“A teacher may get good, even astounding results from his pupils while he is teaching them and yet not be a good teacher; because it may be that, while his pupils are under his direct influence, he raises them to a height which is not natural to them, without fostering their own capacities for work at this level, so that they immediately decline again, as soon as the teacher leaves the classroom.” Ludwig Wittgenstein, *Culture and Value*
TAIPING BRIDGE RENOVATION PROJECT
COMMUNITY
COLLABORATION
PROBLEM SOLVING
COMPLEXITY
SOCIAL CONTRACT
FILM
WHAT?
THEMES
POLITICS

天高皇帝远

The sky is high and the emperor is far away

China's countryside has been the scene of remarkable changes in the country's history, especially during the latter half of the 20th century. Today rural society accounts for a half of China's population and, as such, plays a pivotal role in the political organization of the country as a whole.

As one of more than 600,000 Chinese villages, Luk Zuk shares the status of a smallest level administrative unit of the political organization in the People's Republic of China. Anyhow, arguably official village committees do not have much political power; thus it is important to identify and investigate different parallel and possibly conflicting political structures in the village.

In addition to the official administrate structure, family-based divisions play an important role as a framework for political and social organization in Luk Zuk. Thus, in order to understand the political transformation that has taken place, we have to analyze village politics on different levels from macro to meso to micro.
ENVIRONMENT

Being an essential part of rural life, the use of natural resources has been under transformation as urban infrastructure has developed in Luk Zuk Village. By investigating the village’s dependency on natural resources, ecological cycle and waste management, we illustrate the village’s transforming landscape and environment.
CONSTRUCTION

Our investigation focuses on the transformation and evolution of construction methodologies in Luk Zuk. By comparing old and new constructions on various scales - rural fabric, house type, detailing and construction materials - the research looks into how a village community and family-based household exist in the context of the prevailing building culture.
ECONOMY

The major task is to map out the overall economic situation of the village, including the living standards of the villagers, what they do to earn money, and how they spend money. Based on the collected data and information, we set out to develop a solution for economic sustainability in Luk Zuk. Questions like how we can add or define a productive cycle and bring a self-sustaining model back to the village would further be explored.
SOCIOLOGY

Luk Zuk Village has experienced some major changes within the past century. Sociological research looks into the changes in the villagers' lives in detail. The most dominate transformation is the abandoning of the old ancestral halls and collective houses and the building of new houses. In part, the change has been enabled by the increased wealth from villagers working outside. Through a series of studies we seek to understand how these changes have affected people's livelihood and how the villagers actually live in Luk Zuk.
### POST-LAND REFORM ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF LUK ZUK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUB-VILLAGE</th>
<th>VILLAGE GROUP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yao Tang 瑶堂,</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tong Xiang 桐巒</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma Lu 马路</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liu Zhu 六竹</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shan Xi 山西,</td>
<td>Shan Xi 山西 (SX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shan Dong 山东</td>
<td>Shan Dong 山东 (SD)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Da Ping 大平 (DP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An Tang 安壻 (AT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feng Tian 丰田 (FT)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Keys:**
- Village border
- Sub-village border
- Village group border
TRADITIONAL, COLLECTIVE COURTYARD

NEW
INTERVIEWS

Interviews with Luk Zuk residents revealed that selling agricultural products and livestock is the most common way of making money in the village. Most families keep livestock such as pigs, chickens and ducks. In addition most families have a farm. Major products include corn, rice, peanuts, and vegetables.

Generally, agricultural produce can meet villagers' basic needs and people can make money by selling over-production. This process forms a few money flow cycles within the village and also between the village and the city. For example, every household with pigs sells pork to the butcher and the butcher sells it back to other villagers and to the city.

By selling farming produce, families can only maintain rather low living standards. In fact, for most families in the village, farming contributes a fairly small portion of their income. Some people also choose to do business. They run grocery stores in the village or shops in a close-by town.

After the launch of Open Door Policy in 1978, people in the rural area started going out to big cities to work and send money back home. The same happened in Luk Zuk. Recently, more and more people have found work opportunities outside their home region. Most of the young people, around one fourth of the population in Luk Zuk, are out in cities right now, leaving the old and the youth in the village. People earn much more by working in cities than farming in the village. They send a lot of money back in order to build new houses.

From the money flow chart, we can see that the economic system relies a lot on the city at this moment. The village is not able to be self-sustainable. To develop the village's economy, one can either bring in new mini-cycles within the village or enhance its connection with the city.
FAMILY TREE OF THE TSUI FAMILY IN LUK ZUK VILLAGE
Rural Urban Framework Summer Workshop 2011
THE POLITICAN

Tsui Po Cheung (徐寶章), aged 36, is the only Luk Zuk village committee member in the Tsui Village. He was a Luk Zuk village primary school teacher. He moved from the collective house in 2004. In 2006, he inherited his father’s store, which is the third store of the village opened in 2001. In 2007, he won a landslide victory of 2300 out of 2400 votes and became Luk Zuk village committee member.

He is the most politically powerful man in the Tsui Village. As a store owner and a town gas supplier, he is also quite rich. He has a computer, washing machine, two televisions, two town gas water heaters and a septic pond. The new house is self-designed and worth of around $130,000 RMB.

FAMILY FINANCE
Income: 3000/month
Expenditure: 500/month
Shop at Tsui Village
Grow crop and rice
Raise no cattle
1 out of 6 family members work outside

SEWAGE AND WASTE TREATMENT
Manoeuvre and urine is collected in the toilet and directly discharged into the fish pond. Domestic sewage is discharged from the traditional sewage system to Swallow Cave (燕岩). The rest of the nondegradable waste is packed and transferred to the waste-river.
SHIJIA VILLAGE HOUSE
PROTOTYPE DESIGN PROJECT
YEAR 1 DESIGN STUDIO
FALL SEMESTER
to roll
to crumple
to dapple
to drape
to squint
to crimp
to slice
to drop
to sever
to simplify
to defuse
to disarrange
to open
to mix
to splash
to knot
to spill
to crop
to flow
to curve
to lift
to inflay
to impress
to jibe
to frizz
to linear
to rotate
to swirl
to support
to hook
to suspend
to spread
to hang
to collet
to collect
tension of gravity
to simplify
to nature
growing
to layering
self

scatter
to arrange
to repair
to discard
to pair
to distribute
to surfeit
to complement
to enclose
to surround
to encircle
to hide
to cover
to wrap
to dig
to tilt
to bend
to weave
to join
to match
to laminate
to bond
to hinge
to make
to expand
to dilute
to light

to modulate
to distill
to waves
to electromagnetic
to inertia
to ionization
to polarization
to refraction
to simultaneity
to edge
to reflection
to equilibrium
to symmetry
to fiction
to stretch
to bounce
to erase
to spray
to symbolize
to refer
to face
to mapping
to location
to context
to time
to carbonization
to continue