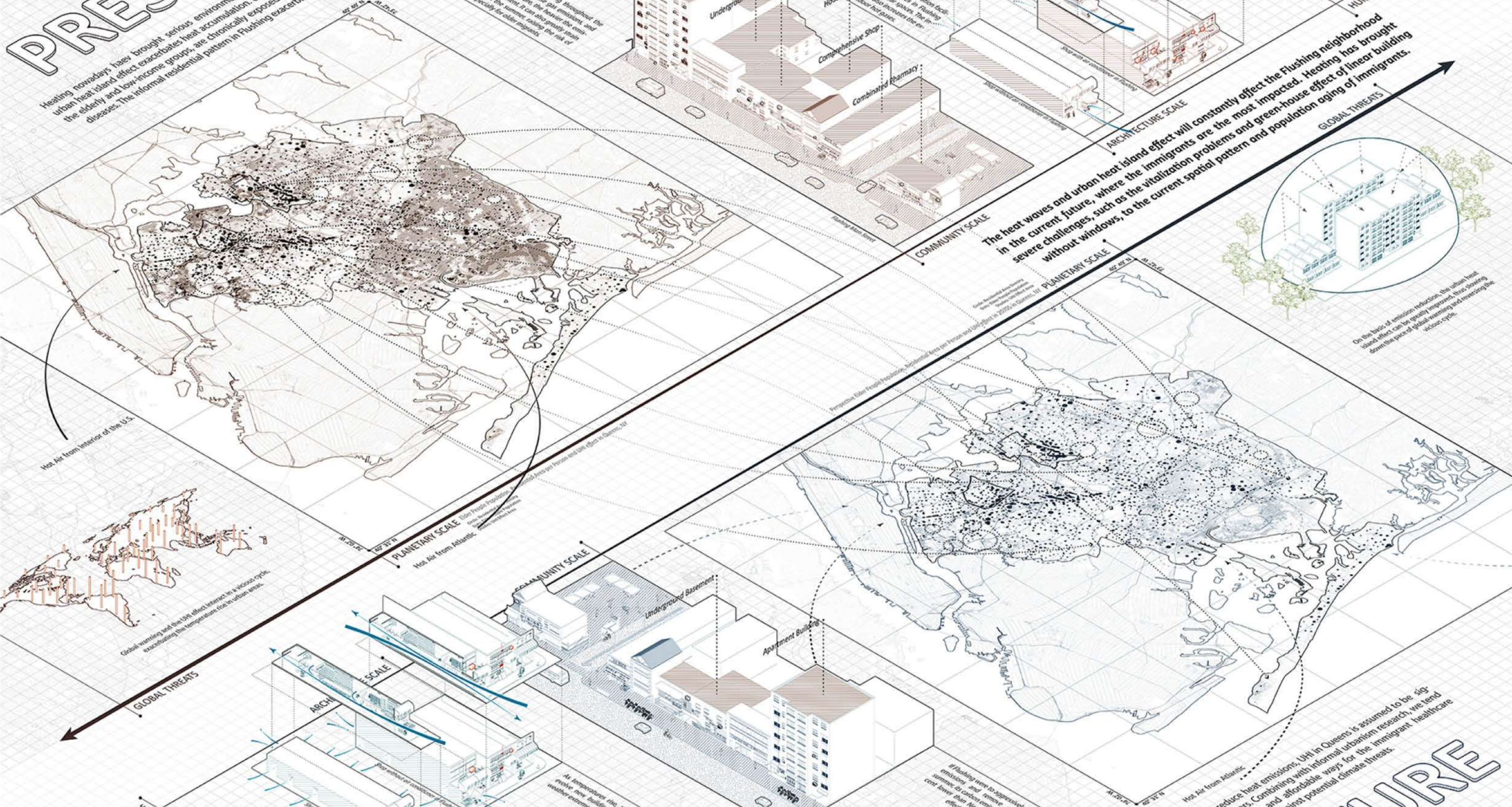
PRESENT

Heating nowadays have brought serious environmental threats to Queens. The urban heat island effect exacerbates heat accumulation. Urban residents, especially the elderly and low-income groups, are chronically exposed to the danger of heat diseases. The informal residential pattern in Flushing exacerbates this process.

The huge demand for air conditioning throughout the community will increase greenhouse gas emissions and the higher the indoor temperature the heavier the emission burden of the environment. It can also greatly strain the power grid system in the summer, causing the risk of blackouts especially for older migrants.

Due to the lack of innovative and effective ventilation facilities, the common restaurant, medical center in Flushing have very poor indoor ventilation in their spaces. The increased demand for air conditioning also increases the exchange of indoor and outdoor hot gases.

The elderly are among the most vulnerable to changes in the thermal environment.



The heat waves and urban heat island effect will constantly affect the Flushing neighborhood in the current future, where the immigrants are the most impacted. Heating has brought severe challenges, such as the vitalization problems and green-house effect of linear building without windows, to the current spatial pattern and population aging of immigrants.

On the basis of emission reduction, the urban heat island effect can be greatly improved, thus slowing down the pace of global warming and reversing the vicious cycle.

Hot Air from Interior of the U.S.

Hot Air from Atlantic

Hot Air from Atlantic

Under the attempts to reduce heat emissions, UHI in Queens is assumed to be significantly reduced in 50 years. Combining with informal urbanism research, we tend to explore more sustainable and affordable ways for the immigrant healthcare system to against potential climate threats.

FUTURE

From individual aspect, the lifestyle of reducing emissions can be advocated.

As temperature rise, the dense Flushing complex may evolve new building practices to cope with changing weather extremes, including ventilation to the most effective method.

If Flushing were to aggressively reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and remove general cooling during the summer to carbon emissions per person would be 30 percent lower than New York's and the other heat island effect would be greatly improved.



HUMAN SCALE

COMMUNITY SCALE

PLANETARY SCALE

ARCHITECTURE SCALE

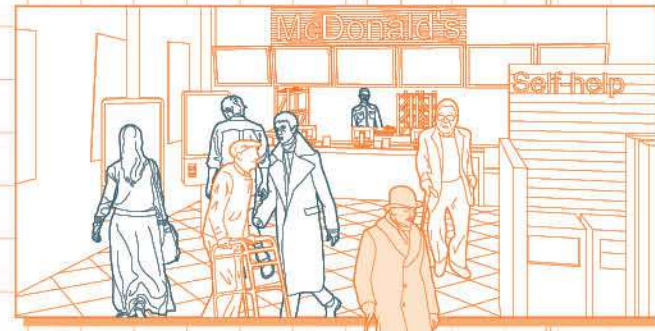
HUMAN SCALE

GLOBAL THREATS

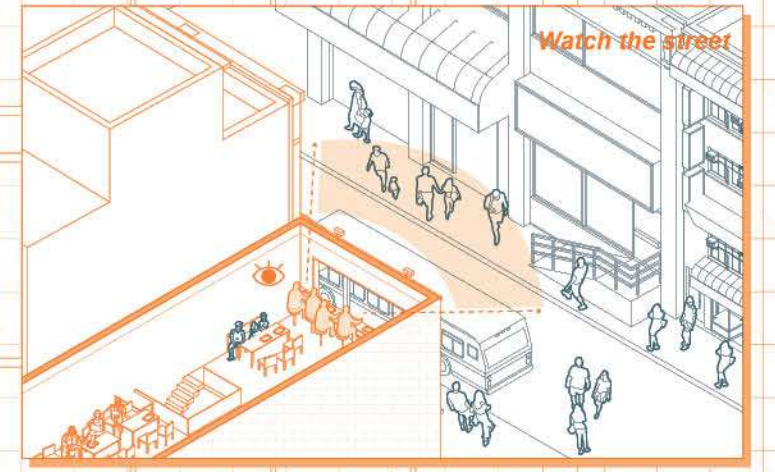
GLOBAL THREATS



McDonald's
1401 Northern Blvd
Flushing, NY 11354



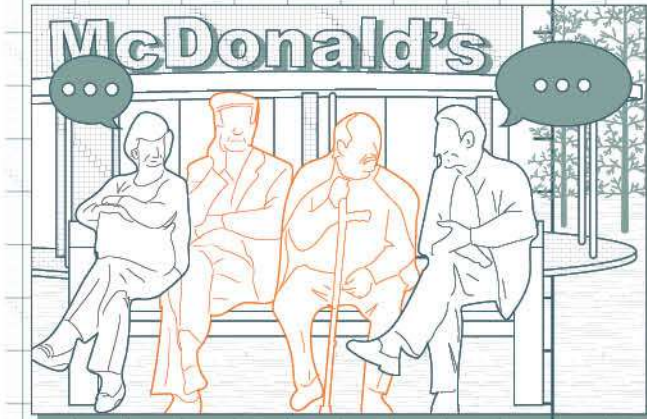
Self-help



Watch the street

2012

Beauty Salon (總店)
718-661-1116
Entrance at 46th St



McDonald's

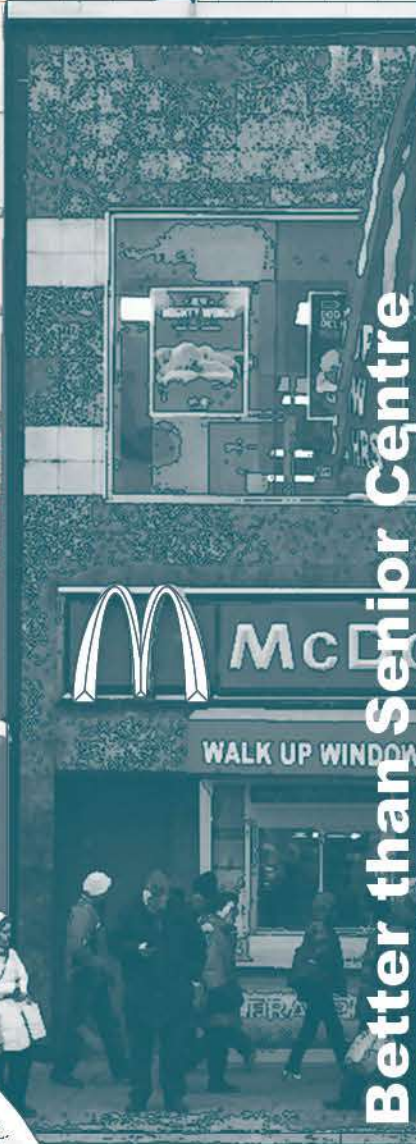


April, 2013



Jan. 2014

McSolution

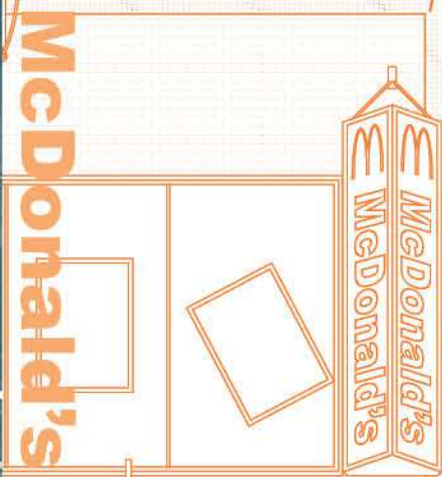


Better than Senior Centre

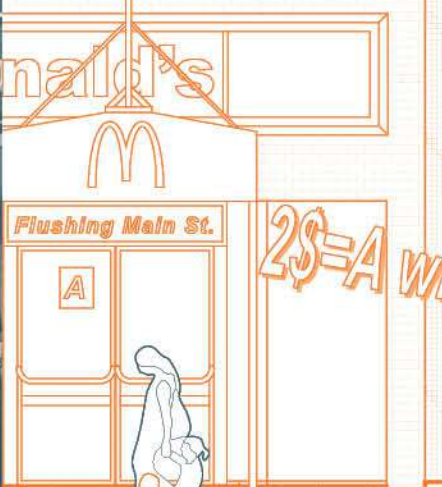


2018

Flushing McDonald's
shuts down suddenly
Shocked customers dismayed, had no warning;
business climate tested

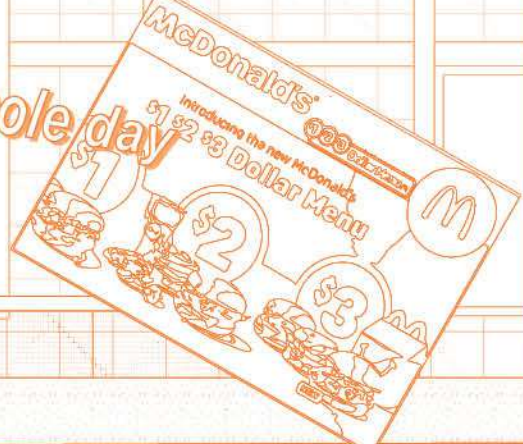


McDonald's

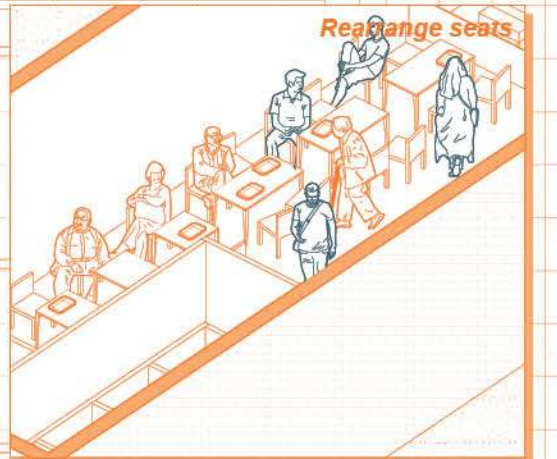
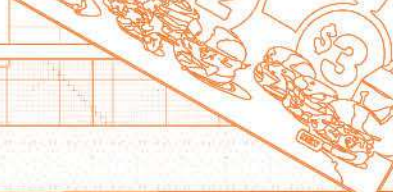


2\$ = A whole day

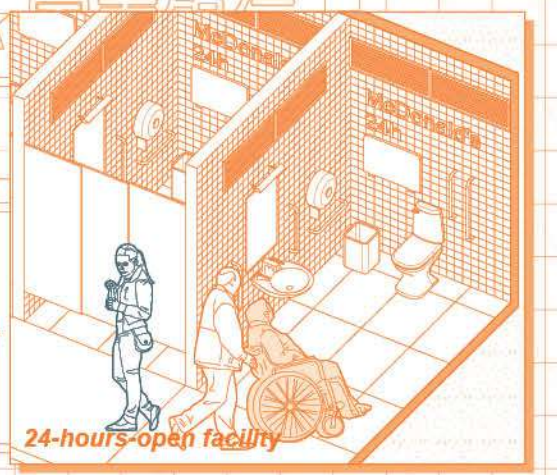
SENIOR LOVE
McDonald's



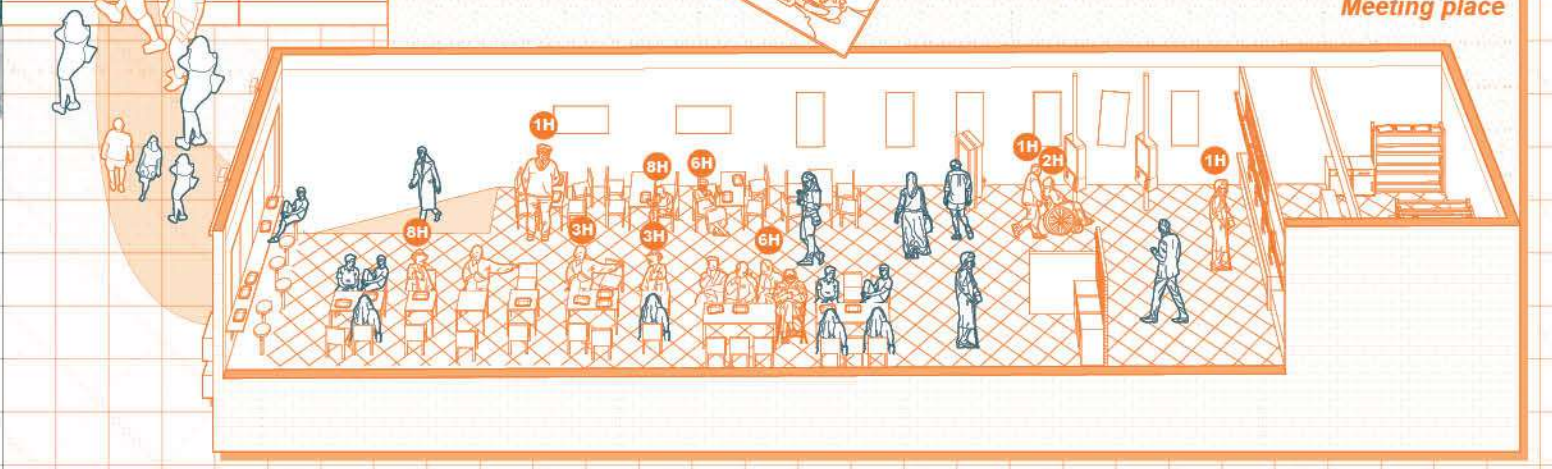
McDonald's introduces the new McDonald's \$1.99 \$2.99 Dollar Menu



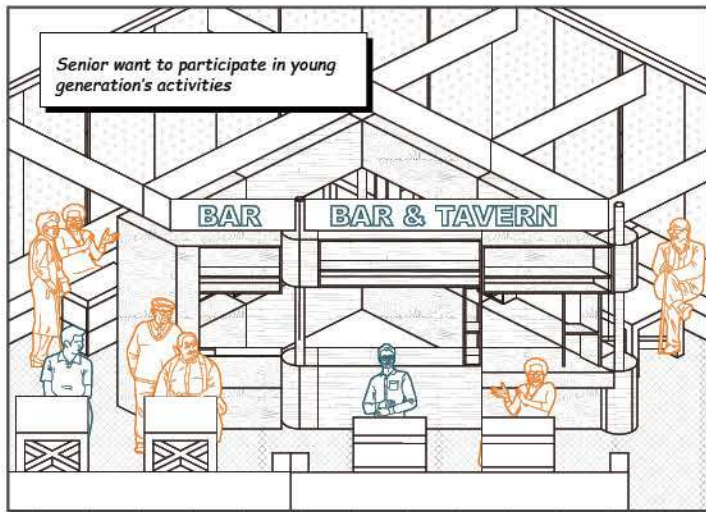
Rearrange seats



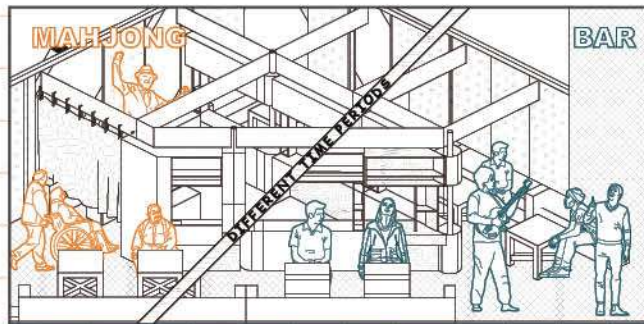
24-hours-open facility



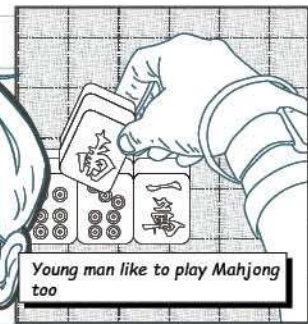
Meeting place



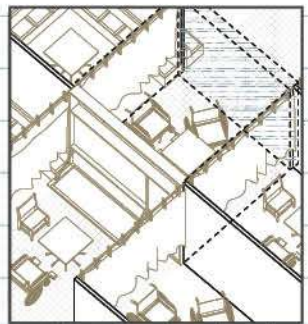
Senior want to participate in young generation's activities



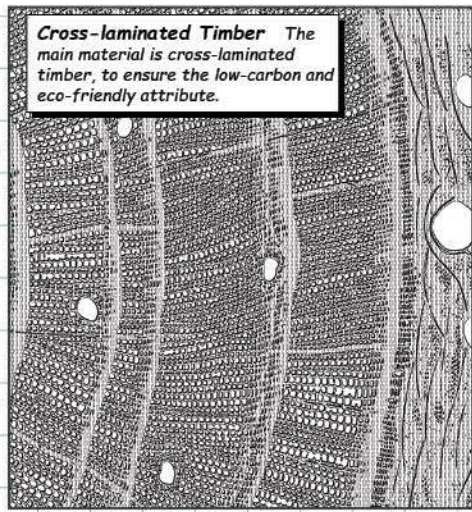
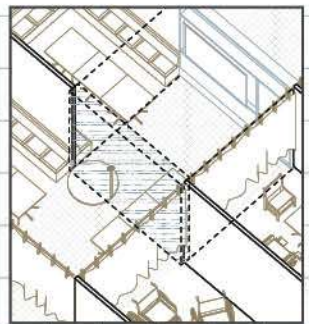
the same space can be used in two different way in different time periods, which could increase the profitability and efficiency.



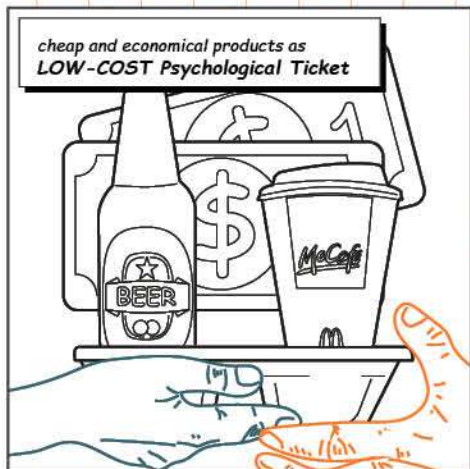
Young man like to play Mahjong too



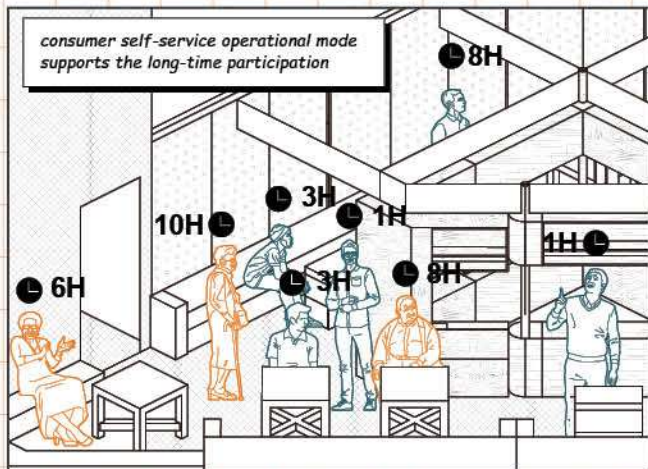
Operational Opening Moveable furniture wall allows the space to be re-divided. The space dominated by the elderly expands and contracts through the movement of the operational opening.



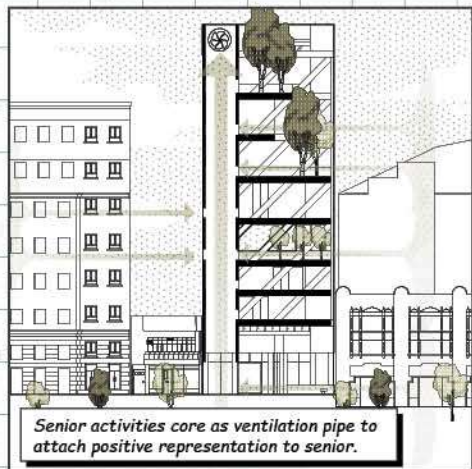
Cross-laminated Timber The main material is cross-laminated timber, to ensure the low-carbon and eco-friendly attribute.



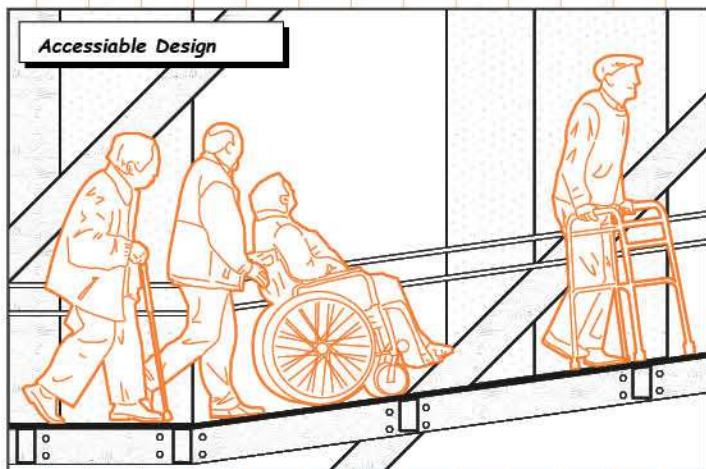
cheap and economical products as LOW-COST Psychological Ticket



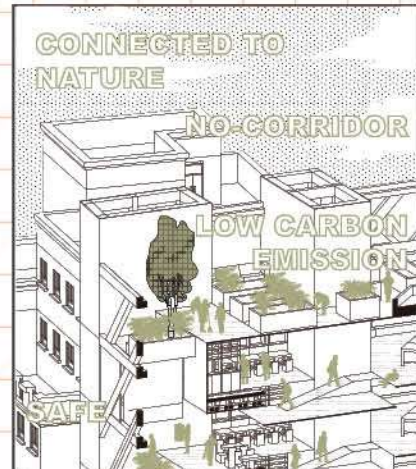
consumer self-service operational mode supports the long-time participation



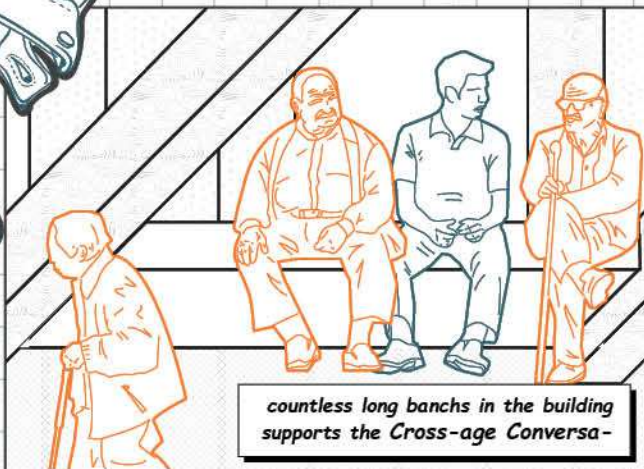
Senior activities core as ventilation pipe to attach positive representation to senior.



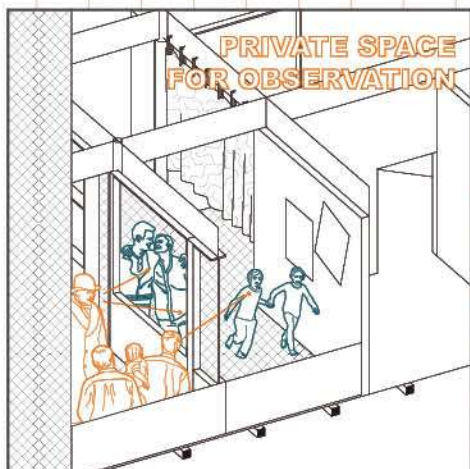
Accessible Design



CONNECTED TO NATURE
NO-CORRIDOR
LOW CARBON EMISSION
SAFE
MULTI-GENERATION
POPULAR



countless long benches in the building supports the Cross-age Conversa-



PRIVATE SPACE FOR OBSERVATION

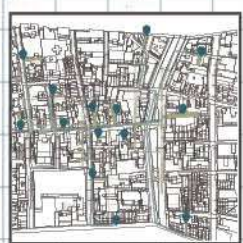


CONNECTED TO THE STREET

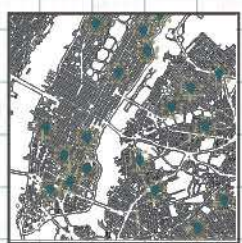
PROFITABLE IN COMMERCE



x 1



x 10+



x 100+

A business model that will be reused
A business system that is friendly to the elderly
An environment friendly design
A project help to reduce CO2 emission

.....
the power grow strong when the system is duplicated in the Queens/NYC

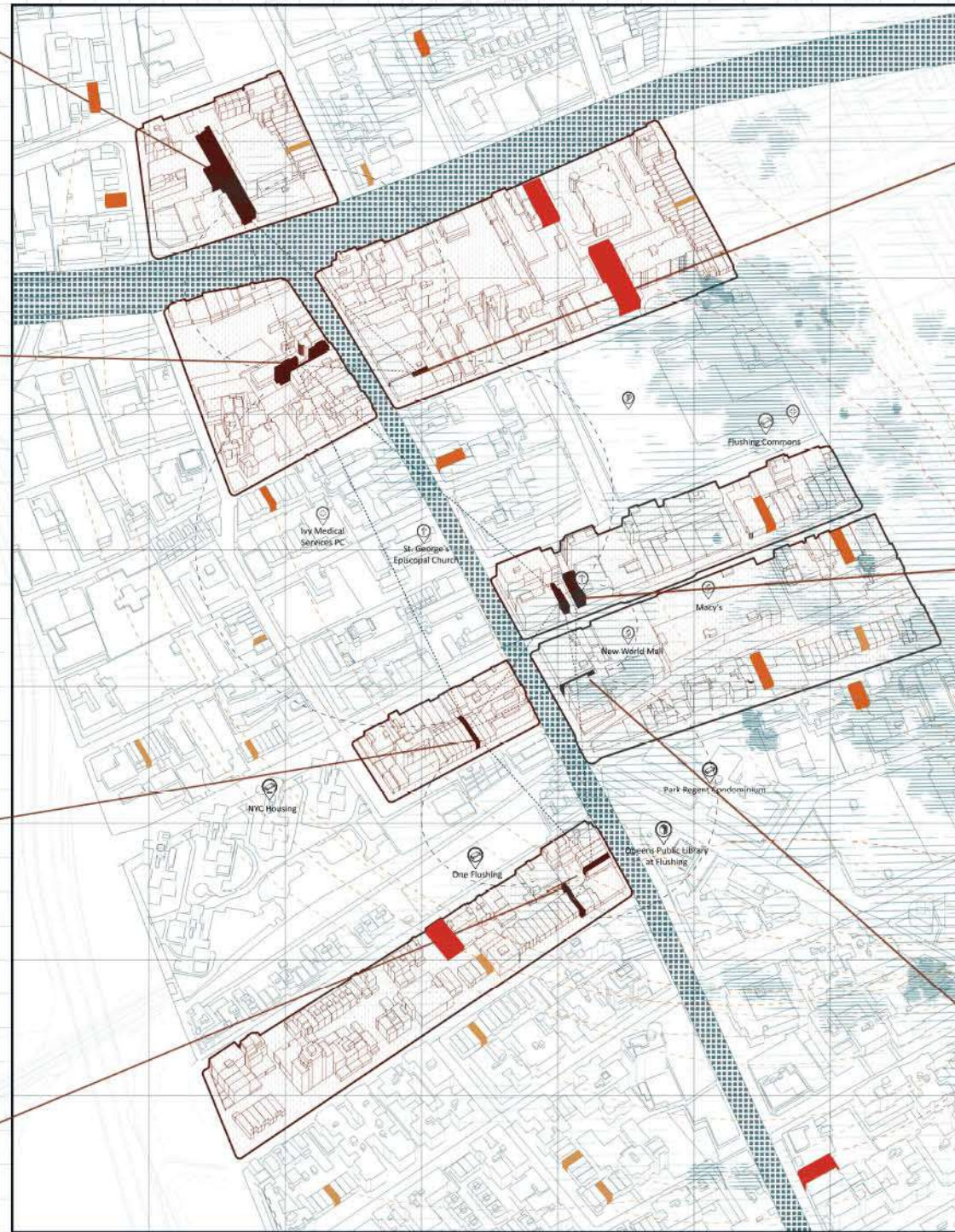


SENIOR & ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY

CURRENT FUTURE

The linear long space without a backyard has Flushing's worst ventilation environment. Relying only on a high window or a small door on the back wall cannot meet the indoor air circulation demand. As a result, the use of air conditioners increases, which has an impact on the urban climate. This type of building has a huge contact area with the surrounding buildings, but in fact, it has no connection at all. The indoor environment is not user-friendly, especially since the ground floor needs to rely on artificial light sources and ventilation systems.

LINEAR LOT WITHOUT A BACKYARD



A
FOOD BANK
NGO OFFICE
CAFE

PARKING ACCESSIBILITY

B
SENIOR RESIDENTIAL
ACCOUNTING FIRM
TAX ISSUE
INSURANCE ISSUE
WINE STORE

PARKING

F
WINE STORE
AFFORDABLE & HEALTH
DELI

PHARMACY

G
DIY LAUNDRY
BARBER SHOP
PHARMACY
SHOTO SHOP
TRAVEL AGENCY

C
BAKERY
CAFE

D
BUDDHA TEMPLE HALL
VEGETARIAN DELI

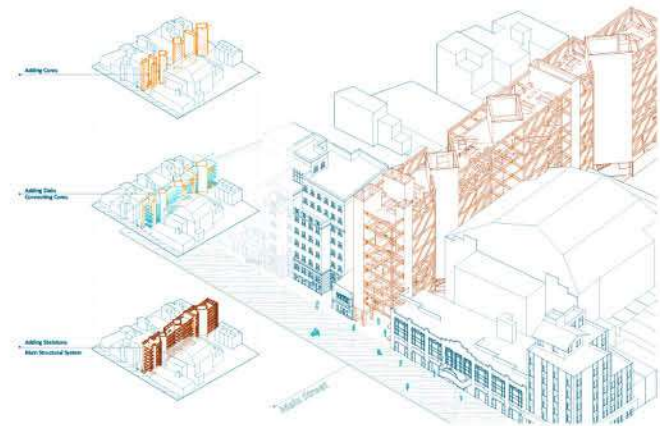
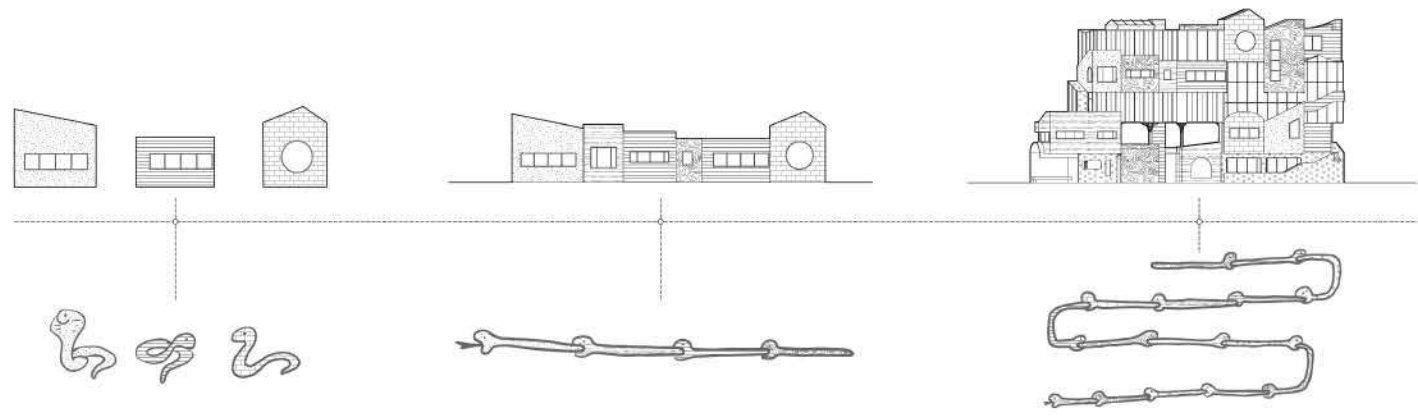
E
BARBER SHOP
SHOES STORE
NAIL SALON

LINEAR LOT WITH A BACKYARD

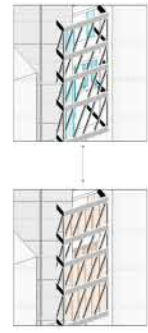
Common backyard functions are planting gardens, open spaces and parking lots. However, after investigation, it is found that the existing backyard space is not fully utilized, and most of them are piled up with discarded debris. Moreover, due to the small space and the lack of attention from the house owner, the backyard experience is not good.



GARDEN PARKING STORAGE



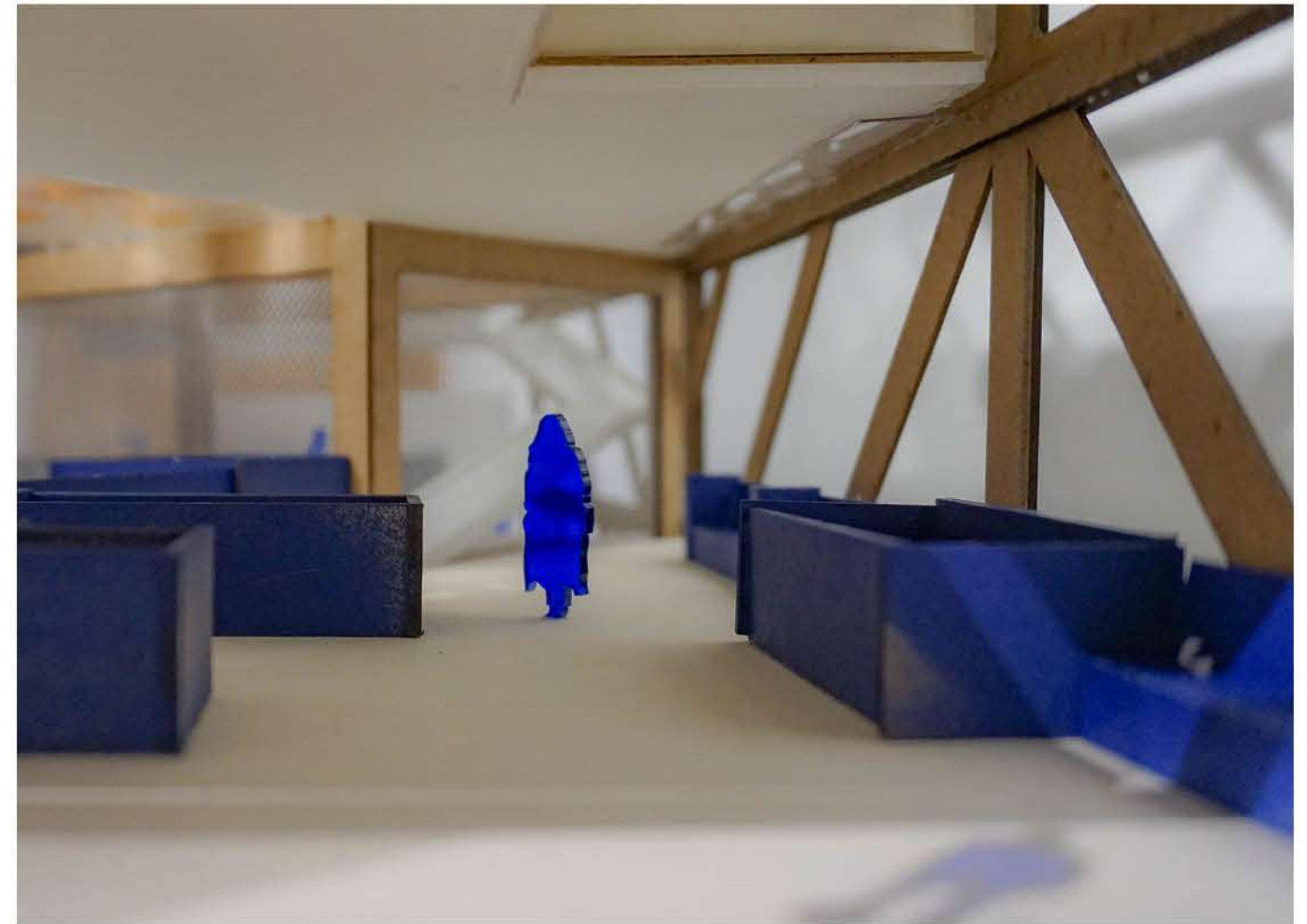
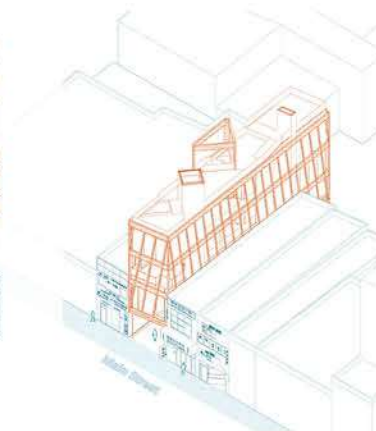
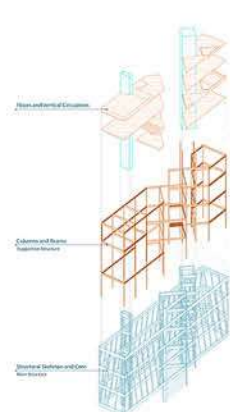
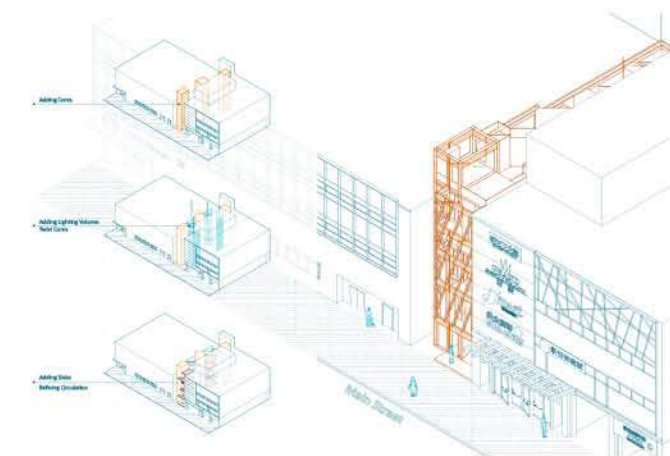
Rotative Openings
By rotating in the specific area, the rotative furniture can create different enclosures in the limited space, to meet the needs for different generations in different day times.

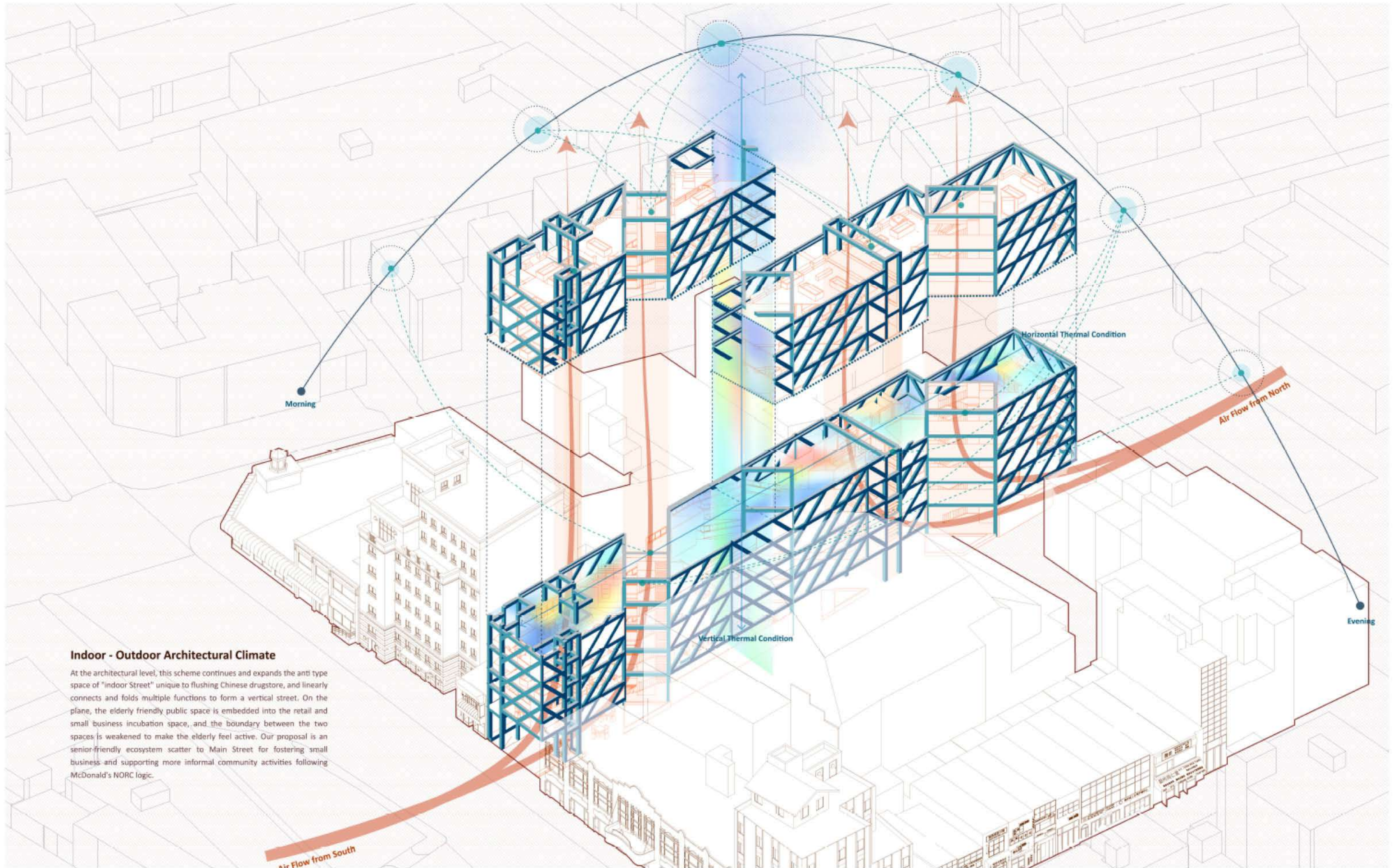


Sliding Facade
The addition of the facade of the building provides a possibility to serve as an opening or fully closed boundary. The sliding panels made by different materials can be flexibly adapted to the needs of different situations.



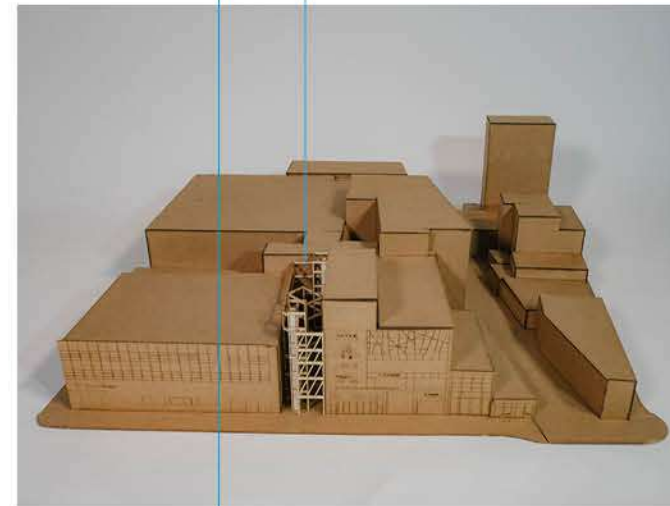
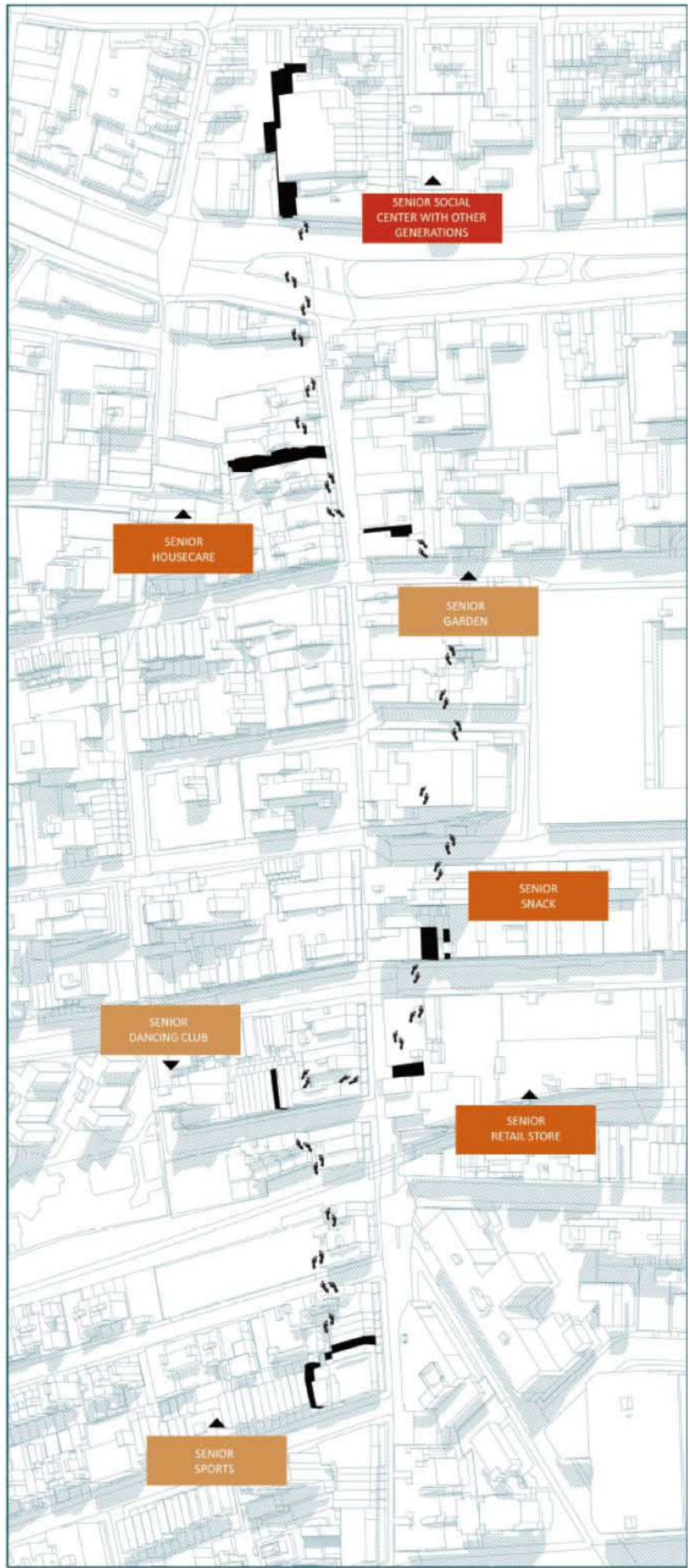
Multiple Materials
The opening openings are created by different materials with diverse material behavior. Through the use of different materials to various light, sight, and other accessibility, they produce different architectural boundaries.

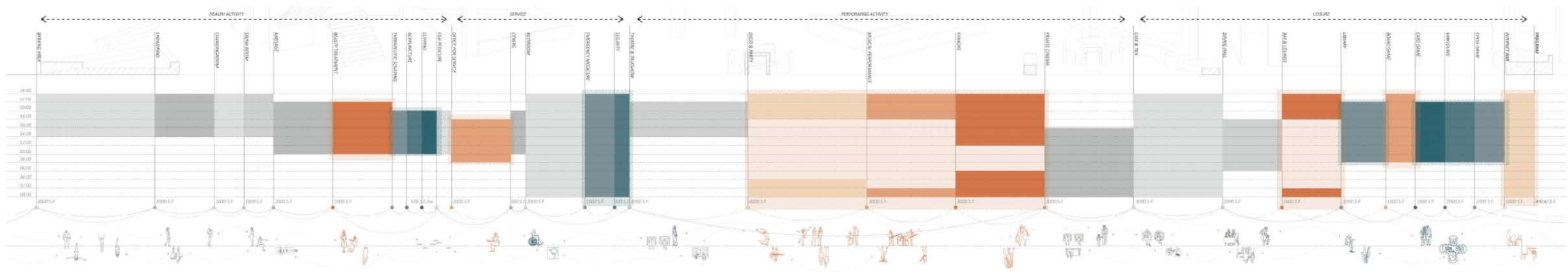
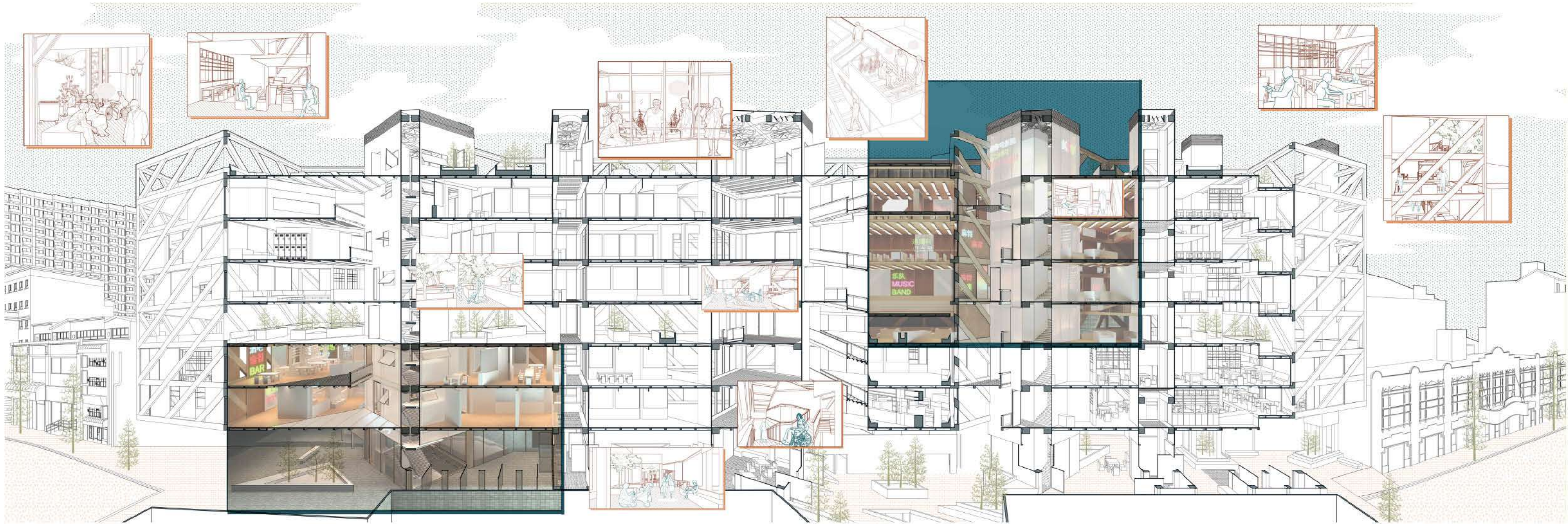




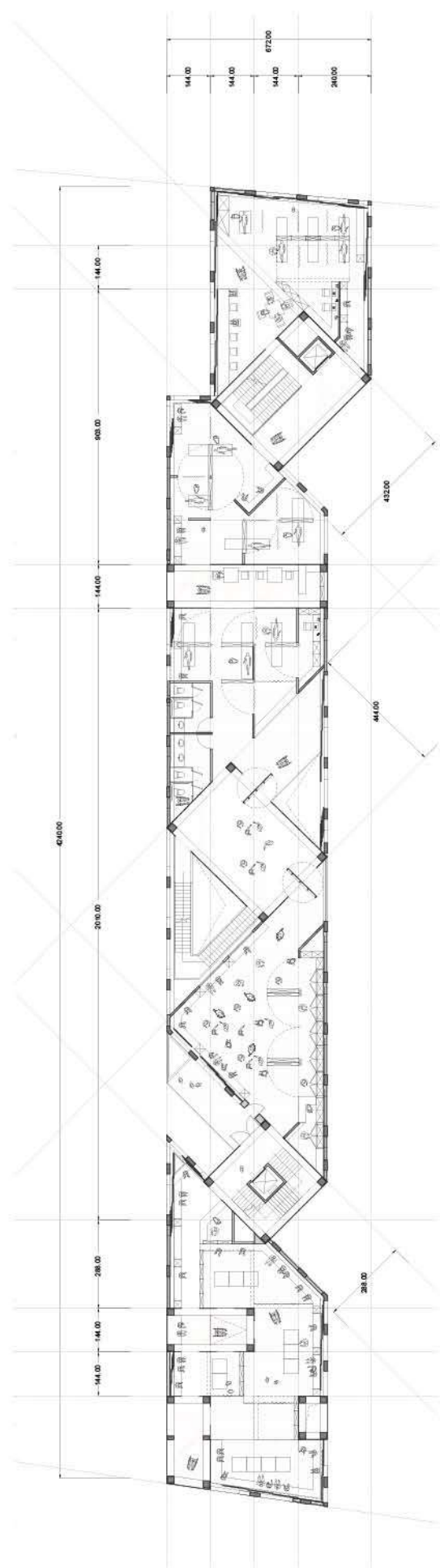
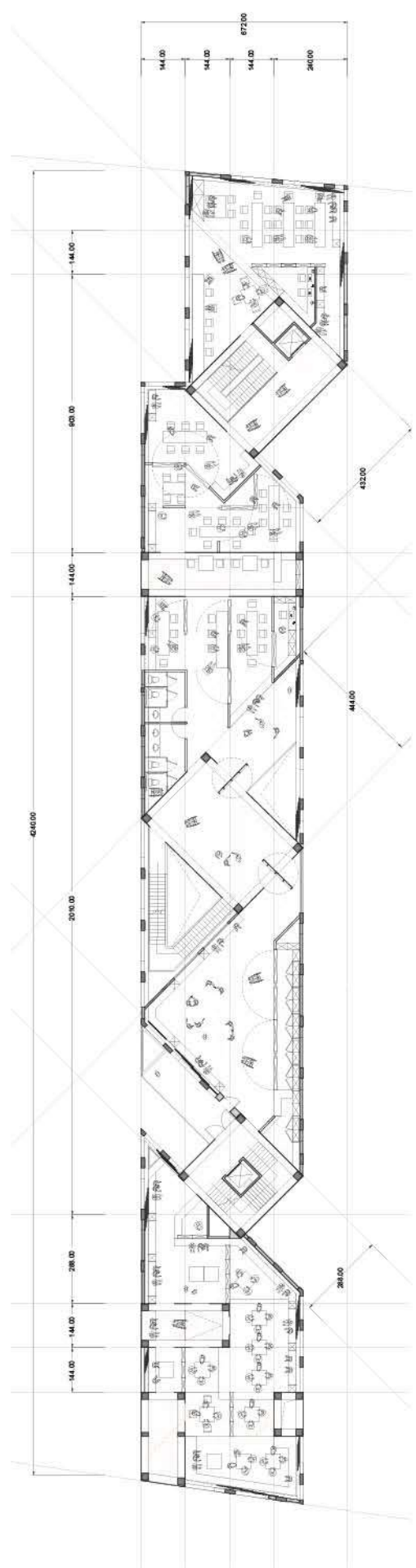
Indoor - Outdoor Architectural Climate

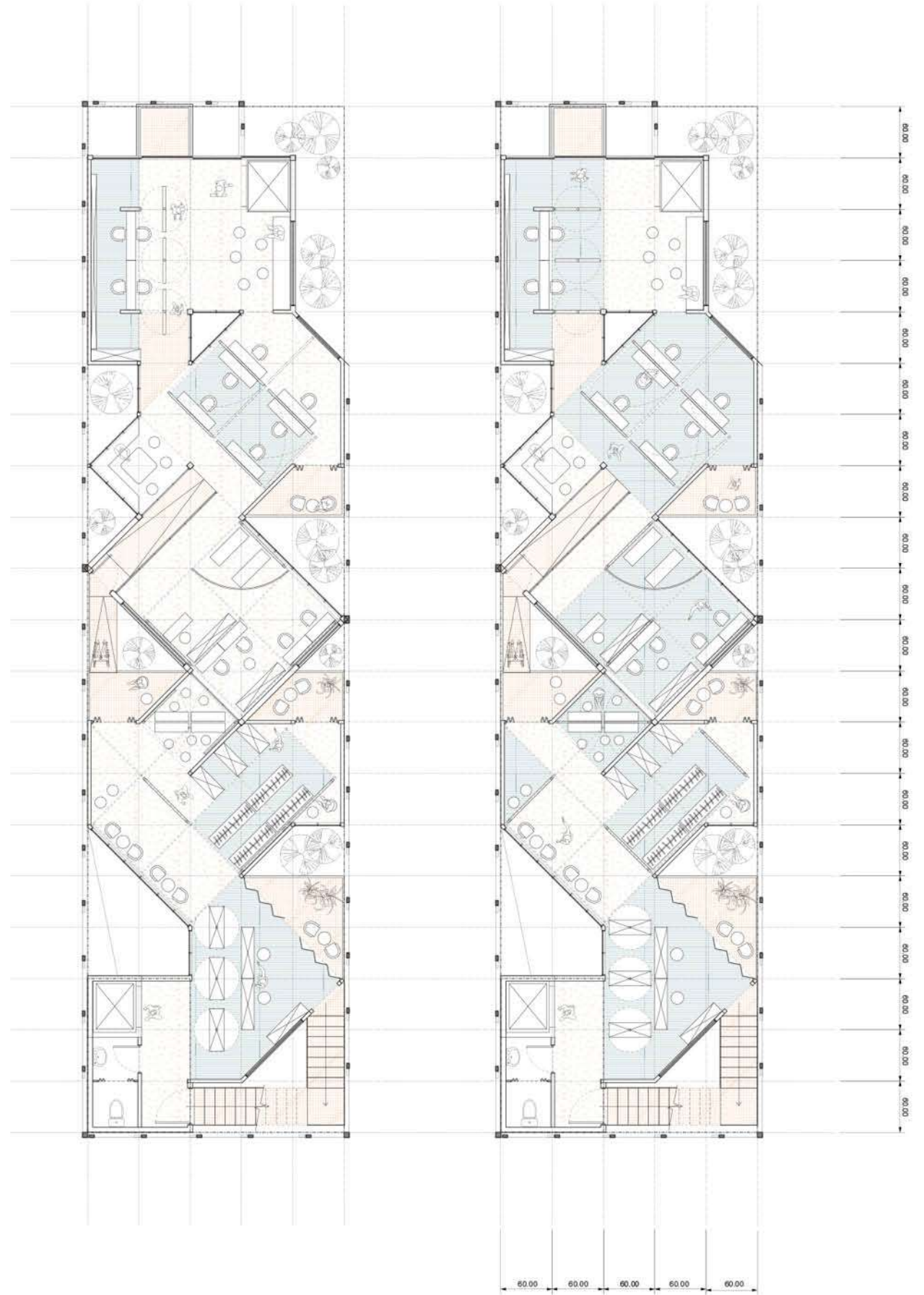
At the architectural level, this scheme continues and expands the anti type space of "indoor Street" unique to flushing Chinese drugstore, and linearly connects and folds multiple functions to form a vertical street. On the plane, the elderly friendly public space is embedded into the retail and small business incubation space, and the boundary between the two spaces is weakened to make the elderly feel active. Our proposal is an senior-friendly ecosystem scatter to Main Street for fostering small business and supporting more informal community activities following McDonald's NORC logic.

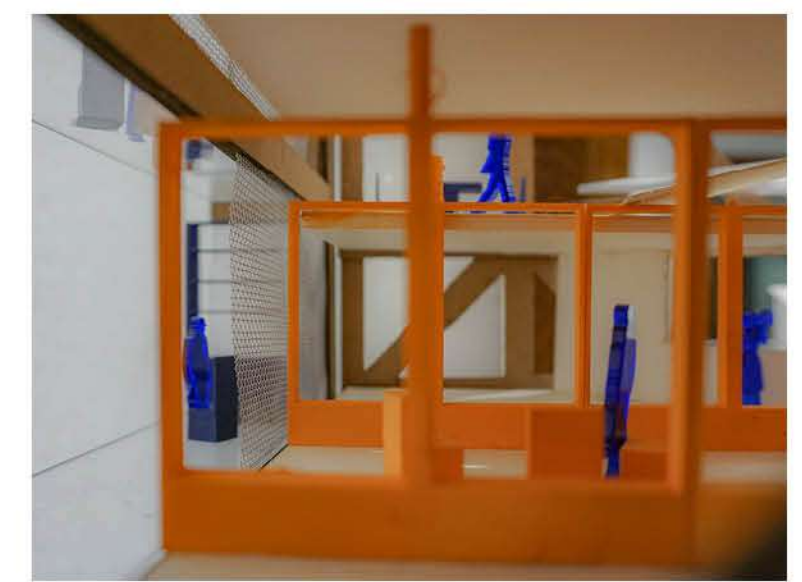
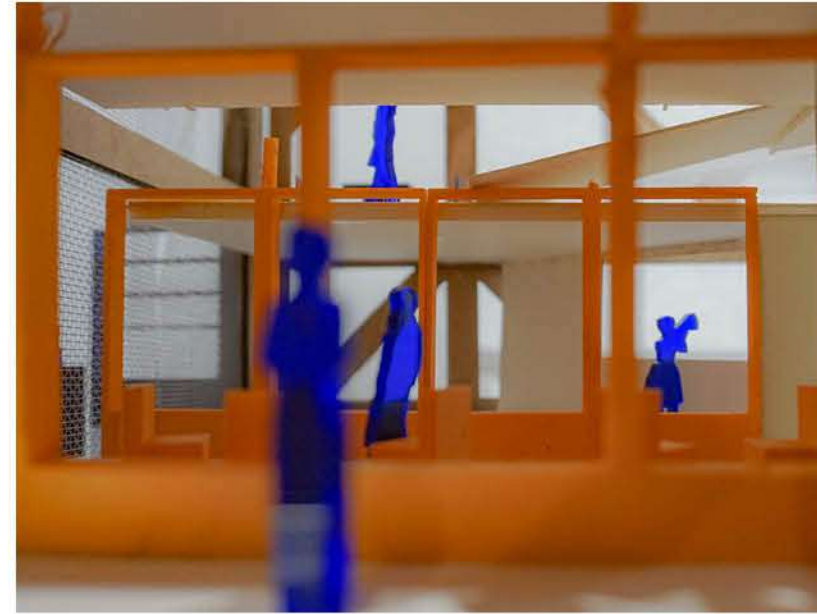
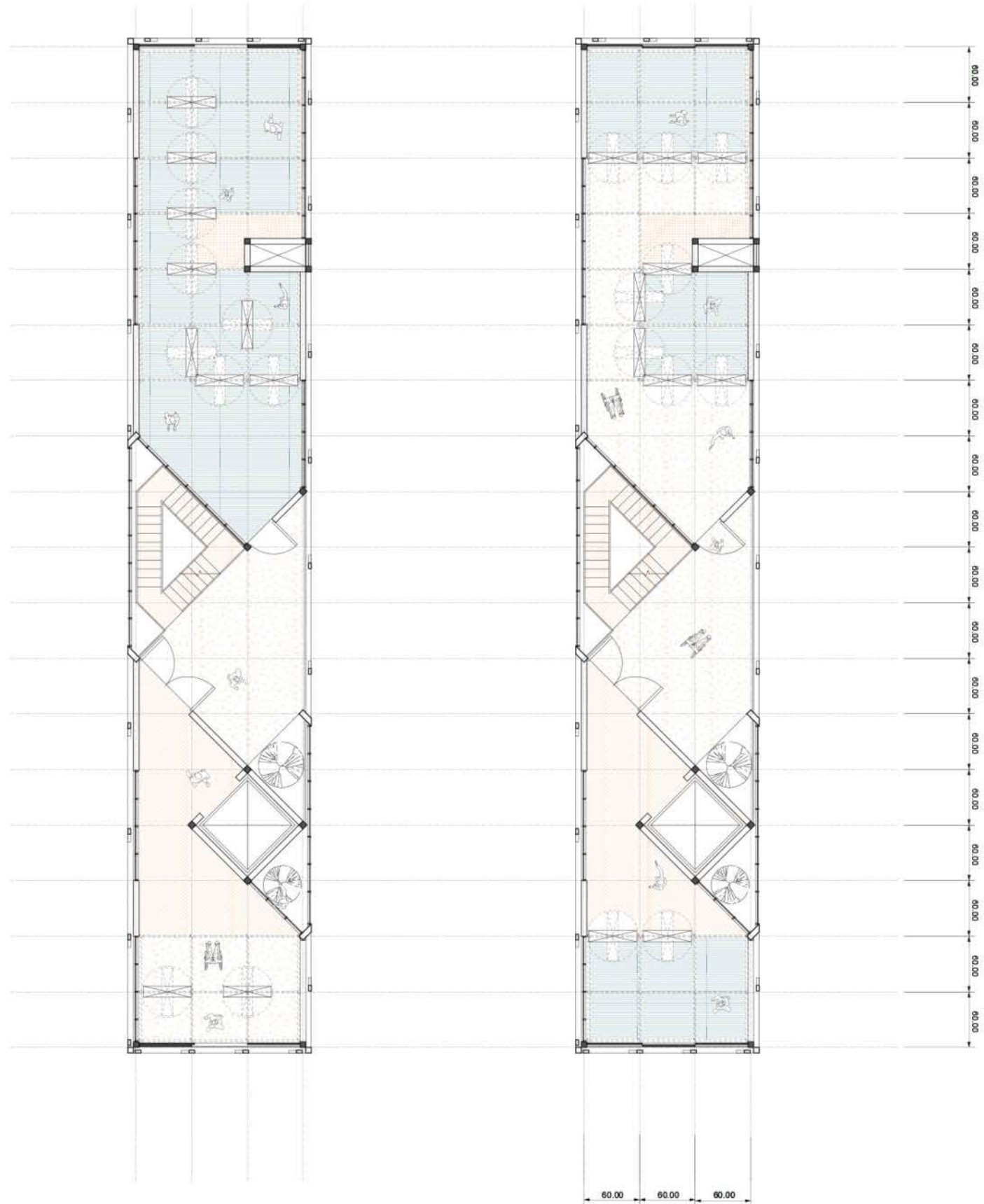


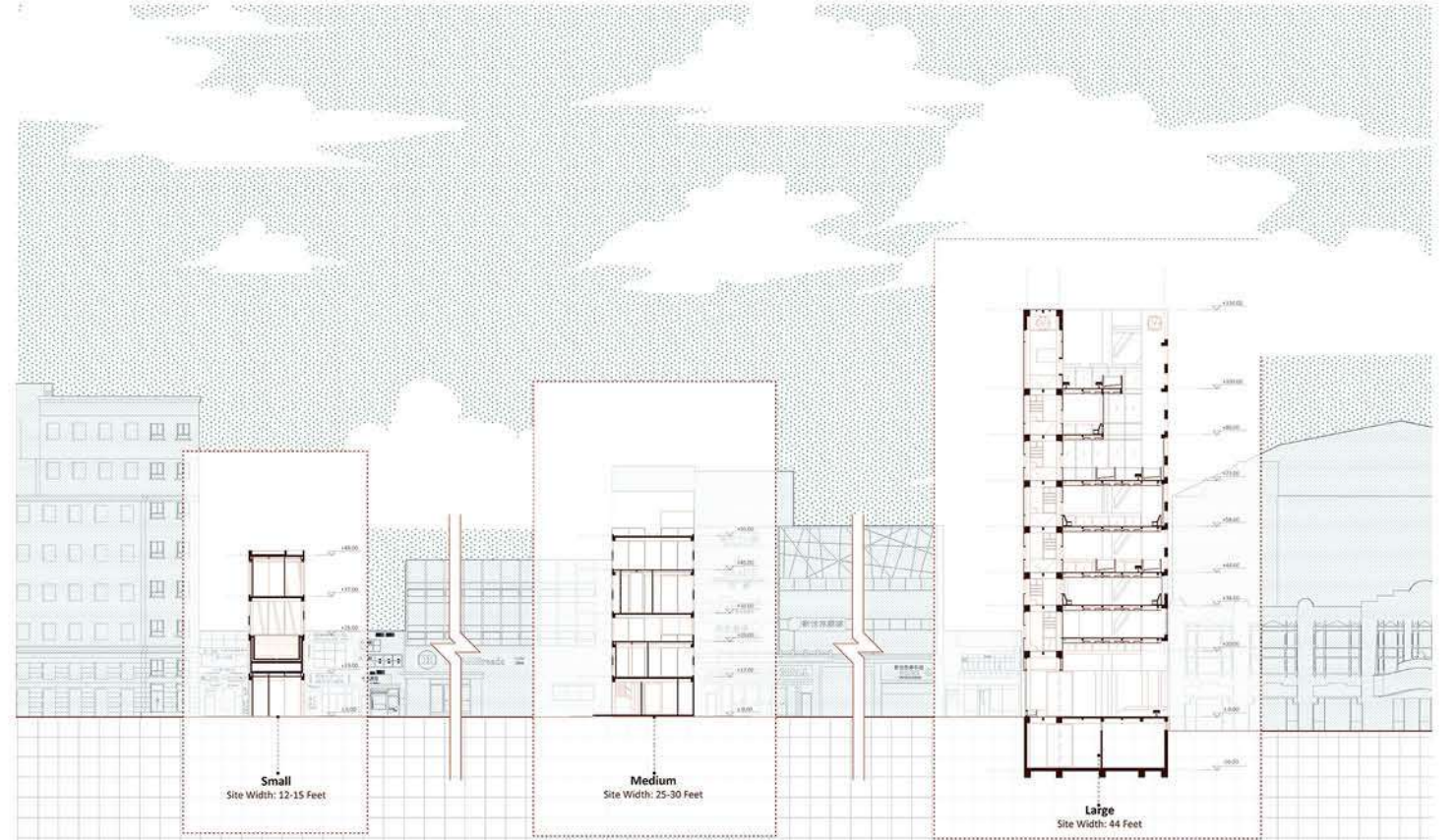




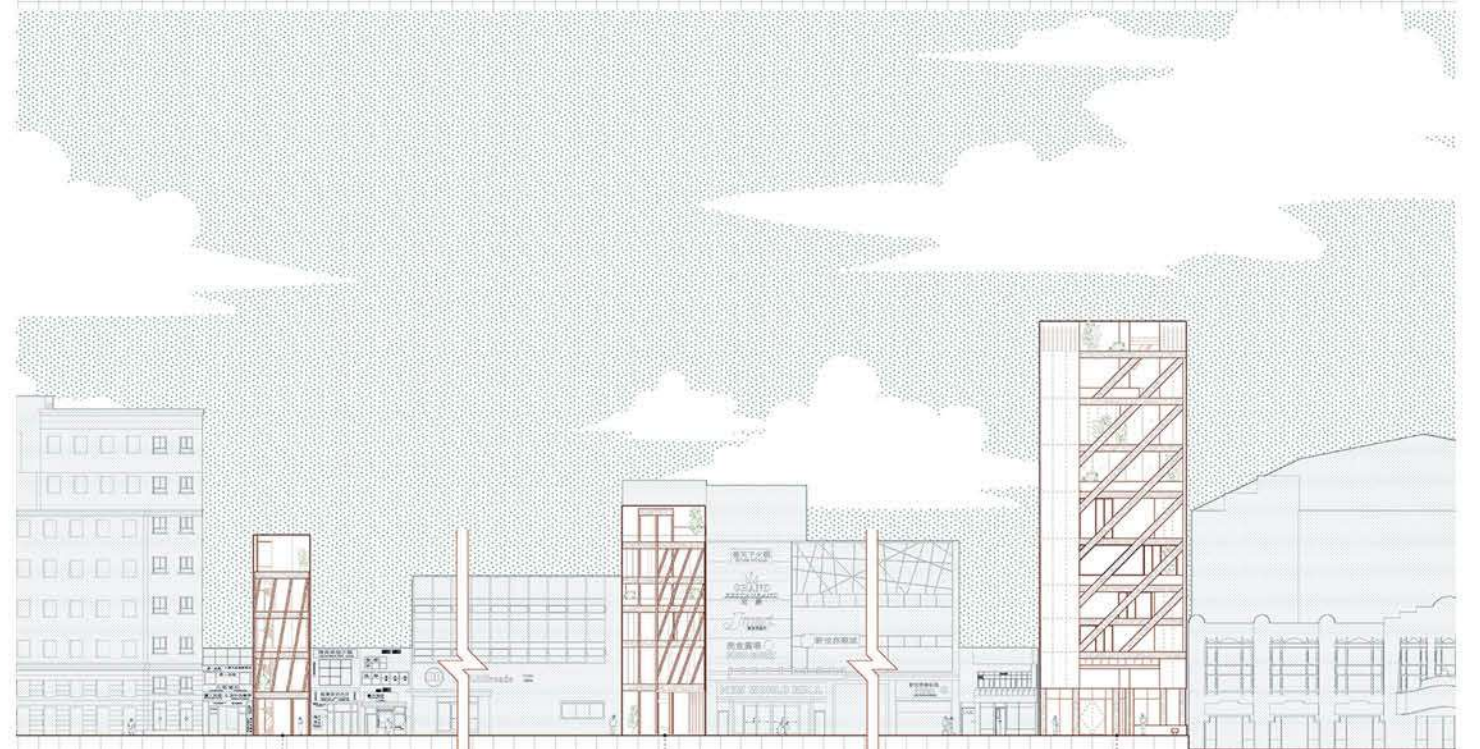




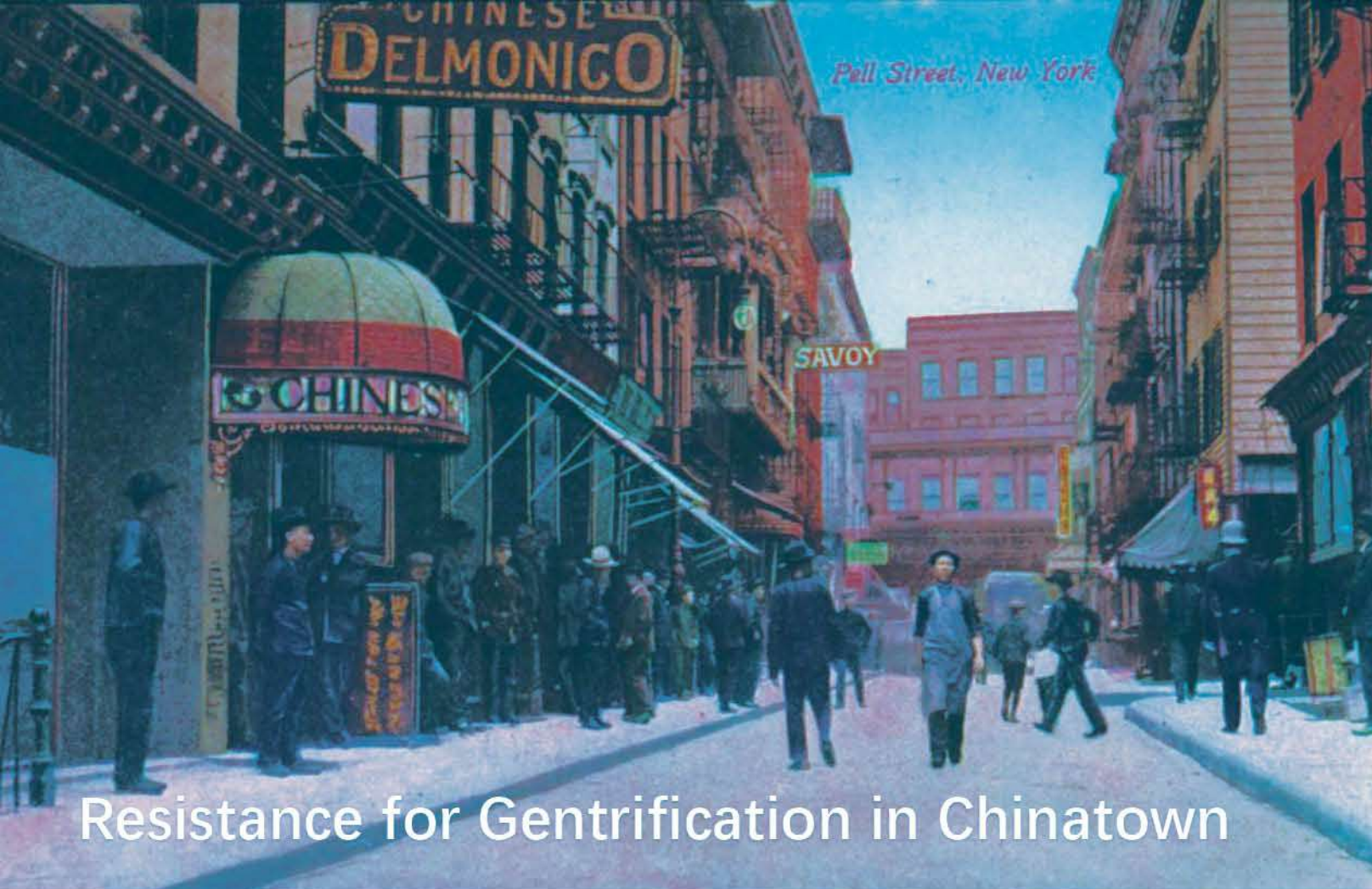




Section
1:150



Elevation
1:150



Resistance for Gentrification in Chinatown

Research questions

In the past 40 years (from 1980 to 2020), lower Manhattan has experienced rapid urban renewal. As the last neighborhood with a great possibility of development, Chinatown is facing the strong pressure of gentrification and urban redevelopment. In the past 40 years, the Chinese community has continuously resisted the general real estate market law, and actively participated in the development of the city through civil rights organizations such as AAFE and CAAAV (with affordable social housing as the topic). How can such bottom-up community development projects help Chinatown preserve and maintain the unique characteristics of the historic community? And how does it affect the urban space and demography of Chinatown?

Summary

Chinatown is hedged in by three of the borough's priciest neighborhoods: Soho to the north, the Financial District to the south, and, to the west, Tribeca. In the past 40 years (from 1980 to 2020), Manhattan's downtown is undergoing rapid urban renewal. With the financial support of the state government's urban renewal promotion plan, neighborhoods such as SOHO have been rapidly rebuilt. SOHO has rapidly transformed into an expensive and dynamic urban entertainment zone in Manhattan by inverting cultural industry and luxury business. At the same time, the financial district has created huge office space through the construction of a large number of high-density skyscrapers, which continues to provide power for the city's development. The development and construction needs of these two regions are increasingly difficult to meet, and gradually spread and expand to the surrounding neighbors - Chinatown. Chinatown is greatly compressed by the surrounding priciest neighborhoods, facing fierce gentrification and development pressure¹

Faced with rising housing costs, a large number of Chinese are moving to other boroughs of New York, such as Flushing and Brooklyn. The immigrant population in Chinatown has doubled since 1980 - which makes the lower east side still the place with the highest residential density in Manhattan.² Thanks to the continuous influx of a large number of foreign-born immigrants into the lower east side, Chinatown did not disappear as quickly as the other historic immigrant enclaves such as Ireland and little Italy, but Chinatown gradually began to show a decline in development. Chinatown is no longer the preferred destination for immigrants. Flushing has gradually become a popular springboard to enter the United States rather than Chinatown.³

In order to safeguard the quality and vitality of the neighborhood, the Chinatown community has gradually spawned civil rights organizations representing the mainstream voice of the neighborhood, such as AAFE and CAAAV. These community-based civil rights organizations have been trying to involve and influence the neighborhood's urban renewal by establishing non-profit developers in the past 40 years. These civil rights organizations intervene and reverse the trend of Chinatown's gentrification by organizing civil rights protests, developing affordable social housing, providing small business incubation plans, calling for neighborhood rezoning, and developing political influence. In

the opinion of civil rights organizations, the large proportion of the poor in Chinatown can not be ignored, and it is also the vulnerable group most affected by the gentrification of the community. Meanwhile, the low - to moderate-income groups are also the source and motor of neighborhood vitality.

AAFE and other civil rights organizations have preserved and redeveloped many vacant buildings on the lower east side into affordable social housing by integrating federal financial support and the support of the Department of building NYC. As of 2005, AAFE has built or rehabilitated 43 buildings in Chinatown and on the lower east side, housing more than 500 low - to moderate-income families.



Fig.2 At 3 a.m., a man slept at the New Space internet cafe on the corner of East Broadway and Forsyth Street in Chinatown.

Niko Koppel

Chinese civil rights organizations provide a feasible way to oppose gentrification and stabilize the community, but more similar efforts are needed to fundamentally maintain the vitality and characteristics of the community. It is not enough to maintain and preserve the diversity and vitality of the city only by the efforts of the community. Chinatown also needs stronger political and government support to resist the laws of the real estate market.

Deliberate deportation of low-income Asians - Housing Woes for Chinatown's Chinese

Since the 1980s, the economy of Chinatown has been declining. In the fierce competition of industrial globalization, many advantageous industries in Chinatown (such as the textile industry and jewelry industry) have lost their competitiveness and advantages. Since the 1980s, factories in Chinatown began to close down and transfer outward, and foreign capital investment into Chinatown has also been greatly reduced. On the contrary, the number of immigrants

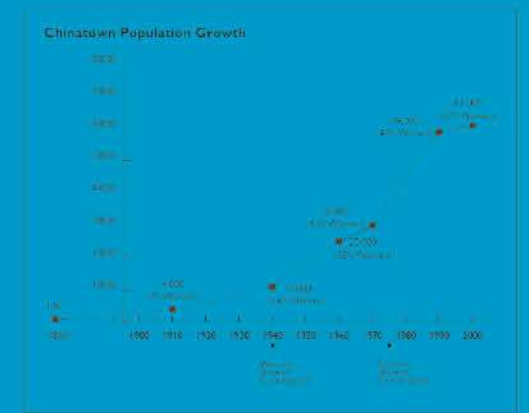


Fig.3 Diagram of Chinatown population growth, AAFE, REBUILD CHINATOWN INITIATIVE FINAL REPORT

pouring into Chinatown is increasing year by year. The economic recession makes Chinatown more vulnerable to being invaded by its surrounding neighborhoods. The limited space and increasing population make the population density of Chinatown higher year by year.^{vi}

Different from the stereotype of Chinese with diligence and prosperity, Chinatown has a large proportion of the poor. These people are often uneducated workers who immigrated to the United States around 1980. They come to New York under the call of the American dream and hope of high-quality life by working in factories. Unfortunately, they are living in a bad situation due to the industrial recession in Chinatown and the gradual severe Asian hate discrimination. Data show that these low-income groups often need to use more than 30% of their monthly income in exchange for a sleeping space.^{vii}

In order to meet the huge residential demand, the basement of Chinatown will be illegally transformed and divided into extremely small living units to accommodate a large number of low-income immigrants. A large number of low-income immigrants live in damp and dark basement compartments. These living spaces can not meet the basic regulations of fire safety and health in New York City, which greatly threatens the mental and physical health of low-income groups.^{viii}

As a secretive minority, low-income Chinese immigrants will face deliberate and systematic discrimination when seeking affordable public housing from the government. ^{ix}The lack of effective access to affordable public housing

provided by the government and a high degree of community isolation make the Chinese immigrants being trapped in Chinatown in an extremely disadvantaged situation. Civil rights organizations in the Chinese community know the cruel housing dilemma in the neighborhood, which is why they chose affordable housing for low-income immigrants as the focus of all activities - this is really the key to improving the neighborhood fundamentally.

Chinatown is not for sale- The characteristics of Chinatown threatened by real estate development and gentrification

Small businesses with unique characteristics and

delicious Chinese restaurants will be replaced, too.

With the uncontrolled gentrification, the exotic

restaurants and diverse small stores in Chinatown will

face painful struggles with fierce market competition.

More and more high-class restaurants, luxury hotels,

and fashion bars have occupied Chinatown, which

makes Chinatown more and more deviate from the

immigrant groups living in it. As other communities

that have experienced gentrification will experience,

bars are often the standard-bearer of upscale. A noisy

nightlife is the beginning of the rich invading the

working-class community. The influx of rich people

will quickly drive the community in an expensive and

unaffordable direction. At the same time, it is also threatening the characteristics of Chinatown. The data show that

more than 50% of small businesses in Chinatown are considering moving out of Chinatown due to the consideration

of rent and market competitiveness. There are also a large number of small shops that give up adhering to the diverse

sales strategy and sell the same New York tourist souvenirs for more profits. It is not difficult to imagine that in the

current future, Chinatown will be occupied and dominated by large chain businesses such as CVS and Starbucks.

Converting Chinatown



Fig.4 A detailed map of gentrification in New York City's Chinatown released by CAAAV and the Urban Justice Center in March 2009

Chinatown will be developed into an exotic theme park without immigrants. The media and the real estate industry awakened the hype and publicity of "new" Chinatown as an exotic and chic neighborhood in order to pursue greater

market value. The developer positioned the new apartment as "pieds-a-terre" -a house close to the workplace, which is suitable for the rich living in the suburbs who need a place to sleep on weekdays. Real estate developers try to build

the new luxury apartments in Chinatown into a style and atmosphere similar to SOHO and Tribeca to achieve market competitiveness. But this has greatly erased the characteristics of Chinatown and pushed it in a monotonous and

boring direction. Meanwhile, in recent years (especially after 2005), a large number of new luxury apartments have replaced the buildings where low-income immigrants lived, kicking low-income Chinese out of Chinatown. Ironically,

it turns Chinatown, a vibrant community, into an exotic theme park empty inside.

The Lower Manhattan Development Corporation and city planners have encouraged gentrification in Chinatown, which will be highly dense and financially ruin the special urban space in Chinatown. This will fundamentally destroy

the comfortable, lively, and exotic street space of Chinatown and turn it into a boring urbanized street scene.^{viii}

Chinatown for resident , Chinatown for all- Low-income groups are the soul of Chinatown



Fig.5 AAFE CONFERENCE COUNTDOWN: THE CAMPAIGN FOR TENANT RIGHT

Gentrification will inevitably cause the displacement of a large number of low-income immigrants and seriously threaten population diversity. Since the promulgation of the first rent stabilization law in New York in 1969, a large

number of buildings in Chinatown have been controlled by the rent stabilization law - these houses are rare and achievable homes for low-income immigrants. ^{ix}Driven by soaring house prices and development interests, many

landlords will deliberately drive out existing tenants by means of no house maintenance, no renewal of lease file, no

rent receiving, no hot water supply, no heating, intimidation, fraud, and so on. The landlord tried every means, even illegally, to expel and harass the residents. Once the house is vacant, the landlord will renew and upgrade the building and re-divide the units to escape the control of the rent stability law. "The building will be rented again according to the market price to obtain higher profit. Facing the pressure of gentrification, the remaining affordable housing in Chinatown is also greatly reduced."³²

The demographic diversity of the neighborhood is very important to the vitality of the neighborhood and the urban atmosphere, which is why the Chinese civil rights organizations in Chinatown try their best to protect the low-income groups from the infringement of gentrification and maintain their proportion in the community population. A healthy and dynamic community should be a place suitable for citizens of all classes to live, work and entertain. Class-eliminating urban renewal has fatal lethality to the vitality of local communities. Delicious Chinese restaurants, highly skilled hair salons, exotic handicraft shops, great commodity stores, and so on in Chinatown relied on low-income workers. In other words, the dynamic and vibrant urban life needs to be maintained and operated by the low-income working class. It is unreasonable to cruelly expel the working class from the urban space while enjoying the outcomes of the working class.

It is conceivable that when low-income immigrants in Chinatown are replaced on a large scale, local urban life, especially urban activities at night, will lose support. City streets and public squares will fall silent early, and shops and restaurants on the streets will close early. To a large extent, this will reduce the safety and comfort of the street. Now Chinatown has begun to show this trend gradually. From 7 o'clock at night, a large number of shops and restaurants begin to close, when Flushing's nightlife is about to reach the busiest time. Because shop and restaurant waiters were forced to move out of Chinatown, they had to leave an hour early to safely return to their homes in Brooklyn or Queens every night.

Therefore, it is understandable that the protection of the quality of life and rights of low-income immigrants is not only for democratic and moral considerations but also for the sustainability and vitality of the community itself. This is why in recent years, Chinatown began to unite, safeguard the rights of neighbors in all aspects as a whole, and

formally express their resistance to gentrification. (Chinatown is a diverse community with people from different regions, class positions, and ideologies in China. The community rarely has a unified leadership to represent them. However, facing the potential threat of gentrification, the second generation of immigrants in Chinatown began to change their ideas and pay attention to the unified attitude of the community and the occurrence of politics.)

Bottom-up development of Chinatown-Non-profit developers representing the community

Moved to action by a developer who refused to hire Asian workers for the massive Confucius Plaza construction project, local activists raised their voices, staged months of protests, and finally prevailed. During this civil rights activity in 1973, AAFE-Asian Americans for Equality was founded. In the 1980s, mayor Ed Koch's Government quietly promoted the construction of the " Special Manhattan Bridge District",



Fig.6 AAFE, the equality house, 176 and 180 Eldridge St

encouraging the construction of luxury apartments to replace low-income apartments. In this context, AAFE began to mobilize other community organizations to prevent developers from exploiting the neighborhood. Since then, AAFE has accelerated the investment in affordable housing development to maintain the stability and vitality of the neighborhood.

In 1985, a fire in 54 Eldridge St. provided an opportunity for AAFE to intervene in affordable public housing development as a non-profit developer. In 1988, AAFE purchased two buildings - 176 and 180 Eldridge St - confiscated due to tax default from the NYC Department of building at a very low price. AAFE formulated a widely imitated affordable housing strategy - using the federal low-income housing tax credit to attract financing, and persuaded the enterprise foundation, an affordable housing pioneer, And Fannie Mae to fund \$5.2 million for the rehabilitation project. The development named equality house considered 59 apartments for low income and formally home residents.

Because AAFE acquired the development model of the confiscated vacuum building due to tax default from the Municipal Department of building, the affordable social housing projects developed by AAFE are scattered in

Chinatown and the lower east side. Unlike other large-scale residential projects developed by NYCHA with a risk of community self-isolation, these projects enable low-income immigrants to integrate more organically into urban life. By means of acupuncture to install renewal projects in the city, assisting in the development of preferential small business space on the ground floor, and small business incubation plan, AAFE is not only improving the living plight of low-income immigrants but also protecting small businesses from the persecution of gentrification. To a certain extent, it helps the block where the development project is located to maintain a unique local business atmosphere and is not squeezed by the large chain businesses of CVS and Starbucks.

After 2000, AAFE experienced a stage of rapid development, not limited to the construction and development of Chinese communities, gradually expanded the target beneficiaries of non-profit housing development into the elderly, low-income, and Pan Asian immigrant groups, and maintained the population diversity of Chinatown and Lower East Side neighborhoods from a broader perspective.

Our homes, Our Rights- Urban development tied to civil rights activities



Fig.7 CAAAV, Chinatown

CAAAV Organizing Asian Communities was founded in 1986 by working-class Asian women to build power in Asian communities against rising police and hate violence. CTU under CAAAV is an organization focusing on residential rights. For many years, they have paid attention to the protection of the legitimate rights and basic life quality of low-income tenants in the region. It can be said that CAAAV

will never be absent from the anti-gentrification activities in Chinatown. Unlike AAFE is a non-profit housing developer, CAAAV, also effectively intervenes and affects the urban renewal process of Chinatown through civil rights movement and protest.

In addition, in the past two decades, CAAAV has devoted a lot to calling on rezoning Chinatown. The contents of the manifesto mainly include opposing the demolition, harassment, and eviction in the historical block of Chinatown,

curbing the approval of new buildings in the historical block, ensuring the rent protection in the historical block, ensuring more affordable housing in the new projects, encouraging the development of small business, etc. In terms of urban space control, CAAAV also calls for limiting the construction height of the plot to protect the unique urban space in Chinatown.

The activities of CAAAV and AAFE promote and help each other. The former as a protester and the latter as a developer express the resistance and organization of the Chinese community against urban gentrification from multiple angles. From a certain point of view, these civil rights organizations have indeed brought great obstacles to the marketing and upgrading of Chinatown by real estate developers. However, due to the limited social voice and political energy of civil rights organizations, these interventions are always somewhat inadequate.

Historical neighbor in downtown needs more voice- Unique Chinatown urban space

In general, the trend of civil rights organizations in Chinese communities to intervene and resist urban gentrification has indeed brought some improvement. However, to fundamentally reverse the development trend of Chinatown, these practices are far from effective and sufficient.

Little progress has been made in providing low-income housing for poor Chinese immigrants. The "affordable housing" built by non-profit organizations and private developers with the help of various urban subsidies has produced only a few hundred sets. Even so, residents must earn \$60000 to \$40000 a year to participate in the lottery for these units, while the average middle income of the community is about \$20000 a year. In the long run, a large number of urban-driven development of public housing will be the only solution, not only for Chinatown but also the whole of NYC.

However, it is worth noting that there are also diversity and differences in classes and opinions within the Chinese community. Landlords and speculators have placed their hopes on the economic rewards brought by urban renewal and gentrification, so they uphold the attitude of supporting gentrification; Civil rights organizations and low-income immigrants strongly oppose urban renewal out of the consideration of community vitality. These internal divisions and conflicts also contribute to the current situation of Chinatown's hesitation about gentrification. To some extent, it

is also carving the characteristic urban space mixed with luxury apartments and historical buildings in Chinatown.

¹ YouTube ,“Our Homes, Our Rights”,

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D6V2pCIRsvU&list=UUI6mmPyZMgplrVCVbxvUAew&index=9>

² AAFE, REBUILD CHINATOWN INITIATIVE: FINAL REPORT, <https://www.aafe.org/2004/04/rebuild-chinatown-initiative-final-report.html>

³ Hsiang-Shui Chen, Chinatown No More: Taiwan Immigrants in Contemporary New York (Cornell University Press, 2006).

⁴ Jan Lin, Reconstructing Chinatown: Ethnic Enclave, Global Change(University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis , London,1998),79-100

⁵ AAFE, “Our History”, <https://www.aafe.org/who-we-are/our-history>

⁶ Vimeo ,“Housing Woes for Chinatown’s Chinese”, <https://vimeo.com/8105414>

⁷ U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Housing in metropolitan areas : Asian or Pacific Islander households(Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.,1995)

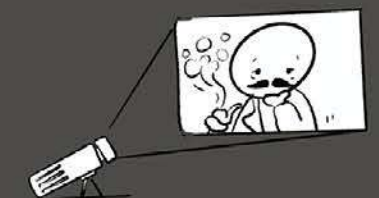
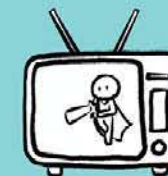
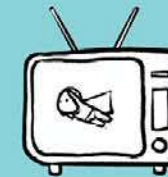
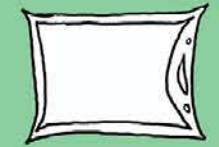
⁸ CAAAV, Converting Chinatown: A snapshot of a neighborhood becoming unaffordable and unlivable(December,2008)

⁹ The campaign for rent reform in New York, explained, last modified: Jun 12, 2019, 12:17pm EDT,<https://ny.curbed.com/2019/5/14/18617990/new-york-rent-control-tenants-rights-landlords>

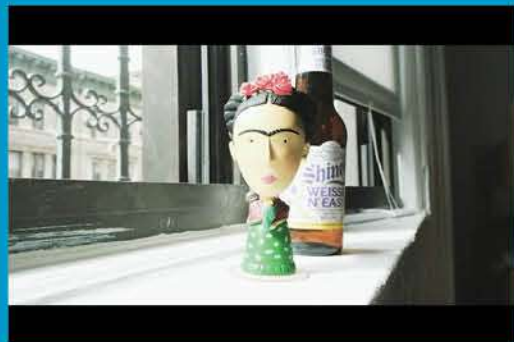
¹⁰ New York Times,“ Harassment Is Focus of Chinatown Tenants’ Suit”, last modified: FEBRUARY 18, 2009, <https://cityroom.blogs.nytimes.com/2009/02/18/harassment-is-focus-of-chinatown-tenants-suit/?searchResultPosition=39>

¹¹ YouTube ,“CTU to Madison Capital: Shame On You”, last modified: Aug 22, 2011,<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D6V2pCIRsvU&list=UUI6mmPyZMgplrVCVbxvUAew&index=9>

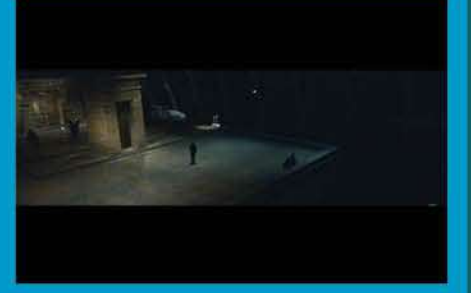
**A STORY OF MY
LIFE**
CARTOON
60 S



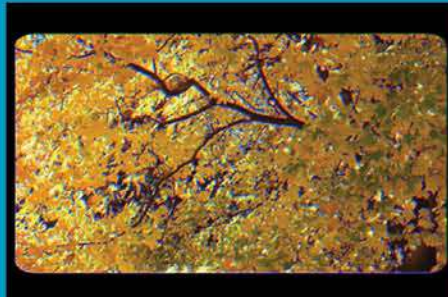
PANDA, EGG-PLANT, AND CUCUMBER
SHORT STORY
1 M 58 S



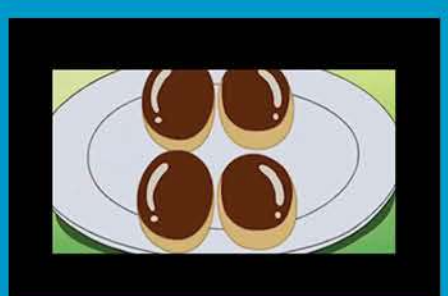
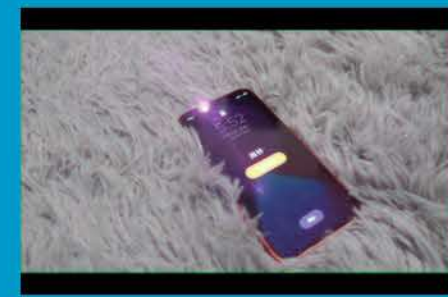
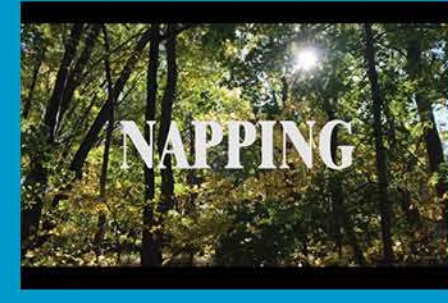
EGYPT TEMPLE IN THE METROPOLITAN
SHORT VIDEO
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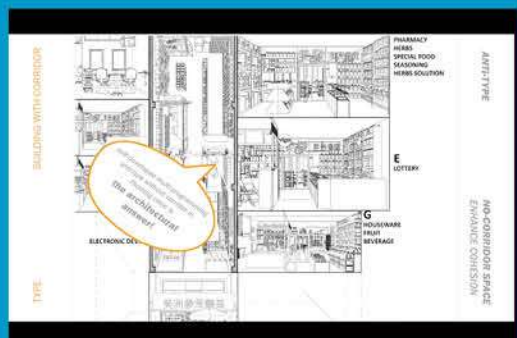
WANT A HOLIDAY
SHORT STORY
1 M 40 S



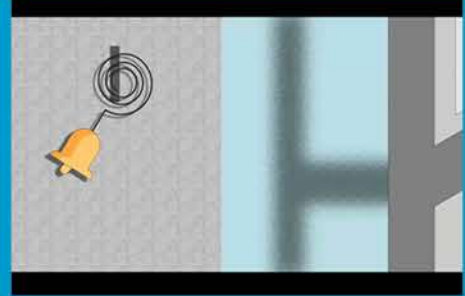
NAPPING
SHORT VIDEO
1 M 13 S



**SENIOR_CHAIN
STORE
INTRODUCTION
VIDEO
1 M 38 S**



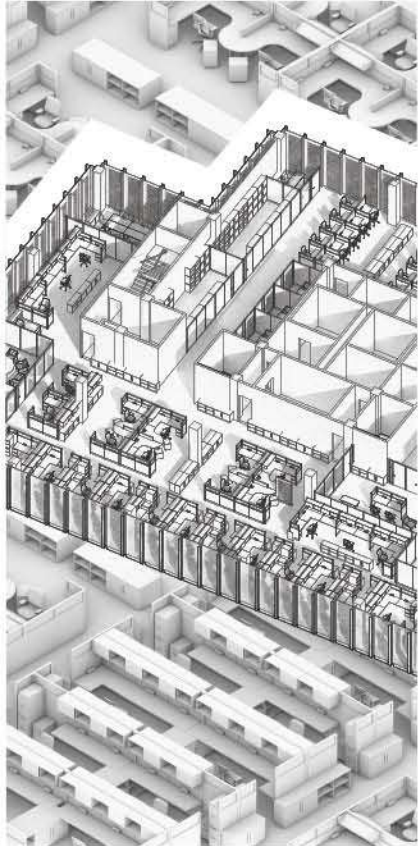
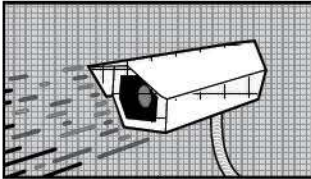
**WE ALL LOVE IT
ANIMATION
7 M 23 S**





WHEN HIGH-TECH HELP OUR BOSS BECOME THE BIG BROTHER, EVERYTHING PERSONAL MUST END UP BEING USED AGAINST US BY OUR EMPLOYER. WE HAVE NO PLACE TO HIDE IN THE FUTURE.

Amazon is well-known for its technological Taylorism: using digital sensors to monitor and control the activity of its workers in the name of efficiency. But after installing machine learning-powered surveillance cameras in its delivery vans earlier this year, the company is now telling employees: agree to be surveilled by AI or lose your job.



PRIVACY IS THE RIGHT TO BE ALONE

Privacy is the ability of an individual or group to seclude themselves or information about themselves, and thereby express themselves selectively.

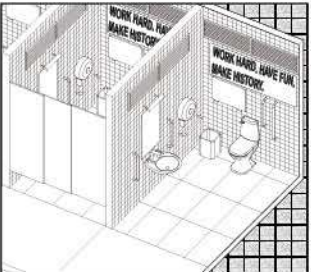
The right to privacy is a person's right to control, know and choose over personal information, who can access it, what information can be accessed



www.theverge.com

Amazon delivery drivers have to consent to AI surveillance in their vans or lose their jobs

Amazon started installing AI cameras in its vans this year

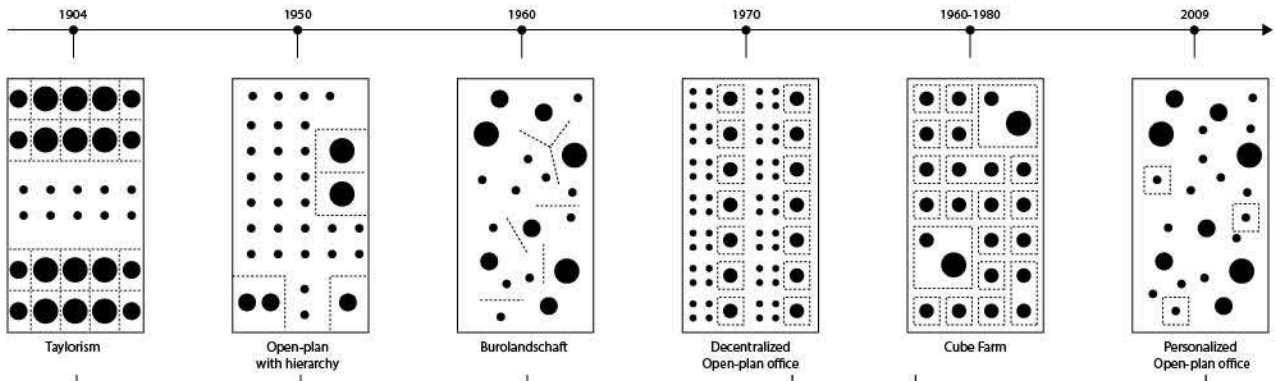


YOUR BOSS DOESN'T WANT YOU TO BE ALONE

In the workplace, the right to privacy is not fully protected. At the time of signing the work contract, the individual's right to control personal information during working hours has been transferred to the company. In the work space, the privacy of the individual is subordinated to the efficiency of the group. That is, in the face of the overall production efficiency of the company, the right to privacy is not worth mentioning. Employers can legally monitor various information and behaviors of employees in the workplace.

The restroom is the only space in the office where there is complete privacy. This is the only corner the monitor can't legally reach.

The history of modern office design is a dynamic history of surveillance and privacy. Architects, as practitioners of capitalist power and surveillance, use space to deal with the conflict between privacy and efficiency in pursuit of maxi-



1904 Taylorism

Architect: Larkin Building
 Location: Larkin Building, Buffalo, New York
 Date: 1904
 Construction: Steel frame

1950s Open-plan with hierarchy

Architect: IBM Building
 Location: IBM Building, New York
 Date: 1950s
 Construction: Steel frame

1960 Burolandschaft

Architect: IBM Building
 Location: IBM Building, New York
 Date: 1960
 Construction: Steel frame

1970 Decentralized Open-plan office

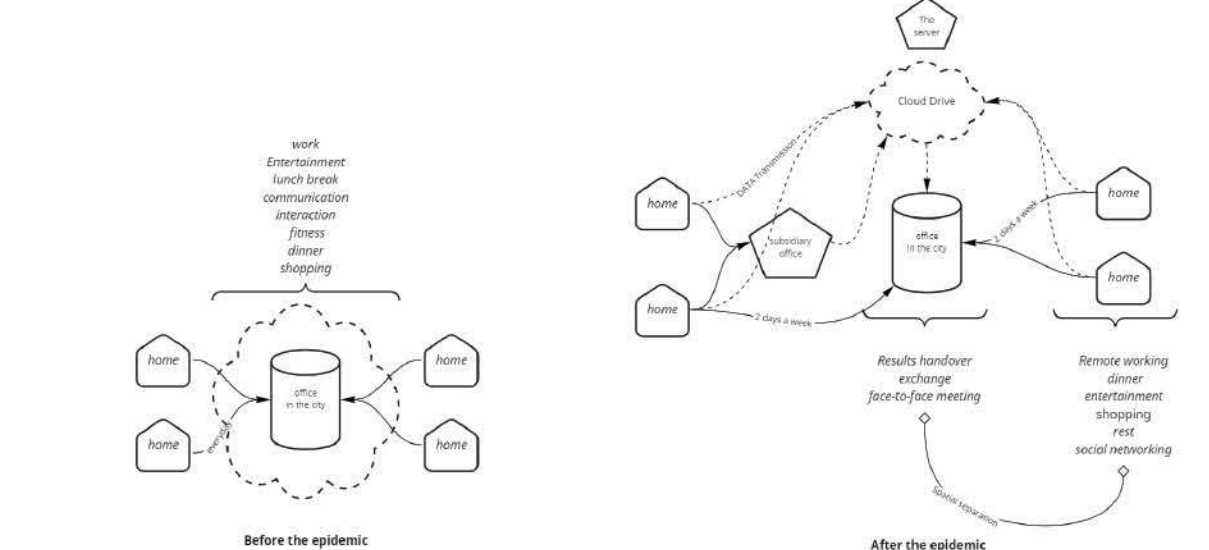
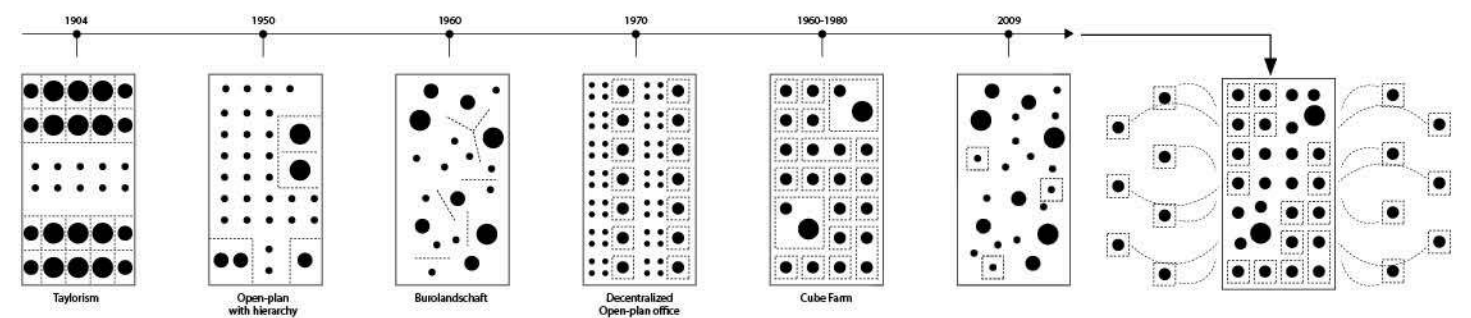
Architect: IBM Building
 Location: IBM Building, New York
 Date: 1970
 Construction: Steel frame

1980 Cube Farm

Architect: IBM Building
 Location: IBM Building, New York
 Date: 1980
 Construction: Steel frame

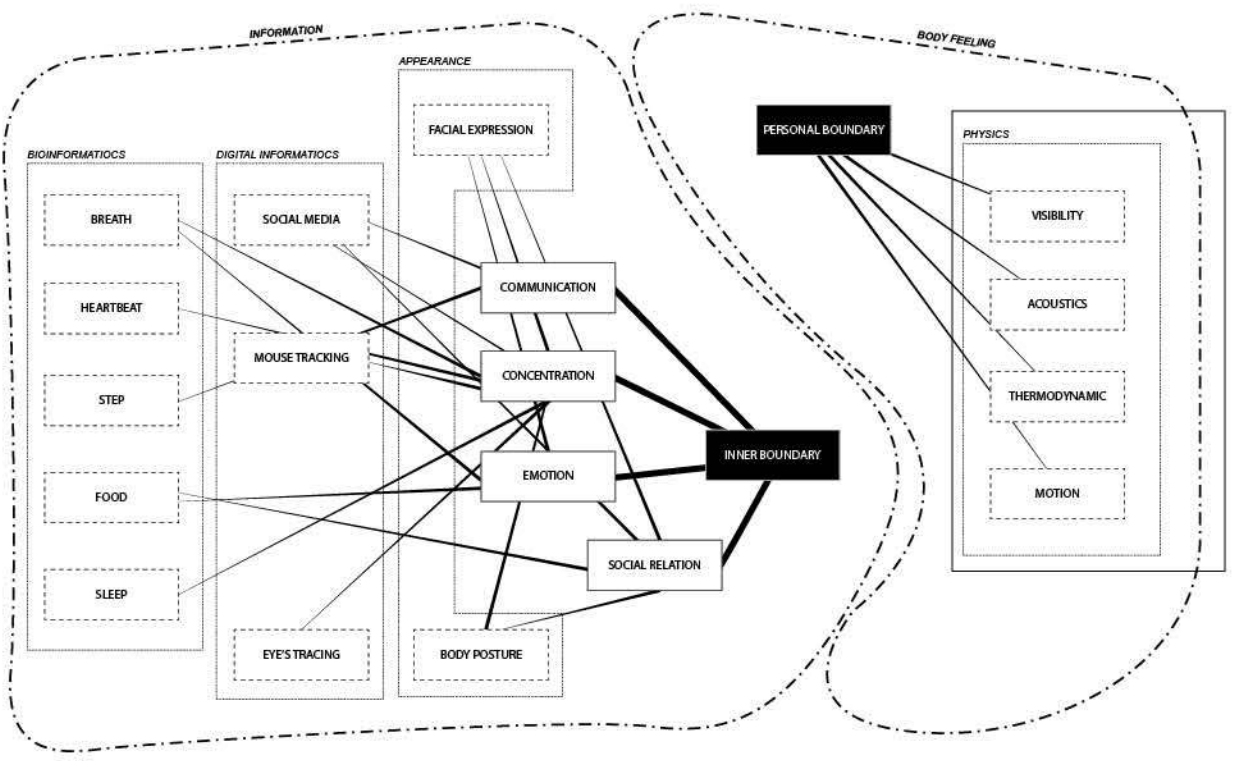
2009 Personalized Open-plan office

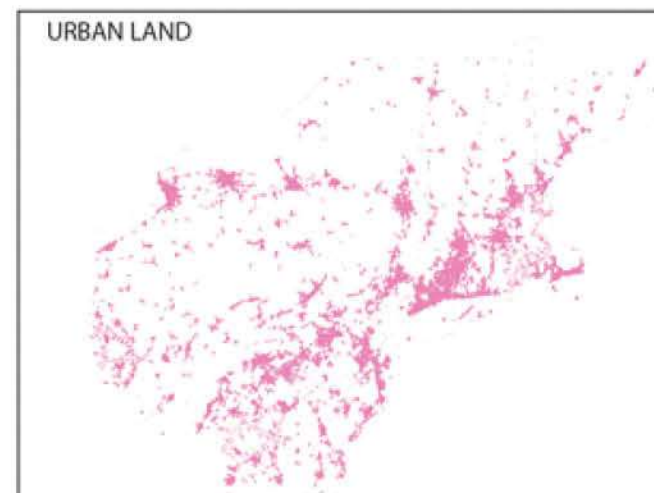
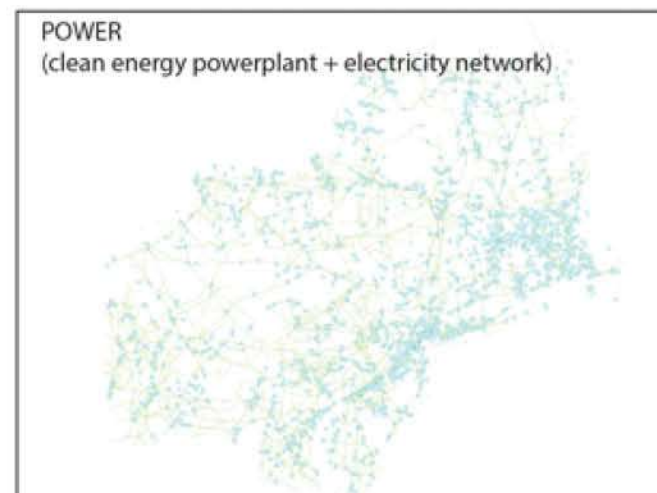
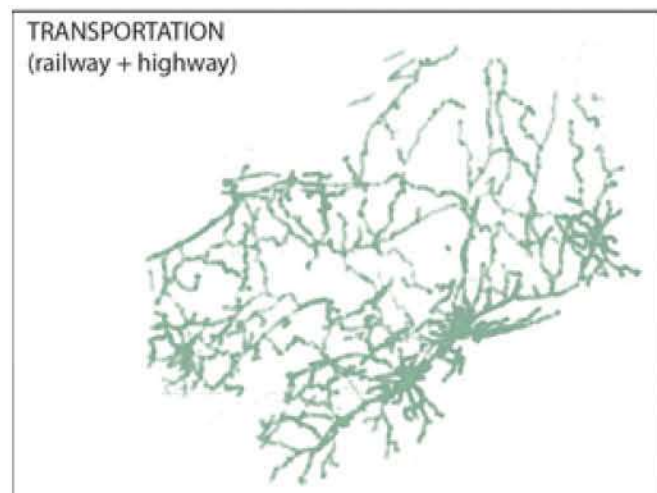
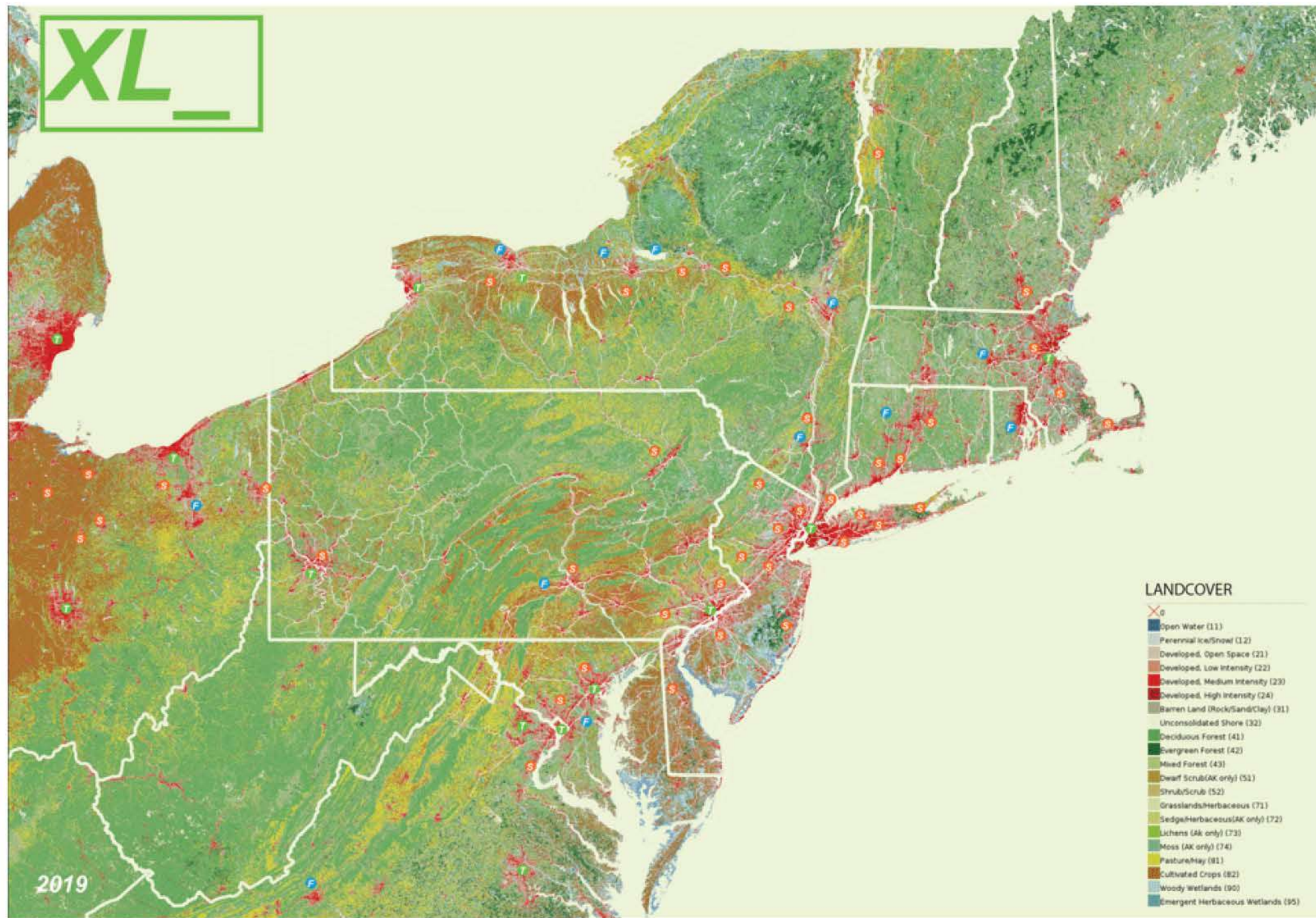
Architect: IBM Building
 Location: IBM Building, New York
 Date: 2009
 Construction: Steel frame

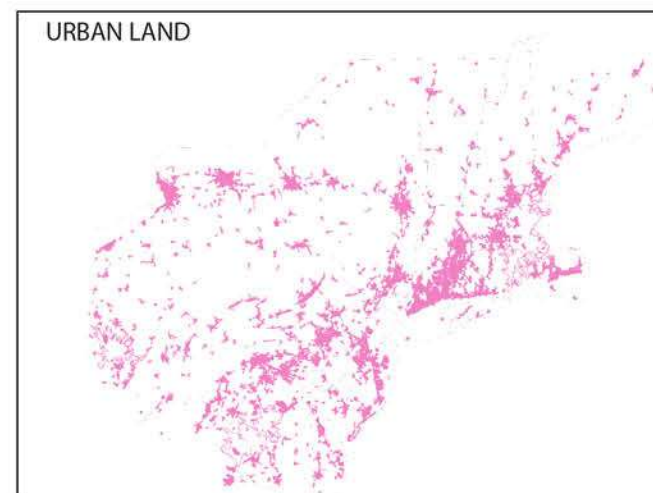
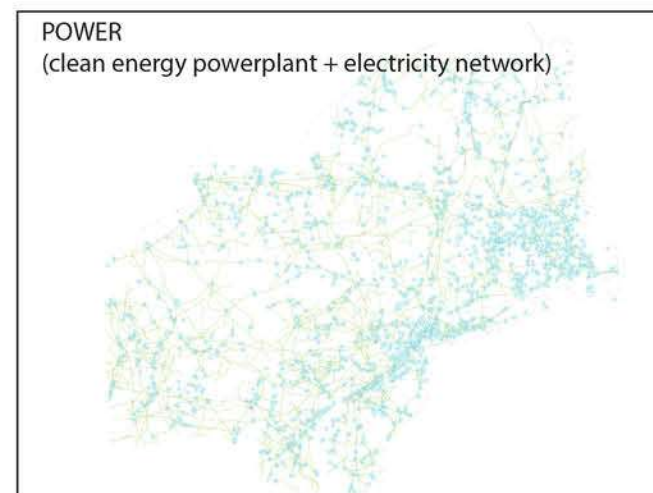
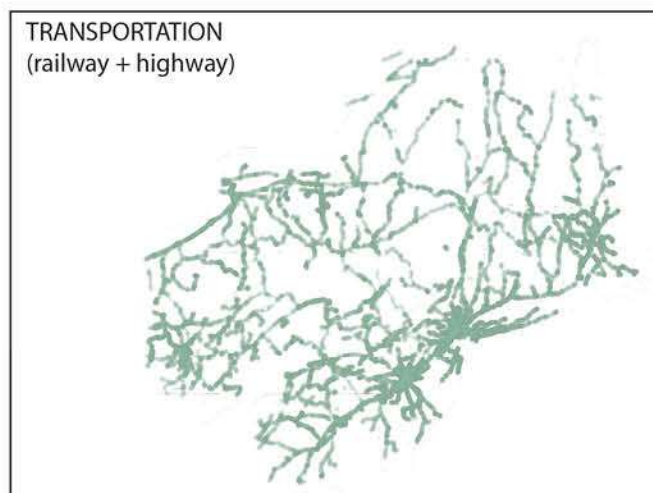
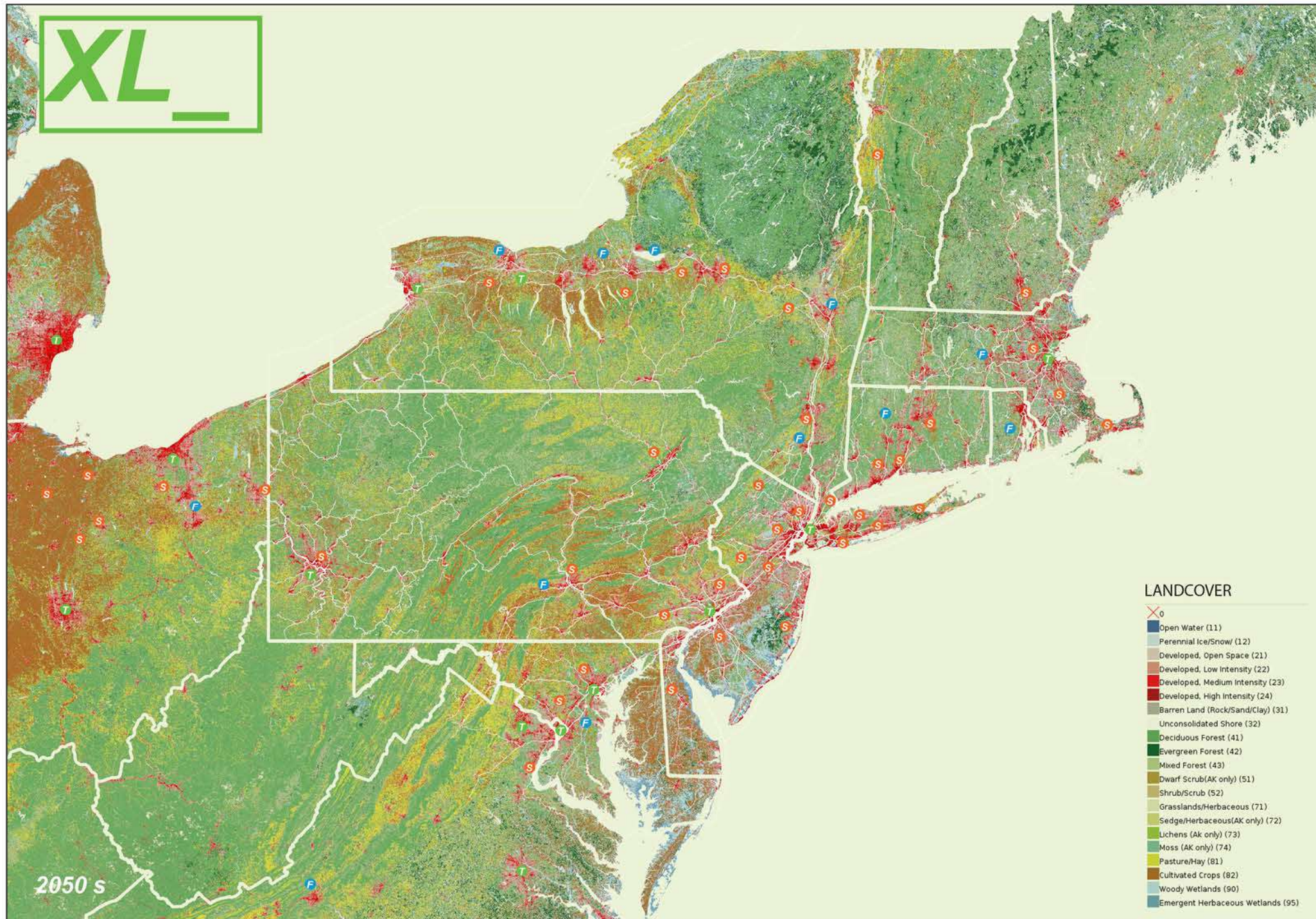


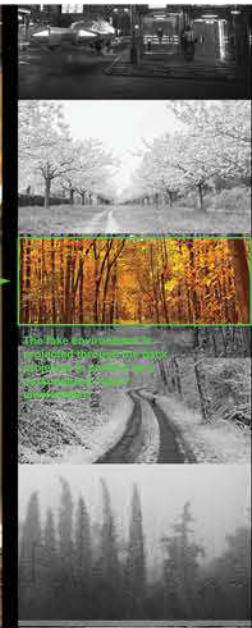
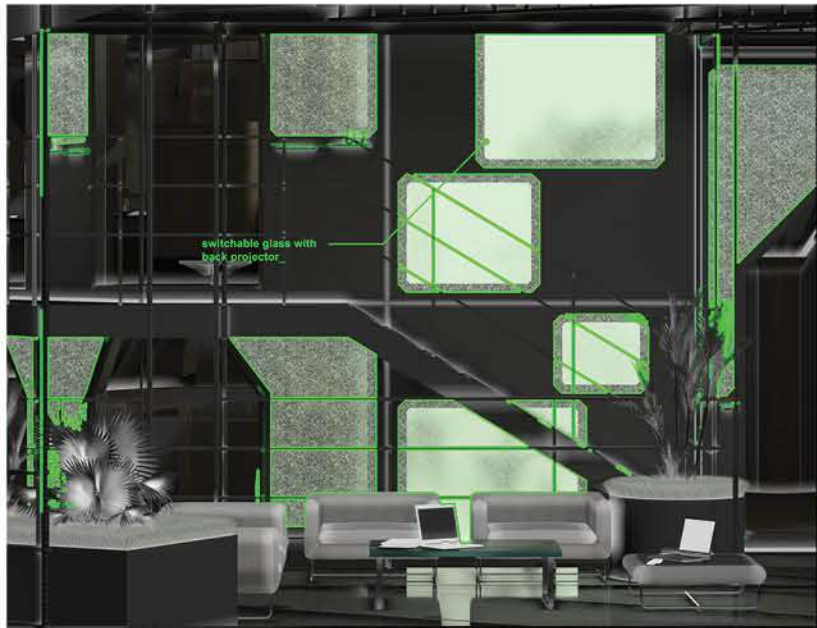
Live around the company as much as possible to get less daily commuting. Because the company is often located in urban areas, it also limits the scope of employees' daily life. Employees meet various needs in life through continuous movement within a limited range in the city. (even if the cost of living is high)

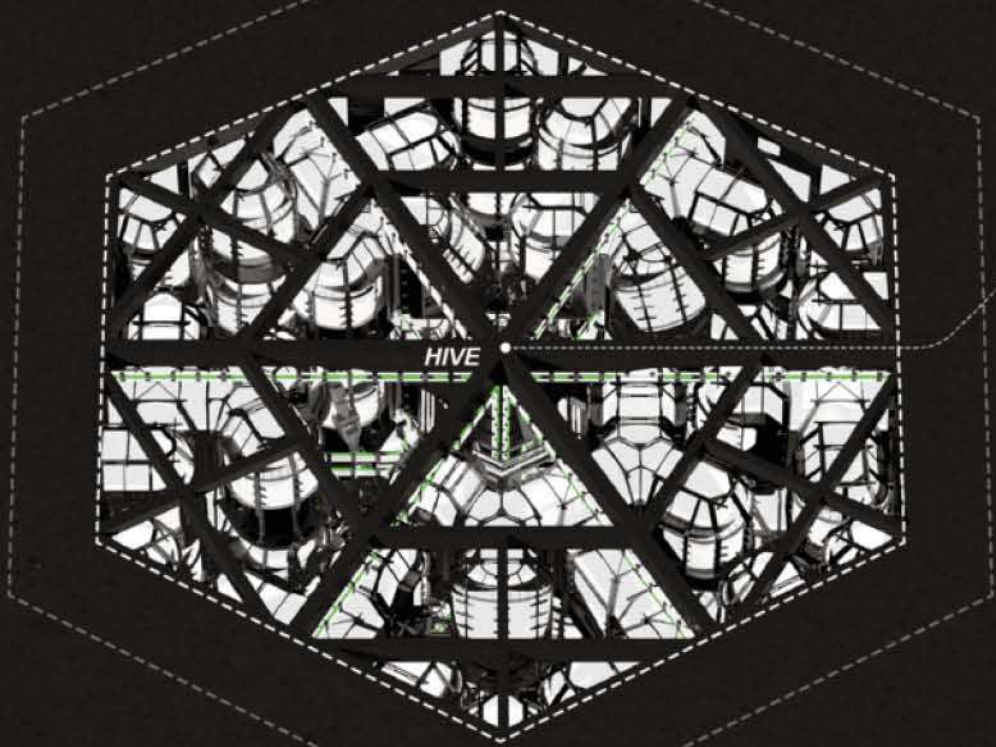
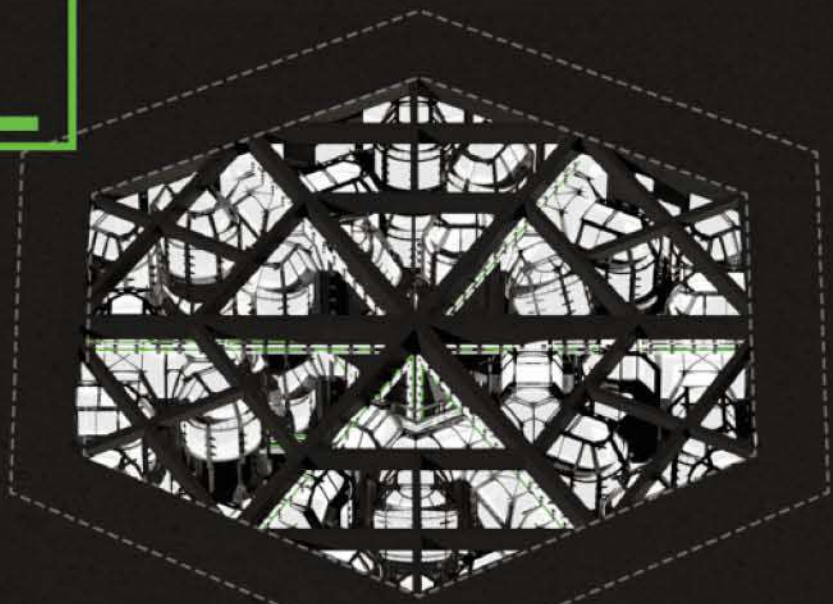
Through the combination of remote office, make efficient use of the office in the city and save costs. Employees no longer need to live close to the company, and their living needs are met in the living community. Home office staff will be fixed in their own homes.











Basic cubicles



Cubicles x 2



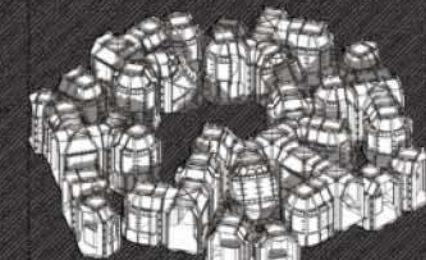
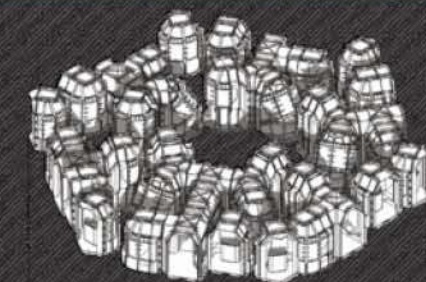
Cubicles x 3



Cubicles x 4



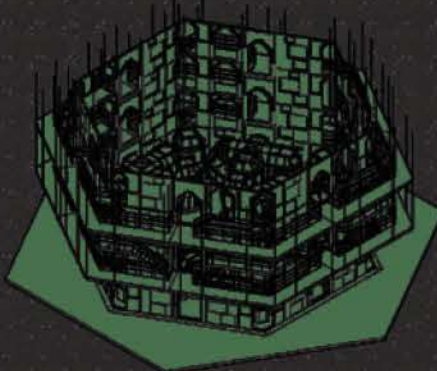
Cubicles x 4



Vertical combination



Vertical cubicles combination



Carriage



Radial beam

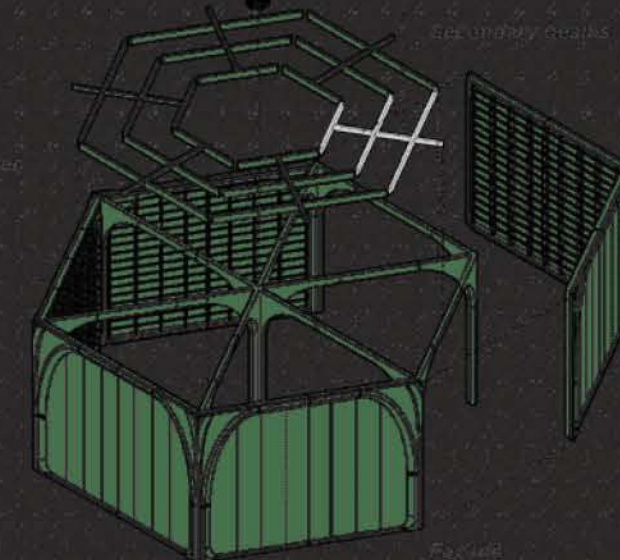


Factory

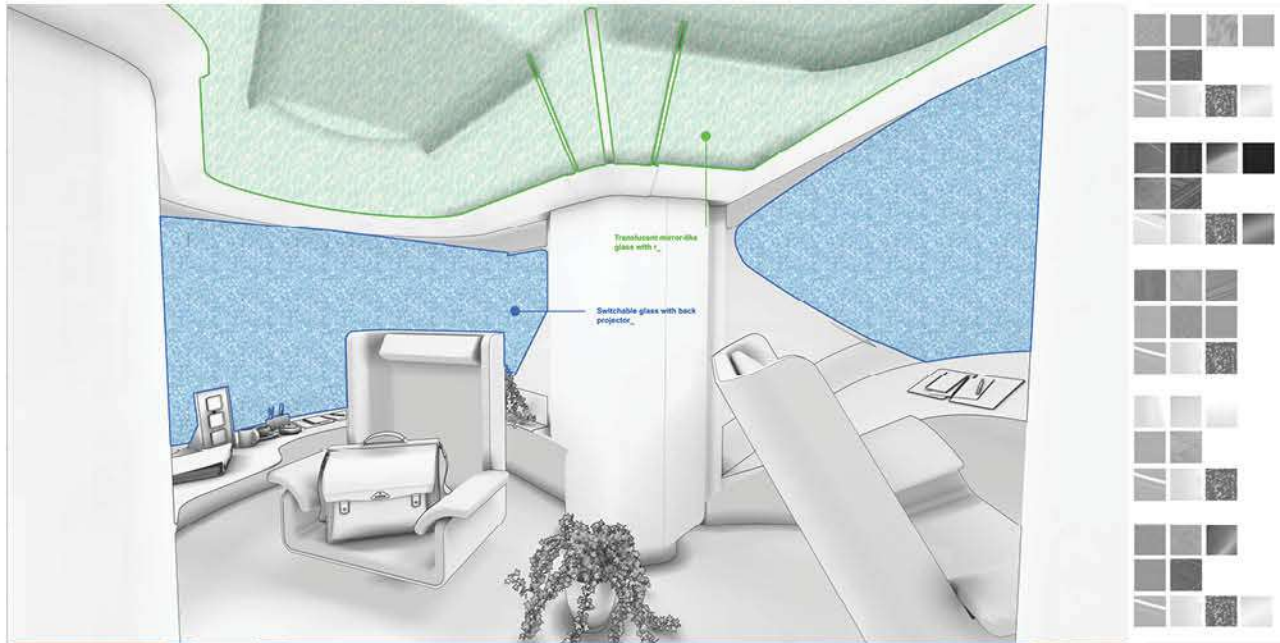
Panel

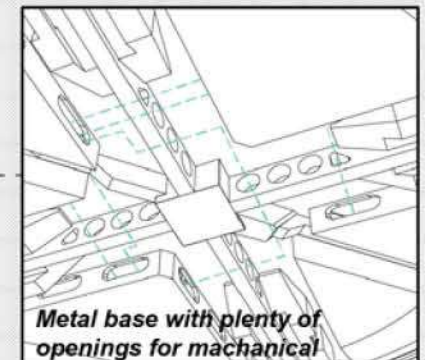
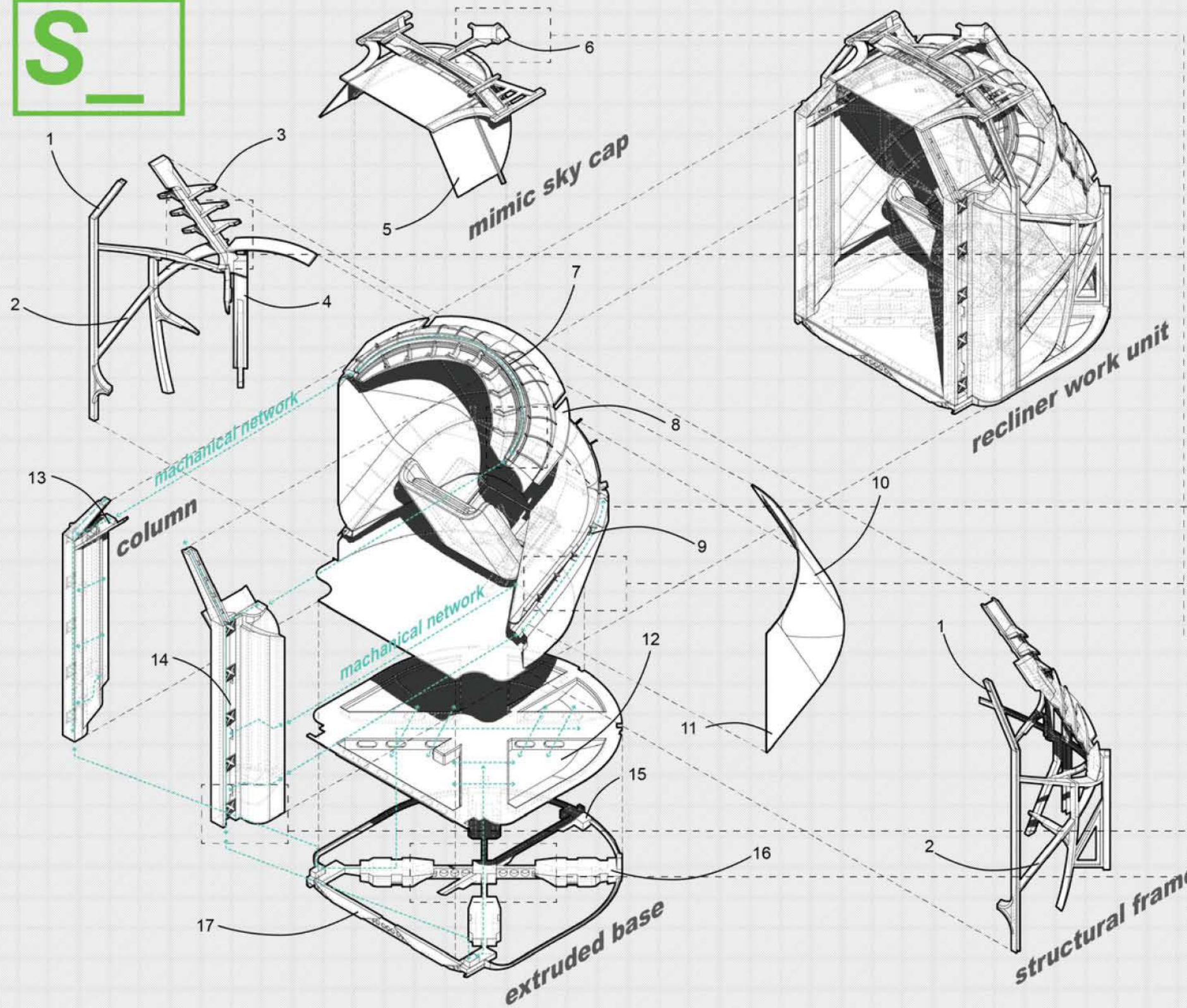
Secondary beams

Radial layer

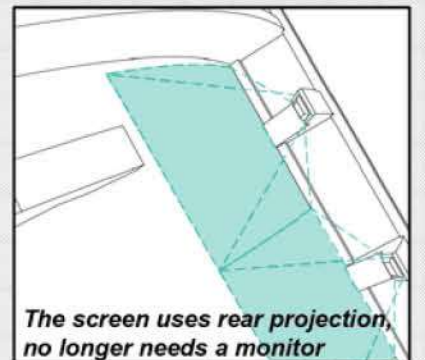


Factory

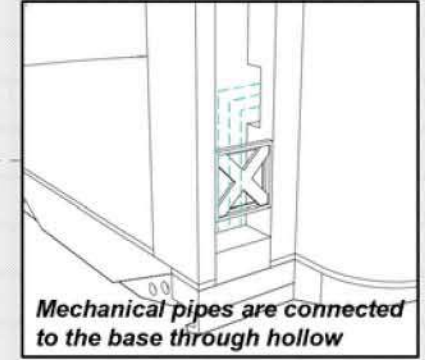




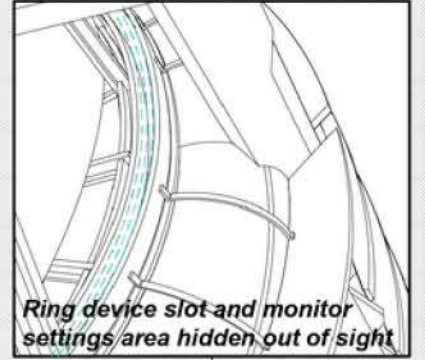
Metal base with plenty of openings for mechanical



The screen uses rear projection, no longer needs a monitor

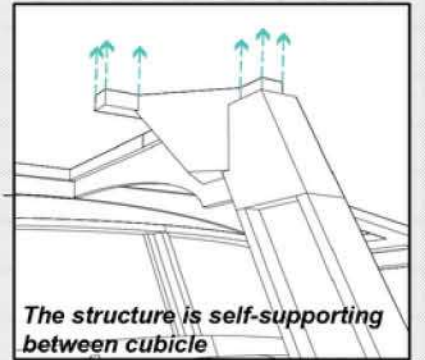


Mechanical pipes are connected to the base through hollow

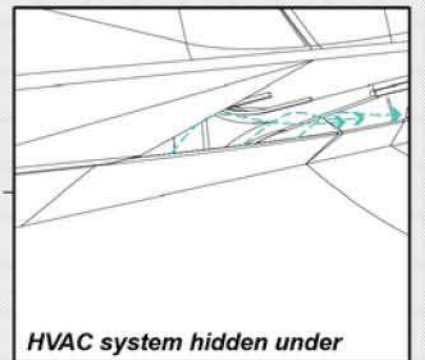


Ring device slot and monitor settings area hidden out of sight

- 1 Vertical metal support (with conduit)
- 2 Lateral metal supports
- 3 Back projector
- 4 Vertical metal support (with conduit)
- 5 Mirror glass with LED panel behind
- 6 Metal structure (supporting the upper cubicle)
- 7 Ring equipment slot (for placing wires, pipes)
- 8 Ring-shaped metal support (area for placing speakers, monitors, etc.)
- 9 Equipment gap (fresh air outlet, air conditioner outlet, humidifier outlet)
- 10 Switchable glass
- 11 Multi-layer extruded panels with heating grid sandwiched inside
- 12 Metal base (computer, air conditioner, wifi, humidifier and other mechanical placement areas)
- 13 Vertical metal structure column (with customized decorative layer attached on the surface)
- 14 Equipment pipeline grooves
- 15 Chair's electronic moving track
- 16 Base metal X-beam
- 17 Base metal beam



The structure is self-supporting between cubicle

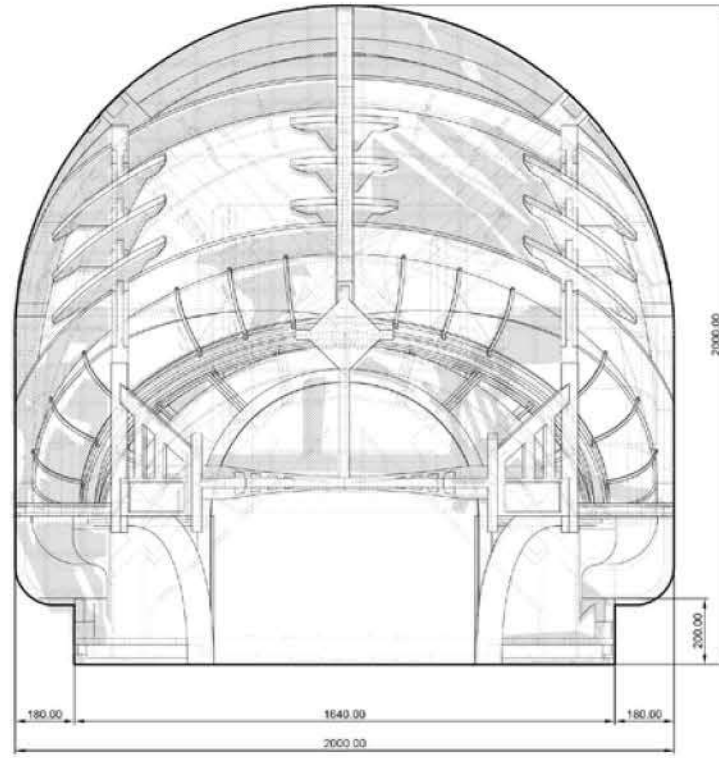
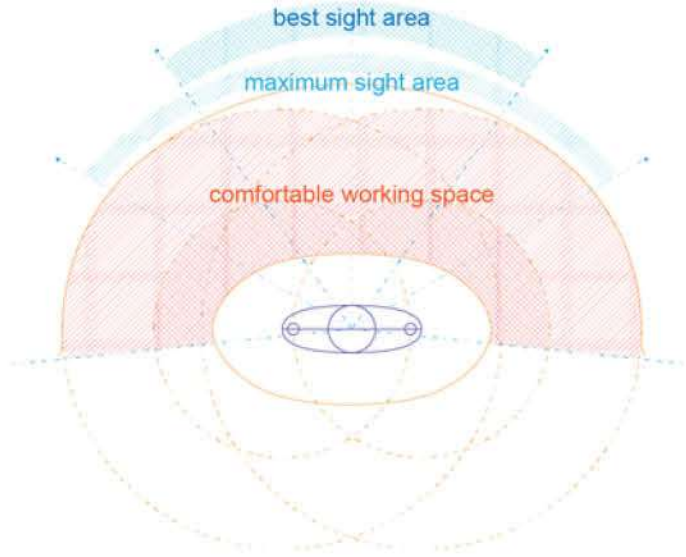


HVAC system hidden under

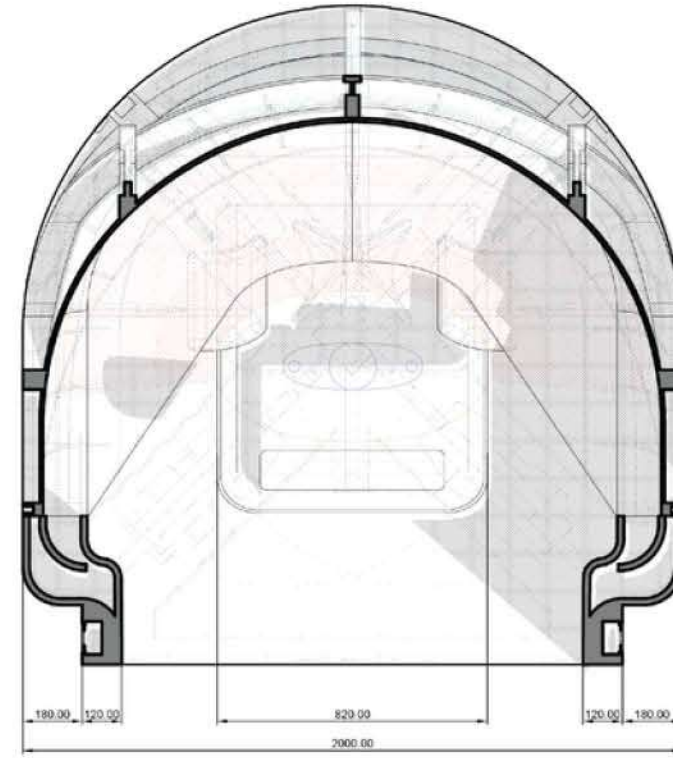




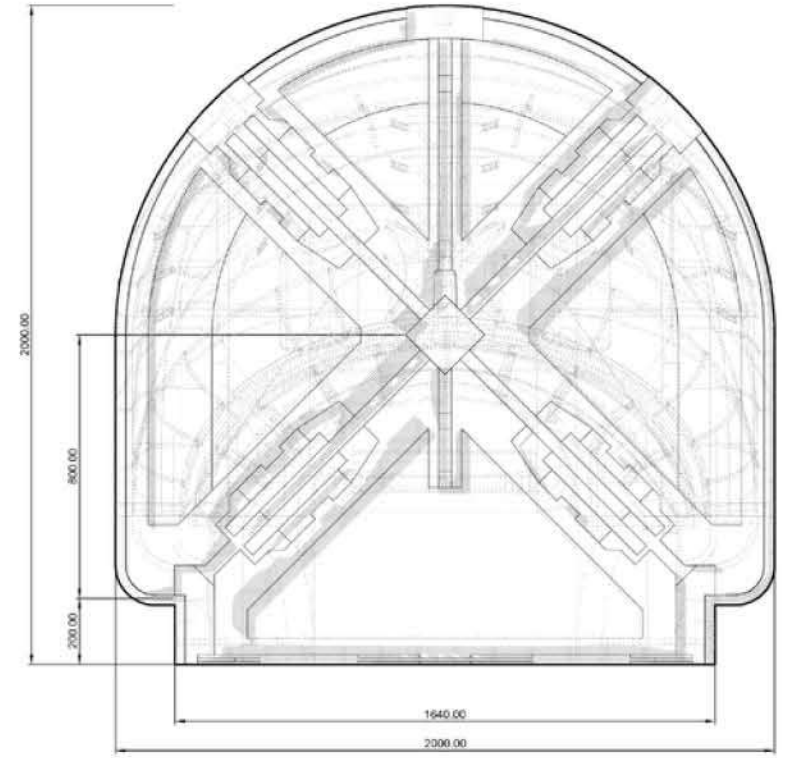
Recliner cubicles



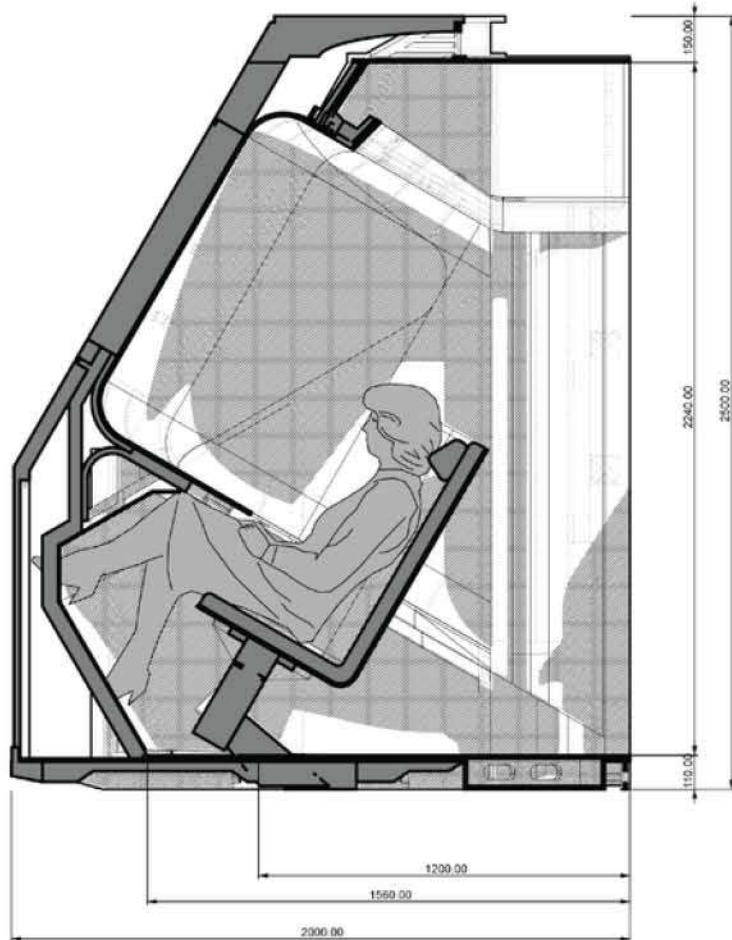
Top view



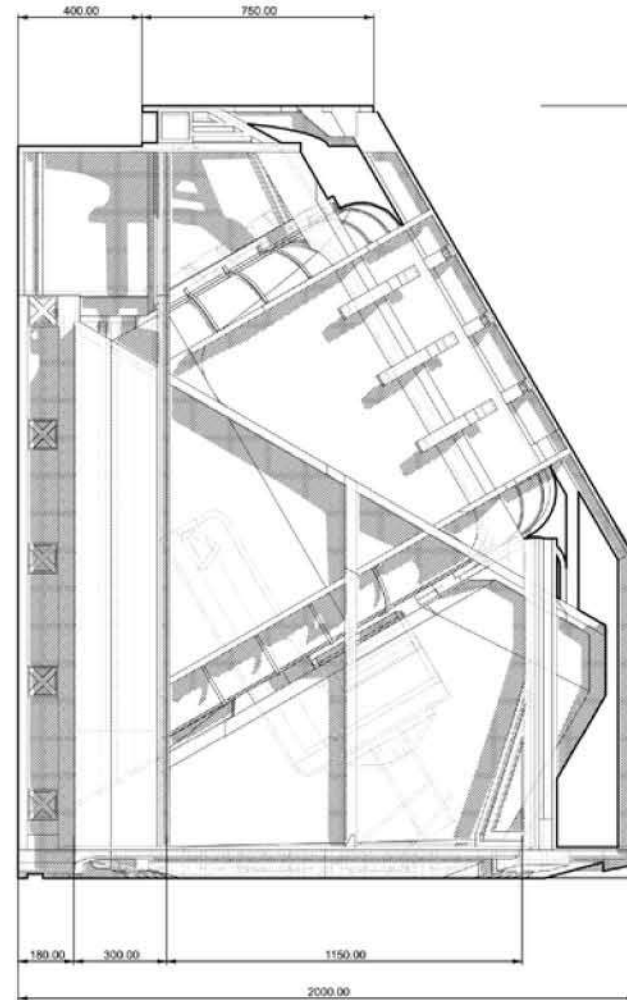
Plan



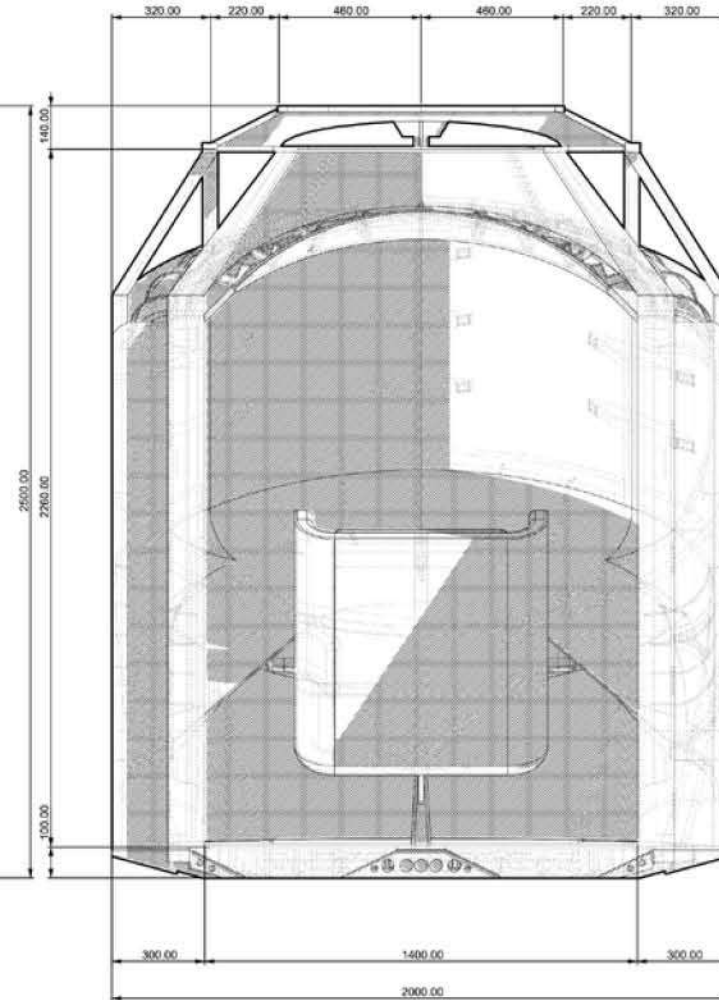
Bottom view



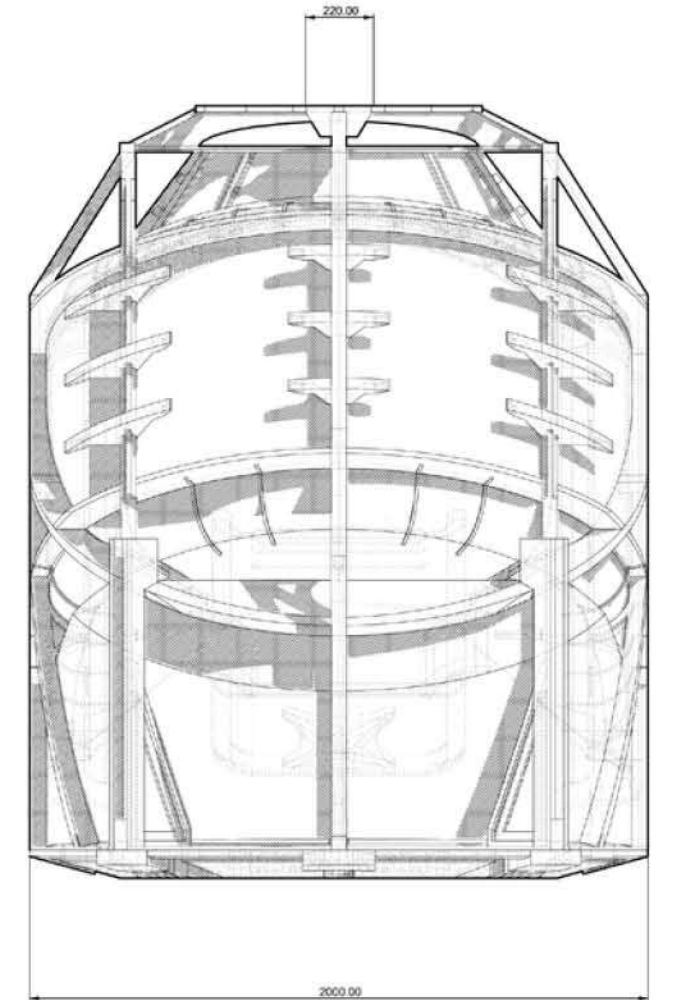
Section



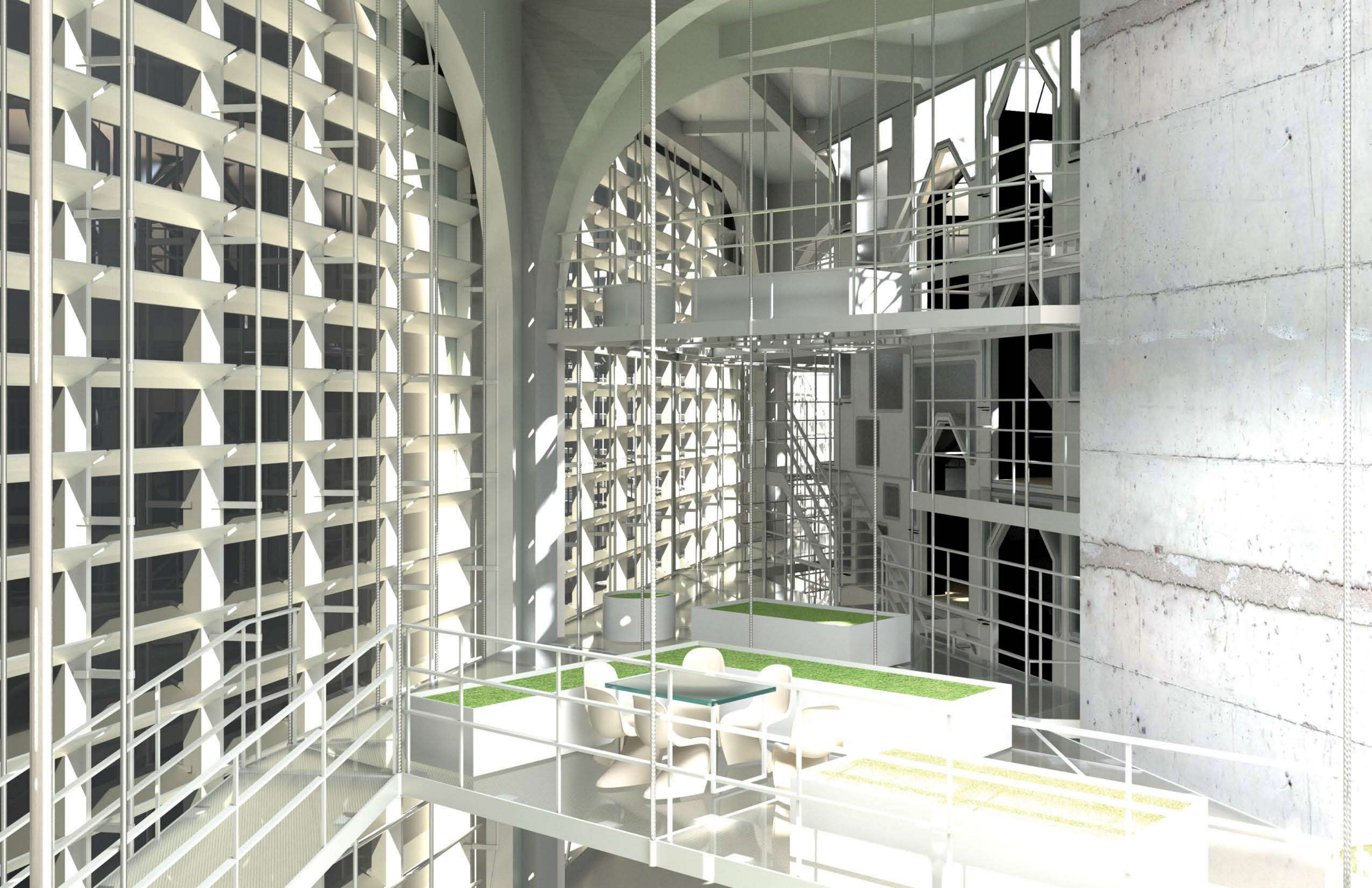
Right view



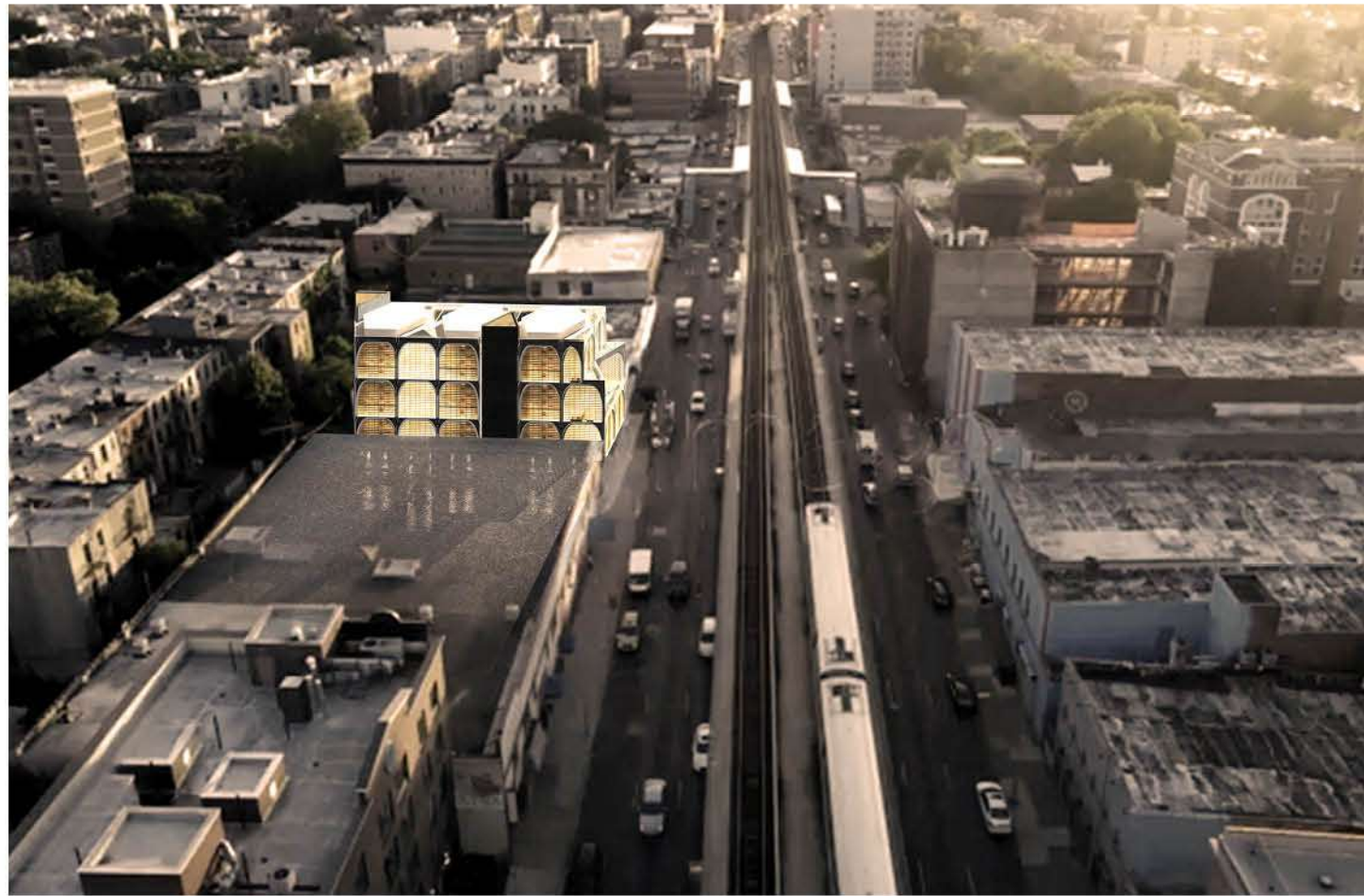
Back view

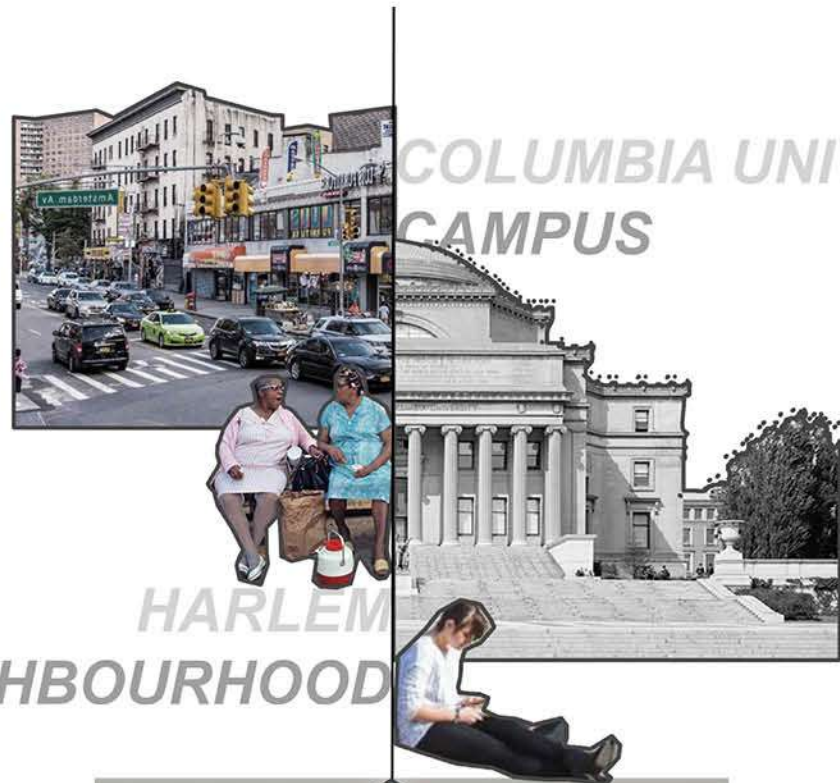


Front view









COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
CAMPUS

HARLEM
NEIGHBOURHOOD



Back

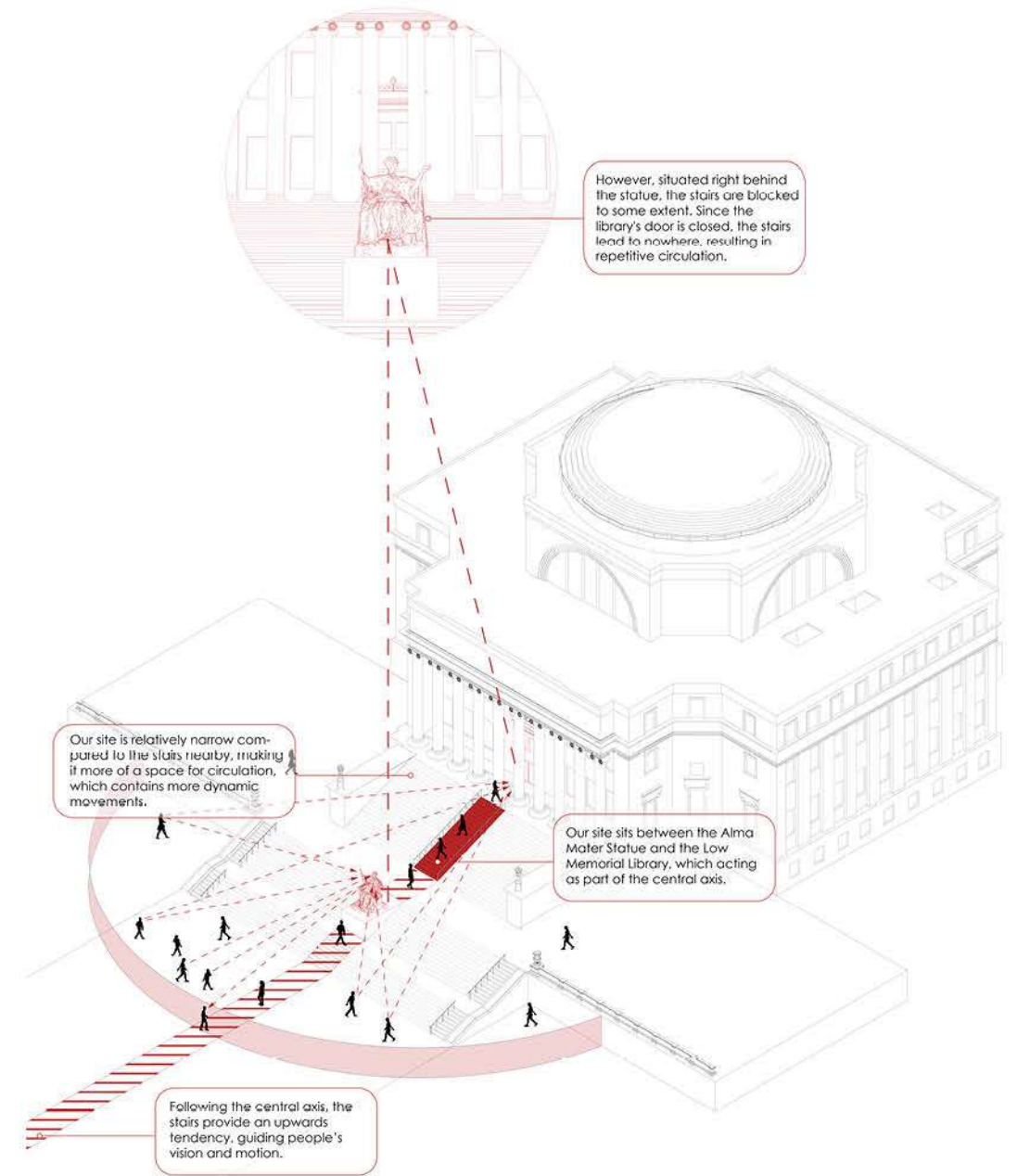
TO

Back

Aiming to link Harlem's daily life and diverse culture heritage to Columbia University, the project is located at the most dynamic stairway on the central axis. Boxes are designed as containers to support daily activities for Columbia communities while recording the everyday life of Harlem.

Four maps related to the food, art, music, and historical building are set on the eight boxes as puzzles. By moving around the boxes, people can actively explore the miniature Harlem. At the same time, the volumes can turn into small tables or shelves for people during their break.

During the daytime, materials with different textures and colors are used to guide the puzzles, enabling people to participate in the interaction. Pockets are designed to place in iPhones as lighting sources. The translucency of the materials makes them possible to explore during nighttime as well.



2 Landmarks Designated At Columbia

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) designated Low as a city landmark in 1966

The 2021-2022 Columbia University strike was a labor strike involving graduate student workers at Columbia University

1890: The Low Memorial Library was built from 1894 to 1897 and designed by Charles Follen McKim of McKim, Mead, & White.

1894: Seth Low became Columbia University's president. In April 1892, Columbia University acquired a site in Morningside Heights, and decided to plan a new campus there.

1897: The new Columbia University campus opened on October 4, 1897. Low Library was completed in 1898. From the beginning, the building served not only as a library but also as the university's administrative offices.

1903: When McKim designed the set of stairs, he included an empty granite pedestal in the middle on which a statue might sit. Only three years later, Harriette W. Golet offered the Trustees of Columbia, to install "a bronze statue representing 'Alma Mater,' in memory of her husband, Columbia College alumnus Robert Golet. The Trustees accepted her proposition, and commissioned Daniel Chester French to create the statue.

1934: The new South Hall was dedicated on November 30, 1934. Some 700,000 volumes had to be transported between the old and new library buildings, so a giant slide was used to transport the 22 miles (35 km) of books in Low's stacks to the new library.

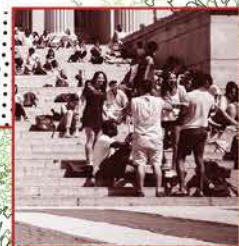
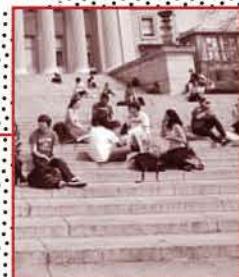
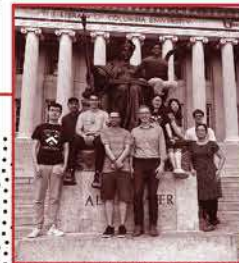
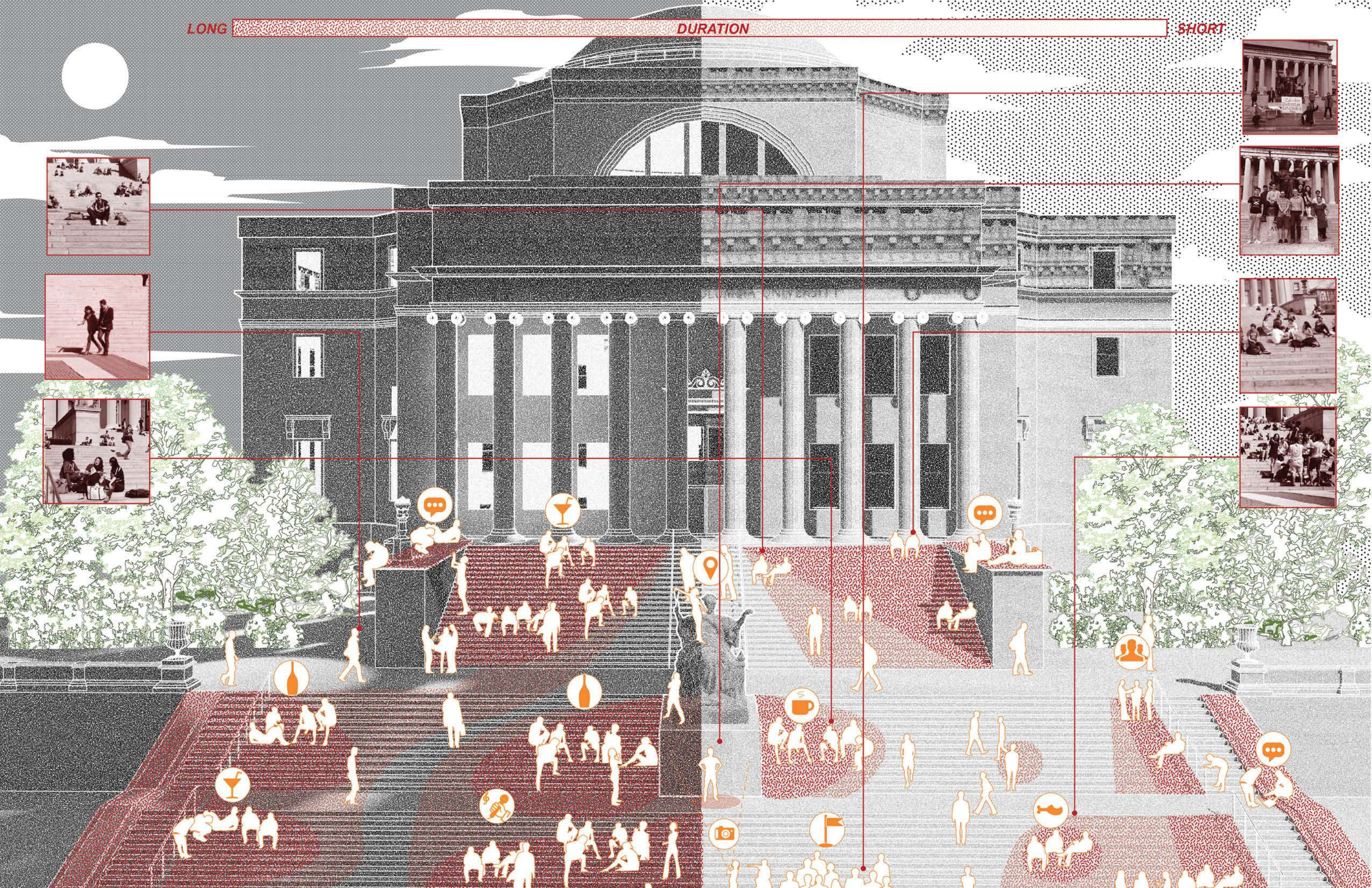
1966: During the 1968 Columbia protests, Low was occupied by students objecting to, among other things, the proposed construction of a university-owned gymnasium in Morningside Park, as well as Columbia's involvement with the Vietnam War.

1968: The 2021-2022 Columbia University strike was a labor strike involving graduate student workers at Columbia University.

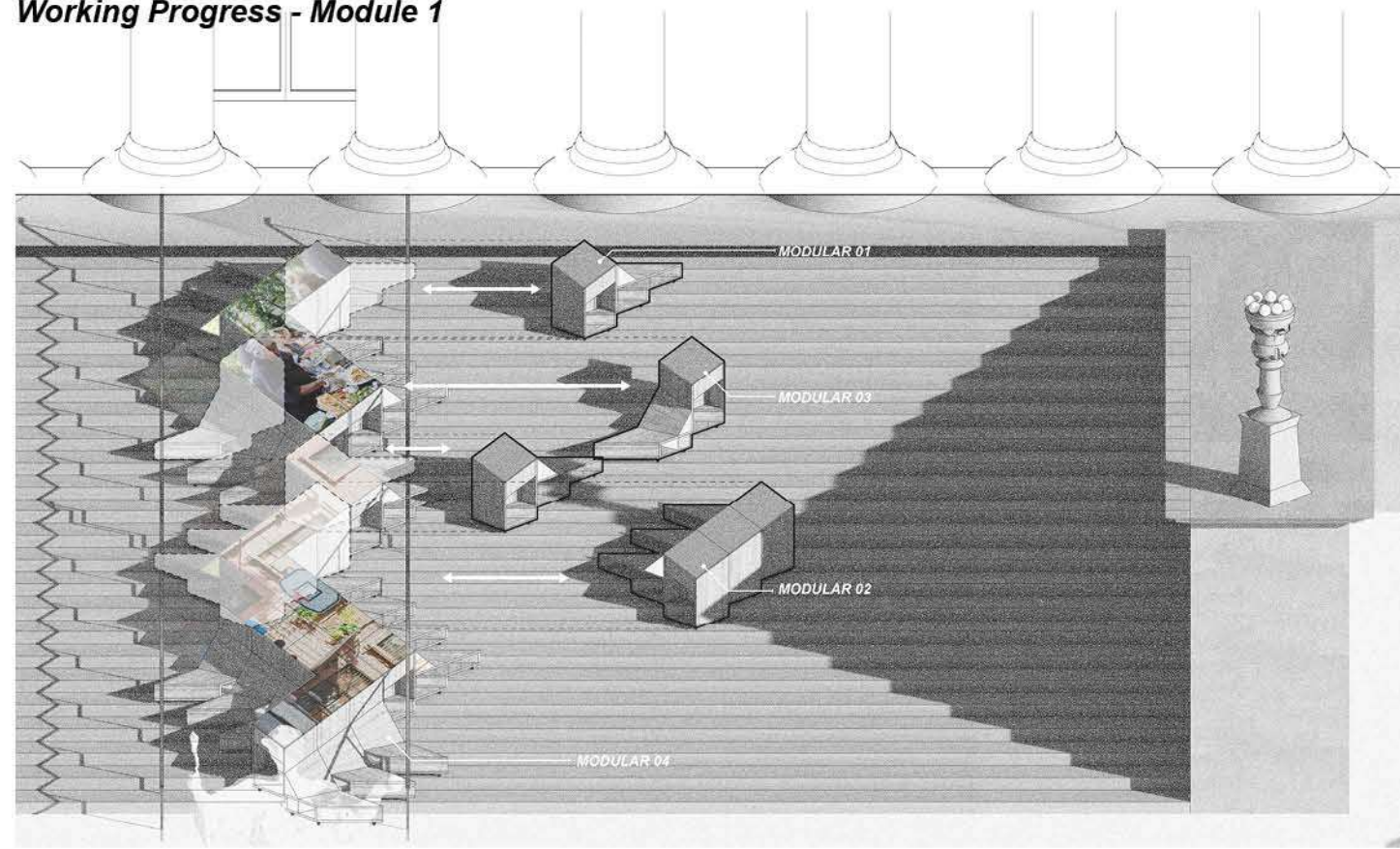
LONG

DURATION

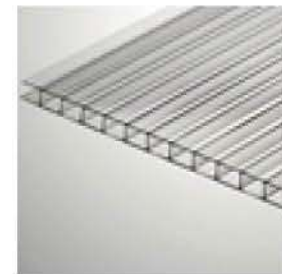
SHORT



Working Progress - Module 1



STEEL WHEEL



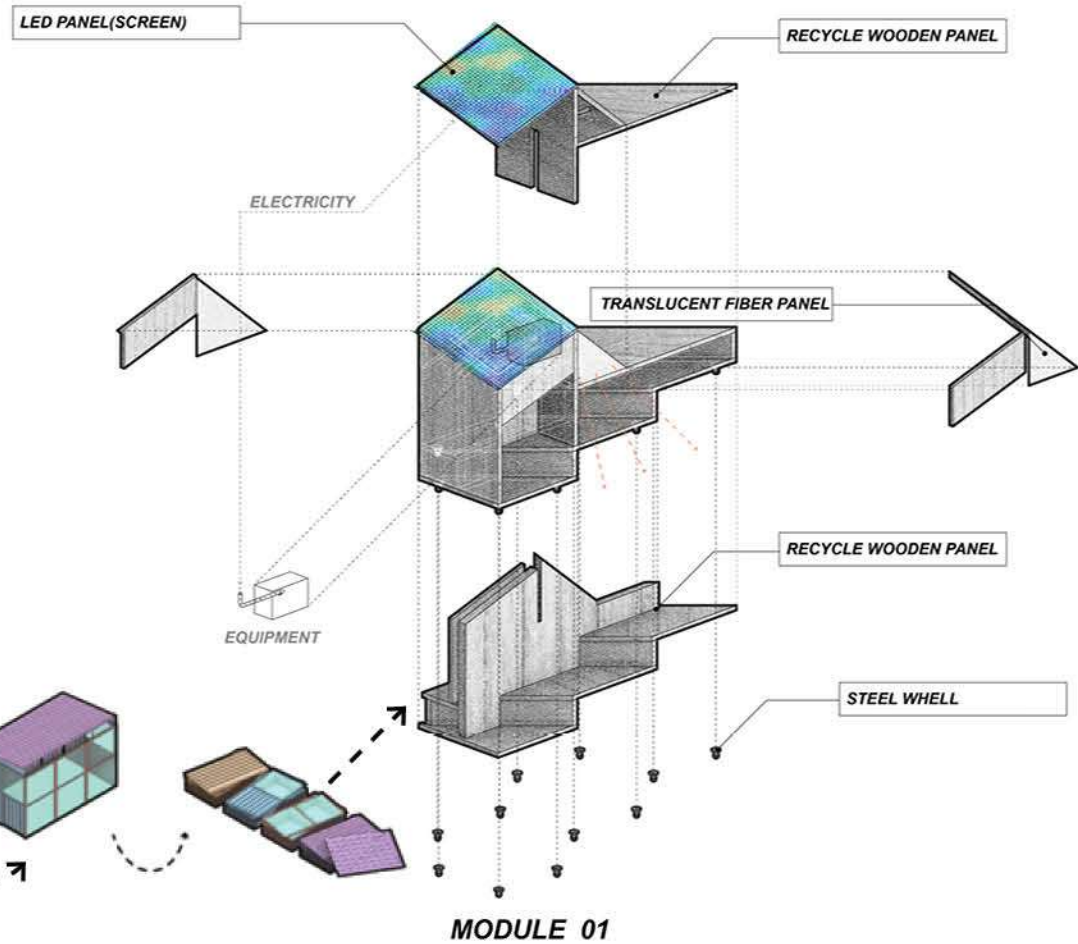
TRANSLUCENT FIBER PANEL



LED PANEL

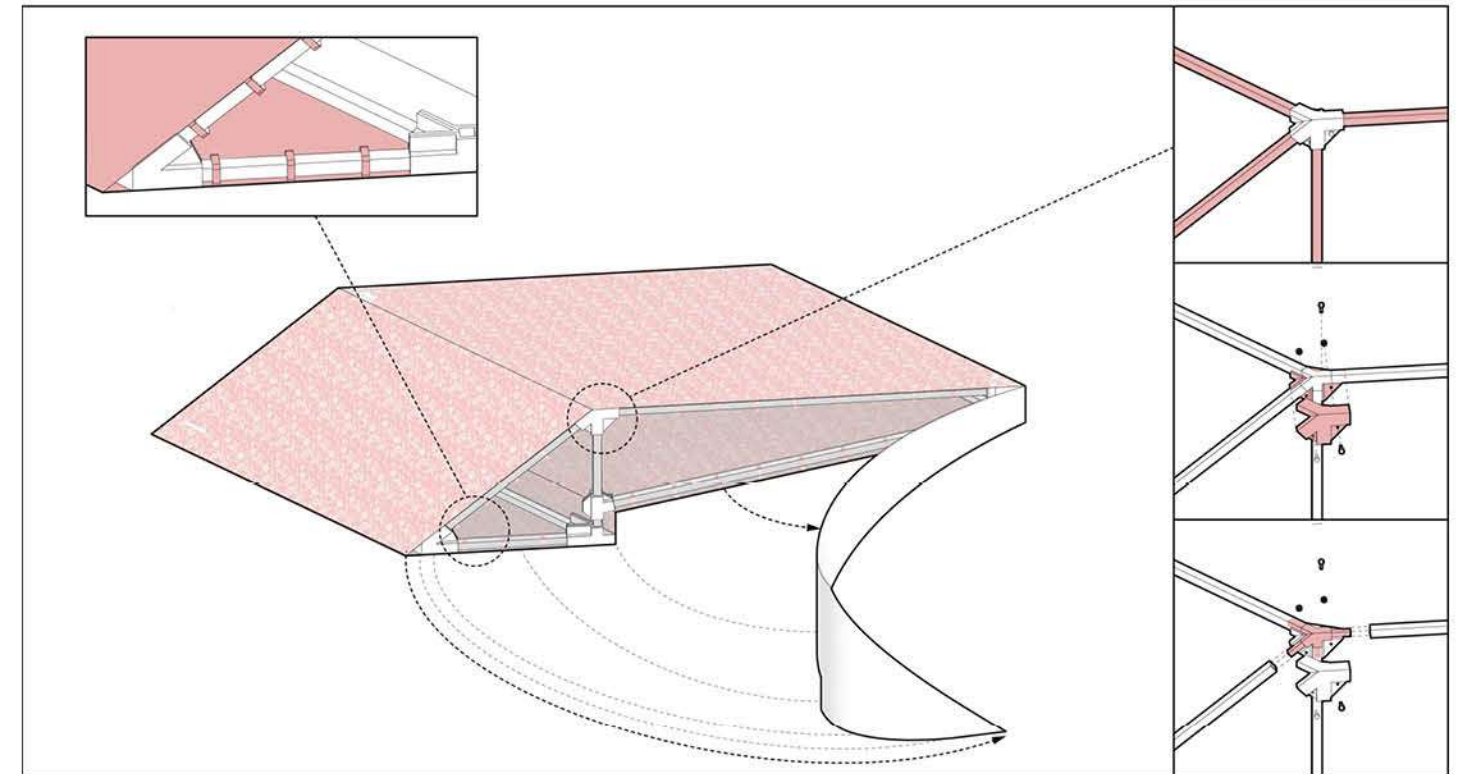
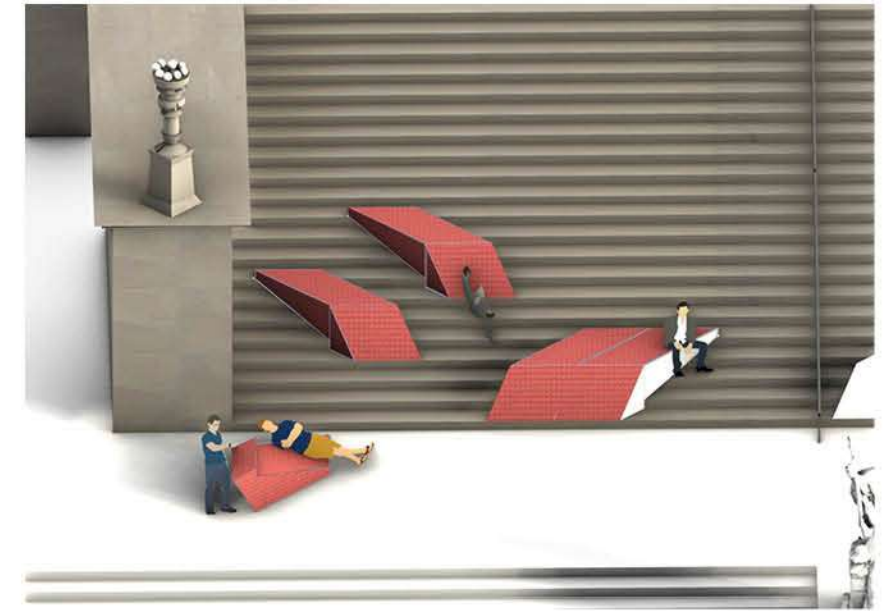


RECYCLE WOODEN PANEL



MODULE 01

Working Progress - Module 2



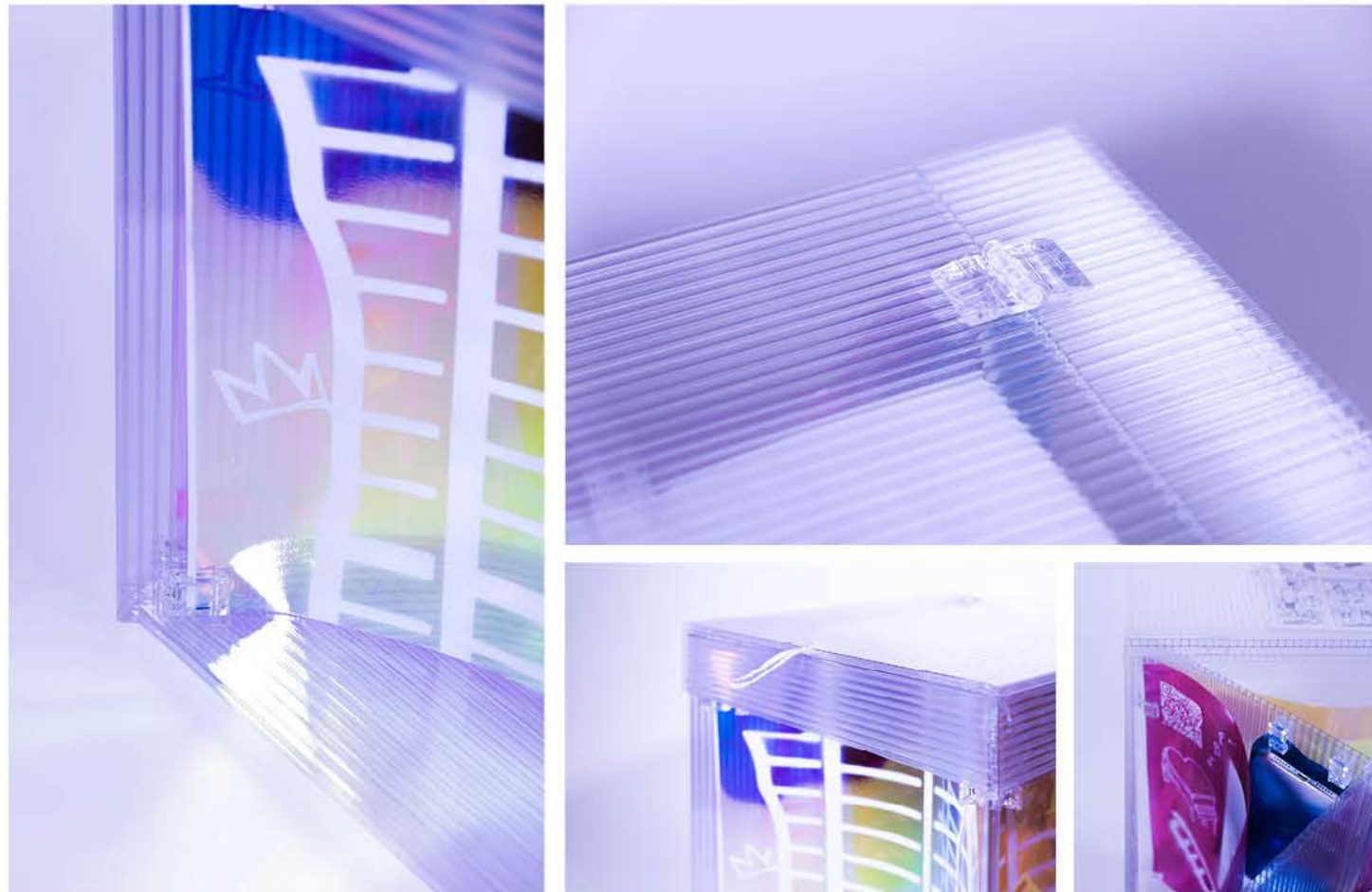
Thickness	Steel Square Tube	length	amount	price
11 gauge	1"-1"	45"	2	for 1 modular
		50"	2	
		11"	2	
		24"	2	
		18"	2	
		35"	5	

3D Printed Connections

Dye-Na-Flow

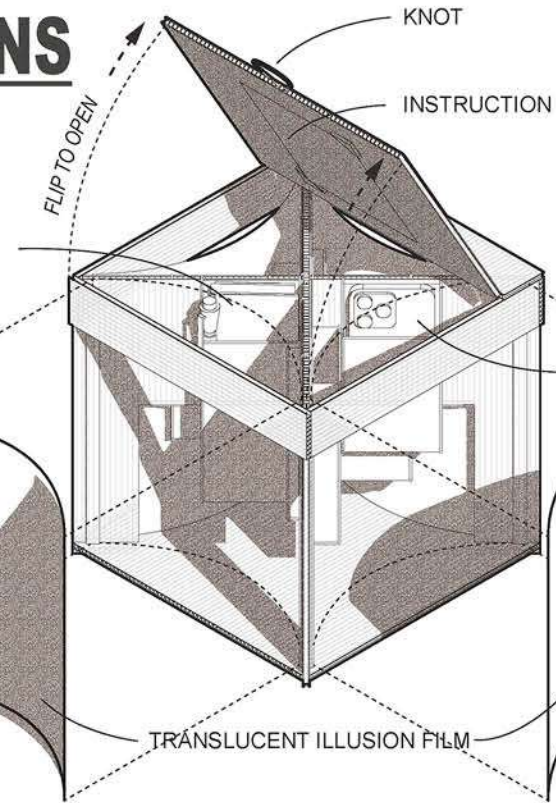
Sun-print

Final Version
THE BOX



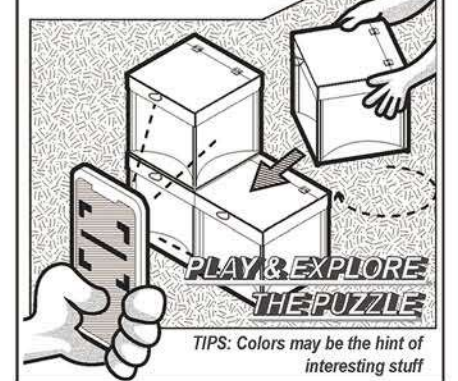
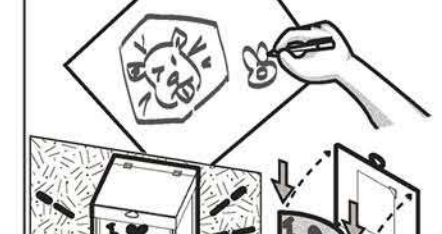
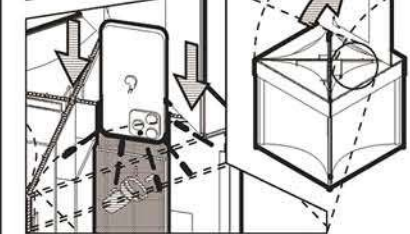
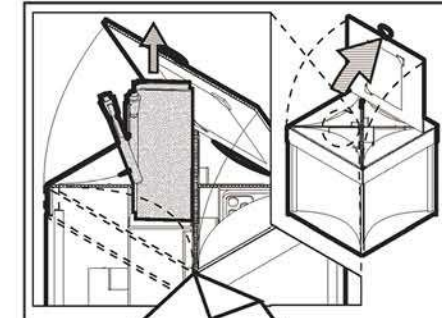
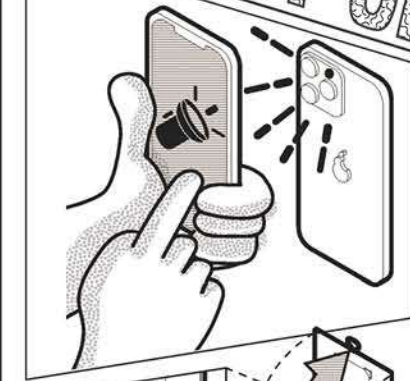
INSTRUCTIONS

DRAW IT! PLAY IT!
MOVE IT! STACK IT!
FIND IT! EXPLORE IT!
REALIZE IT! HANDBOOK
PARTICI-
PATE IT! BE
PROUD OF IT!
LOVE IT!
IMPROVE IT!
BE PART OF
IT! DRAW IT!
PLAY IT!
MOVE IT!
STACK IT!
FIND IT!



DRAW IT! PLAY IT!
MOVE IT! STACK IT!
FIND IT! EXPLORE IT!
REALIZE IT! PARTICI-
PATE IT! BE PROUD OF
IT! LOVE IT! IMPROVE
IT! BE PART OF IT!
DRAW IT! PLAY IT!
MOVE IT! STACK
IT! FIND IT!
EXPLORE IT!
REALIZE IT!
PARTICIPATE
IT! BE
PROUD OF
IT! LOVE IT!
IMPROVE IT!
BE PART OF
IT!

LIGHT IT UP GRAFFITI IT MOVE IT AROUND



PLAY & EXPLORE
THE PUZZLE

TIPS: Colors may be the hint of interesting stuff



Explore the artistic life of the neighborhood!

Taste the diverse and yummy cuisine of the neighborhood!

Harlem's art map

Explore the artistic life of the neighborhood!

Harlem's Food map

Taste the diverse and yummy cuisine of the neighborhood!

Visit and uncover the history of the neighborhood!

Enjoy historic and unique jazz in the neighborhood!

Harlem's historic sites map

Visit and uncover the history of the neighborhood!

Harlem's Jazz map

Enjoy historic and unique jazz in the neighborhood!



SCATTERING AS TABLES



MOVING AS PUZZLE



REORGANIZED AS MESSAGE BOARD



HISTORIC SITE



JAZZ BAR



ART INSTITUTION



RESTAURANT