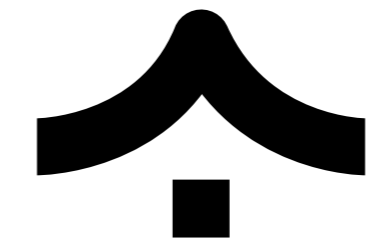
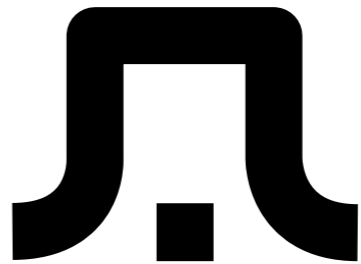


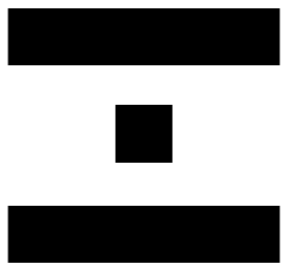
Countryside
温故知乡



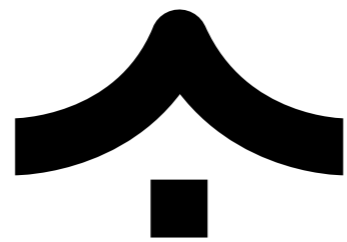
**Keynote
Speeches
Delivered by
Wen Tiejun
Zhu Chenghu
April 12
10:00-12:00**



**主题演讲
温铁军
朱成虎
4月12日
10:00—12:00**



**Countryside
Marathon
Rem Koolhaas
Interviews
17 Chinese
Intellectuals
and Practi-
tioners
on Countryside
April 11
13:00-19:30**



**乡村马拉松
库哈斯现场采访
十七位中国乡村
领域相关学者
与从业者
4月11日 13:00—19:30**



论坛主办 文化乌镇股份有限公司
论坛主持 姜珞
对话嘉宾 雷姆·库哈斯、史蒂芬·彼得曼
按姓氏拼音排序
陈丹青 陈向宏 程存旺 方煜 何佩生
刘宇扬 吕晶晶 绿妖 莫西子诗 欧宁 潘
温铁军 杨云标 张雷 赵钧 周榕 朱成虎
Hosted by
Jiang Jun
Interviewed by
Rem Koolhaas
+ Stephan Petermann
Interviewees:
Chen Danqing
Chen Xianghong
Cheng Cunwang
Fang Yu
Peter Ho
Liu Yuyang
Lv Pinjing
Ly Yao
Mo Xi Zi Shi
Ou Ning
Pan Tao
Wen Tiejun
Yang Yunbiao
Zhang Lei
Zhao Jun
Zhou Rong
Zhu Chenghu

主办：文化乌镇股份有限公司
时间：2018年4月11-12日
坛地点：乌镇·木心美术馆图书馆
论坛策划：姜珞
研究+组织：赵力群+方铁英

Organizer:
Culture Wuzhen
Co., Ltd
Time & Venue:
April 11 - 12, 2018,
Library Of
Mu Xin
Art Museum,
Wuzhen

Curator:
Jiang Jun

Research
+Organization:
Zhao Liqun
+Fang Tieying



温故知乡

乌镇将于 2018 年 4 月 11-12 日举办题为“温故知乡”的主题论坛。届时，普利兹克奖建筑师库哈斯先生 (Rem Koolhaas) 将在乌镇木心美术馆密集采访来自中国不同地区、在乡村建设领域有长期思考和持续实践的近 20 位代表人物，同时，知名乡建学者温铁军先生和国防战略专家朱成虎先生，也将就全球危机、乡村振兴和相关国家战略等紧迫议题作主题演讲和讨论。本次活动由文化乌镇股份有限公司主办，为知名策展人姜珺先生策划的“原乡：乌镇国际建筑论坛·2018”系列活动的启动部分。

“马拉松对话”是建筑师库哈斯先生与策展人奥布里斯特 (Hans Ulrich Obrist) 先生在 2006 年的发明的活动类型。当时奥布里斯特先生作为伦敦“蛇形画廊”的艺术总监，委任库哈斯先生设计当年的夏季馆，为激活这一设计，将这个临时空间变成一个“知识实验室”和“思想反应堆”，他们在此共同主持了一个考验智力和体力的活动——邀请 62 位不同领域的意见领袖和实践者，进行时长 24 小时的对话；2009 年，他们与策展人欧宁和姜珺合作，将其引入中国，在深圳与 30 位来自北京、上海、广州、深圳、香港和台湾的官员、企业家、学者、艺术家、策展人、建筑师、导演、摄影师、作家、记者和社会行动者对话，时长超过 8 小时，主题借鉴了库哈斯的好友、当时的欧洲对外关系委员会执行主席马克·里奥纳德 (Mark Leonard) 在 2008 年与中国各派知识分子对话出版的一本书名《What Does China Think?》，被命名为“中国思想”。

基于这一语境，同时结合“乌镇国际建筑论坛·2018”之“原乡”主题，本次活动的上半场被定位为“乡村马拉松”，其主题《温故知乡》也是本次“原乡：乌镇国际建筑论坛”的三大主题之一。4 月 11 日下午 (13:00-19:00) 为库哈斯先生主持的马拉松对话，对话不仅包括温铁军、朱成虎、方煜 (中规划深圳分院副院长、原住建部一带一路课题组负责人)、陈向宏 (乌镇景区总裁兼总规划师)、何佩生 (清华大学千人计划与伦敦经济学院教授) 等知名学者、企业家和官员，也包括陈丹青 (木心美术馆馆长)、欧宁 (策展人、出版人)、莫西子诗 (彝族独立音乐人)、绿妖 (作家) 等长期关注乡建问题的艺术家与文化人，因而现场对话将呈现出中国以“举国之力”振兴乡村的各个侧面。

对话将以两位嘉宾为一组，每场持续 40 分钟，对话时间将持续达 6 小时；4 月 12 日上午 (10:00-12:00) 为知名乡建学者温铁军先生和国防战略专家朱成虎先生的主题演讲。马拉松对话和主题演讲的内容，将以专辑形式载入乌镇国际建筑论坛·2018 的年度文献《原乡》，与 2018 年年底主办的乌镇国际建筑论坛的另外两场接续活动《日用而知》和《聚微见著》一同发布出版；另外，库哈斯先生本人 2019 年将在纽约古根海姆博物馆策划题为“Countryside”的“乡村”大展，本次活动也将以视频与文献方式参展。

“原乡：乌镇国际建筑论坛·2018”的三大主题“日用而知”“聚微见著”“温故知乡”聚焦于与“乡”有关的三大关系：物我关系、群己关系、城乡关系。乡村议题的核心即城乡关系，进一步则是工农关系、脑体关系，以及公私关系、虚 (拟) 实 (体) 关系、大 (农) 小 (农) 关系、先 (发) 后 (发) 关系、内 (生) 和外 (源) 关系等，这一系列关系与矛盾中所衍生出的地缘、生态、经济、社会、政治、文化、历史和空间问题，在当今中国以举国之力重振乡村的大背景下，显得尤为紧迫，包括：如何以历史和唯物的视角看待城乡关系在不同历史发展阶段和国内国际关系下的演变？乡村现代化和城市现代化之间的矛盾和关联是什么？如何在“城乡”二元对立的基本体制矛盾约束下，实现城乡统筹？现代法制、信用和契约体系如何与传统乡村社会的人情体系进行平衡？各级政府、企业、社会机构与个人，在乡村振兴大政策背景下具有哪些合作模式，各方角色如何实现互补和机制优化？互联和物联技术在破解城乡地理限制和资源分配矛盾上可能起到怎样的作用？乡建模式的共性和个性如何形成？不可复制的乡建模式是否有意义？乡村振兴与一带一路、雄安新区、特色小镇等国家战略间具有怎样的协同和互补关系？…… 在 4 月 11-12 日两个半天的时间里，来自政治、经济、社会、科技、文化、规划、建筑、媒体的各方人物将协力对上述问题进行辩论与回馈，同时也将激发新的疑问。

Countryside

A Countryside forum will be held in Wuzhen on April 11-12, 2018. Mr. Rem Koolhaas, the Pritzker Prize laureate, will interview with 17 representatives of rural construction field from different parts of China at Mu Xin Art Museum, while Prof. Wen Tiejun, a well-known thinker specialized in rural issues, and Gen. Zhu Chenghu, a national defense strategy critic, will deliver two keynote speeches and discuss the pressing issues such as the global crisis, rural revitalization and related national strategies. The event, as the launch part of the series of events of "On Home (or Ontology of Homespace) - Wuzhen International Architecture Forum 2018", is organized by Cultural Wuzhen, which is also the organizer of Wuzhen Theatre Festival and Wuzhen Art Biennale, and curated by Mr. Jiang Jun, the founding editor of Urban China magazine and curator of Chinese Pavilion in Venice Architecture Biennale, 2014.

Marathon is a typology of event invented by architect Rem Koolhaas and curator Hans Ulrich Obrist in 2006. At that time, Obrist was director of the Serpentine Gallery, and he commissioned Koolhaas to design the summer pavilion of the gallery. To activate this space, this pavilion became "a temporary space laboratory of knowledge" and "a reactor of thoughts", where they hosted an activity that was a test of both mental and physical strength – around 62 opinion leaders and practitioners from different backgrounds were invited to have a dialogue last for 24 hours. In 2009, working with the curators Ou Ning and Jiang Jun, they introduced Marathon to China, had a dialogue with 30 people from Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Hong Kong and Taiwan, who were officials, entrepreneurs, scholars, artists, curators, architects, directors, photographers, writer, journalists and social actors, time lasted for more than 8 hours. The theme of the marathon borrowed ideas from Koolhaas' friend Mark Leonard, the executive chairman of the European Commission for foreign relations by the time. In 2008, he published a book titled "What Does China Think?", in which he recorded his dialogue with different Chinese intellectuals. Hence the marathon was named as "The Chinese Thinking".

Based on this context, and in conjunction with the theme of "On Home" of "Wuzhen International Architecture Forum 2018", the first half of the event was characterized as a "countryside Marathon" in which Mr. Koolhaas, together with Stephan Petermann from OMA-AMO, will interview with 17 intellectuals and practitioners on Chinese Countryside. Except for Prof. Wen Tiejun and Gen. Zhu Chenghu, the interviewees also include Fang Yu (Vice President of the Shenzhen Branch of China Institute of Urban Planning and Design, principal of Belt & Road Research for the Ministry of Construction), Chen Xianghong (president and master planner of the Wuzhen Scenic Town), Peter Ho (Professor of Tsinghua University and LSE), Chen Danqing (a well-known artist in China, and curator of Mu Xin Art Museum), Ou Ning (curator, publisher, and practitioner of Bishan project), Mo Xi Zi Shi (Independent musician of Yi minority nationality), Lv Yao (journalist and writer on small peasants' life and cooperation), as well as other artists and intellectuals who have been concentrated on the countryside issues. The on-site dialogue will present China's efforts in revitalizing the countryside from diversified perspectives.

The dialogue will be held in groups of two guests, each last for 40 minutes, and the dialogue will take 6 hours without break. On April 12, (10: 00-12: 00), the keynote speech by Mr. Wen Tiejun, a well-known rural construction scholar, and Mr. Zhu Chenghu, a national defense strategy expert will take place. The content of the Countryside Marathon and the keynote speeches will be recorded in "On(tology) of Home(town)", the publication for the Wuzhen International Architecture Forum 2018, which is planned to be released in conjunction with the other two events of the Wuzhen International Architecture Forum, known as "Use" and "Micromegas", hosted by the end of 2018. Mr. Koolhaas himself is also curating an exhibition entitled "Countryside" at the Guggenheim Museum of New York in 2019, in which the Countryside Marathon will be presented via videos and documents.

The three main themes of "On(tology) of Home(town)" - "Use", "Micromegas", and "Countryside", are respectively focusing on the three relationships of "home": object-being, collective-individual, and urban-rural. The core of the countryside issue is the urban-rural relationship. Further more, are the relationships of worker-peasant, mind-mental, public-private, virtual-physical, as well as big (farmer) - small (peasant), first (developed) - latter (developing), internal (endogeny) - external (exogenous), etc.. With the new issues of geography, ecology, economy, society, politics, culture, history and space raising from this series of relationships and contradictions, these questions are particularly urgent in the context of China's efforts in revitalizing its countryside with the whole nation system, including: how to see the evolution of urban-rural relationships during different historical development stages that had been under the influences of domestic and international forces? What are the contradictions and relations between rural modernization and urban modernization? How to realize the balanced urban-rural development under the restriction of the binary urban-rural systematic opposition? How to balance the modern legal system, credit system and contract system with the human relationship system of the traditional rural society? Under the context of rural revitalization policy, what kind of cooperation model can be applied by governments, enterprises, social institutions and individuals at all levels, to achieve complementary roles with each other and optimize the mechanism the best? How can the technologies of internet and "internet of things" play a role in solving the contradiction of urban-rural geographical constraints and resource allocation? How to form the commonness and individuality of different rural construction mode? Does the non-replicable rural construction model make sense? What are the synergies and complementarities between rural revitalization and national strategies such as one Belt one Road, Xiong'an New District, and new township development?...

During the two half days of 11th - 12th April, leaders from political, economic, social, technological, cultural, planning, architectural and media fields will answer each of these questions and might also arouse new questions in the process.

论坛主办 | Organizer



文化乌镇
Culture Wuzhen

全称“文化乌镇股份有限公司”，成立于 2013 年，其宗旨是为了继承并发扬乌镇传统民间文化，传播乌镇悠久的历史文化与旅游资源，形成有乌镇特色的文化产业链，从更高的文化艺术层面定位与乌镇旅游相关的对外交流和文化活动，更好地运作具有文化和艺术内涵的新乌镇形象。“文化乌镇”以文艺复兴为目标，依托乌镇景区拥有全国最优质的游客资源，以培植本土人才和熏陶大众审美为使命，打造具有特色的中国文化小镇。迄今而止，“文化乌镇”已主办包括乌镇戏剧节、乌镇国际当代艺术邀请展、乌镇国际未来视觉艺术计划等知名文化活动，2015 年还建设与成立了以旅美艺术家、作家、诗人木心的名字命名的“木心美术馆”，让乌镇在展示中国古老文化的非凡魅力和东方生活的传统精髓的同时，也成为了一个传统文化的传播者和中外文化的交流使者。

Culture Wuzhen Co., Ltd was established in 2013. It aims at carrying on and developing Wuzhen's local culture, spreading Wuzhen's history of over a thousand years, expanding resources for tourism, and forming a cultural industry chain with Wuzhen's characteristics. The establishment of Culture Wuzhen Co., Ltd. adds heightened cultural activity to the tourism usually associated with Wuzhen, giving the town a new artistic image. Utilizing the nation's best resources for tourism, Culture Wuzhen aims at a cultural renaissance, carries out the mission to cultivate local talent and to nurture people's aesthetic awareness, and lastly, intends to create a distinctive Chinese town uniquely devoted to the cultural arts. Up to now, Culture Wuzhen has successfully organized the influential cultural events including Wuzhen Theatre Festival, Wuzhen International Project for Future Visual Arts, Wuzhen International Contemporary Art Exhibition etc.. In 2015, Culture Wuzhen also established the Muxin Art Museum, named after the artist, writer, and poet Muxin. This series of great cultural and art events has made Wuzhen a “window” onto the extraordinary charm of traditional Chinese culture and the essence of oriental life, as well as a promoter of traditional culture and an ambassador of international cultural exchange.

论坛策划 | Curator



姜珺
Jiang Jun

研究型建筑师、文献编辑与自由撰稿人，长期以各种方式从事城市研究和实验创作，考察城市动态对设计现象的驱动关系。曾任《城市中国》(Urban China) 杂志创刊主编（2005-2010），莫斯科 Strelka 建筑设计与媒体学院课题导师（2010-2011），牛津大学 ESRC 中心访问学者（2011-2012）。他曾担任 2008 年“街道是我们……大家的！”国际巡展中国区总策展人，2011 年深圳双年展“自发中国”分场策展人，2014 年威尼斯国际建筑双年展中国馆总策展人，2015 年“蛇口议事：2025”策展人。

Research-architect, archive-editor and writer, has been working on urban research and experimental study, exploring the interrelationship between design phenomenon and urban dynamic. He was the founding editor-in-chief of Urban China Magazine (2005-2009), the curator of “Street Belongs to ... All of Us!” exhibition in China (2008) and “Informal China” exhibition in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago (2009-2010), the project director at the Strelka School in Moscow (2010-2011) and visiting fellow at the ESRC Centre of Oxford University (2011-2012). He was also the chief curator of the China Pavilion of Venice Architecture Biennale (2014), and “Shekou Roundtable: 2025” of UABB in Shenzhen (2015).

对话主持 | Host Interviewers



雷姆·库哈斯
Rem Koolhaas

雷姆·库哈斯 1944 年生于鹿特丹，1975 年与伊利亚及佐伊·郑哈利斯和麦德龙·弗里森德共同创立 OMA，毕业于伦敦建筑联盟，并于 1978 年出版《癫狂的纽约——一部曼哈顿的回溯性宣言》。1995 年，他在其著作《小、中、大、超大》中，以“一部建筑小说”的形式总结了 OMA 的工作。库哈斯带领 OMA 和 AMO（与 OMA 互补的研究工作室）的工作，涉足的领域超越建筑实践，也涵盖媒体、政治、可再生能源和时装等范畴。库哈斯现为哈佛大学教授，负责城市研究项目。2014 年，库哈斯担任第十四届威尼斯国际建筑双年展的总监，策划名为“基础”的展览。

Rem Koolhaas was born in Rotterdam in 1944. He founded OMA in 1975 together with Elia and Zoe Zenghelis and Madelon Vriesendorp. He graduated from the Architectural Association in London and in 1978 published *Delirious New York: A Retroactive Manifesto for Manhattan*. In 1995, his book *S,M,L,XL* summarized the work of OMA in "a novel about architecture". He heads the work of both OMA and AMO, the research branch of OMA, operating in areas beyond the realm of architecture such as media, politics, renewable energy and fashion. Koolhaas is a professor at Harvard University where he conducts the Project on the City. In 2014, he was the director of the 14th International Architecture Exhibition of the Venice Biennale, *Fundamentals*.



斯蒂芬·彼得曼
Stephan Petermann

斯蒂芬·彼得曼于乌得勒支大学获得建筑史和建筑保护学硕士学位（2001-2007），在埃因霍温工业大学学习建筑（2001-2005）。2005 年，他为 Volume 杂志工作并在 2006 年加入 OMA，协助库哈斯整理讲座、文字和研究。他是库哈斯以“基础”为题策划的威尼斯建筑双年展的负责人之一，协调 65 个国家馆、并负责中央馆“元素”展览和出版物工作。他是丹麦 Arkitektskolen in Aarhus 的 2016 夏秋季的 VELUX 客座教授，组织学生从事关于办公空间的历史和未来的短期研究。目前他从事两个项目，一个是和俄亥俄州立大学合作的办公空间的新陈代谢，另一个是和哈佛大学设计研究生院与中央美术学院合作的乡村未来研究。

Stephan Petermann holds a Master's degree in the History of Architecture and the Theory of Building Preservation from the University of Utrecht (2001-2007) and studied Architecture at the Technical University of Eindhoven (2001-2005). He worked for architecture magazine VOLUME in 2005 and joined OMA in 2006 assisting Rem Koolhaas with lectures, texts and research. He was one of the associates in charge of Koolhaas' *Fundamentals' Architecture Biennale* in Venice in 2014 where he coordinated the 65 national pavilions and was one of the principals working on the 'Elements of Architecture' exhibition and publication. He was a VELUX guest professor at the Arkitektskolen in Aarhus, Denmark in the Summer / Fall of 2016 creating a new student driven temporary research consultancy about the history and future of the office. He is currently working on two research projects: one about the metabolism of workspaces with the Ohio State University, the other on the future of the countryside in collaboration with Harvard Graduate School of Design and the Chinese Academy for Fine Arts.

论坛嘉宾 | Guest Interviewees

温铁军 Wen Tiejun	(地缘 - 经济 - 政治 北京, 1951) 政治经济学家 (Geo-Eco-Pol Beijing, 1951) , Practitioner and Thinker on Countryside
朱成虎 Zhu Chenghu	(地缘 - 政治 北京, 1952) 政论家, 国防大学防务学院院长, 少将 (Geo-Pol Beijing, 1952) , Geopolitical Critic, Dean of Defense College, University of National Defence, Major General
方煜 Fang Yu	(地缘 - 经济 - 空间 深圳, 1971) 中规院深圳分院院长, 原住建部一带一路课题组负责人 (Geo-Eco-Spa Shenzhen, 1971), Director of Shenzhen Branch of China Planning Institute, Principal on B&R Research
赵钧 Zhao Jun	(社会 - 政治 北京, 1969) 联合国粮农组织 和世界银行项目农村发展专家 (Soc-Pol Beijing, 1969) , Rural Development Specialist of UNFAO and World Bank
何佩生 Peter Ho	(政治 - 经济 欧洲 - 北京,) 发展社会学家, 清华与伦敦政治经济学院教授 (Pol-Eco Europe-Beijing), Development Sociologist, Prof.of Tsinghua and LSE
欧宁 Ou Ning	(文化 - 社会 - 政治 烟台, 1969) 碧山计划策划人 (Cul-Soc-Pol Yantai, 1969) Curator of Bishan Project
张雷 Zhang Lei	(空间 - 社会 杭州, 1980) 设计师, 传统手工艺研究者 (Spa-Soc Hangzhou, 1980), Designer, Researcher of Folk Craftsmanship
陈丹青 Chen Danqing	(文化 - 社会 北京 - 乌镇, 1953) 艺术家, 木心美术馆馆长 (Cul-Soc Beijing-Wuzhen, 1953), Painter, Director of Mu Xin Art Museum
陈向宏 Chen Xianghong	(经济 - 空间 乌镇, 1963) 乌镇开发运营商与总规划师 (Eco-Spa Wuzhen, 1963), President and Master-planner of Wuzhen

莫西子诗 Mo Xi Zi Shi	(文化 - 社会 北京 - 凉山, 1979) 彝族原生态音乐人 (Cul-Soc Beijing-Liangshan, 1979), Independent Musician on Yi Minority Nationality World Music
绿妖 Lv Yao	(文化 - 社会 北京, 1977) 乡村生活记者与作家 (Cul-Soc Beijing, 1977), Journalist and Writer on Countryside Life
程存旺 Cheng Cunwang	(社会 - 经济 北京, 1983) “社区支持农业”事业与组织者, 中国人民大学博士 (Soc-Eco Beijing, 1983) , Practitioner and Organizer of CSA, Doctor of Renmin University of China
杨云标 Yang Yunbiao	(社会 - 政治 阜阳, 1976) 小农合作社事业者, “罗伯特议事法则”乡村实践者 (Soc-Pol Fuyang, 1976), Practitioner on Small Peasants' Cooperation with Robert Rules of Procedure
周榕 Zhou Rong	(空间 - 社会 北京, 1968) 建筑评论, 世界建筑副主编 (Spa-Soc Beijing, 1968), Architecture Critic, Vice-Chief-Editor of World Architecture
吕品晶 Lv Pinjing	(空间 - 社会 北京, 1966) 乡建建筑师, 央美副院长 (Spa-Soc Beijing, 1966), Countryside Construction Architect, Vice-President of CAFA
潘陶 Pan Tao	(社会 - 空间 上海, 1971) 乡愁经济媒体平台联合创始人 (Soc-Spa Shanghai, 1971), Co-Founder of Homesick Economy
刘宇扬 Liu Yuyang	(空间 - 社会 上海, 1969) 乡村活化建筑师 (Spa-Soc Shanghai, 1969), Architect on the Activation of Countryside

简介 | Intro



温铁军
WEN Tiejun

北京 |
地缘 - 经济 - 政治

Beijing |
Geopolitics - Economy - Politics

1951 年 5 月生于北京。著名“三农”问题专家，管理学博士。现任中国人民大学学术委员会副主任，中国人民大学农业与农村发展学院教授、博士生导师，兼任西南大学中国乡村建设学院执行院长，福建农林大学海峡乡建学院执行院长；《中国改革》、《改革内参》杂志社社长兼总编，知名农业专家；温铁军主要从事中国国情、农村城镇化、三农问题的研究；出版包括：《三农问题：世纪末的反思》，《解构现代化》，《中国农村基本经济制度研究》，《我们到底要什么》，《认识与实践的对话》，《八次危机》。

Born in 1951. A renowned expert on social-economic sustainable development and rural issues, especially in policy studies, macro-economic, geo-strategy of south-south cooperatives, and long-term inclusive growth. The executive dean of China's Institute of Rural Reconstruction of China, Southwest University, focuses particularly on policy studies, macro-economic, geo-strategy of south-south cooperatives, and long-term inclusive growth. The member of State Consultant Committee of Environment Protection, and is vice chairperson of the China Society of Agricultural Economics. Founder of China's first free farmer's training centre – the Yanyangchu Countryside Construction Institute in Hebei Province. As Executive Secretary General of the Chinese Society for Restructuring the Economic System, he is leading China's grassroots efforts to revive rural communities and economies. Wen is the winner of the First Rank Award for Science and Technology Progress from the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and the First Rank Award for Teaching and Education from the Beijing Municipal Government. In 2004, China Business Weekly named Wen one of the top ten “movers and shakers in China's economy.”

观点 | Points

1) 社会主义经济危机: 中国作为社会主义国家，具有与资本主义国家相似的经济危机周期（《八次危机》）；

2) 三农作为危机缓冲机制: 在与国家工业化阶段相关的危机中，工业化、城镇化以及整个体制改革所产生的制度成本均向“三农”转嫁，因而城市的产业资本就可以实现“软着陆”，原有体制得以维持；而不能直接向农村转嫁的危机，就导致产业资本在城市“硬着陆”，引发政府财税金融、乃至整个经济体制的重大变革；

3) 乡村作为现代化的潜在拯救者: 正因为三农资源没有被彻底货币化和资本化（土地集体所有制 + 二元制度），乡村腹地非但不是现代化的累赘，反而是现代化潜在的拯救者，缓冲现代化危机带给中国的震荡；

4) 功夫在外: 在人地关系高度紧张这个内在的基本矛盾制约下，解决我国的“三农”问题，很大程度上要靠农村外部条件的改善。

1) Socialist economic crisis: as a socialist country, China has a similar economic crisis cycle with those capitalist countries (<Eight Crises, Lessons from China, 1949-2009>);

2) Agriculture, Countryside and Farmers work in the Mechanism as crisis buffer: In the crises related to the stages of national industrialization processes, the institutional costs of industrialization, urbanization and the whole system reform are transferred to the "Agriculture, Countryside and Farmers realm", as a result, the industrial capital of a city can achieve a "soft landing" and the original mechanism system can be maintained; the crisis that can not directly transferred to the rural areas will lead to a "hard landing" of industrial capital in the city, which will lead to the reform of government finance and taxation policy and even affect in the whole economic system;

3) Countryside as the potential savior of modernization: because the Agriculture, Countryside and Farmers realm resources have not been completely monetized and capitalized (dual system mechanism + collective land ownership), the rural hinterland is not a burden of modernization, but a potential savior of modernization, working as a buffer zone to ease the shock of modernization crisis to China;

4) The way that can solve the problem is outside of agriculture: under the restriction of the basic inherent contradiction of high tension between people and land, to solve the problem of "agriculture, countryside and farmers" in China depends largely on the improvement of external conditions outside of rural areas.

简介 | Intro



朱成虎
ZHU Chenghu

北京 |
地缘 - 政治

Beijing |
Geography - Politics

中国著名鹰派人物，国防大学防务学院院长、教授，中国人民解放军少将。

China's famous hawks; Dean and Professor of the Defense College of the National Defense University; General of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

观点 | Points

1) “一带一路”是一个非常宏伟的战略布局：我理解的“一带一路”是推进、维护国家安全的一个重要途径，是人类历史上空前的集体发展计划，可以拉动整个世界的经济发展。我们面临的安全环境是所有大国中最复杂的。如何应对挑战、化解威胁，很重要是靠自己布局。

2) “一带一路”将来会产生什么样的影响？ 对内，解决我们的产能过剩，促进国内发展，这对于中西部的发展将会产生巨大的作用。对外，一是有利于影响美国，带动中国周边国家和相关地区的群体性发展；我们提出建立亚投行机制是非常积极的，随着“一带一路”战略性的实施，将会建立更大的新集群。二是有利于巩固亚洲经济的中心。

1) "One Belt and One Road" is a very grand strategic layout: "One Belt and One Road", as I understand, is an important way to promote and safeguard national security, is an unprecedented collective development plan in the history of mankind, which can push the whole world's economic development. The security environment we are facing is the most complex of all great nations in this world. How to deal with the challenge and resolve the threat, one of the most important issues is to rely on our own strategic layout.

2) What kind of influence will One Belt and One Road have in the future? To China is to solve our overcapacity and promote domestic development, this will have a huge impact on the development of the Midwest. To the outside world, first it is beneficial to influence the United States and promote collective development of China's neighboring countries and related regions. We propose to establish the AIIB mechanism is very positive, and with the strategic implementation of "One Belt and One Road", we will establish a larger new cluster. Second, it is conducive to consolidate the center of Asia's economy.



简介 | Intro



方煜
FANG Yu

深圳 |
地理 - 经济 - 空间

Shenzhen |
Geography- Economy-Space

方煜，1971 年生，现任中国城市规划设计研究院深圳分院院长，住建部一带一路课题组负责人之一。教授级高级城市规划师、国家注册规划师，深圳“设计之都”首届十佳规划师。1989 年～1996 年就读于天津大学建筑系，获天津大学城市规划硕士学位。1996 年进入中国城市规划设计研究院工作，1998 年至今在该院深圳分院工作。主持和参加了众多知名城市的大量不同类型的重要规划设计项目，完成了包括深圳罗湖口岸、青岛空间战略及总体规划、大西安总体规划、天津总规等具有影响力和城市政府部门十分重视的规划项目。先后获国际 ULI 大奖建设部优一等奖等奖项。

Fang Yu, born in 1971, is the Vice president of the Chinese Urban planning and Design Institute's Shenzhen branch, one of the leaders of the One Belt and One Road projects of the Ministry of housing. He is also senior professor level national registered urban planner, one of the first ten best urban planner award of Shenzhen "design capital". From 1989 to 1996 he studied in the Department of architecture of Tianjin University, and got his master degree of urban planning. In 1996, he started working in Chinese urban planning and Design Institute, and since 1998 till present day he works in Shenzhen branch of the institute. He joined or leaded a large number of different types of important project in different famous cities, including the completion of the Shenzhen Luohu port planning, Qingdao spacial strategy and overall planning, the overall planning of Xi'an, Tianjin's master planning, etc, which are either very influential or quite important to the city governments. He has won some international awards such as ULI awards, and some national awards such as the first price of good design and planning awards of the year by the Ministry of Construction.

观点 | Points

1) 所有的对外发展都要带动国家本身的结构转型调整：外需导向的世界工厂的模式是不可持续的，如何解决经济转型、产能过剩、创新不足以及被动全球化带来的问题？“一带一路”的开放格局，是解决这一矛盾的国家重要倡议，对内影响，不次于经济特区的战略举措。

2) “一带一路”的价值与意义在于，实现内外联动的战略平台：改变过去 35 年重点关注环太平洋的单向开放格局，将国内多个区域联系在一起，通过市场的力量推动区域发展、促进区域互动，形成中国对环太平洋和新兴市场经济体并重的“双扇面”开放格局；与新兴市场经济体地区国家建立“兴衰相伴、安危与共、同舟共济”的命运共同体，共同迈向现代化。

3) “一带一路”倡议下国家国家开放新格局，三大开放扇面：从单向开放到全面开放，转变梯度发展格局；从区域分异到合纵连横，加强海陆统筹；从中心集聚到门户引领，形成三类战略节点。

4) 乡村振兴新动力：来源于国家一带一路新开放格局牵引下的乡村地区多维的国际价值发现与培育。

1) All external development should lead to the restructuring of the country itself: the model of a world factory oriented by the external demand is unsustainable. How to solve the problems caused by economic transformation, overcapacity of production, insufficient innovation and passive globalization? One Belt and One Road's economical opening-up pattern is an important national strategy to solve these problems. Its influence to hinterland China is no less than the former strategy of opening up the special Economic Zones.

2) The value and significance of "One Belt and One Road" lies in its goal is to realize a strategic platform of internal and external linkage: changing the one-way opening pattern that has focused on the Pacific Rim for the past 35 years, connecting many regions in the country, and promoting regional development and regional interaction through market forces, to form a "dual sector" opening pattern in which China attaches equal importance to the Pacific Rim and emerging new markets; and to establish a community of destiny with countries in the emerging new markets in the economical field with same belief of "rise and fall side by side, in safety and security, and in the same boat", to work together towards modernization.

3) Under the strategy of "One Belt and One Road", the state has opened up a new pattern, with three major sectors of opening up: from one-way opening to full-scale opening and changing the gradient development pattern; from regional differentiation to vertical (north-south) and horizontal (east-west) alliance development, to strengthen the overall planning of land and sea; and from central agglomeration to portal guidance, to form three kinds of strategic nodes.

陆上丝绸之路

海上丝绸之路

郑和下西洋 (1405-1433)

- 古代中国与亚欧非各国经贸文化交流的海陆通道
- 与陆上丝绸之路共同构成古代世界性大帝国贸易体系
- 形成三大航线：①东洋航线②南洋航线③西洋航线

世界大国格局随贸易主导权的变迁而逐渐兴起

- 发展历程：多极化（古海丝时代）—单极化（欧/美）—多极化（21世纪新海丝）
- 世界经济格局历史波动的变迁：古丝绸之路时代，阿拉伯和亚太地区主导；地理大发现时代，阿拉伯和亚太地区地位下降，欧洲地位上升；工业革命时代，北美（美国）地位上升；新时代，欧美、亚太发展。

The graph illustrates the historical fluctuations of the world economic pattern, showing the rise and fall of major powers over time. The Y-axis represents 'Relative Economic Power' and the X-axis represents 'Time'. The graph is divided into four eras: Ancient Silk Road Era, Age of Discovery, Industrial Revolution, and Modern Era. It tracks the power of various regions and nations, showing a shift from multipolarity to unipolarity and back to multipolarity.

多极化时期 (Ancient Silk Road Era): This era is characterized by a multipolar world where power was distributed among several major regions. The graph shows the relative economic power of the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean. Key powers include the Mediterranean (Mediterranean Sea), the Indian Ocean (Indian Ocean), and the Pacific Ocean (Pacific Ocean). The graph shows a shift from multipolarity to unipolarity and back to multipolarity.

单极化时期 (Age of Discovery): This era is characterized by a unipolar world where power was concentrated in a single region, Europe. The graph shows the relative economic power of Europe, which rises sharply during this period. Key powers include Europe (Europe), Asia (Asia), and Africa (Africa). The graph shows a shift from multipolarity to unipolarity and back to multipolarity.

多极化时期 (Industrial Revolution): This era is characterized by a multipolar world where power was distributed among several major regions. The graph shows the relative economic power of Europe, which remains dominant, but the power of other regions like Asia and Africa also begins to rise. Key powers include Europe (Europe), Asia (Asia), and Africa (Africa). The graph shows a shift from multipolarity to unipolarity and back to multipolarity.

新时代 (Modern Era): This era is characterized by a new multipolar world where power is distributed among several major regions. The graph shows the relative economic power of Europe, which remains dominant, but the power of other regions like Asia and Africa also continues to rise. Key powers include Europe (Europe), Asia (Asia), and Africa (Africa). The graph shows a shift from multipolarity to unipolarity and back to multipolarity.

打造“蓝香蕉地带”

- 欧盟一体化发展打破贸易壁垒，以莱茵河为主导的水道系统作用进一步凸显，促进了区域经济联动发展；
- 在荷兰、英国、法国等核心地区建立欧洲港口群，建设海陆一体的集散运体系，促成了“蓝香蕉”地带的形成。

欧洲汽车制造业分布图

欧洲制造业“蓝香蕉”地带

□ 背景：与北方游牧民族关系主导国内版图，对外贸易关系影响小
 □ 格局：北方军事政治中心、南方经济中心与战略后方；运河联系南北

游牧民族
 北方政治中心
 南方经济后方

汉代全国格局
 长城一线为军事疆域
 长安洛阳为政治中心
 长江流域为经济中心
 广州为对外贸易中心
 运河与长江支流连接南北

- 海路、陆路均面临政治风险，多向开放有助于避免政治风险
- 面向东南亚和东北亚，文化相通，市场腹地大，具有产业结构互补的特征，以经贸合作为主；
- 面向中亚，存在国际安全问题，应重在构建安全格局，以更通直以民族文化合作促进政治稳定和经济贸易合作。

- 拓展了多方向资源能源进口渠道，保障资源能源安全
- 保障 面向东南亚、中亚、非洲海上能源资源运输生命线
- 拓展面向中亚的陆上天然气能源通道
- 强化与沿线国家的能源资源合作开发，建设工业园、开发区等
- 资源能源境外勘探和开发，形成上下游一体化产业链
- 能源资源技术、装备与工程服务走出去。

三大扇面

- 向南开放——重点需要加强与东盟、南亚地区的经贸往来和通道建设
- 向西开放——重点需要保障能源通道安全和国家陆路安全保护
- 向东开放——需要进一步优化东部沿海地区的空间结构，扩展辐射腹地，推动中心城市转型
- 重点拓展珠三角、北部湾地区、西南地区，优化环渤海和东海地区，战略控制台海地区和西北地区

- 加强构建以西南侧为面向印度洋的国门门户，以西北侧地区为面向亚欧大陆的国门门户
- 在海关、边检的双重引领下，构建内联外通的设备体系，形成东、中、西联动发展的新格局
- 重点强化西部内联的南北向发展轴带
- 重点强化东西向连接轴带，尤其强化长江经济带的作用

图 1 中国六大经济区域划分图

图例：
 ● 一级枢纽港口
 ● 内陆枢纽门户
 ● 战略支点地区

推动文化旅游地区直接国际化

- 甘孜阿坝川西环线：成都、广元
- 三江汇流及大香格里拉：丽江、稻城-亚丁
- 白河金三角地区：宜宾、泸州
- 攀西干热河谷：雅安、攀枝花
- 长江三峡-神农架地区：武陵、石柱
- 黔东南-湘西旅游区：贵阳
- 黔东南-桂北：荔波

加强南北通道建设

- 南北通道：**成贵、成昆、兰渝、渝昆、郑渝昆、南昆快速铁路，陇昆普通铁路
- 东西通道：**提升沿江综合运输通道服务能力（客专、普铁、航道、高速）；新建沿江-兰州通道（普铁、高速）；完善沪昆通道（客专、普铁、高速）
- 开放通道：**建设昆明至缅甸、河口、磨憨复合通道（铁路、高速）

“一轴三群多廊”格局

- 陇海—兰新发展轴
- 关中—天水城镇群
- 兰银西城镇群
- 乌鲁木齐都市圈

充分挖掘哈密、酒泉两大城市潜力，大力发展南疆走廊地区

- **哈密、酒泉**：发挥推动西北地区工业化、城镇化的重要作用
- **南疆走廊**：通过完善交通基础设施，加快地区向西开放

简介 | Intro



赵钧
ZHAO Jun

北京 |
政治 - 社会

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国际公平贸易亚太区中国高级顾问；欧盟农业委员会中欧青年农民项目顾问；世界银行项目农民合作组织食品安全专家；联合国粮农组织 (FAO) 项目食品安全专家；国际农发基金 (IFAD) 项目农民合作组织、农业商业 / 益贫价值链顾问；世界银行全球食品安全伙伴 (GFSP) 项目食品安全顾问；联合国项目事务署 (UNOPS) 食品安全委员会高级顾问；国务院扶贫办中国国际扶贫中心项目农民合作社专家；瑞士良好棉花 (BCI) 有机棉花项目专家；英国 C&A 基金会小农户棉花项目监测评价项目专家；荷兰 IDH 基金会小农户包容型农业产业专家

Jun Zhao, Senior Associate China, Fairtrade NAPP; Rural Institution, food safety, and Farmers Cooperative Specialist, FAO, IFAD, and World Bank Projects; Senior Advisor, Food Safety Commission, UNOPS China; Farmers Cooperative Consultant, IPRCC; Inclusive Agribusiness Model consultant, BCI and IDH; Logistic Coordinator, EU-China Younger Farmers Exchange Program.

观点 | Points

1) 中国的农民合作组织在数量和成员数上取得了巨大的发展。但是如何使中国成千万的小农户能够从合作组织的发展中获益更多仍然是个挑战。在目前的结构下推动农户所有和治理的合作社是一个需要长期投入的事业，需要以小农户本身作为最终的受益人进行重点支持，并且需要在资金，研究和项目上不断的投入。

2) 当考虑将来的合作组织发展政策时，关键要搞清发展支持合作社的目标是什么？合作社是实现农业现代化，机械化和产业化，以及改善食品安全和粮食安全的工具？还是主要作为农户和农村居民改善生计和生活的工具？还是两者兼顾？这些问题的答案会对合作社的下一步发展产生重要影响。

1) Farmer cooperatives in China have seen tremendous developments and increases in membership. But making them more beneficial for China's millions of smallholder farmers remains a challenge. Promoting farmer controlled cooperatives within the existing institutional country context is a challenging and long-term agenda requiring a strong focus on the ultimate beneficiaries and engagement well beyond a single fiscal year, study, or project.

2) When developing future policy, it will be important to be clear about the specific objectives to be achieved through the development of and support to cooperatives. Are cooperatives to be considered an instrument for the promotion of agricultural development through agricultural modernization, mechanization, and commercialization, as well as an instrument for improving food safety and food security? Is the primary aim of cooperative promotion related to improving the livelihoods and well-being of farmers and rural residents? Both? Answers to these questions will guide the next stage of development.



简介 | Intro



何佩生
Peter HO

欧洲 - 北京 |
政治 - 经济

Europe-Beijing |
Politics - Economy

何佩生 (Peter Ho; 第三代华侨), 千人计划专家、清华大学与伦敦经济学院教授。他得到欧洲授予欧盟最优秀科学家的学术支持, 荣获得欧洲演化政治经济学 Kapp Prize 奖。国际农业与农村发展协会会长 (ICARDC)。其提出的“制度可信度”理论和“嵌入式的行动主义”可以成功地解释中国的制度变迁。在国际知名出版社 (包括剑桥大学和牛津大学出版社) 出版了 12 本书。当任荷兰内阁包括首相和外交部部长的顾问。

Peter Ho (Dutch-born Chinese) is Qianren Fellow, and Professor at Tsinghua University and the London School of Economics. Ho achieved the Consolidator Grant by the European Research Council and won the Kapp Prize by the European Association for Evolutionary and Political Economy. He is Chair of the ICARDC Network on Agriculture and Rural Development in China. He developed the theory of the “Credibility Thesis” and “embedded activism”. Ho has published 12 books with amongst others Cambridge University Press and Oxford University Press. Prof. Ho has acted as advisor to the Dutch Cabinet, including the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

观点 | Points

1) 西方人看中国, 中国人看西方, 他们过分注重制度的形式, 而不是功能: 这是许多不必要的误解的基础。例如, 在西方, 许多人认为国家对公民社会和非政府组织的控制是中国发展的障碍, 而在中国, 民主往往被强调为西方崛起的先决条件。

2) 在中国的发展中, 所有权是一个关键的, 但却总是可怕的而被忽略的问题: “所有权是过去土地改革的革命性遗产; 城市高层公寓楼中公寓的模糊性; 土地和住房所有权的不一致... 这些潜在的爆炸性问题将阻碍中国未来的城市和地区的规划问题。”

3) 我们经常想到中国的大都市、摩天大楼和八车道高速公路, 但忘记了它的成功发展始于农村, 很可能也会在那里结束...: 30 年前, 农业土地租赁制度和农村工业发展推动了经济改革。然而, 今天许多尚未解决的问题都植根于中国农村的社会和经济中。

4) 试图理解中国的最大错误是, 对中国进行一次快照来捕捉它的发展, 而不是通过拍一段关于中国的视频来进行理解。

1) When Westerners view China and Chinese view the West, they overly focus on the form of institutions, rather than their function: This is the basis for numerous, yet, unnecessary misunderstandings. For instance, in the West many deem the state-control over civil society and NGOs as an impediment to China's development, while in China democracy is often highlighted as a precondition of the rise of the West.

2) Ownership is a critical, yet, horridly neglected issue in China's development: “Ex-ownership as the revolutionary legacy from past land reforms; the ambiguity of condominium in the high-rising apartment buildings in the cities; and inconsistent ownership of land and housing... these are the potentially explosive issues that will frustrate China's future urban and regional planning.”

3) We often think about China's metropolises, skyscrapers and eight-lanes highways, but forget that its successful development started in the countryside, and may well end there...: Three decades ago, the economic reforms were sparked by the agricultural land lease system and the rural industries. However, many of today's unsolved problems are rooted in Chinese rural society and economy.

4) The biggest mistake in trying to understand China, is to take a snapshot of its development, rather than making a video of it.

简介 | Intro



欧宁
OU Ning

烟台 |
文化 - 社会 - 政治

Yantai |
Culture-Society-Politics

欧宁，艺术家、策展人。1969 年生于广东遂溪，现生活工作于烟台。曾拍摄纪录片《三元里》和《煤市街》，发起大声展，担任深圳香港城市建筑双城双年展总策展人，威尼斯双年展 Benesse 大奖评委，成都双年展国际设计展策展人，古根海姆美术馆亚洲艺术委员会成员，里斯本建筑三年展 Debut 大奖评委。2011 年创办《天南》文学双月刊并任主编，同时发起“碧山计划”。2016-2017 年在哥伦比亚大学建筑学院任教，并主持烟台历史街区活化项目“广仁计划”。

Ou Ning is a multi-disciplinary practitioner. As an artist, he is known for his documentary films San Yuan Li (2003) and Meishi Street (2006); As a curator, he curated “Get It Louder” (2005, 2007, 2010); 2009 Shenzhen & Hong Kong Bi-city Biennale of Urbanism and Architecture; As a writer and editor, he published Odyssey: Architecture and Literature (2009), South of Southern: Space, Geography, History and the Biennale (2014) and his literary journal Chutzpah! (2011-2013). As an activist, he lived in a small village and founded the Bishan Commune (2011-2016) and School of Tillers (2015-2016) to join the new rural reconstruction movement in China. He was a jury member of the 8th Benesse Prize at the 53rd Venice Art Biennale (2009), the member of Asian Art Council at Guggenheim Museum (2011) and a visiting professor at GSAPP, Columbia University (2016-2017).

观点 | Points

1) 新农村还是要发展农村本身应有的产业：例如生态农业（以前使用农药化肥的农业对土地和环境的污染甚至比工业污染的规模还要大）；要守住传统，则要把传统变成生产力，重新在日常生活中生根发芽，并能造福民生，否则很难持续。

2) 互联网 + 的思维应该更多的思考如何把农村的东西卖到城市：一些电商对农村的兴趣主要是农民的消费，但目前农民消费力不高，他们应反过来想想怎么样把农村的东西卖到城市。村民使用电脑和智能手机的人口比例还是很低的，因为多数是老人妇孺，有消费能力的劳动力都在外面。互联网 + 的思维要对农村产生实际的影响，尚须时日。

3) 乡村建设的核心是持有一种开放的理念：它敬重传统或历史资源，但并非守持不变，而是在不断对外敞开的过程，获得新血和可持续的活力。例如农耕文化，并不是抱着几件老农具在追怀过去，而是如何让传统中国农业的深耕细作方式与当代的永续农业产生对话和驳接，两者在某些原则上其实是相通的。

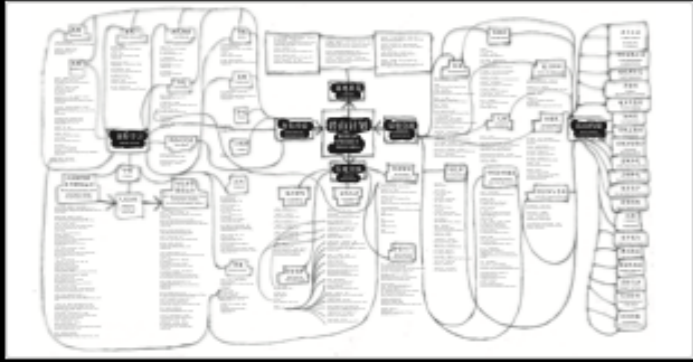
4) 乡村建设需要在外的人对于故乡的反哺：对整个皖南地区共享的徽商文化，并不只是让人来看它过去如何辉煌，而应学习他们即便在外经商也不忘反哺故乡的财富管理观念，来处理今天失衡的城乡关系的“当代问题”。

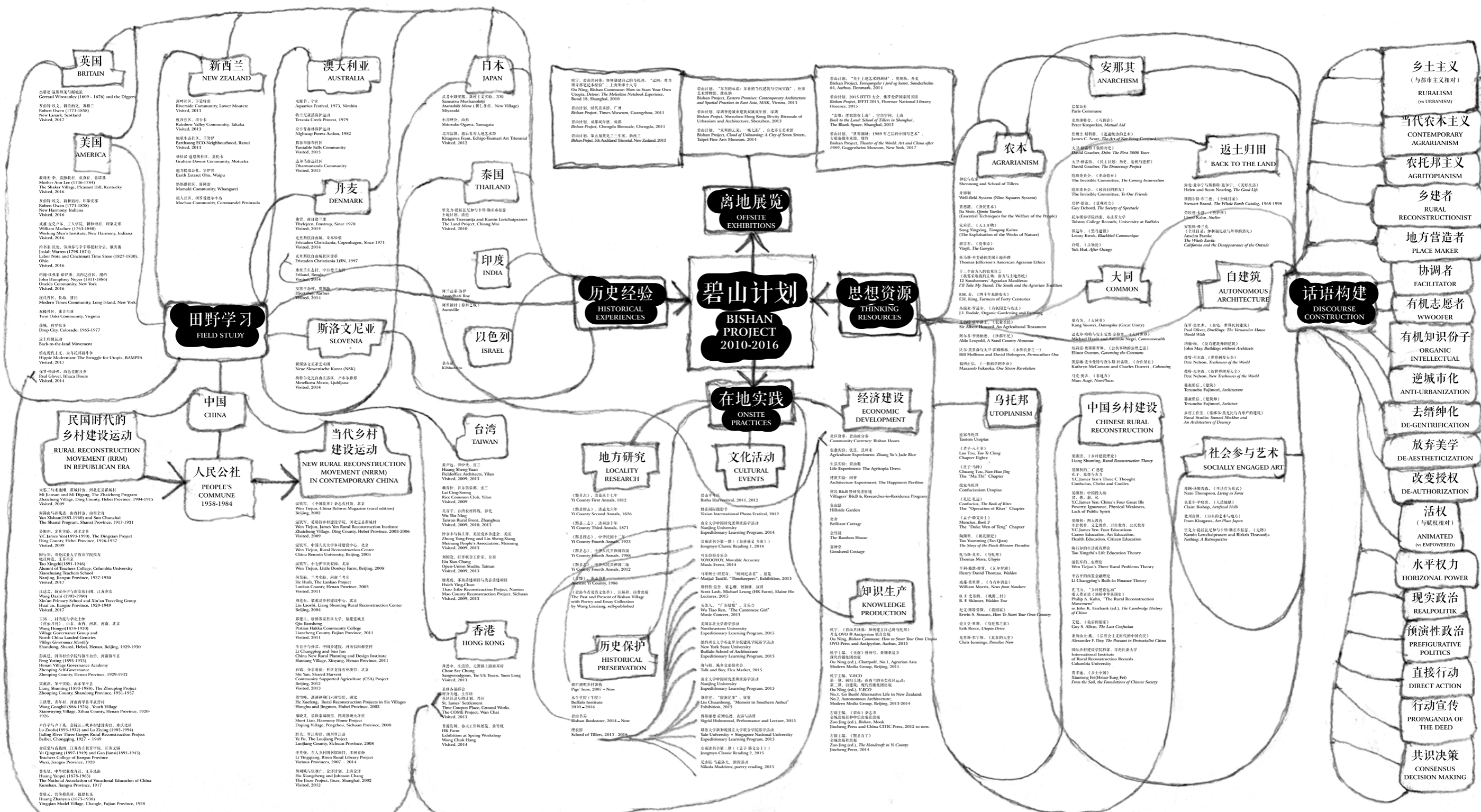
1) The new type of countryside still needs to develop its own industries: for example, ecological agriculture (Agriculture that used pesticides and fertilizers previously polluted the land and the environment on a larger scale than industrial pollution); to preserve tradition, it is necessary to turn tradition into productivity. In this way production can taking root again in daily life, and it can benefit people's livelihood, otherwise it is difficult to have sustainable development.

2) The Internet plus' thinking should consider more about how to sell rural products to cities: some E-commerce's interest in rural areas is mainly focused on farmers' consumption, but at present time farmers' consumptive power is low, in another way they should think about how to sell products from the countryside to the cities. The proportion of people who use computers or smartphones is still very low in the countryside, because most of them are either old people, or women and children, productive labor who has consumptive power is outside. Internet plus' thinking will take some time to have a real impact on the countryside.

3) The core of rural construction is to hold an open mind: it respects tradition or historical resources, but not mean to be conservative, it means that in the process of opening up to the outside world, gaining new blood and sustainable vitality, such as traditional farming culture, is not to preserve a few old farming tools in pursuit of the past, but how to mix the traditional Chinese agricultural farming style speak to or connect to the modern Permaculture style, the two are actually the same in some particular perspective.

4) Rural construction needs people stays outside to feed back to their hometown: the Huizhou merchants' culture which has the impact throughout southern Anhui is not to let people see how brilliant it was in the past, but to let people learn that their way of wealth management is to feed their hometown while they are doing business outside the hometown, its goal is to deal with the contemporary problems in today's unbalanced urban-rural relations.





简介 | Intro



张雷
ZHANG Lei

杭州 |
空间 - 社会

Hangzhou |
Space-Society

张雷是品物流形和 From 余杭融设计图书馆创始人，“From 余杭”计划发起人，融 Hand made In Hangzhou 策展人。张雷、Jovana、Christoph 在中国传统手工艺基础上，进行解构与当代设计。代表作“飘”纸椅，源于油纸伞糊伞工艺。2015 年，From 余杭融设计图书馆建立，世界上第一个中国传统材料图书馆，把中国传统手工艺解构为材料，通过设计图书馆提交给全世界的设计师来应用，同时向大众传播一种简朴但高质量的生活方式。

Zhanglei is the founder of PINWU design office and the furniture brand “PINWU”, he is also the curator of exhibitions named “From Yuhang”, “Rong”. He leaded PINWU design team won more than 20 international design awards, using contemporary design language to redefine traditional materials and traditional handicraft. His works participated in the global exhibition tour including Italy, France, the Netherland.

观点 | Points

1) 传统手工艺应该传承什么: 传统手工艺携带着老祖宗给我们留下的基因密码，里面包括中国人对待自然材料的方式，包括生活方式，包括对自然的理解和利用，包括人与人、村与村的合作关系，包括对待自然的态度。融设计图书馆反对 1+1=2 的照搬传统，实践着解构与再生的过程。

2) “未来的传统”: 如果我们把时间拉到 100 年后，人们应该认为我们今天的当代设计 生活方式 是他们的传统。但是我们到底能为 100 年后的人们留下什么？而我们今天的当代设计 and 生活方式是否继承了祖先留下的基因？

3) 设计在创造两个东西，第一个是设计语言，第二个是生活方式: 传统手工艺，传统文化，包括传统的图案、视觉，这都是我们做菜用的料，用这些料你可以做出你的菜，我可以做出我的菜。

1) What should be preserved from the traditional handicraftsmanship : the traditional handicraftsmanship is carrying with the genes of the ancestors, including the way Chinese treat with the natural materials, the lifestyle, the understanding and utilization of the nature, the cooperation among people and villages, as well as the attitude to nature. Rong Design Library is against the dogmatic "1+1=2" way to preserve the tradition, instead, it is practicing the deconstruction and regeneration of it.

2) "Future Tradition": Zhang Lei devotes himself to the "Future Tradition", with this term inheritance and innovation are both involved in one whole. Future Tradition pays attention to the cultivation and growth of the tradition in the future society, and pays attention to the development of the future under the traditional light.

3) Design creates two things, the first is the design language, and the second is life style. Traditional craftsmanship, traditional culture, including traditional patterns, visions, these are the ingredients we use for “cooking our dishes”, with which you can make your “dishes”, I can make my “dishes”.


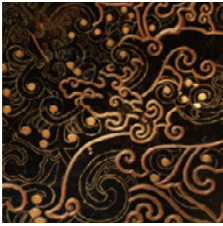


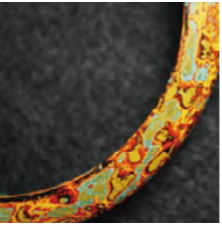


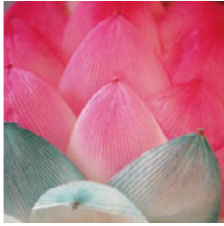














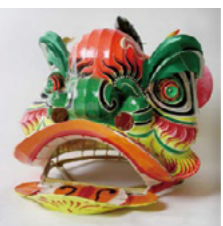
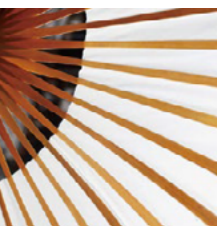

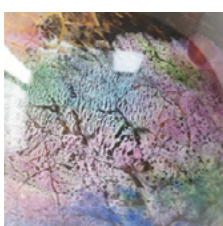



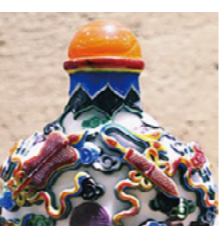

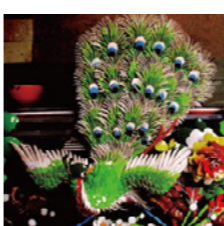

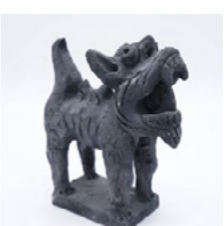










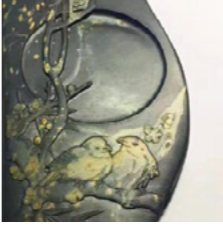





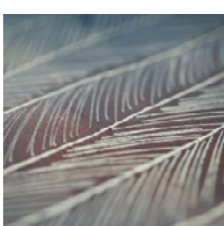
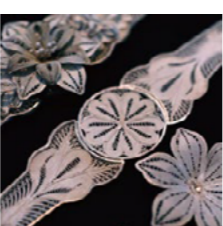

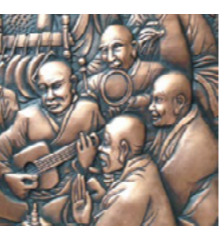

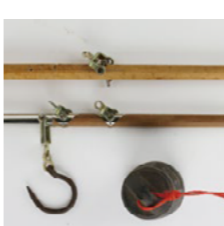

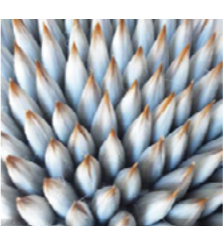




From 余杭融设计图书馆传统手工艺材料分类:
From Yuhang Rong Design Library's Traditional Handicraft Materials Classification:

图书馆对于材料的分类有两个基础：一是基于目前我们的考察研究成果的总结；二是材料的分类以中国传统工艺工场使用的主要材料进行区分。所以，对于中国传统材料来说，分类体系尚不成熟，我们需要更多的实地考察和材料研究来印证、修改和完善。

Materials in the library are classified according to the following two aspects: one is based on the summary to our field research results, the other is based on the main materials being used in the traditional handicraft workshops in China. Therefore, the classification system is still not mature enough for the traditional materials in China, and we need more field research and material studies to improve it.



											
漆艺 Lacquer	云雕漆艺 Lacquer Carving Yuncheng City, Shanxi Province.	金虫漆艺 Golden Insect Lacquer Fuzhou City, Fujian Province.	漆线雕 Lacquer Thread Sculpture Xiamen City, Fujian Province.	犀皮漆艺 Xipi Lacquer Shangrao City, Jiangxi Province.	脱胎漆器 Bodiless Lacquerware Shangrao City, Jiangxi Province.	纸 Paper	秦淮灯彩 Paper Lantern Arts 江苏南京 Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province.	通草花 Tongcao Paper 江苏扬州 Yangzhou City, Jiangsu Province.	水纹宣 Watermark Xuan Paper 安徽黄山 Huangshan City, Anhui Province.	富阳竹纸 Fuyang Bamboo Paper 浙江杭州 Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province.	无骨花灯 Skeleton free Paper Lantern 浙江台州 Taizhou City, Zhejiang Province.
											
陶瓷 Ceramic	会理绿陶 Huili Green Pottery 四川凉山 Liangshan City, Sichuan Province.	荣经砂器 Yingjing Clayware 四川雅安 Ya'an City, Sichuan Province.	南丰泥炉 Nanfeng Clay Stove 江西抚州 Zibo City, Shandong Province.	安陶 AnTao Pottery 重庆荣昌 Rongchang District, Chongqing City.	张氏砂器 Clay Ware 山西阳泉 Yangquan City, Shanxi Province.	竹木 Bamboo & Wood	油纸伞 Paper Umbrella 浙江杭州 Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province.	书画竹编 Bamboo Weaving Arts 四川青神 Qingshen City, Sichuan Province.	瓷胎竹编 Bamboo Decoration 四川青神 Qingshen City, Sichuan Province.	彩扎狮头 Lion head Arts 广东广州 Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province.	折扇 Foldable Fan 重庆荣昌 Rongchang District, Chongqing City.
											
琉璃 Glass	罩彩琉璃 Wash painting Glaze 山东淄博 Zibo City, Shandong Province.	灯工琉璃 Lamp working Glaze 山东淄博 Zibo City, Shandong Province.	琉璃料管 Glazed Tube 山东淄博 Zibo City, Shandong Province.	琉璃嘎嘴儿 Glazed Instrument 山西吕梁 Lvliang City, Shanxi Province.	套料鼻烟壶 Overlapped Glaze Bottle 山东淄博 Zibo City, Shandong Province.	建筑材料 Construction Material	嵌瓷 Mosaic Porcelain 广东潮州 Chaozhou City, Guangdong Province.	青砖 Grey Brick 安徽黄山 Huangshan City, Anhui Province.	古建筑材料 Ancient Building Material 安徽黄山 Huangshan City, Anhui Province.	古砖瓦 Ancient Brick 浙江衢州 Quzhou City, Zhejiang Province.	御窑金砖 Royal Kiln Brick 江苏苏州 Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province.
											
纺织品 Textile	缂丝 Chinese Silk Tapestry 江苏苏州 Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province.	火草织布 Fire-grass Linen 四川凉山 Liangshan City, Sichuan Province.	苏绣 Su Embroidery Arts 江苏苏州 Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province.	草木染 Botanical Dyeing 北京怀柔 Huairou District, Beijing City.	中式盘扣 Pankou 上海静安 Jing'an District, Shanghai City.	自然物 Natural	绒花 Velvet Flower 江苏南京 Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province.	歙砚 Inkstone 安徽黄山 Huangshan City, Anhui Province.	赣藤椅 Rattan Woven Chair 江西会县 Huichang City, Jiangxi Province.	贝雕 Shell Sculpture 广西北海 Beihai City, Guangxi Province.	徐行草编 Straw Weaving 上海嘉定 Jiading District, Shanghai City.
											
金属 Metal	熔铜夹彩 Melting Brass 浙江杭州 Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province.	搪瓷 Enamel 浙江杭州 Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province.	苗银 Miao Ethnic Silver Accessory 贵州凯里 Caoli City, Guizhou Province.	锡艺 Tin Arts 浙江金华 Jinhua City, Zhejiang Province.	铜工艺 Brass Arts 安徽铜陵 Tongling City, Anhui Province.	混合材料 Mixed Material	制秤 Chinese Scale 浙江丽水 Lishui City, Zhejiang Province.	项氏徽墨 Huizhou Ink 安徽黄山 Huangshan City, Anhui Province.	文港毛笔 Wengang Writing Brush 江西南昌 Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province.	点翠 Kingfisher Arts 重庆江北 Jiangbei District, Chongqing City.	葫芦笙 Gourd Instrument 四川凉山 Liangshan City, Sichuan Province.

简介 | Intro



陈丹青
CHEN Danqing

北京 |
文化 - 社会

Beijing |
Culture-Society

1953 年生于上海，毕业于中央美术学院。艺术家、作家、文艺评论家。1970-1978 年辗转赣南、苏北农村插队落户，其间自习绘画，是当时颇有名气的“知青画家”。绘画之余，出版文学著作十余部。现任木心美术馆馆长。

Born in Shanghai in 1953, Chen Danqing graduated from the Central Academy of Fine Arts. He is artist, writer, literary critic. He was a famous "educated youth painter" during 1970-1978 when he was going to the rural area at south Jiangxi and North Jiangsu. It was recognized as a masterpiece of epoch-making significance. He has published more than ten literary works and is now the curator of Muxin Art Museum.

观点 | Points

1) 中国的事情不能一发生就论对错: 中国的事情，我只有一个最低要求：让它发生。……发生了，还要让它往前走，不要一发生就论对错，不要这么快就给一个事情作是非判断。

2) “认真”是时代英雄最重要的特质: 你在这个时代去谈英雄，做英雄，很滑稽。唐吉珂德令人尊敬，因为它认真，现在的“英雄”们认真吗？从前的英雄，真的会去死。

3) 农村还是那样: 你姓什么？你是外乡人？去你妈，你等着吧，没戏。

1) What happens in China can not judge right or wrong in the begining: in China, I have only one minimum requirement: let it happen... And let it move on. Don't judge right or wrong as soon as it happens. Don't judge a thing so quickly.

2) "serious" is the most important characteristic of the heroes of this time: it is funny that you talk about heroes or try to be heroes in this era. Don Quixote is respectable because he is serious, but are the "heroes" serious now? Old heroes, really die.

3) Countryside stays the same: what's your last name? You're a stranger? FXXX you, you can wait, no hope.



简介 | Intro



陈向宏
CHEN
Xianghong

乌镇 |
经济 - 空间

Wuzhen |
Economy -Space

1963 年生于乌镇。乌镇景区、古北水镇（北京）景区总规划师、设计师及总裁。自 1999 年起主持乌镇保护开发，提出“历史街区再利用”理论；2010 年，陈向宏将结合了“风貌 + 融资 + 管理 + 内容”的“乌镇模式”带到北京，领衔开发古北水镇。

Chen Xianghong was born in 1963 in Wuzhen. He is the chief planner, designer and president of Gubei Water Town (Beijing), Wuzhen scenic town. He has run the protection and development of Wuzhen since 1999 and put forward the theory of "reuse of Historical urban blocks"; in 2010, Chen Xianghong brought the "Wuzhen Model", which combines the "style and appearance + financing + management + content program", to Beijing to lead the development of Gubei Water Town.

观点 | Points

1) 功能性小镇：西栅里面好多这种功能，包括邮局、书院、药店等，它是两条平行的线，它给当地老百姓在使用、给游客也使用，是一种混合的功能。

2) 内容比建筑重要、风貌比建筑重要：一个风貌特色的建筑群具备多样丰富的生活，就是小镇的魅力和活力。

3) 政府协同：旅游小镇的复杂整体性与政府的管控是长时间的融合。所谓政府的协同性，第一政府要认可你的产品，政府要下决心，跟你一起赌明天的市场；第二我们怎么来确定我们的盈利模式、产品模式、管理模式。

1) Functional Town: there are many functions in the West Gate part of town, including post offices, academies, pharmacies, etc. There are two parallel lines in the town, one is for local people, another is for tourists, it is a mixed functional town.

2) The content is more important than the architecture, the style is more important than the architecture: a unique architectural complex with diverse and enriched life-style, is the charm and vitality of the town.

3) Government collaboration: the complex integrity of tourist towns and government control is a long term of integration process. The so-called government synergy, first is government to recognize your products, the government must be determined to bet with you on tomorrow's market; Second is how do we determine our profit model, product model, management model.

简介 | Intro



莫西子诗
Mo Xi Zi Shi

西昌 |
文化 - 社会

Xichang |
Culture-Society

彝族，出生于四川大凉山西昌市白庙村，现居北京，独立音乐人、制作人。2014 年发行概念专辑《原野》；2015 年豆瓣阿比鹿奖年度民谣音乐人 / 年度最受欢迎民谣单曲 / 年度民谣专辑，2016 年发行单曲《越过群山》；目前，专注在“荒原图书馆”的公益项目推广建设中，致力于彝族地区文化艺术的保育及传承。

He was born in Baimiao Village, Xichang, Diliang Mountain, Sichuan and currently lives in Beijing as an independent musician and producer. 2014 release concept album "Wilderness"; 2015 Watercress Abbey Award Annual Folk Musician/Annual Popular Folk Song/Annual Folk Album; 2016 Single "Crossing the Mountains"; At present, he is focusing on the promotion and construction of the "Wasteland Library" public welfare project and is dedicated to the conservation and inheritance of the culture and arts in the Yi nationality region.

观点 | Points

1) 《原野》的深层次任性是它的不插电……好似原声乐器的内部沙龙：木吉他、鼓、口弦、口琴、唢呐、口风琴、笛子、哨子、笙、马布、克西竹尔、陶布舒尔……达成了这样的共识，专辑的第八首歌《失去的森林》就变得无比微妙。

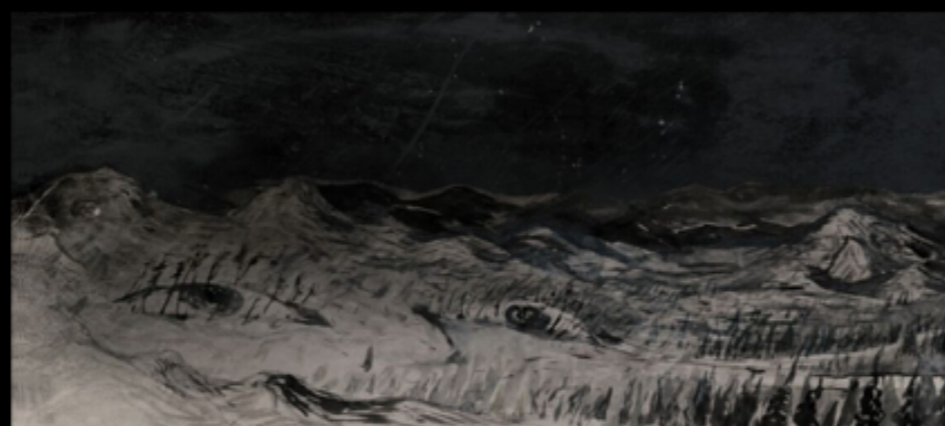
2) 这种若即若离的魅惑，对于部落文化的另类招魂，……类似的美学追求，散见于莫西子诗的《原野》专辑，……在乐史的长河里，你找不到这样的彝族风景，一方面，用纯彝语的姿态拉开与山鹰组合、彝人制造、吉克隽逸的距离，另一方面，用原创力与木吉他避免成为部落的标本，避免成为某种缺乏延展的博物馆艺术。这道风景是如此的独特，它只属于莫西子诗。

3) 曲目顺序是莫西子诗抒情的重要表达……如此反常的目录极为罕见，而且有一条时间线索。如果曲目按这个顺序登场，我们会坐上时间穿梭机，从当下的北京回到莫西子诗的童年，回到他童年的大凉山。（摘自王莫之乐评《莫西子诗的第三条路》）

1) The deep level capriciousness of Mo Xi's Champaign is its unplugged state... as if an internal saloon of all the acoustics - acoustic guitar, drum, Shangkobiz, suona horn, flute, whistle, Sheng, Mabul, Roxy Bamboo, Taub Schur... - to such a consensus that the eight song of the album Lost Forest becomes ultimately subtle...

2) The enchantment of "being here and faraway", as well as the alternative spiritism of tribal culture... all the similar aesthetic pursuit could be heard here and there in Mo Xi's album Champaign... you never found before such a Yi Mimority Nationality landscape in the long history of music. On the one hand, it uses pure Yi language to open the distance between itself and other Yi Bands, on the other, it uses its originality and acoustic guitar to avoid being mere "tribal specimen", or a "museum art" that lacks ductility. The landscape is so unique that it only belongs to Mo Xi.

3) The sequence of tracks is the important expression of Mo Xi's lyrics... It's extremely unusual to see such an abnormal sequence, which has a hidden timeline. With such a sequence, we will take the time machine from the nowadays Beijing to Mo Xi's childhood days, to his Da Liang Shan mountains. (excerpts from Wang Mozhi's critique The Third Road of Mo Xi Zi Shi)



简介 | Intro



绿妖
LV Yao

北京 |
文化 - 社会

Beijing |
Culture-Society

绿妖，写作者。做过工人、时尚编辑、电台主持人、老师等职业，现居北京。出版作品有长篇小说《北京小兽》（2012）、随笔集《沉默也会歌唱》（2014）、短篇小说集《少女哪吒》（2015）、非虚构作品《如果可以这样做农民》（2016）、《我在故宫修文物》（2017）等。《如果可以这样做农民》繁体版（2017，圆神文丛）、《我在故宫修文物》繁体版（2017，新经典文化出品）。2012年凭《北京小兽》获得“华语传媒文学大奖年度潜力新人”提名；2014年根据小说《少女哪吒》改编成的同名电影入围第十九届韩国釜山国际电影节新浪潮竞赛单元；2016年出版《如果可以这样做农民》，走访了台湾60余位农民、10余个民间团体，以外来访者的身份，走入农田，走进新老农人的日常生活，勾勒出一个既安稳、殷实，又充满困惑和抗争的台湾农民群体。2017年，《如果可以这样做农民》获“腾讯·华文好书”年度评委会特别奖。

Lv Yao, who is a writer, has been a worker, fashion editor, radio DJ, teacher and other professions, now living in Beijing. Published works include the novel <Little Beast in Beijing> (2012), an essay Collection <Silence will sing> (2014), a collection of short stories <Girl Nezha> (2015), and the nonfiction type <if you can be Peasants in this way> (2016), <I repaire cultural relics at The Imperial Palace> (2017), etc. < if you can be Peasants in this way > published by Yuanshen collection of literature in 2017 and <I repaire cultural relics at The Imperial Palace> published by New Classical Culture in 2017 are all traditional Chinese version. <Little Beast in Beijing> won the nomination of "the potential New person of the year of the Chinese Media Literature Award" in 2012; the movie according to the novel <Girl Nezha> with the same name nominated as the "Best New Director", "Best adapted Script" of the 51st Taiwan Golden Horse Award in 2014; it also got into the finalists for the 19th Busan International Film Festival "New Wave" competition unit; in 2016, she published <If You Can be Peasants in this Way> after interviewed over 60 peasants and 10 grassroots organizations in Taiwan, and delivered picture of the Tainan peasants society which is simultaneously contented and confused by her fieldtrips into the peasants' field and lifes; in 2017, <If You Can be Peasants in this Way> won the "good Chinese Book from Tencent"'s annual jury's special award.

观点 | Points

1) 农村不是城市的未完成时，而是另一种生机勃勃有吸引力的生活方式：台湾的乡下还保存着传统农耕社会的生活方式，它是血缘之外农民的另一种利益上的情感上的联结，让农民的生活保持着安稳，有归属感，以及因此带来的自豪感。

2) 乡下成了失业的缓冲区，它其实是让人焕发新生命的地方：从前农村的年轻人返乡会被看不起，认为是在外面混不下去了才回来种地。但是经济放缓大趋势下，返乡成为年轻人的一个重要可选项。而年轻人的加入，为农业增添了许多可能性。比如，老农种植技术高，而年轻人擅长什么？拍照、写漂亮文案、网络销售，这些长项为农产品进入城市增加了更多渠道，也为传统农业升级增加了助力。

3) 每个人都是生活的创造者，而不只是承受者：如果我们可以这样做农民，那么我们就可以这样做自己。”台湾农民在创造着属于自己的生活模式。不管贫穷、衰老，生活仍然拥有自由、美好的可能，因为，农民就是生活的创造者，农民能动地参与到社会和文明的建构之中，这一点，足以让生命充满尊严和骄傲。在乡村，有民谣音乐会，可以独乐乐，也可以互话家常。在乡村，能将自己的粮食，蔬菜，水果，有保障的进入它的商品渠道，农人也是商人。当农民不再代表阶层与社会地位，而是代表以土地为对象的职业，一种身份，一种生活方式，不是沉默的，是积极参与的。这是一种可期许的未来，一种完全可能的美好。

1) "The countryside is not the unfinished part of the urbanization, but another vibrant and attractive way of life": The rural areas of Taiwan still preserve the lifestyle of the traditional farming society, which is another kind of emotional connection for the interests of peasants outside of their blood ties, and keep the farmer's life stable, make them have the sense of belonging, and the sense of pride.

2) "the countryside has become a buffer zone for unemployment, it's actually a place for people to gain a new life.": Once the young people from the countryside would be looked down upon if they come back to their hometown, as if they could not get around outside so they come back to cultivate the land. But with the economy slows down, returning hometown become an important option for young people. And with young people 's joining, added a lot of possibilities for agriculture. For example, old farmers are highly skilled at planting, while what are those young people good at? Taking photos, writing attractive texts, and internet commerce, these strengths young people have add more channels for agricultural products to enter the city, as well as helped to upgrade traditional agriculture.

3) Everyone is the creator of life, not just bearing of it: if we can be farmers in this way, then we can be ourselves in this way. "Taiwanese farmers are creating their own way of life, regardless of poverty and aging, life still has the potential of freedom and possibilities, because farmers are the creators of life, farmers actively participate in the construction of society and civilization, this is enough to make life full of dignity and pride. In the countryside, there are folk music concerts, which can be enjoyed by one person, but can also be a party with family routine. In the countryside, farmers can be merchants if they can put their own food, vegetables, fruits into the commodity channels. When farmers no longer represent class and social status, but on behalf of an occupation to deal with land as the resource of production, then it will be an identity, and represent a way of life, it participate into the life but not a silent watcher. This is a promising future, and an entirely possible kindness.



简介 | Intro



程存旺
CHENG Cunwang

北京 |
社会 - 经济

Beijing |
Society-Economy

1983 年生于福建武夷山，中国人民大学农业与农村发展学院博士，好农场（RealFarm）创始人，CEO，2005 年参与温铁军教授发起的第一期乡村发展人才培养计划，2008 年休学参与创建小毛驴农场，2011 年创建了大水牛农场，2012 年创建分享收获农场，2014 年创建好农场项目。

Cheng Cunwang was born in 1983 in Wuyishan, Fujian; he got a Ph. D. of School of Agriculture and Rural Development, Renmin University of China. He's the founder and CEO of RealFarm, and participated in the first phase of the Rural Development Talent training Program initiated by Professor Wen Tiejun in 2005, dropped off from school to take part in setting up the "small donkey" farm in 2008, later set up a buffalo farm in 2011, and a harvest sharing farm in 2012, and RealFarm project in 2014.

观点 | Points

1) 有机农业 + 生态农业: 中国四五千年的农业史中，有机农业、生态农业是主旋律，化学农业只有短短几十年。我们坚信中国将引领世界有机农业、生态农业发展的未来。

2) 食品安全问题根源在于农村衰败: 食品安全问题，是农村衰败引发的诸多经济社会问题之一。劳动力投入在农业领域的减少，使得农业生产越来越依赖化肥、农药，越来越仰仗农业机械和能源；与此同时，农户家庭饲养家禽、家畜的数量也在迅速减少。

3) 消费者合作社: 解决食品安全问题，只依靠消费者的食品安全意识起不到根本作用，需要消费者的主动参与，以及建设必要的组织渠道，以小区、社区为基地，推进消费者合作社的建设。

1) Organic agriculture + ecological agriculture: for four to five thousand years in China's agricultural history, organic agriculture and ecological agriculture are always the main themes, as well as chemical agriculture last only a few decades. We firmly believe that China will lead the development of organic agriculture and ecological agriculture in the future world.

2) The problem of food safety is rooted in the decline of rural areas: food safety is one of the many economic and social problems caused by the decline in rural areas. The reduction of labor input in the agricultural field has made agricultural production depend more on the fertilizers and pesticides, on agricultural machinery and on more energy cost; at the same time, poultry and livestock numbers are rapidly declining per farm raising.

3) Consumer cooperation: Relying solely on consumers awareness of food safety can not solve food safety problems fundamentally, it requires active participation of consumers to build necessary organizations, which can be based on communities and neighbors, to promote the construction of the organizations.



简介 | Intro



杨云标
YANG Yunbiao

阜阳 |
社会 - 政治

Fuyang |
Society - Politics

1998年毕业于西北政法大学，此后的13年间，植根于家乡阜阳农民维权工作，安徽省阜阳市南塘兴农农资专业合作社理事长，2005年，《南风窗》年度公共利益人物，“2008中国合作经济年度人物”十大人物奖获得者，2012年，新浪中国十大好书之一——《可操作的名字》男主角，致力于从生计，生活，生命的视角，建设故乡。

Yang Yunbiao graduated from Northwest University of political Science and Law in 1998, for the following 13 years, he rooted in his hometown, Fuyang, to protect farmers rights. Right now, he is the Chairman of Nantang Xing Nong Agricultural Resources Cooperation of Fuyang, Anhui Province, meanwhile, he was awarded as one of the ten 2008 Chinese Cooperative Economic Person of the year Award winner.

观点 | Points

1) 议事规则的引入对基层民主的实现很重要：每个人都尊重别人的发言，每个人都要像绅士一样发言，这些最根本的问题解决了，议事规则就完成了它在这个阶段中国的历史任务。

2) 觉得好的东西就去推行：不要再去讨论什么是最重要的问题，不要讨论先解决什么。大家看到好的东西，就去推一推。我推议事规则，你推预算公开，他推法官专业化……没有人知道哪个能最先取得进展。

3) 乡村建设，重在乡村公共生活的重建：所以乡村组织，公共生活，乡村的社区建设，这三个维度的重建工作是乡村建设的核心。

1) The introduction of Rules of Procedure is very important to the realization of grass-roots democracy: everyone respects the speech of others, everyone has to speak like a gentleman, with this way fundamental problems can be solved. At this stage in China's development, with these problems solved, the rules of procedure complete its historical task.

2) For those good things benefit for everyone, just realize them: stop discussing about what is the most important issue, don't argue what need to be solved first. If you see something good, just push it. If I push the rules of procedure, you push the government budget to be open to the public, he push the judges to be specialized, etc, no one knows which will make progress first.



南塘村的意义超过乌坎，越过小岗村，它昭示着中国真正民主时代的来临。

老六（张立宪）、杨利川联袂推荐

如何在没有权威的情况下
平等自治 达成共识 重建秩序

什么样的问题才可以拿来讨论？——动议可行原则
总是“领导说了算”如何应对？——主持中立原则
有人不表态想当“老好人”怎么办？——弃权无效原则



简介 | Intro



周榕
ZHOU Rong

北京 |
空间 - 社会

Beijing |
Space - Society

1968 年生。清华大学建筑学院副教授。美国哈佛大学设计学硕士，清华大学建筑学院博士。2001 年至今，周榕与建筑大师关肇邨先生一起，主讲清华大学研究生“建筑评论”课，以“微城市观”、“微建筑观”、“微批评观”为基础建构起独特的城市与建筑评论体系。在 Discovery、National Geography 等国际电视媒体近年来制作的有关中国当代建筑的电视专题片中受邀出任专业点评。

Born in 1968, as an associate professor of school of architecture of Tsinghua University, Mr. Zhou Rong got his master of design degree from Harvard University; and Ph.D from School of Architecture of Tsinghua University. Since 2001, with architectural master Mr. Guan Zhaoye, he is co-lecturing on "Architecture Review" for graduate student at Tsinghua University, his lectures are based on the views of "micro-city", "micro-architecture" and "micro-criticism", and a unique review system of city and architecture was being constructed. He has been invited as professional expert in the TV series on contemporary Chinese architecture produced by famous international television media such as Discovery, National Geography in recent years.

观点 | Points

1) 中华文明的急剧转型，必然撕裂传统农耕文明的原有结构：所谓“城市化”，正是这一转型过程的外在反映——从一产到二产的产业转移、从农业人口到工业人口的变身与迁徙、从乡村到城市的空间再造和社会重组。在整体资源极度匮乏的情况下，只能通过城乡二元的剪刀差方式，盘剥农村资源廉价供给城市的现代化需求，中国城乡原本一体化的文明组织从此分裂为二元对立的格局。

2) “三农”问题的关键是“农业”：（也泛指一切在农村地区可持续开发的产业），有业才会有人，乐业才会安居，安居才会顾及农村的环境品质。因此，乡村建设，首先是产业建设，其次是社会建设，最后才是环境建设。

3) 三个村子：由于对城市的高度依赖，乡土资源的定价权被牢牢地控制在城市手中。因此，一个村社的资源价值基本取决于其与城市、特别是邻近城市的供需关系。以“城乡共同体”内资源价值的标准分类，中国只有“三个村子”——城村、乡村和农村。

1) The rapid transformation of Chinese culture will inevitably tear apart the original structure of traditional agricultural culture: the so-called "urbanization" is the external reflection of this transformation process - the transfer from the primary industry to the secondary industry, the transformation and migration from agricultural population to industrial population, and spacial reconstruction and social restructuring from rural to urban areas. Under the condition of extreme lack of overall resources, only through exploit supply from rural resources, modern demand of city can be maintained, price scissors between agricultural product and industrial product which created dichotomy between urban and rural areas was the main method. China's original culture with urban-rural integration split into a dualistic pattern with urban-rural opposition.

2) The key to the issues concerning agriculture, countryside and farmers is "agriculture": (also meant industries that can be developed sustainably in rural areas), only when there are industries, can people stay, only when people stay, live in peace can be meaningful, and only when people live in peace, they can take into account the environmental quality of the rural areas. Therefore, rural construction, first is industrial development, second is social reformation, and finally is the environmental protection and restoration.

3) Three Villages: because of its high reliance on the city, the pricing power of the countryside resources is firmly in the control of the cities. Therefore, the resource value of the rural community is basically determined by its supply-demand relations to the cities - especially the neighbouring cities. Classified by the standards of the resource value within the "urban-rural commons", there are only "three villages" in China - urban-village, countryside village and rural village.



简介 | Intro



吕品晶
LV Pinjing

北京 |
空间 - 社会

Beijing |
Space – Society

中央美术学院副院长，建筑学院院长，丹麦奥胡斯建筑学院荣誉教授。主持贵州雨补鲁布依族村乡村改造实践、以及通州张家湾乡村更新设计，“大运河 2050”课题导师。

Vice Dean of Central Academy of Fine Arts Institute, Dean of Architectural Department of the Institute, Professor Emeritus of Aarhus School of Architecture in Denmark. He has leaded Rural Reconstruction practice of Buyi Village in Yubu, Guizhou Province, and Rural Renewal Design of Zhangjiawan in Tongzhou, tutor of “Grand Canal 2050” research topic.

观点 | Points

1) 乡村建设中，建筑师要转换自己的角色：“一定是把自己放在和村民一样的位置去考虑问题，以一个村里人的身份，去考虑未来的发展，而不是把一个建筑师个人的想法强加到村子里。”

2) 乡村传统手工艺的传承方式，需要为农民带来切实的经济利益：当他们从织布、酿酒、制陶，传统的民族文化和手工技艺能够获得经济利益时，他们自然就会去做这样的事情。

3) 村庄的衰落只是阶段性问题：快速城市化对乡村造成了剧烈的冲击，虽然短期农民可以获得更多的收益在城市，但是，长期来看，乡村对于人们又不同的存在意义，目前只是短暂的衰落。

1) In the process of rural construction, architects should transform their roles: "we must put ourselves in the same position as villagers, consider problems in their shoes, taken the identity of a member of the village to consider future development, instead of forcing an architect's personal idea into the village."

2) The inheritance of traditional handicrafts in the countryside needs to bring real economic benefits to farmers: when they can obtain economic benefits from weaving, making wine, making pottery, etc, and those traditional native cultural handicraft, they will naturally do so.

3) The decline of villages is only a transitory problem: rapid urbanization has a severe impact on rural areas. Although farmers can get more benefits in cities in the short term, however, in the long run, the significance of rural existence for people still quite important, the situation right now is only a brief decline.



简介 | Intro



潘陶
PAN Tao

上海 |
社会 - 空间

Shanghai |
Society-Space

乡愁经济规划者，《乡愁经济》媒体平台的创始人，Urbaneer 都市工作群合伙人，战略发展与定位决策总监。十几年来关注文化保护领域、老城复兴、乡村振兴及旅游创意产业在中国的规划实践。区域发展研究及规划领域的从业者，都市文化演变的观察者，城乡协同发展的研究者，商业态创新的策动者和实践者。

Pan Tao is Township Economic Planner, and the founder of the <Homesick Economic> Media Platform, he's also the partner of Urbaneer Metropolitan Workshop, and the Strategic Development and Positioning Director of it.

观点 | Points

1) 乡愁需要乡村经济的支撑：如果只有乡愁，而不把它变成算帐的事，不把它变成产业的事，那这事儿就落不了地，也谈不上永续发展。而这个既带有情感认同，同时是可算帐可执行的一个计划，就是我们所提出的，以及大力提倡的“乡愁经济”。

2) “永居才能保乡愁，经营方可谈经济”：我们指的“乡愁”是指可以在一个地方永久定居下来的那种心情和状态。而我们讲的“经济”实际上是指要真真正正能经营起来并且自身运转良好的业态，而不是规划当中功能图上描述的产业，更不是某个领导拍脑袋进行分类后的某种产业。

3) 保护传统遗产和生活方式，才有可以发展的资本：从经营者的角度来看，我们想干的第一件事情就是融合以及为老城提供保护，让每个地方都或多或少的保留下原本的生活方式，这样才能慢慢找回已经逐渐丧失了、远亲不如近邻的感觉，才能让经济有可谈的资本。

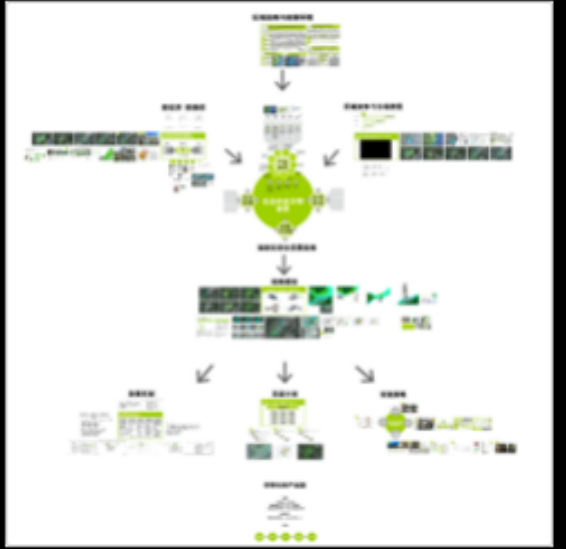
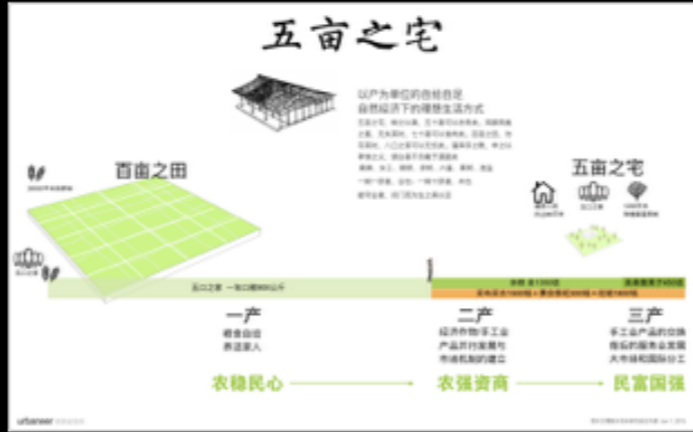
4) 如何让乡村直接和开发商合作：“社区支持农业”这个概念非常重要，让一个乡村跟一个城市里的社区结对子、让市中心的一个菜场跟乡下的一片农田结对子，然后让这个某某人家里的一片自留地和某某人家里的一张餐桌结对子。其实这是个体系难建立的问题，一旦建立起来就非常容易。先把上海郊县农田跟本地发展商连接起来。每家发展商都有自己的物业管理，为了保障自己社区居民能吃到更好的菜，更健康的食物，更好地服务社区，其实也是利润来源。

1) Homesickness needs the support of the rural economy: if only have homesickness but not make it a matter of reckoning, or of an industry, then it will not be able to get profit, nor will it be sustainable. However the plan that has both emotional identity and actionable, reckonable results, is the "homesick economy" that we have put forward and strongly advocated.

2) "To stay can keep homesick, and to operate can talk about economy.": by "homesickness" we mean the mood and state of being able to settle down permanently in a place. And by "economy" we actually mean something that really works and keeps self-development, but not the industry described in the overall program planning, or the sort of industry that follows a leader's wish.

3) In order to have the capital to keep developing, we have to protect the traditional heritage and traditional lifestyle: from an operator's point of view, the first thing we want to do is to integrate and protect the old city, so that every place can retain their original way of life, in this way we can slowly recover the gradually lost sense of community, and the economy can be discussed base on a foundation.

4) How to get villages to work directly with developers: the concept of "community support agriculture" is very important, with a village paired with a community in the urban area, a vegetable farm in the center of the city paired with a piece of farmland in the countryside, and then let a piece of self-retaining land in someone's farm pair up with a table in someone's house, the community support agriculture is set up. In fact, here the problem is how to set up this system, once this system set up, it will be very easy to operate. We suggest that first, connect the farmland of the Shanghai suburb with local developer. Each developer has his own property management, in order to ensure that his community residents can eat better food and healthier food, they can connect farmland directly with the community. In this way serving the community is a source of profit.



简介 | Intro



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Harvard University, Graduate School of Design, Master in Architecture; Founder and Principal of Atelier Liu Yuyang Architects; Advisory architect for the Shanghai Qingpu District Land and Planning Bureau; Member of the Shanghai Architectural Society Academic Committee; Honorary Associate Professor, University of Hong Kong.

观点 | Points

1) 基于地方智慧的城乡建筑: 建筑师对农村发展的价值，是值得我们思考的问题。如果建筑师的介入能够带动地方产生新的自身价值，结合不为城市人所知的地方智慧，而促成一种新的模式、新的原型。并非把城市原样照搬，亦非简单回到原本的农村，这才是建筑师介入乡村实践的真正意义。

2) 农村和城市在结构上一样的，但房子之间有更多的联系: “村说到底是最小化的城市，你跳开一两间房以后就是小小的小广场，小街，是城市的原型。我很尊重原来农村的肌理，村它一定是有交流的，它不像你做一个城市项目，你会发现往往房子之间是没有关系的，城市所属权、人都不跟周围发生关系，只要合乎规范。农村不是这样，这个门不能对着另一家，窗不能开太大，要照顾到周边人的感受。”

3) 活化农村是一种更好的方式: 不能够自上而下的说我们城市更有智慧，更有好的技术和品位，同时也不能说我仅仅是复原乡村，因为乡村空心化某种意义上是回不来的，你不可能复原它，你只能更新改造或者用另外一种方法活化它，我觉得活化比复原更好，没有办法去复制，所以这是一个最大的区别。

1) Urban and rural architecture based on local wisdom: The value of architects in the rural development is worth thinking. If an architect's intervention, combining with local wisdom which may not known to the city, can lead to new local values, a new model and prototype will be promoted. It is neither a copy of the city, nor a simple return to the original countryside. This is the real meaning of an architect's intervention in rural practice.

2) The countryside structurally are the same with the city, but there are more connections between houses: "the village is, in the end, a minimized city, and when you jump out of a room or two, it's a small square, a little street, a prototype of a city. I respect the original rural texture, and the village must have communication, it is not like an urban project, you will find that there is often no relationship between houses, the ownership of the houses and people do not need to have relations with the surrounding, as long as it is following the norms. This is not the case in the countryside. This door of the house cannot face with the other's, and this window should not open too wide, all decision should take care of the feelings of the people around it."

3) Activating the countryside is a better way: it is not right to say that our cities are wiser, more technology and more taste from the top angle, and simply say that we should rebuild the villages is also wrong, because the hollowing out process of the villages is somehow impossible to have a U turn. You can't rebuild it, you can only update it or activate it in another way, I think activation is better than rebuilding it, there's no way to replicate it, so that's a huge difference between rebuild and activate.



Countryside
温故知乡



潘陶
Pan Tao



陈丹青
Chen Danqing



吕品晶
Lv Pinjing



杨云标
Yang Yunbiao



刘宇扬
Liu Yuyan



陈向宏
Chen Xianghong



周榕
Zhou Rong



程存旺
Cheng Cunwang



方煜
Fang Yu



温铁军
Wen Tiejun



雷姆·库哈斯
Rem Koolhaas



姜珺／策划
Jiang Jun / Curator



欧宁
Ou Ning



莫西子诗
Mo Xi Zi Shi



绿妖
Lv Yao



朱成虎
Zhu Chenghu



赵钧
Zhao Jun



何佩生
Peter Ho



张雷
Zhang Lei

主办：文化乌镇股份有限公司
时间：2018年4月11-12日
坛地点：乌镇·木心美术馆图书馆
论坛策划：姜珺
研究+组织：赵力群+方铁英

Organizer:
Culture Wuzhen
Co., Ltd
Time & Venue:
April 11 - 12, 2018,
Library Of
Mu Xin
Art Museum,
Wuzhen

Curator:
Jiang Jun

Research
+Organization:
Zhao Liqun
+Fang Tieying

烏鎮
WU ZHEN

