

ARCHITECTURE AS A POLITICAL PRACTICE
VOLUME 1 : CAPITALISM

ARCHITECTURE AS A POLITICAL PRACTICE

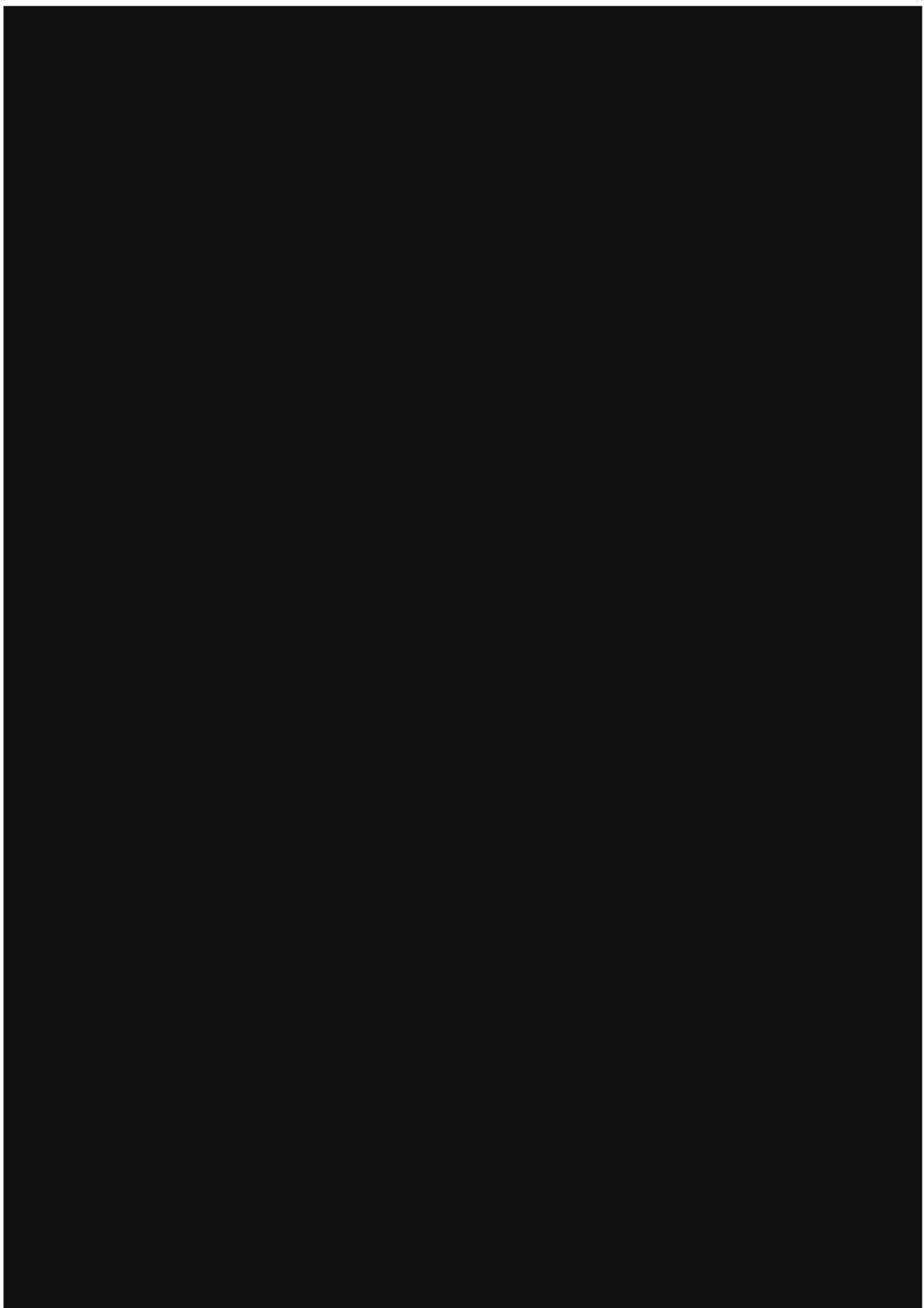
V.1 : CAPITALISM

AN ATTEMPT TO REFORM THE DYSFUNCTIONS
OF CAPITAL THROUGH ARCHITECTURE

Barriol Estelle
Buhlich Frauke
De La Celle Flore
De Paula Campos Camila
Epale Emilien
Hackière Noémie
Jeanselme Caroline
Lardeau Marie
Le Corre Léa
Milan Fachi Fernanda
Monachello Julien
Ramon Medina Aguirre Juan
Reyes Cecilia
Reyes Viviana
Sillen Daan
Vanderlinden Helena

Wrona Xavier

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Director of collection : Xavier Wrona
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VOLUME 1

CAPITALISM

AN ATTEMPT TO REFORM THE DYSFUNCTIONS
OF CAPITAL THROUGH ARCHITECTURE

TEAM SUDIO 3

Architecture as a political practice

Architecture as a political practice

This book is the result of an architecture studio which focuses every year on questioning the political function of architecture in societies, its anthropological role. What political purpose does architecture serve in society? What are the political consequences of architectural practice over people's governance of their own existence? What kind of societal model does the plan of a building organize? How is architecture used by governmental structures to administer territories and individuals? How can architects structure their own practice on the basis of political concern? Such questions are the starting point for the development of this studio. Each team starts with a critical text regarding our contemporary state of affairs and ends with a building conceived out of the matters addressed in the text.

The political function of architecture in societies is studied through a different perspective every year: Architecture as the construction of the global order, capitalism as architecture, the articulation of war and architecture in the construction of reality, the architecture of labour, etc. Texts are provided to the students in order for them to understand the contemporary debate over these issues. Each text is given to a group of two students for the length of the semester. A systematic collective debate over these texts is the basis for the design of buildings. Each team of students identifies an angle of the text that they wish to work with. The coherence between their reading and the proposed architectural project produced are the main pedagogical intent of this studio.

This studio intends to be an exploratory and experimental experience in which ideas, thinking and the understanding of major historical events such as the Second World War, the processes of globalization, the evolutions of capitalism are as important, and cannot be dissociated from, the design process and the production of buildings. The design proposals of students will be allowed to be unusual, even problematic, as long as they are meaningfully addressing the problem they chose to work with.

Parallel to the design of a building, students are trained to collectively produce a book presenting the projects of the studio as well as the result of their shared theoretical research. They are asked to work in teams of two in the design process but also as a large team in debating every week each project, the theoretical questions as well as work on the production of the book.

« Architectural research » or a new discipline in the social sciences

On the long run, this studio is the first step towards the construction of an architecture research laboratory dedicated to the design of alternative means of production of reality. It is transforming the recent form of the « PhD in architecture » into a new discipline within the social sciences in order to massively reorient architectural thinking from the production of buildings towards the transformation of the architecture of the world order.



Rotterdam, Centrum 1946

EDITORIAL

This studio is an attempt at developing a general analysis of both the role and the impact of capitalism in the ongoing dysfunctional construction of reality as well as, more particularly, in the production of the built environment.

This historical analysis of capitalism, spanning over 150 years of Marxist critical thinking, allowed us to question the architects' role in society as well as to test the possibility for the structuring of architectural projects on the basis of problems usually understood as being foreign to this discipline. This research has been conducted in the City of Rotterdam. The task assigned to our eight teams was to design a new kind of program: a Center for Research regarding the World to Come. The first step consisted in a political reading of the City of Rotterdam. It unfolded according to eight given perspectives: the politicians' and politics' history of the city, its economic history, a people's history, Rotterdam's stances on immigration, the analytic understanding of the port as a structuring device of urbanity, the footprint of businesses onto the urban fabric, social housing in its articulation with land segregation, the political and social dimensions at work in the naming of streets. This analytic research phase was based on the collection of objective data as well as on their graphical synthesis. Its primary objective was to understand how political, economical and ideological agendas may have taken part in the shaping of this city. The second phase of this shared research project was to study eight major texts of the Marxist tradition (or counter Marxist in the case of Hayek).

Those Texts were used to strengthen our understanding of the inner problems of capitalism, and each of them was understood as a framework for the development of an architectural project :

- Karl Marx - Wage Labor and Capital - 1847
- Max Weber - The Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism - 1905
- Friedrich Hayek - The Road to Serfdom - 1944
- Eve Chiapello/Luc Boltanski - The New Spirit of Capitalism - 1999
- David Harvey - Paris, Capital of Modernity - 2005
- Naomi Klein - The Shock Doctrine, The Rise of Disaster Capitalism - 2007
- Maurizio Lazzarato - The Making of the Indebted Man - 2012
- Jonathan Crary - 24/7, Capitalism and the Ends of Sleep - 2013

Each project has systematically been debated by the eight teams and, as such, they all need to be understood as one single project. Rem Koolhaas recently stated that our cities were the brainchildren of Reagan and Thatcher. This statement can be read as the matrix for the development of our research in its attempt to understand the impact of neoliberal capitalism on the production of our environment as well as in our attempts to overcome it.



A POLITICAL READING OF ROTTERDAM

01

- 1** - Politicians and Politics
Caroline Jeanselme - Frauke Buhrich
- 2** - The City and Capital
Fernanda Millan Fachi - Viviana Reyes
- 3** - A People's history
Camilla de Paula Campos
- 4** - Immigrants
Estelle Barriol - Juan Medina
- 5** - Regarding the Port
Emilien Epale - Léa Le Corre
- 6** - Offices of a Buisness City
Cecilia Reyes - Flore da la Cèlle
- 7** - Social Housing and Land Segregation
Marie Lardeau - Noémie Hackière
- 8** - The Politics of Street Names
Daan Sillen - Helena Vanderlinden

ARCHITECTURE A G A I N S T C A P I T A L

02

1874 - Karl Marx "Wage Labour and Capital"

Research Labor and Capital

Caroline Jeanselme - Flore de la Celle

1905 - Max Weber "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism"

Protestant Ethic and the Rebuilding of Capitalism

Camilla de Paula Campos - Fernanda Millan Fachi

1944 - Friedrich A. Hayek "The Road to Serfdom"

The REAL Road to Serfdom

Frauke Buhlrich - Viviana Reyes

1999 - Luc Boltanski & Eve Chiapello "The New Spirit of Capitalism"

The Emancipation of Public Space

Cecilia Reyes - Estelle Barriol

2005 - David Harvey "Paris, Capital of Mordernity"

Building without speculation nor segregation

Marie Lardeau - Noémie Hackière

2007 - Naomi Klein "The Shock Doctrine"

The public doctrine

Emilien Epalle - Julien Monachello

2012 - Maurizio Lazzarato "The Making of the Indebted Man"

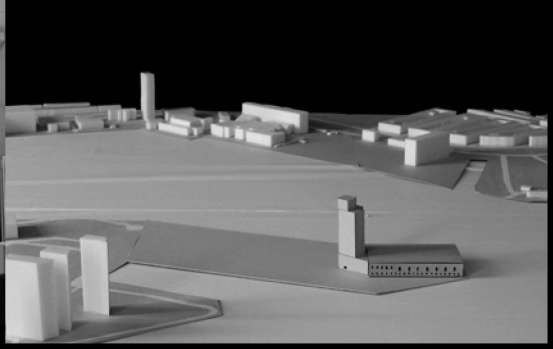
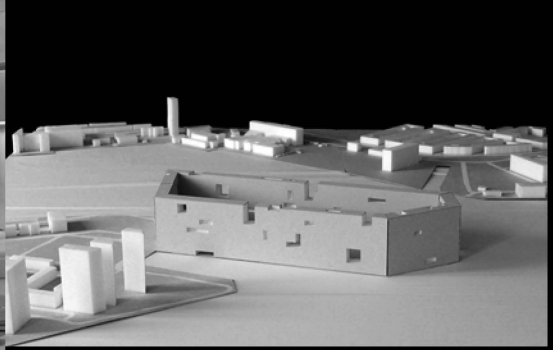
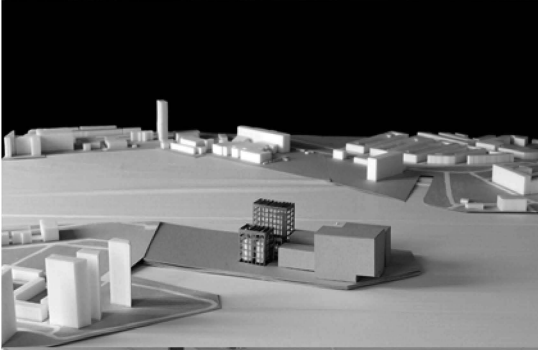
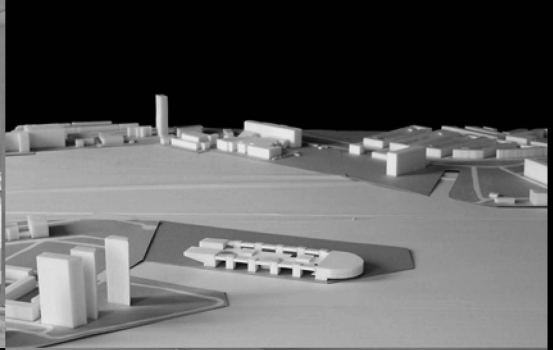
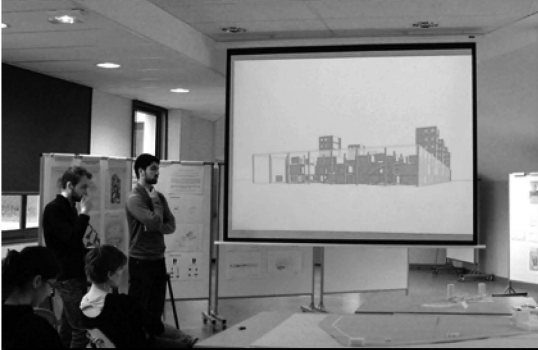
Debt Free Island

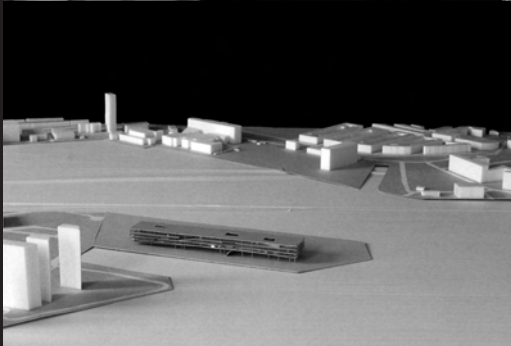
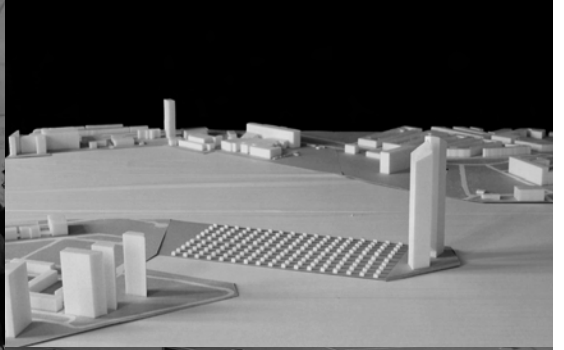
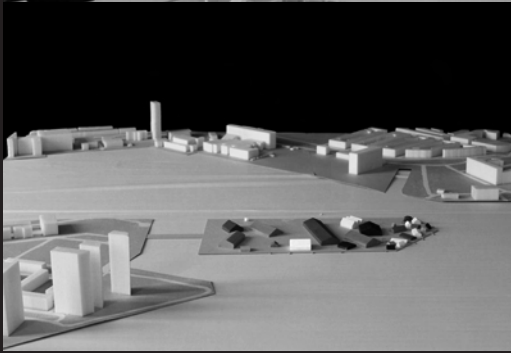
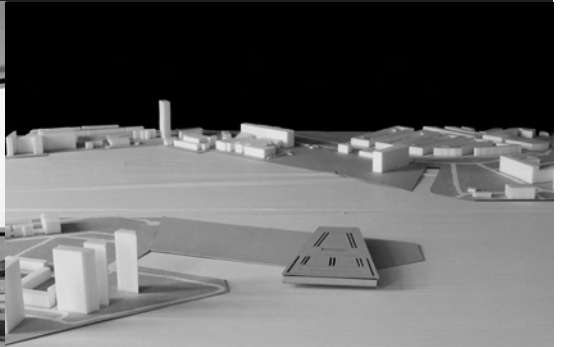
Daan Sillen - Juan Medina

2013 - Jonathan Crary 24/7: "Late Capitalism and the Ends of Sleep"

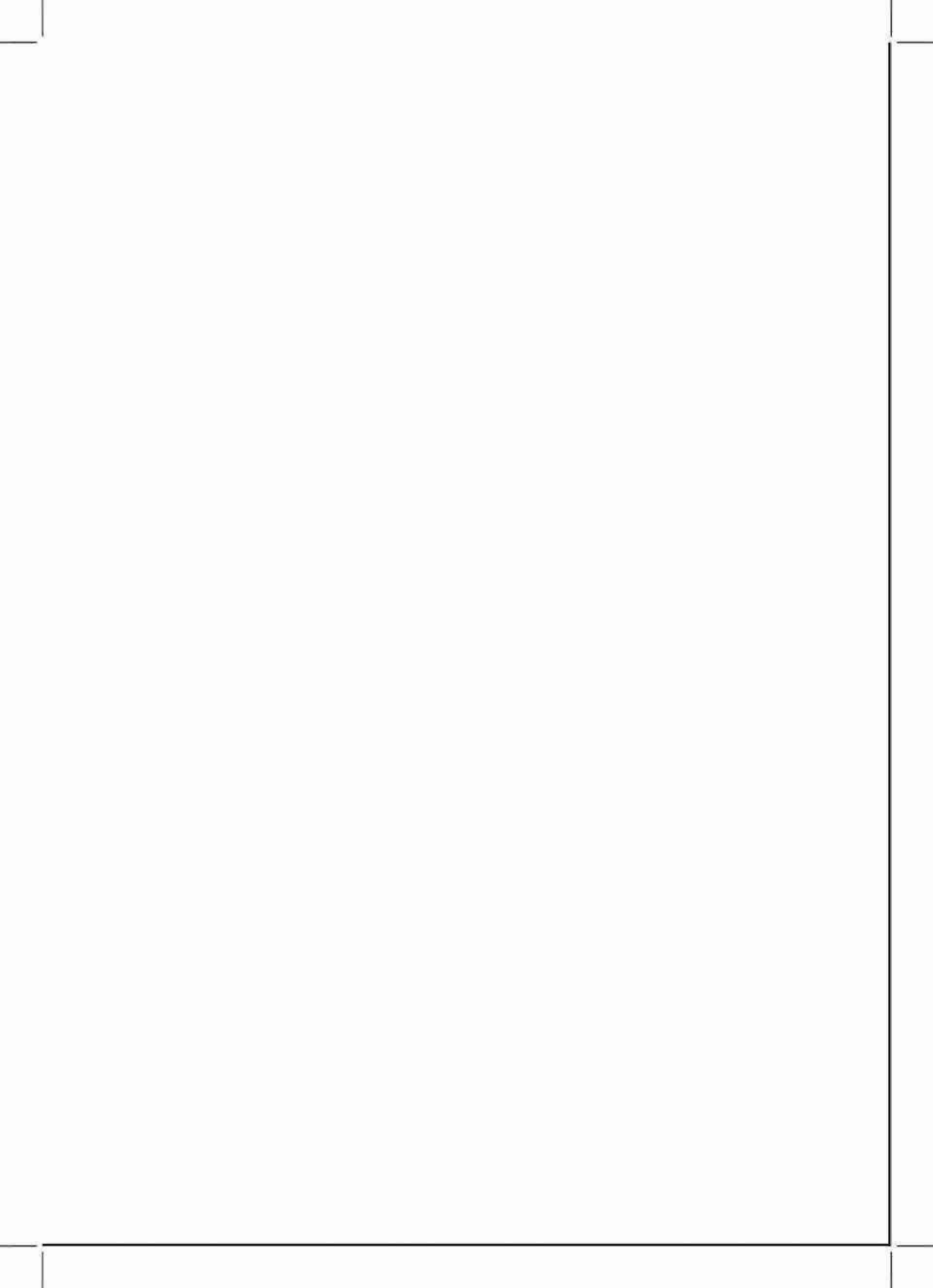
On/Off Building

Helena Vanderlinden - Léa Le Corre





Cecilia Reyes, Viviana Reyes. Intermediate Jury, 17 Dec, 2014.



01

A POLITICAL READING OF
R O T T E R D A M

1

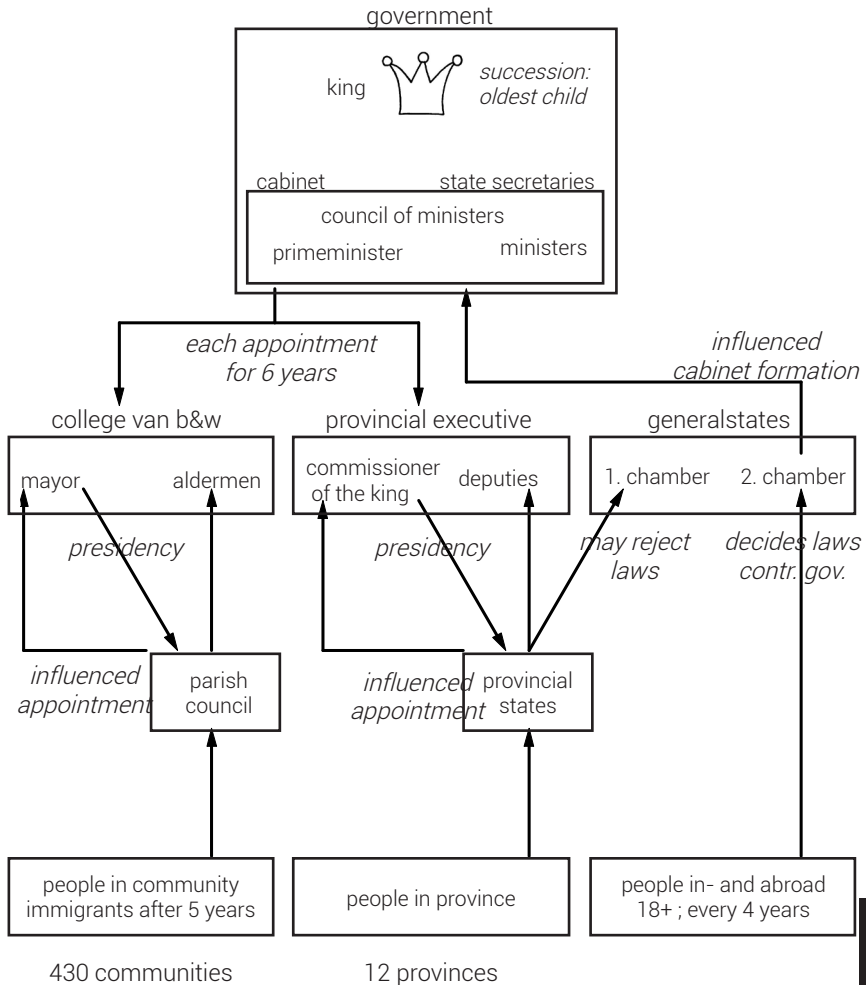
POLITICIANS

A N D

P O L I T I C S



GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM OF THE NETHERLANDS



source: <http://www.hello-berlin.net>

POLITICAL HISTORY

Short overview from 1800 till today

territorial development

1806-
1810



1806
monarchy

During his rule, the french emperor napoleon onaparte occupied the republic, until then a atavian republic. napoleon's brother louis named it in kingdom Holland.

1813
happened a successful rebellion against the french occupiers. William on Oranien appointed himself as king of the etherlands.

1813-
1839



1830
ut the french part felt disadvantaged. This was followed by the belgian revolution in . The end of the revolution was the separation of the kingdom into the etherlands and elgium.

1839-
1890



1848
parliamentacy
monarchy

nder king Wilhelm II. it came to political changes. In the political system changed into a parliamentary monarchy with the establishment of a constitution.

1917
parliamentacy
democracy

The right to vote was extended in all men and all women could vote. The system evolved into a parliamentary democracy. During the

1890-
noppw



1940
occupied

the second world war, the etherlands was occupied by the german ational Socialists litzkrieg,

1945
parliamentacy
democracy

After the capitulation of the azis in , the political system went back into a parliamentary democracy.

ROYAL HISTORY

From the French occupation till today



1980 Beatrix

2013 Willem-Alexander



1948 Juliana



1890 Wilhelmina



1849 Wilhelm III.



1840 Wilhelm II.



1806 Ludwig Napoleon

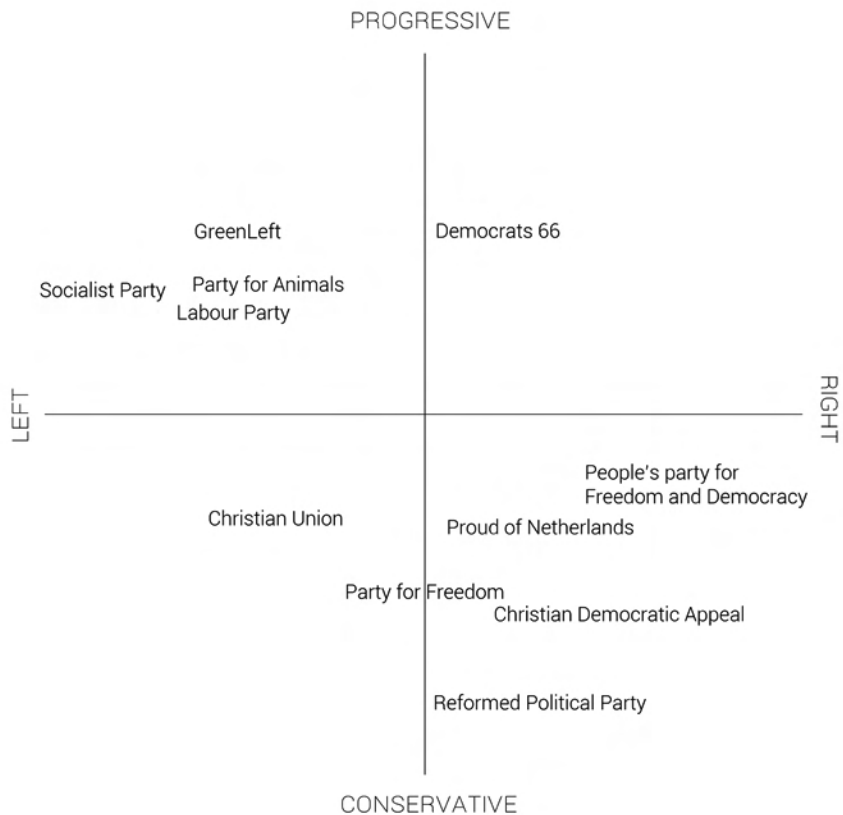
1813 Wilhelm Oranien -
later Wilhelm I.



POLITICAL PARTIES

The Netherlands has a multi-party system. There are more than thirty five parties. In 2014, twelve of those are represented in the House of Representatives. They were elected using a system of proportional representation : this system was implemented in 1918.

Here is a graph to see how these political parties place themselves in relation to international ideologies such as left wing, right wing, progressive or conservative wing.



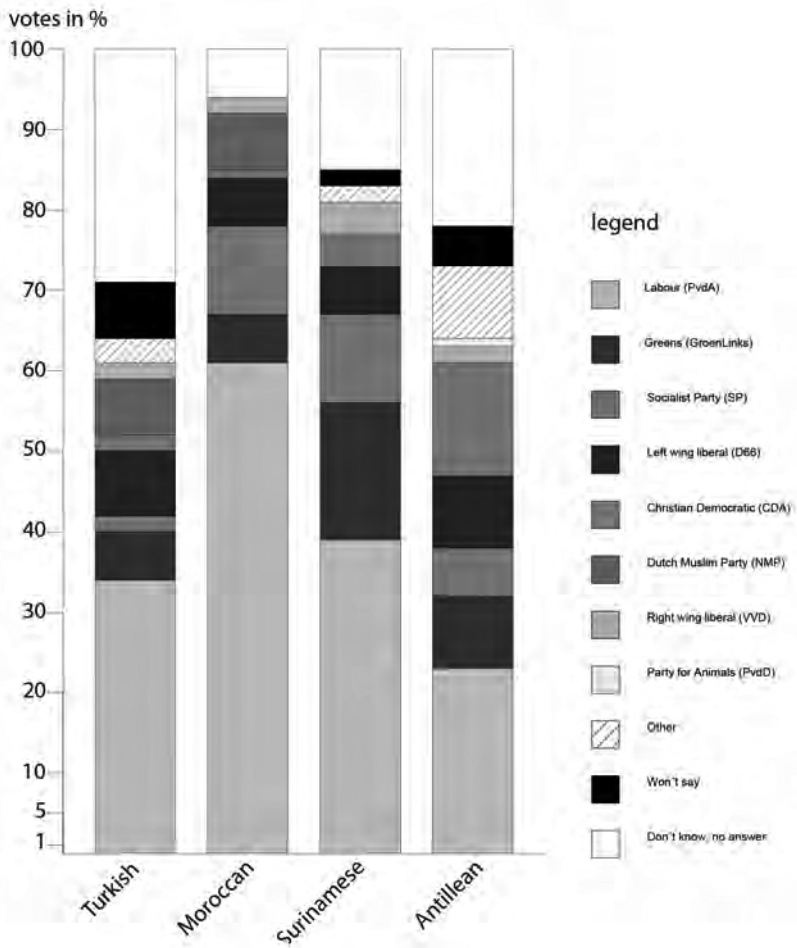


CONCENTRATION OF VOTES



PARTY PREFERENCE OF IMMIGRANTS

In percent. Municipal election, 2010.

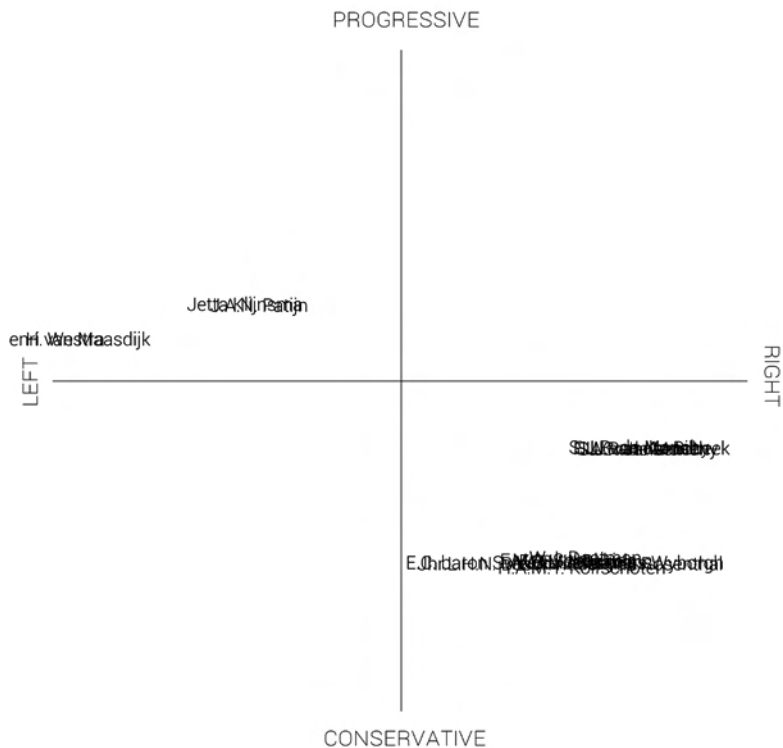


http://vorige.nrc.nl/international/article2487354.ece/Minorities_quick_to_abandon_ballot_box

MAYORS 1900-2014

Rotterdam compared to two big cities: Part 1

These graphs shows the names of the mayors of each city, placed as in the political parties, depending of their ideologies. It records the mayors of Amsterdam, capital of the NL, the Hague, second biggest city of the Netherlands, and Rotterdam from 1900 to nowadays. This enables a clear reading of the political wing of each city : Amsterdam has seen several mayors part of the labour party, a bit less mayors were liberalists; the Hague has seen fachists but on the average, mayors were more right wing; Rotterdam has seen a no wing" mayor, and many from the labour party.



The Hague

PROGRESSIVE



LEFT

RIGHT



CONSERVATIVE

PROGRESSIVE

Eberhard

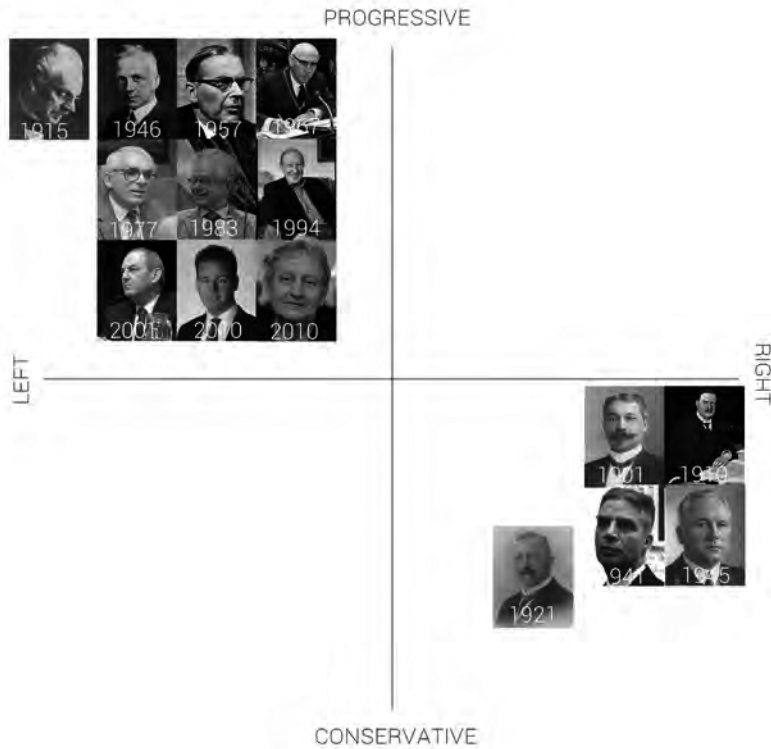


Wilhelmus Frederik

Willem de Vlucht

CONSERVATIVE

Amsterdam



PROGRESSIVE

Frederik Muller

IMM

ayteFA-a-----

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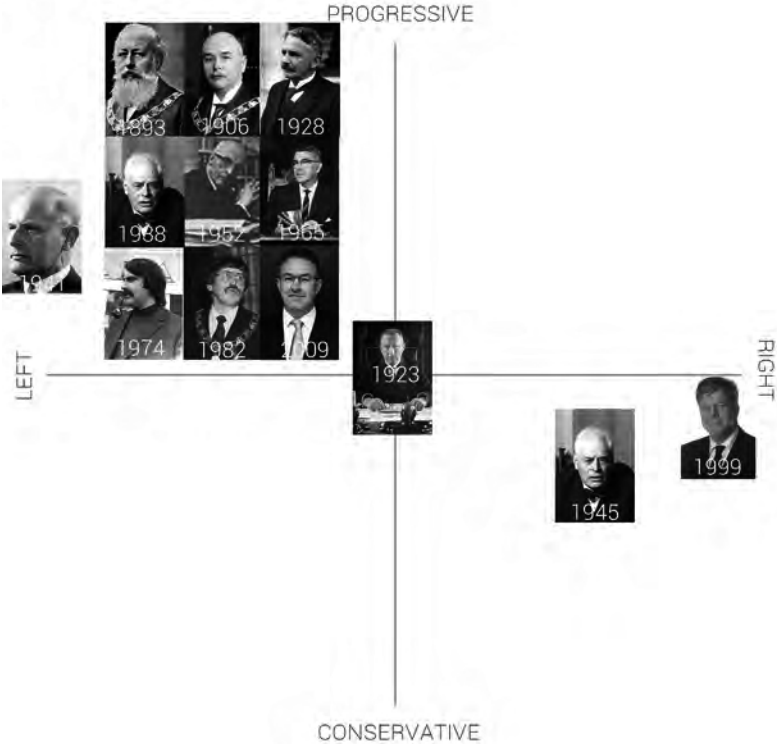
sW

RIGHT

Ivo Opstelten
Pieter Oud

CONSERVATIVE

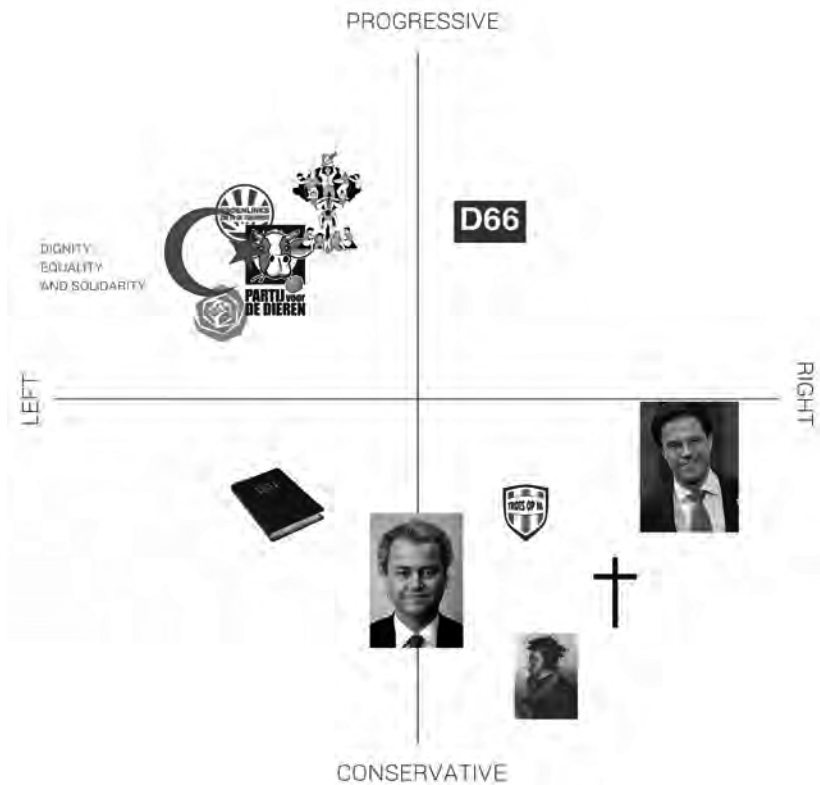
Rotterdam

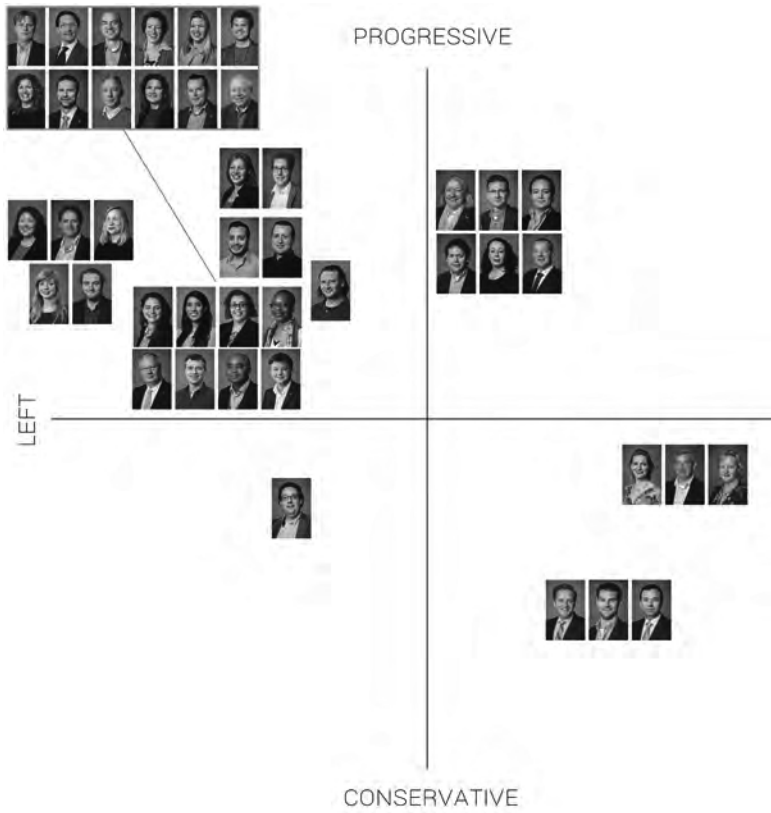


CITY COUNCIL

How does the city council of Rotterdam works?

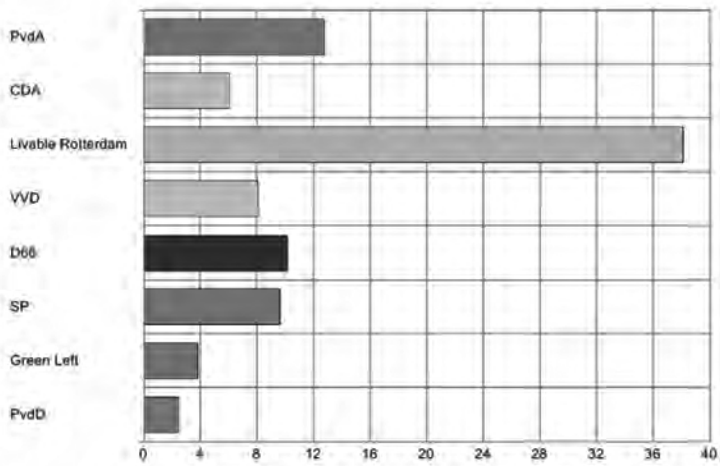
The municipality of Rotterdam is also called «government of Rotterdam». It covers the city of Rotterdam and also fourteen boroughs. The council is there to be the mayor's right arm and is composed of 45 councilors of different wings. These wings are mainly those of the parliament, but two do not exist nationally : «nada» a muslim party and «livable Rotterdam», linked to the labour party.



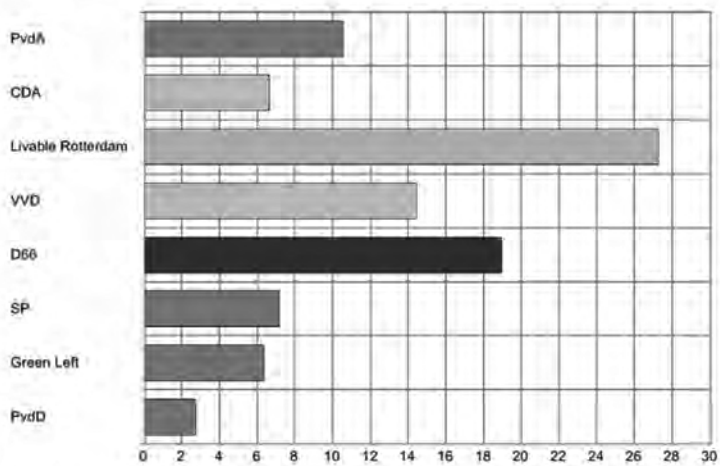


VOTES BY DISTRICT

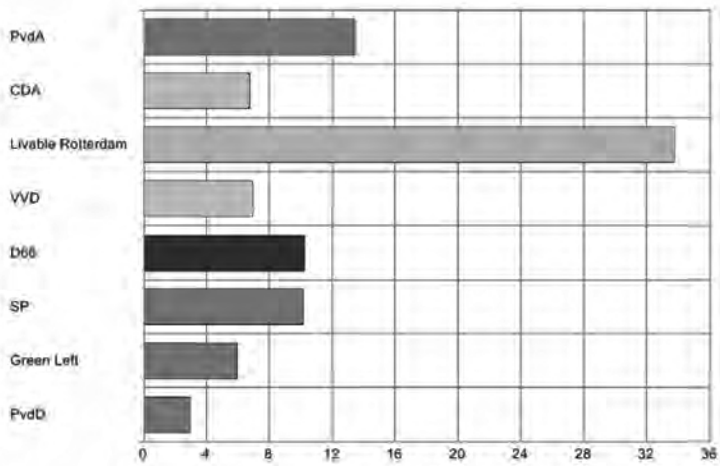
Prins Alexander



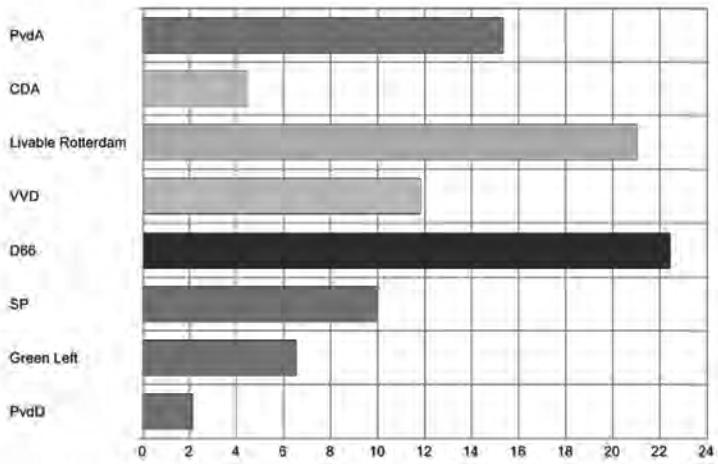
Hillergersberg-Schiebroeck



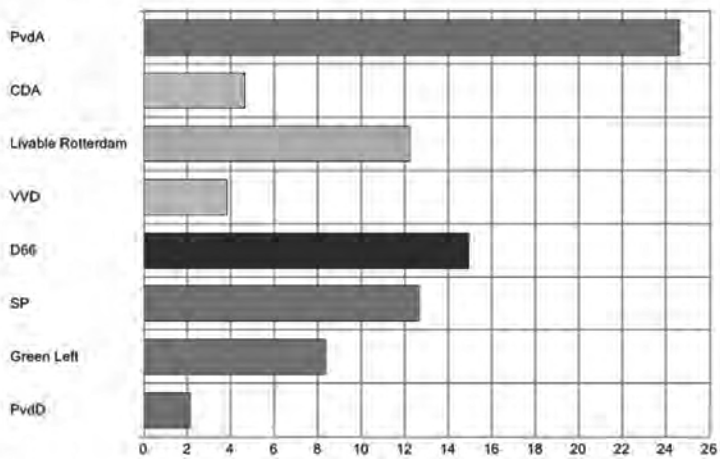
Overschie



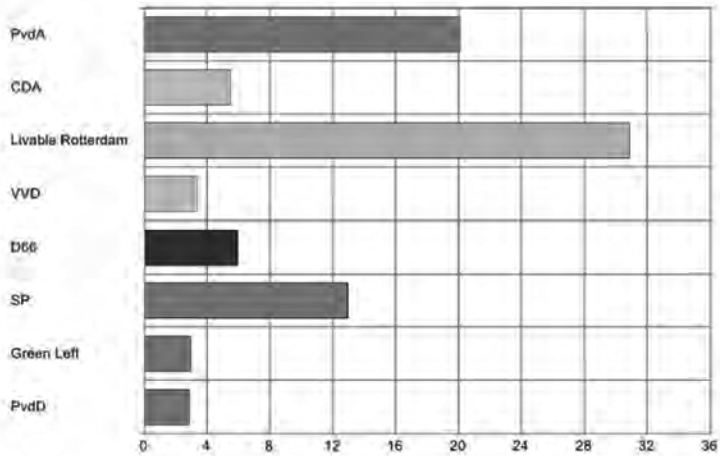
Rotterdam center



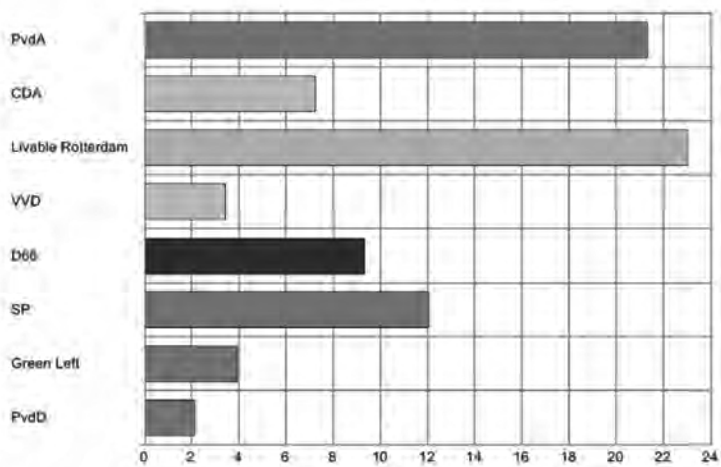
Delfshaven



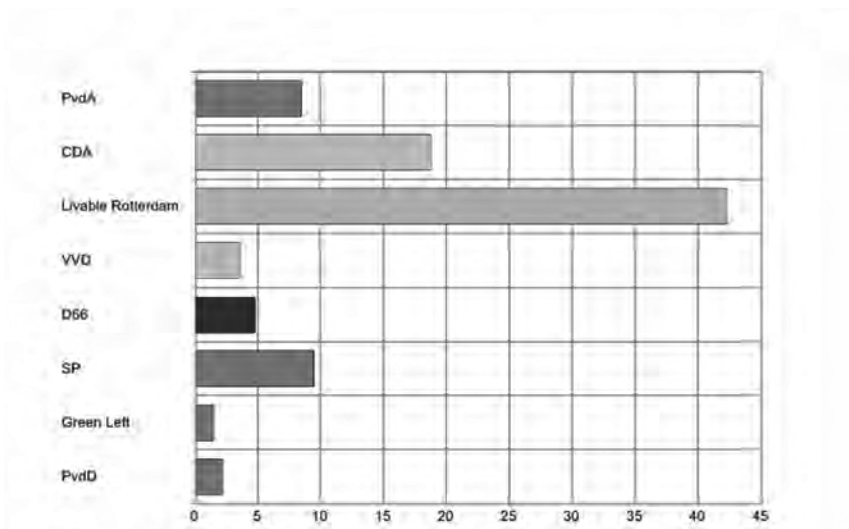
Charlois



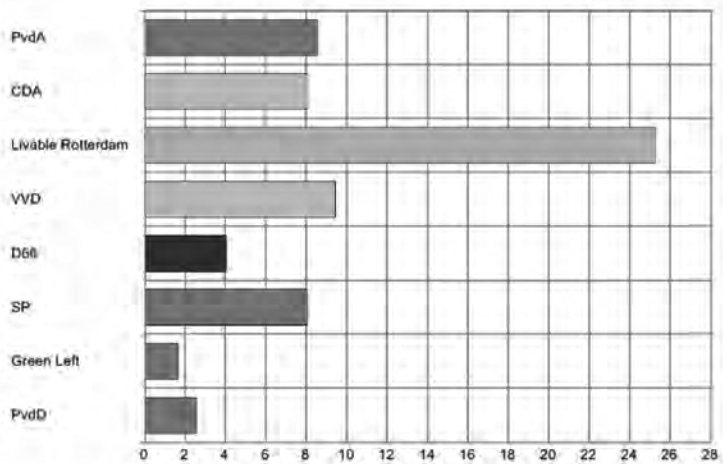
Feijnoord-Feijoud



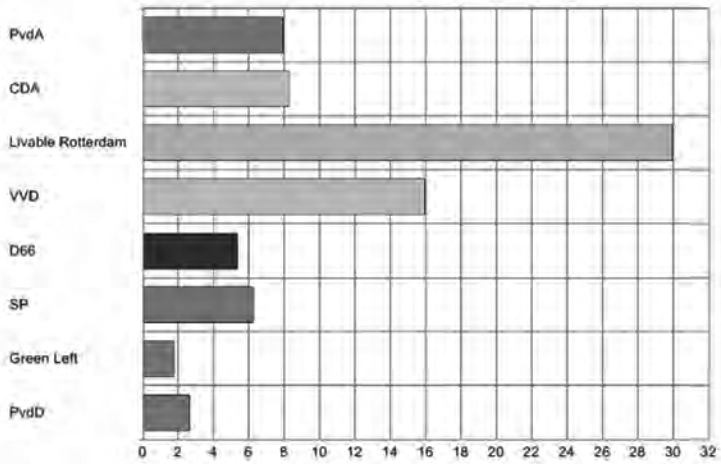
Pernis Botlek



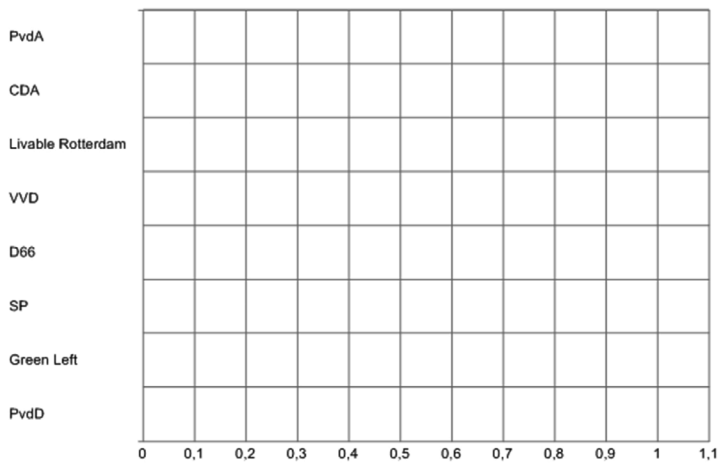
Rosenburg



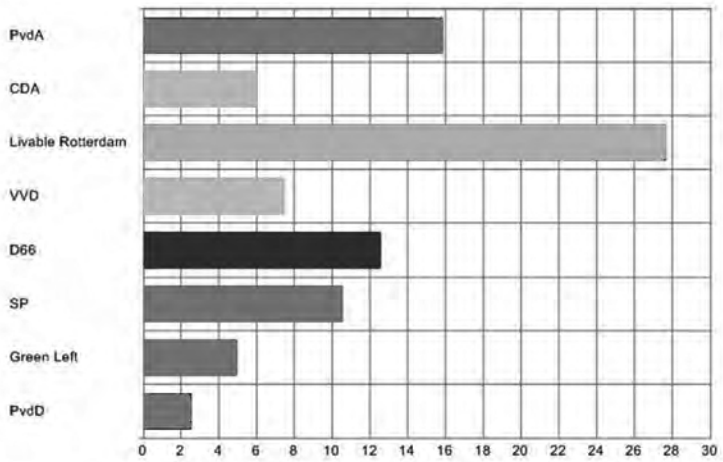
Hoek van Holland



Port area

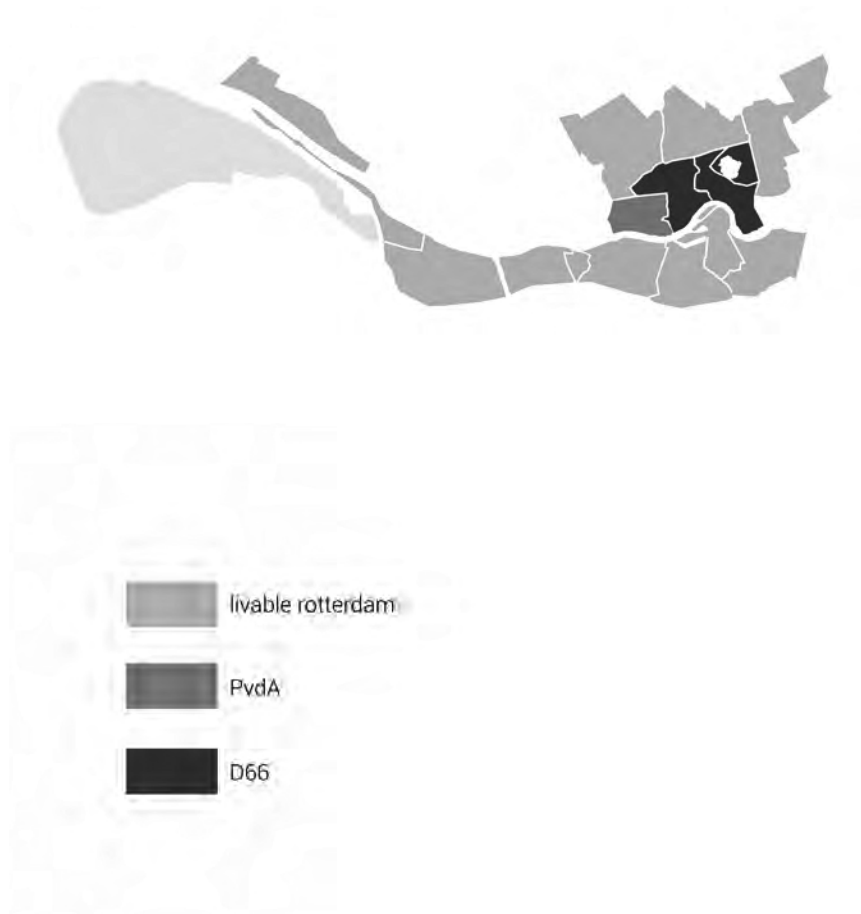


Rotterdam





Overlapping of the votes

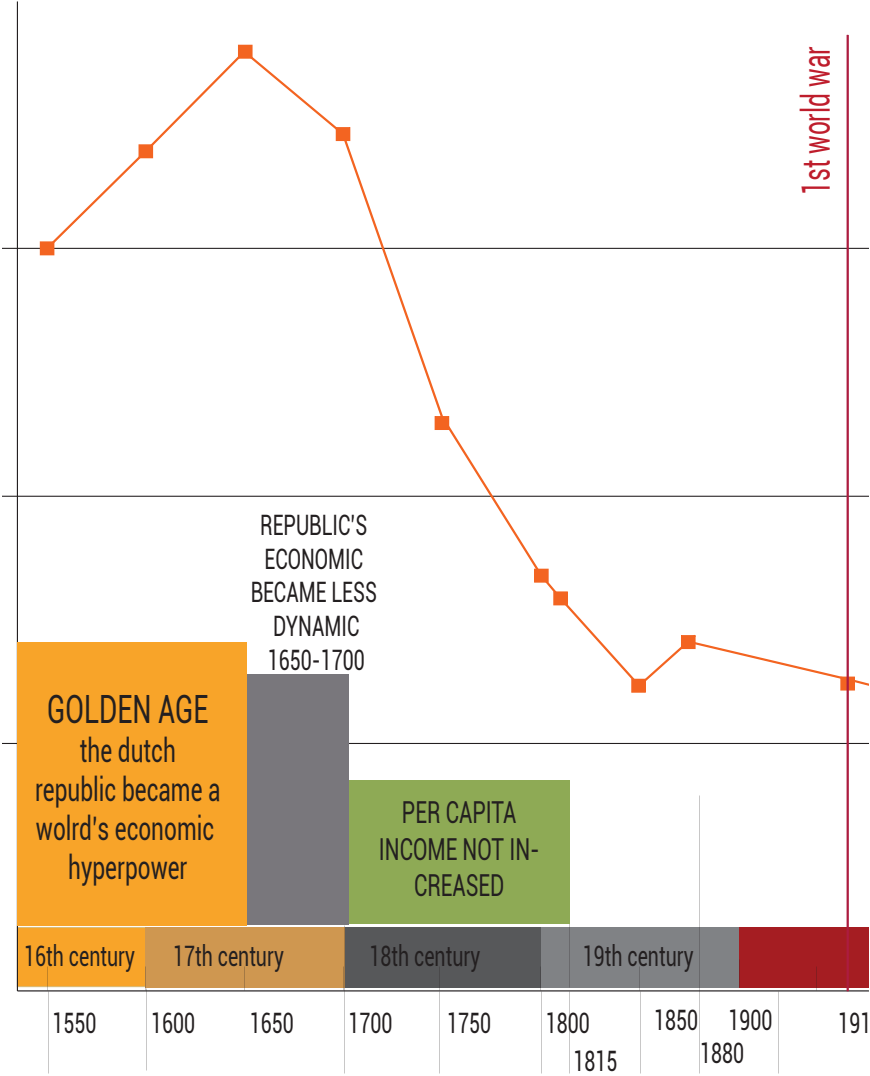


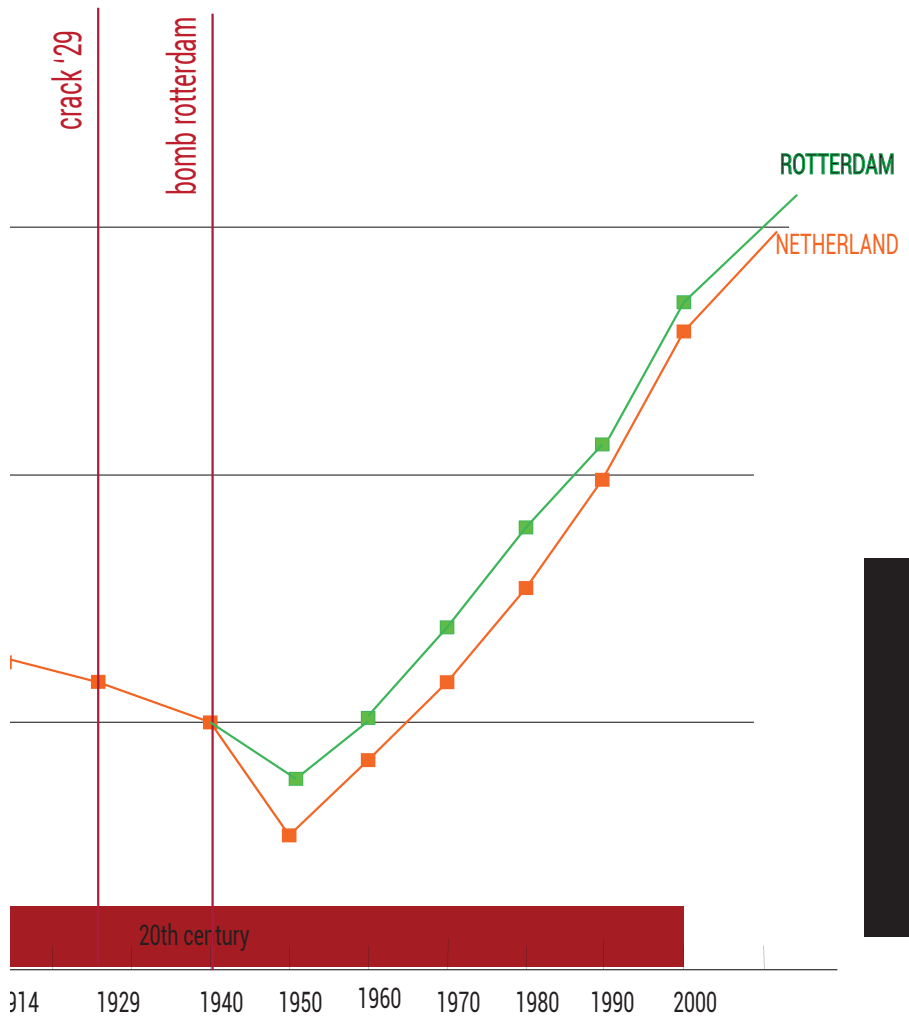
2

THE CITY
AND
CAPITAL

ROTTERDAM'S BUSINESS HISTORY

From the Netherlands to Rotterdam





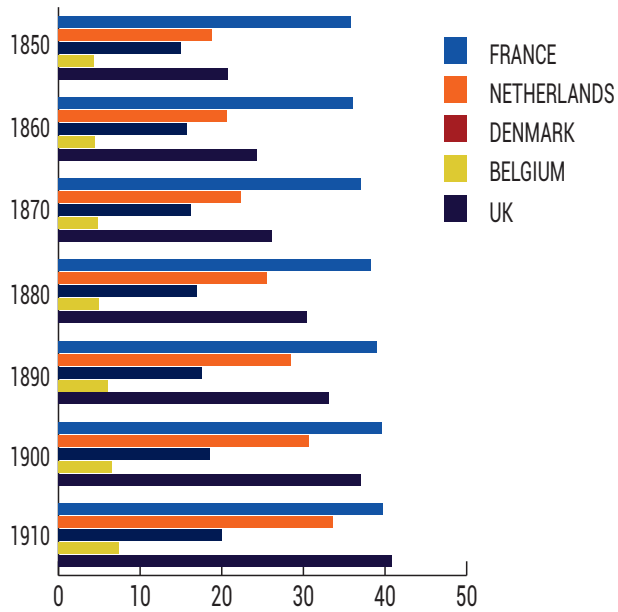
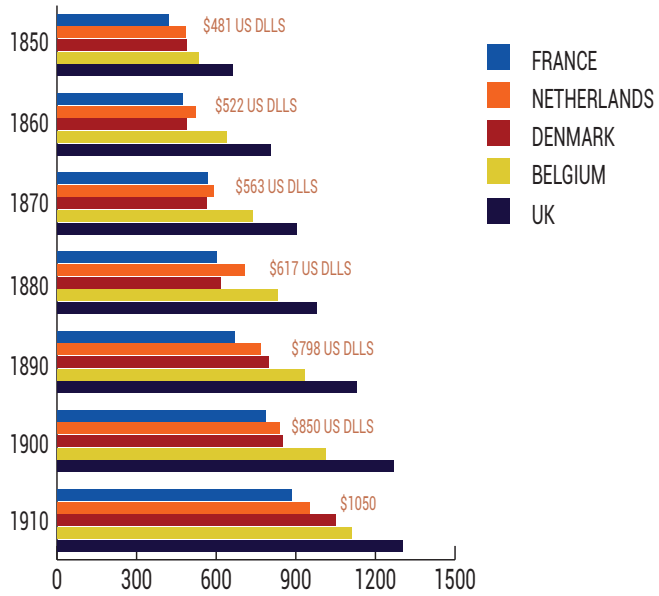
1.2 The city and capital

NETHERLANDS ECONOMIC'S

ROTTERDAM'S BUSINESS HISTORY

The Netherlands and their Neighbors

There is no doubt than in the mid-seventeenth century, at the height of the economic, political and cultural influence of the Dutch Republic, the Netherlands was very wealthy and very prosperous, but the conventional wisdom is that the Republic's economy became less dynamic after 1650-1670, instead of moving on from such a promising start to further economics glories in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in the form of industrialization, the Netherlands floundered, instead of forming a modern capitalism economy, the dutch failed to graduate to modern industrial society., the Dutch income per capita had probably not risen at all between 1700 ans 1815. While other countries were «coming from behind» may have undergone more dramatic economic progress the Dutch have remained amongst the leading economic nations of the world. In the middle of the seventeenth century the Republic was probably the wealthiest nation in the world in terns of per capita income, and for a time it was the most influential power in international politics. More than two centuries later, accept that the tiny Dutch Republic became the world economic hyperpower in the seventeenth century by turning it self into a heaven for enterprising outcast from the rest of Europe, but around 1750 the GOLDEN AGE was long gone and the situation had changed dramatically.



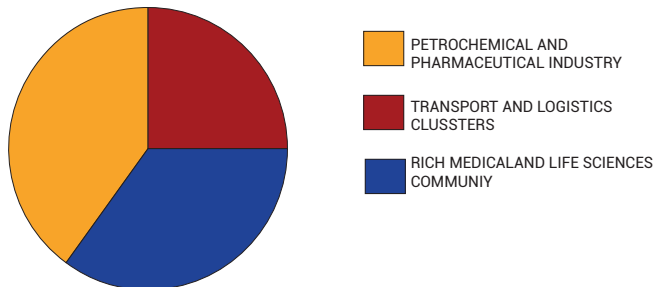
1.2 The city and capital

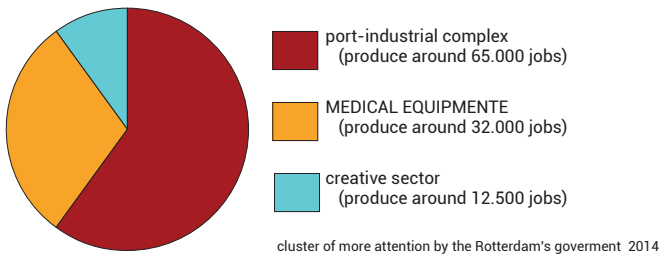
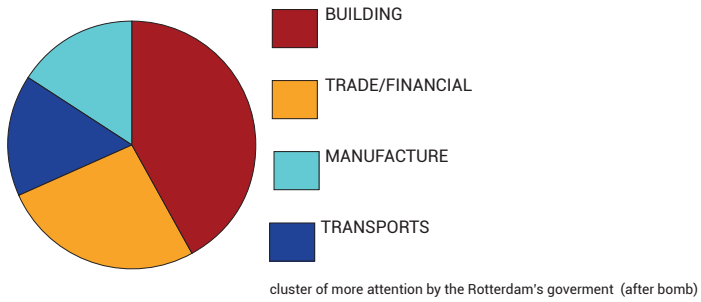
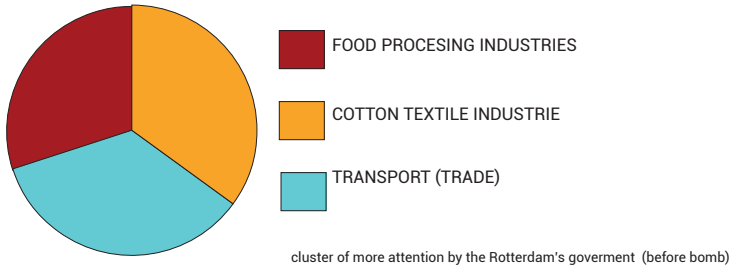
ROTTERDAM'S BUSINESS HISTORY

Rotterdam's investments

Rotterdam offer to international high tech companies, business development networking and services and for this, many companies are considering Rotterdam as a location prepared to receive dedicated business development and services about marketing. The basis that leadership is based on certain factors that the city of Rotterdam has, like infrastructure, subsidies economics, good educational system and high quality of life.

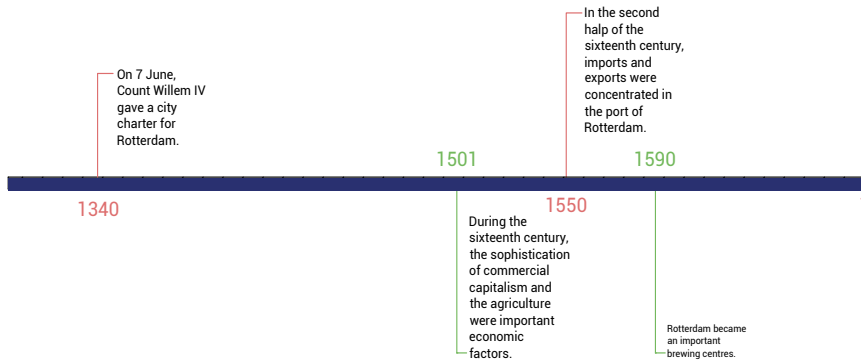
These companies will be well placed because Rotterdam is considered the gateway to Europe, with its entire length and excellent infrastructure. Moreover, Rotterdam is the most important centre commercial of Netherlands and can offer all necessary commercial links with its channels. For this, the city is already a leader in many sectors when it comes industry and business community





ROTTERDAM'S BUSINESS HISTORY

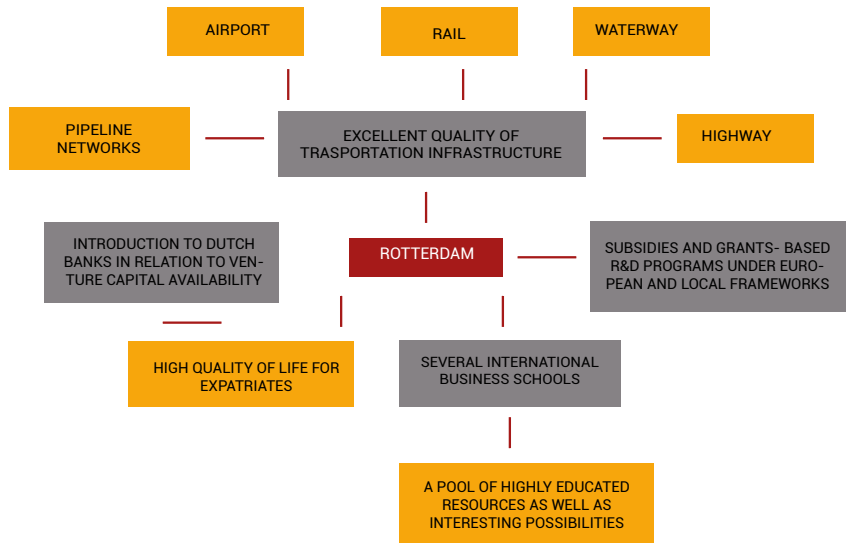
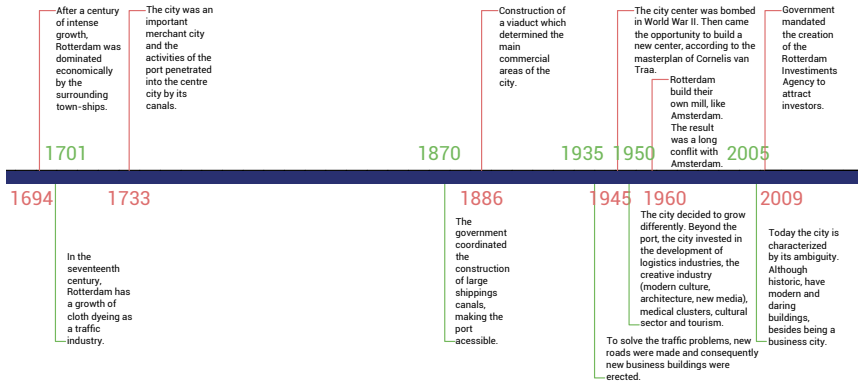
Something you should know



Rotterdam has always taken advantage of its privileged geographical location. The proof is that in the sixteenth century, exports and imports were concentrated in its port. However, in the sixteenth century, there was a growth of agriculture and brewing. Then, the port was dominated by the surrounding cities. Already in the seventeenth century, the dyeing industry grew.

Despite its strategic position, with its destruction in 1940, the city had the opportunity to rebuild her heart. This created a mix of new and old buildings. In 1957, the Port started his development. To do so, as more space was needed, the port grew up. For not compete with other cities, Rotterdam sought to grow differently. It modernized and expanded the port, and developed logistic industries. The city made his image like a service centre for transports and logistics, while expanding their economic activities in the industrial sector. The development of the port and the growth of suburbs around the city spurred a series of activities.

Rotterdam wanted to develop its industry, port and logistic sector, and develop the knowledge and services of these activities. The city was worried to offer a place ideal for business people who have the knowledge that can be used to promote related port services. Nowadays, the city invests in different sectors of the economy, such as the medical cluster, cultural sector, tourism and the creative industries.

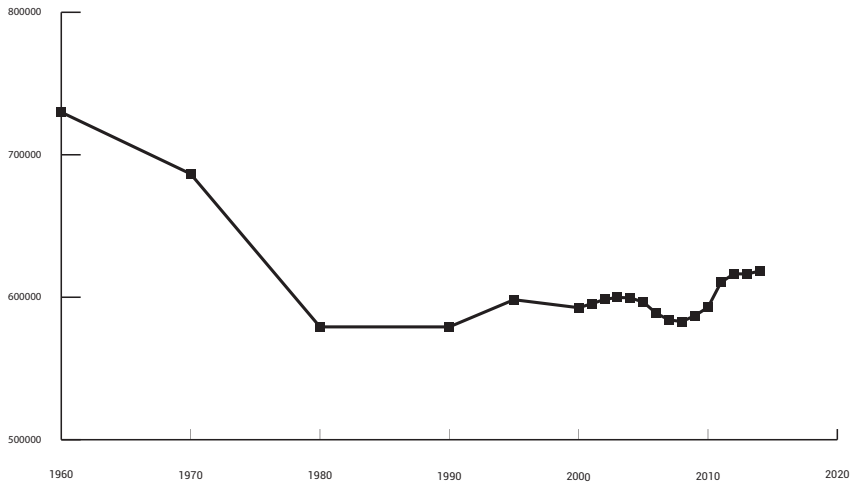


1.2 The city and capital

3

A PEOPLE'S
HISTORY

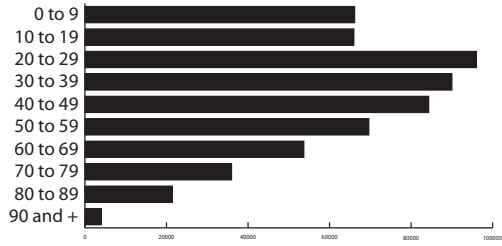
POPULATION



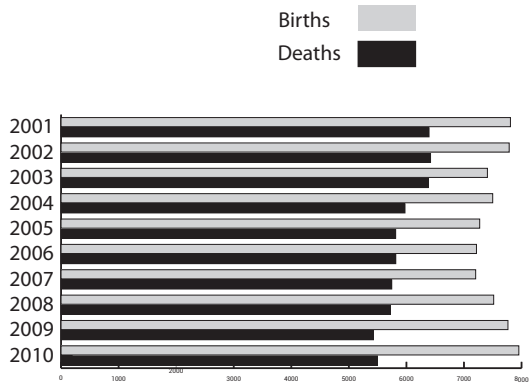
Evolution of the population of Rotterdam between 1960 and 2014

Among the cities in the Netherlands, Rotterdam has a relatively young population. The city has a high proportion of people aged 19 to 34 compared with the country as a whole. There is a group of districts inside the South-bank (area where the districts border the south side of the river), which is better known as the 7 disadvantaged neighborhoods, that holds the high proportion of young population compared with the whole city of Rotterdam. In fact, there have been more births than deaths every year since 2001. In 2010, there were 2,456 more births than deaths.

POPULATION

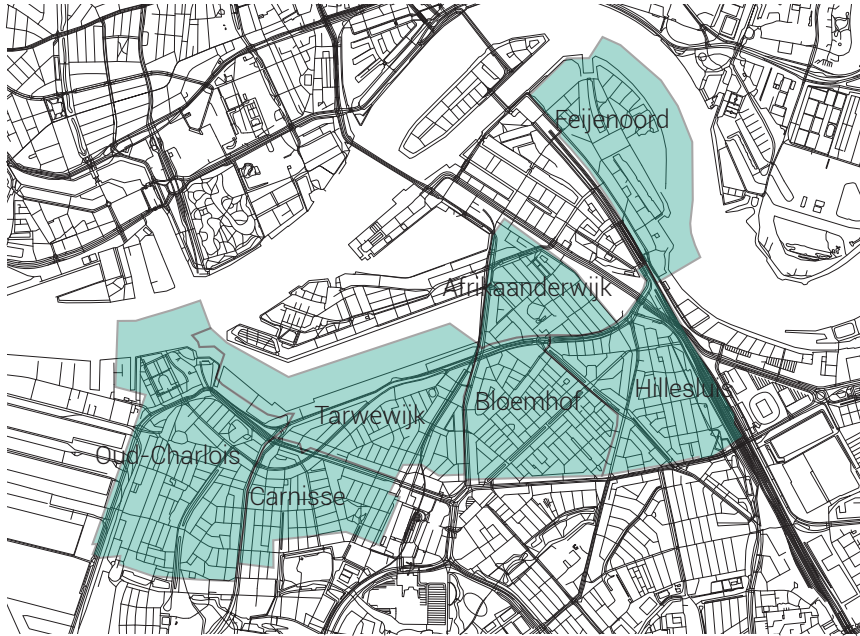


Population by age



Comparison of births and deaths per year in Rotterdam

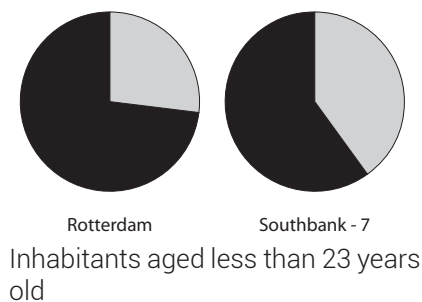
THE SOUTHBANK AND THE 7'S



Map of the Southbank Area

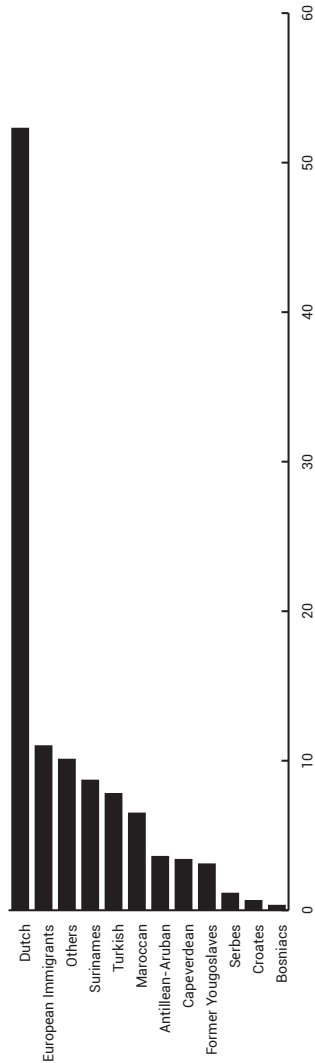
The focus of People's History will be on these districts in particular, located in the Amsterdam Southbank, one of the Netherlands' most deprived urban areas. These districts were selected because they differ from the rest of Amsterdam, to the downside, regarding the amount of young population, the number of unemployment, education and labor disputes. A better understanding of the population of Amsterdam in its entirety is possible throughout the presentation of these points about the disadvantaged neighborhoods.

AGE



While the proportion of the city's inhabitants aged less than 23 years old is about 27% and is the same as the national average, in parts of the Southbank area of the city, the proportion of children and young people under 23 years old is much higher. This is the case across the seven particularly disadvantaged Southbank neighborhoods (Bloemhof, Hillesluis, Afrikaanderwijk, Feijenoord, Tarwewijk, Carnisse and Oud-Charlois) where 40% of the population is now under 23.

ORIGINS

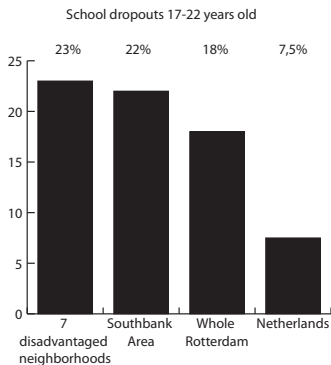
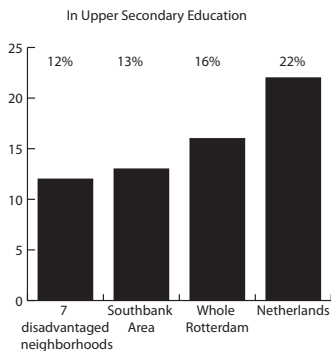
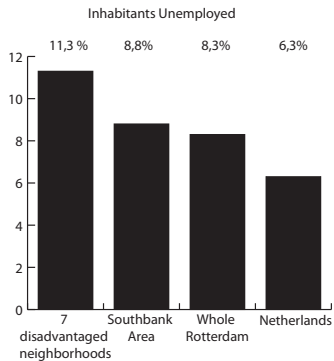


Different Ethnics in Rotterdam

The demographic characteristics of Southbank's population are a result of historical processes largely influenced by the development of Rotterdam harbour, which became a major port in the 19th century. After the devastation of the Second World War, Rotterdam's port, on the south bank, was one of the first main priorities for reconstruction during the 1940s and 1950s. This caused an increase in economic activity in the Southbank area, which resulted in a massive influx of new workers from the Netherlands' southern provinces of Limburg and Brabant.

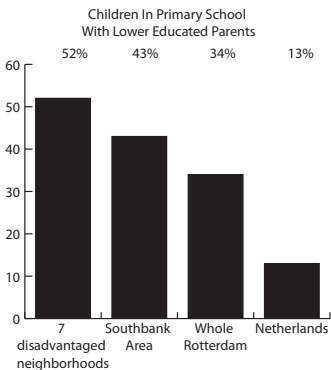
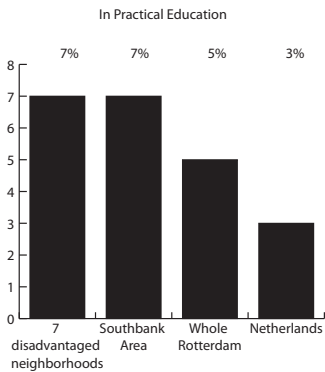
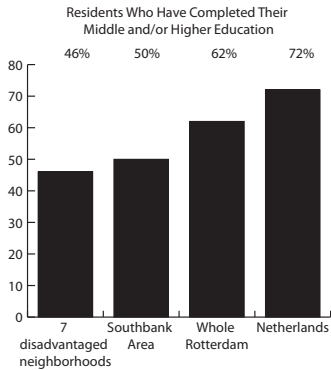
The Turkish and the Moroccan 5 communities are legacies of the so-called "guest worker" policies in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Most migrants from Surinam arrived in the 1970s, when this former Dutch colony acquired political independence. The end of the Cold War led to a significant growth of East European migrants and of asylum seekers, some of whom later acquired refugee status. Besides, growing numbers of Dutch and foreign residents find their spouses in other countries. In recent years, the number of highly skilled migrant workers has also increased, although many of them do not settle for good. Meanwhile, follow-up migration among the three largest communities, the Turks, the Surinamese and the Moroccans, is continuing, albeit at a much slower pace than before (Entzinger, 2010).

UNEMPLOYMENT



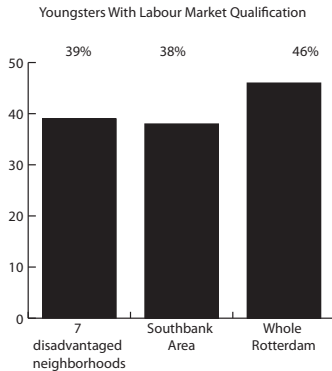
Today the Southbank holds over 200,000 residents living in an area of 33 km². Much of the housing is of poor quality. Many of the social problems faced by Rotterdam's Southbank are particularly concentrated in seven disadvantaged neighborhoods: Loemhof, Hillesluis, Afrikaanderwijk, Oude Noord, Tarwewijk, Carnisse and Oud Harlois. These neighborhoods are the key focus for the new Quality Leap South initiative. Across the Southbank area, about 11.3% of the inhabitants are unemployed: this is slightly higher than the local average for Rotterdam as a whole which stands at 8.3%. However, across the seven disadvantaged neighborhoods in the Southbank area, unemployment is higher, at 11.3%. In addition, many people with a job in these neighborhoods are in low paid or part time work.

Education



Also, only 46% of residents have completed their middle and/or higher education compared with 62% for the city of Rotterdam, and 72% nationally.

In Rotterdam, the average educational level of the population is lower and unemployment and inactivity are significantly higher than elsewhere in the Netherlands. Therefore the economic performance of Rotterdam lags behind other parts of the country. This suggests that some potential human and intellectual capital in Rotterdam remains unused. The labour market in Rotterdam is entirely linked to the level of education of the population. Rotterdam's labour market is characterised by a labour force with large numbers of people with low levels of education and this is found within the immigrant labour force than found among the native working population.

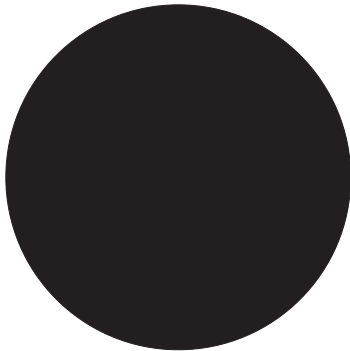


The union of these factors higher number of youth people, immigration, low schooling, proximity with the Port and also the big differences in drugs policies between the Netherlands and the neighboring countries that has made Rotterdam a popular destination for, especially French and Belgian, «drug tourists» affects the Southbank, who already have a weak social structure, causing conflicts and insecurity. The latter makes it necessary for the government to provide programs, like Quality Leap South initiative, to improve these negative factors cited, so they can enhance the image and the quality of life for residents of the Southbank, primarily for these seven neighborhoods, which consequently makes positive results on the economy of Rotterdam.

A little about the Quality Leap South initiative:

[its focus on the active inclusion of people with few opportunities in the labour market. The initiative helps to actively include Southbank residents, both by helping them to become employable and by supporting all residents to live a dignified life, by providing financial and social support to enable them to achieve reasonable living conditions. Quality Leap South has three distinct but related objectives: Enabling talent, Economy and labour market and Housing and physical infrastructure.]

WWII : CONSEQUENCES



Houses



Shops



Industrials Plants



Schools



Banking Offices



Cinemas



Hospitals



Theaters



Railway Stations



800-900 people get killed

mainly civilians

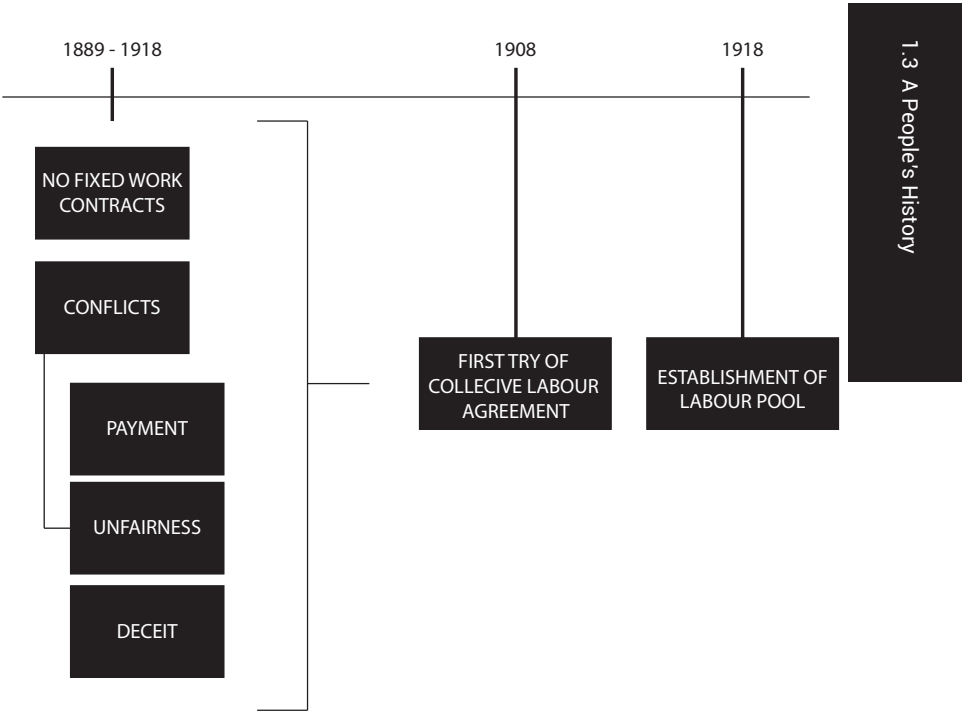


80 000 homeless

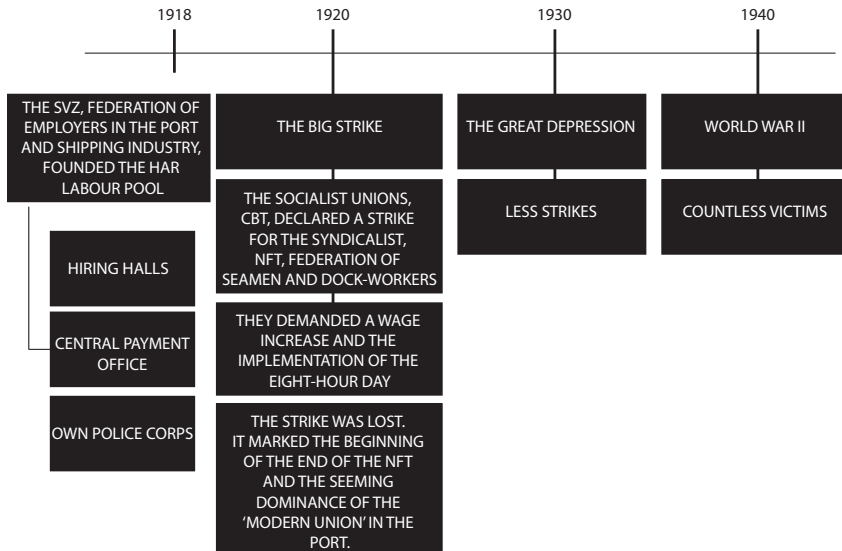
CONFLICTS

The Port of Rotterdam : a long tradition of industrial conflict continues

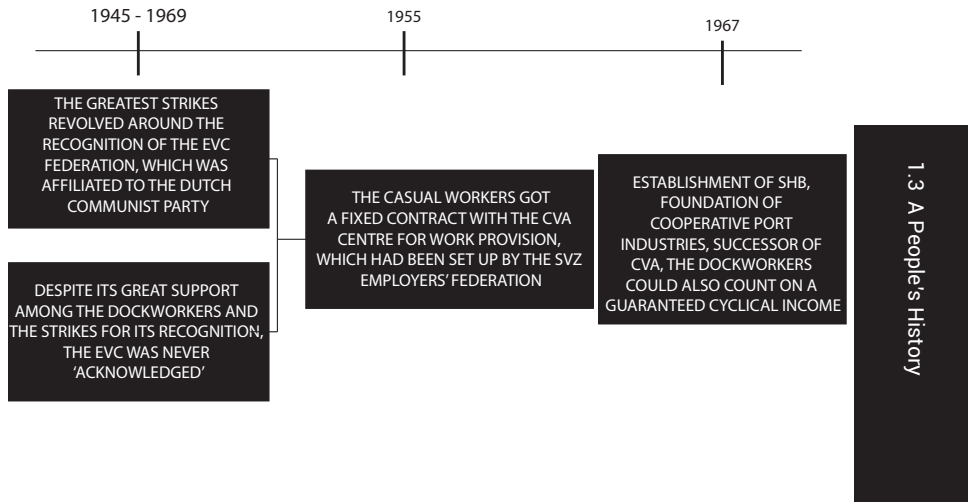
First Period of Strikes at the Port (1889 - 1918)



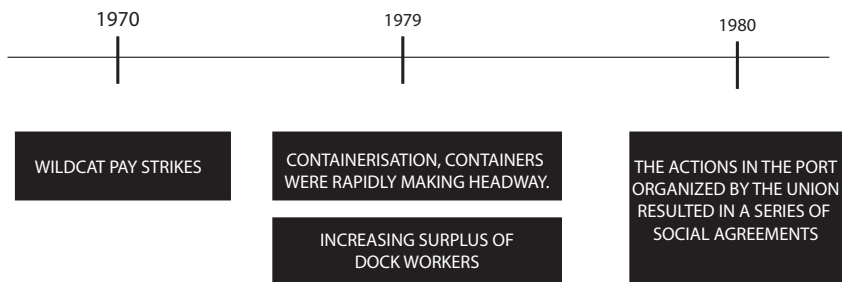
Second Period of Strikes at the Port (1918 - 1940)



Third Period of Strikes at the Port (1945 - 1969)



Fourth Period of Strikes at the Port (1970 - 1980)



The first explanation for the continuity of the strike frequency lies in the dockworkers' culture. This culture was used by informal leaders to create solidarity in order to mobilise for action, and was now embraced and further developed by the union. In line with the activist course in the 1980s, the 'FNV Ports' union developed a new type of union strategy: an American style business unionism, in which the militant tradition of the port was cultivated or, if you prefer, mythologised to be a docker slogan. The union increasingly gets aware of the fact that the dockworkers held a great structural power in a globalising world, regarding the port's pivotal role in international logistic chains.

A second explanation lies in the dynamics of industrial relations. The employers, who had always

formed a stronghold against which the dockworkers could make a collective stand, strategically decided in 1996 to disband the SVZ as an employers' organisation. This led to a strong fragmentation of the bargaining structure. This development was one of the last things the union wanted. It was thus the paradoxical effect of their own power. However, this fragmentation in turn had an unintended and undesired consequence for the employers: a practice of pattern bargaining arose, with local negotiations and conflicts, not at shop floor this time, but at the company level – a kind of 'neo-liberal industrial relations' that was new to the Netherlands, in which a result oriented but limited deployment of strikes was one of the union's means to an end.



4

I M M I
G R A N T S

STORY OF IMMIGRATION

The Dutch colonies

CITIES
ISLANDS
COUNTRIES

116

A GREAT SEAFARING NATION

A TRADING NATION

COMMERCIAL REASONS

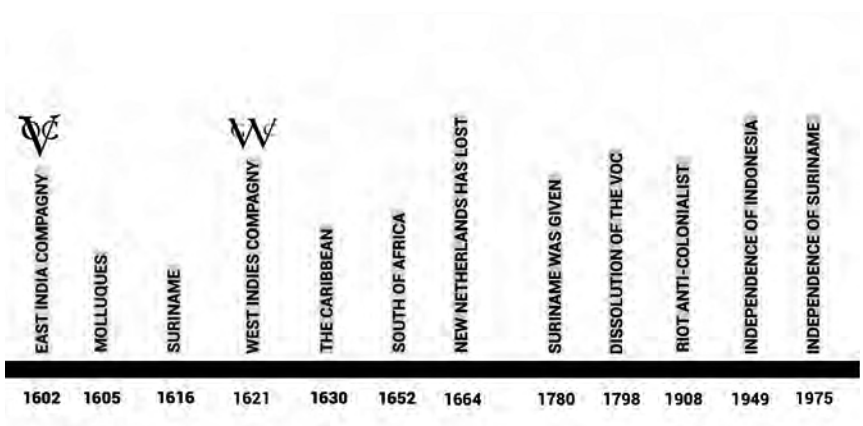
PRESENT ON ALL CONTINENTS

SETTLEMENT

SPICE TRADE

SETTLEMENT

SUGAR PLANTATION



The Dutch colonies in 1850

1.4 Immigrants

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Results of different migrations

ARCHITECTURE

DUTCH
COLONIAL
STYLE

SOUTH OF AFRICA
Houses

CITIES



GASTRONOMY

FO
SPI
F
Cii

THE NETHER

RELIGIONS



LANGAGE

CULTURE
PRACTICE

AFRIKAANDERPARK
Immigration

Building for
the seven nationality



FOOD
SPICE
PEANUTS
cinnamon****



URBAN REPERES

STREET NAMES

**NEW
YORK**

neighbourhoods

«Haarlem»

IRLANDS

IK
on

lity

MEMORY

**CHINA
TOWN**

ECONOMY
RESTAURANTS
SHOP
EVENT



ECONOMY & COMMERCE

ABOUT COMMUNITIES

Guest workers

The Moroccan and Turkish communities are also the results of the policies of «guest workers» who came near 1960 and 1970.

Nowadays, Rotterdam is an important city of migration and cultural diversity, we can say it's a laboratory for testing and applying new policies for living together.

FIRST AND SECOND GENERATION OF TURKISH IMMIGRANTS

1972

A special Mosque Founding Committee was established

1975

A study on the need for spaces for workshop among Muslims in the Netherlands

1978

The Dutch Muslim architect Latief Perotti, made a design for a mosque after having created the Islamic Foundation Center in Rotterdam

GUEST WORKERS

who when how

In the 1980s and especially since the 1990s, Muslims came to the Netherlands as refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from Bosnia, Somalia, Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iraq.

2000

Official work immigration ended in 1973, but the number of Moroccans and Turks remained on the increase as immigrants brought their family to the country using family reunification laws. A number of Surinamese Muslims came to the Netherlands before and after the independence of Suriname in 1975

1900

During the 1960s and 1970s the Netherlands needed a larger labour force for the labour intense jobs in the lower educated sectors. The Netherlands concluded recruitment agreements with countries like Turkey and Morocco

1800

The Netherlands administered the archipelago that would become Indonesia, a majority-Muslim country with the largest Muslim population in the world. The first Muslims who settled in the Netherlands were these islanders who fled from its bloody war of Independence.

1700

A delegation from the Dutch Republic visited Morocco to discuss a common alliance against Spain and the Barbary pirates In the 19th century the Netherlands

1608

1600

Ottoman traders began settling in the nation's port cities

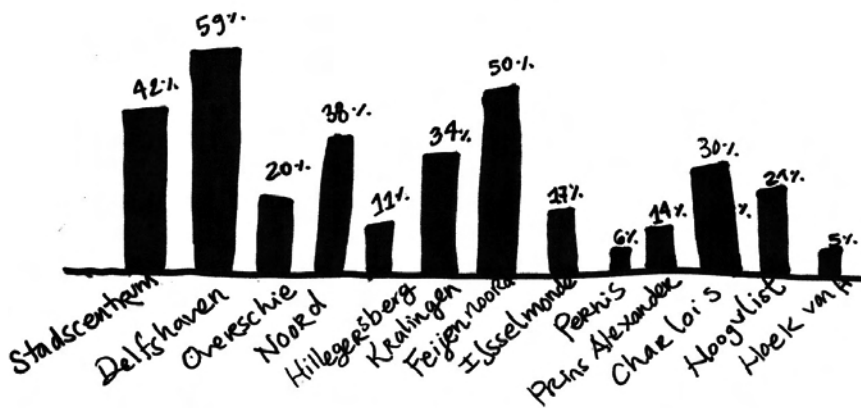
1500

IMMIGRATION DATA

About inhabitants of Rotterdam

The city of Rotterdam counts **617,347 inhabitants**. Thus it is the second largest city in the Netherlands and it's characterised by a largest immigrants group.

In fact **46%** of the population is issued from the **immigration**, moreover of the city's youth have **immigrant origins**. Initially there are , of people with Dutch origins.



GENTRIFICATION

Three examples of gentrification in Rotterdam

SPANGEN BOSPOLDER TUSSENDIJKEN

THREE EXAMPLES



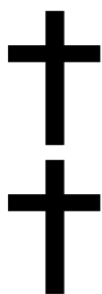
They are native Dutch working class until the late 1960's.

During the decade of 1970, an urban renewal occurred and houses were renovated. This ended in the departure of the native Dutchs into the suburbs and the arrival of immigrants also known as 'guest workers'.



Gentrification : describes as the phenomenon of displacement of a population for another, the replacement is based on social and economic status. The first cases of gentrification happens in the US but will be later applied in Europe, the meaning of gentrification changes from one country to another. For example, in the US this process means a canalisation of the indigenous residents towards new social structuring. On the other hand, the European version refers as less process of replacement.

RELIGIOUS DIAGRAM



HH. Laurentius en
Elisabethkathedraal

2000

1900

1893

Sint Lambertuskerk

1800

1700

1600



Grote of Sint-Laurenskerk

1525

1500



Oude of Pelgrimvaderskerk
Rotterdam-Delfshaven

1472

1400

2010

Essalam Mosque of Rotterdam



Mosque Merkez Camii



Stichting Mosque Annasr voor
Marokkanen in Rotterdam



Mosque Nassauhaven



2001

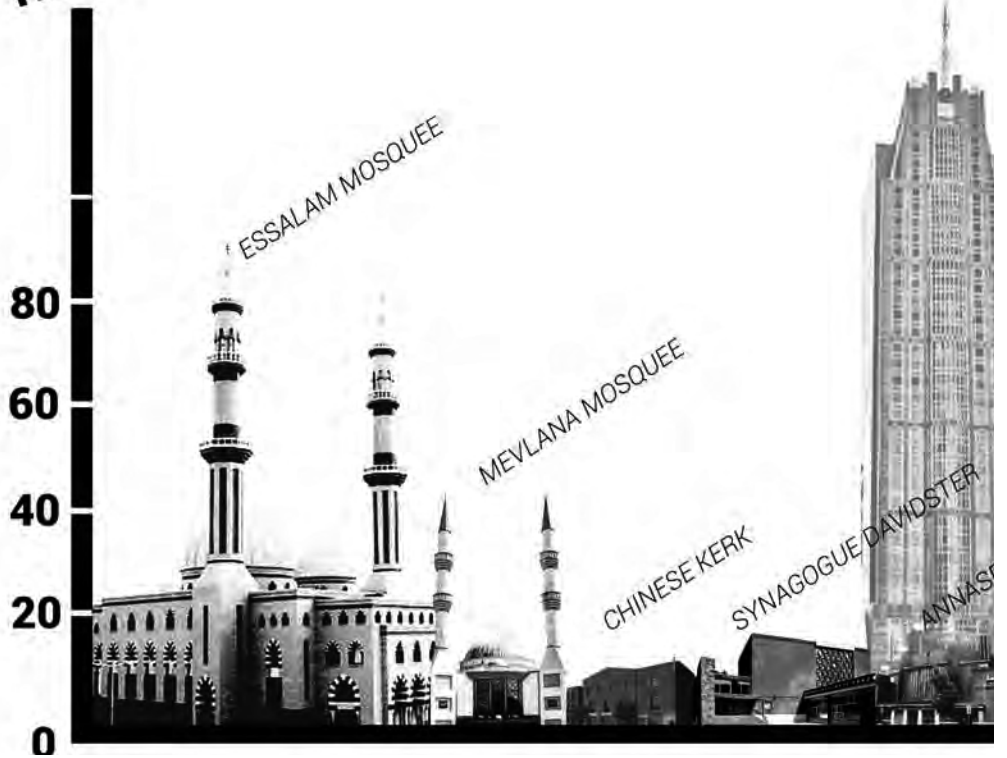
2000

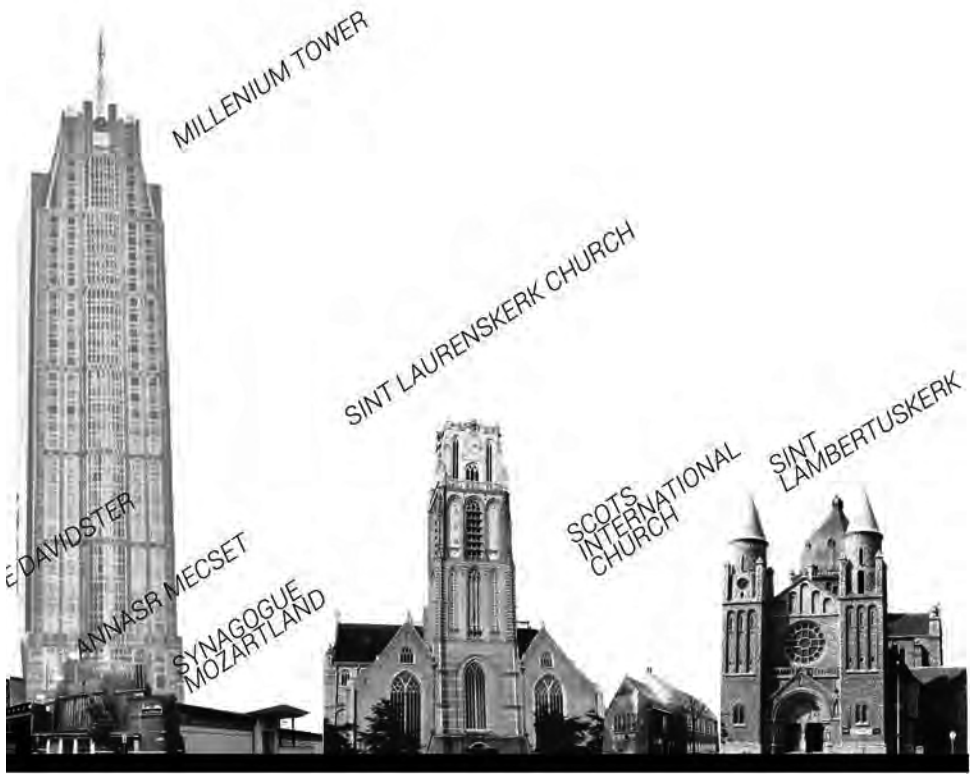
Mevlana Mosque



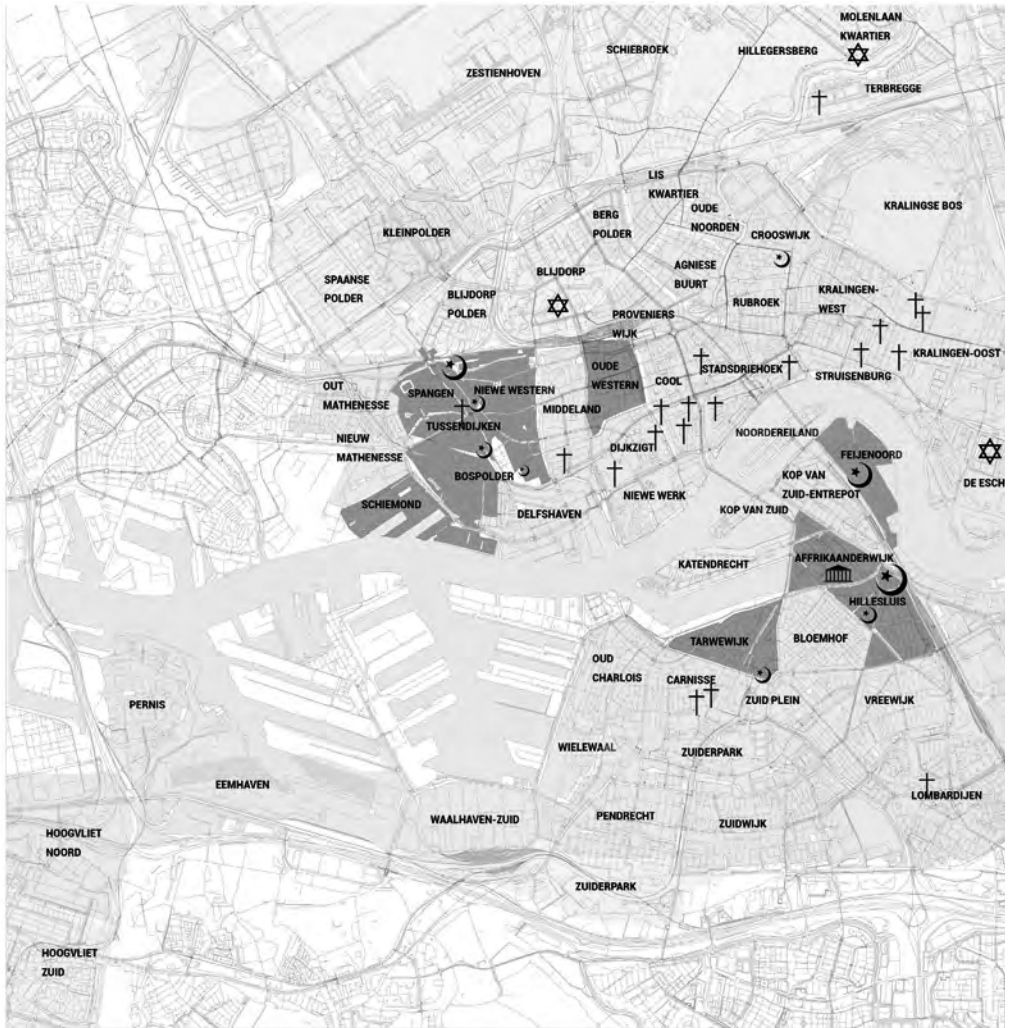
1.4 Immigrants

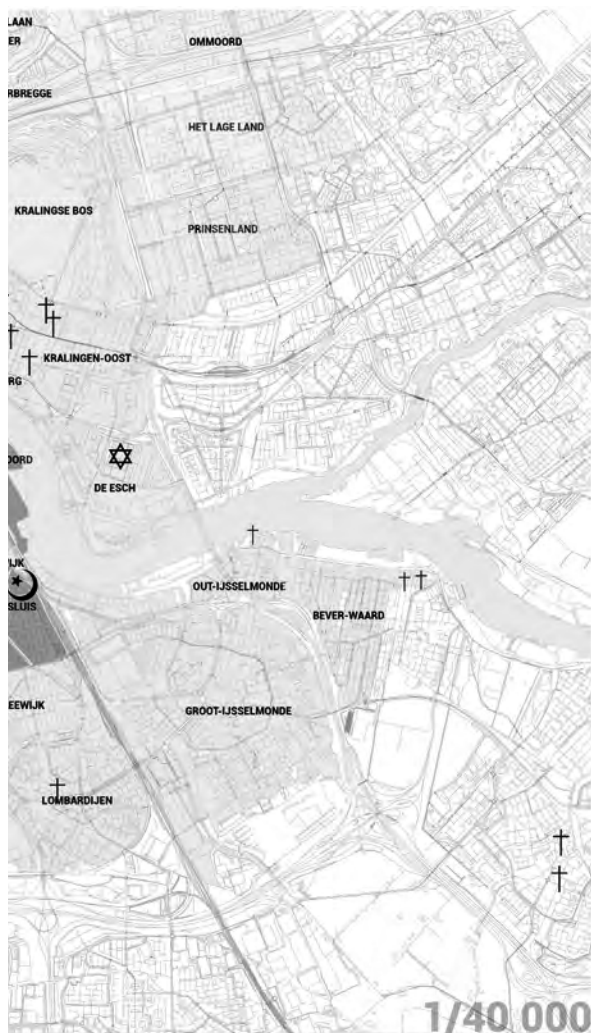
HEIGHT





MULTICULTURAL PLACES

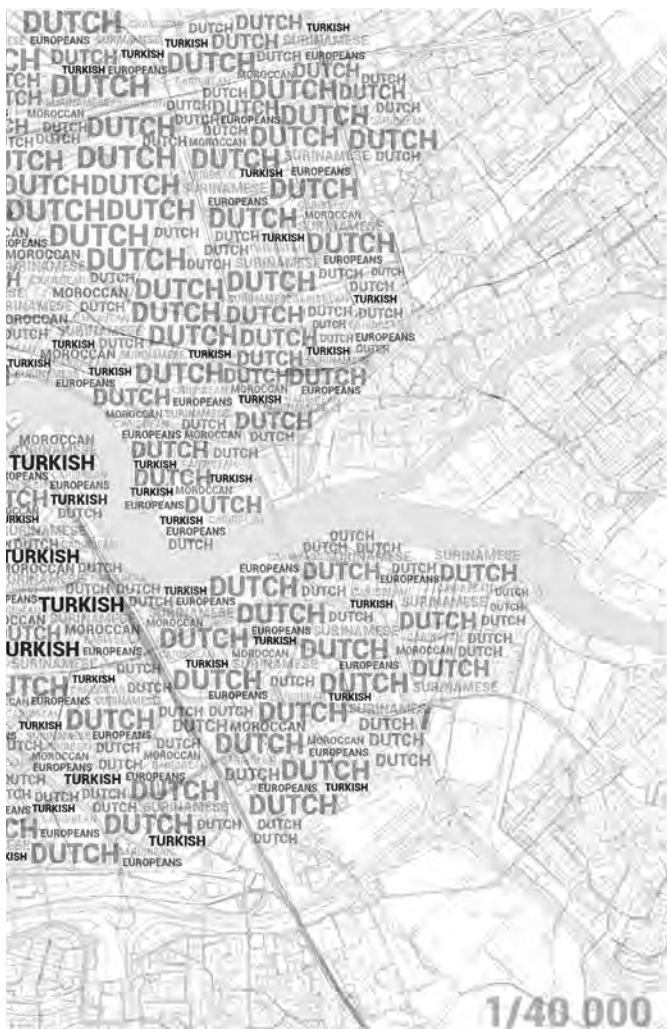




PLACES OF WORSHIP & NEIGHBORHOOD







AREAS AND MINORITIES

IMMIGRANTS OF 1TH AND 2ND GENERATION

- SIZE 0-10%
- SIZE 10-20%
- SIZE 20-40%
- SIZE 40-60%
- SIZE 60-80%
- SIZE 80-100%

- DUTCH
- CARIBBEAN
- MOROCCAN
- SURINAMESE
- EUROPEANS
- TURKISH

POLITICS ABOUT IMMIGRATION

Since 2002

Newspaper has a good index to understanding habits and thinking in a country or a city.

Fortuyn was assassinated during the 2002 Dutch national election campaign by Volkert van der Graaf. In court at his trial, Van der Graaf said he murdered Fortuyn to stop him from exploiting Muslims as «scapegoats» and targeting «the weak members of society» in seeking political power.

The murder of Theo Van Gogh widened and polarized the debate in the Netherlands about the social position of its more than one million Muslim residents.

Pastors was critical of the proliferation of mosques, the erection of minarets and was opposed to practices associated with new immigrants with a Muslim background such as honor killings, polygamy, forced marriage and suppression of women.



2002



2004



2006

Fitna is a 2008 short film written and commissioned by Wilders that explores Koranic-inspired motivations for terrorism, Islamic universalism, and Islam in the Netherlands.



Aboutaleb was criticized at the time of their announced appointments by Geert Wilders for holding dual passports. According to Wilders and his party, government ministers should not have dual citizenship, which they say implies dual allegiance.



2008

2009

5

REGARDING

T H E

P O R T



GLOSSARY

A harbour is a place where ships may shelter from the weather or are stored. Harbors can be man-made or natural. A man-made harbor will have sea walls or breakwaters and may require dredging. A natural harbor is surrounded on most sides by land.

A port is a man-made coastal or riverine facility where boats and ships can load and unload. It may consist of quays, wharfs, jetties, piers and slipways with cranes or ramps. A port may have magazine buildings or warehouses for storage of goods and a transport system, such as railway, road transport or pipeline transport facilities for relaying goods inland.

A port is used mainly for marine trading and **a harbour** is used as a parking space or a storage space for ships.

What are the differences between a harbor and a port?
http://www.answers.com/Q/What_are_the_differences_between_a_harbor_and_a_port

Dry bulk : non-liquid cargo such as cement, coal, grain, lumber, or ores.

<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/dry-bulk-carrier.html>

Subtotal liquid bulk : cargo that is transported unpackaged in large quantities. It refers to material in either liquid or granular, particulate form, as a mass of relatively small solids, such as petroleum/crude oil, grain, coal, or gravel

United Nations Conference on Trade and (UNCTAD), Review of Maritime Transport, 2006

INTRODUCTION



ROTTERDAM

434 M tonnes
goods handled

The port of Rotterdam is the largest of Europe and the fourth largest in the whole world. The port is accessed from the North sea and is part of the HLH (Hamburg - Le Havre range).



World biggest port

SHANGAI

644,8 M tonnes

It became a home port for one of the main oil and chemical centres, a major centre for the storage of all kinds of liquid, but also the main container hub in Europe.



ANTWERP

184,1 M tonnes

In the fourteenth century, Rotterdam was a small town and was home to river fishing and a little bit of trade. Over time, the city became a true trading port because of its position as one of the main gateways to Europe.



HAMBURG

130,9 M tonnes

During the second world war, the bombs have destroyed 7 kms of wharf, 123 cranes and all oil tankers. After the war, it was hard for Rotterdam to get its prosperity back. Reconstruction works of the Port is a priority because it's vitally important for the economy of the country. New warves were built, most of these are on piles.

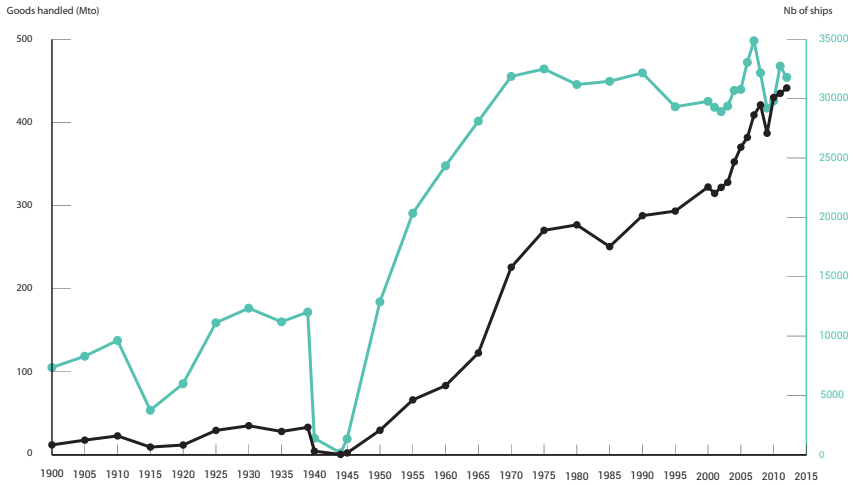


French largest port

MARSEILLE

85,6 M tonnes

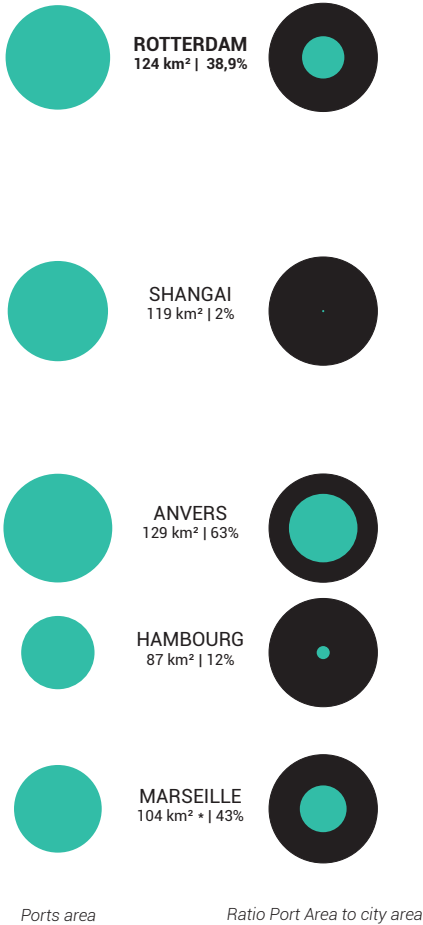
Quantity of goods handled
compared to representative ports



Quantity of goods handled each year during the 20th century compared to the number of ships transiting through the port

To improve the development after the war, the municipality decided to industrialize the port. Many food industries (brewery, torrefaction...), chimics industries and oil refineries took hold in Rotterdam.

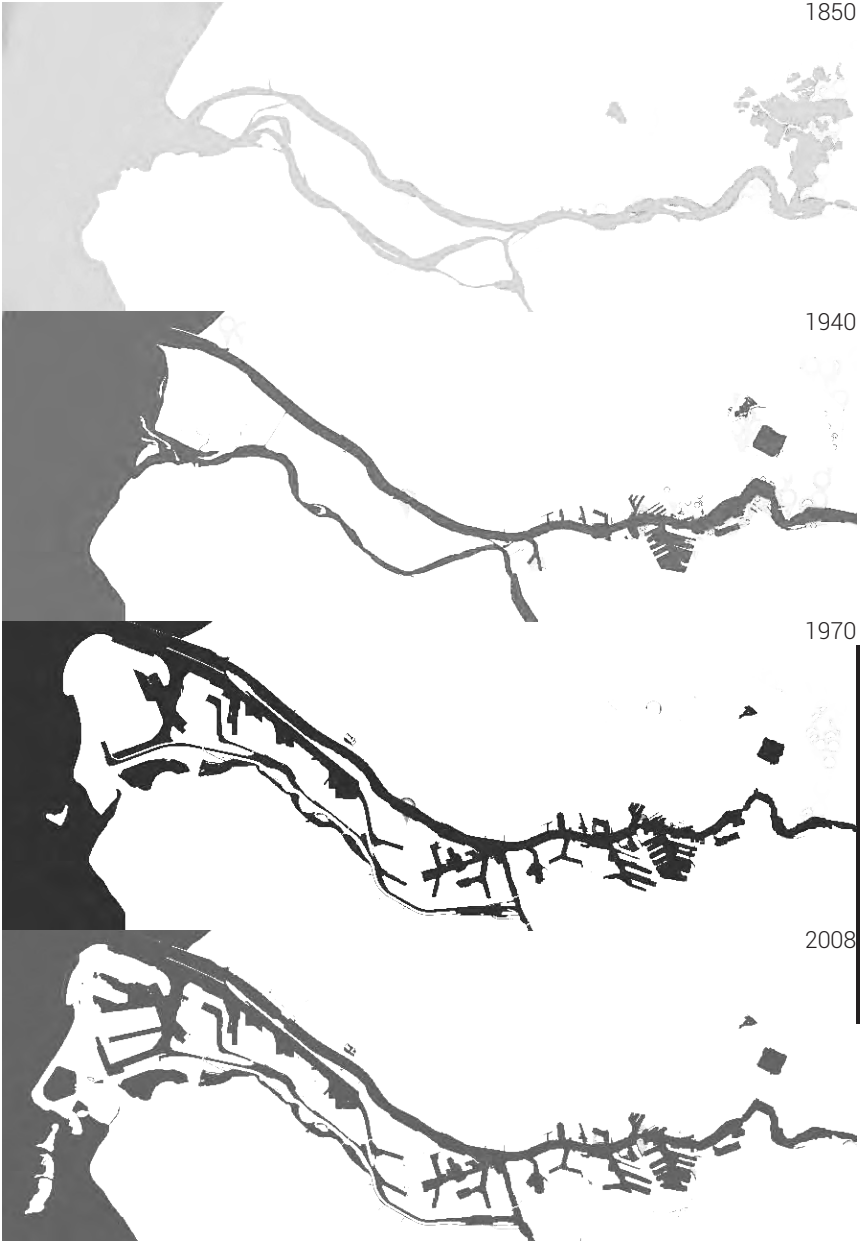
MORPHOLOGY



Port activities took place on the river Nieuwe Maas in the heart of Rotterdam. The Nieuwe Maas is an arm of the Rhine river. When the port developed, the access to the sea was difficult because the river was too shallow. So an artificial waterway have been dig in 1900 : 11 m of depth, 400 to 700 m of width.

Then, during the twentieth century, the port expanded in the direction of the sea, causing a separation between the city and the port. The activities developed mainly on the left bank of the river. In the post-second-war period, two new port-dock-basins were built on the left bank. The lands around the river are low, so it's easy to dig. Many communes were annexed with the expansion as : Hock van Holland Pernis, IJS-Selmonde, Hoogvliet, Hillegersberg, Overschie, Schiebrock.

From the 70's to today, an artificial peninsula claimed from the sea have been built on the Maasvlakte area. This expansion into the North sea create 2000 hectares of port with infrastructures such as seawalls, waterways, railways, roads and port basins (deep water access with a draught of 20 meters).



1850

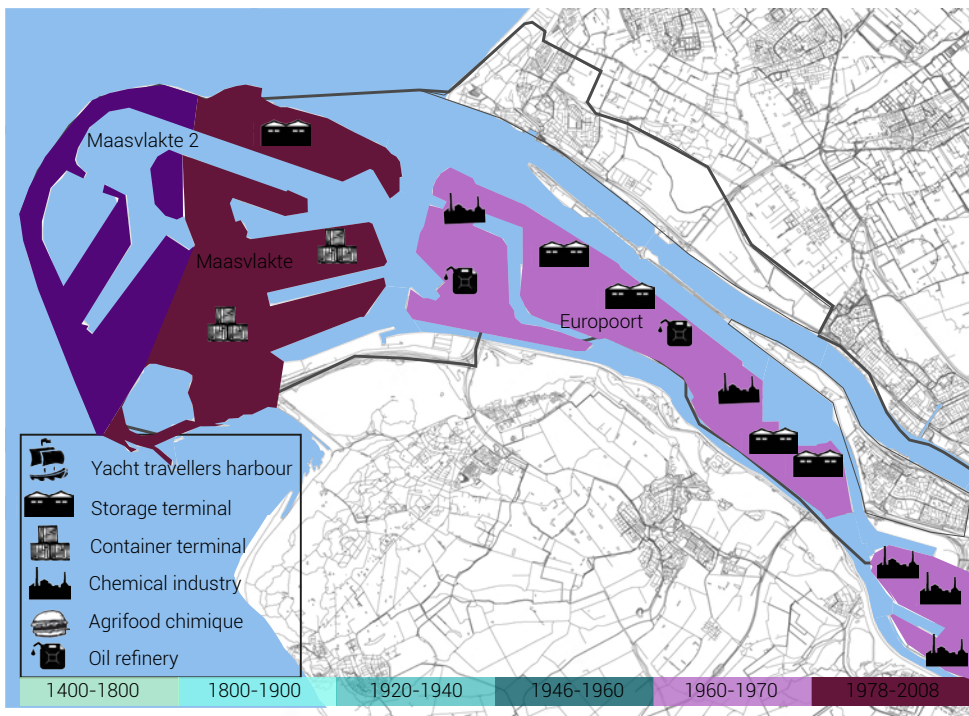
1940

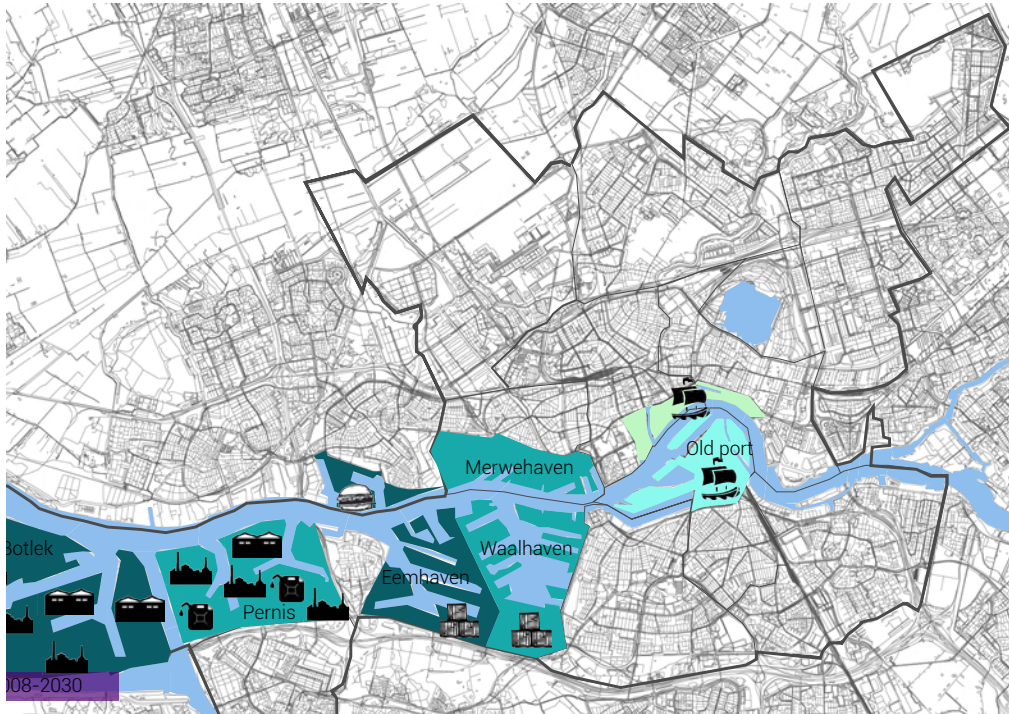
1970

2008

1.5 Regarding the Port

Transformations generated by the port activities





1.5 Regarding the Port

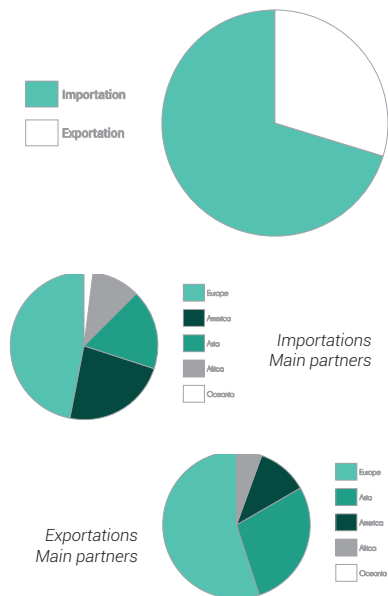
*The development of the port from 1400 to today
The port covers 10 000 hectares on more than 40 km long.*

NOWADAYS



The port of Rotterdam is an essential hub in a globalized economy. In a 500km/24h range, there are 150 000 000 potential consumers, which explain why importations represent 70% of the goods handled.

Half of all the activities are linked to petrochemistry, with containers, it is 3/4, therefore half of weekly deepsea connections are established with middle east and asia, respectively for oil and cheap goods.



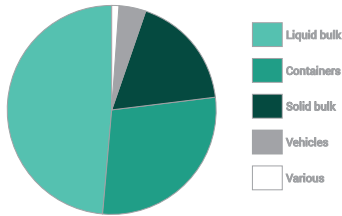


Weekly frequency of deepsea connections



Shortsea connections

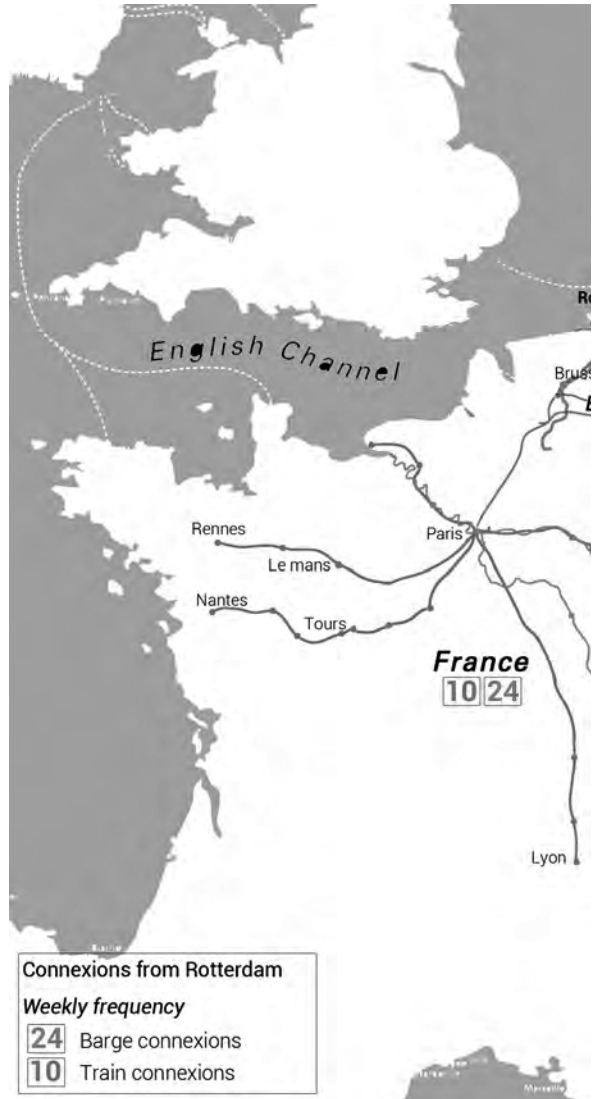
PORT - HINTERLAND CONNEXIONS



Main Goods

The port isn't just a storage area, raw material are transformed (63% of the port area is dedicated to do so with the liquid and solid bulk) to improve their value and redistribute them in the western Europe. As a consequence, it has generated a lot of infrastructures to strengthen its relation with the hinterland, such as railways and river development. Germany has a special place, as it represents 30% of the port weekly connections by trains and barges.

Nowadays, the port has reached a state where it has lost its relation with the city but is mostly a connection in a worldwide globalized system.





1.5 Regarding the Port

Bosnia Herzegovina
Connexions from the port with Europe

THE PORT-CITY INTERFACE

There are two main developments which changed the relationship between the port and the city :

- the geographical migration of the port away from the city
- the process of port regionalization and industrialization

It resulted a clear division between areas with port opposed to urban functions in the city.

Nowadays, the Port Authority and the Municipality still want to reinvent the relationship between the port and the city, to redevelop the waterfront and accentuate the port's unique character.

In the last tho decades, many projects have been proposed in this direction.

In 1993, a structural concept was drew up to insert open public spaces in the port environment, and transform abandoned port areas. Preconditions and basics principles were imposed to all new projects in the port that are related to the planning of port public spaces.

The goal is also to redevelop the waterfront by creating a diversification with housing and other non-port function buildings. It can contribute to improve the

public perception of port activities. The infrastructures and transports flows are very present in the heart of the city and create noise and air pollution.

Because of this image, the population doesn't want the port to keep growing more and more. And a better relationships between the port and its local environment is required.

Since 2002, the Port Authority and the municipality have been working on the Cityports project. They try to develop new activities that are important to both the city and the port.

Cityports is the place where city and port meet.

«Cityports is the place where city and port meet»

Today, the municipality focuses on creating a detailed understanding of the local dynamics of a specific area with existing qualities.

The goal is not to generate a global urban plan for the city but to create specific residential areas for example that can bring the port back into the hearts and minds of the Rotterdam citizens.



1400 - 1900 | Spatial and functional association



1900 - 1930 | Rapid commercial growth. Expansion beyond city limits



1950 | Industrial growth. Implied space division



2000+ | Urban redevelopment enhances port-city integration

Evolution of the city-port relationship



Eemhaven & Waalhaven - Connection point between city and port. The main goal is to develop sustainable projects and knowledges able to create a benefit to the port and the city, therefore more projects and knowledges, etc...

6

OFFICES
OF A
BUSINESS
CITY

EVOLUTION OF THE GRIP FRAME

Parallel between industrial port area and houses



The construction of industrial zones, with most at the port area, is marked by three dates

In 1860, a new area of activity is created to install the counter Indies. This will start an international transit.

This also marks the first installation of a capitalist enterprise, the Oostereenigde Oost Indische Compagnie.



LEGEND

-  Industrial port zone
-  Residential area



map 1400



Rotterdam's first companies are created in 1872 after the construction of the New Waterway, as the Holland America Line or Rotterdam Lloyd. Both are international connections

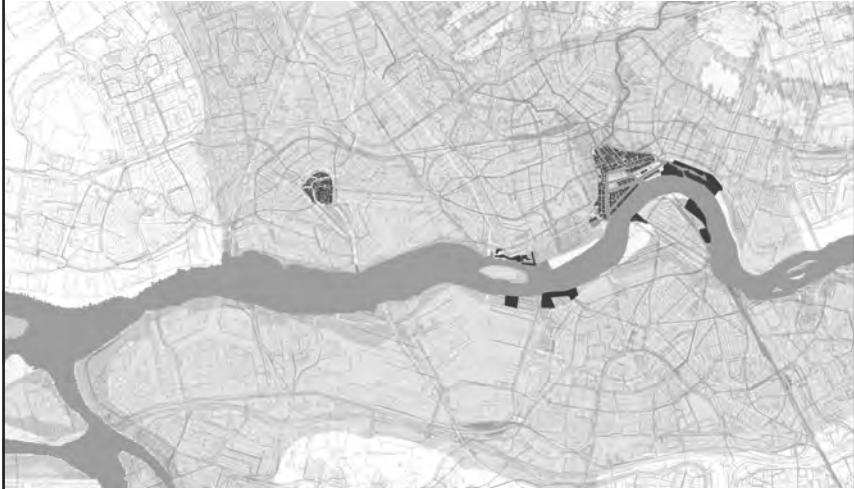


In 1900, many new areas are created in connection with the industrial revolution. Finally in 1930, after 15 years of recession, Rotterdam multiplies the food, chemical, petrochemical and others to remedy the dangers of «monoculture.»

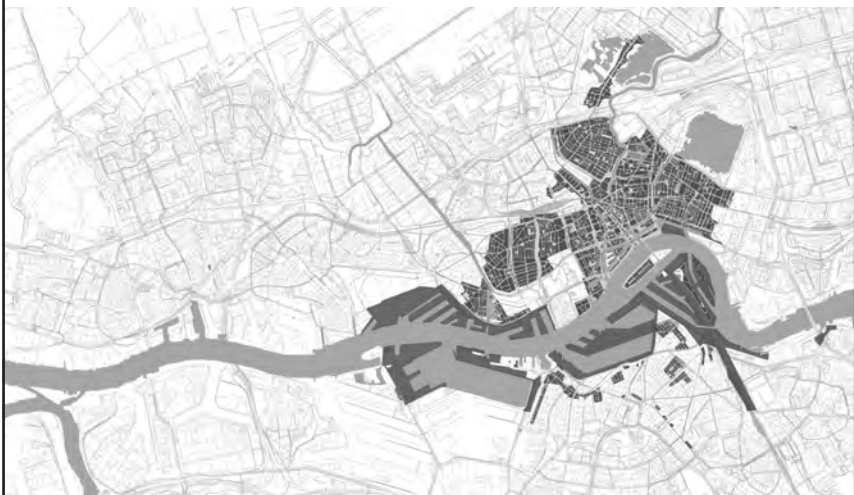


LEGEND

-  Industrial port zone
-  Residential area



map 1600



map 1920

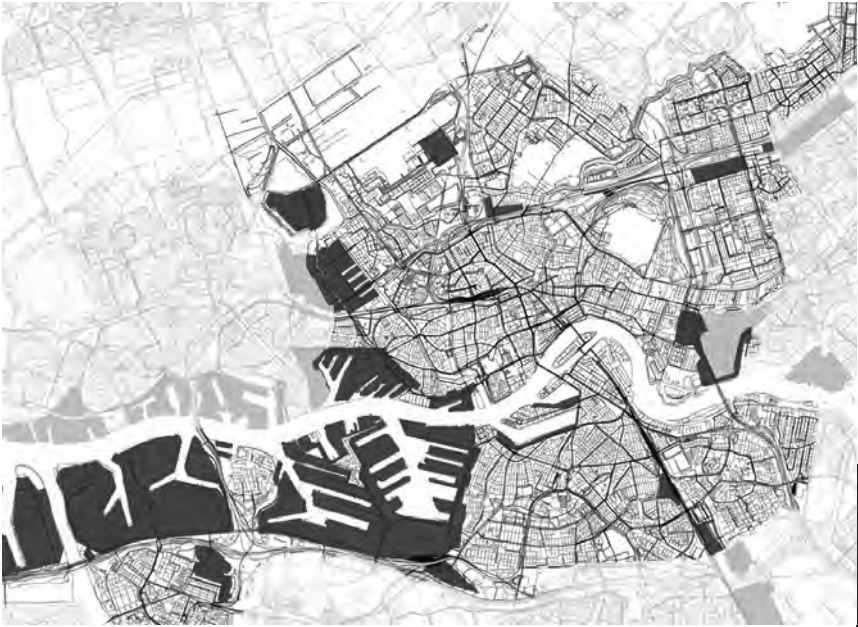
EVOLUTION OF THE GRIP FRAME

Parallel between industrial port area and houses



3.069.000 m² is the surface of business building in Rotterdam, this includes all kind of business and industries.

Most of the industries are located along the port but we find many business areas non related to the port.



map 2014

INDUSTRIAL AREA OF ROTTERDAM



SPAANSE POLDER




1.6 Offices Of a Business City

INDUSTRIAL AREA OF ROTTERDAM



LEGEND

-  Offices
-  Industries

NOORD WEST AREA






1.6 Offices Of a Buisness City

USE OF BUILT SPACE IN DOWNTOWN



LEGEND

-  Offices
-  Sale details
-  Restaurant
-  Artistic endeavors



1.6 Offices Of a Buisness City

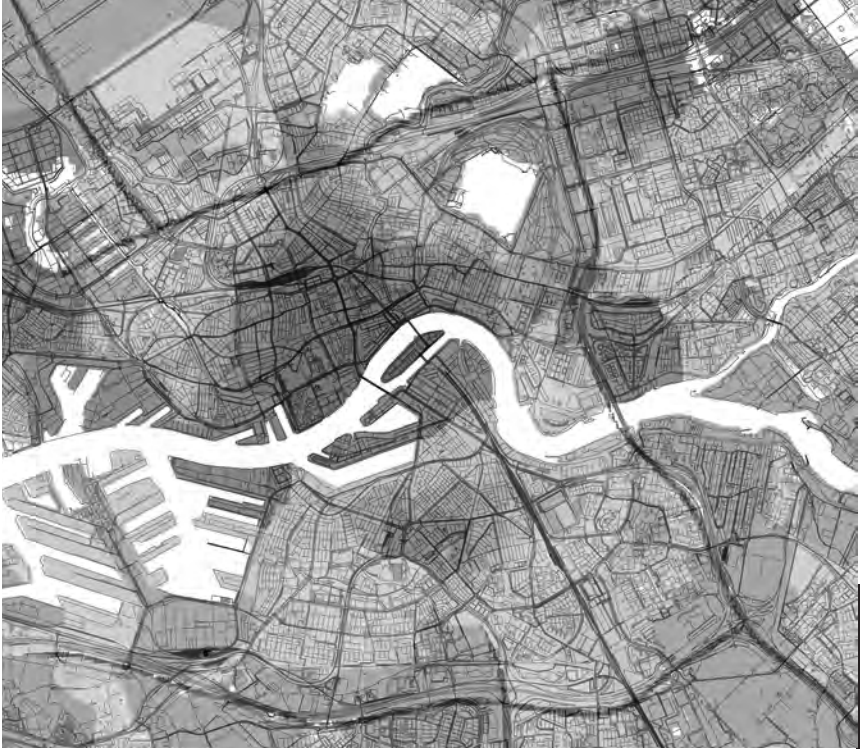
DENSITY OF WORKERS PER ZONE



LEGEND

Number of workers per km²



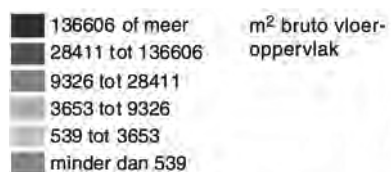


1.6 Offices Of a Buisness City

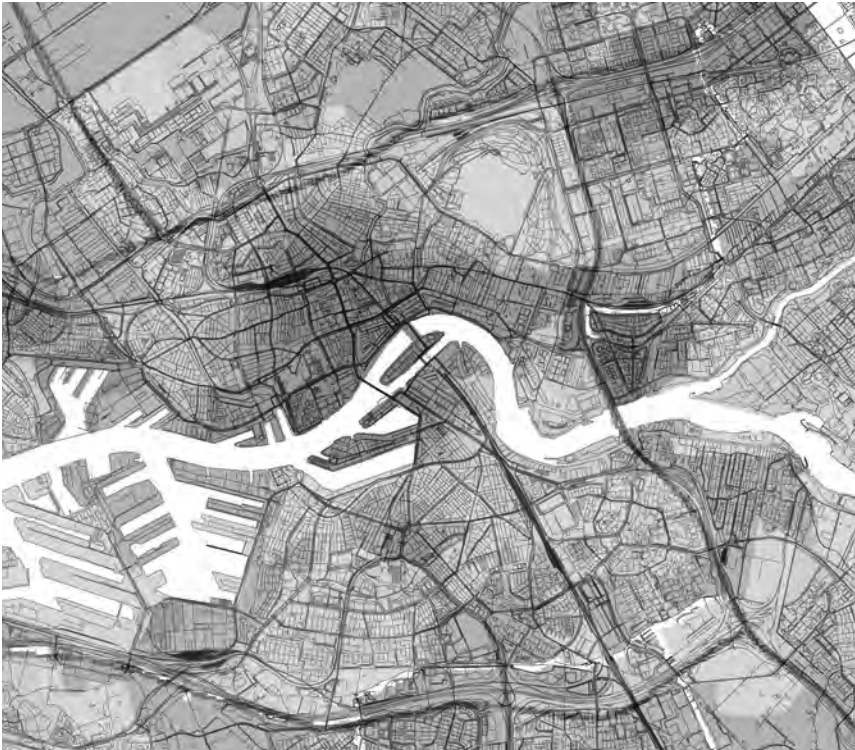
DENSITY OF OFFICE BUILDINGS



Square meters of office space per km²



PER ZONE

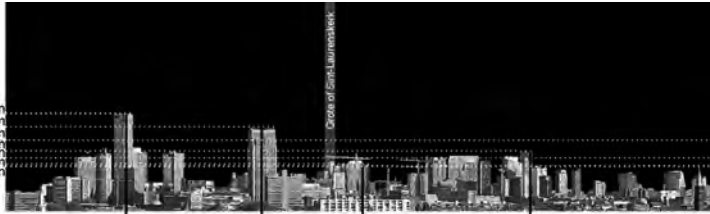


1.6 Offices Of a Buisness City

BUILT SPACE IN DOWNTOWN

Skyline

41 Floors - 164 m
35 Floors - 130.5 m
40 Floors - 153.4 m
35 Floors - 140 m
35 Floors - 140 m
23 Floors - 89 m



Sabou Dattis Post - Office Building

Milenium Tower - Mixed Use

Bears World Trade center - Office Building

The Bear Asia - Residential Building

Orto of Sand-Laurentine



1.6 Offices Of a Business City

7

S O C I A L
H O U S I N G
A N D L A N D
S E G R E G A T I O N

HOUSING : SOME DATES

Evolution of Rotterdam

1400 : Rotterdam is a city of one thousand houses.
Then half of its were deserted because of the famine.

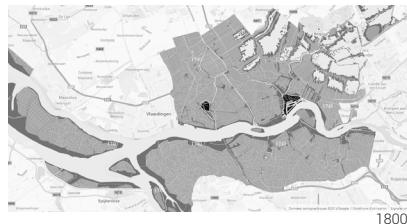
1800 : Living conditions are very different : the richest lived in luxurious housing while main part of population lived in simple ones.

1900 : With economic expansion and the new waterway, population grew 72000 to 300 000.
But housing wasn't much different, still unhealthy small houses.

1901 : There were a rising of socialism and the labor movement. This politic instability leads to creation of a new housing law.(toilettes, drinking water ...)

1916 : Urbanists and architects started to think about new type of housing : low-cost dwelling, and tested high buildings.

1940 : Rotterdam suffered bombing and many damages. 24000 houmes were destroyed and 80000 people were homeless.
So they built temporary housing :
Utrechtse Dorp (Noordkanaal), Brabants Dorp (Zuidplein), Landzicht, garden city of Vaan, Wielewaal...



During the reconstruction, there was an acute housing shortage. The city absolutely needed a faster way to create dwellings. So they used industrial technique.

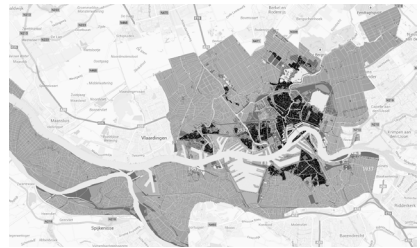
1960 : The new urban planning provides to separate habitations, hobbies areas and work place. Also landscape and light become important points in construction. Whereas office buildings were localized in the city center, the housing area was situated all around the center.

1970 : Buildings design change, architecture be different, but habitants disapproved this changement. They complained about over-size infrastructures and demolition of neighborhood near the center.

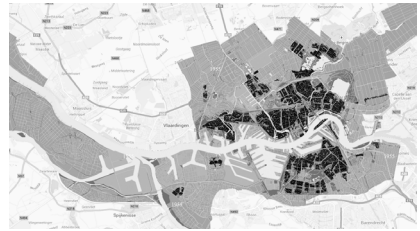
1974 : The Dutch architects Van der Louw and Van der Ploeg worked on the urban renewal of city center. They preferred not to create but to renovate social housing with accessible rent.

1980 : In this couple of years an economic growth gave a boost to the development of the city.

1990 : After social dwellings, more luxurious flats and high-coast houses were built.



1930



1940



1980

POINTS OF HOUSING'S HISTORY

The social housing

Between 1880 and 1900, Rotterdam's population has evolved 160 000 to 315 000. Because labor crisis, some people bought plots less expensive. These plots were out of town. They built buildings who were housing alcoves. Buildings were without comfort and more expensive. This production's name was Revolution Bauw. Neighborhood's worker were characterized by this XIX's urban tissue.

The Woningwet's law of 1901 put a stop to this kind of construction. In 1937, they have forbidden these housings. The state proposed to advance funding in order to build dwellings. For example, Vreewijk's garden city was built in 1916. There were 3000 detached housings for the workers.

In 1919, they could be begin to produce rational and large worker's housing. The city's politic changed, so they could be establish this kind of project : the political democratic party took power in the city.

Between 1918 and 1933, JJP Oud decreased worker housing crisis. The first worker housing's neighborhood was Spangen. In this neighborhood, they were small houses and low buildings in order to bringing people together.

So they worked on a new kind of houses : townhouses.

With the Kieftshoek's neighborhood (1925-1930) they showed how we could make economic, modern and dense housings.

In the same time, other architects tried to built vertical housings with the Bergpolder's operation (this building became a prototype for many collective housings. With immigration, they had to find an other solution for housing. They had to organize the city. So they buit new neighborhoods such as Pendrecht, Kleinpolder, Hoogvliet, Het Lage Land, Ommoord...

There were townhouses and buidings. Thanks to a new rational aesthetic they could be build more economic and implement a standardisation.

In the city center, they tried to build 10000 dwellings more pretigious. But rich people were more interested by houses on the edge. So the collective life was privileged after the second war.

From to 1965, some problems appeared : the urban politics are not the same. So they demolished some housings in order to build others.

From to 1975, vertical collective housings disappeared. After the demographic evolution they continued to build in order to improve quality of life.

1901 : The Woningwet's law put a stop to construction of the Revolution Bauw. In 1937, they have forbidden these housings.

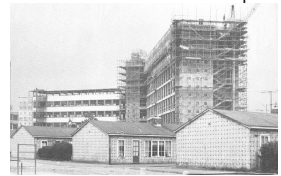
The state proposed to advance funding in order to build dwellings.



1916 : Veerkwijk's garden city



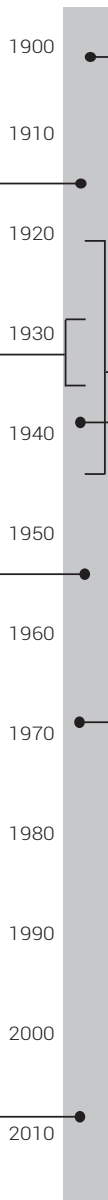
1925-1930 : Kiefhoek's area



1945 : provisional's dwellings



1993 : Oleanderbuurt area



1918-1933 : Spangen by JJP Oud



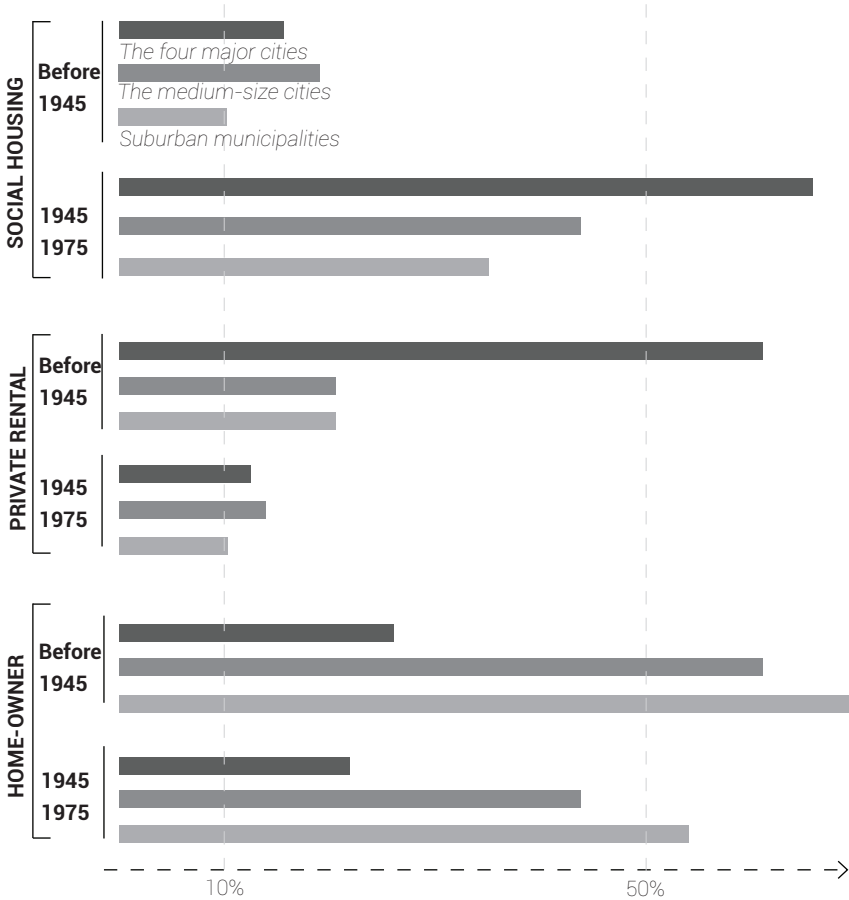
1932-1934 : Bergpolder tower



1960 : new buildings and towers

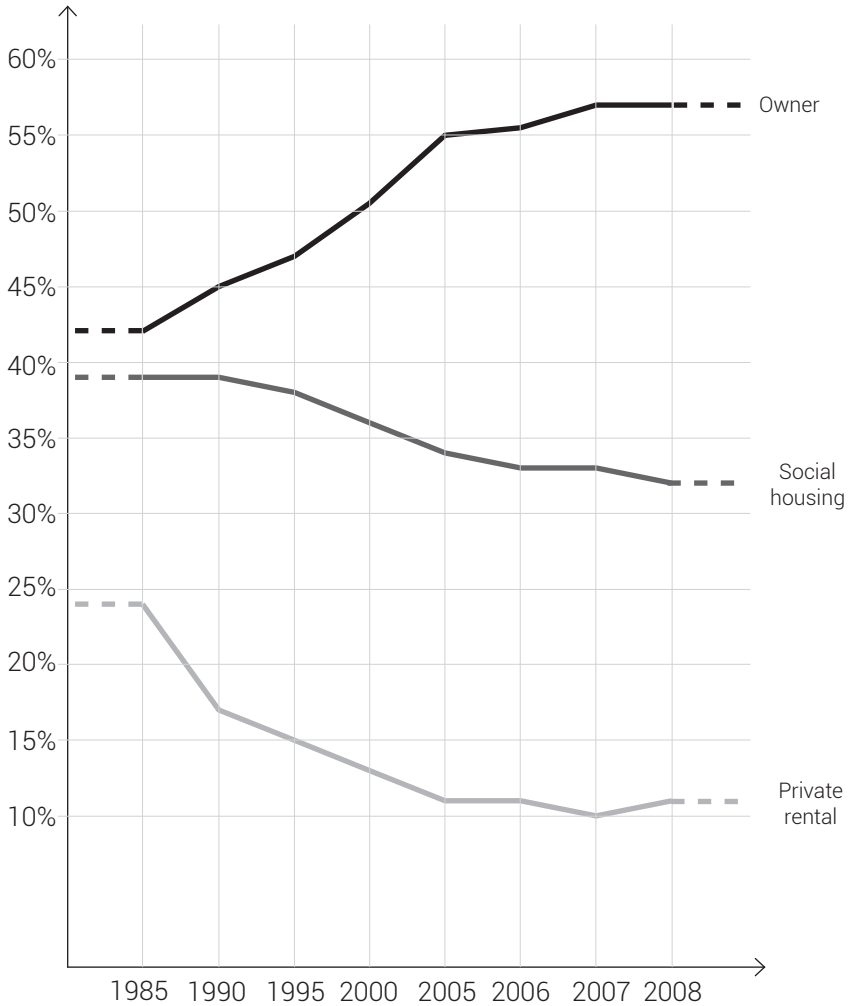
THE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Housing development in Netherlands



Sources : *Les zones résidentielles d'après-guerre et les marchés de logement locaux au Pays-Bas*, in *Espace, populations, sociétés*, Hoekveld G., 1986

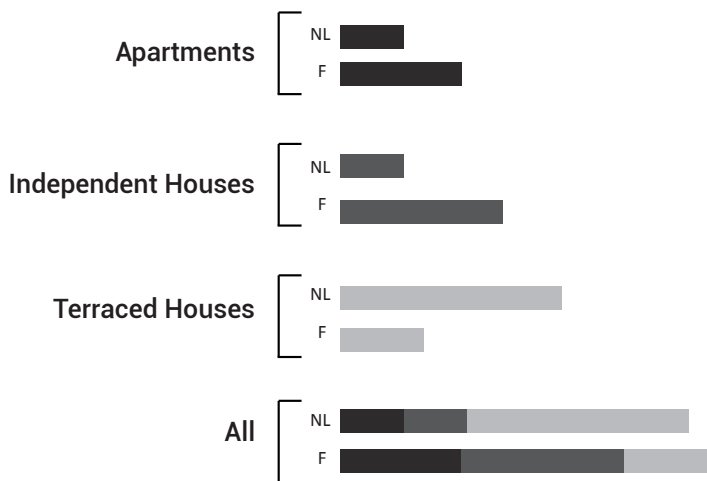
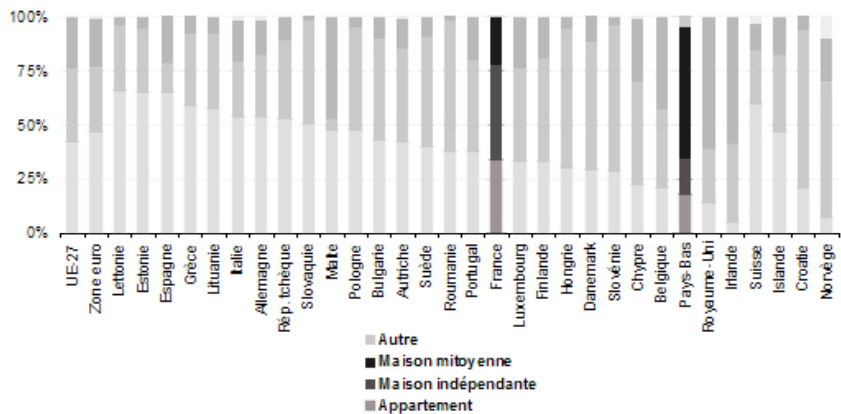
Housing development in Rotterdam



Sources : *Figures for housing , communities and integration*, Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, 2009

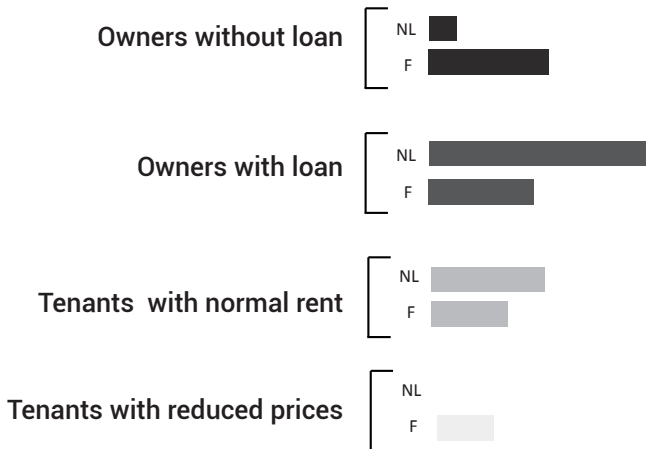
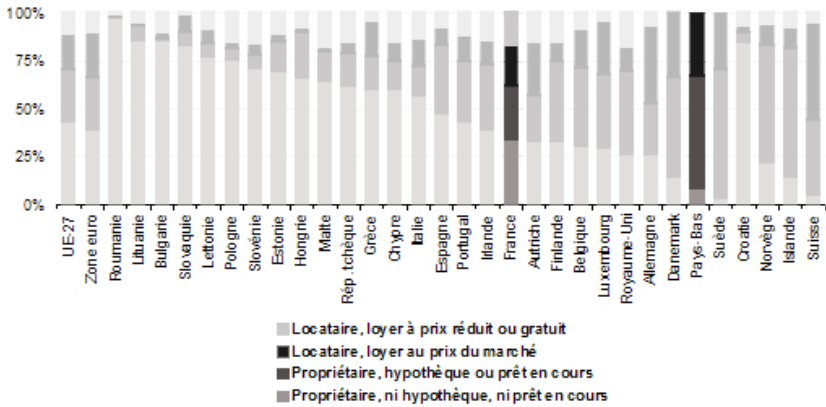
COMPARISON FRANCE/NETHERLANDS

Kind of dwelling 2010 (% of dwelling's kind)



Sources : Statistics of dwelling in europa.eu

Population by tenure status 2010(% of population)



Sources : *Statistics of dwelling in europa.eu*

WHAT IS SOCIAL HOUSING ?

The Netherlands

The Netherlands are distinguished by a dual housing market, both dominated by home ownership (almost 60 % of the entire park) and characterized by a remarkable proportion of social housing internationally (34 %)

Compared to other European countries, the share of home seems relatively low and conversely, there is no other country where the social rented dominates at this point in the housing market.

The private rental market, its share has declined steadily from 60 % in 1947 to 7 % today.

In the Netherlands, the founding act of the housing policy is the Housing Act (Woningwet) Since 1901, the country has always been distinguished by a strong public intervention :

- And, after the second world war, the government tends to build a significant social rental offer to eliminate the shortage of housing and accommodate a wide range of the population;

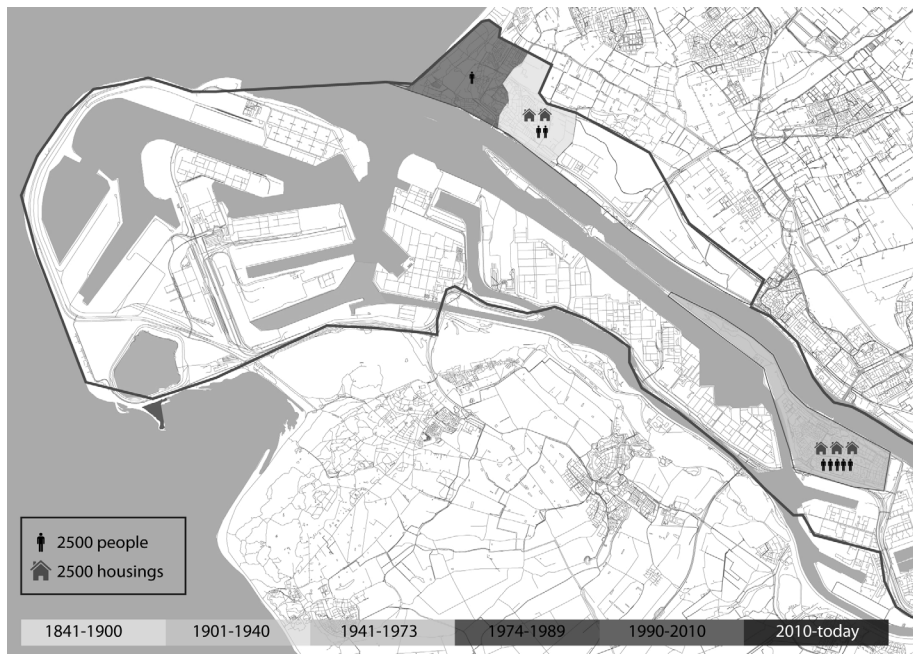
- Then, from 1970, the challenge is rather to stimulate the said offer « affordable », both for rent and for ownership, through a system of public subsidies, and support demand, including for low-income households, by housing allowances;

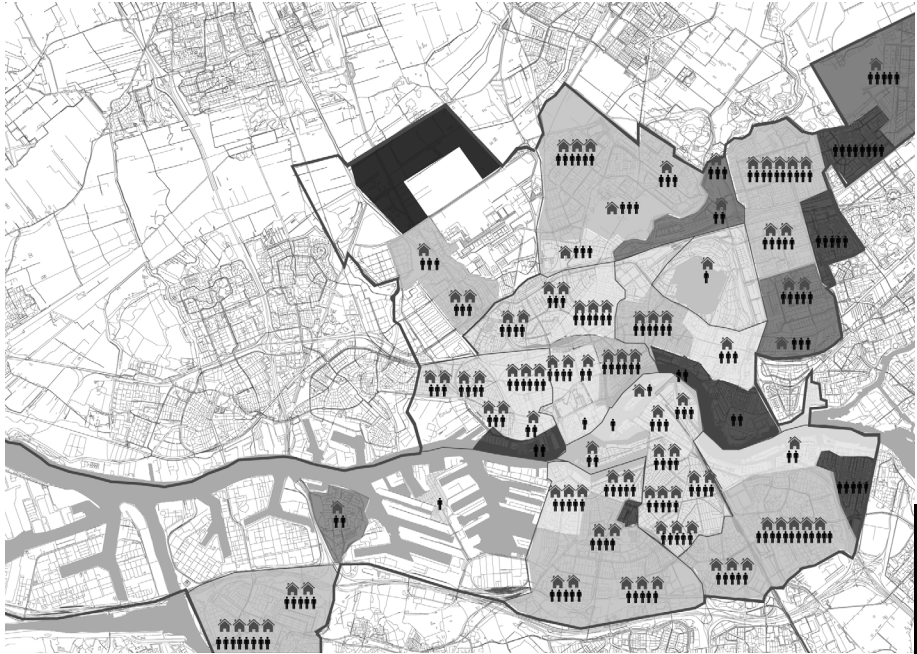
- Finally, since the late 1970s, government policy is mainly focused on the promotion of private property and the downward trend in public funds allocated to social landlords until Bruterer even remove completely in 1993.

The entire housing stock is managed by private organizations. Within this sector, there are two families of donors, distinct in purpose, profit or non-profit. Thus, the supply -called «private» (17 % of total) is held by individual owners to profit-making while the offer, called «social» (83 % overall) is managed by housing corporations (woningcorporaties) non-profit-making.

Sources : HOUARD Noémie, *Le logement social aux Pays-Bas*, Revue de l'OFCE in cairn.info

Number of housings and people by area

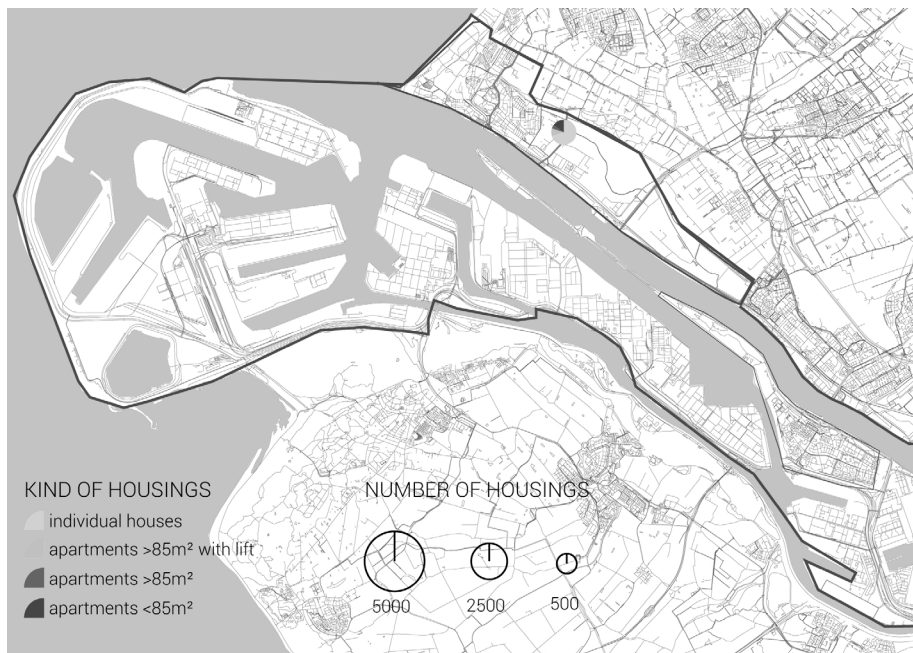




1.7 Social Housing and Land Segregation

Sources : *Rotterdam woont summary 2011* in <http://www.rotterdamwoont.nl>

King of housings by area

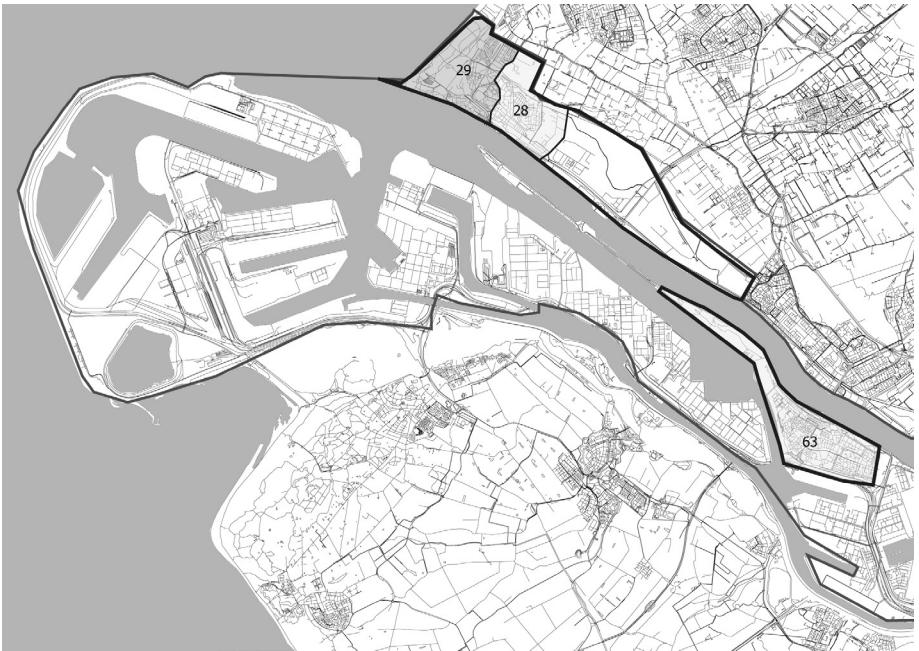




1.7 Social Housing and Land Segregation

Sources : *Bouwstenen voor een kindvriendelijk Rotterdam*, Gemeente Rotterdam

Social quality of life by neighborhoods



Zoning districts are determined by three criterias :

- the ratio between the total amount of people of special target groups and the total amount of space in services for this special target groups (it has to be lower than 0.94%)

- security index compared to the average of Rotterdam (7.1)

- social index is less than or equal to the average of Rotterdam (5.5)



RED : If those 3 indicators
are not good
ORANGE : If two of those
indicators are not good

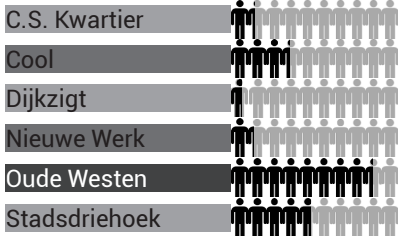
YELLOW : If one of those indicators
are not good
GREEN : If all of indicators are good

Sources : Zoneringskader en zoneringskaart Huisvesting Bijzon dere Doelgroepen
in <http://www.rotterdam.nl/home>

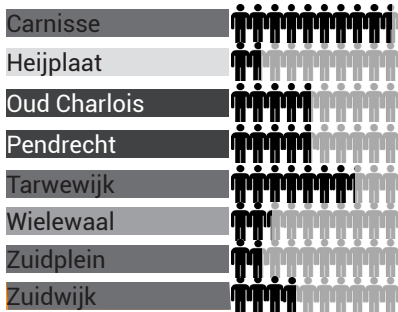
NEIGHBORHOODS

Density and quality of life

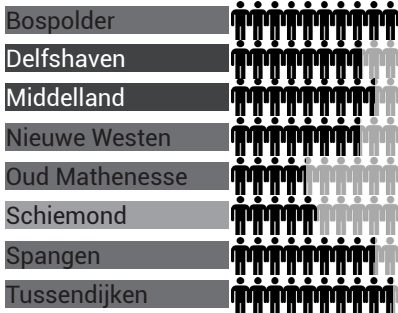
Centrum



Charlois



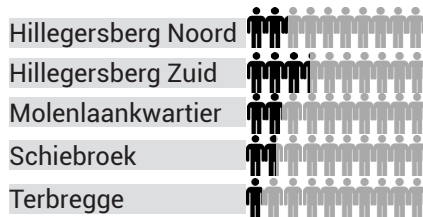
Delfshaven



Feijenoord



Hillegersberg-Schiebroek



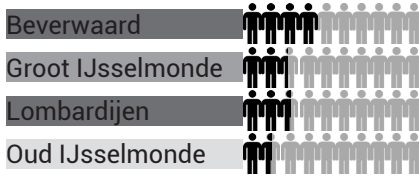
Hoek van Holland



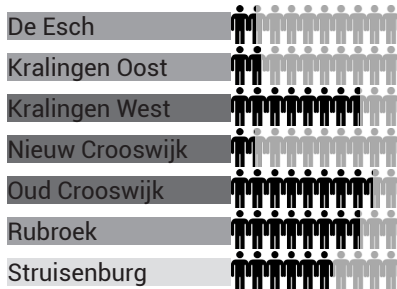
Hoogveliet



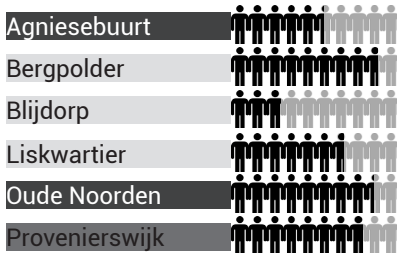
IJsselmonde



Kralingen-Crooswijk



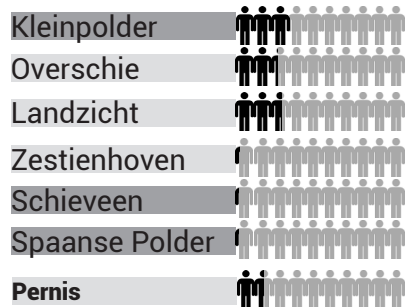
Noord



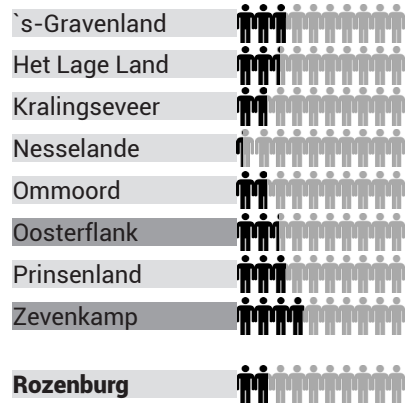
Zoning districts are determined by three criterias :


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- social index is less than or equal to the average of Rotterdam (5.5)

Overschie



Prins Alexander



 = 2000 hab./km²

RED : If those 3 indicators are not good
ORANGE : If two of those indicators are not good
YELLOW : If one of those indicators are not good
GREEN : If all of indicators are good

Sources : Zoneringskader en zoneringskaart Huisvesting Bijzondere Doelgroepen in <http://www.rotterdam.nl/home>

8

T H E
P O L I T I C S
O F S T R E E T
N A M E S

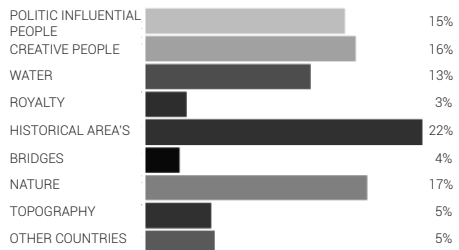
STREET NAMES

Analysis

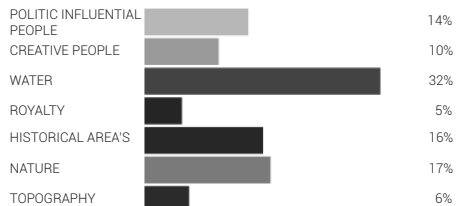
Most of the street names refer to a historical area or event, which is normal when you know that in 1940 Rotterdam was bombed by the Germans. They destroyed a big part of the city but the streets remain visible like a skeleton. After the war they developed a new Rotterdam but kept the skeleton.

The influence of the harbour is clearly noticeable by the fact that that five percent of the street names refer to other countries and thirteen percent is dedicated to everything with water. Also we see that four percent of all the streets in Rotterdam are bridges. When we only look at the main streets, it's clear to see that most names have something to do with water.

It's also remarkable that there are more names that refer to creative people than political influential people, but there are more main streets that are named after political influential people. Eighteen percent of all names that refer to people, are women names. If we then look closer, we can see that the most women names are found in the category for the royalty.



Analysis of the street names of Rotterdam



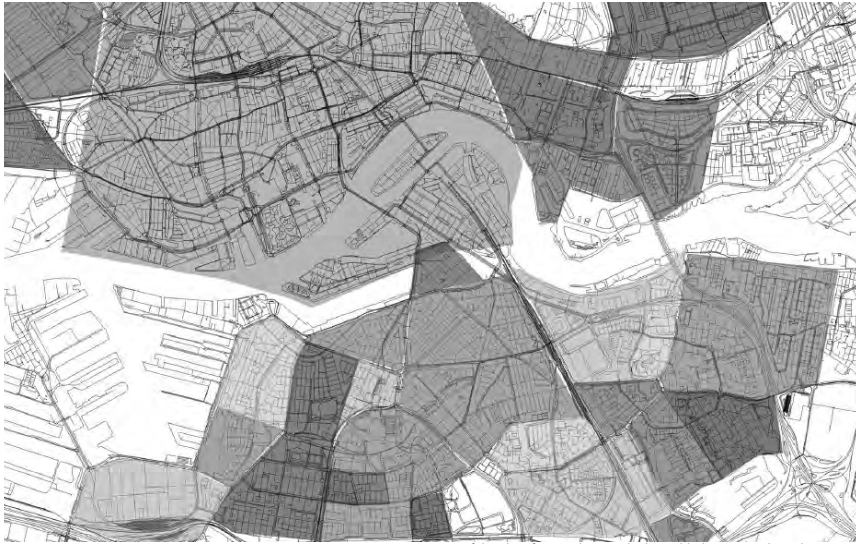
Analysis of the street names of the main streets of Rotterdam



Analysis of the gender of the people who have a street named after them

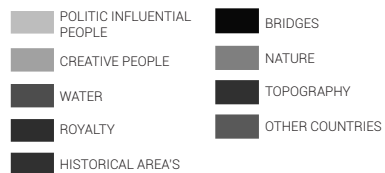
STREET NAMES

Analysis



Map of the city of Rotterdam marked up with the zones where there are a lot of street names of a certain category
Source: stadsarchief Rotterdam. Graphs made by Helena Vanderlinden and Daan Sillen

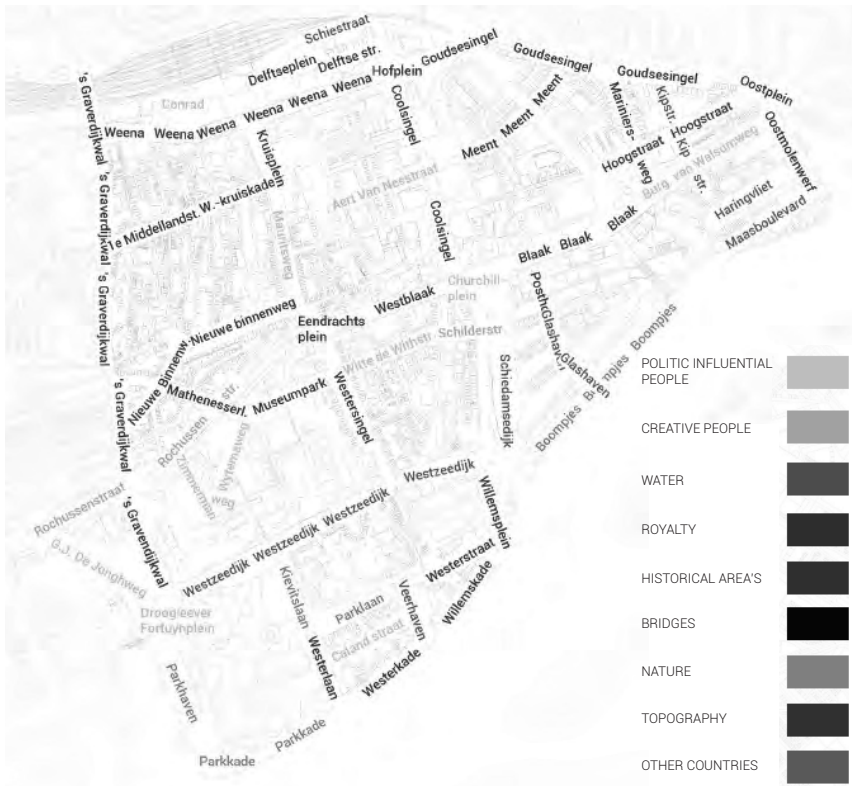
If we look at the street names on the map of Rotterdam, we notice that in the city center there is a mix of different kind of street names. Before the war the city grew organic, so the street names don't have an order. On the other hand the street outside of the center are grouped together per category. This neighborhood were build after the second World War. As we know the Dutch people are really strict in



their city planning, so every new neighborhood was marked with the same kind of street names. Most of the neighborhoods are named after things of nature.

STREET NAMES

Analysis of the city centre



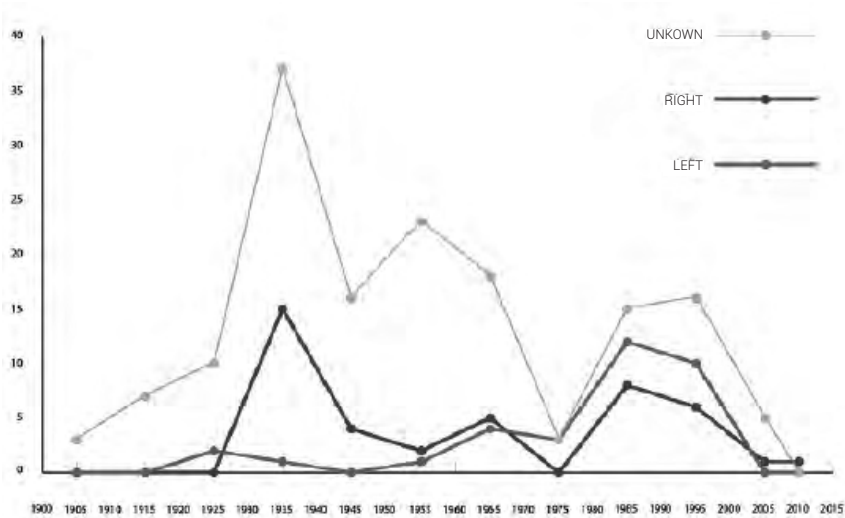
Map of the street names of the centre of Rotterdam
 Source: stadsarchief Rotterdam. Graphs made by
 Helena Vanderlinden and Daan Sillen

This is a map of the centre of Rotterdam. We focused on the main streets to get a general overview of which types of streets names appear in a certain area. We came

to the conclusion that there are a lot of street names in the city centre that are named after an historical area or event and after politic influential people.

STREET NAMES

Analysis of the politic influence



Analysis of the political street names over a period of 115 years
 Source: stadsarchief Rotterdam. Graphs made by Helena Vanderlinden and Daan Sillen

When we did a bit of research about the street names that refer to politicians, we found out it is hard to find information. We didn't find any information about almost 67percent of the politicians, except that they are politicians. The other 33percent could be divided in a left and right group. With left all the socialists, communists and labour parties, and right all the democrats and liberal parties. when we look at the timespan of the last hundred years (1900-2010) we see that the right group has more names than the left one.



Analysis of all the political street names
 Source: stadsarchief Rotterdam. Graphs made by Helena Vanderlinden and Daan Sillen

02

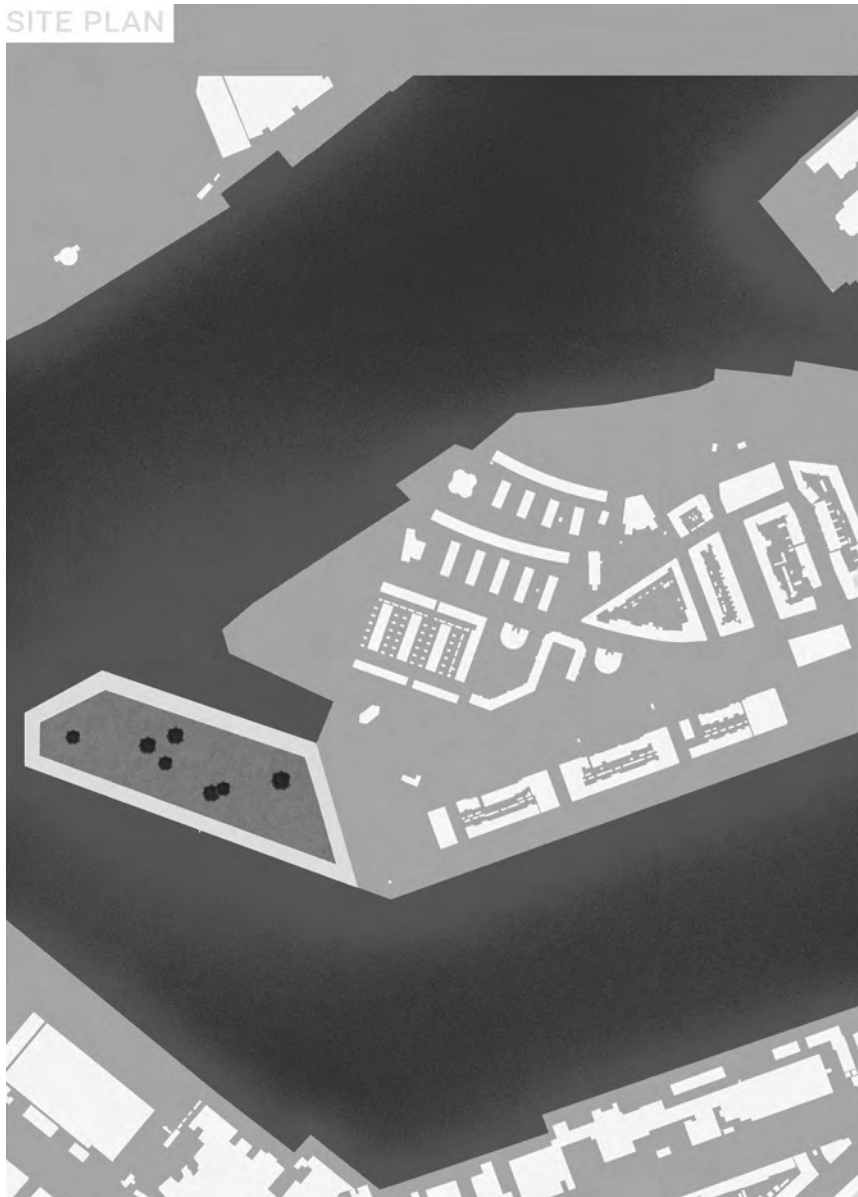
ARCHITECTURE
AGAINST CAPITAL

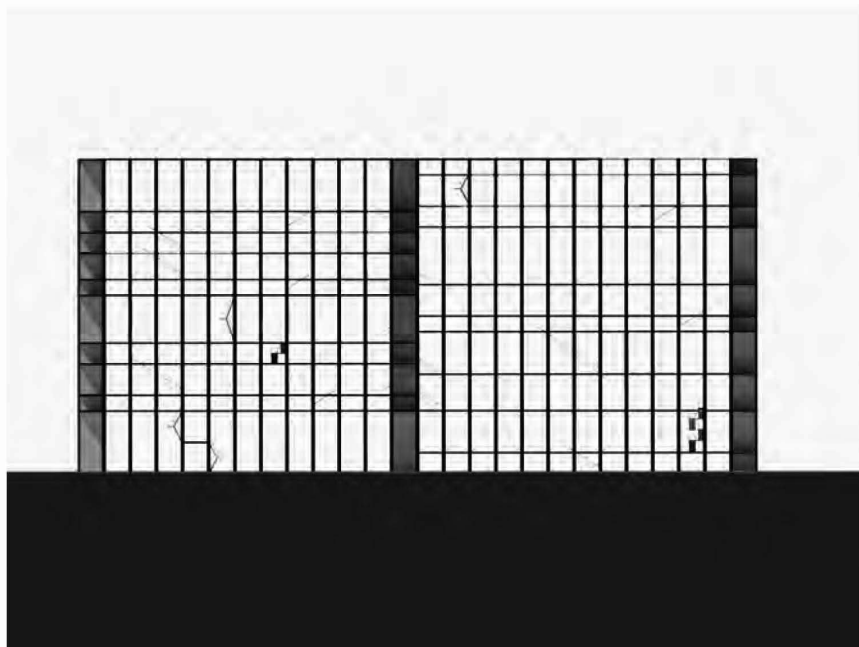
AN ANARCHIC ALTERCENTER

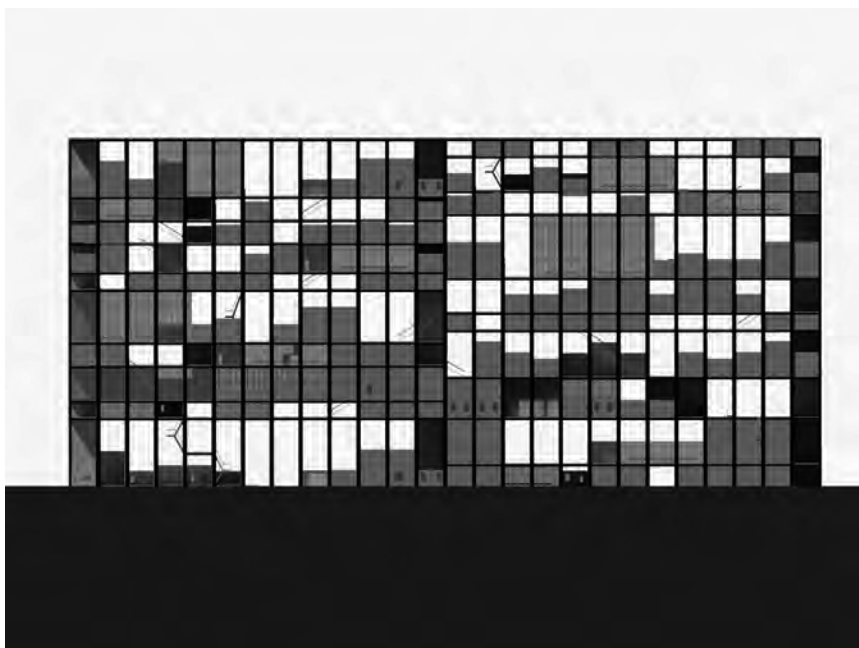
A FREE WORLD FOR A FREE RESEARCH

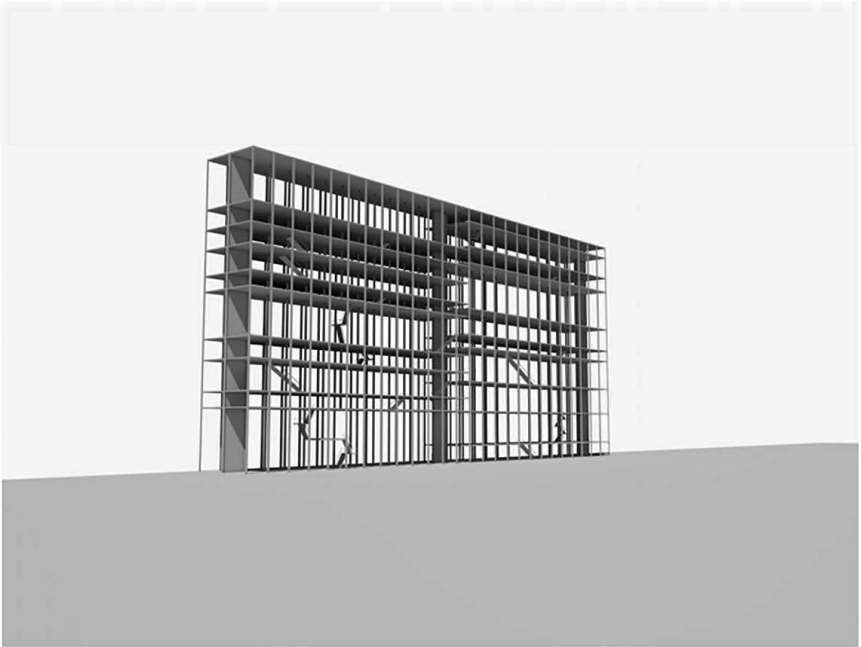


SITE PLAN









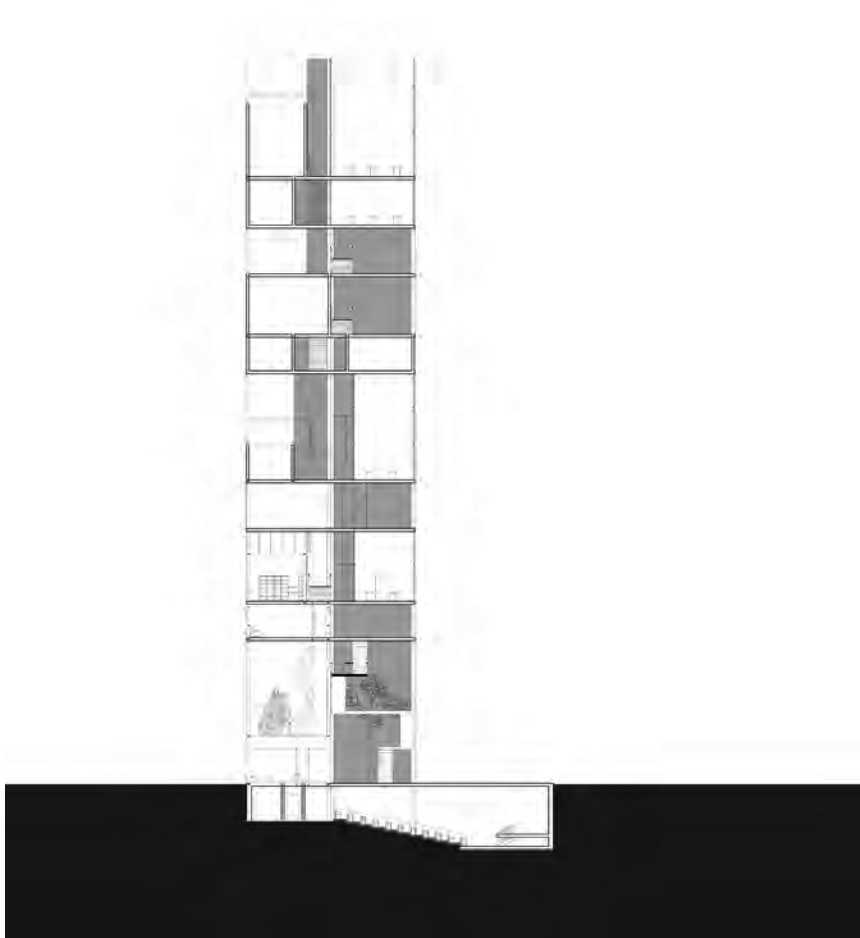


PLAN RDC

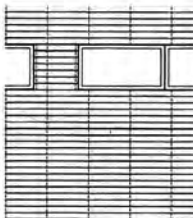
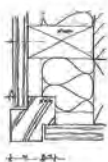
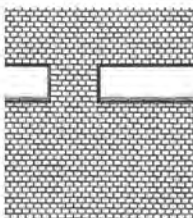
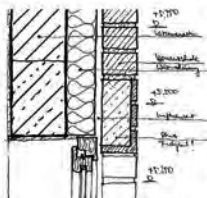


SOUS-SOL









Garde-corps de securite norme NF.E 85-015 --

Zone sterile -----

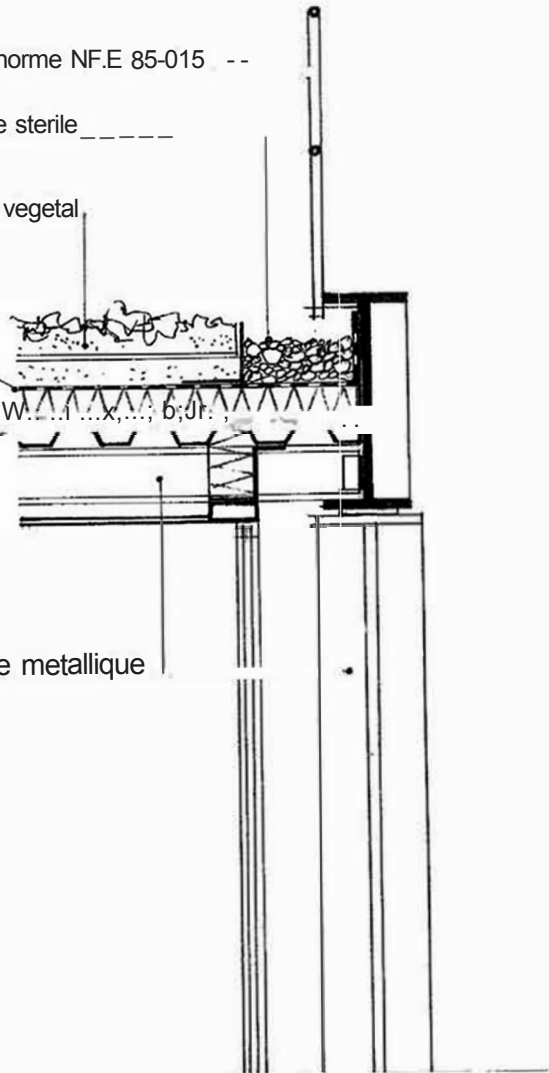
Complexe vegetal

Etancheite

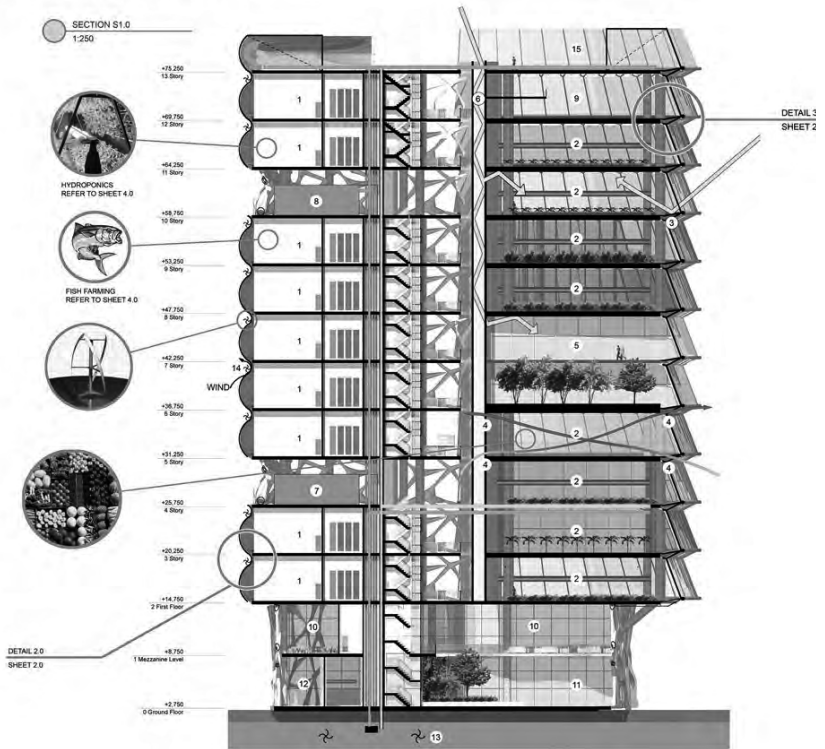
Isolation thermique --? ..W...f...x...; b;Uf..

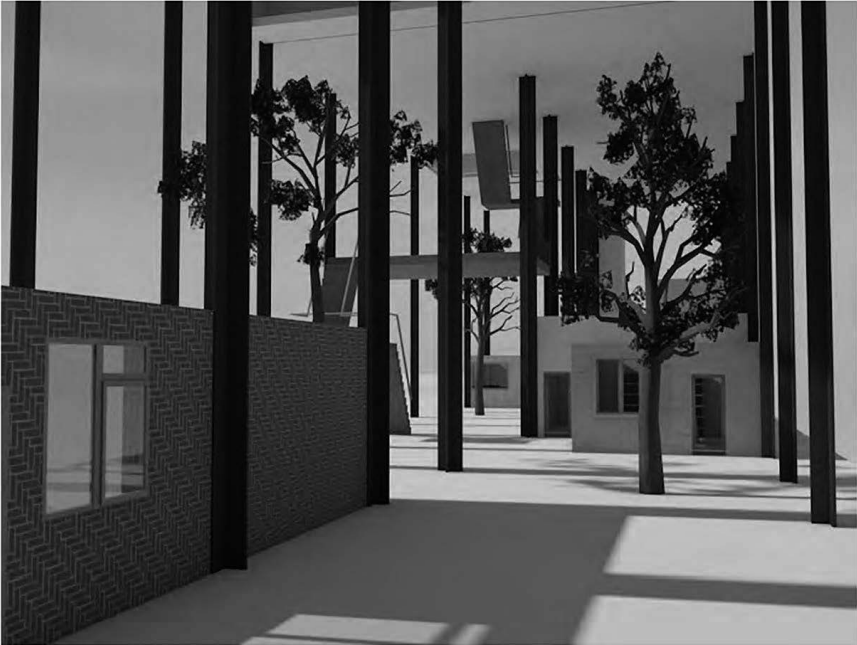
Pare-vapeur -----

Structure metallique



VF - TYPE 0.2





1847

KARL MARX

W A G E

L A B O U R

A N D

C A P I T A L

CONTENT

Wage Labour and Capital, publication based on series of conferences that Marx did to the Association of German labourers in Bruxelles during the second half of December 1847. [...]

This first edition of *Wage Labour and Capital* was a contribution to the propagation of scientific socialism's ideas beyond German workers. In this way, after decision of the working union of Cologne, these articles written by Marx were recommended with the aim of discussing them within associations of labourers.

source : footer of french version of
Wage Labour and Capital, 1891

«The exchange value of a commodity estimated in money is called its price. Wages therefore are only a special name for the price of labor-power, and are usually called the price of labor; it is the special name for the price of this peculiar commodity, which has no other repository than human flesh and blood.»

«the more productive capital grows, the more it extends the division of labor and the application of machinery; the more the division of labor and the application of machinery extend, the more does competition extend among the workers, the more do their wages shrink together»

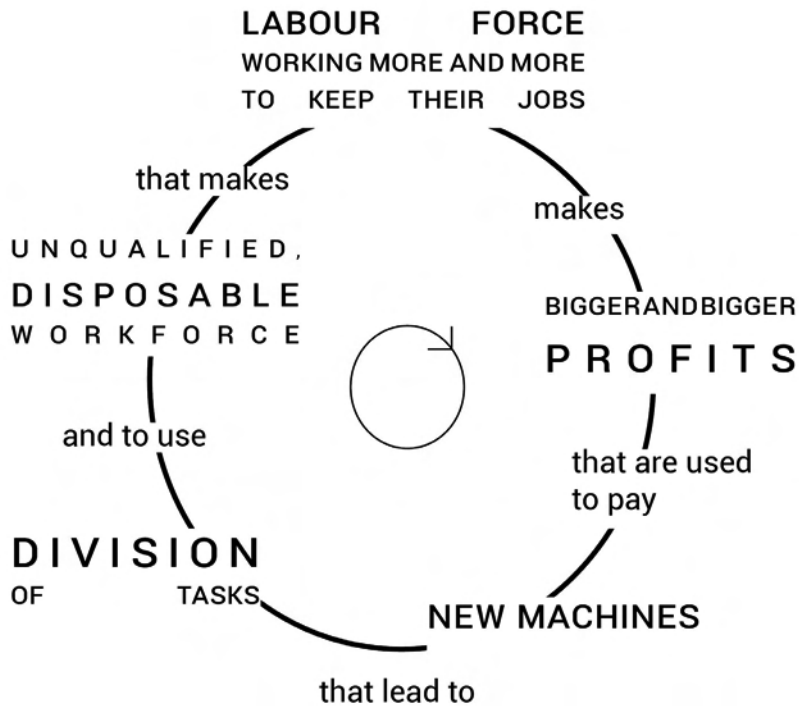
«But the productive forces of labor is increased above all by a greater division of labor and by a more general introduction and constant improvement of machinery. The larger the army of workers among whom the labor is subdivided, the more gigantic the scale upon which machinery is introduced, the more in proportion does the cost of production decrease, the more fruitful is the labor. And so there arises among the capitalists a universal rivalry for the increase of the division of labor and of machinery and for their exploitation upon the greatest possible scale.»

Karl Marx
«Wage Labour and Capital»



RESEARCH
LABOUR
AND
CAPITAL

PRO-SALVERY CAPITALISM



But does this division of labour work in research? How? Here is a few information of what is really research.

WHAT IS RESEARCH?

It exists two types of researches :
fundamental research and applied
research. The main difference
between those two, is the way they
are financed : APPLIED research MAKES
PROFITS and is well payed

APPLIED RESEARCH



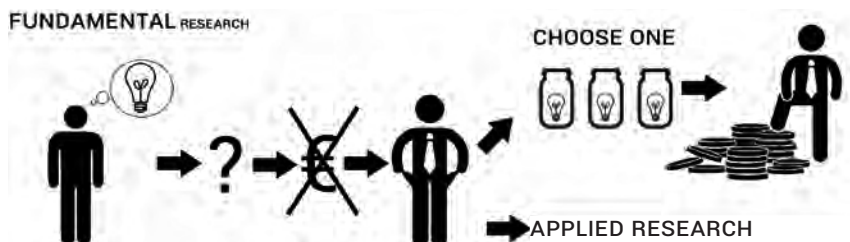
While FUNDAMENTAL research, that MIGHT LEAD TO RESULTS WE DON'T WANT TO HEAR, is hardly financed even by public funds.

FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH



Then there are two choices : to do applicable research with no freedom of project but being payed, or to do fundamental research, subject free to choose, but funds to find.

The capitalist world finances research by the intermediate of lobbies, which finances projects to prove things they need to be proved.



Then, free fundamental research doesn't exist. This is because the capitalist world doesn't have a structure that could allow it. From this point we decided to build a new state in which an altercenter of such a research could exist :

The republic of knowledge

MICRO STATES

This is not a new thing in the world, micro states exist, here are a few examples of the famous ones.

TONGA

NAURU

ANDORRA

TUVALU

VATICAN CITY

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

LIECHTENSTEIN

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

SAN MARINO

MONACO

MALDIVES

MARSHALL ISLANDS

MALTA

ANTINGUA AND BARBUDA

SINGAPORE

BAHRAIN

SEYCHELLES

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

GRENADA

PALAU

DOMINICA

BARBADOS

KIRIBATI

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

SAINT LUCIA

2 010 000 M²



36 371 INHABITANTS

MONACO

440 000 M²



798 INHABITANTS

VATICAN

49 000M²



300 INHABITANTS

REPUBLIC OF
KNOWLEDGE

HOW TO BUILD A STATE?

This is an easy way to build a state in eight steps. It is not a bargain to do, so why didn't anyone try it sooner? Because of the capitalism that leads the world?

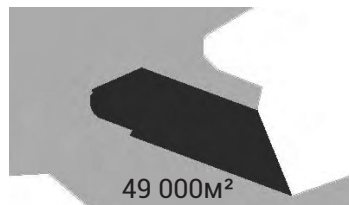
- 1 - Learn about your country
- 2 - make plans : name/capital/state(s)/language(s)/Motto

THE REPUBLIC OF KNOWLEDGE

ENGLISH, arabic, spanish, chinese, RUSSIAN, french, italian ETC

veritas facit legem because of free research for the truth

- 3 - now the rules :
 - rights and duties of states
 - charter of u.N.
 - need of :
 - a defined territory
 - a permanent population
 - a government
 - capacity to enter in relation with the other states





Government :
will be tried an anarchy
and a technocracy as
potential governments.



- 4 - find a territory
- 5 - find people to live in
- 6 - declare your independence
- 7 - establish an economy

€ £ \$?

- 8 - be recongnized by the world community

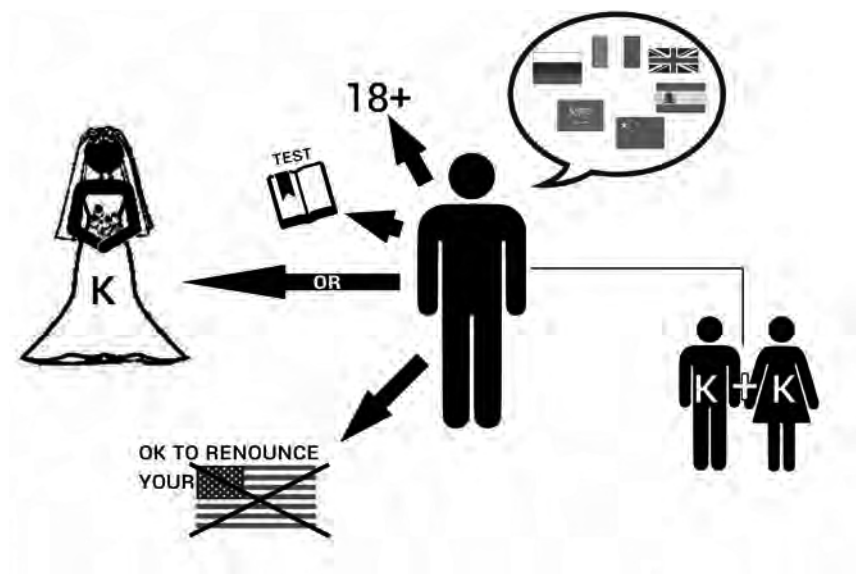


CITIZENSHIP

How to become a «knowledgian»? Here are the steps.

- 1- to speak one of the language of the republic
- 2- to be over 18
- 3- to pass a test
- 4- to be son or daughter of knowledgians
- 5- to marry a knowledgian

Caution : you might need to renounce your current nationality



AUTARKY

In order to be independent of the capitalist world, the state needs to be in autarky. To have everything the population needs into the state. To build that infrastructure : «state-nation-building», we needed to have basic data.

DATA



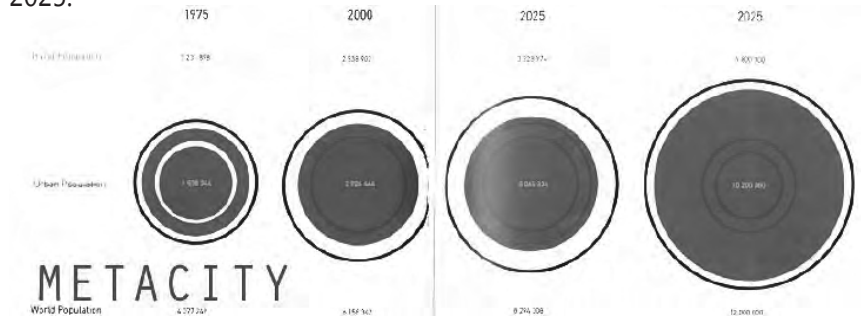
To build this state data were needed, data from the actual world, concrete and materialist data

HUGE PURE DATA.

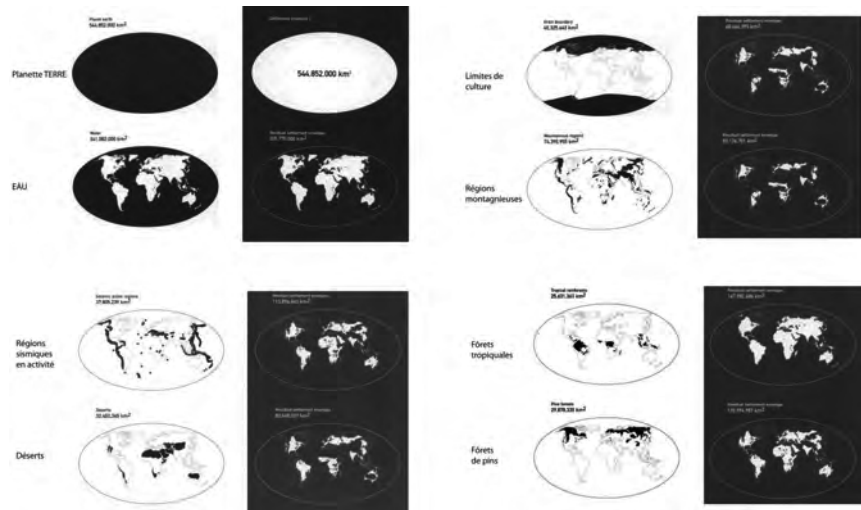
Everything that follows come from Megacity Datatown, by MVRDV. From the Netherlands, its needs, its growth, they took statistics and expanded on a worldwide scale.

MEGACITY DATATOWN

This first graph is the evolution of people living in the cities from 1975 to 2025.



Here is the world, its goods, its resources, its limits too.



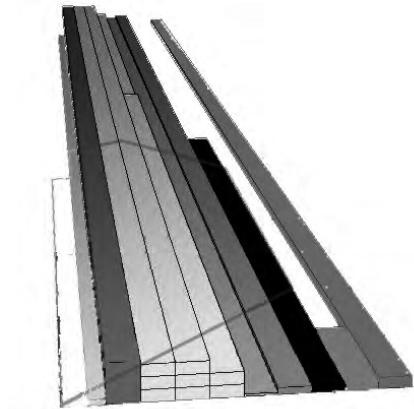
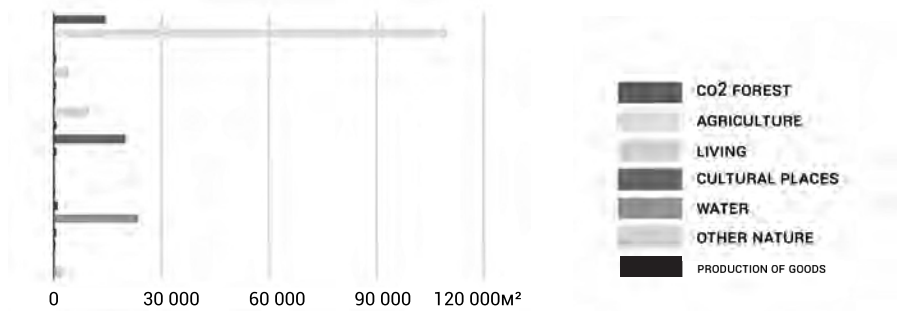
From these and a lot more data, Mvrdv did a pronostic with a megacity of

241 million inhabitants!

Sector	total area (km ²)	% of total	length (km)	width (km)
(C)O ₂ forest	11,717.0 km ²	7.4 %	359.5 km	32.6 km
Agriculture	88,241.4 km ²	55.4 %	359.5 km	245.5 km
Airport	154.1 km ²	0.1 %	359.5 km	0.4 km
Allotment gardens	184.9 km ²	0.1 %	359.5 km	0.5 km
Cemetery	146.4 km ²	0.1 %	359.5 km	0.4 km
Construction area	446.9 km ²	0.3 %	359.5 km	1.2 km
Daytime recreation	508.6 km ²	0.3 %	359.5 km	1.4 km
Dry nature	3,329.0 km ²	2.1 %	359.5 km	9.3 km
Greenhouses	520.2 km ²	0.3 %	359.5 km	1.4 km
Industrial area	420.0 km ²	0.3 %	359.5 km	1.2 km
Living area	8,206.9 km ²	5.1 %	359.5 km	22.8 km
Metaled roads	4,180.5 km ²	2.6 %	359.5 km	11.6 km
Nocturnal recreation	701.2 km ²	0.4 %	359.5 km	2.0 km
Other	16,124.8 km ²	10.1 %	359.5 km	44.9 km
Park	620.3 km ²	0.4 %	359.5 km	1.7 km
Public transport	404.6 km ²	0.3 %	359.5 km	1.1 km
Recreational water	131.0 km ²	0.1 %	359.5 km	0.4 km
Scrapyard	238.9 km ²	0.1 %	359.5 km	0.7 km
Services	273.6 km ²	0.2 %	359.5 km	0.8 km
Sports	1,009.5 km ²	0.6 %	359.5 km	2.8 km
Surface water	18,945.2 km ²	11.9 %	359.5 km	52.7 km
Unmetaled roads	554.8 km ²	0.3 %	359.5 km	1.5 km
Waste dump	372.0 km ²	0.1 %	359.5 km	1.0 km
Water reservoir	46.2 km ²	0.0 %	40.5 km	1.1 km
Wet nature	2,211.6 km ²	1.4 %	359.5 km	6.2 km

WHAT IS NEEDED FOR THE STATE?

Here are the resources needed for a state of 300 people, according to Mvrdv work.



CONSTRAINTS

But, of course, they are constraints. Those of the site, those of the state, those of the enlightenment.

- 300 people
- 49 000m² of the site, but 198 720m² to fit all the needs...
- maximum of 14m large and 60m high for a natural enlightenment

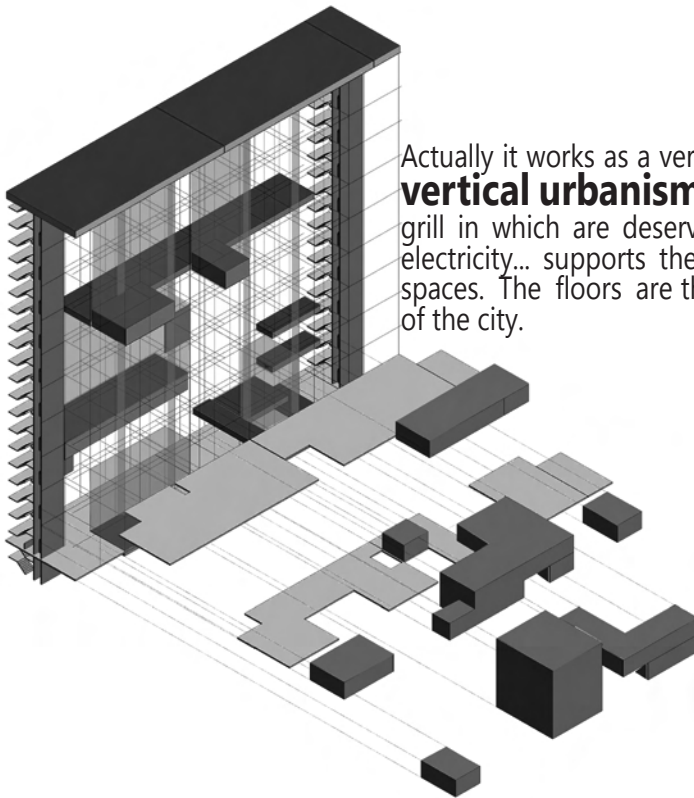
SURFACES

this infrastructure-state includes every organism that is currently present in any country. Here are some :

agricultural fields
 hospital jail school
 housing market
 factories grocery store flower shop
 restaurant crematorium
 shops parks
 ballet cinema squash field
 drug store fire station laser game bakery
 wastery
 judo room fire station hospital leisure fields
 museum theatre class
 university factories buchery
 gardens I.T. clothes shops
 city council
 pubs and bars
 kinder garden police station

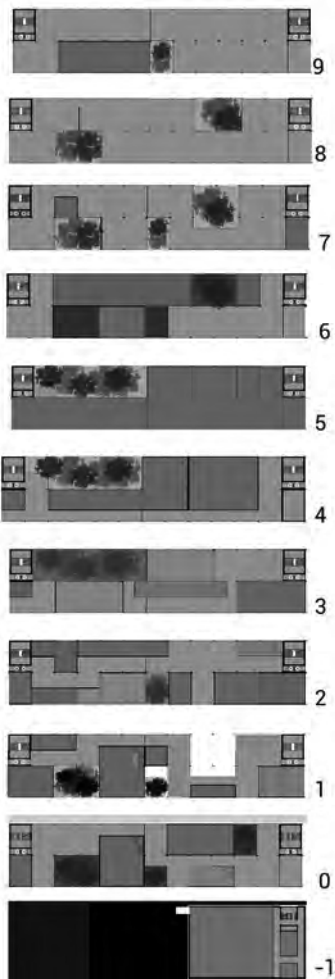
«STATE-BUILDING»

This all infrastructure works as a country in which every space can be everywhere. **No hierarchy.** No way to know where is what, firstly in order to defend the state from capitalism, and then, to show how a state can be in autarky without using hierarchy spaces or research.



Actually it works as a vertical city, **vertical urbanism.** A large grill in which are deserved water, electricity... supports the different spaces. The floors are the streets of the city.

OPEN PLAN & OPEN SECTION

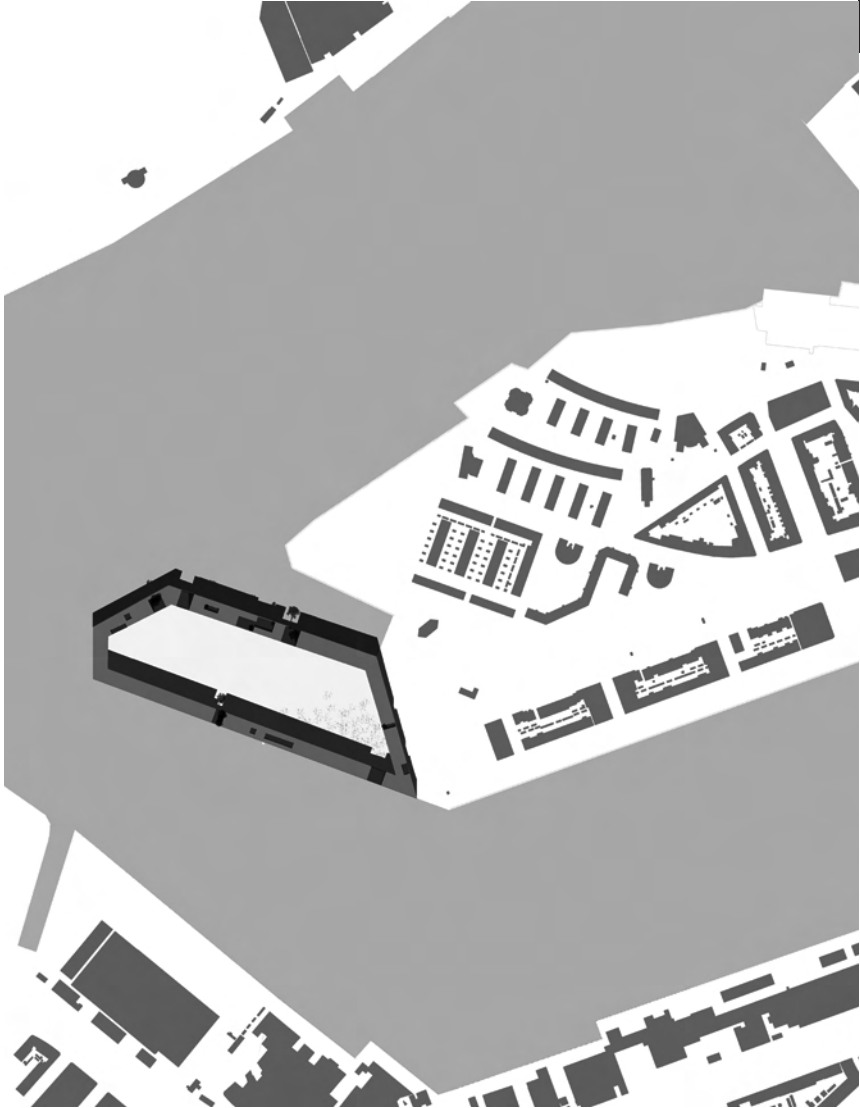


Departing from this non hierarchical infrastructure for freedom, free research, we rethoug of this :

WHAT GOVERNMENT FOR A FREE STATE?

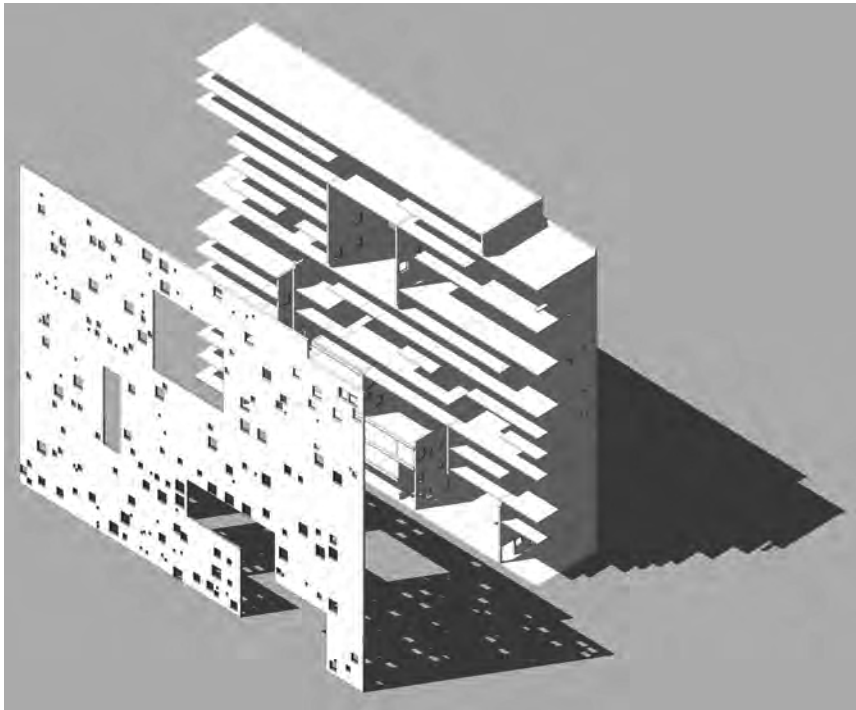
As we saw before, to build a state, we need a government. But which one?
We chose to try two : anarchy and technocracy.

A TECHNOCRATIC ALTERCENTER A FREE WORLD FOR A FREE RESEARCH



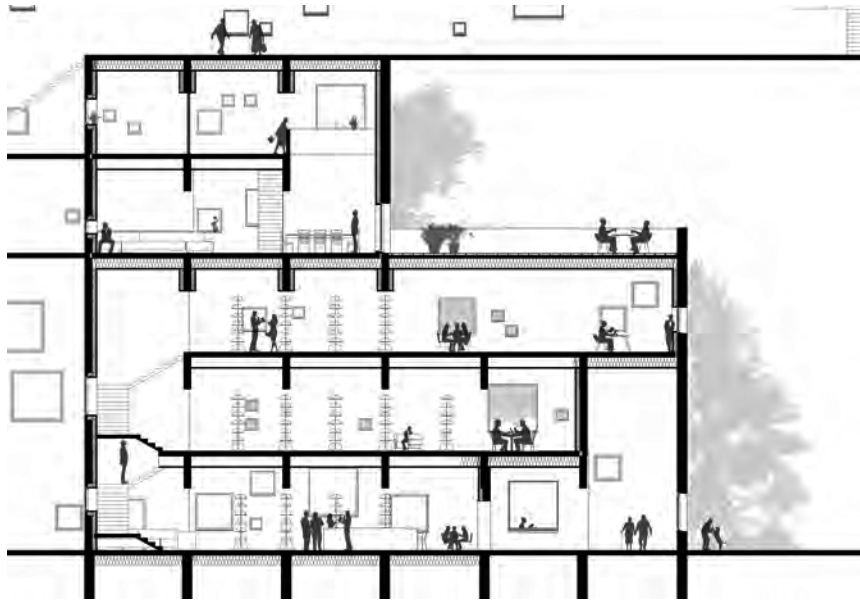
ORGANISATION

A LOAD-BEARING FAÇADE SUPPORTS BEAMS AND FLOORS, ORGANIZED WITH NO HIERARCHY, EVERYONE COULD SETTLE DOWN EVERYWHERE.



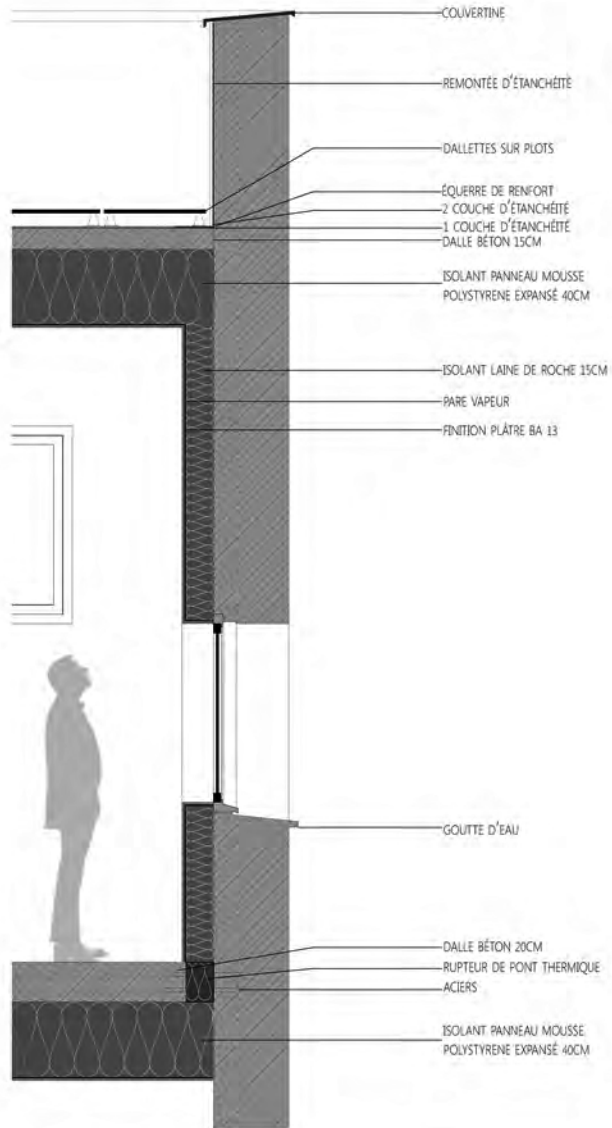
TWO SPACES OF THE NEW STATE

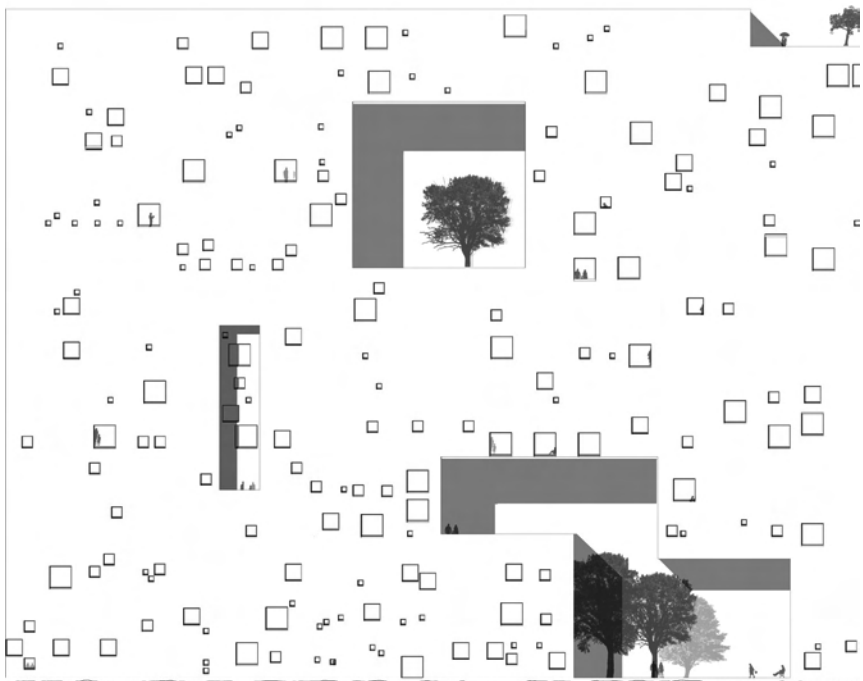
LIBRARY AND HOUSING



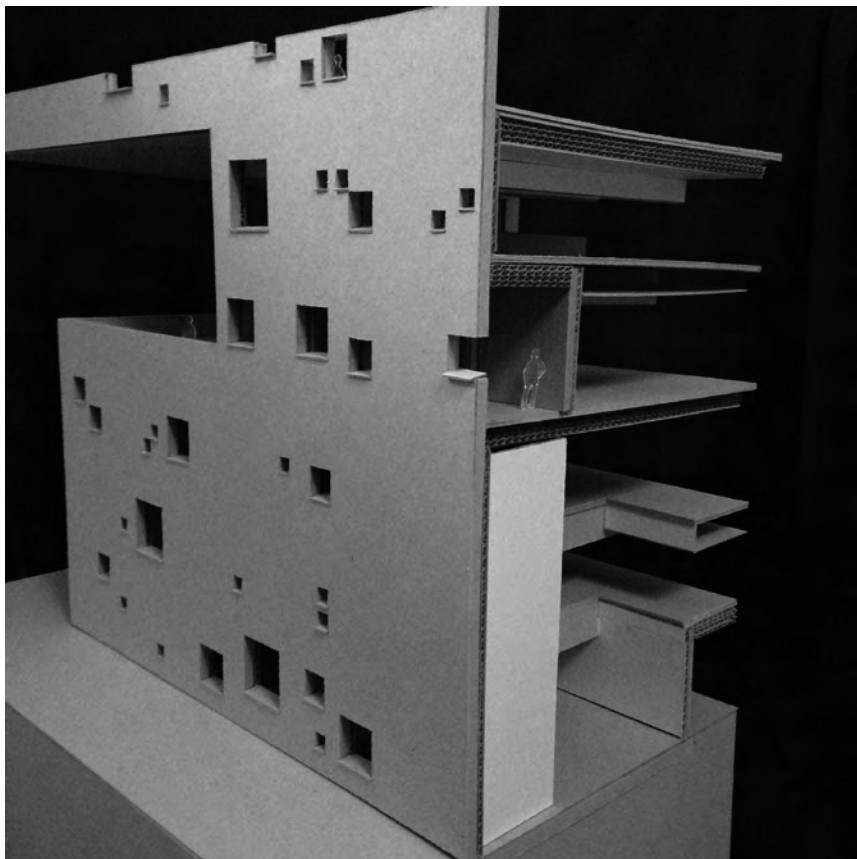


HEAVY CONCRETE WALL AND BEAMS SUPPORTING THE STATE









1905

MAX WEBER

T H E

PROTESTANT

E T H I C

A N D

THE SPIRIT OF

CAPITALISM

CONTENT

Max Weber's best-known and most controversial work, *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*, first published in 1904, remains to this day a powerful and fascinating read. Weber's highly accessible style is just one of many reasons for his continuing popularity. The book contends that the Protestant ethic made possible and encouraged the development of capitalism in the West. Widely considered as the most informed work ever written on the social effects of advanced capitalism, *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* holds its own as one of the most significant books of the twentieth century. The book is one of those rare works of scholarship which no informed citizen can afford to ignore.

Source : Routledge Classic

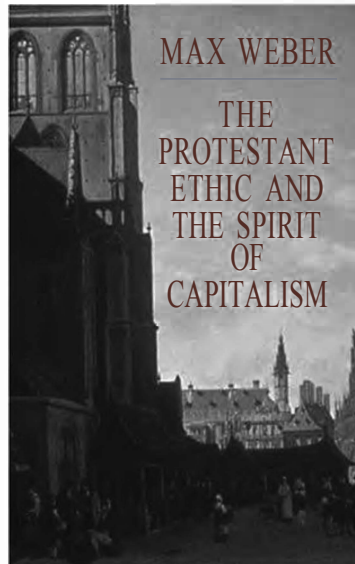
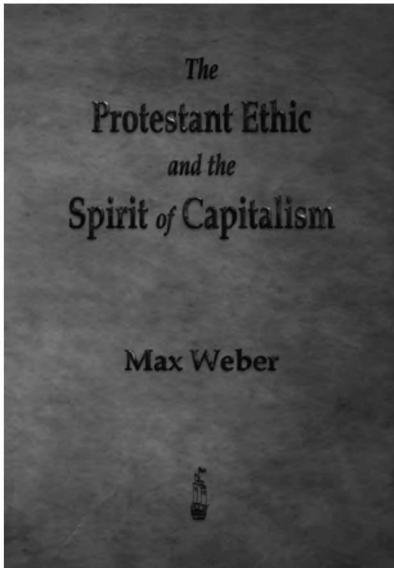
«'They , make tallow out of cattle and money out of men'. The peculiarity of this philosophy of avarice appears to be the ideal of the honest man of recognized credit, and above all the idea of a duty of the individual toward the increase of his capital, which is assumed as an end in itself. (...) Man is dominated by the making of money, by acquisition as the ultimate purpose of his life. Economic Aquisition is no longer subordinated to man as the means for the satisfaction of his material needs. This reversal is evidently as a leading principle of capitalism.»
It is not mere business astuteness, it is an ETHOS.»
pages16/17

Max Webber

«The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism»



THE PROTESTANT
ETHIC AND THE
REBUILDING OF
CAPITALISM





2.2 The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism



WEBER TRIES TO ANALYZE IF THE LIFESTYLE HABITS, THE ETHIC OF PROTESTANTISM HAD SOME INFLUENCE IN THIS SPIRIT OF CAPITALISM AND SOMEHOW IN THE CAPITALISM NOWADAYS.

SO HE BRINGS UP THESE THREE POINTS, WHICH ARE CHARACTERISTIC IN PROTESTANTISM, AS POSSIBLE BASE FOR THE CAPITALIST SPIRIT.

RACIONAL ORGANIZATION



ACUMULATION OF CAPITAL



CALLING

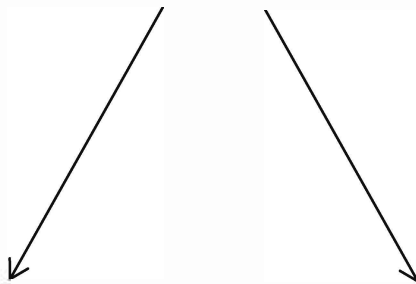


SPRIT OF CAPITALISM

PROTESTANT ETHIC+SPIRIT OF CAPITALISM=?



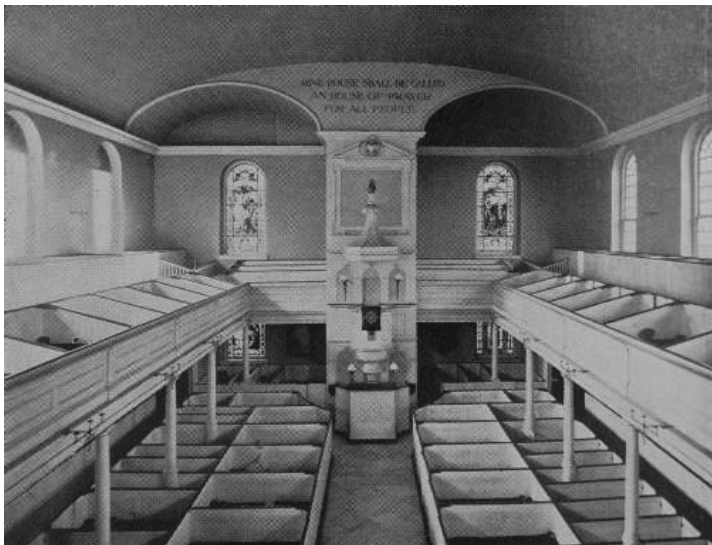
ROTTERDAM



PROTESTANT ETHIC

SPIRIT OF CAPITALISM

2.2 The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism





2.2 The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism





LIBRARY ELEMENTS

OFFICE'S ELEMENTS



2.2 The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism





2.2 The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

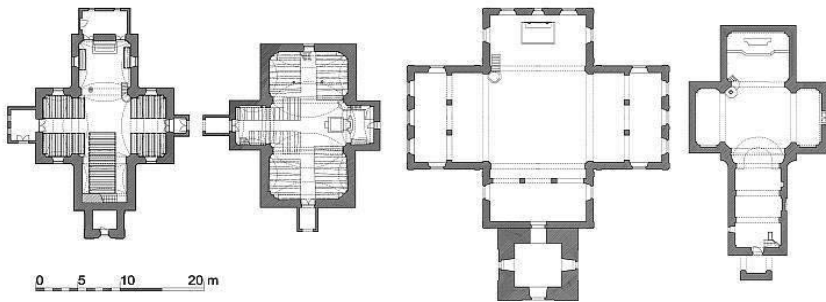




2.2 The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

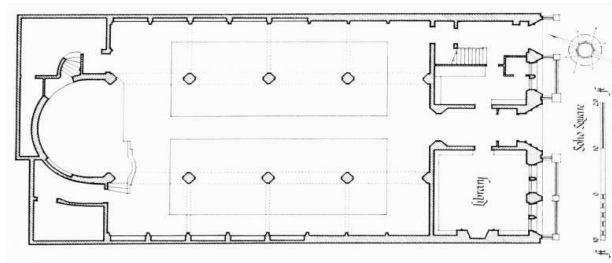


PROTESTANT
CHURCHES' PLANS



Centrally planned 18-19.C. Lutheran churches – analysis

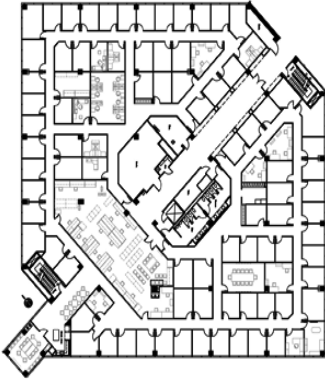
Domony, Maglód, Békéscsaba, Cinkota (Krähling János, Nagy Gergely Domonkos, 2009)



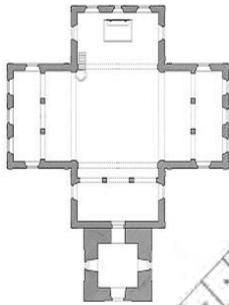
French Protestant Church, Soho Square, plan

OFFICES
BUILDINGS' PLANS

2.2 The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism



CHURCH PLAN



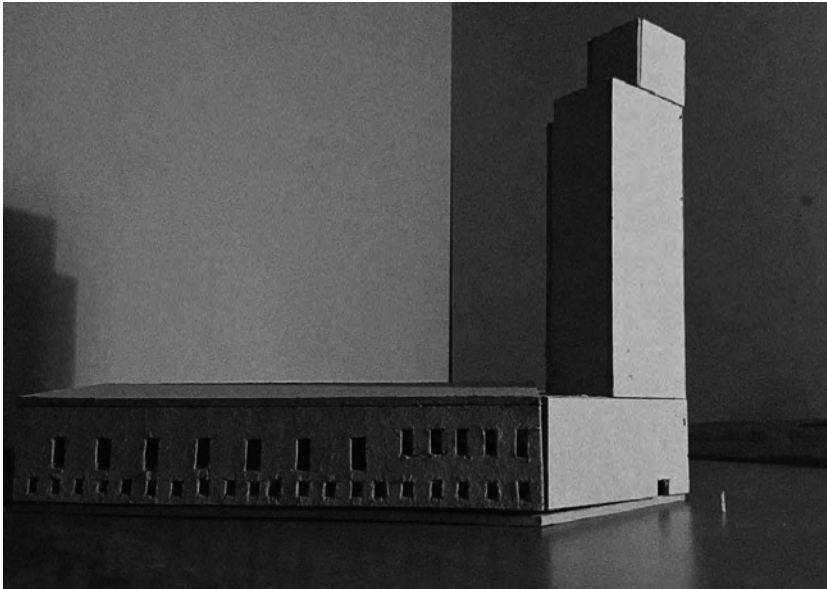
OFFICE PLAN

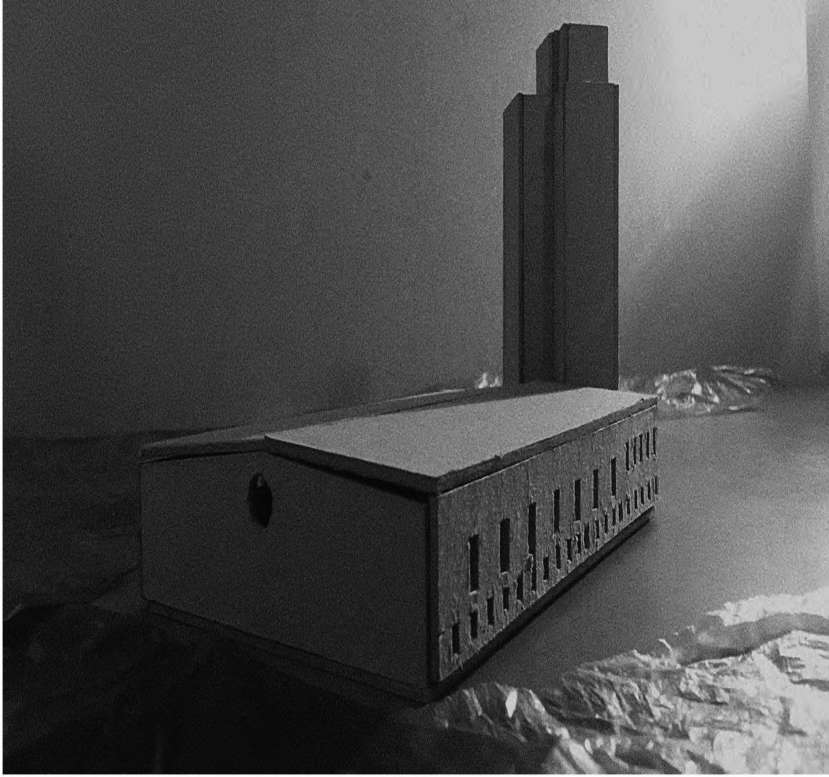


AMBIGUITY

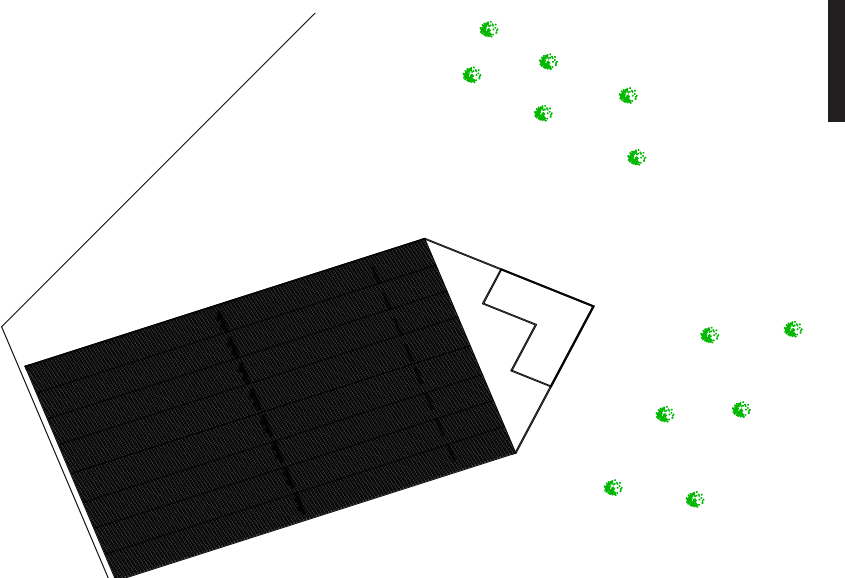


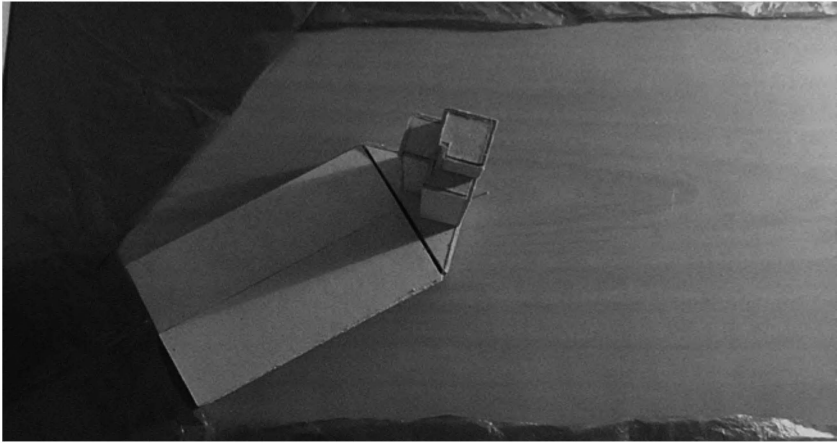
NOW WE HAVE:
THE PROTESTANT ETHIC AND THE REBUILDING OF CAPITALISM



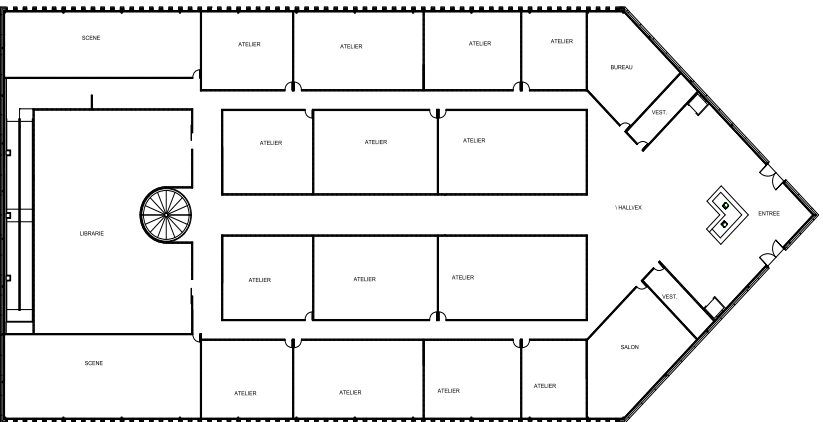
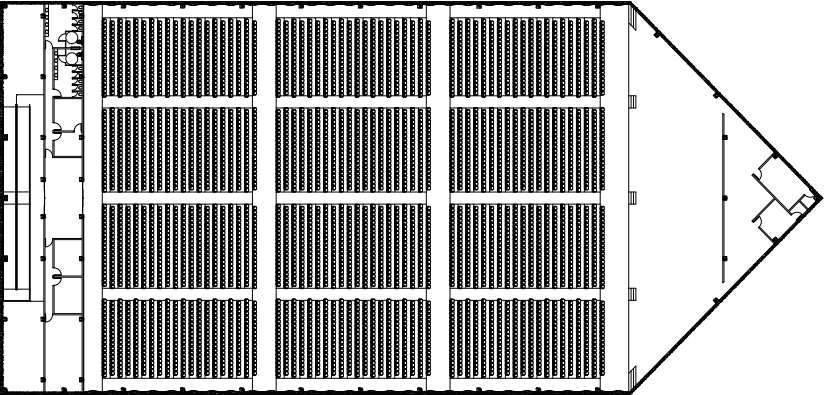


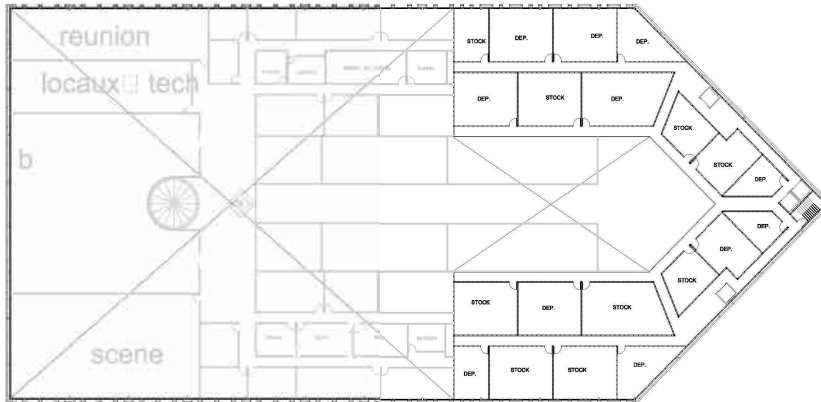
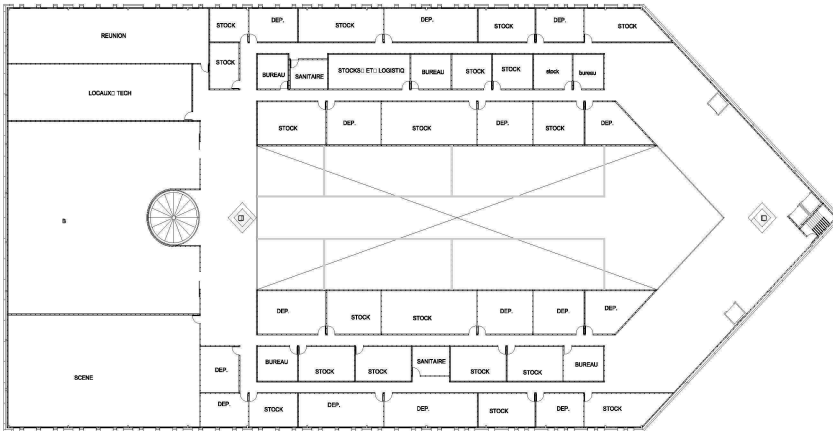
2.2 The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism



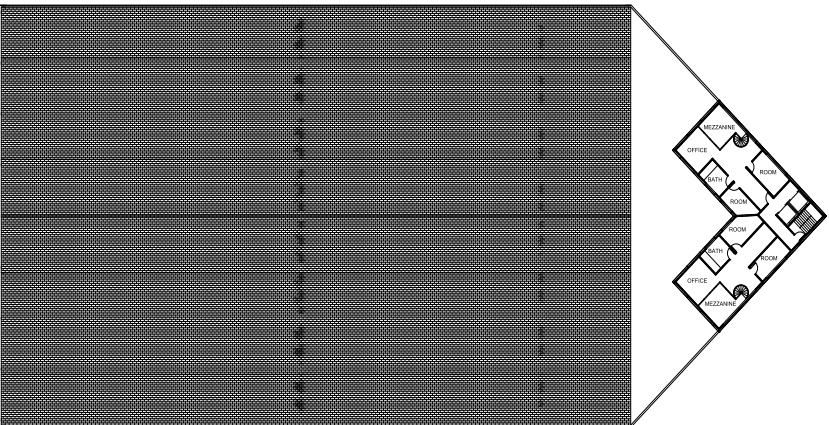
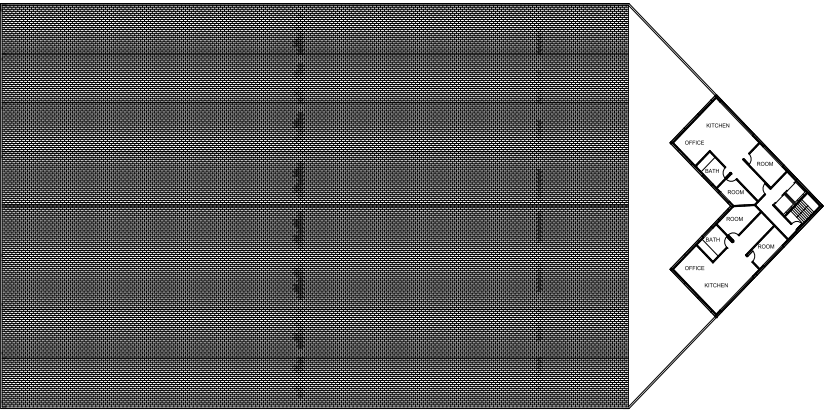


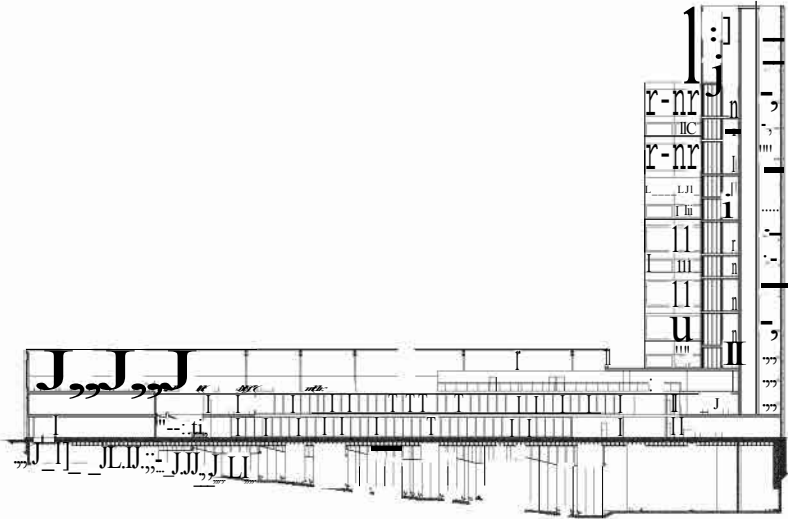
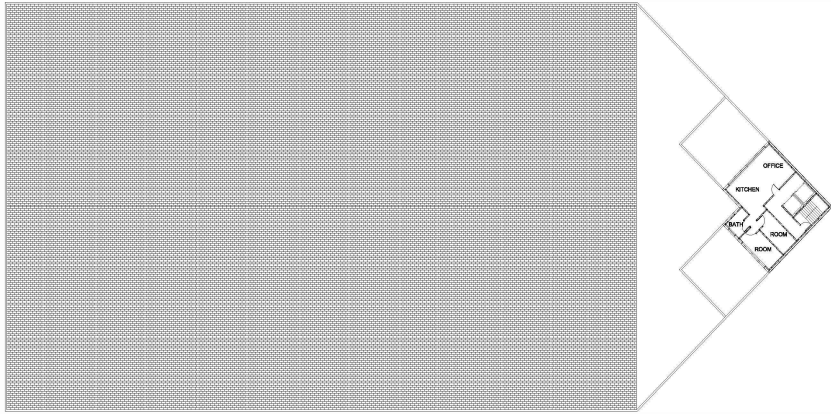
2.2 The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

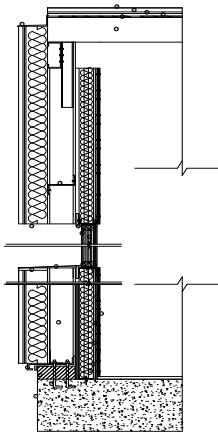
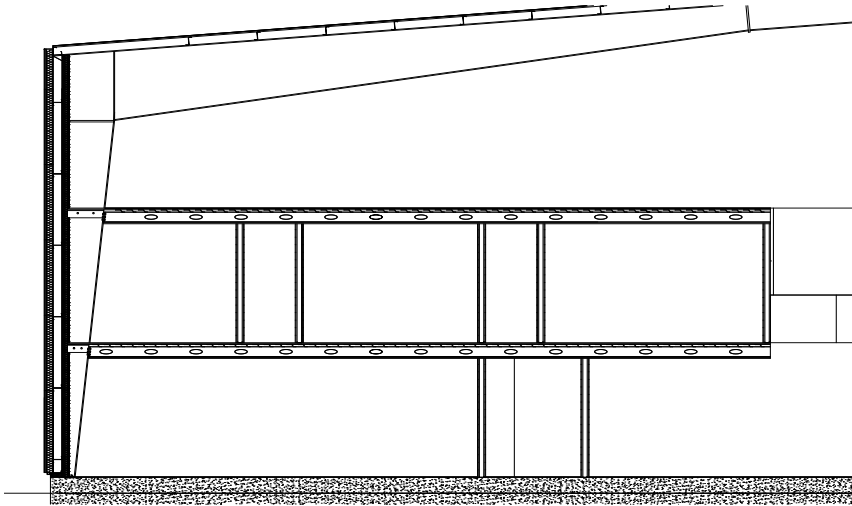




2.2 The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism







- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. INSULATION | 14. STAINED GLASS |
| 2. DRIPPING | 15. ALUMINIUM PROFILES |
| 3. COLUMN ENDWALL | 16. EXTERNAL LOCK PLATE |
| a. RIGID FRAME (RF) | 17. INSULATION BETWEEN METALS |
| 4. SHEET METAL BASE | 18. ALUMINIUM PROFILES PROTECTION |
| a. PROTECTI OLEVY COMPON ENT | 19. GIRT |
| 5. ANCHOR RODS | 20. QBISS, ONE ® |
| 6. RADIER | 21. PURLIN |
| 7. GLASS WOOL | 22. WOOD LINING |
| 8. LIGHT STEEL FRAME | 23. THERMIC BOARD INSULATION |
| 9. OSB BOARD | 24. OSB BOARD |
| 10. HYDROPHILIC | 25. RIDGE VENT |
| 11. MEMBRANE | 26. SHINGLE |
| 12. BOARD INSULATION | 27. GUTTER |
| 13. WOOD BOARDS | |

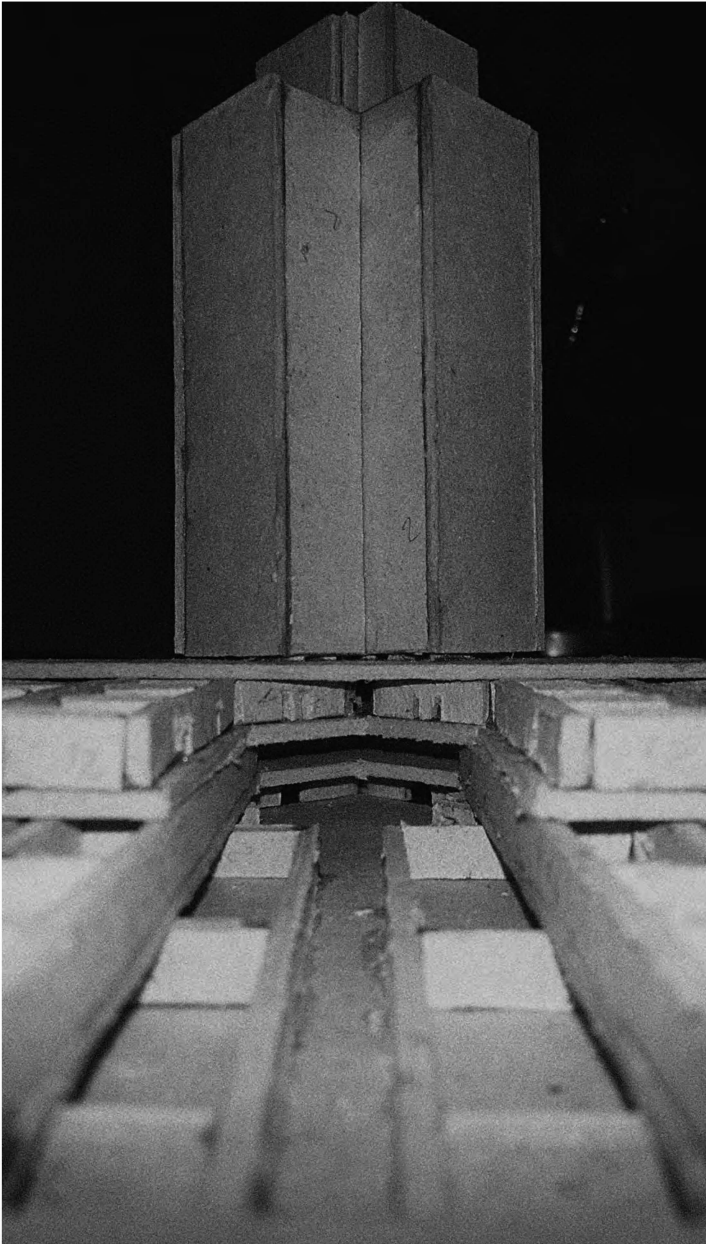
DETAIL ENDWALL / STAINED GLASS

QBISS ONE® SYSTEM



2.2 The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism





2.2 The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism



1944

FRIEDRICH

A. HAYEK

T H E

ROAD TO

SERFDOM

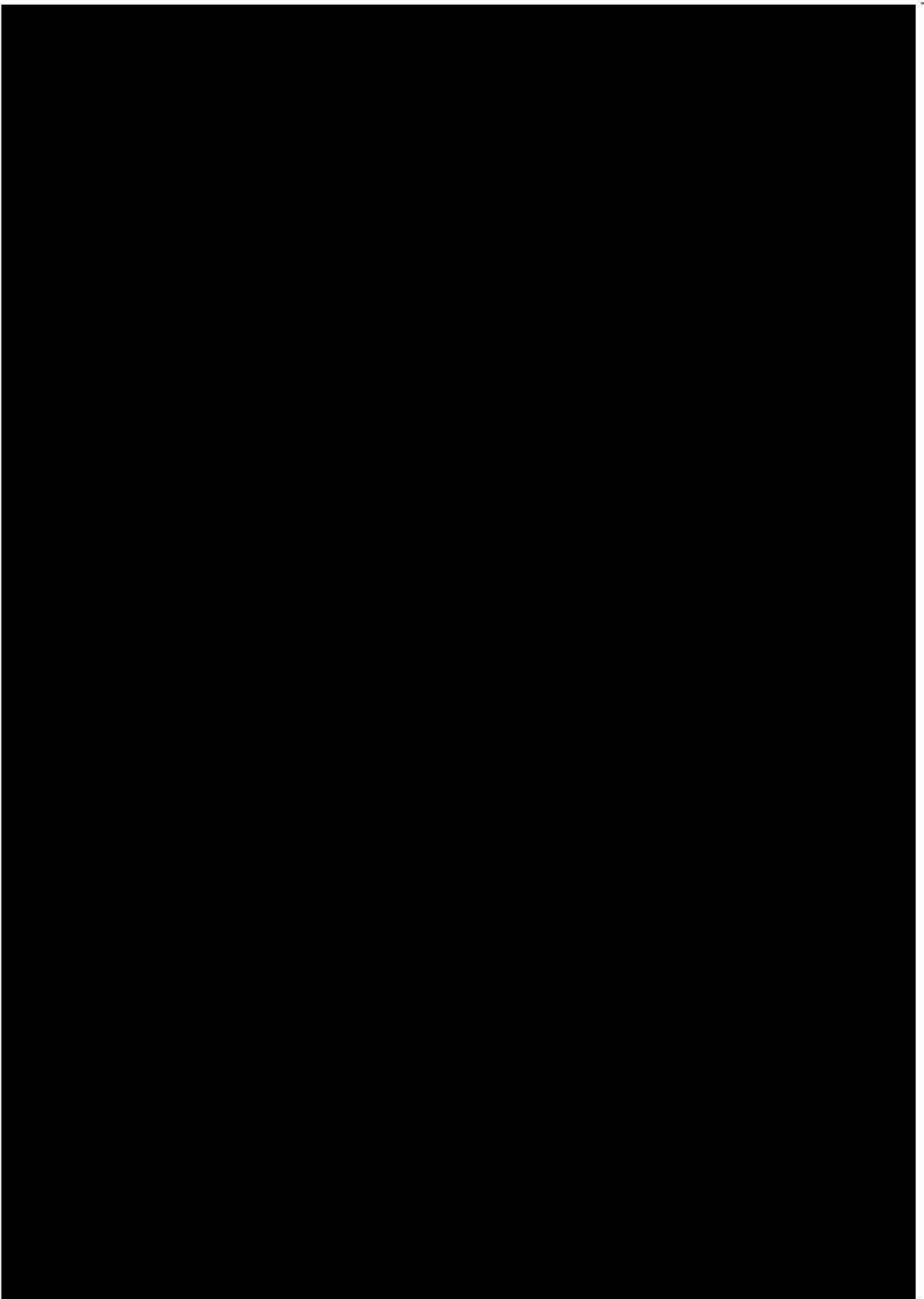
CONTENT

Originally published in 1944, *The Road to Serfdom* has profoundly influenced many of the world's great leaders: from Orwell and Churchill in the mid-forties, to Reagan and Thatcher in the 80's. The book offers persuasive warnings against the dangers of central planning, along with what Orwell described as "an eloquent defense of laissez faire capitalism." Hayek shows that the idea that "under a dictatorial government you can be free inside," is nothing less than a grievous fallacy. Such dictatorial governments prevent individual freedoms and they often use psychological measures to perform "an alteration of the character of the people." Gradually, the people yield their individuality to the point where they become part of the collectivist mass.

Source : *William Hughes*

"Our freedom of choice in a competitive society rests on the fact that, if one person refuses to satisfy our wishes we can turn to another. But if we face a monopolist we are at his mercy. And an authority directing the whole economic system would be the most powerful monopolist conceivable."

*Friedrich A. Hayek
The Road to Serfdom*



THE REAL ROAD TO SERFDOM

2.3 The Road to Serfdom

HAYEK'S THEORY

PLANIFICATION

FREE MARKET

STATE REGULATES

OFFERS & DEMANDS

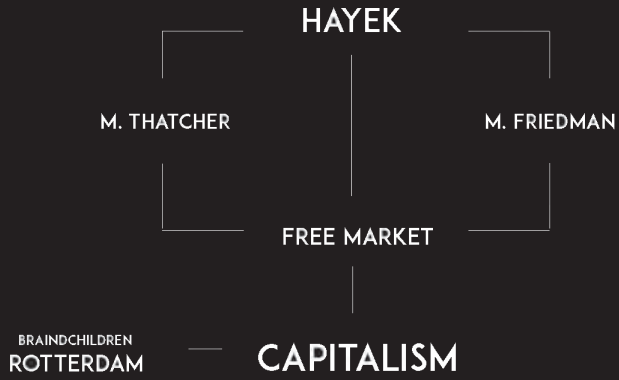
ENTREPRISES

PRICES

COMPETITION BETWEEN
ENTREPRISES

TOTALITARISM
&
LOOSE OF FREEDOM

EQUALITY
&
FREEDOM



"OUR CITIES ARE THE BRAINCHILDREN OF REAGAN AND THATCHER"
-REM KOOLHAAS.

"THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS SOCIETY: THERE ARE
INDIVIDUAL MAN AND WOMAN. AND THERE ARE FAMILIES."

- MARGARET THATCHER



SERFDOM

2010/

EURO CRISIS

2008/2009

GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS

M. THATCHER MANDATE
1979-1990

1988 M. FRIEDMAN PRESENTIAL
MEDAL OF FREEDOM
1980S SAVINGBANKS CRISIS US

2ND WORLD WAR
1939-1945

1944 F.A. HAYEK
"THE ROAD TO SERFDOM"



THE FREE MARKET SYSTEM IS DEVELOPING THE CAPITALISTIC SYSTEM AND - AS WE CAN SEE ON OUR SOCIETY - IT IS CREATING A GIGANTIC GAP BETWEEN THE FEW RICH AND THE POOR MAJORITY.

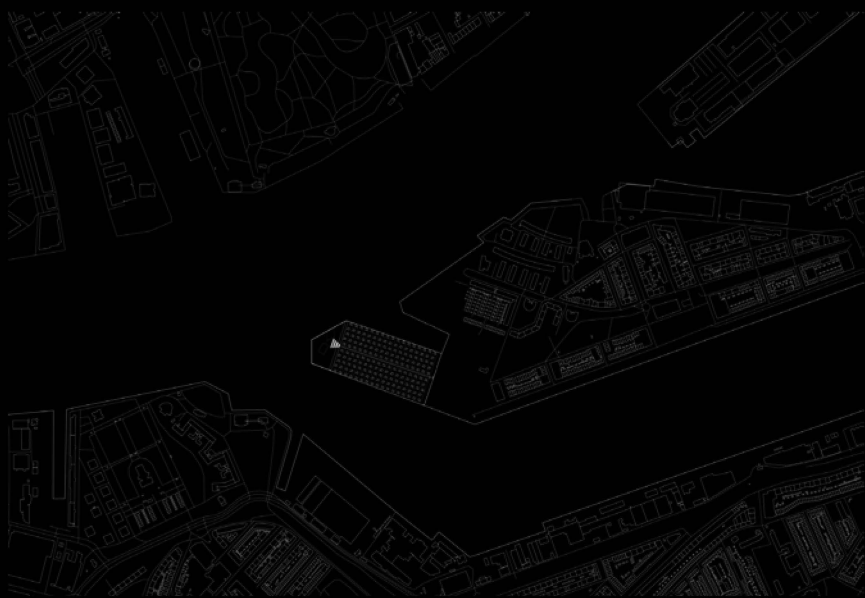
AS MARX AND ENGELS SAID: THE PROPERTY IS IN A FEW HANDS, WE HAVE A STRUGGLE OF CLASSES AND THERE IS AN OBVIOUS INEQUALITY BETWEEN THE BOURGEOISIE AND THE PROLETARIANS.

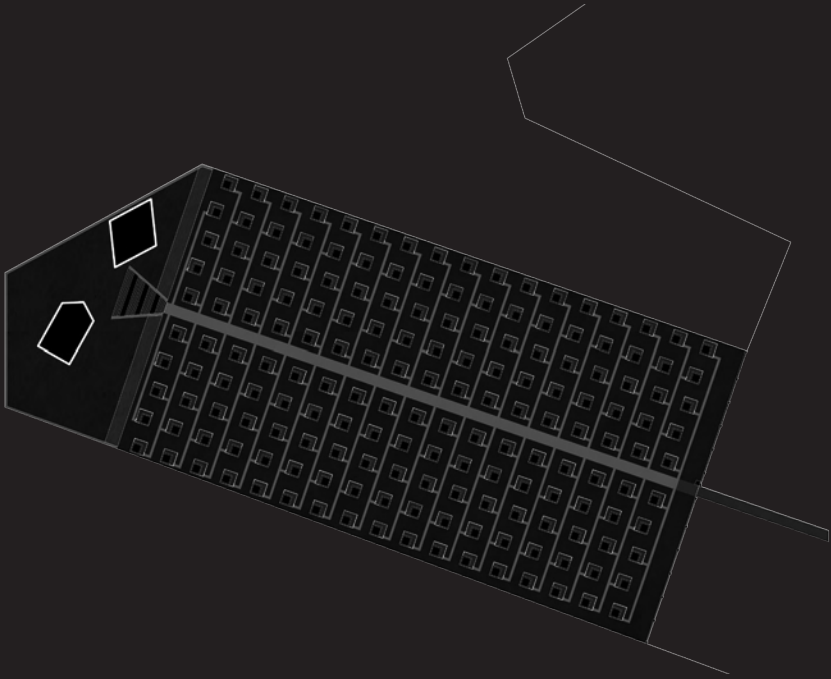
THE LIBERALISATION OF THE MARKET WITH THE REDUCTION OF THE INTERVENTION OF THE STATE CAUSES AMONG OTHERS MANY CRISES WHICH ALWAYS ENDS IN AN INCREASEMENT OF THIS GAP.

SOME PEOPLE DON'T SEE AND SOME PEOPLE DON'T WANT TO SEE THAT THE ENTERPRISES ARE USING US FOR THEIR OWN PURPOSES.

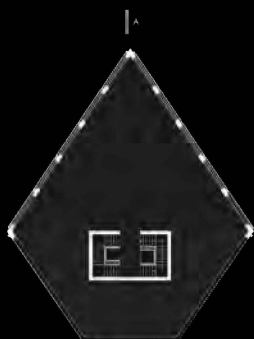
OUR CONCLUSION IS THAT HAYEK'S THEORY WAS WRONG.

THE MAIN INTENTION IN OUR PROJECT IS THE REPRESENTATION OF A HAYEKEN (AND LATER NEOLIBERALISM) ECONOMY IN THE WAY OF COMPETITION, INVOLVING THE QUOTE OF M.THATCHER, TO SHOW THE EFFECTS ON OUR SOCIETY AND TO MAKE THEM SEE THE ROAD WE ARE WALKING ON.

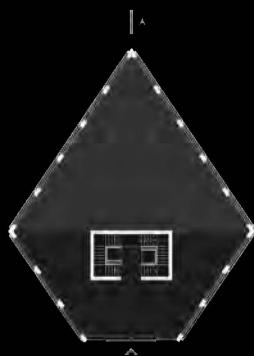




SITE PLAN



BASEMENT
AMPHITHEATRE



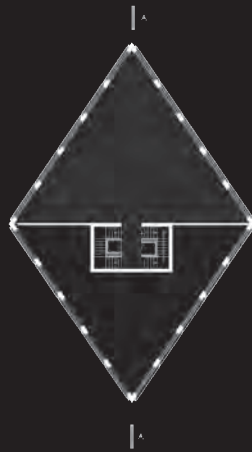
GROUND FLOOR
ENTRY
EXPOSITION SPACE
BOOKSHOP



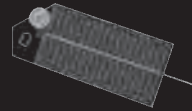
SECOND FLOOR
LIBRARY
OFFICE ENTRY



THIRD - 23TH FLOOR
OFFICES

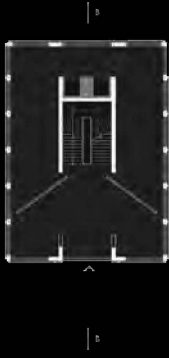


24TH FLOOR
MAIN OFFICE



2.3 The Road to Serfdom

ENTERPRISE BUILDINGS
GROUND PLANS RIGHT



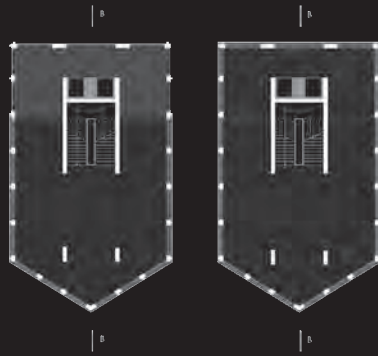
GROUND FLOOR
ENTRY
EXPOSITION SPACE
BOOKSHOP



SECOND FLOOR
LIBRARY
OFFICES ENTRY



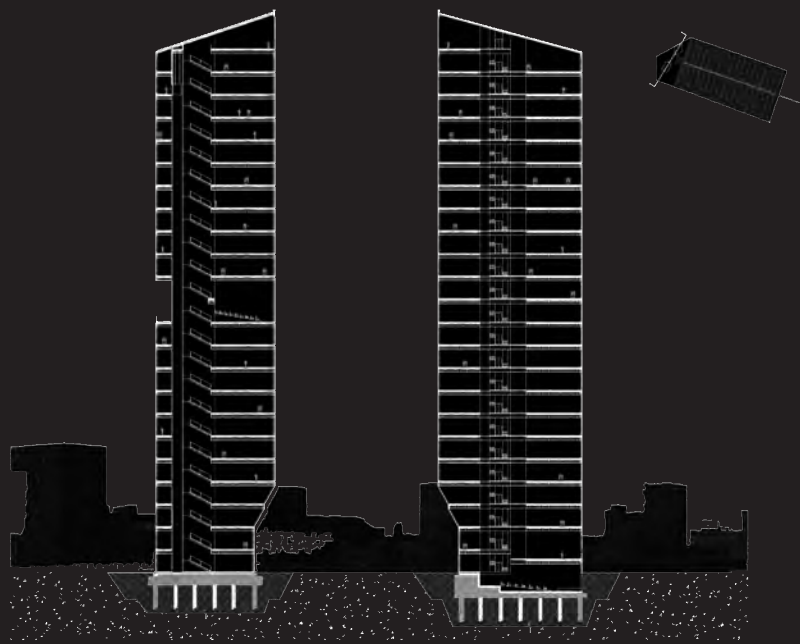
THIRD - 10TH AND
12TH - 24TH FLOOR
OFFICES



11TH FLOOR
AMPHITHEATRE

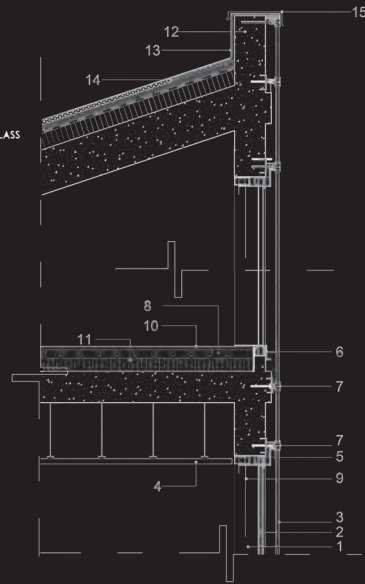
24TH FLOOR
MAIN OFFICE

ENTERPRISE BUILDINGS
GROUND PLANS LEFT

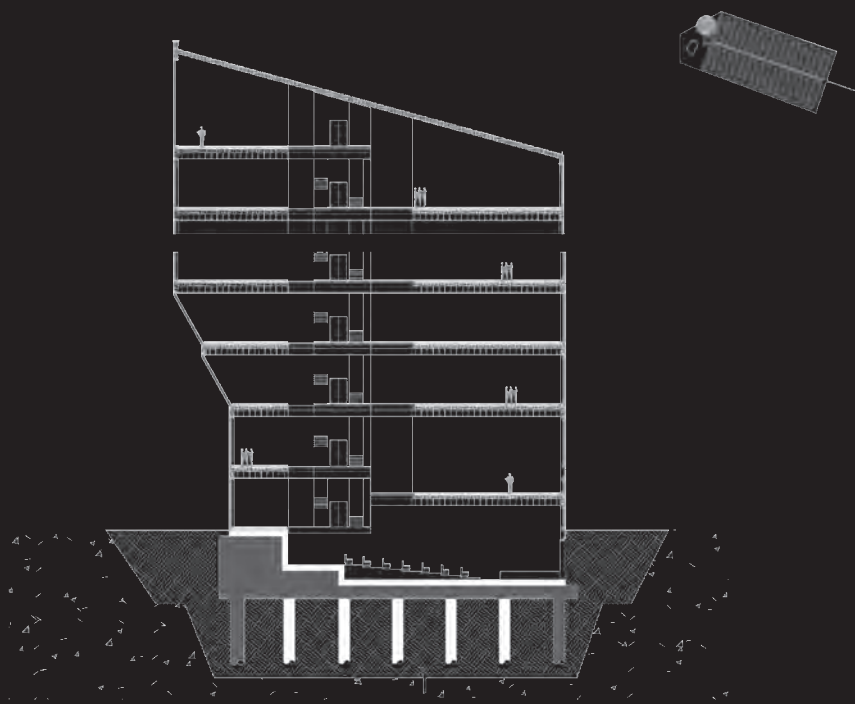


ENTERPRISE BUILDINGS
SECTIONS A-A' AND B-B'

1. CRONCRETE COLUMN 0.40X0.80 M
2. PRIMARY FACADE: DOUBLE GLAZING: 2X 4MM+ LAMINATED SAFETY GLASS
3. SECONDARY FACADE: SINGLE GLAZING
4. WHITE PLASTERBOARD 5 CM
5. GALVANIZED ALUMINIUM CHANNEL CEILING SECTION
6. GALVANIZED ALUMINIUM CHANNEL FLOOR SECTION
7. SECOND FACADE POST, ALUMINIUM PROFILE
8. HEAT CONDUCTIVE & LOAD DISTRIBUTION DECOUPLING PLATE
9. HAND-OPERATED TEXTILE ROLLER BLIND
10. 24MM WOODEN GRID 100/50 BATTENS
11. FIBERGLASS BATT INSULATION
12. CONCRETE PARAPET
13. 10MM ALUMINIUM SHEET
14. 50MM GRAVEL
50MM ISOLATION
10MM BITUMEN SEALING LAYERS
15. PARAPET FLASHING



DETAIL

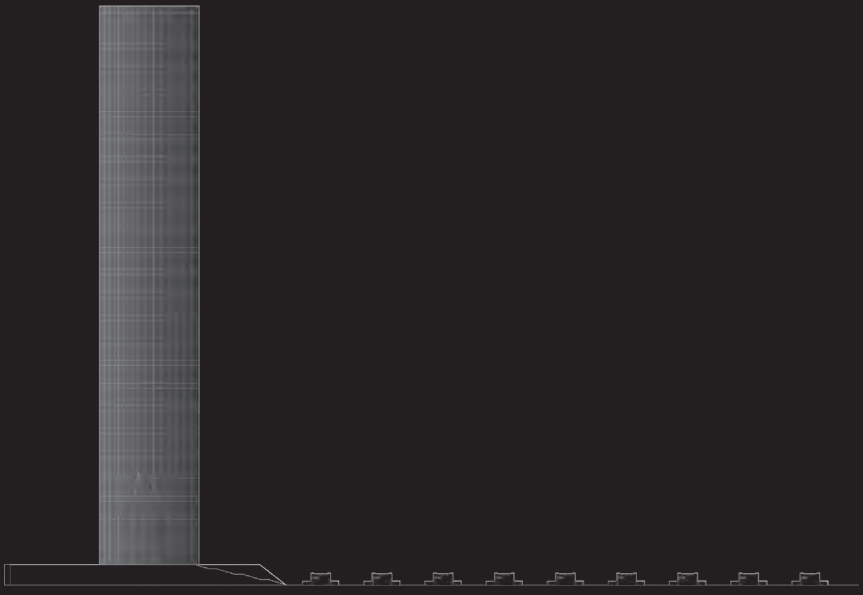


SECTION B-B'



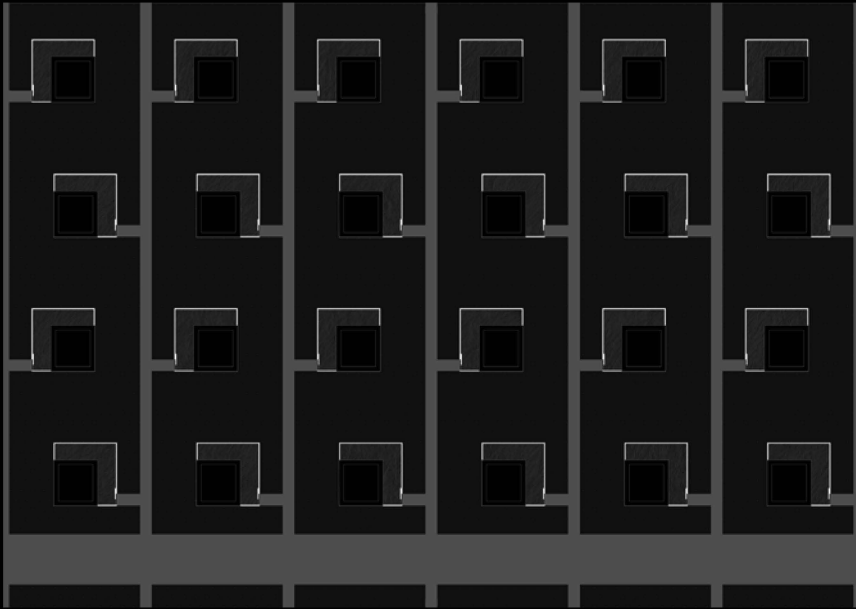
2.3 The Road to Serfdom

SECTION A-A'



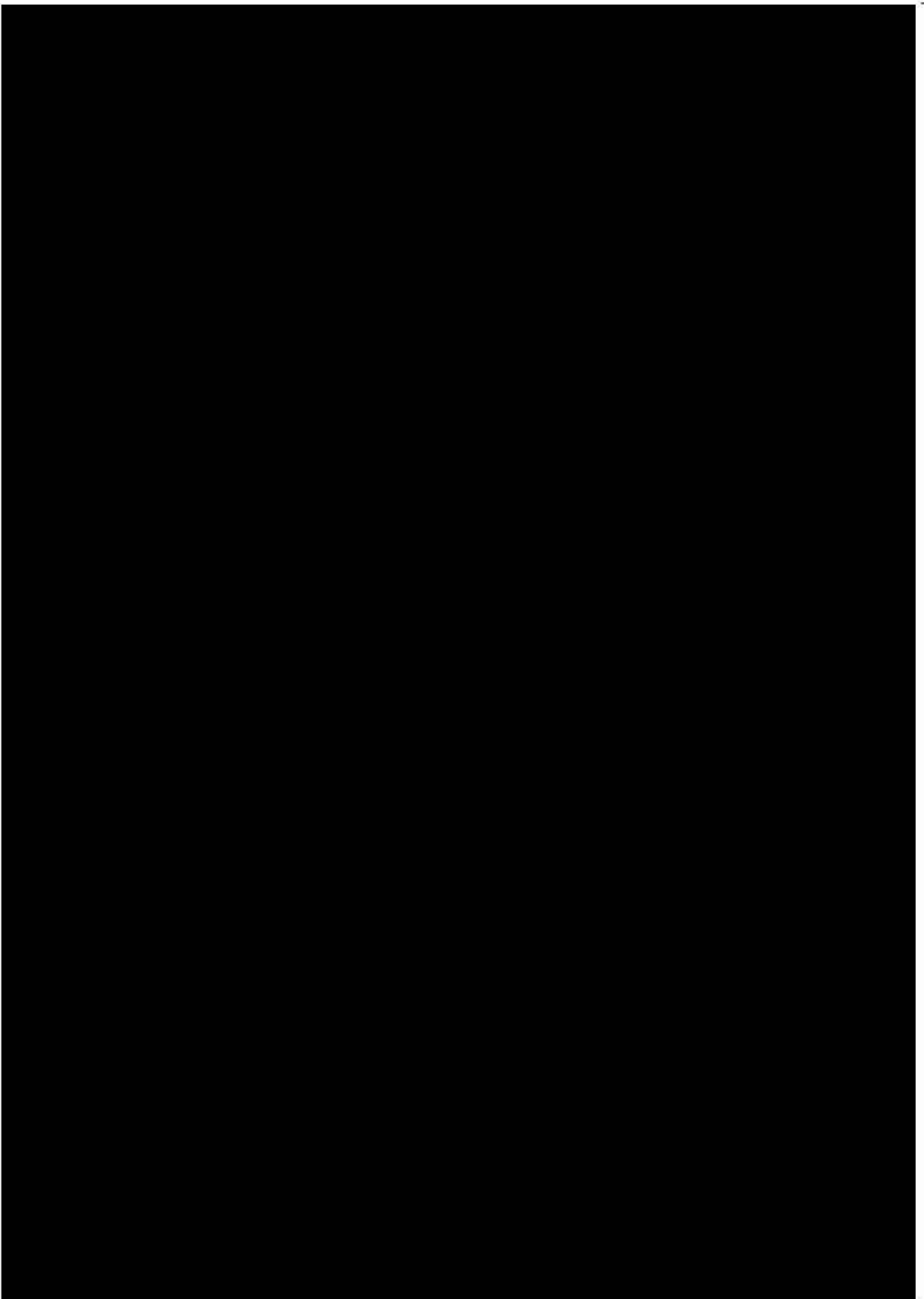
SITE SECTION

1 STUDIO = 1 
X
170



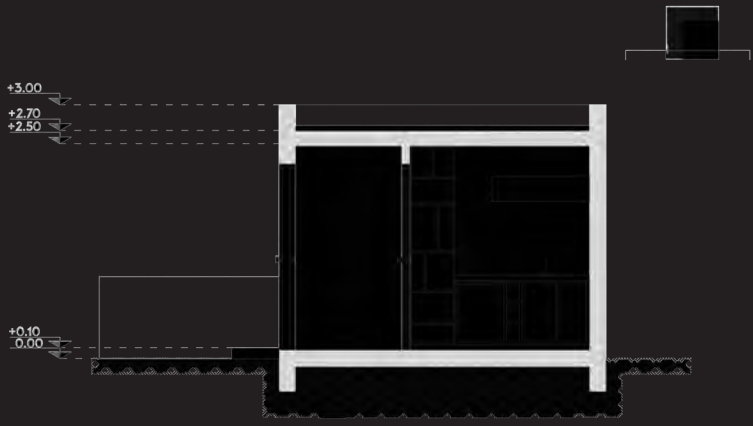
2.3 The Road to Serfdom







GROUND PLAN

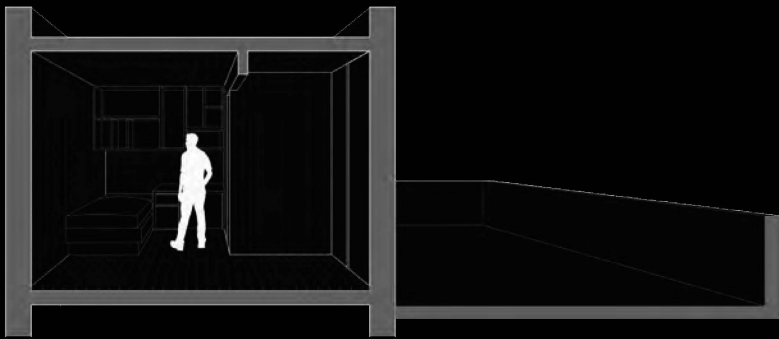


SECTION A-A'

2.3 The Road to Serfdom

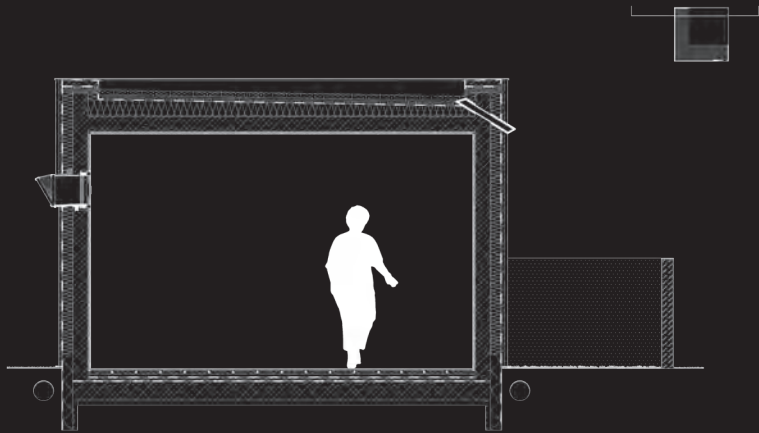


SECTION B-B'



2.3 The Road to Serfdom





SECTION C-C'

- WALLS OUTSIDE (FROM OUTSIDE TO INSIDE)
- 3CM WHITE PLASTER
 - 3CM MDF PANEL
 - VAPOR BARRIER
 - 10CM ISOLATION
 - 15CM STEELCONCRETE
 - 3CM ACOUSTIC PANEL
 - 0.8CM MDF PANEL
 - 1.5CM ACOUSTIC WOOL
 - 0.8CM ACOUSTIC PANEL
- CEILING (FROM TOP TO BOTTOM)
- 5CM WHITE GRAVEL
 - 2CM DRAINAGE MAT
 - 2CM PROTECTION MAT
 - POLYMERBITUMENMAT
 - 10-17CM GRADIENT ISOLATION
 - 15CM STEELCONCRETE
 - 3CM ACOUSTIC PANEL
- WALLS AND DOORS INSIDE
- 3CM ACOUSTIC PANEL
 - 4CM MDF PANEL
 - 3CM ACOUSTIC PANEL
- DOOR TO THE OUTSIDE
- 3CM ACOUSTIC PANEL
 - 4CM MDF PANEL
 - 3CM WHITE PLASTER
- FLOOR (FROM TOP TO BOTTOM)
- 1CM TILE AND TILEGLUE
 - 0.7CM HEAT CONDUCTIVE & LOAD DISTRIBUTION DECOUPLING PLATE
 - 3CM SYSTEMPLATE WITH HEATING SYSTEM
 - 3CM CONCRETE SCREED
 - SEPARATION LAYER
 - 3CM IMPACT SOUND ISOLATION
 - VAPOUR BARRIER
 - 20CM FLOORPLATE FOUNDATION
 - 5CM CLEANNESS LAYER
 - 30CM FROST APRON

LATE



SECTION D-D'



2.3 The Road to Serfdom

1999

L U C

BOLTANSKI

AND EVE

CHIAPELLO

THE NEW

SPIRIT OF

CAPITALISM

CONTENT

Why is the critique of capitalism so ineffective today? In this major work, the sociologists Eve Chiapello and Luc Boltanski suggest that we should be addressing the crisis of anticapitalist critique by exploring its very roots.

Via an unprecedented analysis of management texts which influenced the thinking of employers and contributed to reorganization of companies over the last decades, the authors trace the contours of a new spirit of capitalism. From the middle of the 1970s onwards, capitalism abandoned the hierarchical Fordist work structure and developed a new network-based form of organization which was founded on employee initiative and relative work autonomy, but at the cost of material and psychological security.

This new spirit of capitalism triumphed thanks to a remarkable recuperation of the "artistic critique"—that which, after May 1968, attacked the alienation of everyday life by capitalism and bureaucracy. At the same time, the "social critique" was disarmed by the appearance of neocapitalism and remained fixated on the old schemas of hierarchical production.

Source : Verso Book

«In a connexionist world, the distinction between private life and professional life tends to diminish under the impact of a dual confusion: on the one hand, between the qualities of the person and the properties of their labourpower (inseparably combined in the notion of skill); and on the other, between personal ownership and, above all else, self-ownership and social property, lodged in the organization.»

Page 155

«People must not be prodigal with their time, or reserve it for themselves – save it up to no purpose; They should devote their time to seeking information about good projects and, if they, have saved up time, not squander it on useless things, but keep it in reserve to exploit opportunities to invest in a new project, which is unexpected but potentially interesting.»

Page 152

Eve Chiapello et Luc Boltanski
«The New Spirit of Capitalism»



EMANCIPATION OF PUBLIC SPACE

H1 ARCHITECTURE AS A POLITICAL PRACTICE

*REYES CECILIA
BARRIOL ESTELLE*



«THE NEW SPIRIT OF CAPITALISM»



«**Le Nouvel Esprit du Capitalisme**»

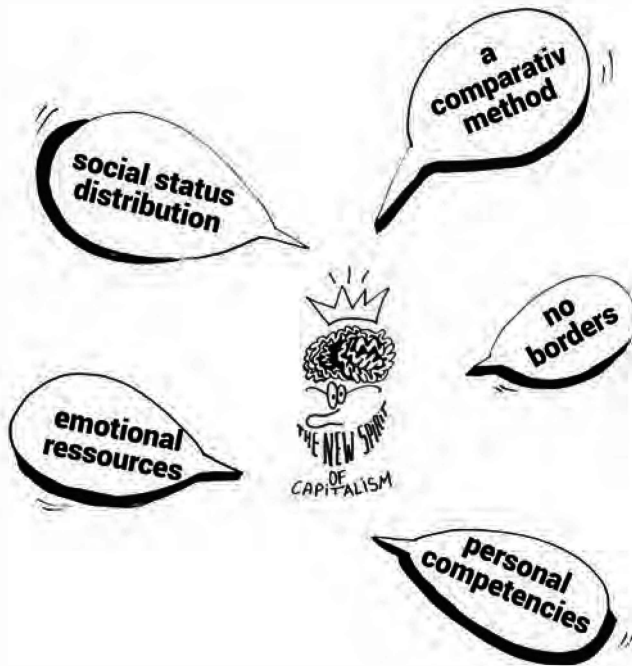
Luc Boltanski - Eve Chiapello

Published in 1999

Reprint in 2011

Published by Gallimard

An excerpt from the book : 100 p-165p



INVENTORY OF FURNITURES



1900

THE DESK



director's desk
Office furniture designed for
the Comptoir National d'Escompte
de Paris



desk



writing-table



«Americain» type desk in oak
1905



writing-desk
stained oak
Koloman Mose
1904



writing-table 1905



writing-desk
stained maple
C.R Mackintosh 1901



writing-table
Chesnut, ash, pine, beech inlay
and bronze
Henri Jansen 1900



His desk
oak
Josef Hoffmann 1910



Desk
solid oak
H. Van De Velde 1898



Desk and Director's desk
Solid stained beech
Otto Wagner 1904



1930

«INHUMAN»



*Desk and stool
beech and steel
Pierre Chareau, 1924*



*Desk with pull-out
black wood
Emile Ruhlman, 1928*



*Plant-stand
beaten wrought iron
Pierre Chareau,
1924*



*desk, metal
R. Mallet-Stevens, 1928*



*desk for the mines
zinc
M. Dufet, 1930*



*personally desk,
glass and metal
1925*



*Desk and bookcase
mahogany and steel
René Herbst, 1933*



*desk
oak and metal
about 1930*



*armchair,
metal and leather
R. Mallet Stevens, 1928*

1920-40



*rolltop-desk,
steelcase
1920*



*desk
oak and plywood,
Pel Ltd, 1931*



*«rebit» office unit,
metal, steel
1927*



*«minister» type office
metal,
strafor, 1920*



*office unit, desk and
bookshelf,
steel and wood,
E. Guillot 1925*



*desk with 1 drawer Brazilian
rosewood and aircraft tubing
Le Corbusier, C. Perilland, 1929*



*desk
metal and glass
Béwé, 1930*



*table,
pylwood
A. Alto, 1930*



*telex,
wood,
Lorenz, 1940*



*desk,
Ronéo, 1937*

1950-60

«LES PRE-SYSTEMES»



*secretary's desk
painted metal
Strafor 1950*



*drawing table
flat steel frame
Poul Kjaerholm, 1956*



*high desk
polished aluminium
base, tambour and file
Robert Propst, «Action
office», 1964*

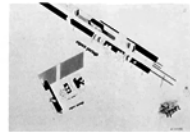


*Studio «BBPR»
interchangeable units
laminated plastic table tops
serie Spazio manufacture
Olivetti, 1961*



*oval table,
four star chrome steel base,
chesnut top, nylon glides
Florence Knoll, 1960*

1982-84



INVENTORY OF WORKING SPACES



1900



*Conference room
Dusseldorf, P. Behrens, 1913*



*Typists' pool in a Chicago Factory,
Roger-Viollet, 1913*



*This isn't the director's office,
San Juan County Court House, 1906*

1930



*The great workroom,
several hundred workers, open office
Sc Johnson Son, 1939*



*Johnson Wax, administra-
tion building,
Racine Wisconsin, 1939*



*Accounts department,
Roger-Viollet, 1935*



*Director and his secre-
tary,
Ullstein, 1933*



*Director's office
Ullstein, 1935*

1950-60



*«Tomorro's office : working becomes a dream»,
Keystone, 1950*



*NBC News,
Washington, 1963*



*«Each work space has is own
little garden»,
Ullstein, 1965*

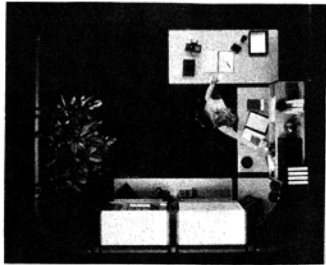
1980



*«un bureau de directeur»,
table tops are drilled for cable routing,
P. Mourgue, P. Hardy*



*«Secretary and reception
work station with computer
facilities», Strafor*



*«un porte type d'espace de travail
fonctionnel», Ronéo*



*Receptionist counter,
the routing of wires is done
through the panels, Vinco*



*Centraal Beheer,
Marc Riboud, 1983*

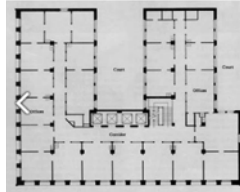


*Offices,
Ullstein, 1981*

INVENTORY OF OFFICE BUILDING



PLAN



THE GUARANTY BUILDING
Typical Upper Floor
L Sullivan, NEW YORK 1896

VAN NELLE FABREIK
Longitudinal Section
L Van der Vlugt, ROTTERDAM 1925-1931



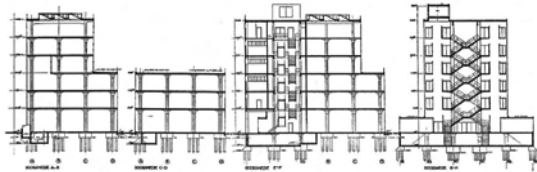
DE ROTTERDAM BY OMA
Standart low plan
ROTTERDAM, 1997-2014

SECTION



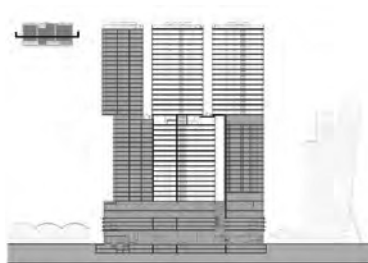
THE GUARANTY BUILDING

Typical Upper Floor
L Sullivan, NEW YORK 1896



VAN NELLE FABREIK

Longitudinal Section
L Van der Vlugt, ROTTERDAM 1925-1931



DE ROTTERDAM BY OMA

focus on offices
ROTTERAM, 1997-2014

STOP ALIENATION OF LABOR





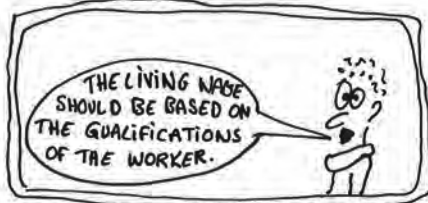
BERNARD FRIOT

SOCIOLOGIST

ECONOMIST

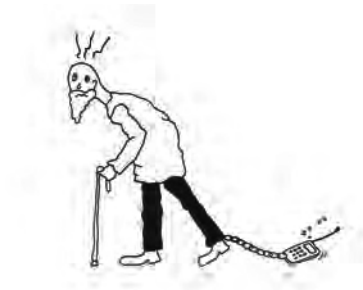


«*Émanciper le travail - Entretiens avec Patrick Zech*»
2014, Paris, published by la dispute



LABOR SYSTEM

SECURITY REQUIRES EMANCIPATION OF LABOR



WAGE SYSTEM IN FRANCE

C
Z
II
C
II
J

... Life Salary

☛ Time of work

Quantity of production

r'l Late assistance

"4 Fee or agreedement

LIBERAL PROFESSIONAL
Fee: free amount or agreedement



EXECUTIVE MANAGER
Agreement covering days worked



OFFICIAL
Based on his qualification



EMPLOYEE
Paid per hour per month



INTERIM (Temporary work)
Paid per hour per week



SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT
Based on the amount of his production



TRAINEE
Subject to the will of the employer



JOB SEEKER
Unemployment benefit



SOCIAL BENEFITS
Old-age pension



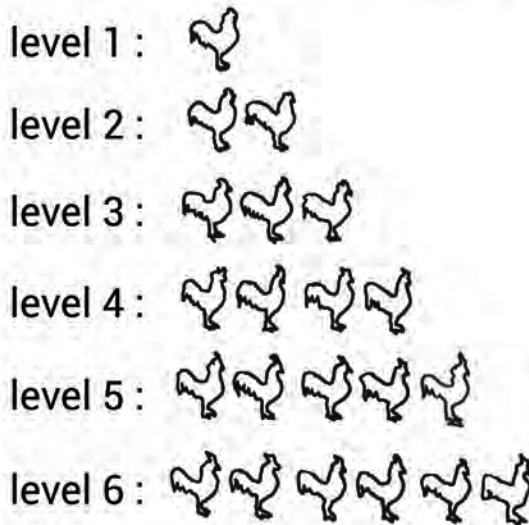
PENSIONER
Inclusion income support



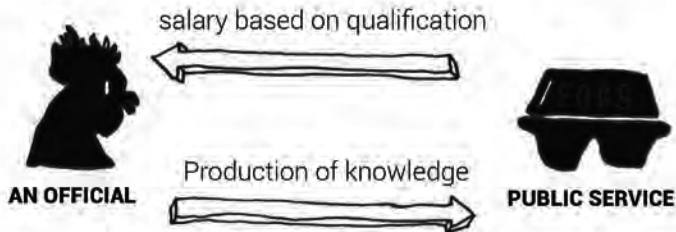
EXAMPLE OF AN OFFICIEL

evolution of the salary since his age of majority

Qualification : school teacher

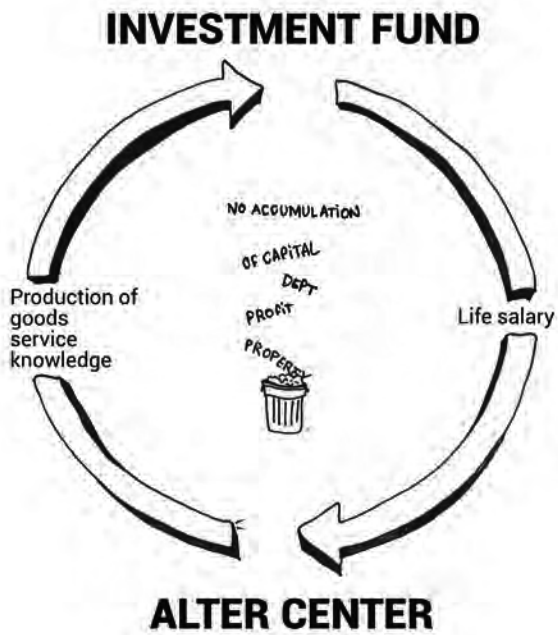


level 6 = retirement pension



**HOW CAN WE CONCEIVE
A BUILDING BASED
ON A LIFE SALARY ?**





FARMER

evolution of income salary since the age of majority

Qualification: farmer / producer

level 1:

level 2: } J

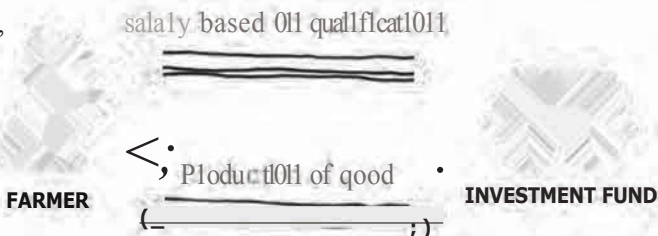
level 3:

level 4:

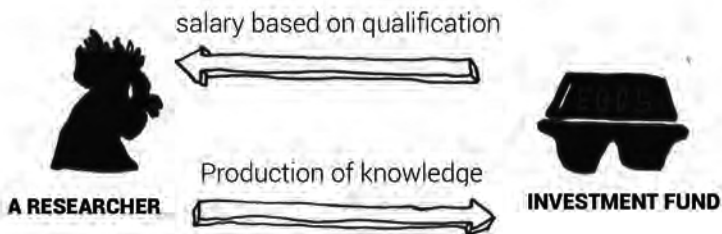
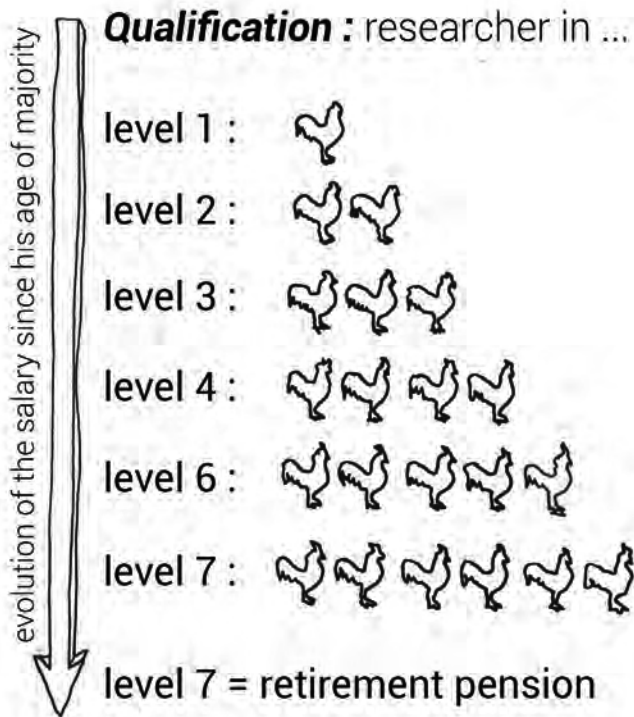
level 6:

level 7:

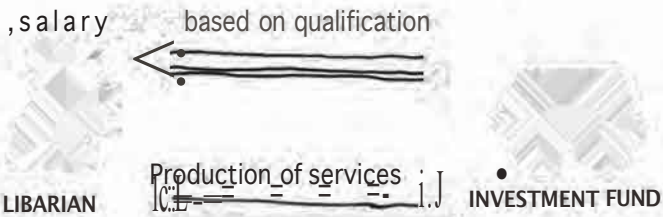
level 7 = retirement pension



RESEARCHER



LIBARIAN



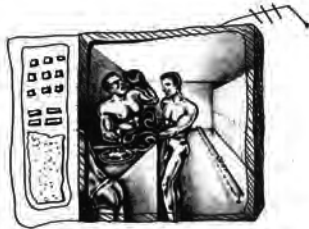
THE EMANCIPATION OF PUBLIC SPACE



ROTTERDAM DELIRIOUS



WHAT IS MANHATTANISM





Collage with OMA -Oswald Mathias Ungers Roosevelt Island
Housing Competition, New York, 1975
«DELIRIOUS NEW YORK»

**«Construction of a city within the city,
the architectural project becomes
an micro urbanistic project.»**



Collage with THE DOWNTOWN ATHLETIC CLUB, 1931
Starett and Van Vleck
«A BEAUTIFUL CHEESECAKE»

**«Mixing functional programs
in a single building»**



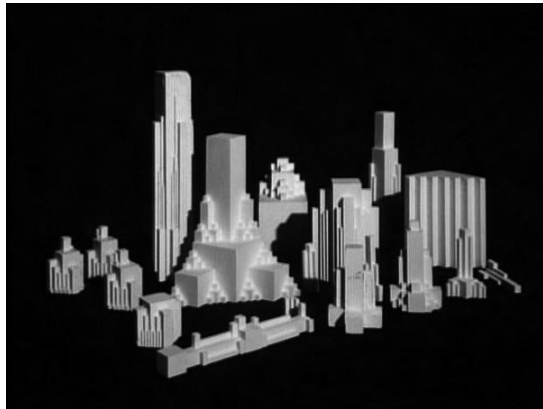
Nouveau Waldorf Astoria «New
York Delire» Rem Koolhaas

**«Creation of public spaces inside of
private spaces, generating a false
perception of public space»**

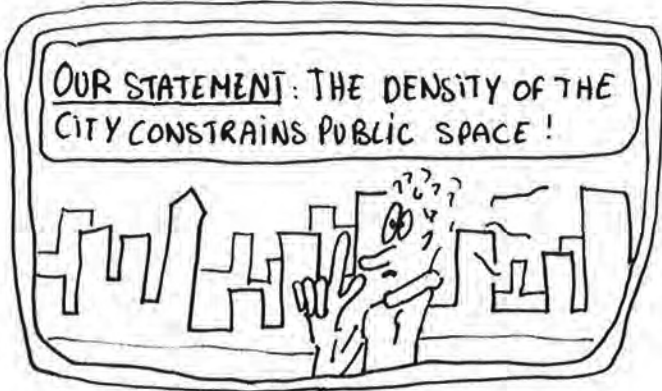
NOW STOP THE MANHATTANISM!

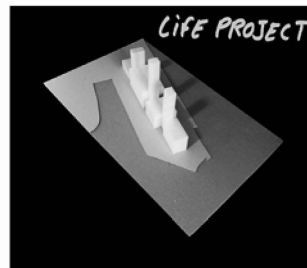
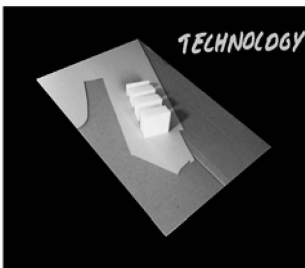
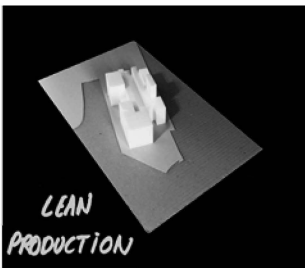
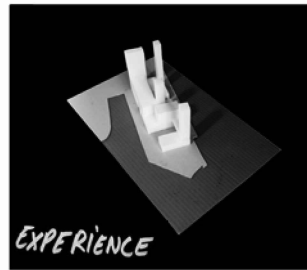
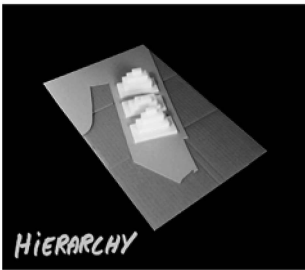
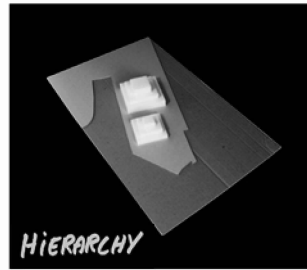
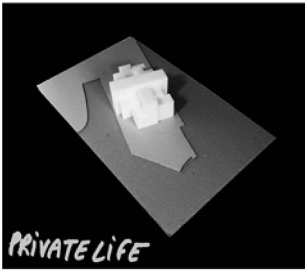
*NO PLACE FOR PUBLIC SPACE
IN PRIVATE BUILDING*

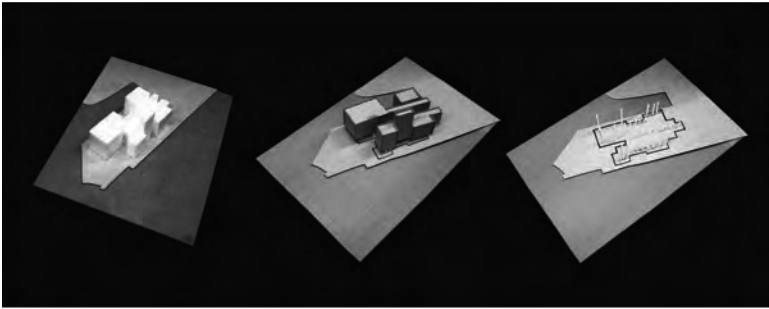




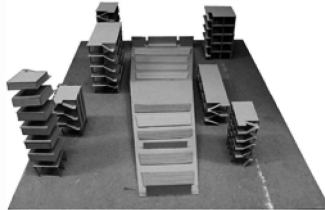
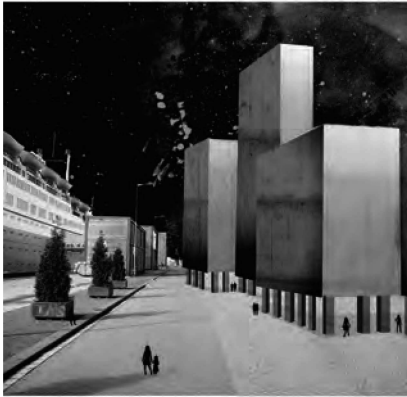
ARCHITEKTON GOTA,
Malevitch

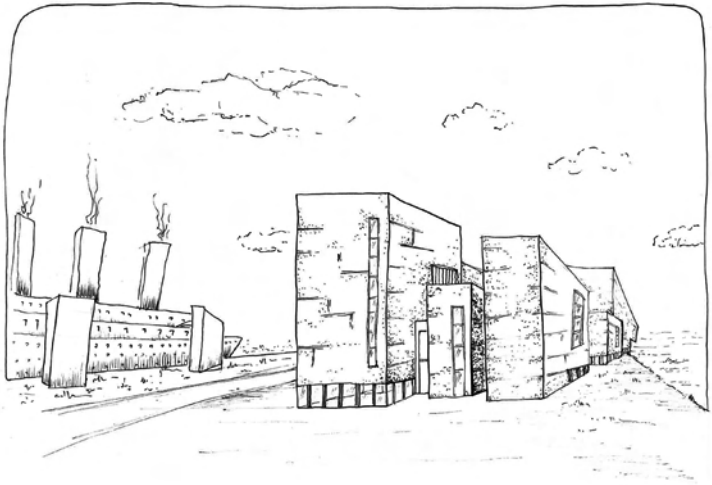




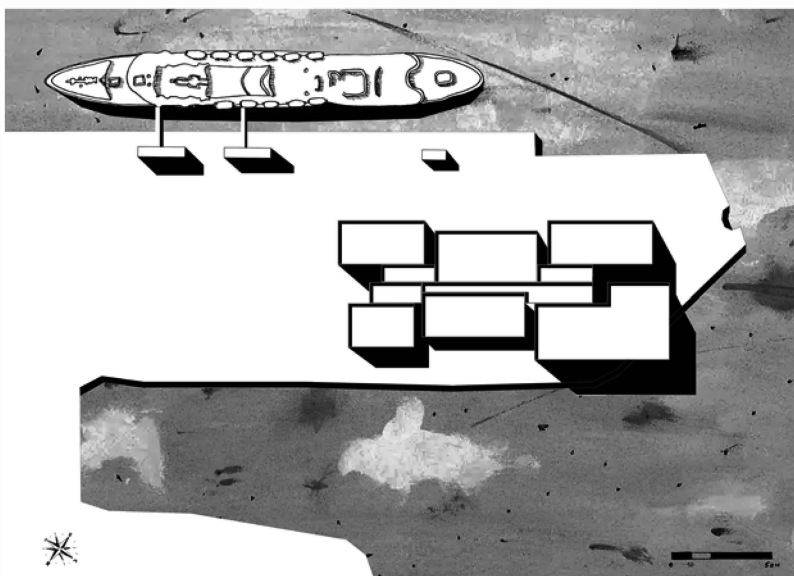


OUR CHOICE

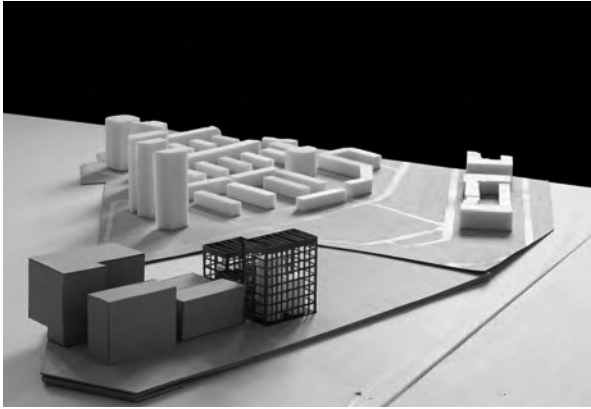
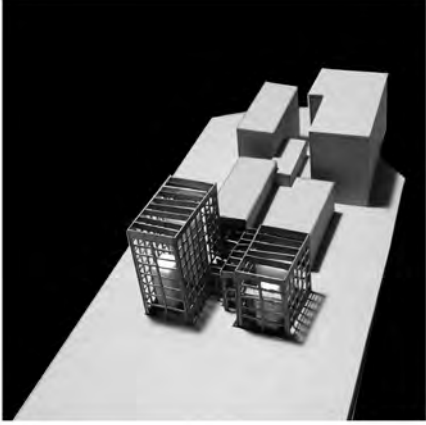




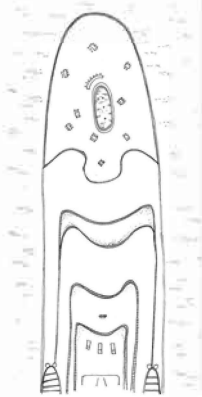
2.4 The New Spirit of Capitalism



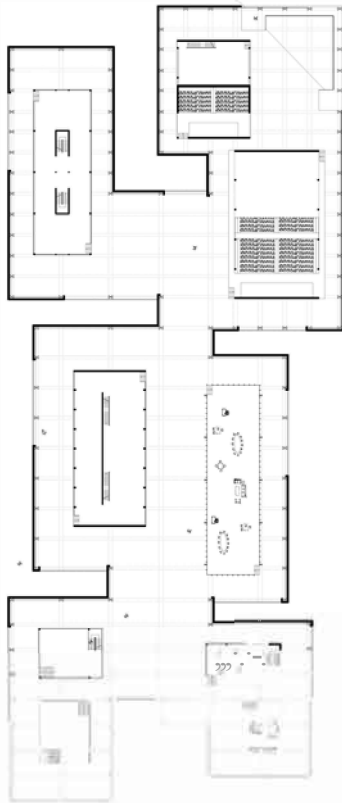
§1, c Pt111J

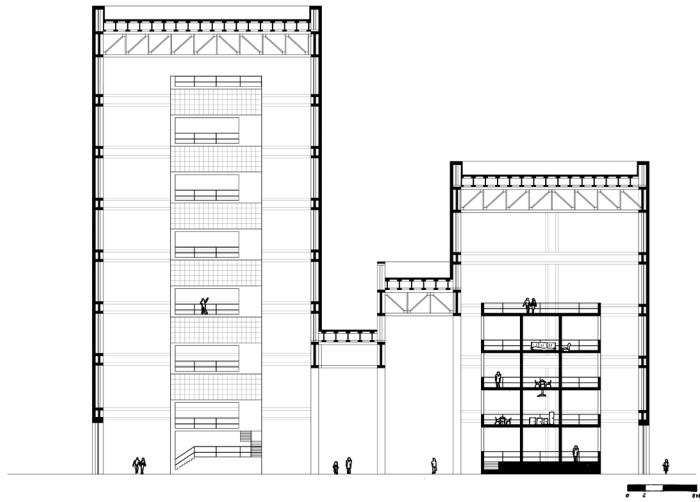


2.4 The New Spirit of Capitalism

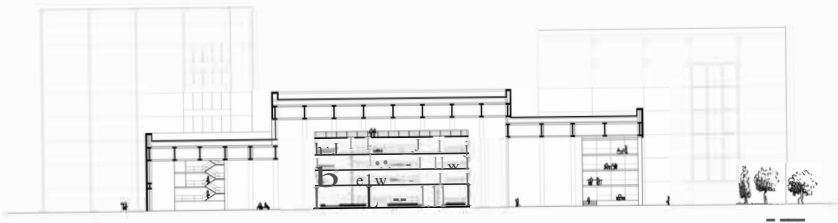


GROUND FLOOR



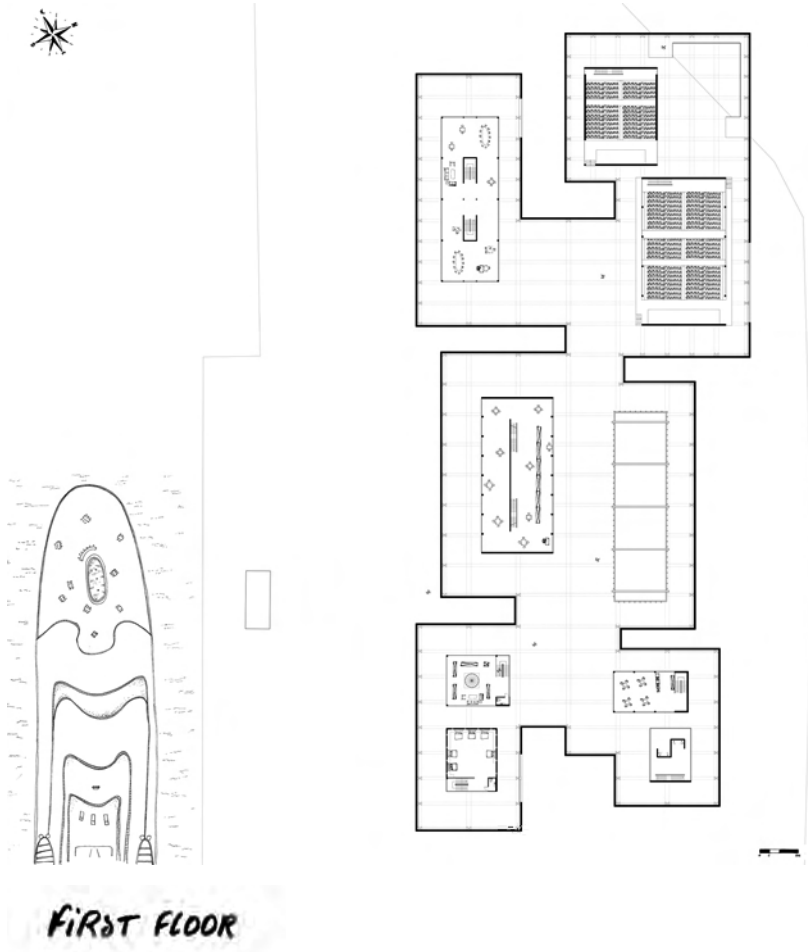


TRANVERSE SECTION



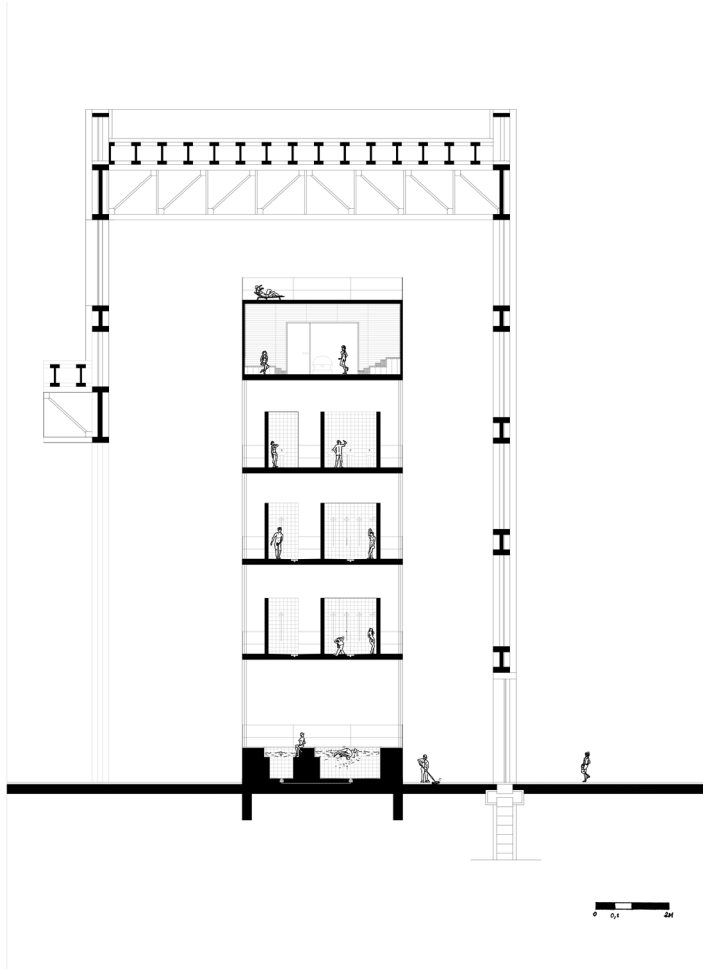
LONGITUDINAL SECTION

2.4 The New Spirit of Capitalism

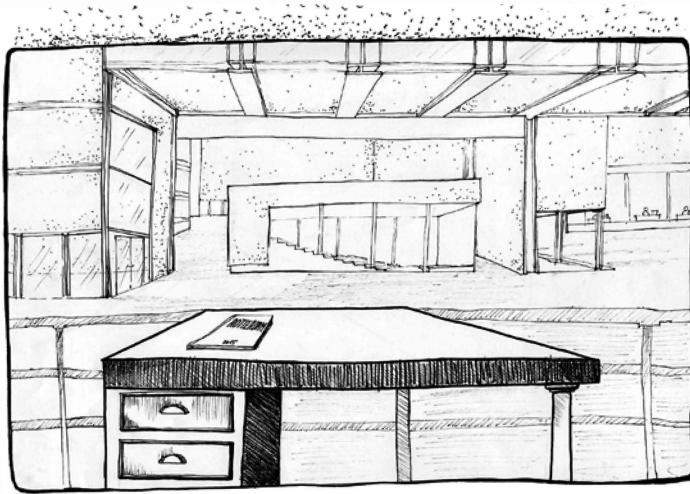


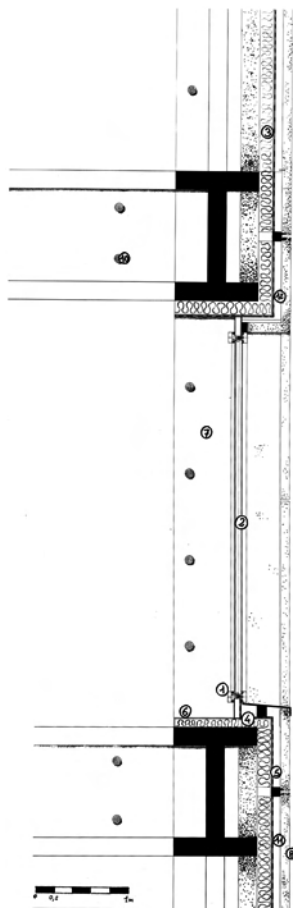
FIRST FLOOR



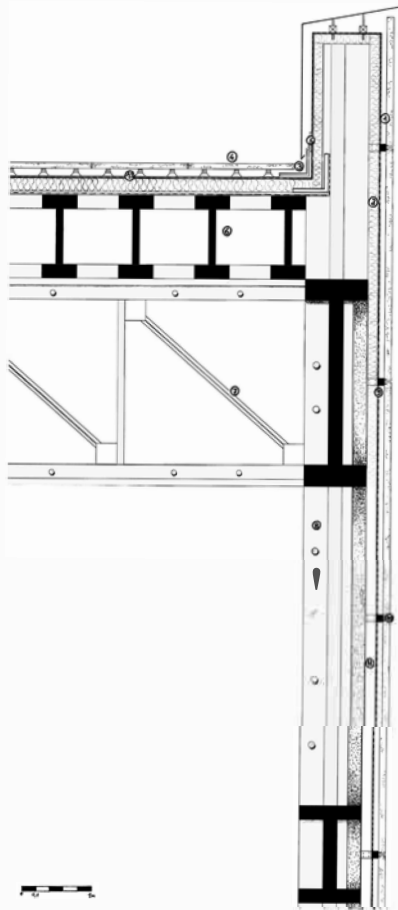


PUBLIC BATHS SECTION

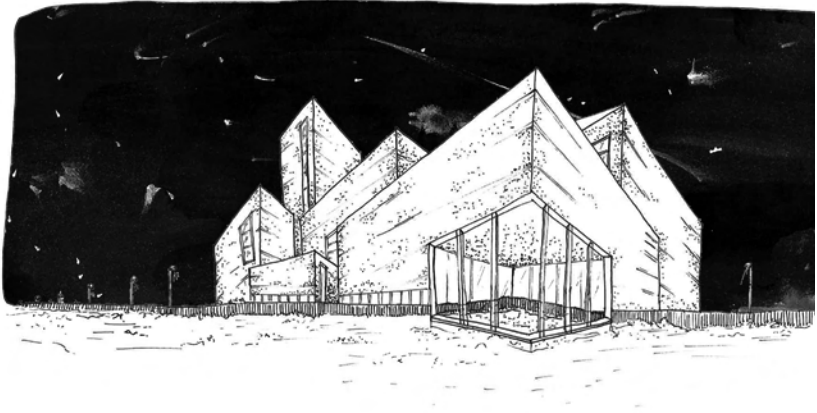




JOINERY SECTION



5f/J bRrL. \$Ecrio,J



2.4 The New Spirit of Capitalism



2005

D A V I D

H A R V E Y

P A R I S

C A P I T A L

O F

M O D E R N I T Y

CONTENT

Collecting David Harvey's finest work on Paris during the second empire, *Paris, Capital of Modernity* offers brilliant insights ranging from the birth of consumerist spectacle on the Parisian boulevards, the creative visions of Balzac, Baudelaire and Zola, and the reactionary cultural politics of the bombastic Sacre Coeur. The book is heavily illustrated and includes a number drawings, portraits and cartoons by Daumier, one of the greatest political caricaturists of the nineteenth century.

Source : Routledge book

« Large—and small-scale developers also had this in common: they increasingly sought to profit from rising land and property values rather than investing in rents as a steady source of income. The separation between developer and ultimate owner had important impacts upon the level and pattern of land rents and property prices, which in turn generated a different land-use rationale within the city. We here encounter another major transformation worked through during the Second Empire: Land and property rents and prices increasingly functioned to allocate land to uses according to a distinctively capitalistic logic. »

David Harvey
«Paris, Capital of Modernity»



**BUILDING WITHOUT
SPECULATION NOR
SEGREGATION**

PARIS, CAPITAL OF MODERNITY

David Harvey

We read an extract of *Paris, capital of modernity*, written by David Harvey, in 2006. This one calls to mind and open our eyes. It is not an historical text about Paris, actually it gives to the reader an other point of view about the city in the 19th century under the reign of Napoléon the Third and the Commune.

In what way did capital and modernity articulate themselves to one another at this particular moment and this particular place (Paris of the second empire) ?

And what impact had this meeting on social relationships and political imagination?



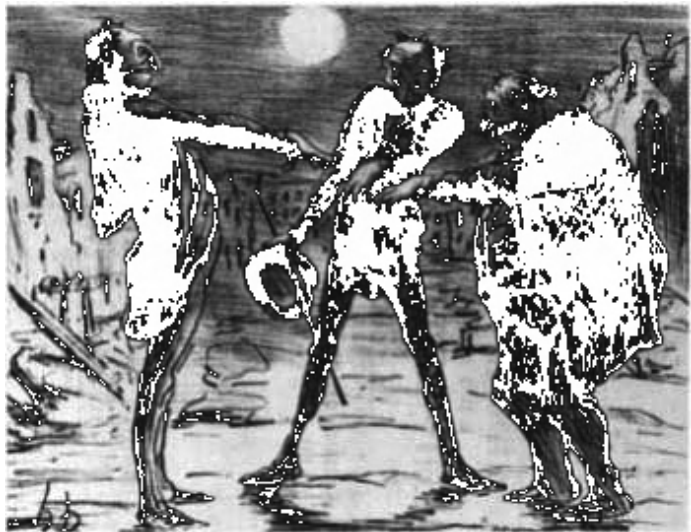
M. Vautour, the grasping landlord, is delighted with the demolitions because, for every house demolished, he can raise his rents by 200 francs.

PARIS, CAPITAL OF MODERNITY

David Harvey

The author reveals how a capitalistic functioning, here the land speculation, led to one of the most important revolt. But it was not due to differences between classes but because of the spatial segregation created by the land speculation.

A particular Parisian map is then outlined. A map in which, under the effects of land speculation, a particular function and a particular population are assigned to every single portion of the city.

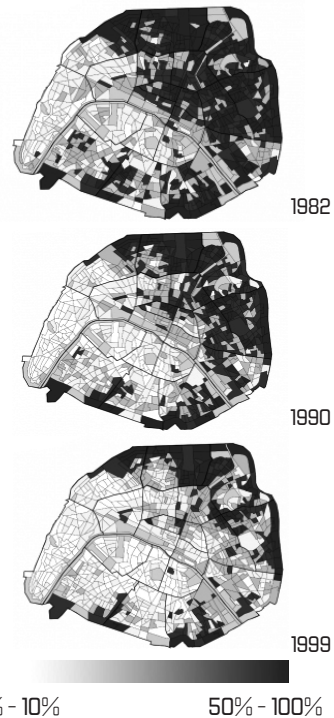


Here, landlords collude to raise rents.

PARIS, CAPITAL OF MODERNITY

David Harvey

"They are Haussmann, the developers, the speculators, the financiers and the strengths of the market who appropriated the city and who gave it the shape of their purposes and their particular interests, arousing in the population a feeling of loss and dispossession." analyze David HARVEY



Households in which the person of reference is a worker or an employee. (active or retired)

ROTTERDAM, SEGREGATED CITY

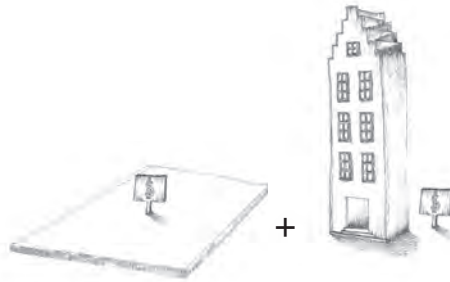
In becoming

The land policy is different between France and The Netherlands.



FRANCE

No dissociation between property right and right of use



THE NETHERLANDS

Dissociation between property right and right of use

IN THE NETHERLANDS

BEFORE the 90's

The municipality of Rotterdam owned most of its land

AFTER the 90's

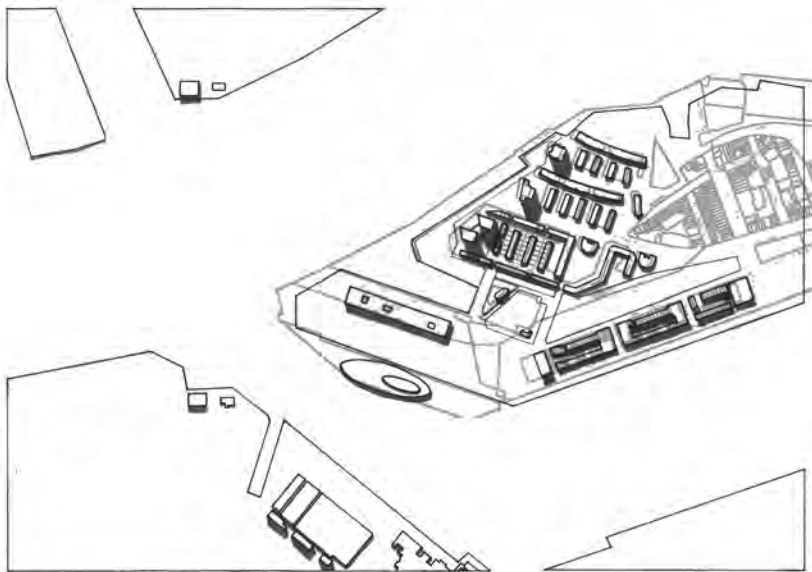
The majority of land transactions are made between private operators

HOW TO BUILD WITHOUT
SPATIAL SEGREGATION AND
SPECULATION?

LAND REGISTER

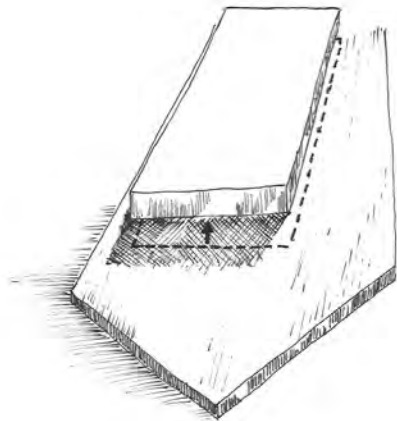
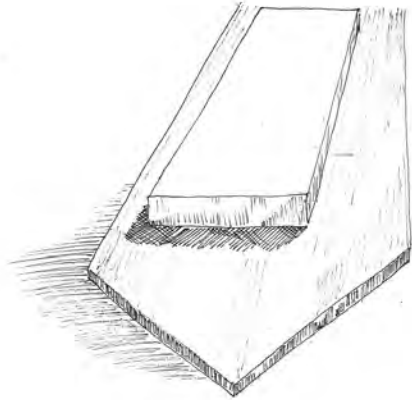
A project such as the Alter center is a good way to ask ourselves about the conception of a place without spatial segregation. We decide to use the program in order to create a new city on the scale of the alter center. So, we create an alternative city. We chose to fight land speculation and spatial segregation.

First, cadastral boundaries are a tool of spatial segregation and land speculation. So, we don't think about these boundaries when we established the project; the building frees itself of the division of properties.



FREE THE GROUND FLOOR

We elevate the project to allow a public use of the ground as the municipality of Rotterdam would like .



PASS THE SEGREGATION OF USES



LIMITED SPACES



UNLIMITED SPACES

FOR WHO ? HOW MANY ?

As a city, we think this building with people who have needs like eating, sleeping, working... We use the program of the alter center to estimate how many people could be in the building and the quantity of furniture.



100 residents



500 people / day

washing =



x 20

eating =



x 50

working =



x 250

sleeping =



x 100

EXQUISITE CORPSE PROCESS

We are inspired by exquisite corpse process.

Nothing could be anticipated ! Nothing could be speculated !



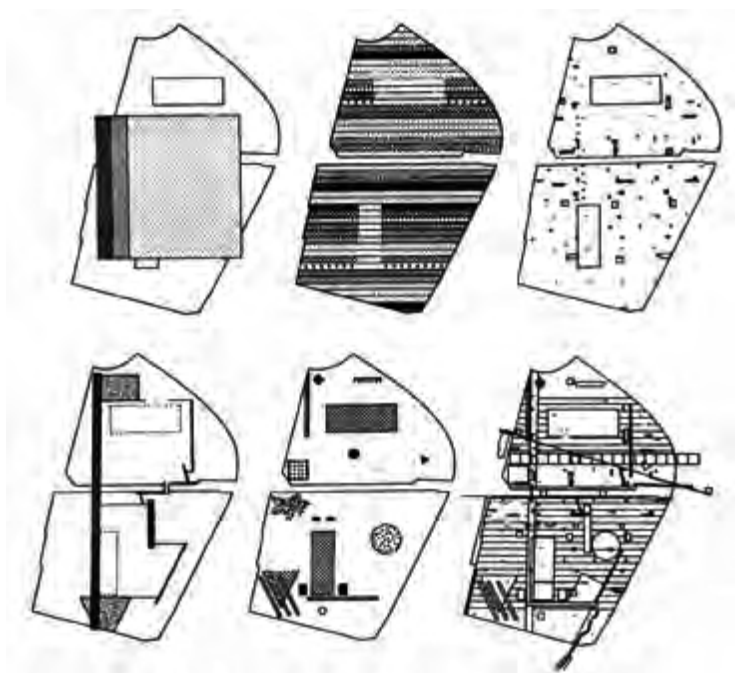
Ray, Miro, Morise, Tanguy



Breton, Lamba, Tanguy

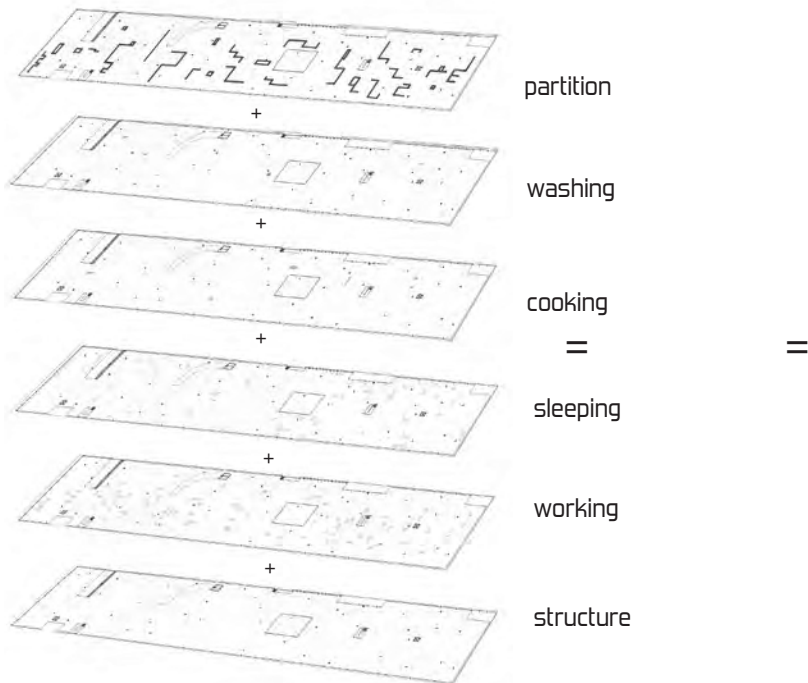
REUSING OMA'S ARCHITECTURAL EXQUISITE CORPS

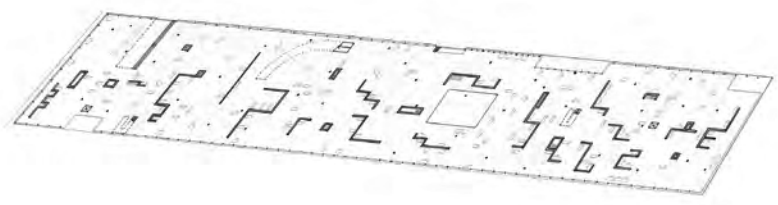
OMA for La Villette, Paris



DESIGN PROCESS

We established in lay-out the identified needs of people in the project. Each lay-out was thought independently of the other but each one was thought according to the sunlight and the practice of the building.





2.5 Paris, Capital of modernity



R+3



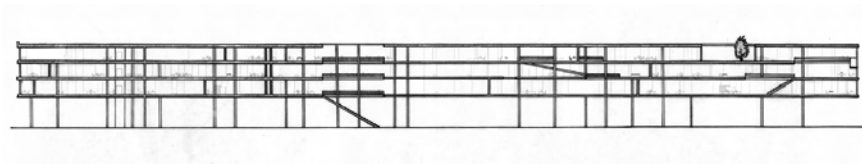
R+2



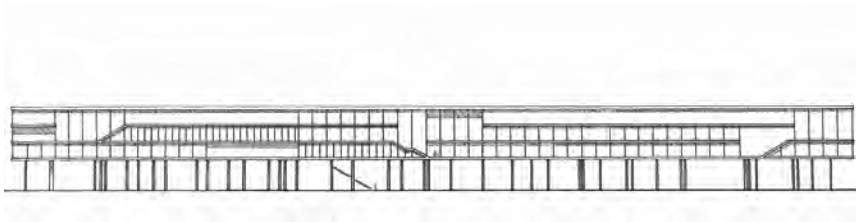
R+1



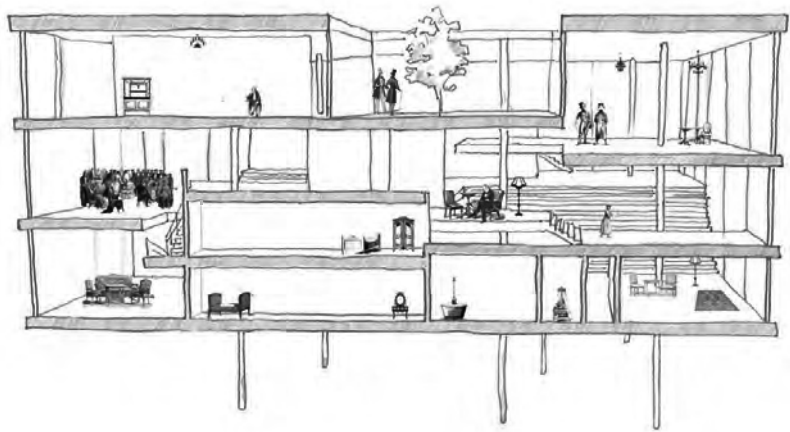
RDC



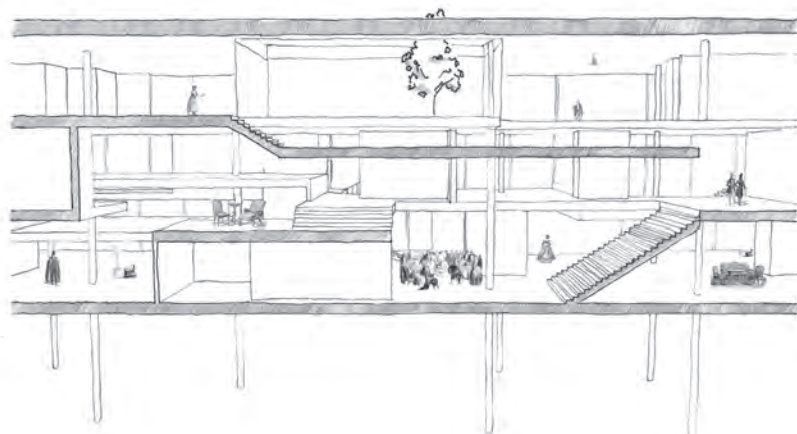
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



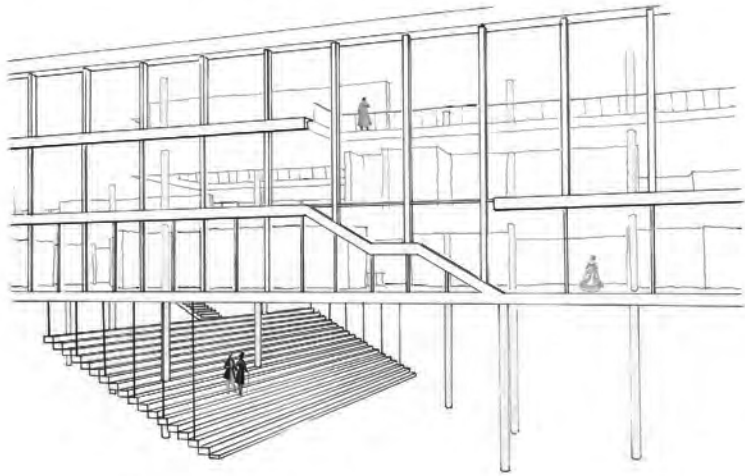
SOUTH ELEVATION



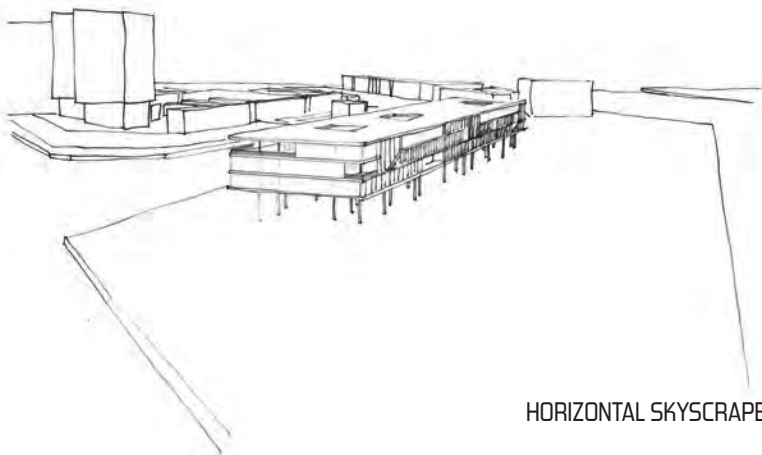
TRANSVERSAL SECTION



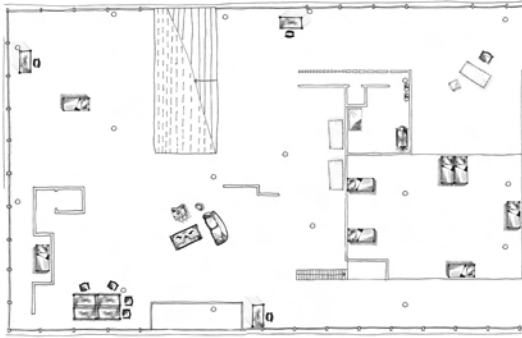
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



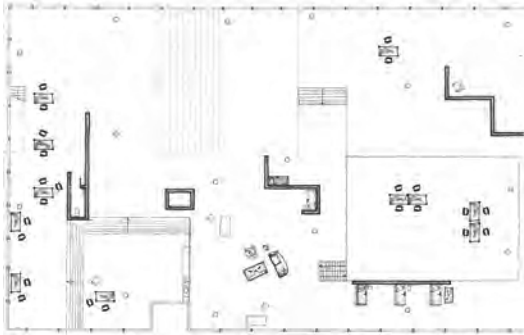
ENTRANCE



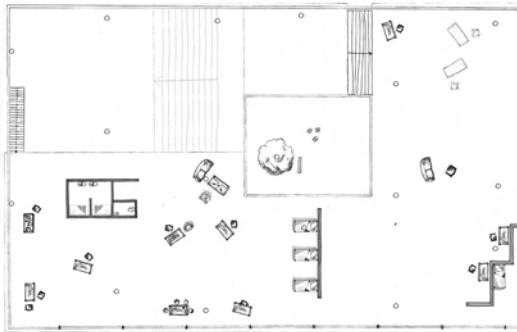
HORIZONTAL SKYSCRAPER



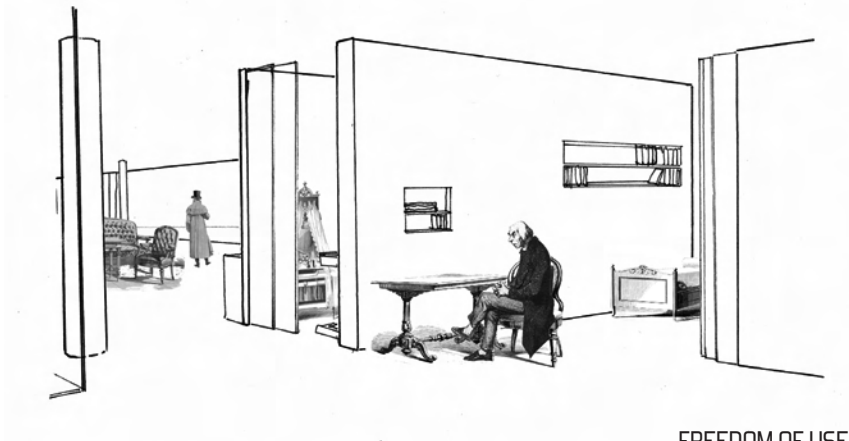
FIRST FLOOR



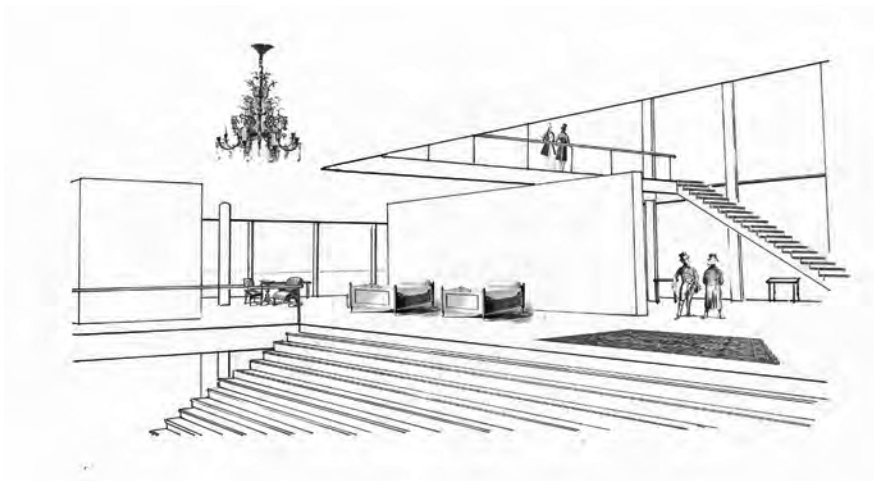
SECOND FLOOR



THIRD FLOOR PART



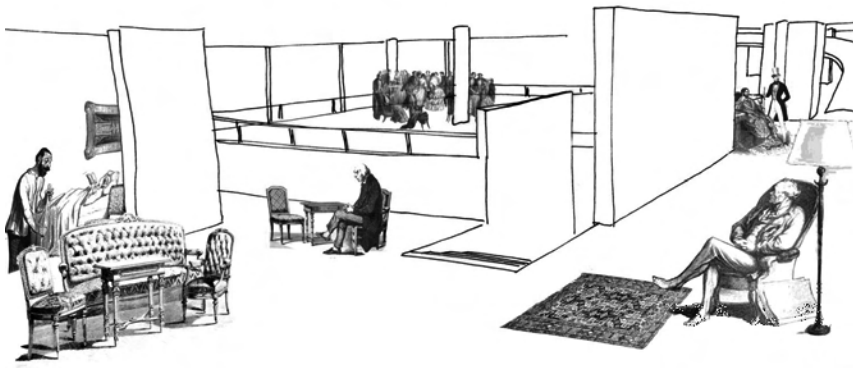
FREEDOM OF USE



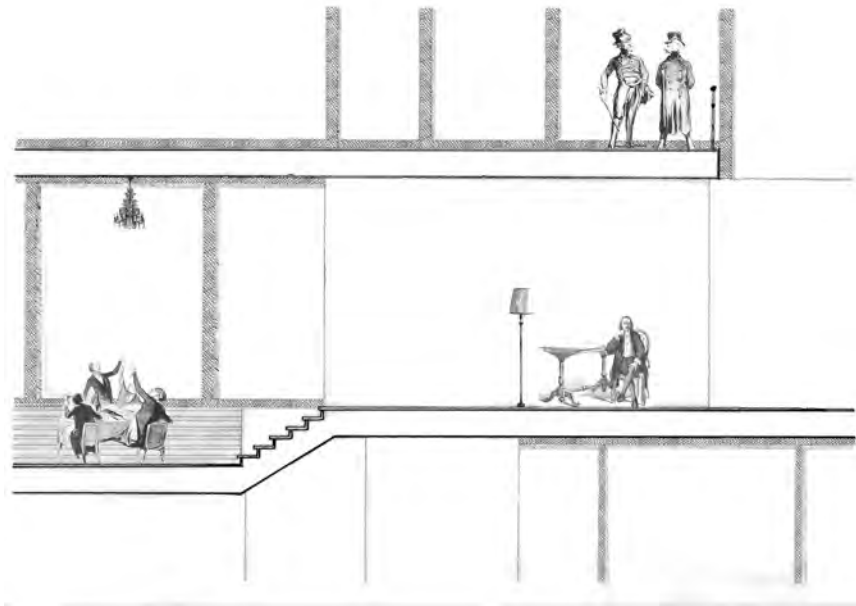
NO HIERARCHY OF SPACES



FREEDOM OF USE

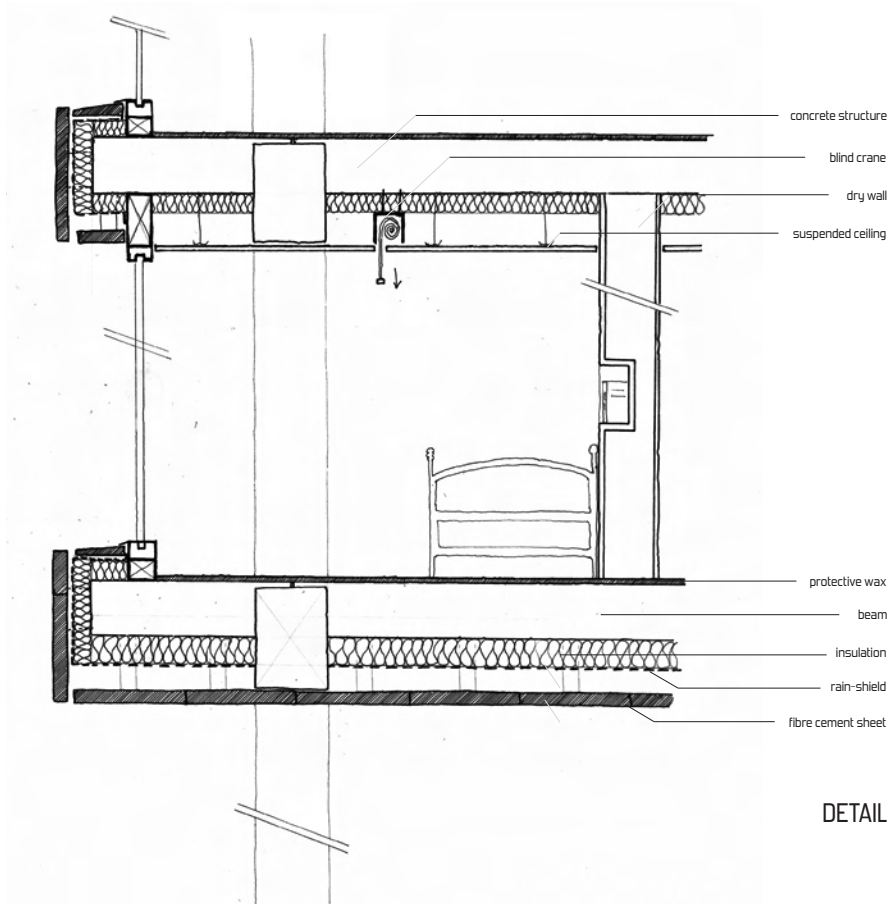


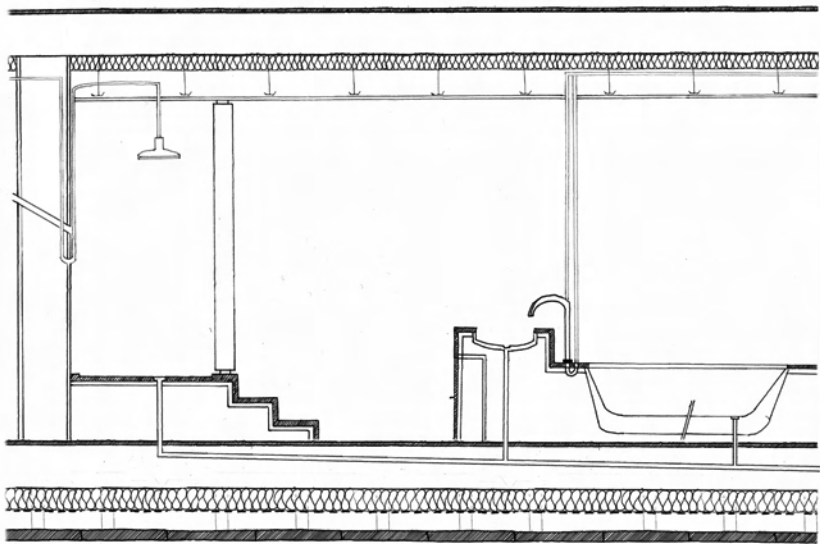
NO HIERARCHY OF SPACES



2.5 Paris, Capital of modernity

SECTION

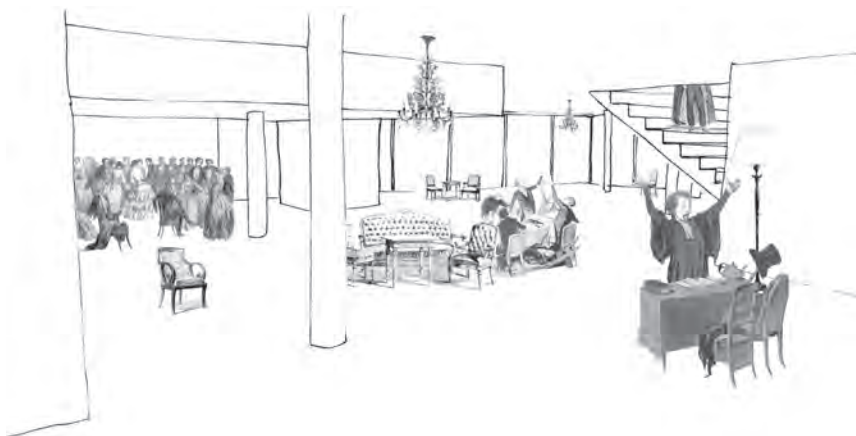




2.5 Paris, Capital of modernity

DETAIL





2.5 Paris, Capital of modernity

2007

N A O M I

K L E I N

THE SHOCK

DOCTRINE

**THE RISE OF
DISASTER CAPITALISM**

CONTENT

Around the world in Britain, the United States, Asia and the Middle East, there are people with power who are cashing in on chaos; exploiting bloodshed and catastrophe to brutally remake our world in their image. They are the shock doctors. Thrilling and revelatory, *The Shock Doctrine* cracks open the secret history of our era. Exposing these global profiteers, Naomi Klein discovered information and connections that shocked even her about how comprehensively the shock doctors' beliefs now dominate our world - and how this domination has been achieved. Raking in billions out of the tsunami, plundering Russia, exploiting Iraq - this is the chilling tale of how a few are making a killing while more are getting killed.

Source : Penguin

«Friedman's war on the «welfare state» and «big government» held out the promise of a new font of rapid riches - only this time, rather than conquering new territory, the state itself would be the new frontier, its public services and assets auctioned off for far less than they were worth.»

Naomi Klein,
The shock doctrine,
the rise of disaster capitalism

THE PUBLIC DOCTRINE

According to Naomi Klein, ultra-liberal economy is imposed more and more through catastrophe, using the physical and mental desorientation of the population to instigate anti-democratic laws. She uses many examples like the implication of the C.I.A. in the ultra-violent Pinochet putsch in Chile and the economical influence they established on him ; or the downfall of the government against private corporation after Katrina in the New-Orleans. Like she says in her introduction :

«Dans le présent ouvrage, je m'en prends à la revendication centrale et révéree qui sous-tend la version officiels des faits, à savoir que le triomphe du capitalisme déréglementé est le fruit de la liberté et que la libéralisation totale des marchés et la démocratie vont de pair. Je m'emploierai à montrer que ce capitalisme fondamentaliste est toujours né de forme de coercition les plus brutales, aux dépens du «corps» politique collectif et d'innombrables corps humains au sens propre. L'histoire du libre marché contemporain - à comprendre plutôt comme celle de la montée du corporatisme - s'est écrite à grand renfort d'électrochocs.»



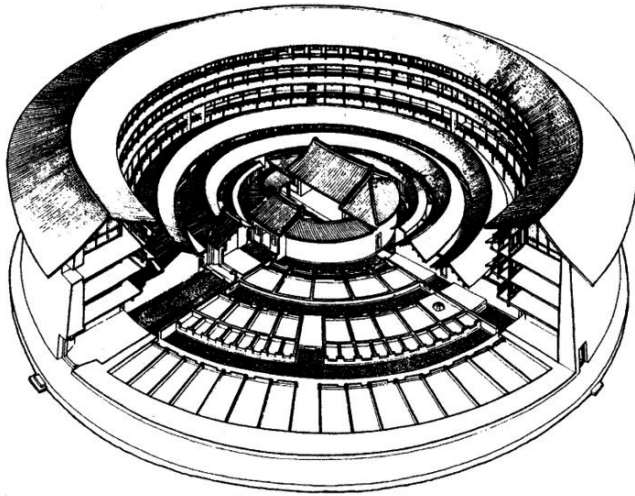
Graphic protestation in the stret of Athens



New Orleans superdom converted as a refugee shelter after Katrina, 2007

She specifically wants to denounce the Friedmanian philosophy :

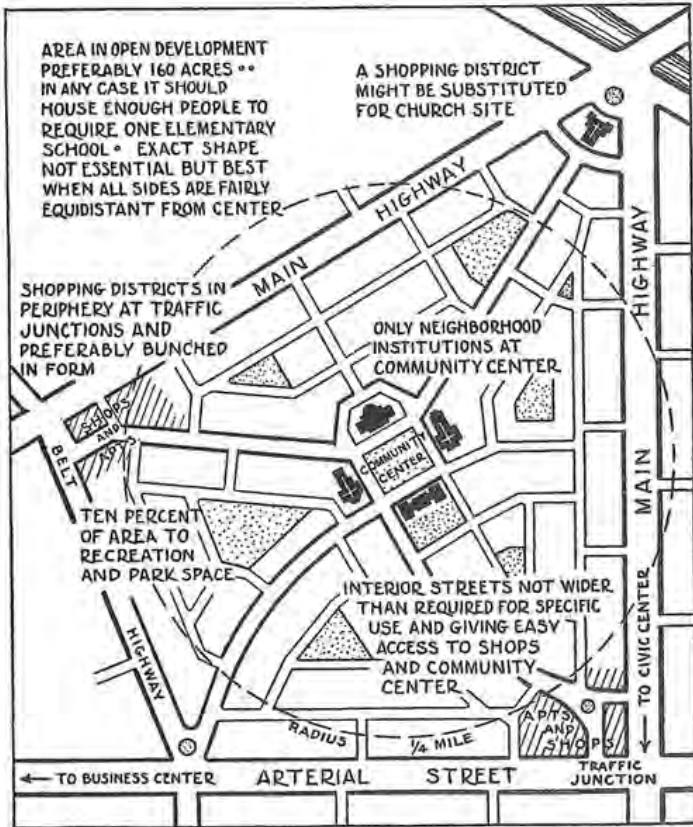
«Friedman's war on the «welfare state» and «big government» held out the promise of a new font of rapid riches - only this time, rather than conquering new territory, the state itself would be the new frontier, its public services and assets auctioned off for far less than they were worth.»



*Axonometrical view of a Tulou, Hakka's
traditional inhabitation, China*

In the late 20's, Clarence Perry, an urbanist and sociologist, has developed the concept of «Neighborhood units». This scheme was made to create functional, self contained and desirable neighborhood. Its core is composed of a school, a church, a community center surrounded by local shopping area and inhabitations.

The concept comes up in reaction to the widening of the streets and the invasion of the cars in modern american cities. This intrusion was felt as a destruction of the physical and spiritual identities of neighborhoods.



Clarence Perry concept of the «Neighborhood units» - 1927

This concept of the neighborhood units had a strong impact in the Netherlands, born in reaction to the rising capitalism of the early 20th century and the fear of a growing individualism in society. The concept evolved with the idea that «encouraging» people to live together will lead them to exchange more, having a higher education level and generate strong links ; as it's said in the book «*The Future of the city, the City of the Future*» published at the end of the Second World War. As a consequence, it would be more difficult to manipulate a community with shared values than a mass of individualities.

«The main problem they wished to tackle was the relation between the collective and the individual, a problem they thought affected every aspect of society, ranging from an appropriate style to the consequences of the industrially produced housing estates. In a liberal, capitalist society like the Netherlands, individualism was seen as the main problem. Left to his own, the citizen would be deprived of the opportunity to develop a sound and complete personality. Apart from being harmful at the personal level, it also posed



*Rotterdam's Pendrecht
neighborhood plan*

a serious threat to society as a whole. «Atomized» individuals were the raw material of the masses, and these masses could easily be manipulated with the help of modern mass media - in this case radio and cinema. «Like a dry grain of sand... he is easy prey for every power that may come along. He is willing to unconditionally follow any leader who presents himself with rousing slogans and the displays of power. He is a member of a civilization that is characterized by the amoral, but vigorous acts of some individuals and small groups on the one hand, and, on the other, the passive attitude of the masses and its readiness to let itself be used.» Only if modern man could be integrated in his social environment could both problems be solved : he would be provided with a setting allowing him to develop his personality, and society would be saved from the risk of being dominated by the masses. The neighborhood marked the intermediate level between the city, which coincided with society as a whole, and the individual home, in other words : between the purely collective and the strictly personal.»

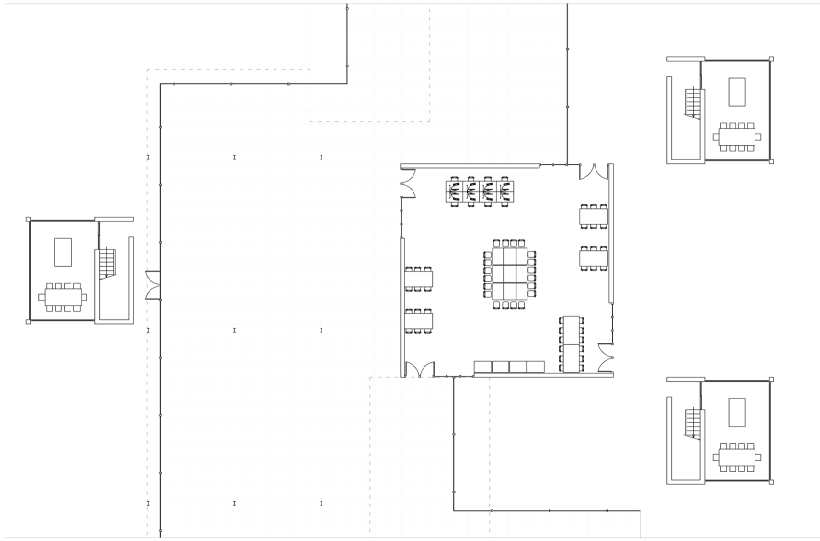
Even if history has proven the failure of this attempt, the recent rebirth of collective action leads us to reconsider this idea in an appropriate scale.



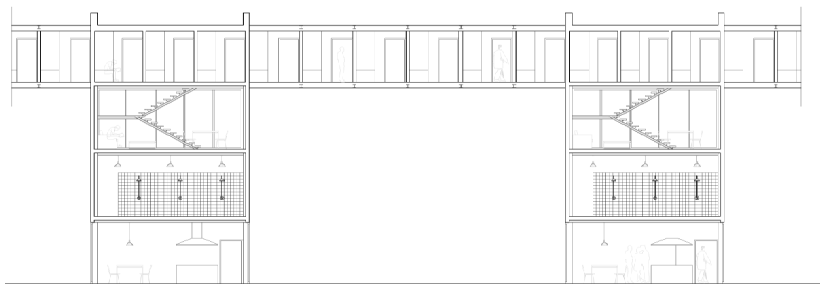
Rotterdam's Pendrecht neighborhood aerial view

The projet grew up from a «living unit» concept that gathered a dozen or so researchers, who share the use of kitchen (groundfloor), bathroom (R+1) and living room (R+2).

Those «living units» are organized around shared workrooms and widely opened exhibition spaces easily accessible for public.

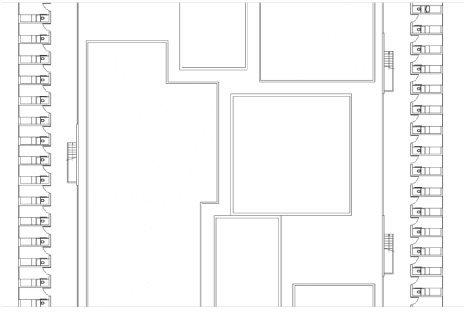


Ground plan

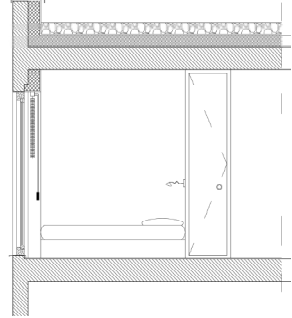


Living unit section

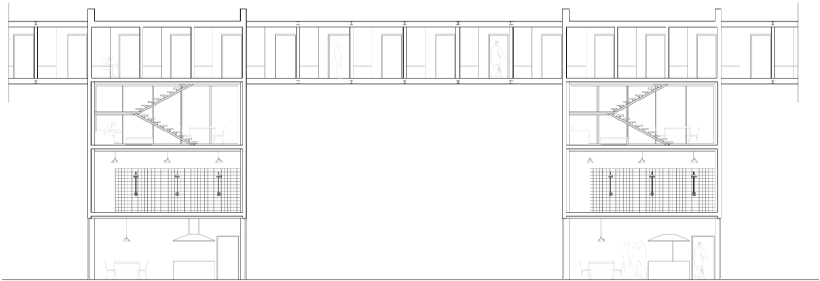
Rooms are reduced to pure necessity, a bed, a closet and a toilet, in order to enable the use of common space.



R+3

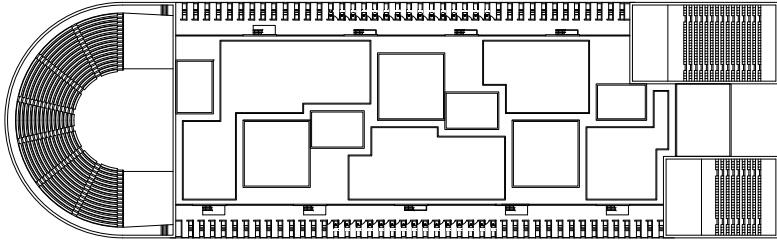


Room Detail

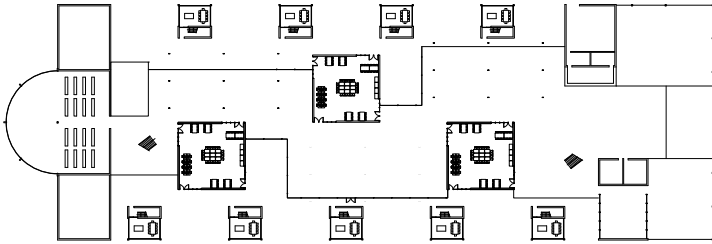


Living unit's section

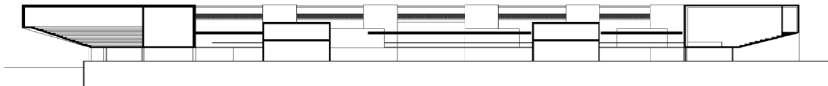
The roof of exhibition spaces is a large garden roof which can be reached from the living units. There's a desire of generating an evolutive and variable use of the building depending on seasons. Spaces are also constrained, limited to favorized their appropriation.



Room Floor

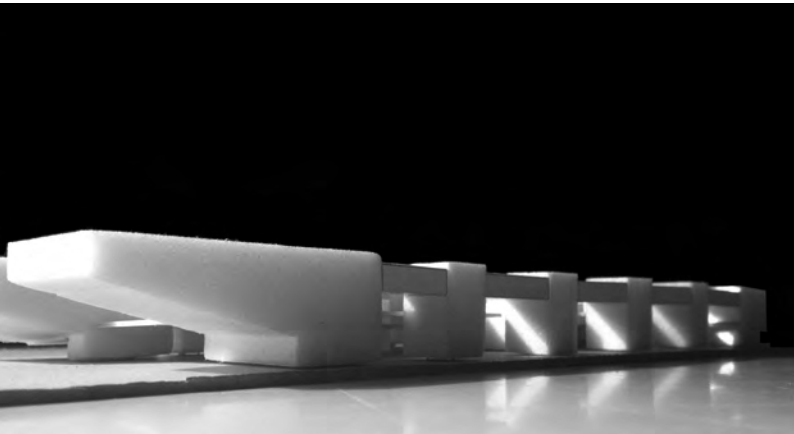
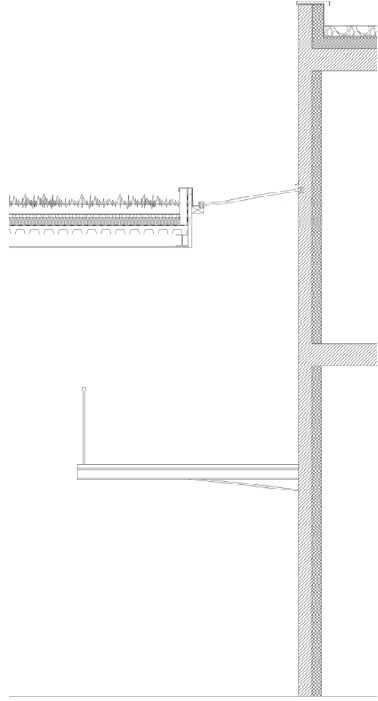
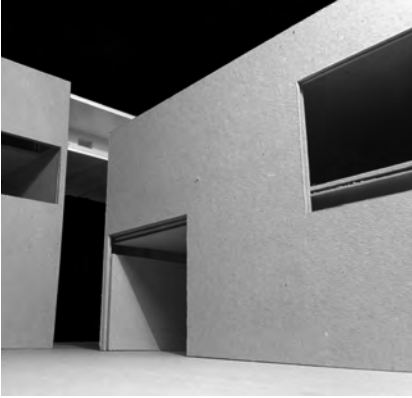
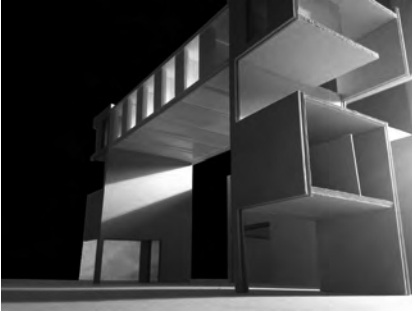


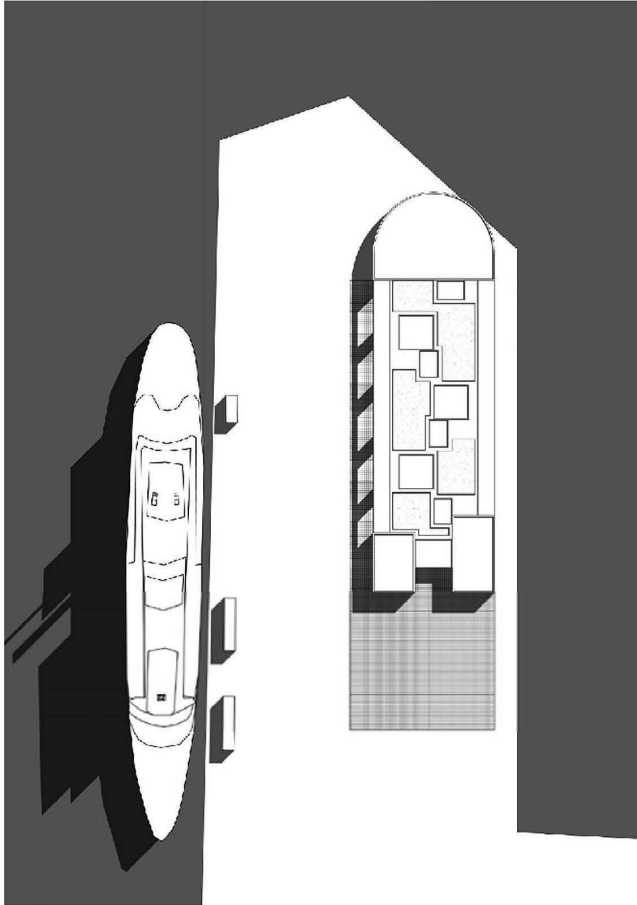
Ground Floor

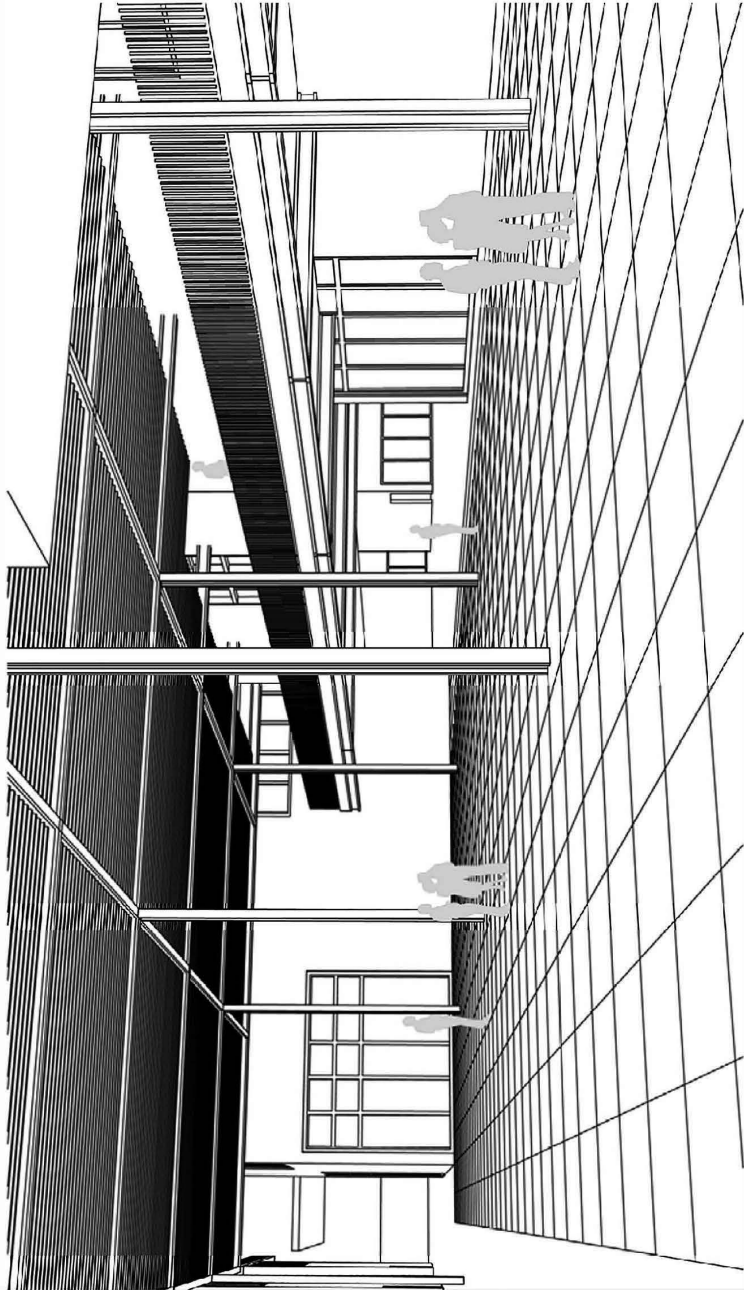


General section

The design of volumes leads to a set of views, alternance between close and far, inside and outside ; reenforcing the relation with the site, mixing pure public and private or intimate.







2012

MAURIZIO

LAZZARATO

THE MAKING

OF THE

INDEBTED

MANN

CONTENT

Debt—both public debt and private debt—has become a major concern of economic and political leaders. In *The Making of the Indebted Man*, Maurizio Lazzarato shows that, far from being a threat to the capitalist economy, debt lies at the very core of the neoliberal project. Through a reading of Karl Marx's lesser-known youthful writings on John Mill, and a rereading of writings by Friedrich Nietzsche, Gilles Deleuze, Félix Guattari, and Michel Foucault, Lazzarato demonstrates that debt is above all a political construction, and that the creditor/debtor relation is the fundamental social relation of Western societies.

Debt cannot be reduced to a simple economic mechanism, for it is also a technique of "public safety" through which individual and collective subjectivities are governed and controlled. Its aim is to minimize the uncertainty of the time and behavior of the governed. We are forever sinking further into debt to the State, to private insurance, and, on a more general level, to corporations. To insure that we honor our debts, we are at once encouraged and compelled to become the "entrepreneurs" of our lives, of our "human capital." In this way, our entire material, psychological, and affective horizon is upended and reconfigured.

Source : The MIT press

« Debt produces a specific 'morality', at once different from and complementary to that of 'labor'. The couple 'effort-award' of the ideology of work is doubled by the morality of the promise (to honor one's debt) and the fault (of having entered into it). As Nietzsche reminds us, the concept of 'Schuld' (guilt), a concept central to morality, is derived from the very concrete notion of 'Schulden' (debts). »

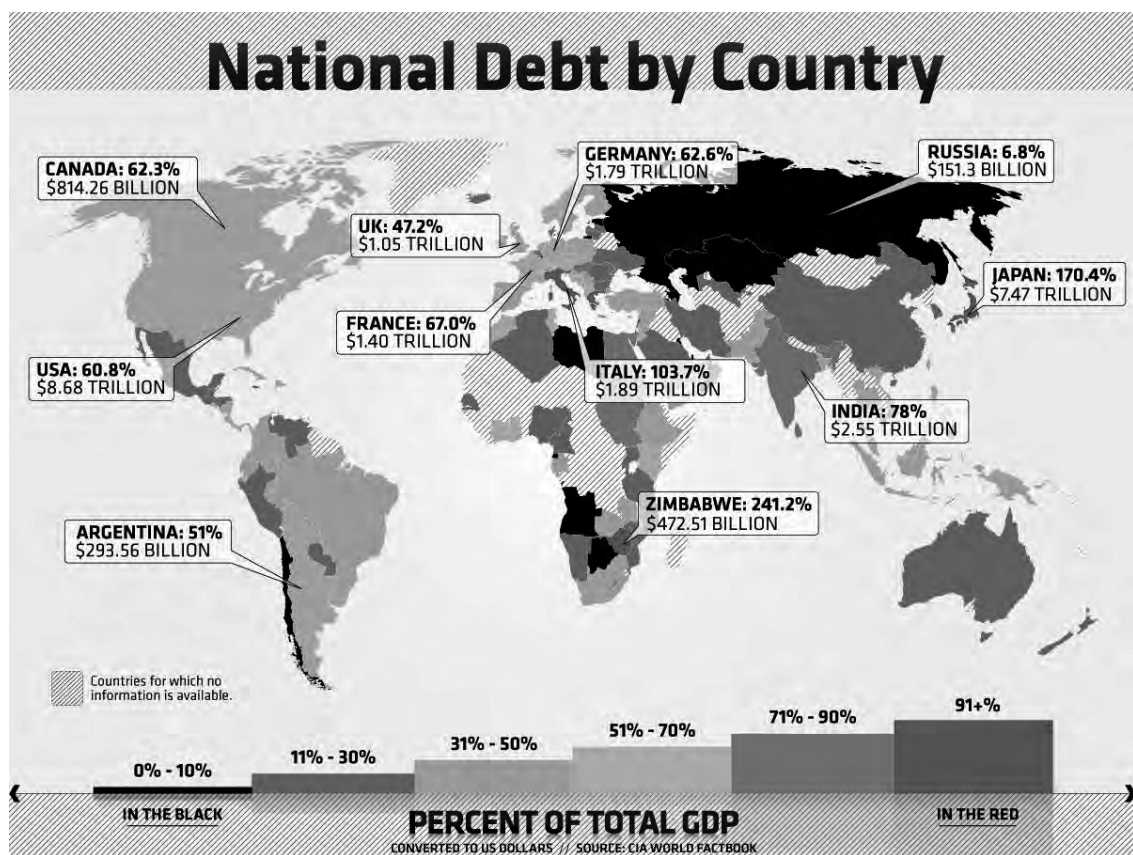
« Whereas in industrial societies there still existed an 'open' time - in the form of progress or revolution - today, the future and its possibilities, quashed by the huge sums of money mobilized by finance and devoted to reproducing capitalist power relations, seem to be frozen. »

Maurizio Lazzarato
«The Making of the Indebted Man»

Debt-free Island



National Debt by Country



The Making of the Indebted Man

Presentation book

Author : *Maurizio Lazzarato* -> *Sociologist and philosopher*

When published? *August 31, 2012*

Essay on the Neoliberal Condition

Thesis:

X The debtor-creditor relation, sharpens mechanisms of exploitation and domination indiscriminately

X All "debtors," guilty and responsible in the eyes of capital, which has become the Great, the Universal, Creditor.

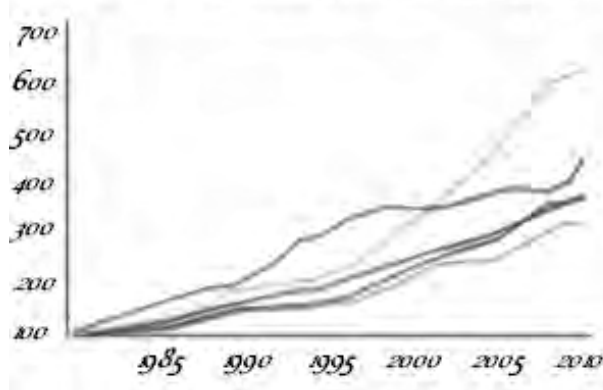
X Debt freezes this relation, possesses the future

The Making of the Indebted Man

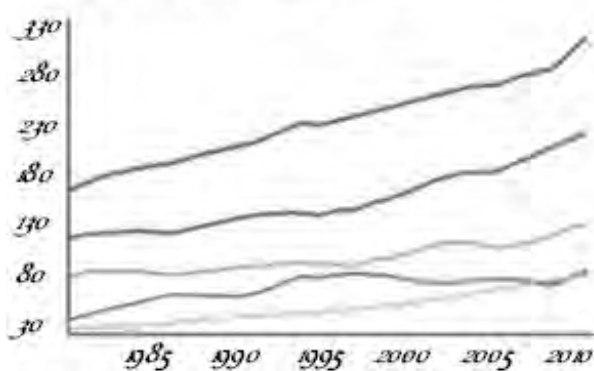
Homo economicus -> Homo debitor

Real Total Debt Levels Have Almost Quadrupled Since 1980

Real levels, deflated by consumer prices



As a percentage of GDP



— Total — Government — Private sect. — Household — Corporate

The problem of debt

Macro

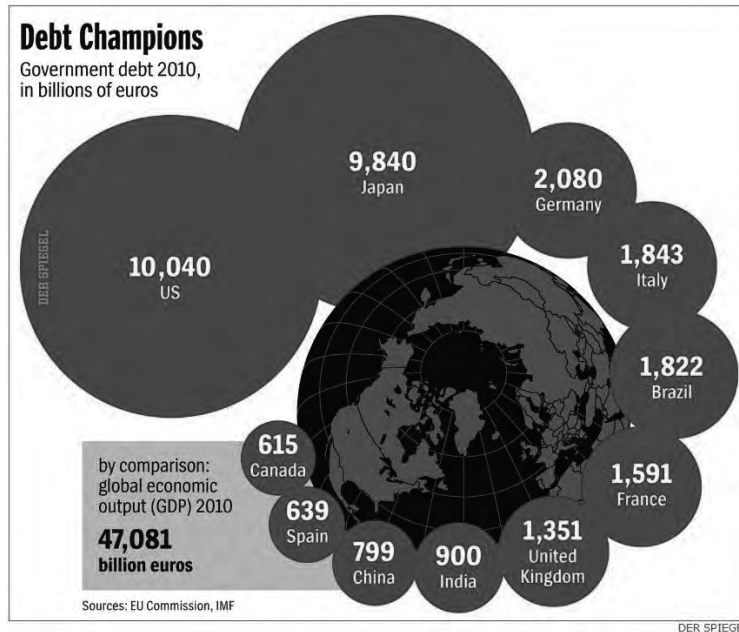
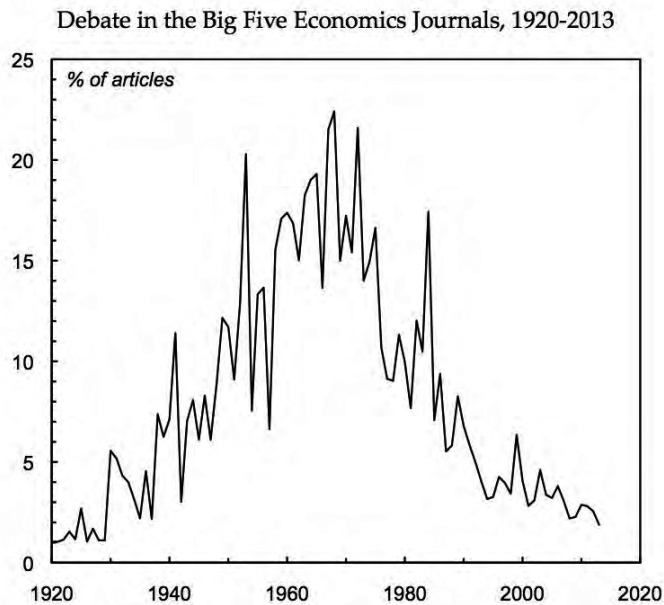


Figure 1



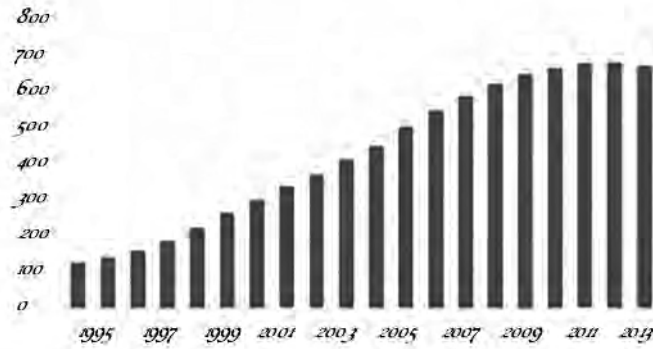
Note: The series shows the number of articles in the big five economics journals that contain 'comment', 'reply', or 'rejoinder' in the title as a percentage of all articles published in that year. The big five are the *American Economic Review*, *Econometrica*, the *Journal of Economic Literature*, the *Journal of Political Economy*, and the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*.

Source: Calculated from <http://www.jstor.org> (accessed 29 August 2014).

The problem of debt

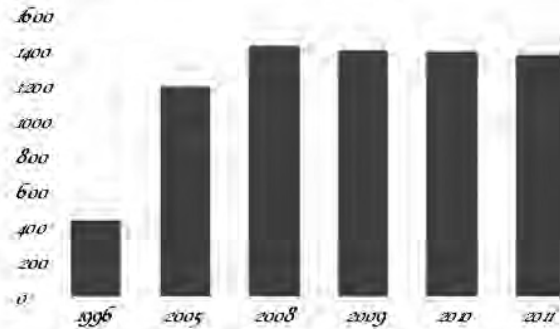
Meso - The Netherlands

Bilj. euros



Mortgage debt households in the Netherlands

Bilj. euros

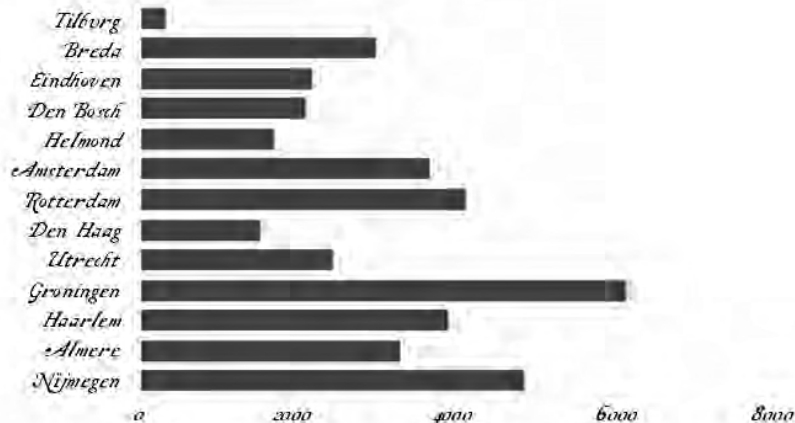


House and land value of households

Dutch homes worth twice as much as total mortgage debt

The problem of debt

Micro - Rotterdam



Net-Debt per citizen in Euros (2013)

The municipality of Rotterdam has 4063 euros net debt per inhabitant (4/11/2014).

Diep in de schuld

ROTTERDAM - Rotterdammers zitten het diepst in de financiële problemen. Landelijk gezien scoort de maasstad het hoogst als het gaat om schulden waar mensen niet meer uit dreigen te komen.

Zo'n 2,5 procent van alle huishoudens in Nederland hebben risicovolle schulden, zoals persoonlijke leningen en doorlo-

Rotterdammers diep in de problemen

pende kredieten, in combinatie met een verhoogd kredietrisico. In Rotterdam is dat maar liefst 7,7 procent van alle huishoudens die hun schulden niet meer dreigen te kunnen betalen, zo blijkt uit onderzoek van Stichting Verantwoord, een organisatie die mensen particulier ondersteunt met schulden. Maar waarom zijn er zo veel huishoudens met een risicovol-

le schuld in Rotterdam? "De oorzaak weten we nog niet, erkent Monique Groenewegen, woordvoerder van de stichting. "Daarover willen we graag in gesprek met de gemeente en met scholen." Om meer informatie te krijgen is de stichting een nieuw onderzoek gestart. "We willen weten wat voor type huishoudens in de problemen zitten. Beleggen ze risicovol en

hebben ze daarom schulden of zitten ze krap bij kas? Dat gaan we nu uitzoeken." Rotterdam is niet de enige die krap bij kas zit. In de regio Den Haag kampen ook veel huishoudens met schulden (5,9%, tweede plek). Ook dichterbij huis gaat het niet goed. De vijfde plek wordt ingenomen door Schiedam (4,9%), op de voet gevolgd door Dordrecht (4,7%).

Havenloods (5/11/2008)

Debt-Free Island in Rotterdam

Debt-free island

Intital ideas

i. Build something 100 percent free of debt

ii. The Hotel New York symbolised the departure to a new world, but this new world has become old

iii. Our project a fresh start Debt-free world

iv. A new start means to find new ways to finance a building, an alternative economy that shall free its debtor

v. This project shall incarnate the spirit of research, as well as it is research that will lead us to methods to build it.



We say goodbye to this capitalistic 'w World' that has become old

Debt-Free Is(Ice)land



Iceland was the first country to say no to debt. The Icelandic loan guarantees referendum, also known as the Icesave referendum, was held on 6 March 2010. The Icelandic people voted against paying their external debt, hereby giving a very strong message to the world against financial speculation and deregulation. After all the people of Iceland weren't the ones who caused this external debt and the crisis in their country. Iceland was one of the most wealthiest countries in the world before financial speculation and deregulation invaded the financial system.

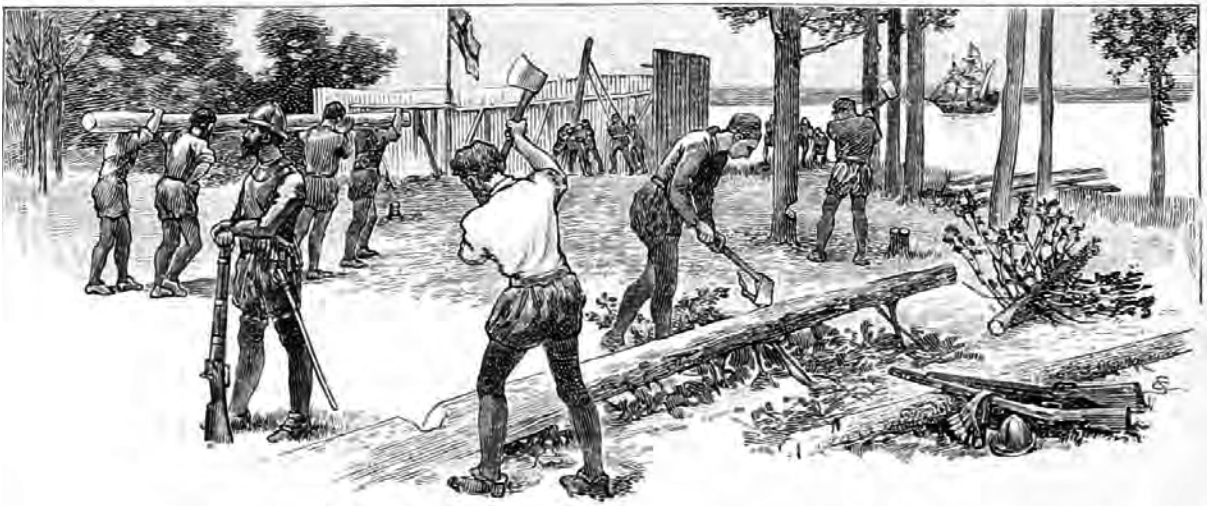
Debt-Free Is(Ice)land



Debt-Free Island



First settlers in America



Europeans arriving in America faced a forest of epic proportions. It had been managed with fire and agriculture by Native Americans, but it had never been logged with steel tools and draft animals. An abundance of timber informed the building choices of early settlers, who were coming from a lumber-scarce continent that had largely been logged over by the 600s. The first buildings erected by settlers - in Jamestown and New England - replicated building methods from the Old Country. Framing systems made it possible for the United States to expand their settlements incrementally in a very short period of time.

First settlers in America

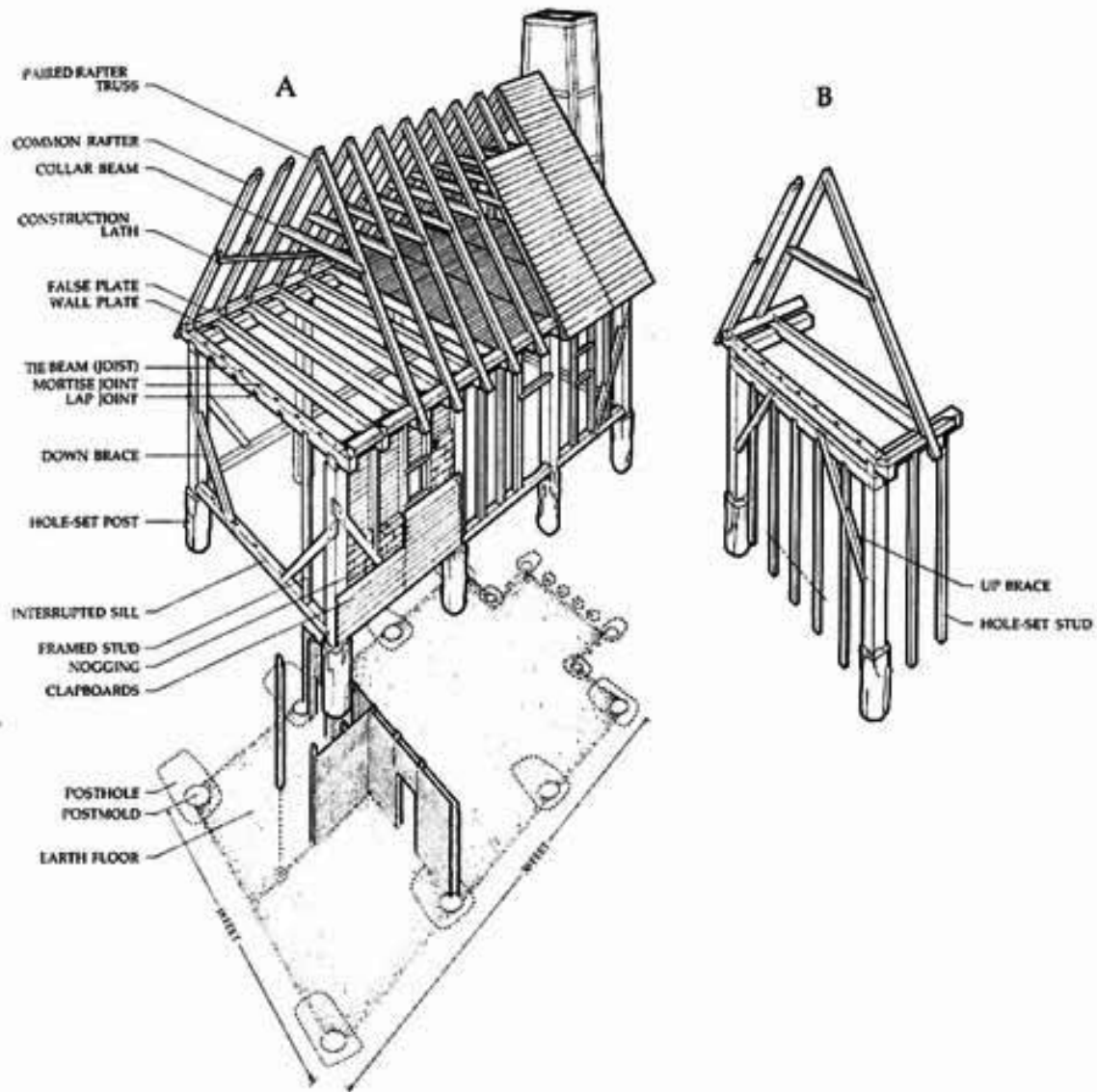
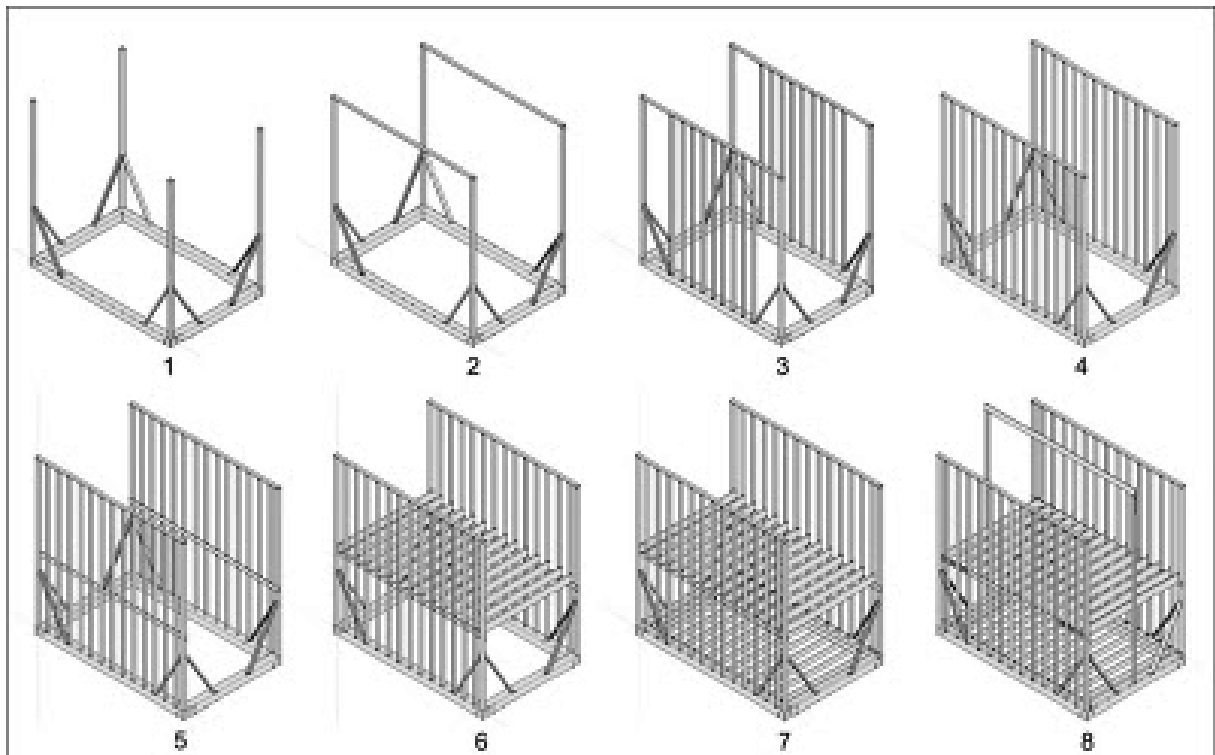


Fig. 3. Reconstruction drawing of the "ordinary beginners" house described in the 1684 pamphlet *Information and Direction to Such Persons as are inclined to America*. (A) Interpreted as a conventional Chesapeake hole-set frame house, with the addition of a timber chimney based on archaeological evidence from River Creek (see Appendix 2:23). (B) Variation without sills showing hole-set studs, up braces, tilted false plates, and a possible interpretation of the two 18-foot spanning plates called for in the specifications that are otherwise difficult to explain. (Drawing, Cary Carson and Chinh Hoang.)

First settlers in America

Balloon framing



The Potlatch System

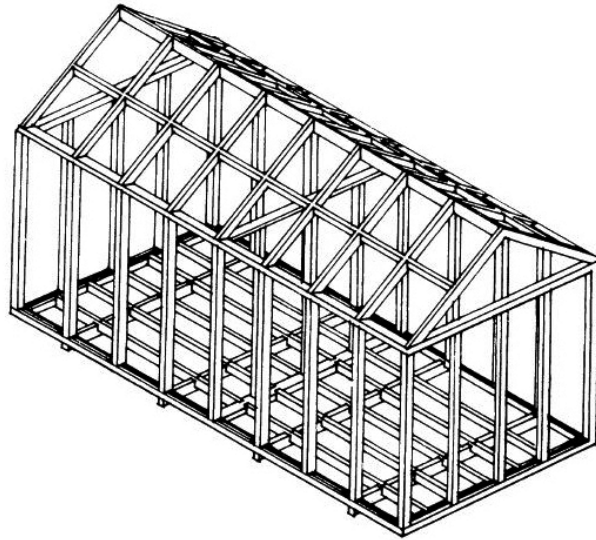


The Potlatch System

In our project

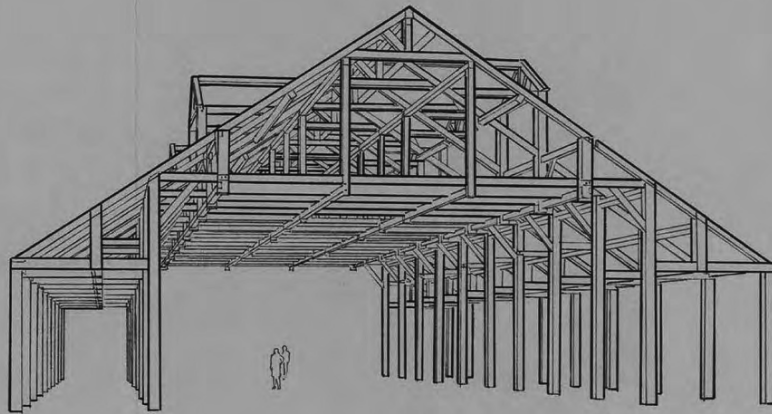
- I . What the community gives: knowledge, (food)*
- II . What the community gets in exchange: Wood, stones, glass and metal plates from the port, (food)*
- III. Why knowledge? Research = high value*
- IV. Why Potlatch and Iceland? Iceland is a trading country*
- V . Who? Universities, corporations...*
- VI. Everyone who wants can help with the construction: collectives, students, sympathisers...*

Construction



Debt-free island Pamphlet

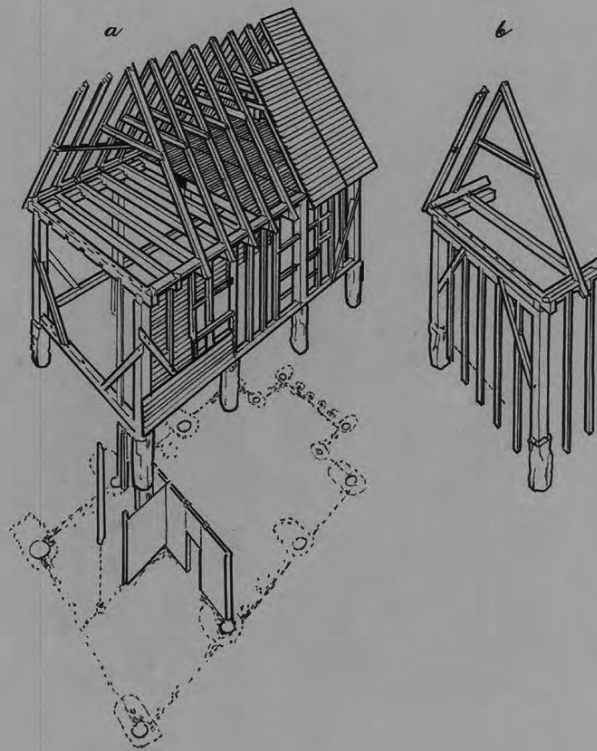
Debt-Free Island in Rotterdam Type B - Wood framing big structures



Information and direction to such persons as are inclined to the Debt-Free Island. Construction plan of the big buildings of the debt-free community. Everyone who wants to contribute to creating a debt-free world can help by building the grain of it using this basic building plan.

Debt-free island Pamphlet

Debt-Free Island in Rotterdam Type A - Balloon framing



Information and direction to such persons as are inclined to the Debt-Free Island. Building plan of the small buildings of the debt-free community. This is a hole-set balloon frame house. Everyone who wants to contribute to creating a debt-free world can help by building the grain of it using this basis building plan.

Planning of the settlement
Planning of the settlement
Home, R., 'Planning and Planning'

The 'and Model' of Colonial Settlement - quote:

Ashley declared no concern of more consequence for the security and thriving of our Settlement, than that of planting in Townes, in which if men be not overruled their Rashnesse and Folly will expose the Plantation to Ruin.

(Lord Ashley [later 1st Earl of Shaftesbury]
quoted in Brown, 1933, p. 163)

Planning of the settlement

Planning of the settlement

Home, R., 'Anting and Planning'

The 'and Model' of Colonial Settlement

The components of the model

One can summarize the main components of this British model of colonial town planning as follows:

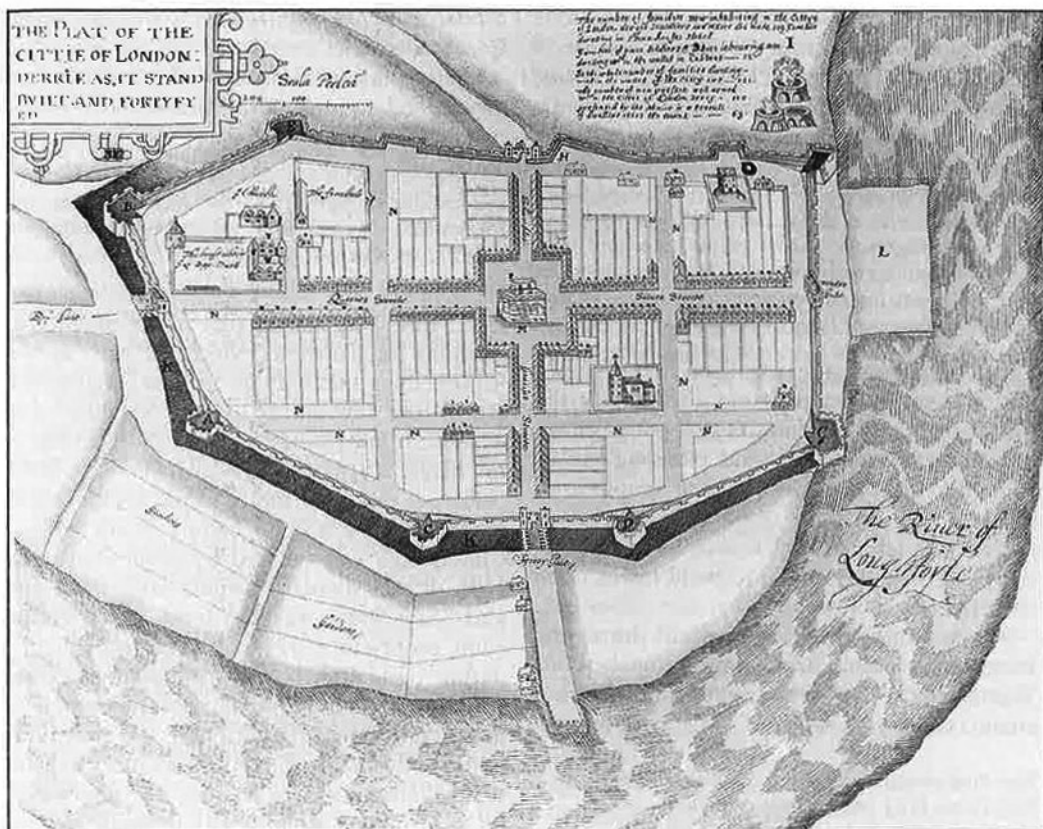
1. a policy of deliberate urbanization, or town planting, in preference to dispersed settlement;
2. land rights allocated in a combination of town, suburban and country lots;
3. the town planned and laid out in advance of settlement;
4. wide streets laid out in geometric, usually grid-iron form, usually on an area of one square mile;
5. public squares;
6. standard-sized, rectangular plots, spacious in comparison with those in British towns of the time;
7. some plots reserved for public purposes; and
8. a physical distinction between town and country, usually by common land or an encircling green belt.

Planning of the settlement

Planning of the settlement

Home, R., 'anting and Planning'

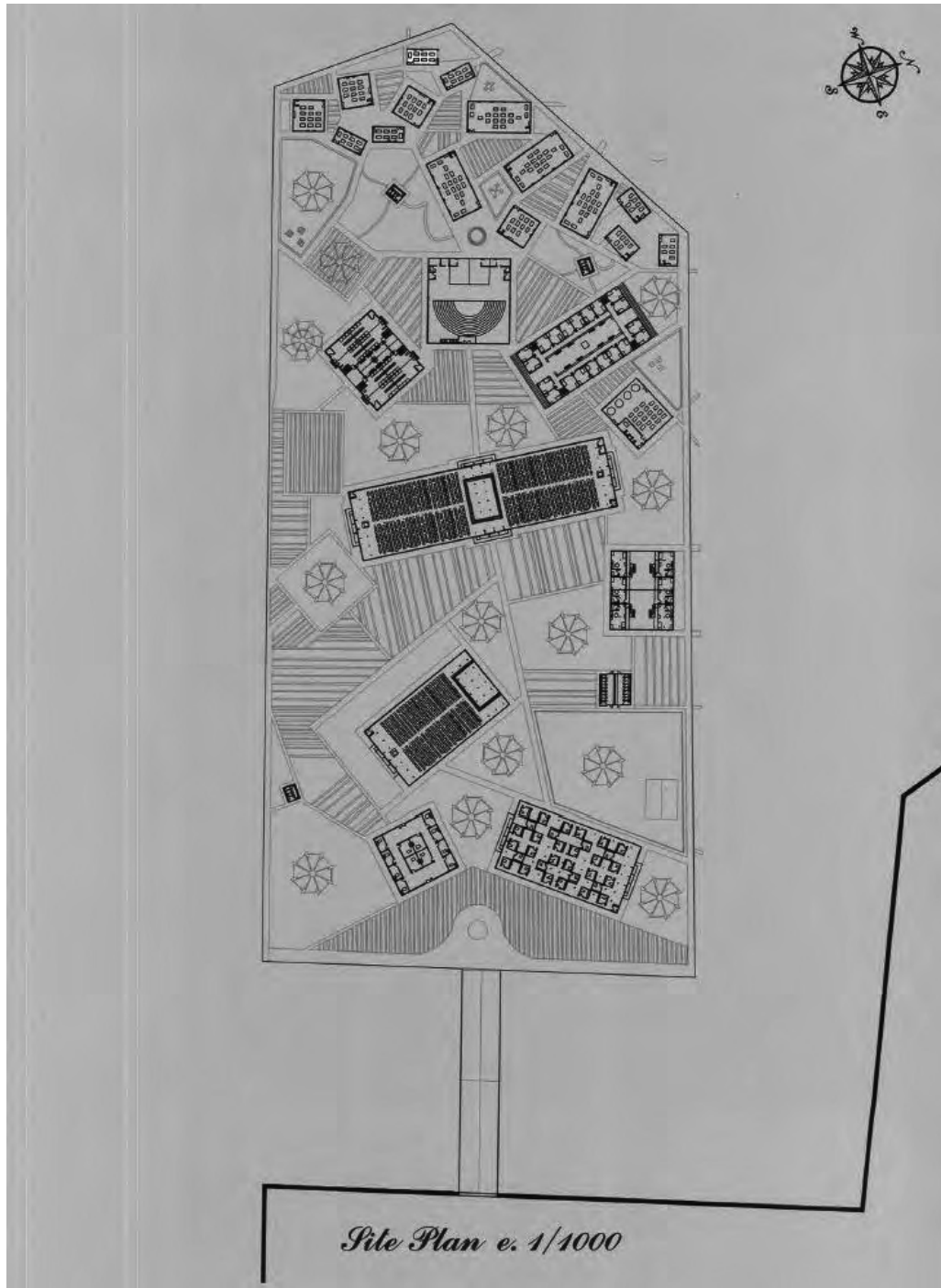
The 'and Model' of Colonial Settlement - Plan that shows some of the early elements of colonial town planning



Plan (or 'plat') of Londonderry, Northern Ireland, in 1622. Planned as the chief town of the Ulster Plantation, it shows some of the early elements of the colonial town planning model, such as grid layout, regular plots, central square (or 'diamond'), and garden belt. This drawing by Sir Thomas Phillips and Ralph Hadsor was published in 1884 in Gilbert's Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Ireland. (Source: Reproduced from the facsimile by Historic Urban Plans, Inc., Ithaca, New York, of a map in Cornell University)

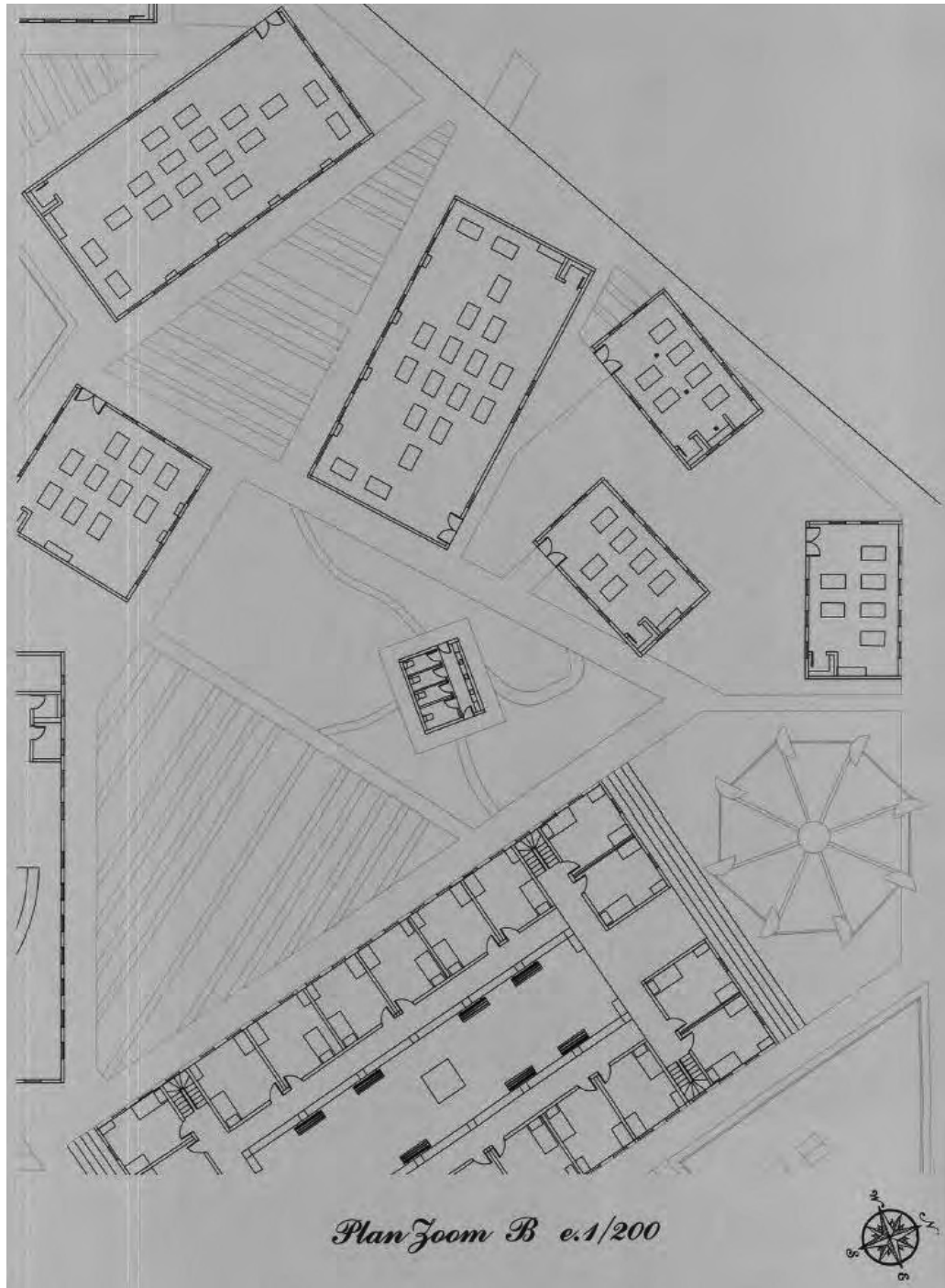
Debt-free island

Planning of the settlement



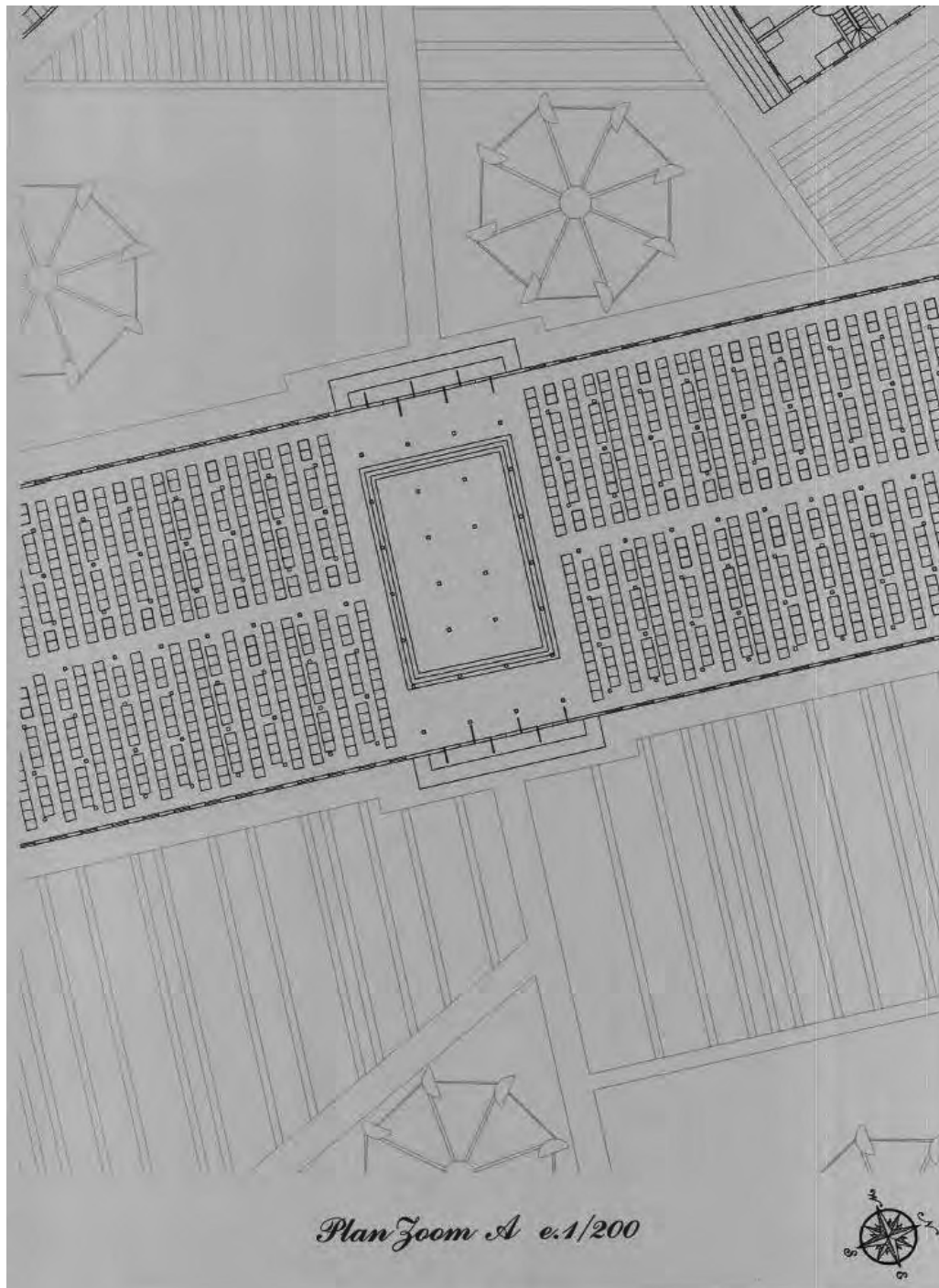
Debt-free island

Planning of the settlement



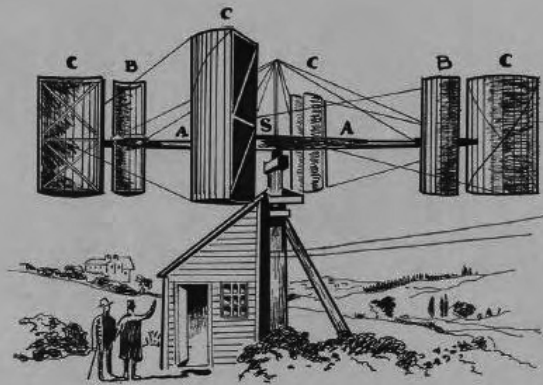
Debt-free island

Planning of the settlement



Debt-free island *Energy - windmills*

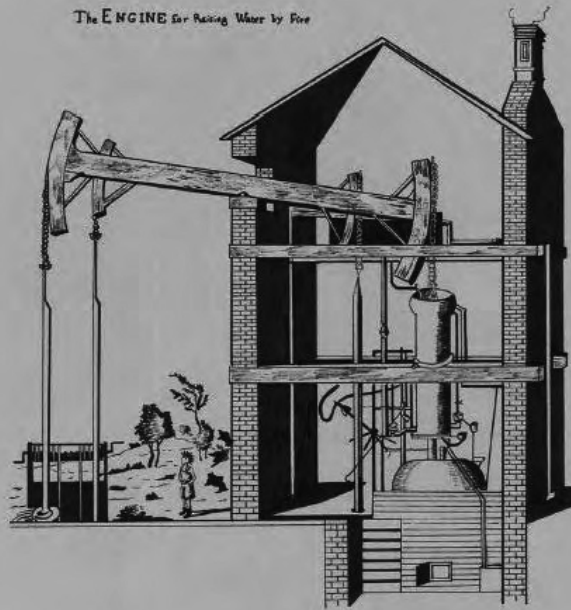
Debt-free Island in Rotterdam *Energy - windmills*



*Debt-free island
Irrigation system - section*

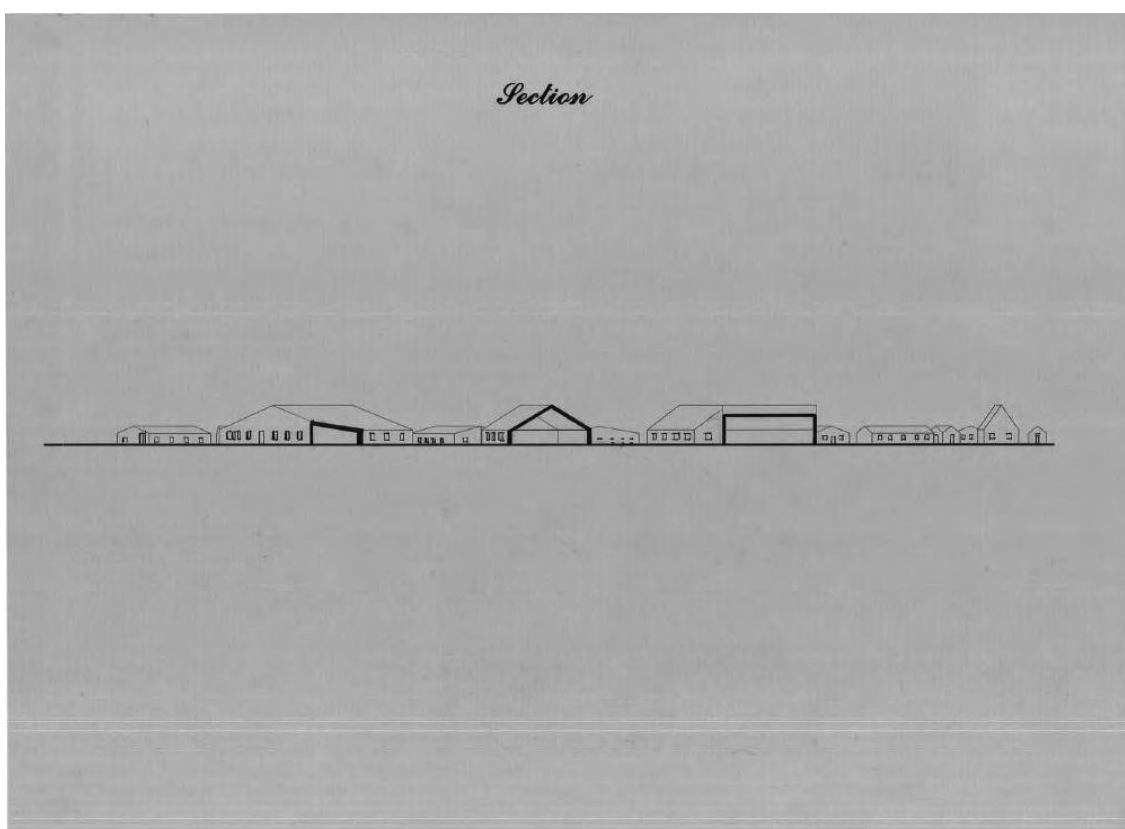
*Debt-free Island in Rotterdam
Irrigation system - section*

The ENGINE for Raising Water by Fire

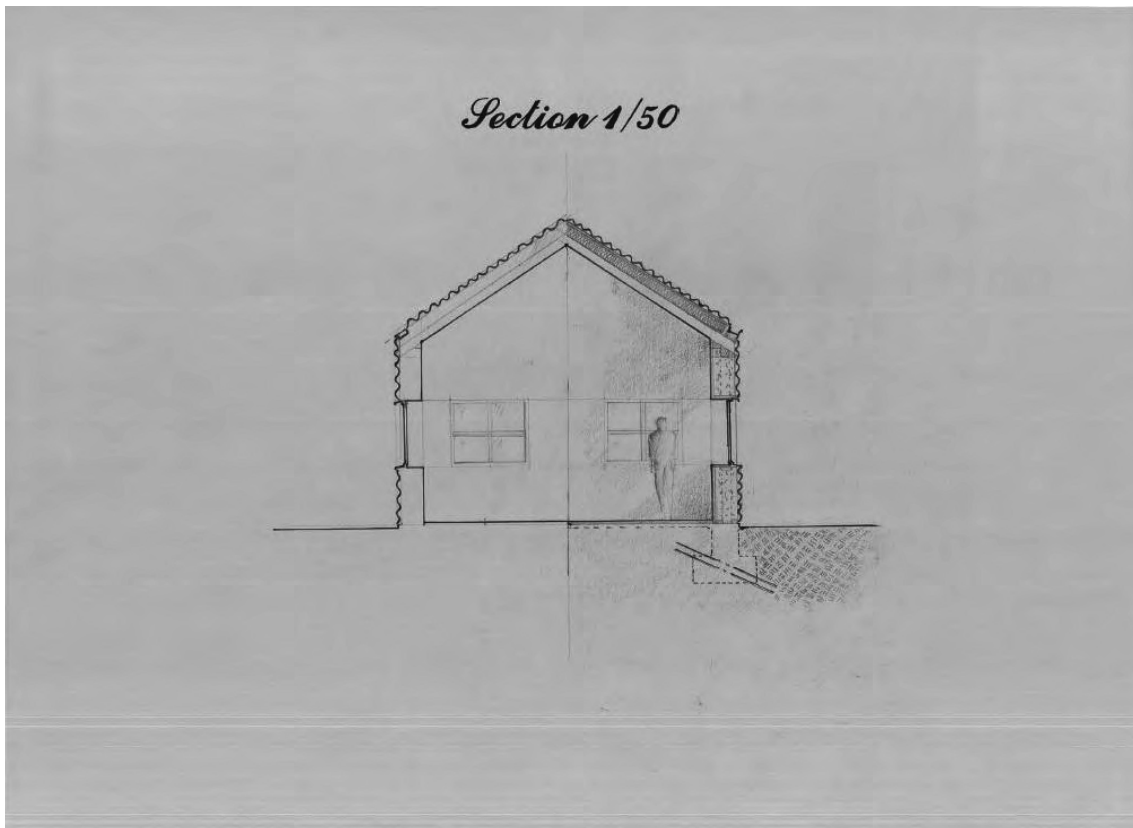


Debt-free island

Section

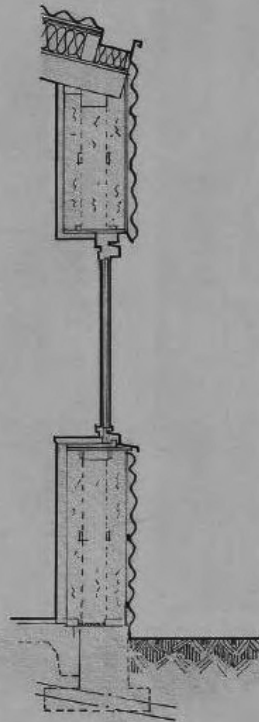


Debt-free island
Section 1/50



Debt-free island
Simplified detailed section 1/20

Simplified detailed section 1/200



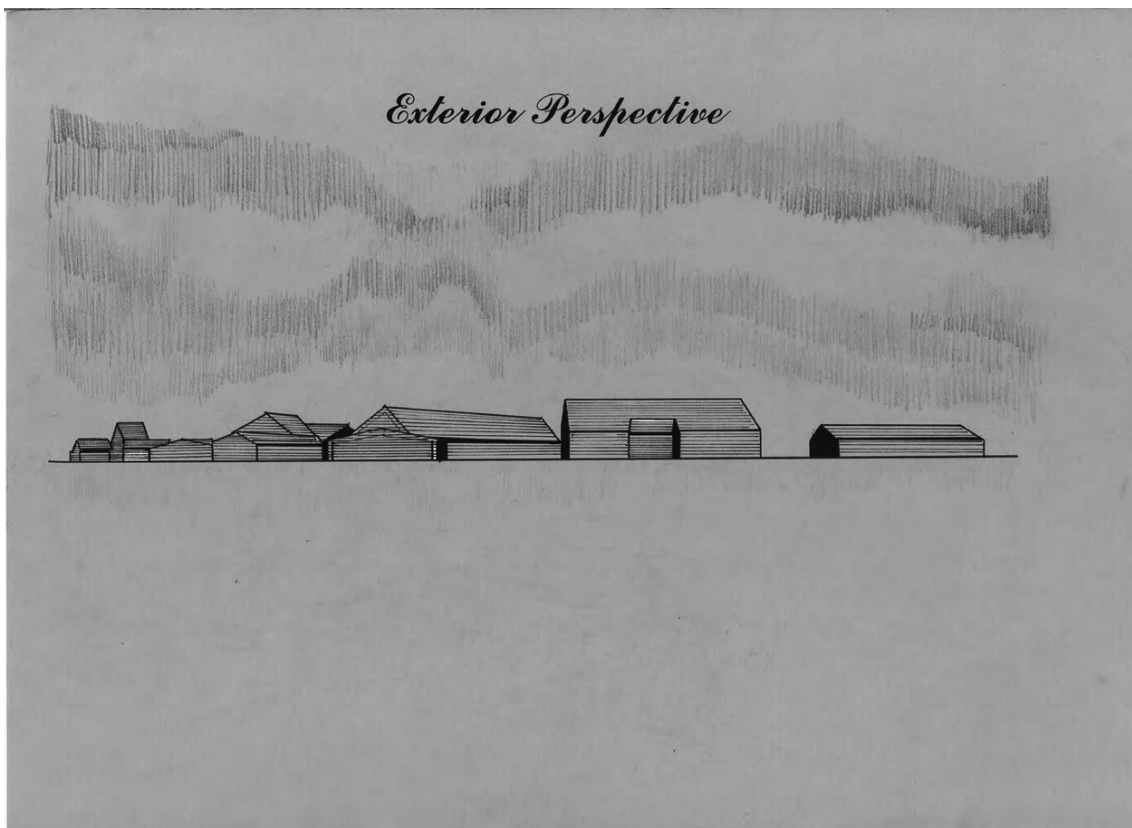
Debt-free island
Interior perspective



Debt-free island
Interior perspective



Debt-free island
Exterior perspective



Debt-free island

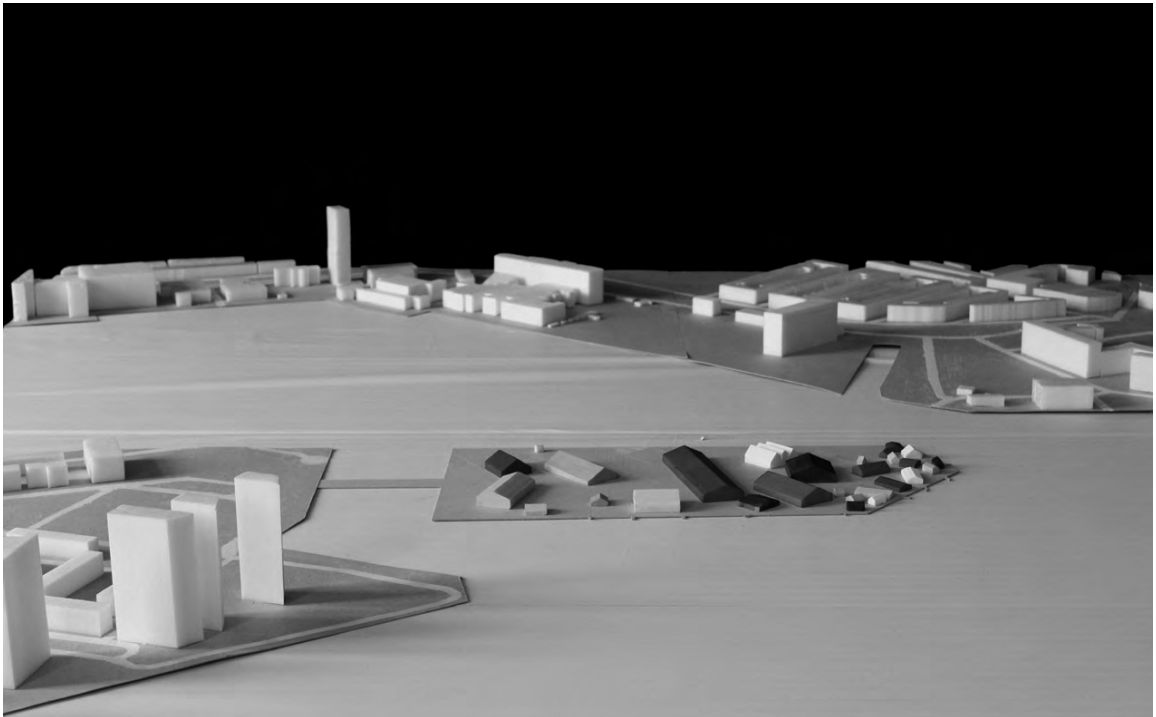
Text

Debt-free Island in Rotterdam

As a statement against the debt economy where we're living in now, we created an island in the middle of Rotterdam that is debt-free. It's a small research community with its own economic system, the Pollatch system. The buildings refer to Icelandic architecture and the first settlers. Iceland was the first country that refused to pay its debts. The country went from a high standard of living, well functioning country into an indebted one in crisis due to privatization and financial speculation. With a referendum in 2010 the people voted to not pay the debts. Hereby saying no to this gambling with their money and giving a very strong signal to the rest of the world.

Debt-free island

Model 1/500



Debt-free island
Model 1/50



Debt-free island
Model 1/10



2013

JONATHAN

C R A R Y

L A T E

CAPITALISM

AND THE ENDS

O F S L E E P

CONTENT

24/7: Late Capitalism and the Ends of Sleep explores some of the ruinous consequences of the expanding non-stop processes of twenty-first-century capitalism. The marketplace now operates through every hour of the clock, pushing us into constant activity and eroding forms of community and political expression, damaging the fabric of everyday life.

Jonathan Crary examines how this interminable non-time blurs any separation between an intensified, ubiquitous consumerism and emerging strategies of control and surveillance. He describes the ongoing management of individual attentiveness and the impairment of perception within the compulsory routines of contemporary technological culture. At the same time, he shows that human sleep, as a restorative withdrawal that is intrinsically incompatible with 24/7 capitalism, points to other more formidable and collective refusals of world-destroying patterns of growth and accumulation.

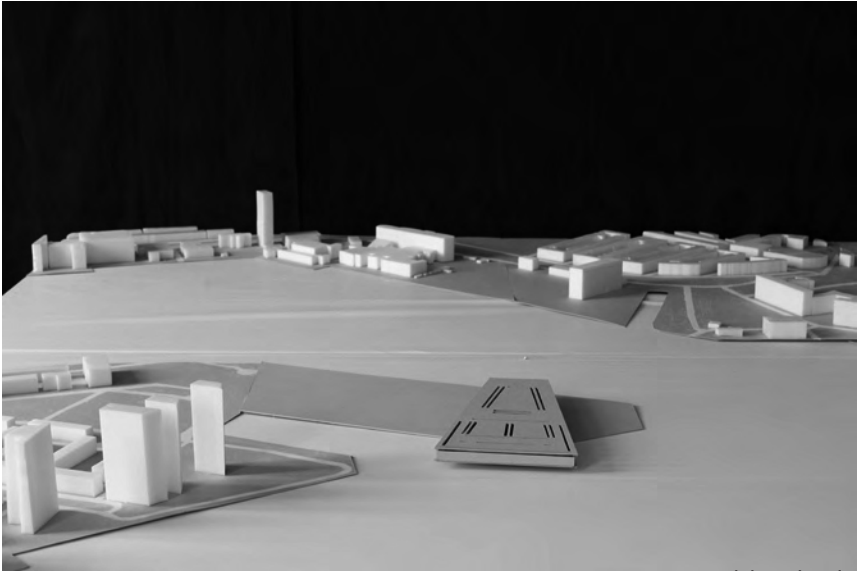
Source : Verso Book

«The aim is to discover ways to enable people to go without sleep and to function productively and efficiently.»
page 2

«24/7 is a static redundancy that disavows its relation to the rhythmic and periodic textures of human life. It connotes and arbitrary, uninflected schema of a week, extracted from any unfolding of variegated or cumulative experience. To say 24/365, for example, is simply not the same, for it introduces an unwieldy suggestion of an extended temporality in which something might happen.»
page 9

Jonathan Crary
«24/7: Late Capitalism and the Ends of Sleep»

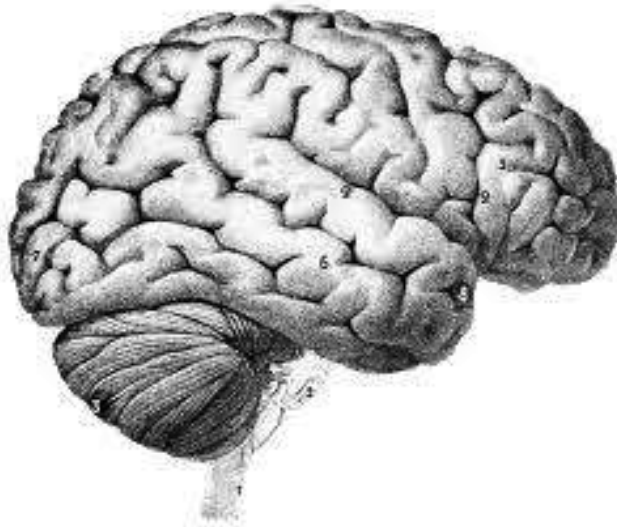
THE ON/OFF BUILDING



Model on the site



SLEEP
=
THINKING



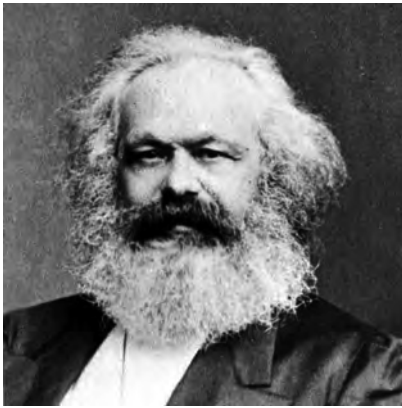
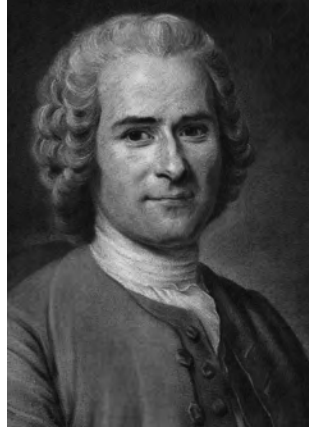
Making sure you sleep enough is really important for your brain. Studies have shown that while you sleep, your brain processes everything that happened during the day. It saves all the important stuff and gets rid of all the rubbish. When you wake up your brain is ready to collect information again. This is why sleeping improves learning and thinking. It also helps you pay attention, make decisions and be creative. Sleeping is not only important for your mental state but also for your physical state. In your sleep your body heals and repairs, for example the heart and bloodvessels.

There are a lot of philosophers who wrote at night, because they felt more secure and could think better, without all the distractions of the day. Karl Marx is maybe the most famous one. He wrote his manuscript during the night, because he had to work during the day.

FRANZ KAFKA



JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU



KARL MARX

RENE DESCARTES



JEAN-PAUL SARTRE



**WHAT WOULD
HAPPEN IF PEOPLE
AREN'T ALLOWED TO
SLEEP ANYMORE?**

JONATHAN CRARY

Art critic and essayist

This is what the book '24/7 Late capitalism and the end of sleep' is about. It is written by Jonathan Crary in 2013. The book 24/7 explains how Capitalism has an impact on your sleep and how it tries to reduce your sleeping time.

Jonathan Crary is an American art critic and essayist. He is also Professor of Modern Art and Theory at Columbia University in New York. Crary was one of the founders of Zone Books in 1986, which is a press known for publications in "History, art theory, politics, anthropology and philosophy».

In his book Crary explains that capitalism is searching for ways to make humans sleep less, not by inventing products that keep us awake. They want to find a way so humans don't need sleep anymore, because sleep is a waste of time for capitalists and time is money.



STRESS POSITION

A prevalent torture technique in US, according to Amnesty International, and described by former North Korean prisoners



THE WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW

This bird can fly during seven days without sleeping



MILITARY

«'WHEN WE MAKE MISTAKES, WE ADMIT THEM' : OBAMA DEFENDS RELEASE OF CIA TORTURE REPORT THAT REVEALS AL QUAEDA SUSPECTS WERE KEPT AWAKE IN 'STRESS POSITIONS' FOR 180 HOURS SUBJECTED TO RECTAL FEEDING AND WATERBOARDED UNTIL THEY VOMITED»

This idea to reduce sleep came from the military, because they use sleep deprivation as a torture technique on prisoners, to make them weak and to try to get information. They are also searching for ways to make the American soldiers more resistant to sleep deprivation. One of the many researches they do for trying to find ways make humans sleep less, is about the white-crowned sparrow. This bird can fly 7 days without sleeping, so the researchers are trying to find a way to apply this on humans.



«THE EFFECTIVENESS OF 24/7 LIES IN THE INCOMPATIBILITY IT LAYS BARE, IN THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN **A HUMAN LIFE-WORLD** AND THE EVOCA-TION OF A **SWITCH-ON UNIVERSE FOR WHICH NO SWITCH-OFF EXISTS**. OF COURSE, NO INDIVIDUAL CAN EVER BE SHOPPING, GAMING, WORKING, BLOGGING, DOWNLOADING OR TEXTING 24/7. HOWEVER, SINCE NO MOMENT, PLACE, OR SITUATION NOW EXISTS IN WHICH ONE CAN NOT SHOP, CONSUME, OR EXPLOIT NETWORKED RESOURCES, THERE IS A **RELENTLESS INCURSION OF THE NON-TIME OF 24/7 INTO EVERY ASPECT OF SOCIAL OR PERSONAL LIFE.**»



SLEEP MODE

The effect of 24/7 lies in the battle it shows between a human life and the image of a switch-on universe for which no switch-off exists. A person can never shop, text, work 24/7. But there is no place, moment or situation in which you don't have the possibility to do it. There is an invasion of the non-time in every aspect of your social or personal life.

Crary talks about the concept "sleep mode". Sleep mode of a device is a state of low power, but the device stays ready to work again. It replaces a real on/off logic; so nothing is ever really off and there is never an actual state of rest. Before people went to work from 9 till 5 and when they came back home, they were home. But now people are expected to take phone calls all day even when they are not at work or when it is late at night. They expect you to be available the whole day and even in the weekend. The boundary between work and personal life fades. As does the boundary between nighttime and daytime.

With the rise of social media, people think they are more social but in fact they are less and less, because now their whole world turns around these social media like Facebook and Twitter. By accepting these media in your life 24/7 you open the door to be controlled 24/7 and most people don't even realise it. The omnipresence of light and screen make people constantly active. It's the death of real thinking because you are manipulated and distracted by these media.

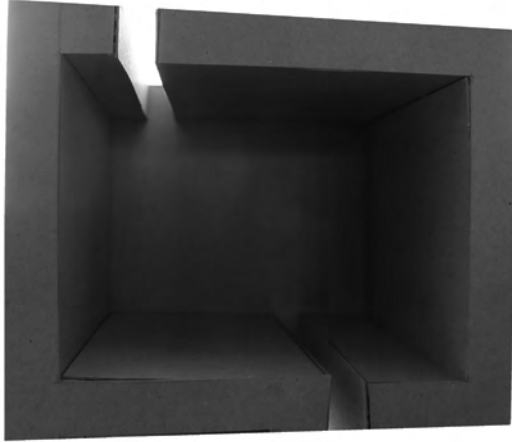
By making people sleep less, you are not only making more money but also dumber people. Because they never have the time to relax and just think without all the distractions. That is perfect for the capitalist because then people can't think of any alternatives, other political ways instead of capitalism.

HOW DO WE
TRANSLATE THIS
INTO A PROJECT?



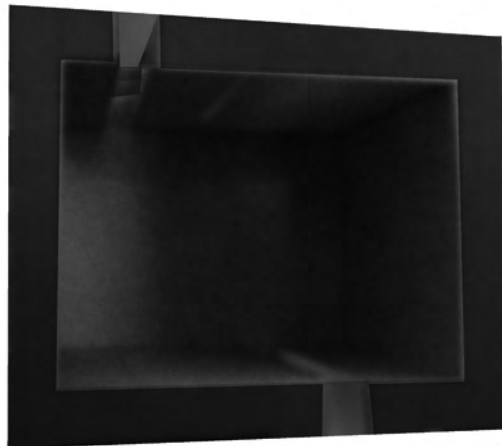
The light house, represents a kind of guidance in the port. Our first idea was to create a building that can guide people to a different way of living. We want a building that protects you from every kind of distraction in the city, so you can think clearly.

DAY



Model 1/20, Bedroom

NIGHT



Model 1/20, Bedroom

AN ON/OFF BUILDING

*"ONE SEEMINGLY INCONSEQUENTIAL BUT PREVALENT LINGUISTIC FIGURE IS THE MACHINE-BASED DESIGNATION OF **"SLEEP MODE"** THE NOTION OF AN APPARATUS IN A STATE OF LOW-POWER READINESS REMAKES THE LARGER SENS OF SLEEP INTO SIMPLY A DEFERRED OR DIMINISHED **CONDITION OF OPERATIONALITY AND ACCESS.** IT SUPERSEDES AN OFF/ON LOGIC, SO THAT NOTHING IS EVER FUNDAMENTALLY "OFF" AND THERE IS NEVER AN ACTUAL **STATE OF REST.**"*

We choose to create a building that works without electricity but with the natural rhythm of daylight. In this way there is a more natural hierarchy inside the building and there is less control of the people. Inside the building the circulation follows the light of the sun. In the morning the workspaces in the east are used and in the afternoon you have to use the workspaces in the west, otherwise you will have not enough light. The bedrooms and bathrooms are in the north because they don't need direct sunlight. By doing this we want to create natural rhythm that generates a real IN/OFF logic. There is a total state of rest when the sun goes down.



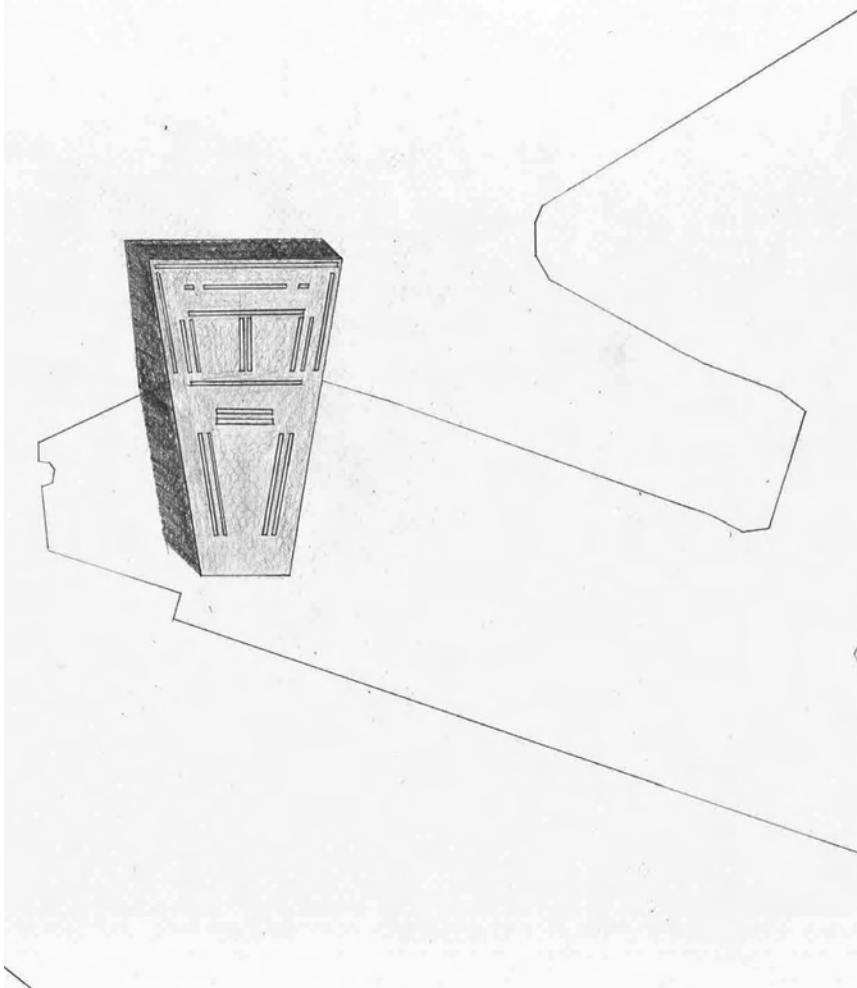
Image of the sunpath during December and June

SUNLIGHT DURING THE DAY

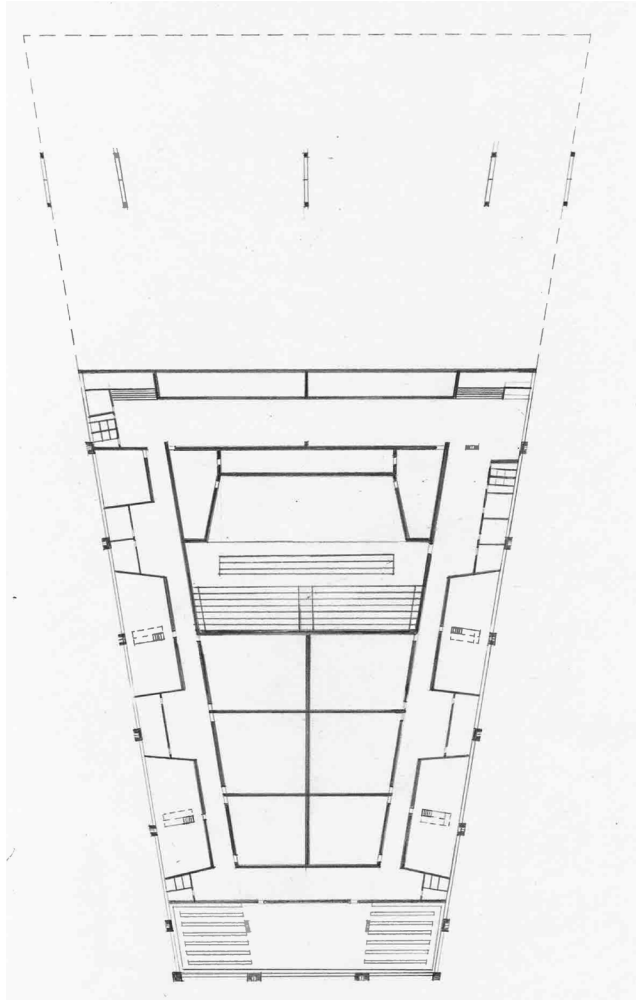
The first thing we needed to do was to study the path of the sun on the site. These data are based on the amount of sunlight we had during the year 2014. We chose to select the month with the most and the least daylight, June and December. The small circle represents December and the big one June. This image gives us a good idea about the path of the sun during the year.

Based on that, we made a flexible schedule. The rooms are only used when there is sunlight to light it up. We made a difference between workspaces, living spaces, necessary spaces and optional spaces.

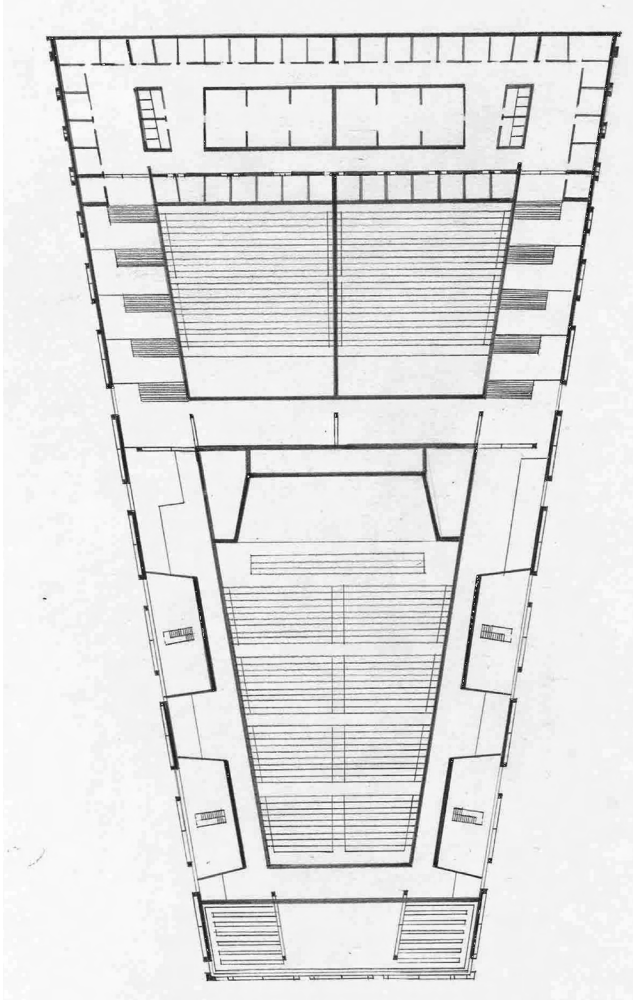
SITE PLAN



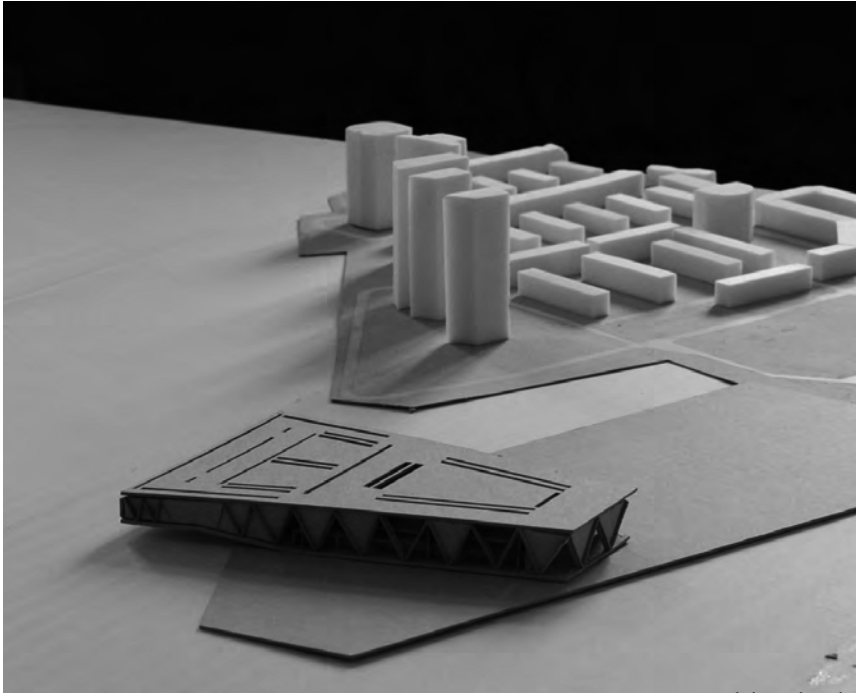
With this project we want to go back to the time when people could think and weren't distracted constantly. So we decided to only use natural sunlight in the building. When there is no light, you only can sleep and think. By lifting the sleeping part above the others and putting it above the river, we want to make it feel like a more secure place where there are no distractions. To be between the water and the sky makes you feel disconnected from the city context.



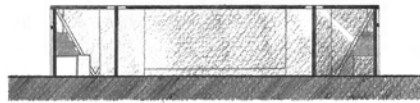
PLAN LEVEL 0



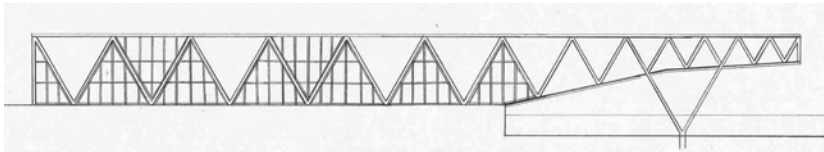
PLAN LEVEL 1



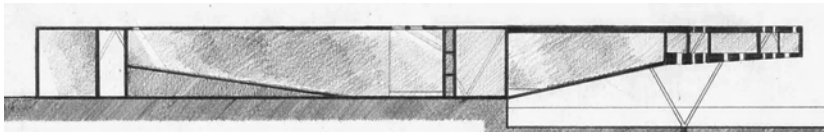
Model on the site



SECTION 1

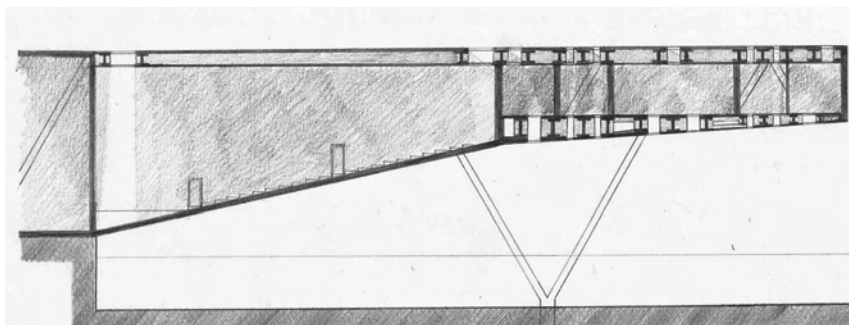
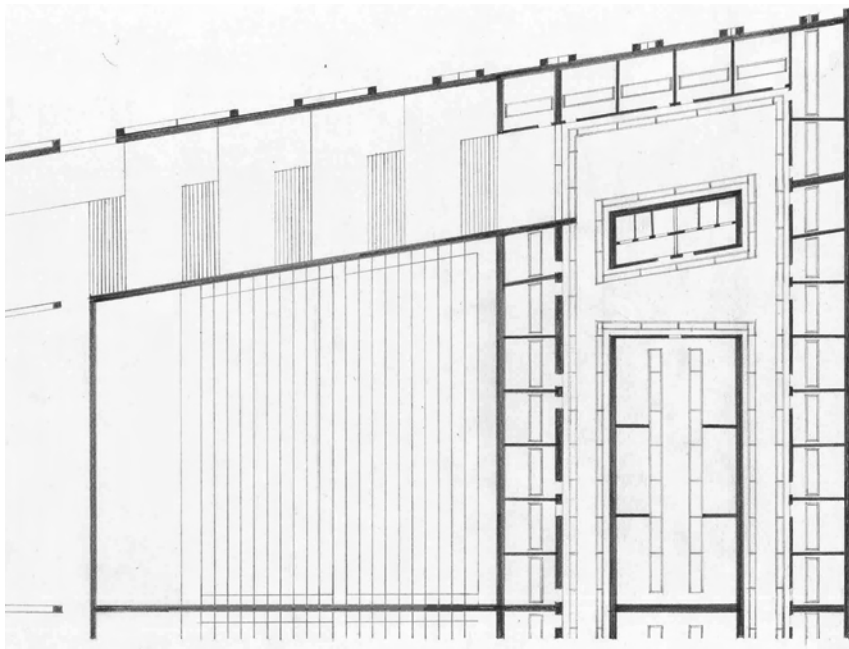


EAST FACAD



SECTION 2

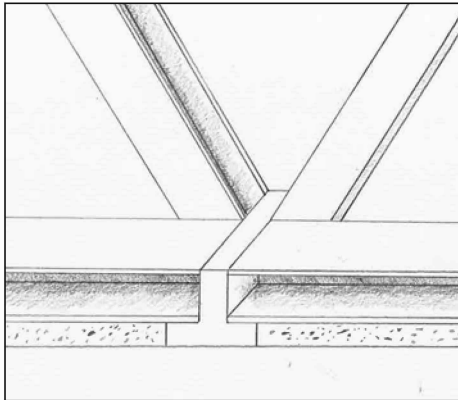
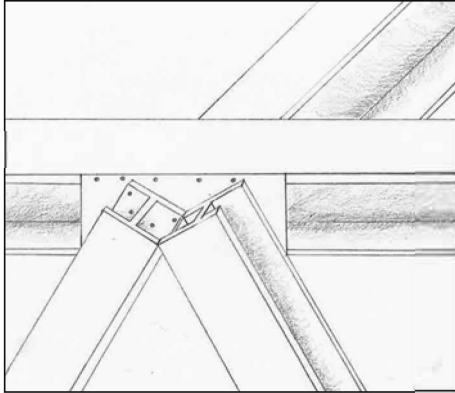
ZOOM ON THE SLEEPING PART



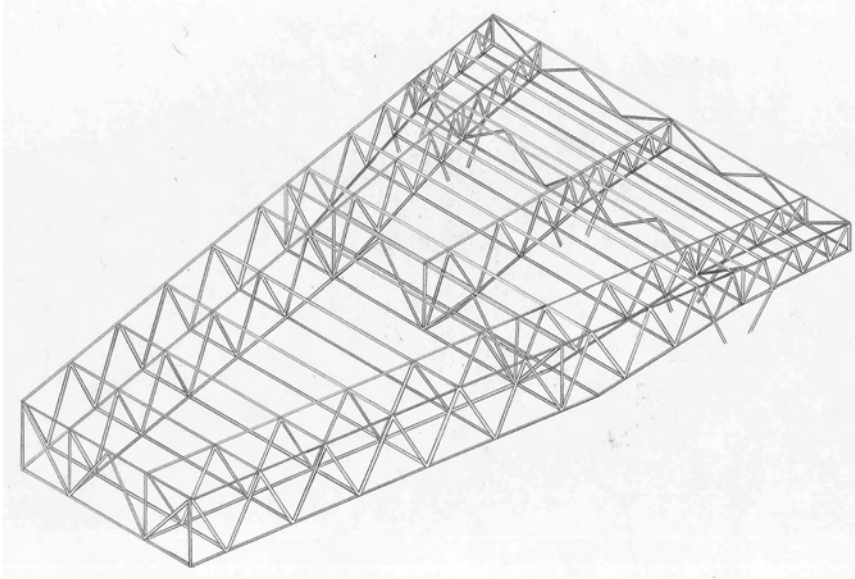
The sleeping part is oriented to the north because people will only use this space when **by night-time.**

There are windows in the ceiling of every studio so people can see the stars at night but also have a bit of moonlight to guide you through the room. By lifting the sleeping part above the others and putting it above the river, we want to make it feel like a more secure place where there are no distraction.

We chose a thick concrete wall for the building, because this material doesn't allow any wifi or 3G to enter the building.



STRUCTURE



The main structure is in steel to face the important scope of the building and the overhang above the water. The piles are covered with concrete. Between this piles, there are really thick walls of concrete, because this material doesn't allow any wifi or 3G to enter the building. By doing this+ the inside can really become an oasis of freedom and thinking.



Model 1/50, Exterior



Model 1/50, Section

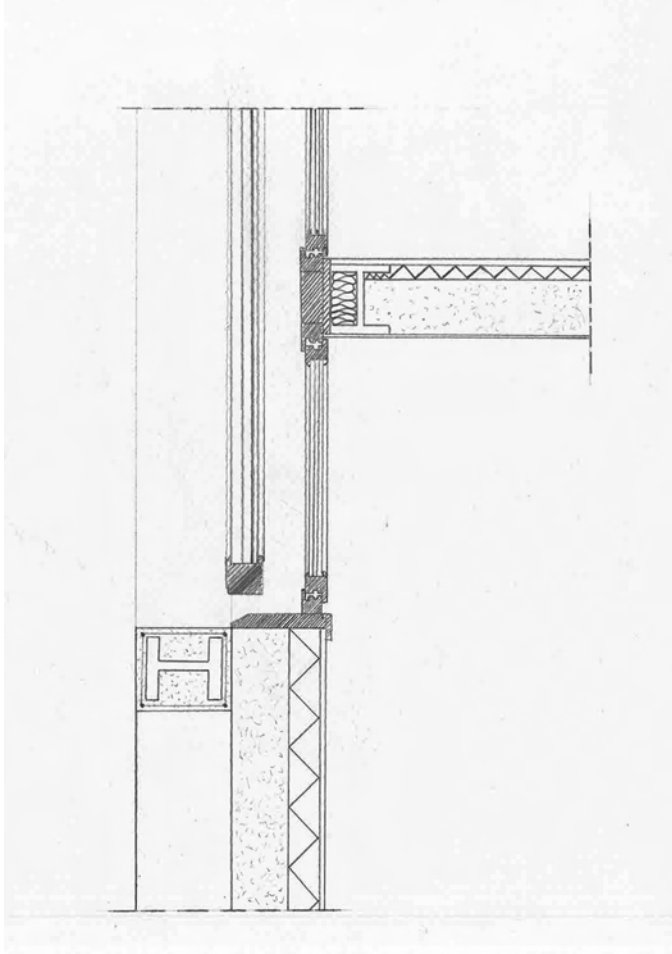


Model 1/50, Ateliers

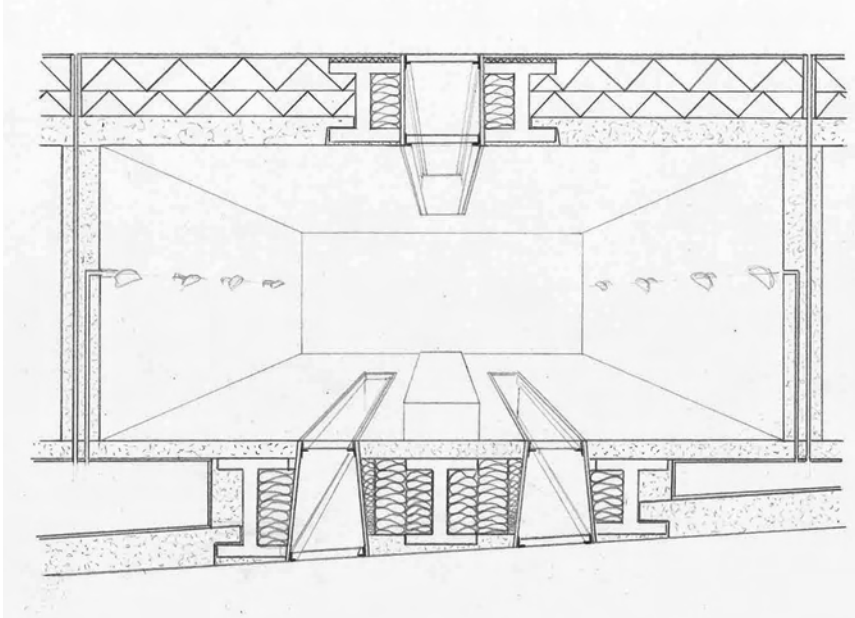


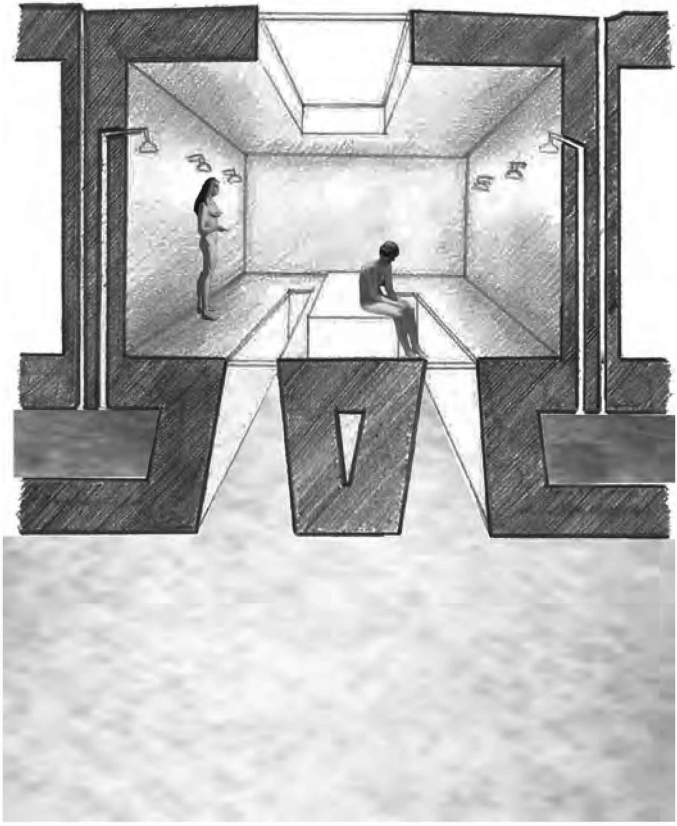
Model 1/50, Hallway

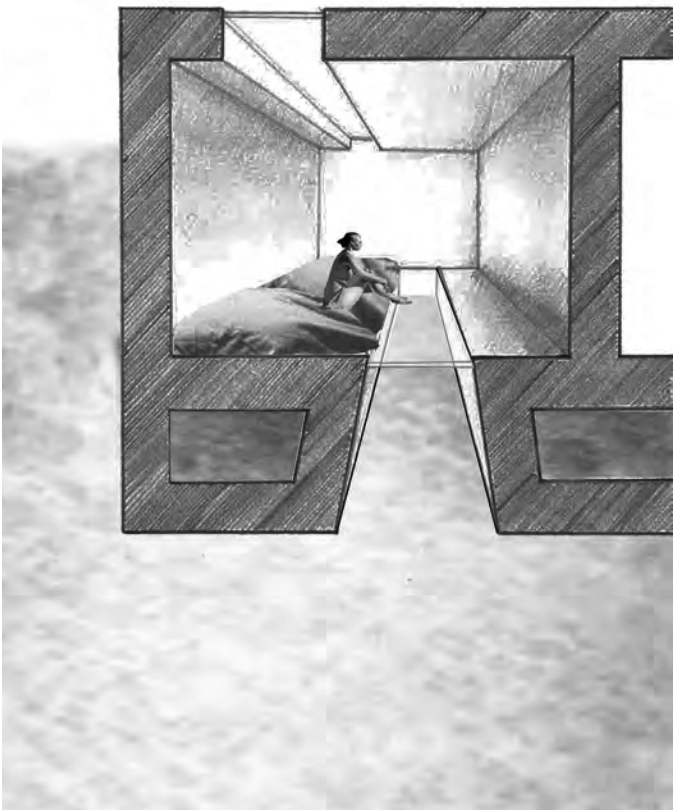
DETAIL OF THE WINDOW



DETAIL OF THE BATHROOM









T H A N K S T O

This book was made by

Xavier Wrona -Architect and Architectural teacher

Estelle Barriol - Frauke Buhlich - Flore De La Celle -
Camila de Paula Campos - Emilien Epale - Noémie Hackière - Caro-
line Jeanselme - Marie Lardeau - Léa Le Corre - Juan-Ramon Me-
dina-Aguirre - Fernanda Millan-Fachi - Julien Monachello - Cecilia
Reyes - Viviana Reyes Bolanos - Daan Sillen - Helena Vanderlinden

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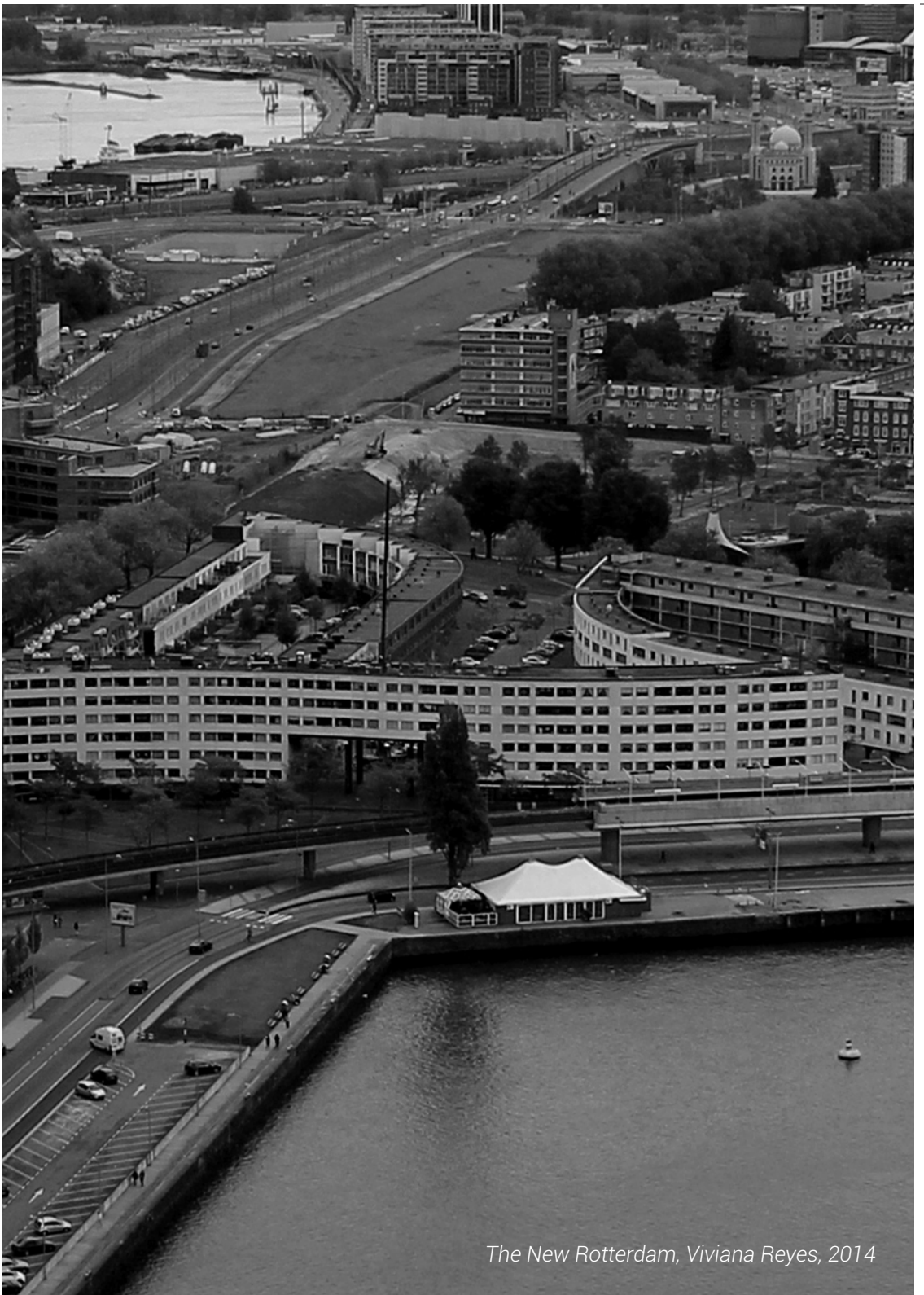
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