

Philippe Barrière

with PB studio 501*

(美) 菲利普·巴瑞耶 编著

与 PB 工作室 501*

王智禄 关山月 译



A&J INTERNATIONAL DESIGN MEDIA LIMITED

RESOLUTION 对策

Repositioning the Relation Between Man and Nature

重新定位人与自然的关系

RESOLUTION

对策

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重新定位人与自然的关系

(美) 菲利普·巴瑞耶 编著
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*. 5th Year Studio at the School of Architecture, University of Kansas, 1998-2007.

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

对策：重新定位人与自然的关系 / (法) 巴瑞耶
(Barrière, P.) 著; 关山月, 王智禄译. — 天津: 天
津大学出版社, 2010.8
ISBN 978-7-5618-3565-4

I. ①对… II. ①巴… ②关… III. ①建筑设计—作
品集—法国—现代 IV. ①TU206

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2010) 第136943号


天津大学出版社大连分社暨国际设计出版中心 策划
地 址: 大连市沙河口区中山路427号星海创意岛
大轧2号3楼308室/大轧1号1楼103-105室
电 话: 0411-8437 6181/6182
网 址: www.archi-china.com
责任编辑: 侯雪倩 李跃炎 黎恋恋
装帧设计: 王 峙 刘 浩
封面设计: Alessandro Segalini, Philippe Barrière collective (PB+Co)

对策：重新定位人与自然的关系

(法) 巴瑞耶 (Barrière, P.) 著; 关山月, 王智禄译.

出版发行: 天津大学出版社
出 版 人: 杨 欢
地 址: 天津市卫津路92号天津大学内 (邮编: 300072)
总 经 销: 天津大学出版社发行部 / 大连安基传媒有限公司发行部
电 话: 022-27403647 022-27402742 (邮购) / 0411-84376101/6102
网 址: www.tjup.com
印 刷: 上海瑞时印刷有限公司
经 销: 全国各地新华书店
开 本: 305 mm × 229 mm
印 张: 25 $\frac{5}{8}$
字 数: 428 千字
版 次: 2010年10月第1版
印 次: 2010年10月第1次印刷
定 价: 286.00元

(本图书凡属印刷错误、装帧错误, 可向发行部调换)



In architecture one is confronted with problems for which one must find solutions.
The best architecture is the clearest and most direct solution to the problem.

Mies van der Rohe, *The History of Theory of Architecture*

对于在建筑中遇到的难题，我们必须找出对策。
而最好的建筑就是最清晰且最直接的解决方法。

—— 密斯·凡·德·罗《建筑理论通史》

RESOLUTION

对策

Philippe Barrière Collective PB+Co

with PB studio 501*

菲利普·巴瑞耶团队与PB工作室501

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book design:

Alessandro Segalini WITH PB+Co

To all my students with thanks and gratitude.

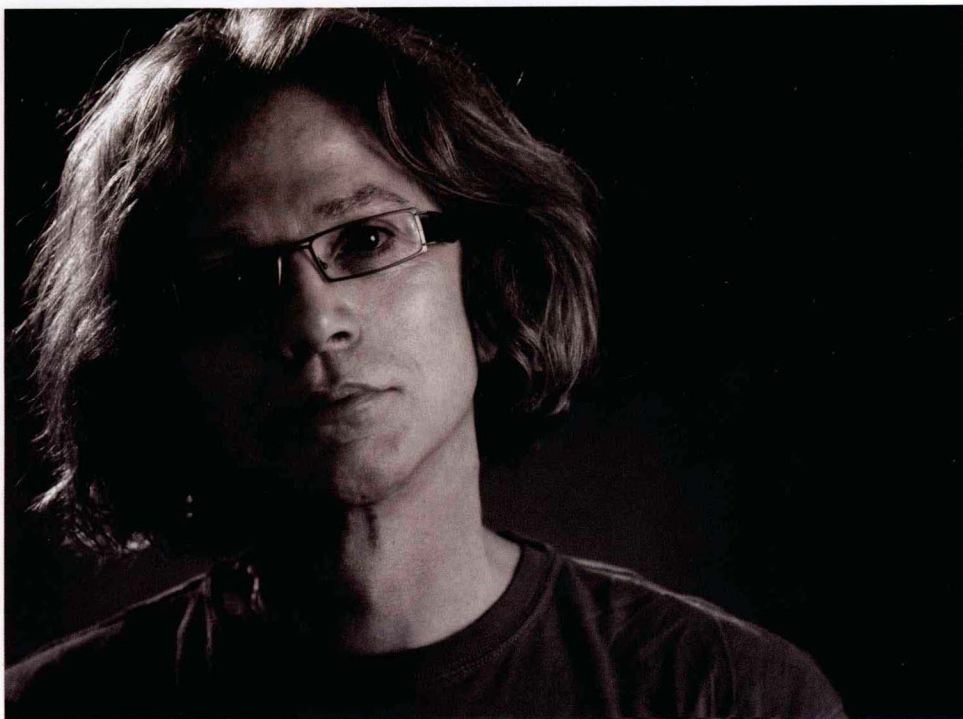
以此感谢我所有的学生。

I am because we are

我在因我们同在

The work of my students (PB Studio 501) makes up more than half of the projects in this book. I therefore dedicate this book to their generous contributions. Their contagious motivation, efforts, commitment and complicity made it possible for us to achieve this final and coherent result together. My students and also my assistants were an inspiration: I learned a tremendous amount from working with them. The Kenyan proverb *I am because we are* takes on a tangible meaning here, especially when so many outstanding projects needed to be resolved with credible solutions to create another compelling reality.

在此书中，超过一半的项目归功于我的学生们（PB工作室501）。对于他们的无私奉献，在此我表示真挚的感谢。正因为有了他们那富于感染力的激情、不懈的努力、无私的奉献以及紧密的合作，我们才得以将此书结集出版。对于我来说，我的学生们和助手们给予我无尽的灵感，与他们合作使我受益匪浅。肯尼亚的谚语“我在因我们同在”在我们身上得到淋漓尽致的体现，特别是这些优秀的项目只有凭借可靠的决策才能应用到现实之中。



Philippe Barrière has engaged in a wide range of activities in the professional, non-profit and academic realm; on a national and international level; and as an architect, architecture critic, urban planner, associate professor and architecture historian.

Philippe received his degree in architecture from the L'École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. He was granted a scholarship to study at two American graduate programs, at Cranbrook Academy of Art and Cornell University. He received a Master of Science in Urban Planning from the Institut d'Urbanisme de Paris, followed by a Doctorate in Art History at the University Panthéon Sorbonne (Paris). He worked as an architect in the USA as well as France, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, and the French West Indies. He completed his Master's Degree at Pratt Institute in New York, where he then settled and started a practice. His writings have been widely published in *l'Architecture d'Aujourd'hui*, *Archi-Cree* and other publications; his work and the work of his students has been widely exhibited. He has taught at the New York Institute of Technology, Parsons School of Design, the University of Texas at Arlington, the University of Montréal, Drury University, the University of Kansas, and more recently at l'École Spéciale d'Architecture de Paris and l'École d'Architecture de Université Laval de Québec. He is the principal of Philippe Barrière Collective (PB+CO).

Philippe was made a Knight of the Order of Arts and Literature (Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres), an honor bestowed on him by the French Ministry of Culture for his contribution and achievements in the field of architecture.

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PREFACE

Preface by Philippe Barrière

The title **RESOLUTION** refers to the philosophy behind the overall approach of the book. The theoretical content questions the very essence of patterns of development used in the modern-day built environment which produces its specific architecture. These questions examine pressing current-day realities with new models that respond to them. The process creates architecture which is built on concepts that are based on the beneficial effects they will have on the built environment. Instead of being part of a problem it represents a part of a solution.

Architecture has not only lost the absolute meaning it maintained during the classical period but also the rationale provided by modernism. Only a relative meaning that has crystallized from it remains taking responsibilities. If architecture is to maintain the values that have enabled it to provide structure to and influence culture and the evolution of society, its meaning must be the same as the pro-active role it should take.

Therefore, it has to escape from this predicament by establishing new relationships and creates new connections that will lead to a break away from existing patterns. This book attempts to exemplify ways of doing this.

The Fundamentals of the Problem

The uncontrollable in contemporary human environments and that which questions it.

Recently developed areas respond to immediate needs (space, affordability, accessibility, etcetera). The legitimacy of what is built stems from the urgency of these needs. Yet this urgency provides no answers to the questions regarding the foundations or implications of these new developments. Moreover, they exist in an immediate present and have a finality that inhibits them from addressing the future. The certainty and the deficiencies of the forms they have created result in replicas and in incompleteness that conflict with human values and those of society. Questions remain:

- How can the built environment change and influence the reality which it has produced?
- How can architecture bring about evolution in society if its output is limited to the immediate present?
- How can lessons learned provide a basis to perfect our evolution?

Throughout its history, in responding to the needs of the human environment, architecture has changed culture by altering not only relationships between man and nature, but also those between man and society. Conceived in terms of either symmetry or identity, these relationships have always had a reciprocity that has made it possible to invert their order, their importance and therefore their meaning. So,

- Can architecture still change these environments by altering relationships between man and nature and between man and society?
- What would then be the rationale used to justify its meaning and to gauge its validity?

What drive the approach used in this book are some of the unanswered questions being posed in the contemporary environment. These questions force us to better understand our hopes and the need for change, both which must guarantee progress and a vision for the future. The book aims to contribute to defining this hope and to avoiding potential constraints by answering them.

To this end the approach taken is to define new relationships between nature, man and society by creating new organizational models, wherein architecture is designed to permit a balance. By becoming the “environment” for these relationships, these models can become a benchmark, guaranteeing equilibrium and integrity even in the midst of the crises that transformed them.

Definition of the Theme

Impossibilities in question or the questioning of possibilities.

The world is faced with the difficulty of synthesizing the different elements that constitute it. The impossibility of this task is a result of the incompatible and contradictory phenomena that exist among its different elements, and are said to be the origin of its crises.¹ A tangible example of this can be seen in the human environments built recently; their structures are disconnected and there is no control over their spatial heterogeneity or architectural forms.

For many, this impossibility reflects the inability of the world to evolve as part of what used to be the responsibility of power structures or of a collective destiny. Today, this responsibility is assumed as part of the ever-repeating present. While this continuous process frees us from the unknown and the risks it entails,

总序

菲利普·巴瑞耶的序言

本书的标题“对策”揭示了书中整体方案背后隐含的哲学原理。书中的理论内容对现代建筑环境中所使用的规划方案的本质提出了质疑。这些疑问审视了紧迫的社会现状和与之呼应的新建筑类型。在此过程中，一种有利于建筑环境的建筑理念应运而生，这不是部分问题所在，而恰恰是部分解决策略。

建筑不仅失去了其在古典时期所保持的绝对意义，而且也失去了基于现代主义的理论基础。现在，只有从中析出的一些相关意义仍具重要性。如果建筑能够保持自身价值，并不断地以其架构影响文化和社会的进步，那么，它无疑将扮演着引导性的角色。

因此，为摆脱这种困境，建筑需建立新的关系模式，并创造新的链接体系以突破现有模式。本书以此为目的加以例证。

问题的根源

当前人类环境中的不可控因素及其对它的质疑

当前，发达地区都在积极应对各种迫切需求（如空间需求、经济实惠、便利程度等）。建筑的合理性全权系于需求的紧迫性。然而对于新建筑的理论基础和应用方法问题，这种紧迫性却无能为力。更糟糕的是，它们只存在于当前状态之中，却不能着眼于未来。它们的必然性和残缺性体现了个体价值和社会价值的不对等和冲突，而这也势必导致最终的形式残缺和不完整。存在的问题有：

- 建筑如何改变和影响它所营造的环境？
- 如果建筑对目前的影响是有限的，那么它将如何促进社会的进步？
- 我们得到的经验如何为指导未来文明提供基础？

古往今来，为了满足人类生存环境的需要，建筑改变着人类与自然、人类与社会的关系，从而改变着文化。鉴于一致性与对称性，这些关系中总是包含着一种相互性，这也就导致了它们之间可能发生顺序、重要性和意义的颠倒。因此，

建筑能够通过改变人类与自然和社会的关系继续改变环境吗？

届时我们运用什么标准来判断建筑的意义，评估其实用性呢？

此书中的方案旨在应对当代建筑环境中尚未解决的问题。这些问题也促使我们去深入了解我们对创新的期待和创新本身的必要性，而这二者必须着眼于未来。此书旨在诠释这种期望，并尽量避免思维的故事自封。

书中所列举的方案通过创造新的关系模型，对自然、人类与社会之间的关系做出了全新的解释；其中，建筑使这三者达到了平衡。作为基准点，这些模型成为上述三者关系的“大环境”，即使处于极端环境，模型发生改变，它们也会确保“大环境”的平衡和完整状态。

主题概念

问题中存在的不可能性或对可能性的质疑

万事万物都会面临这样一个难题，即将其不同的构成元素整合到一起。它的不可能性在于，互不相容与相互矛盾的现象始终存在于不同的元素之间，这也是其危机的根源所在¹。近年来所建造的人类环境便是活生生的例子，它们的结构之间没有任何联系，对于空间的多样性与建筑形式也没有一个统一的标准。

许多人认为，这种不可能性反映了世界无法脱离它本应承担的统领地位与共济职责而独立存在。如今，这种责任被认为是循环往复的世事中的一部分。虽然这种持续性的进程将我们从未知及其带来的风险中解脱出来，但是它也加重了我们对当今现实及其后果所要承担的责任。

然而，如果未来的唯一方案仍是重复现今建筑环境中的形式，那么这就反映出世界在改变形态及适应带来改变的设计方案方面的局限性。而且，倘若我们只此一种方案，不论从眼前还是长远来看，都不是明智的选择。面对此方案的缺陷和构建新模型时的困难，我们必须认真研究这种不可能性的实质，希望能够拿出创新型的替代方案。每个时代都有其独特的挑战，而建筑的目标正是接受挑战。目前建筑所面临的巨大挑战不是关于基础的讨论，而是其表现形式。

目前的挑战在于解决不同环境中互不相容和相互矛盾的状况，所以“可能性”正是产生于“不可能性”。这种理念试图推翻互不相容的现状，去探寻缺失的、未知的事物或是从未涉足过的领域。如果我们想以现代思想促进发展，那么我们必须先建立未知的事物，将其看作实现可能性的过程的起点。

it only increases our responsibility for the present and its consequences. However, if the only solution to prepare for the future is to repeat the patterns recently created in built environments, then this would appear to reflect the limitations of the world to manage metamorphoses and to come up with designs to create change. Moreover, as this is by default the only existing solution, this is neither a short- nor a long-term option. Looking at these shortcomings and the difficulty in producing other types of models means we have to examine the nature of this impossibility, in the hope of being able to produce alternatives that would offer a genuine solution. Each era features its own challenges; the goal of architecture is to take them on. While architecture has recently faced significant challenges, these are more related to aspects of form rather than fundamental discussions.

The current challenge is to manage the incompatibilities and contradictions that exist in these different environments, so that “original possibilities” are born of “original impossibilities”. This conceptual approach attempting to overturn existing incompatibilities facilitates the process of discovering what is lacking, unknown or untried. If we want to include progress defined by modern thinking, we have to establish what is unknown and see it as a way to accomplish possibilities.

Practical Theory

A pragmatic utopia: working on what is most lacking.

These initial conceptual conjectures have defined the strategy of working not on what is in excess and is lacking least – the postmodern strategy of representation by Hadid, Libeskind and Coop Himmelb(l)au, and of Koolhaas’s XXXL theory – but on what is most lacking, for all origin comes from this.

This strategy is predicated on three basic principles.

- Reduce the incompatibilities and contradictions that exist in our environment to free it from constraints and open it up to the impossible.

In order to perfect the environment, one must understand the relationships that have produced these incompatibilities and contradictions, and their impact on the creation of different environments. New ecological pressures create the need to re-examine the functional patterns produced by these relationships, as well as the potential of these environments to resolve them. Only this potential can reduce the incompatibilities and constraints by transforming the links between certain existing relationships. The establishment of a new kind of

relationship will contribute towards finding the answers to what has been missing. Thus the tactic of working on what is lacking makes it possible to transform, to re-evaluate and to recreate an original reality based on the traces of the past.

- Restore the poetic imagination to these different environments so that they may participate in a collective imagination.

This should be done separately for each different type of environment (city, suburbia, superhighway, etcetera). This evolution starts with the idealization of their commonplace reality and the recognition of their original symbolic values (for instance, suburbia is transformed into nature parks and the superhighway restores a lost of modernity). While this process takes into account the cultural phenomena inherent in these environments, it primarily responds to the paradoxes they pose, for the nonsense created represents the incompatibilities and the contradictions and is fundamental to eliminating meaning. Restoration makes it possible to reintroduce the original, through weakened myth or the imagination that has been lacking. Finally, the re-composition of these different environments re-establishes the form of an original, non-existent design whose essence triggers a positive collective imagination. This last opportunity is developed in the following point.

- Develop each of these different environments separately with the same astuteness, thereby creating a common design for the whole; this has always been lacking.

The role of the development of projects is to furnish each environment with missing links and to connect them within the same design. This approach gives coherence to the whole, something that has never existed. Each project is the result of a particular experiment that occurs only in the context of the relationships established.

Its objective is not for the solution to be generally applicable, even if the problems that must be remedied are generic (suburbanization of the city, the proliferation of junction roads on superhighways, suburban growth, etcetera). In responding to particular challenges, each project contributes, as part of the whole, to the elaboration of a new logic and a new interactive dialectic and creates a new and original design. The final result does not propose a system, but through distinct responses generates an ingenious whole. In the face of the existing dystopia, the utopia of the final design, through project examples, opens the original dysfunction to new potentials that can change reality.

实践理论

实用主义理想：在缺失的事物上做文章

扎哈·哈迪德、里勃斯金德、库浦·海姆布鲁姆的后现代表现策略以及库哈斯的超大号理论——最初的概念性推论——阐明应该抛开冗余的、关注缺失的，而实用主义更是提倡关注稀缺事物这一策略，这也是所有理论的根基。

这一策略包括三个基本原则。

减少环境中互不相容和相互矛盾的状况，使环境摆脱束缚，向不可能的事物敞开大门。

为了使环境得以改善，我们必须了解导致这些互不相容和相互矛盾的原因以及它们对于创造不同环境产生的影响。在新的生态压力下，我们有必要重新审视这些关系所产生的功能形式，以及环境所具备的解决这些问题的潜力。因为只有这种潜力能够通过转变特定的关系减少现存的不相容性和约束性。一种新型关系的建立有助于寻找缺失的事物。因此，在缺失的事物上做文章，使之有可能进行转变、重新评价，并在历史的痕迹上重新创造一个现实。

存储此类对于环境的臆想，促成它们的聚合性想象力。

对于形式各异的环境（如城市、郊区、高速公路等），要因地制宜。这种变革始于对普通现实的理想化以及对它们最初的标志性价值的认知（例如，将郊区转变为自然公园，使高速公路展现现代化气息）。当这个过程将环境中固有的文化现象考虑在内的时候，它便对环境中的矛盾做出了反应，因为那些无用的东西正体现了互不相容性与不对称性，并且恰恰是意义消失的根源。通过日渐衰落的神话或日趋匮乏的想象可以将原型重新展现，而对环境的修复增加了其现实性。最后，这些不同环境的再次组合重新建立了原型的形式，而一种不存在的设计激发了活跃的聚合性想象力。这最后一个机遇请详见下文。

用同样的明智之举打造不同的环境，从而为整体环境创造一个共同的设计方案，这正是一直以来所缺失的。

发展方案的作用是用缺失的联系填补环境中的空白，并且将其整合为一个设计。这种方法赋予了整体环境一种前所未有的 consistency。每一个方案都是一个特殊实验的结果，而这些实验只能发生于一个已经设定好的关系中。

即使亟须解决的问题属于同一种类（城市的郊区化、高速公路上交叉路的建设、郊区的兴起等），它的目标也不是创造一个普遍适用的方案。为了应对特殊的挑战，每一项方案作为整体的一部分，都为创造一项新的逻辑和创新型设计做出了贡献。最终的结果虽然没有自成体系，但是不同的应对方案却形成了一个精妙的整体。在现状如地狱般糟糕的情况下，理想的设计方案通过具体的实例，开拓了改变现实状况之路。

Historical Context of this Approach

Emancipation from the impossibility suggests the radicalism of the avant-garde of the early twentieth century. Still, the projects represented in this book demonstrate how that liberating potential is only possible by confronting existing reality, not by eradicating it.

The approach proposed here does not deny reality. Instead, it takes it on board and explores it so as to be able to embrace its structures, to modify their undesirable elements and to keep in check their harmful effects.

Modern architecture, staying faithful to its social discourse, has endeavored to provide solutions to the evils of the industrial and capitalist society. Ironically, it has ended up embodying them.

Postmodern architecture of the last 25 years was a response, not to the social discourse of the modernists, but to their contemporary philosophical discourse. The search for the failures of modernism, which has allowed it to deconstruct itself, is similar to that of an aesthetic of “otherness” in current architecture. Unlike the modernists, postmodern architecture has focused not on evils or difficulties, but on words and games to create complexity. It has engaged in omissions and abnormality, forgetting the abnormality contained in omissions.

In addition, with the advent of global warming, society is faced with unprecedented changes. Sustainable architecture has tried to respond to the urgency. Indeed, the use of certified materials and LEED regulations are necessary, but these are insufficient. In the attempt to reduce energy consumption, in very concrete terms and as quickly as possible, sustainable architecture has neglected to rethink the spatial aspects of the environment in response to lifestyles that perpetuate problems in time and space. In other words, it has not rethought the spaces that contribute to the problem.

Today, this challenge, combined with that of globalization, compels us to focus on what needs to be transformed and offers us the unique opportunity to change what could not have been achieved without it. It calls for transformations on a planetary scale to initiate one of the greatest human revolutions. This can only be achieved through the reconsideration of the built environment and of our modes of development and expansion. To facilitate this, architecture will also have to establish the conditions needed to achieve this change by defining new functional schemes, new programs, new spaces and new products. Throughout history, the role of architecture has always been to structure the organization of humans in societies, to deploy them across time and space, and in so doing to accelerate their transformation.

This challenge defines the theme of this book. Over the last 10 years, numerous agencies have examined the problems arising from the crises faced in this world. Their successes have been an inspiration and a support, but their endeavors, often limited to *ad hoc* interventions, have led to diminished power in the face of adversity. The architecture of the 1960s understood this challenge, and without its inspiration, the endeavors in this book, while far more pragmatic and unfortunately far less radical in their interventions, would not have been possible. The growth in the concept of landscape urbanism and of landscape recovery has reinforced the idea to treat suburbia as a park (see *Suburbia as a National Park, Reversing Sprawl and the Recovery of Landscape*), and to include the superhighway as an integral element.

方案的历史背景

从不可能性中解脱是20世纪初先锋派极端主义的特征。此书中列举的方案说明了这种解放性的潜力为何只能解决当前问题，却不能彻底消除它们。

这里提出的方案并不否认现实。相反，它是将现实提上议程并认真研究，以便掌握其结构，修改其不尽如人意的部分，并时刻关注其负面效果。

现代建筑对其社会环境保持着高度的忠诚，它竭力为解决工业社会与资本社会的缺陷提出各种方案，极具讽刺的是，它却恰恰是这二者的典型代表。

最近这25年来的后现代建筑不是对现代主义的社会环境的应对，而是为了响应当代哲学环境的兴起。对现代主义失败的研究促进了其对自身的解构，这与目前建筑中的“他者”美学非常相似。后现代建筑与现代主义不同，其重点不在于缺点或困难，而在于创造复杂性的文字与游戏。它致力于缺失的事物与异常的事物，却忽略了缺失的事物本身的异常之处。

另外，随着全球气候变暖，社会面临着前所未有的变化。以可持续发展为目的的建筑试图应对这种紧迫危机。使用符合标准的材料以及建立绿色标准评估体系的确必要，但远远不够。在试图减少能源消耗时，可持续性的建筑未能重新把握环境的空间因素，进而无法应对导致时空问题的生活方式。换句话说，它未能重新衡量引发困难的空间。

今天，上述问题与全球化带来的挑战促使我们更加重视有待改变的事物，同时也给予我们一个独特的时机来改变那些我们不曾改变过的事物。它需要在全世界范围内做出改变，来激发一场人类最伟大的变革。只有对建筑环境、发展与扩展模式进行重新思考，我们才能达到这一目的。此外，建筑还需通过开发新的功能性方案、新项目、新空间和新产品来创造条件进行改变。在历史上，建筑的作用一直是创建社会组织、将其分配到不同的时间和空间，并在此过程中促进它们的变化。

挑战是本书的主题。在过去的10年中，许多机构都在研究全球危机引发的问题。对于我们来说，他们的成功无疑是一种启发和支持，但是他们的研究却只限于特定的干预手段，从而造成在困难面前力量的消退。20世纪60年代的建筑体现了这种挑战，如果没有它的启发，书中实用性和偏激性共存的理念就无法实现。景观城市化和城市景观化强调了将郊区改造成公园的想法（见《作为国家公园的郊区》），而高速公路也将融于景观之中。

Organization of the Book

The book is divided into four chapters; each deals with a different theme embodying each of the different, recently built human environments to which architecture must respond. These include the Post Urban City, the Superhighway, Suburbia and the Social and Humanitarian questions.

The essays in the first three chapters were written, in part, for different research projects.² They provide a critical analysis of the role played by the different relationships that produce architecture in different contexts. They also analyze the consequences of their existing growth patterns on the different environments.

Each essay serves as an introduction to a chapter and addresses the relationships that have defined architecture at the theoretical level (origin and metaphor) or at the economic and cultural level (mass communication and consumption, with the creation of motorways and housing estates). When a built environment responds to the demands of a given reality, it becomes complementary to this reality, and by perpetuating its values, freezes a society by keeping it from evolving. If, on the other hand, it supplements this reality, either by anticipating what it lacks, or dealing with a lack of capacity or bringing about a change, it allows the society to evolve by imagining another reality.

本书结构

本书分为四个部分，通过介绍近期建造的各类人居环境体现了不同的主题。它们分别对应了后都会城市、高速公路、郊区以及社会和人道主义建筑中的问题。

前三章的部分内容围绕不同的研究方案²，深刻分析了不同的关系体系在不同环境中创造建筑所起的作用，同时也分析了现有的建筑发展模式对不同环境带来的影响。

章节短文是对每章的介绍，叙述了在理论层面（起源和原型）、经济和文化层面（大众传播和消费、基础设施建设）的建筑关系。当一个建筑环境对一个特定的现实需求做出回应时，它就成为这种现实的补充，灌输其价值观致使社会的发展停滞不前。另一方面，如果建筑环境补其所缺，或者要么扩充容量补充这种现实，进而创造另一种现实，就可以推动社会不断进步。

The last essay, on social architecture, was written by one of my former students, Clarisa Diaz.

The theoretical and critical analyses were conducted simultaneously, in order to find a practical resolution to both. This juxtaposition allowed us to work out theoretical interpretations in the form of propositions for a new project typology.

The projects developed are part of application and demonstration exercises defining this approach. They represent different possible interpretations and examples are illustrated in this book. They have made it possible to test principles to support these interpretations, and to validate them by comparing them with previous realities. The projects, while they all differ from one another, all stem directly from this research into theory and the practical application of this research. They have come out of exercises that address the limitations of subverting and inverting their consequences. The more the resolution of a project seems evident, the more it conceals what it has subverted. The book contains professional projects, complemented by those developed by my students. The projects, as well as coming from research, also have come out of the 5th year Studios I directed at the School of Architecture of the University of Kansas (PB Studio 501), which took place from Fall 1987 to Spring 2007.

最后一篇关于社会公益建筑的短文是由我以前的学生克莱里萨·迪亚兹撰写的。

该书中同时进行了理论性和批判性的分析，目的在于找出二者的实践性解决方案。这种并行分析有助于我们以提出新方案类型的形式阐释理论。

书中的方案是应用与展示练习的一部分，它们代表了书中不同的可能性方案和实例。这样一来，就可以通过检验原则以提供理论支撑，通过实例对比以证实其自身的可行性。这些项目都各不相同，但它们都源于同一项研究及其实际运用，都诞生于局限性的颠覆和逆转之中。一个项目的方案越是张扬，越是掩盖了它所颠覆的事物。书中有许多项目是由我的学生们补充完成的。这些项目同样也来源于研究，它们是1987年秋季至2007年春季我在堪萨斯大学建筑学院指导五年级工作室（PB工作室501）的时候完成的。