PREVIOUS RESEARCH
There are 26 miles of lakefront, all of which is public property. The Chicago Parks District is responsible for construction and management of the waterfront. A pedestrian and bike trail extends 18 miles along the water. In Burnham’s urban planning for Chicago in 1909, one of his aspirations is that preserved all the lakefront area as open public space. After 100 years of development, his planning is still working. But in the south work area, the continuity of landscape along the waterfront is disrupted by originally steel factory. After the Chicagoan industry shrunk, the south works remains desolate, while the continuity of landscape remains intermittent.
There are 26 miles of lakefront, all of which is public property. The Chicago Parks District is responsible for construction and management of the waterfront. A pedestrian and bike trail extends 18 miles along the water.

In Burnham’s urban planning for Chicago in 1909, one of his aspirations is that preserved all the lakefront area as open public space. After 100 years development, his planning is still working. But in the south work area, the continuous landscape along the waterfront is disrupted by originally steel factory. After the Chicagoan industry shrinked, the south works remains desolate, while the continuity of landscape remains intermittent.
The facility that eventually became South Works began in 1857 under the name of the North Chicago Rolling Mill, which was located in the northern part of the city of Chicago. The plant later moved to South Chicago because raw materials could be shipped in via Lake Michigan, as well as an existing labor pool and available fresh water from the lake and the Calumet River. In 1889, the facility merged with three other steel mills to form a new company called Illinois Steel, which later became part of Federal Steel. By 1901, the company was under the control of US Steel.

At its peak, the steel mill employed some 20,000 people, which spurred the development of a new community centered around the mill. The mill complex covered a total of 600 acres (240 ha), part of which had been reclaimed from Lake Michigan with molten slag.

Beginning in the 1970s, the facility began downsizing due to a shifting market for steel, and by the end of the decade the number of workers at the plant had declined to 10,000. The mill continued its decline, and on 9 January 1992, it was announced that the facility was to close. On 10 April, the plant permanently shut down with fewer than 700 people employed at the time of its closing.

The mill that once produced steel beams for most of Chicago’s skyscrapers and jobs for thousands of area residents was now gone, and with it went the prosperity of South Chicago. With each round of job cuts at the mill, the neighborhood had become more and more economically depressed. Once the South Works closed, South Chicago spiraled into major decay, a trend that has yet to be reversed.

North Chicago Rolling Mill Company opened a sister mill at the mouth of the Calumet River on Chicago’s South Side—the famous South Works.

On 10 April 1992, the plant permanently shut down with fewer than 700 people employed at the time of its closing.

In 1889, most of the large Chicago-area mills—including North Chicago, South Works, Union, and Joliet—combined to form a huge new entity, the Illinois Steel Company.

In 1901, New York banker J. P. Morgan engineered the creation of U.S. Steel, the world’s largest business enterprise, and Illinois Steel became part of this giant entity.

Beginning in the 1970s, the facility began downsizing due to a shifting market for steel.
On Jan. 9, 1992, South Works was officially announced to shut down. In April of the same year the mill closed. In 1994, all the properties were demolished & sold, with foundations of buildings remain embedded in the ground.
Visitor looking at Sebastian Rut's photographs of industrial landscapes taken around the site.

Shall we do something more than establishing a small informal museum for the industrial history?
CONCEPT
anchor
Findings:

Downtown and Lakeside view in Chicago

The site has a good lakeside view and even the downtown view which is the only vacancy area in Chicago.

**PRO:**
The unique breathtaking lakeside view vacancy area in Chicago.
Findings:

Crime Rate in Neighborhood

The crime rate around the site is really high.

**CONS:**
The site is an unsafe place with the high unemployment rate and crime rate where the outsider would not come.
Findings:

Rehabilitation and long term care hospitals distribution in Chicago

ONLY 2 "LONG TERM ACUTE CARE" HOSPITALS:

RML SPECIALTY HOSPITAL  201Beds
KINDRED HOSPITAL  124Beds

“Long term acute care”: a specialty-care hospital designed for patients with serious medical problems that require intense, special treatment for an extended period of time—usually 20 to 30 days.

The long-term care hospital and rehabilitation hospital distribute all in the northern part of Chicago.

PRO:

Due to the longer life expectancy, the need for the long-term (acute) care facilities will be bigger.
Findings: average wage

Hospital Ranking in Chicago

There is only one hospital provide good rehabilitation speciality in the TOP 15 hospitals of Chicago. Neither of the two long term acute care hospitals are in TOP 15.

PRO:
Good rehabilitation and long term acute care facilities could attract people from other place for special need.
The site is well connected to Chicago downtown and suburban area by the convenient transportation.

**OPPORTUNITY:**
The best hospital for rehabilitation and long term acute care to attract patients with mix-income, physicians and nurses from Metropolitan Chicago Area.
CONCEPT
program strategy
Findings:

Health Care Facility can be a core of Biomedical/Biotechnical (Life Sciences) Industry Cluster
Findings:

Health Care Facility provide the start up programs - residence, hospitality, entertaining - for inviting of other research companies.
Program

Biomedical/Biotechnical (Life Sciences) Industry Cluster

Sources: http://www.scienceparkillinois.com/resources_illinois_science_technology_park
Findings: Research Ability
of Biomedical/Biotechnical Cluster (Life Sciences) cluster, Chicago

Medical and pharmaceutical companies in Chicago

Sources: http://biopharmguy.com/links/state-il.php
CONCEPT
bridge the local
The unemployment rate in the site is relatively high in Chicago with a percentage of 14%-21%.

**CONS:**
The site is an unsafe place with the high unemployment rate.
Findings: Workforce of Biomedical/Biotechnical Cluster (Life Sciences) cluster, Chicago

Demand vs. Supply -- critical career shortages

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<td>2726</td>
<td>4891</td>
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</tbody>
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The largest demand and shortage.

The second largest demand and shortage with a predictable larger shortage.

Sources: Healthcare workforce - turning crisis into opportunity, Workforce boards of metropolitan Chicago
Findings: current EFA

High school diploma holder Status in Chicago

With the area of South Chicago neighborhood, 65%-80% of people hold high school diploma.

**OPPORTUNITY:**
Unemployed people with high school diploma could find jobs like CNA and nurse to support their living cost.
Findings: possible education process of Healthcare workforce, Chicago
The process to be a Nurse

1. I want to be a Nurse
2. High School Diploma
   - OR
   - General Education Development (GED) TEST
3. Bachelor Degree in Nursing (BSN) 4 Years
   - OR
4. Associate Degree in Nursing (ASN) 2-3 Years
   - OR
5. National Council Licensure Examination-Registered Nurse (NCLEX-RN)
6. Find a job as a Nurse

Sources: American Nurses Association
Findings: possible education process of Healthcare workforce, Chicago
The process to be a Certified Nurse Assistant

I want to be a CNA

High School Diploma

OR

General Education Development (GED) TEST

Training Programs
Some of them are on-the-job training
Most training programs last from 2 to 6 weeks, and some courses can run from 6 to 9 months

Red Cross

Community Colleges

OR

CNA Competency TEST

Online Schools

OR

Medical Facilities

Find a job as a CNA

Sources: American Nurses Association
Findings: average wage of Healthcare workforce, Chicago

Average Wage of Healthcare workforce, Chicago

Sources: Healthcare workforce - turning crisis into opportunity, Workforce boards of metropolitan Chicago

BENEFITS:
Medical and dental coverage, Life insurance, Pension/Retirement plan, Tuition reimbursement, Paid time off for vacation and sick time.
AMBITION

Lakeside

Biomedical/ Biotechnical Cluster (Life Sciences) + Research Ability

Neighbourhood

Workforce Development + Attractive Wage

BIOMEDICAL/ BIOTECHNICAL CLUSTER (LIFE SCIENCES) on site
Southworks Transition

Low education
High unemployment
High crime rate

Educa improvement
Professional training
Workforce development

Poor Downtown Connection
Disconnection to Lakeside

Convenient Transportation
Downtown Lake View

Biomedical/Biotechnical Cluster (Life Sciences)
CONCEPT
spatial strategy
Enclosed public system
& Clear scale division
SOM's lakeside is designed to be an "island"
Spatial concept

Gathering all the phase 1 catalyst

A public central bar As a Magnetic
Spatial concept

Primary public space along canal and ore wall

Secondary space grow from the bar
Spatial concept

Neighbourhood

Central bar

Lakeside land
DEVELOPING
Inserting Anchor / 2015

Rehabilitation & Longterm care Center

Temporary facility for sports & entertain

Lake Michigan
Ore wall reactivate / 2016

Large-span Truss offering large indoor space

for sports

for exhibition
Ore wall reactivate / 2016

Moving Vault offering adaptability
changeable of indoor/outdoor condition

Expose the ore wall as 'one large horizontal structure'
Developing the southside / 2016-2017

Relevant development of activity belt

Exhibition Vault
Sports Vault

Medical Equipment
Engineering &LS

87 Street
Developing the southside / 2016-2017

Relevant development of activity belt

Exhibition Vault
Sports Vault

Medical Equipment
Engineering &LS

87 Street
Activate the northside / 2018-2019

ore wall/canel - characterized liner open space
Activate the northside / 2018-2019

space on the north facing the ore wall
Activate the northside / 2018-2019

Landmarks:
Visual identity from Drive, Canel and Lake

Orders:
Leading the growth vertically to the north

Sports & Culture Center
Nursing School & Wellness apartment
commercial
Developing the northside / 2020-2023

relevant research cluster development

Bio-science & Medical research clusters
Developing the northside / 2020-2023

Public transportation strategy supporting the development
A working & research cluster fronting the central bar
Zoom in study
Typology - the family

- Large Structure/Landscape/Prototype Complex
- Courtyard: research complex
- Slab: research, education, office
- Tower: office, institutions
- Box: conference, exhibition, public service
- Dot: special programs
Zoom in study

Sections

Visual identity from Lakeshore drive

Open space fronting the central bar
Activating the neighborhood / 2024-2025
Activating the neighborhood / 2024-2025

Extent the central bar to the neighbor
Form a zone between the stations
Transform the neighborhood / 2026-......

Injecting new housing typology and public programs
Zoom in study
Typical neighborhood

Transformation of a typical local block
Zoom in study

Typology - Intermediate scale

- Typical local housing
- New typology: compact village
- Typical commercial & service

Scale

- Small
- Large
Scale from neighborhood to lakeside
STATISTICS
Central Area Program Bar

Program Volume / Building Area
unit: 1000 m²  area sum: 1753.4x1000 m²
FAR: 2.5
Entire Land Use

SOM Proposal

Residence: 35%
Culture: 22%
Industry: 8%
Commerce: 5%
Education: 5%
Office: 25%

Fully developed Southwork

57.5 residence
27.4 business/retail
16 health care
36.2 public
11 education
3.5 medical research
30.5 bio research
18 equipment & information
8 hotel
47 business/office
206 park
150 plaza
45 water
120 road
Open Space
FUTURE PROSPECT
Central Bar Masterplan / 10-12 years
Development Scenarios B / 2035
CITY WALL OF SOUTHWORK

Complex Project Chicago Graduation Studio
Wenjia Wang 4244826
A CENTRALIZED SPACE
A STRONG IDENTITY

First sketch
A Landmark Building
Visually Strong (Large Sized)
Identified From Lakeshore Drive
Transition of Southwork: through education

The process to be a Nurse

- High School Diploma
  - OR
  - General Education Development (GED) TEST
- Bachelor Degree in Nursing (BSN)
  - OR
  - Associate Degree in Nursing (ASN)
  - OR
  - Diploma from Accredited Nursing Program
- National Council Licensure Examination-Registered Nurse (NCLEX-RN)
- Find a job as a NURSE

Sources: American Nurses Association
A National Ranked School of Nursing

A Must Building
Trinity Health System School of Nursing
Steubenville, Ohio
**Third largest** nursing school in USA

A five-story complex completed in 1968
- a student lounge
- classrooms
- clinical laboratories
- library
- exercise facilities
- recreational areas

Total Program Area: 65321m²
Requirement

The SW Nursing School can be even better...

Under the condition of a new Bio-Medical Research campus
Requirement

Collaboration LAB with
Pritzker School of Medicine
Feinberg School of Medicine
University of Illinois College of Medicine
Rush Medical College
and others

Program + 15000~20000m²

Under the condition of a new Bio-Medical Research campus
Conclusion

Nursing School: 65321m²
Collaboration lab: 15000~20000m²
Others: 5000-10000m²

The demand for strategic program
Can achieve the size of this new landmark
TYPOLOGY
2 city walls
Spatial Identity: the first wall

THE FIRST WALL

Existing spatial order
Spatial Identity

What gives the order for the growing?
Spatial Identity: the first wall

ORE WALL - 700 x 50 x 5 m
THE LAST GIANT
FROM THE OLD GOLDEN TIME
Spatial Identity: the first wall

space on the north facing the ore wall

WE ALL WANT TO SEE THE 'WALLS' ON LAND AND IN WATER
Spatial Identity

Creating new order of the space
direct towards the wall
Spatial Identity

A New Wall

Identify the new order of the space

Follow the direction and Maximize the length
LOCATION
Location

A distance from lakeshore drive
---- view from the drive as the front facade

On the central open space
---- visible for pedestrian from neighborhood
Location

Divide a plaza to the lakeshore drive
......with a public pavilion in front

A NODE space on the route from the neighborhood
Location

Divide the research clusters to the lakefront

...... A Public / Private division
Location

Fit into the masterplan
Scenario A 2035
TYPOLOGY
big small things
Typology - the family

A working&research cluster fronting the central bar
Typology - the family

- Large Structure/Benchmark/Prototype Complex
- Slab:
  - research, education, office
- Tower:
  - office, institutions
Typology - the family

- Large Structure/Landmark/Prototype Complex
  - Courtyard: research complex
  - Slab: research, education, office
  - Tower: office, institutions
Typology - the family

- Large Structure/Landmark/Prototype Complex
  - Tower: office, institutions
  - Courtyard: research complex
  - Slab: research, education, office
Typology - the family

Box: conference, exhibition, public service

Dot: special programs

Slab: research, education, office

Tower: office, institutions

Courtyard: research complex

Large Structure/Landmark/Prototype Complex
Sections and plans
MSC4 DIRECTION
Visual Identity
& Hybrid Structure
Case

**Monument for Modernism**

Robert Burghardt
Venice Architecture Biennale 2012

**EXPRESSION TO LANGUAGE**

zusammen-gesetzt aus

assembled from

zusammen-gesetzt aus

assembled from

zusammen-gesetzt aus

assembled from

zusammen-gesetzt aus

assembled from
Position paper – 4244826 – Wenjia Wang

I. Introduction

In 1970s, David Greene claims the mutual restraint and interaction relationships between social-culture and architecture in post-industrial era, in their book 'Concerning Archigram...'. "An Archigram project attempts to ... provides a new agenda where nomadism is the dominant social force; where time, exchange and metamorphosis replace stasis; where consumption, lifestyle and transience become the program; and where the public realm is an electronic surface enclosing the globe." Their solution for architecture in the post-industrial society is described by journalist Ira Mazzoni in one of her architectural criticism: “a collage in all its meanings-a cut-and-paste, drawn tour d’horizon of urban networking.” I believe it is relevant to again bring this topic back to the table now. After half a century, we face a world with bottom-up social force (represented by communities) that have never been more prosperous. They come with the occupation of urban space, full penetration of popular culture, multi-platform media and fragmented rights and obligations structure. The topic becomes even more relevant in the Complex Project Chicago Studio. In the project, we are facing the irresistible bottom-up social force of the communities, ethnics, individuals as well as a utopian expectation of reviving the city of Chicago on various scales and in both soft and hard conditions.

Collage, by admitting the chaos and transparency in architecture and urban environment, layering readable fragments and symbols, will be able to fill in the missing of modernism liner design method in today's changeable and dynamic social context.

Therefore, my research question will be Collage as a design language in complex social context. Here collage is not only a method but also a philosophy of architecture.

The main problem lies in the propagation attributes of the language and how to turn a 2D semiotic or medium into space. I will make comparisons between my methodology and Uberto Eco’s semiological perspective and Colin Rowe’s transparency design method. Then more cases will be collected to study the length of the token and arrangement. Finally I will describe my methodology in relation to an analytical tool I am experiencing on. A large range of medium will be collected and translated into 2D drawings, digital models database, a layering system and diagram conducting the arrangement of collage within which I position my research.
II. Counterargument

Many people may think that collage is just an act, a strategy or technique. And take it as a language would have the suspension of fussing over. However, from the most original collage desire via the act of pasting, splitting and splicing, to the extensive collage phenomenon in contemporary art and architecture, collage as a methodology has achieved considerable impact and discourse. The term “collage” itself bears profound meanings. We should avoid literal reading and simplifying it into a strategy during the interpretation. If one can accept Postmodernism reading the architecture as text and Deconstructionism configuring it from fragmented elements, collage can also get it explanation under the methodology of semiotic. Though on the other hand, it might be impropriate to regard it simply as language. The elements used in collages are often referred as medium. For a collage, its elements don’t need to be flattened to unreadable alphabet. It’s more like a paragraph or several sentences that can already carry some stories.

Also there may be suspicions that collage can only reflect an act and performance of working and living, but not the essence of architecture - survival, convenience, comfort, freedom, etc. I concede the opponent has a point. But in contemporary thinking one truth exists no more. So what really is the essence of architecture? Is it really something significant to everyone? For Internationale Situationnist Henri Lefebvre, the essence of architecture is exactly this everydayness. In his work ‘The Theory of Moments and the Construction of Situations’, he elaborated:” At the level of everyday life, this intervention would be translated as a better allocation of its elements and its instants as "moments,” so as to intensify the vital productivity of everydayness, its capacity for communication, for information, and also and above all for pleasure in natural and social life. The theory of moments, then, is not situated outside of everydayness, but would be articulated along with it, by uniting with critique to introduce therein what its richness lacks.”

Meanwhile, collage is often used on 2-dimensional interventions. It may be shorthand in solving the problem of space. Collage is not originated in architecture activity. Ideas borrowed from another discipline need to be transformed to fit in the field. I believe subsided by other theories and methodologies (Transparency, Situationist International, The Naked City), it can solve the problem of space on various scales. Colin Rowe's book ‘Transparency’ introduced a term ‘phenomenal transparency’, as opposed to literal transparency to provide a method to layer space. Rowe defines the term as describing "an inherent quality of organization." The example Rowe uses to explain the term is Le Corbusier's Villa Garche where Rowe
sings "...there is a continuous dialectic between fact and implication. The reality of deep space is constantly opposed to the inference of shallow space; and by means of the resultant tension, reading after reading is enforced." iii Thus at the scale of a building, space, program or events can be layered and collaged. Later in 'The Naked City'iv, Debord chose to collage maps, constructions and cultural identities together to merge architects with moments (society, culture) and space (architecture, city). Therefore in terms of systems and urban design, collage can also be effective. At last, Colin Rowe’s ‘collage city’ proved collage as a methodology as well as a philosophy in reviving city life and urban generation. I will not go deeper into this section since problems again turn to be planarized.

Never than less, someone would parallel this language with Regionalism, Historicism and Contextualism. It uses conventional parts and history Motif, so it’s an obstinate in the old and inherent. Colin Rowe’s ‘collage city’ theory introduced a romantic solution that only concerns form but not the context behind it. Its fascination of the history exceeds the pursue for the future, and it relies on the memory. But originally the intention of collage was to concede elements from different space and time can be cut off from their context and put together to create new meanings and context. It uses the history, but doesn’t have to be attached to it.

III. My argument

Archigram’s passion for images and symbols initiate questioning towards the ‘truth’ of architecture. Their collage can be regarded as a kind of architecture - a non-traditional layout based on deep thinking and the use
of concrete and paper as a medium. This collage is not a collage in the true sense, but a way of thinking borrowed collage. Use existing social image and abstract symbols to compose new graphics, and use traditional forms of paint and materials to conduct the performance. Similarly, in Koolhaas’ PARC de la Villette, the collage of symbols does not pay attention to the proximity or the reality of the spatial. The expressing is simple and straightforward. However, behind the game like design process lies designers profound thinking of architecture and city. Collaging these simplified or refined imaginations together is to form a complex of symbol to replace the conventional image of space, to use a specific visual image to imply abstraction, to embody significance in visualization.

The philosophy of collage is initial for understanding the contemporary phenomenon in architecture and providing solutions for its situation.

**Everything is between Confrontation and Hybridity**

In the work ‘The Postmodern Turn’\(^v\), Ihab Hassan carried out a detailed comparison of modernism and postmodernism and highlighted two core principle of postmodernism: “uncertainty” and “internality”. Modern cities are too complex structures, filled with all kinds of irreconcilable contradiction - rich and poor, noble and secular, commercial and cultural, traditional and modern… This type of hybridity city has a strong tendency to pop. It does not need to resolve conflicts. Instead, it is to package these contradictions into the city. We should promote moderate, pluralistic coexistence architecture and unify the heterogeneous and contradictory elements into it. We should do both - abstract and concrete, clear and ambiguous, order and occasionally, large and small, inside and outside – to form the “Difficult Whole”.\(^vi\) Image of the city is like a collage of pop art. It is fashionable, fragments, diverse, and can easily be replaced; it is inclusive, does not reject any content, form and vocabulary. It does not require perfection. It just needs a bold vision.

**This is an era of consumption**

Archigram’s image reveals a world where architecture became something that can meet all the desire and ultimate consumption. Just in terms of ideology, the worship of technology and obsessed with science fiction image precisely describes the modern deep dependence on consumerism and changing in the connotation of architecture at this stage. Through consumption comedy of architectural images, we get rid of the morality shackles of Modern Architecture Trends, and completely release the hedonistic of image consumption. Architecture as a concept can become part of popular culture. Indeed in the last 50 years, we can see a subtle shift in the concept generating of architecture. Whether for storytelling or
drawing, "interesting" becomes very important because it is the first step to attract viewers.

Japanese architect Arata Isozaki is an architect extremely sensitive to art, and fashion. He inherits the collage strategies from pop art, and developed techniques like multi-phase space, incomplete forms, discontinuous and decorative techniques, thus to subvert the principle of modern architecture which emphasizes the spatial continuity, internal and external consistency, the unity of technology and performance as well as anti-decoration. In the project Tsukuba Centre Building, he is fully aware that his work will be the object of people's consumption, and therefore he work tirelessly in assembling the fragments of his own beauty: image of Japanese traditional wooden architecture, western classical corner stone, Michelangelo’s oval shape plaza and multi paving pattern, rockery water and garden ornaments, Alpheus symbolic metal laurel, etc. He dismembered and reassembled the vocabulary of various architects and scattered them around the center. They face different directions, neither following a unified stance, nor attempting to talk to each other. They are patterned in accordance with the needs of the display but that’s it. They appear not care for any relationship and any reproduction of meaning. He admitted he is Anti-contextualist, because it is too difficult to find credible context under the background of Japan’s postwar reconstruction. Therefore, he argued that the new architecture should stimulate generation of new context in their environment. This is also the reason why his works often shows aggressive or defensive posture and playful attitude. Everything is about today, and everything is for consumption.

*It's about everydayness and participation*

People in post-industrial era pay more attention to realize their own value. Reflected in the architectural design, it appears as emphasizing public participation. The audiences are not only passively accepting, but also actively participating to become a builder or implementer of architectural significance. Ideological initiative implies the possibility to participate in the creation. Diversity of activities causes blurring of the space. Expression of pleasure indicates the degree of realize their own value.

Collage (including Pop Art, New Realism) and assembling sculptures use a variety of materials and all means of modeling to mix the visual realism and painting abstractionism together to produce a new concept both visual and symbolic, both of memory and true, expanding the field of painting. Originally the purpose of Collage is to blur the boundaries of art and stack it with everyday life on one plane so that it not only erase the depth of life, but also dilutes the dimension of art, broadening the audience of art, adjoining life and art at this point. Stuttgart Art Museum
designed by Stirling uses historical style, form and symbol and rearranged them in a surreal way. That is, "to borrow a previous piece of debris or fragments to build up an information expression (rather than the expression of the essence)." Stirling used an overall layout very similar to 19th-century German architect Schinkel's neoclassical works Altes Museum. But by the introduction of heterogeneous elements, he weakened the classical sense of symmetrical layout. These elements emulate a variety of topics of modern architecture, including: Alto specialty piano-shaped curve glass entrance hall deviates from the Center for Architecture, Le Corbusier-style ramps throughout the inside and outside, and constructivist style, colorful steel canopy, the Centre Pompidou-style exhaust pipe. In this architecture, the traditional historic building type system, the form of modern architecture and technology vocabulary mixed together, blurring the monumental nature of the overall layout, forming a kind of "informal memorial". In the collage of Stuttgart Art Museum, prototype is cleverly digestion and conceptually altered, monumental becomes informal; seriousness is played down by fun, conveying a parody of history and goodwill of irony.

IV. Conclusion
For the arts there is no such thing as "good" or "noble". All art is low, is the usual stuff. What we really respect is not art, but by instinct or inspiration arts expressed. Architects are composers rather than performers. By combination and arrangement of the elements, the architect can be more subtle than other means of construction to accurately grasp the overall space, complexity and fun, in order to guide the user to participate in the space and make exchanges in various activities possible. Thus it is confirmed that "collage⋯⋯is not only a way of interpretation, but also a source of space creation".

On ideological terms, collage studies also investigated the philosophical roots of modern architecture and post-modern architecture. Abstracted and materialized thinking is parallel to each other during the development of human mind. Reflected in the specific operations: the difference between a craftsman using collage techniques and an engineer using scientific methods is craftsmen use rational "repairing technique" that is not in accordance with the strict rules in advance. They operate with existing things by hand, and is not associated with any particular plan. This "collage technique" can just fill in as a post-modern strategy to deal with the modern crisis, and turns the urban morphology and architectural concepts towards pluralistic perspectives.

In terms of the design attitude, like the mixed light is white, mixed color is black, Collage also give designers and viewers qualitative changes like
new experience. However, different from deconstruction architect using form disintegration to express ambiguities, Collage pursuing positive integration with a variety of elements and ready-mades. The Fracture aesthetics it brings consistent with the passion of contemporary avant-garde art. It is not to make the design obscure, but to use rational thinking properly in radical design process. Thus collage is not only a design approach, itself implies an attitude of creation.

Contemporary art and architecture designed can accommodate various forms of expression. But it does not tantamount to a piling of material. Current popular belief always has too much to talk, too much to illustrate, too much to prove and express some ideas that look profound, which only makes the scene busy. If architect's work cannot be justified by original, rationality or even context, what makes the criteria of the unique vision of an architect then? That is my question left at the end.

Bibliography

Archigram was an avant-garde architectural group formed in the 1960s - based at the Architectural Association, London - that was futurist, anti-heroic and pro-consumerist, drawing inspiration from technology in order to create a new reality that was solely expressed through hypothetical projects. The main members of the group were Peter Cook, Warren Chalk, Ron Herron, Dennis Crompton, Michael Webb and David Greene. Designer Theo Crosby was the "hidden hand" behind the group.

"The Naked City, a map by Debord, illustrates the Situationists' concern with the construction and perception of urban space. The map consists of 19 cut-out sections of a map of Paris, printed in black ink, which are connected with red arrows. With its invention of quarters, its shifting about of spatial relations, and its large white blanks of non-actualized space, The Naked City visualizes a fragmented city that is both the result of multiple restructuring of a capitalist society, and the very form of a radical critique of this society." Tom McDonough, October 67, (Winter 1994) 58-77.